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COPIOUS AND CRITICAL

ENGLISH-LATIN

LEXICON;

FOUNDED ON THE GERMAN-LATIN DICTIONARY

OF

DR. CHARLES ERNEST GEORGES.

BY THE REV.

JOSEPH ESMOND RIDDLE, M.A.

OF ST. EDMUND HALL, OXFORD,

AUTHOR OF "A COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY," &C.

AND THE LATE REV.

THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.

RECTOR OF LYNDON,

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EIGHTH EDITION.

LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.,

J. AND F. H. RIVINGTON.
1865.

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Ara for Mr

ma Ri iv PREFACE.

editions of Kraft's work, which, in its present form, is the most copious of all the German-Latin Dictionaries, consisting of two very thick octave volumes, which contain respectively 1426 and 1509 pages. Though we have occasionally consulted Kraft with benefit, we are decidedly of opinion that Georges is considerably superior to him in clearness of arrangement, and in the combination of sufficient fulness with a sound principle of selection; nor do we hesitate to give the preference to Georges even on the ground of scrupulous accuracy, though the occasional instances of inaccuracy that we have detected in Kraft are very rare exceptions to the general character of his work. Dr. Mühlmann, who published a German-Latin Dictionary in 1845, is almost entirely dependent upon Georges.

With respect to other helps, the 'Anti-barbarus' of Krebs, Döderlein's 'Synonymical Hand-book,' and Freund's 'Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache,' have been our constant companions. We have also derived considerable assistance from Bonnell's 'Lexicon Quintilianeum;' and have often consulted with advantage Haase's notes to Reisig's 'Vorlesungen,' Hand's 'Tursellinus,' and Krüger's 'Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache.' Amongst other works, of which we have occasionally made use, we may mention Billerbeck's 'Flora Classica,' Kraus's 'Medicinisches Lexicon,' Ernesti's 'Lexicon Technologiæ Latinorum Rhetoricæ,' with Crusius's 'Vollständiges Wörterbuch' to Cæsar, and Billerbeck's to Cornelius Nepos.

About 150 pages of the work were printed off before either of us became aware that the other was engaged in the same task, and was drawing his materials from the same sources. For that portion of the work Mr. Arnold alone is answerable. When a joint publication was resolved upon, the portion (A—C), which Mr. Riddle had but recently sent to press, was withdrawn, and we exchanged the materials that each had prepared for the half which was to be executed by the other; but, to speak generally, Mr. Arnold is responsible for the first half, from A to K (inclusive), and for the letter U; Mr. Riddle, for the remainder. Mr. Arnold has to thank W. Frädersdorff, Esq., of the University of Berlin, for very useful assistance rendered to him during the progress of the work. Mr. Riddle has also some acknowledgements to make to the same gentleman; and is still more indebted to his own brother, the Rev. John B. Riddle, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford.

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PREFACE.

THE work, now at length completed, has cost us many years of labour, —labour that has often seemed almost hopeless.

A very slight inspection of it will show that it aims at a far higher standard of accuracy and completeness than any of its English predecessors. Indeed, it can hardly be said to have had any predecessor in its own kind; for no English-Latin Dictionary hitherto published has even professed to give any account of the use of the words set down, their synonymical distinctions, the niceties connected with their employment by classical writers, with such remarks and cautions as a cursory glance at any important word in the following work will prove that it has at least attempted to supply.

The title-page states that it is founded upon the German-Latin Dictionary of Dr. Charles Ernest Georges, of which the first edition was published at Leipsic in 1833; the third, in 1845. That work consists of two octavo volumes, usually bound together in one very thick volume of 1820 pages. Dr. Georges had a predecessor of great merit in Dr. Frederick Charles Kraft. As, however, the only edition of Kraft's Dictionary that we have consulted is the fourth edition ('remodelled and enlarged'), which appeared at Stuttgard in 1843, we cannot state exactly how far Dr. Georges is indebted to the earlier

We are very conscious that the work is still far from perfect; but we feel a just confidence, founded upon the excellence of Georges' Dictionary, and a consciousness of our own diligence, that it possesses the general merit of strict accuracy, and is the only English-Latin Dictionary that a student can consult with the reasonable hope of finding what he wants, and the certainty of being able to trust what he finds.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE THIRD EDITION

It has been judged expedient to annex an Index of Proper Names to the Lexicon, instead of publishing one in a separate form. Such an Index has been appended by Professor Anthon to his American reprint of our work, and we have gladly availed ourselves of his labours in this edition of the Lexicon. It "has been prepared," as the Professor tells us, "from the best sources; but more particularly from Quicherat's 'Vocabulaire des Noms Géographiques, Mythologiques et Historiques de la Langue Latine,' Mühlman's 'Verzeichniss der Geographischen, Mythologischen und Geschichtlichen Namen,' Freund's 'Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache,' Klotz's 'Handwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache' (as far as published), Sharpe's 'Nomenclator Poeticus,' Leusden's 'Onomasticon,' &c., and Bischoff and Möller's 'Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der alten, mittleren, und neuen Geographie.'"

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

C. = Cicero.H. = Horace.

L. = Livy.

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qs = aliquis.
qd = aliquid.
es = alicujus.
ci = alicui.
qm = aliquem.
qam = aliquam.
qo = aliquo.
qå = aliquå.
qrm = aliquorum.
  cs, ci, &c., alone = the gen. or dat. of
           a person.
        es rei, ci rei = the gen. or dat., respec-
          tively, of a thing.
aby = any body.
athg = any thing.
omly = commonly.
esply = especially.
fm = from.
g.t. = general term.
Jn. = the words are found in this connexion
  and order.
mly = mostly.
sts = sometimes.
v. pr. = the proper word.
wch = which.
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 $N_{p} = N_{epos}$. = Ovid. = Quintilian. = Sallust. = Tacitus. = Virgil. The names of other authors are abridged in the usual way,—Cas., Ter., Plin., &c. When Plin. stands without "Ep." (= Epistles), the Natural History of the elder Pliny is meant. Auct. Herenn. = the author of the ' Rhetorica ad Herennium, amongst Cicero's Works.

Cod. Theod. \ = Code of Roman laws drawn Cod. Just. | up by command of Theodosius and Justinian, respectively. Dig. = Digests (the body of Roman laws).
Inscriptt. = Inscriptions. Inscript. Orell. = Orelli's Collection of Latin Inscriptions. JCt. = Juris Consulti (with reference to technical terms of Roman law).

* prefixed to a word or phrase means that it is not found in a Classical author, but is the best substitute the compilers can give. Very many phrases to which this note is prefixed are from Muretus, Ruhnken, Wyttenbach, &c. Kraft has been very industrious in collecting these.

The meaning of a phrase printed thus: See ' make way for,' is, See the phrase ' make way for,' under Way.

The initial letter of the word at the head of an article represents that word. The 3rd sing. of a verb, or the plur. of a substantive, is represented thus (supposing the word to be 'DRIVE') d.'s.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ROMAN AUTHORS .

C.		(Name of reigning Emperor).			
about)		- 100 A - 4-4 DI			
	cus (exhibits the first Play at	T. Plavius Vespa-	A. D.	Plinius Major.
Rome).				69	Q. Curtius Rufus (accord
35 Cn. Nævius.		sianus.			
212 Q. Pabius Pictor.					ing to Buttmann).
204 Nævlus banished from Rome.					Valerius Flaceus.
201 Cato the Censor.			T. Plavius Domitia-	81	Papinlus Statius.
Ennius. Plautus.			n the.		Dec. Junius Juvenalis.
184 Death of Plautus.					M. Valerius Martialis.
166 Terentius.					Terentianus Maurus (as
149 Pacuvius. Atti	us.				generally supposed. See
133 Afranius.					260).
130 Lucilius.					M. Pabius Quintilianus.
77 Lucretius.			M. Ulpius Trajanus	98	Tacitus.
64 Terentius Varro.					Suetonius Tranquillus.
63 M. Tullius Cicero.					L. Fiorus.
48 C. Valerius Catullus.					Piinius Secundus.
44 Sallustius. Cornelius Nepos †. Hirtius.					Javoienus Priscus.
			T. Ælius Hadrianus		
[31 Cæsar Octavianus Augustus]			Antoninus Pius	в.	Gajus.
В. С.					Justinus.
[AUGUSTAN Age].	28	Virgilius.			A. Gellius.
		Horatius.	M. Aurelius An-	161	Appulejus.
	A. D.		toninus Philo-		
		Tibullus. Propertius.	sophus.		
		Ovidius.	Septimius Seve-	193	
		Livius. Trogus Pompejus.	rus.		Julius Paulius.
		Q. Curtius Rufus (accord-	i		Q. Septimius Florens Ter-
		ing to Hirt, and Zumpt.			tullianus I.
		See A. D. 41, 69, 193).	i		Q. Curtius Rufus (accord.
		Vitruvius	1		ing to Niebuhr).
		Rutilius Lupus.	M Aurelius Seve-	222	Petronius Arbiter (accord
	12	The Pasti Capitolini and	rus Aiexander.		ing to Niebuhr).
		Prænestini.			Cœlius Apicius (cookery).
			1		M. Minucius Pelix.
(Name of reigning Emperor).			1		Thaseius Cacilius Cypri-
					anus.
Claudius Tiberius	14	Monumentum Ancyra-	L. Licinius Galiie-	260	Terentianus Maurus (ac-
Nero		num.	nus.		cording to Niebuhr).
	15	M. Annæus Seneca,			Commodianus.
		Vellejus Patercuius. Va-			Arnobius.
		ierius Maximus.			L. Cacilius Lactantius
		T. Phædrus (Phæder, Par-			Pirmianus.
		sosc).	C. Flavius Valerius	306	
Gajus Cæsar Cali-	37	Cornelius Celsus.	Constantinus		
gula.			Magnus.		
liberius Claudius.	41	Pomponius Mela.		350	Hilarius Pictaviensis.
		L. Junius Moderatus Coiu-		358	
		mella.	Flavius Claudius Ju-		
		Scribonius Largus.	lianus (the Apos-		Hieronumus.
		Asconius Pedianus.	tate).		Ammianus Marcellinus.
		Q. Curtius Rufus (accord-	1		Ambrosius Josippus.
		ing to St. Croix : see	Theodosius.	379	
		A. D. 69, 193).	[Alaric in Rome.]	409	Caelius Aurelianus (phy-
		Q. Rhemnius Fannius Pa-	frame in nome.]	.00	sician).
		læmon.		438	
Nero Claudius Cass			(Theodoric, King of th		
CIBULIUS CECOL		Persius. Lucanus, Silius	Ostrogoths, 493.)		
		Italicus.	Ostrogotis, 455.)	510	Priscianus Grammsticus
		Petronius Arbiter (accord-	Justinianus.	527	
		ing to the small tell of			
		ing to the usual belief; see A.D. 222).			neum (528-534).

^{*} Extracted from F. Passow's Grundzüge der Griechischen und Römischen Literatur- und Kunstgeschichts. † The age of the work ihat goes under his name is disputed.

7 Names in Italies are those of Christian writers.

ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON.

ABA

ABH

A. | Letter of the Alphabet, A. The letter A, A ittera.—Short A, A brevis. Great A, A grandis (opp. minuta). To end in the letter A, in A literam exire (Q) .- To learn one's A, B, C, (1) lit, alpha et beta discere (Jue.), literarum nomina et contextus discere (their names in order) .- (2) fig. prima elementa discere.

(their nomes in over).—(2) [9], frim cementa unsere, 'primis elementis or liter's imbul.

A. § indefinite article: unirantiated: but if it is to be intimated that the word is not to be under-stood definitely, aliquis is used: e.g. in the definition of a listing. In definition calledgia rel (in definition rel would mean: of the thing atready mentioned, or going to be mentioned). A certain one, a particular in-dicidual, though it is not necessary, or perhaps possible, to name il, quidam; e.g. 'A peasant did this,' hoc fecit rusticus quidam. ['A' is also transl. by quidam, when a particular individual is referred to a class: e.g. when a particular individual is referred to a class: e.g., 'in the house of a host named Camelus,' in hospitis cijusdam, nomine Cameli, domo. 'Fabius a Pelignian,' Pabius, Pelignian,' a P I a Lot, 'to express a wan tike Plato, a wan of Plato's genius, &c. is generally trans. by the piwral: e.g. 'We spenk of a Protlems, a Cato, a Gallus,' dicinus Paullos, Catones, Offen = such a one, is qui, e.g. who would not be favorably disposed to a king who &c to make not be received in the contract of quis non el regi faveret, qui &c. (with subj.) || E och, with numerals. 'A' omitted, and a distributive numeral nucd: 'a day,' 'a month,' &c. mly singuli, singulis diebus, mensibus, &c. (but also quot diebus, mensibus, &c.): in singulas horas, in singulos dies (but also in horas, in dies).—'There were two hunts a day for the fee days,' bings venationes per dies quinque.—'A fire days, bina venationes per dies quinque. - 'A man,' mly omitted, and distributive num, used. 'Two acres a man were allotted to the common people,' bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur -Atl to a man, ad Jugera agri picoi uriucevaniur.—Att to a man, au unum omnes. § 'A' before the participial subst, is to be transi. by sup.: 'to go a hunting,' venatum ire. ABAPT, Stern, puppis. § Towards the stern, puppim versus. PhB. in puppi sedère.

ABANDON, relinquere (to leave behind in any way, whether deliberately or not).—derclinquere (to a. it deliberately, and care no more about it).—deserve (to a. what one ought not to give up) .- dimittere (to give up what one cannot retain; a property, one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance). - abjecte, deponere (what one does not find it good or profitable to retain; a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope). - desistere qå re or de qå re (implies a sudden change of intention).—omittere (to give up: let a thing go; a con-test, weath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportunity).— destituere (to desert one in need, just when our assist-ance is especied).—Js. relinquero et deserere; deserere ance is expected).—Js. relinquere et deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere.—Pitts. affigete causam susceptam (a. and so ruin it); causam es deponere: a causa ca recedere [Gire on eactif up to, ei rei se dedere: studio es rei se dedere or se tradere. Pris. volluptatibus se deviere or se tradere; actricum esse, deditum esse. [Renounce, (VID.) ci rei renunciare.

ABANDONED, perditus, &c. See Wicked, ABANDONED, perditus, &c. See Wicked, ABANDONMENT, either by the verbal substantives ABANDONING. If the verba under Abandon: relletio (C.), deserito (C.), deserito (L.); dimissio, abjectio, depositio, cestitutio (C.);—or, much more emiy, by their past participles: the a. his friends, relicti (deserti, destituti) amici.

ABASE. | Humble oneself, se demittere, se submittere; descendere (alt three also fig.). Pun. se ad co pedes sub., do-mittere. | Depress; humble, minuere; imminuere cs auctoritatem: elevare qm or es auctoritatem. A. myself to athg, prolabi ad qd, descendere ad qd, se projecte in qd. Disgrace (i)

oneself, minuere suam dignitatem .- se abjicere, se abjiere et prosternere. A. one's eyes, oculos in terram demittere, dejiere; oculos dejiere; vultum demittere; terram intueri. before aby, oculos ci submittere; terram modeste intueri.

ABASEMENT, lit. demissio, submissio. PARTER. The a. of Caius,' imminuta Cail suctoritas, dignitas. ABASH, pudorem ci injicere, incutere (†)-ruborem ci afferre (T.) .- I am abashed, pudor suffunditur mihi: at athg, pudore afficier qu re. | Ababned, pudore suffusus, &c. See Ashame.

Suffusius, &C., See ASHAME.

ABATE, TRNS. || Lessen. Vid. || Bate Vid. - || INTR. minul. se minuero, and minuero (V. Herzag ad Cæs. B. G. iii. 12).—imminul (to be lessened interpretable). wardly) .- remitti: se remittere, and remittere only (to waray; --teninte se reintere, and reintere and the leave off; of rain, cold, a fever, &c.).--levarl, sublevari (to be lightened).--leniri, mitigari (to be softened; mitigated). A fever a.'s, febris levatur, conquiescit, decrescit.--Pha. ira defervescit; sermo hominum refri

ABATEMENT, *remissio; decessio de summâ, or decessio onty (C). - To make an a. *remittere de pretio indicato.-to make an a. of 10 per cent. *remissionem centesimarum denarum facere | Lessening. Vid. ABBACY, *abbatis munus (his office). - *concessum

ABBAUT, "abbatis munus (sas ogner, - concession abbati beneficium (his probend or benefice).

ABBESS, abbatissa (Hieron.).— antistita virginum sacrarum— Virgo maxima (the title of the High-priestess of the Festal Firgins).—(If the a. is a princess), regina abbatissa (as Æn. i. regina sacerdos). ABBEY, *abbatía.

ABBOT, abbas (Eccl.).—archimandrita (a president Monks. Sidon.), of Monks.

ABBREVIA' E, imminuere (a word in pronouncing, Abbiteviale, imminuere a word in promoneing, as audisse for audivisse). I To write compendiously, notare; scriptura compendiouti; per notas scribere. Sec Abbreviation. See Shorten;

ABRIEVIATION in writing, verborum nota; (scripturæ) compendium. — To write with a.'s, notare

(opp. perscribere). See Short-Hand.
ABDICATE, deponere.—an office, magistratum deponere; magistratus e abdicare (very seld. magistratum abdicare); magistratu or honore abire; abscedere nu-nere (L. 9, 3); the dictatorship, dictatura se abdicare; a government, imperium deponere.

government, imperium apponere.

ABDICATION of an office, abdicatio muneris (e dictature); and Crel. with abdicare se munere. have driven Lentulus to an a. of his office,' Lentulum

ut se abdicaret magistratu coegistis. ABED, Crel. To be still a., nondum surrexisse;

nondum cubitu or e lectulo surrexisse.

ABERRATION, | Departure from the right way, declinatio. fm reason, aspernatio rationis.

ABET, | Assist. um juvare or adjuvare (assist him, în qá re : seld. with infin.). - qm opera adjuvare în qâ re facienda; ci operam suam commodare ad qui (to assist him by one's services).- Excite to, &c. incitare, excitare, concitare (rouse up, set into action) .instigare, stimulare, exstimulare (prick or spur on) .inflammare, incendere, accendere (inflame).—impellere, commovere. All qm or cs animum ad qd. See Excite. | Exhort, hortari, adhortari (qm ad qd, or with mt).

ABETTOR, concitator (beill, seditionis, &c.) .- impulsor (one who urges to an action) .- qui adjuvat, ABEYANCE, spes succedendi .- in a. (of lands, &c.),

ABHOR, detestari qd or qm .- abominari qm or qd (shrink fm as ill-omened).—aversati qm or qd (turn fm with dislike, antipathy, &c.).—abhorrere qm, qd, or a qå re (to shudder at).—animo esse aversissimo a go.

rei; Gell. not C.). — animus aversissimus a qo.
ABHORRENT, alienus a qa re (foreign to, irreconcilable with), -ci rei contrarius (opposed to). | To be utterly inconsistent with, abhorrere a qa re [a persona hominis gravissimi abhorrere. C.].

ABIDE, INTR. | Dwell at, habitare (qo loco); domicilium or sedem ac domicilium habere (qo loco). degere, or degere vitam, vivere qo loco (to live at) .- with degere, or degere vitam, vivere qo loco (10 live al).—with aby, in cs donno or apud qm habitare—apud qm or in cs donno diversar! (for a time, as a guest).—cum plabitare (to live logether).—commorati (to be stopping at or abiding for a time).

Remain, manfer, promise, promissis stare, by an opinion, vitame to the promise, promissis stare. by an opinion, in sententia sua manere, permanere, perseverare, aby, ci non deesse, qm non deserere, destituere, &c.

| Last, endure, permanere, durare.

| Last, endure, permanère, durare.
ABIDE, TARN. | Wait for a man's coming, es adventum exspectare or praestolari (but es adventum manère, Liv., is poetical) | Bear, endure. Vid.
ABILITY, | Power, potentia (absolute power).—
potestas (power derived fin legal authority).—conjugation (praesibility of doing align eith convexience).—facultas
teronarity: manifolity. (pressibility of doing align with convenience).—facultate clapacity; possibility subjectively). If we not at power, ingenlum (connate mental power, talents, genius).—sollettia (mental dezterity, practical genius).—docilitas (power of learning, of improving).—ingenii facultas (power of particular pursuit; not latents collectively, which is lugenlum).—facultas with on 1 give h in to do athg. g. 10 open, dievendi).—If do n't give h in ored it for a to accomplish something, an ad efficere non posse duco (after Nep. Alcib. 7, 2). — | A.'s, non posse duco (after Nep. Alcib. 7, 2). - | A's, mental powers collectively; ingenium, facultates (Cic. de Invent. 1, 27, extr.); animi vis, virtus, hominis sollertia. To cultivate one's a.'s, animum mentemque exeolere. To be a person of considerable a.'s, ing ingeniosum esse, ingenio abundare .-

Milchés. Vid. Abjectus (fung away as worthiess; hence (1) worthiess, low, (2) dispirited); demissus (besten down; of one who has lost his spirit); summissus (subjected; hence submissive, servile, lone-minded); humilis (low, opp. to altus); illberails (unifie a free man; ungentlemanly, sordid) .- Videndum est ne quid humile, gentiemanty, sordai).—Videncum ext ne quid numie, semmissum, molle, effeminatum, fractum, abjectumque Saciamus (C. Calit. 2, 1).—Js., contemptus et abjectus, -perculsus et abjectus (in despair). A. porerty, gra-vissima paupertas; summa egestas; paupertas vel poius egestas ac mendicitas (Ce. Parad. 6, 1, extr.). A. Rattery, summissa adulatio (Quint. 11, 1, 30). See CONTEMPTIBLE; VILE.

ABJECTION (of mind), humilitas (lowness). -illiberalitas (feelings unworthy of a free man) .- abjectio or

demissio animi (C. despondency, despair).

ABJECTLY, humiliter; illiberaliter; abjecte; demisse. See Syn. in Abject.

ABJUDICATE, abjudicare ei qd (to deprive aby of athg by a judicial sentence).
ABJURATION, Crcl. with verb or ptcp. meaning to

ABJURATION. Crcl. with verb or plcp, meaning to abjure. His a. of his country, cjurtal partia.
ABJURE, abjurate (to deny upon outs that I once in)—cjurare or ejerare (to renounce a thing with an outh: e. g. patriam, patrem, &c. Postang.)—renunciare circ (e. g. public kife, publicis negotiis; oyders for the rest of my life, ostreis in onnem vitam).
ABJAQUEATION, abaqueatio (the digging about

the roots of a tree).

ABLATIVE case, Ablativus casus (Q.); Latinus, sextus (Varro in Diom. p. 277, P.).
ABLE (of persons), ingeniosus (fertile of new ideas).

-sollers (dexlerous in combining and working out ideas).-docilis (apt to learn and comprehend).-capax cs rei (Postang.).—To BE ABLE, posse; cs rei faciende facultatem habere.—He is able to do athg, nihil non efficere potest.
ABLE-BODIED, valens, validus (strong, actively,

ADLE-BUDIED, Vaiens, Validus (strong, actively, opp. imbecillus).—firmy immoreable; strong, passively: opp. imbecillus, infirmus).—robustus (compact; strong, passively: opp. tener). Jr. firmus et robustus, valens et firmus; robustus et valens.

robustus, vaiens et firmus; robustus et vaiens.
ABLEVESS. See ABLITY.
ABLEGATE, legare; allegare (despatch on a mission: qui ad qui or el, in Africam: eo).—legatum mittere (to send as an ambassador). amandare are, to send away, on some pretext or other, a person whom one wishes to get rid of.

ABLEPSY. See BLINDNESS.
ABLUTION, ablutio (Macrob. Plin.), lavatio (Pt.), lotio (Vitr.), lotura (Plin.). To perform one's ablutions, (2)

ABHORRENCE, aversatio (cs rei) .- detestatio (cs | lavari; perlui (to bathe, wash oneself in a stream, Cas. 1 -

-mianus, pedes, &c., lavare,
ABNEGATION, Infitiatio (the denial, esply of debt). A. of the world, rerum humanarum contemptic et despicientia (C. Tusc. 1, 40, 95); of one's self, dolo-rum et laborum contemptio (ulter disregard of pain ane toil); animi moderatio (complete government of the mind).

ABOARD. To go a., conscendere or ascendere navem or in navem; in fine weather, bouâ et cert a

tempestate conscendere.

ABODE, domiclium (abode, as far as one is at home there).—sedes (as the fixed spot where one resides). habitatio (dwelling-house or chamber, as long as one resides therein: hence also, lodging). See HOUSE. Time of one's residence, commoratio,-statio. mansio (app. itio, decessio: implying a stay of some length); habitatio (the dwelling at a place). untry, rusticatio. || Make abode. See Anide. ABODE, ABODEMENT. See Bode, Bodement. country, rusticatio.

ABOLISH, tollere (v. pr.: e. g. an office, law, magistracy, tax, &c.); abolère (v. hist. quite to remove and tracy, lax, &c.); abolère (v. hist. quite to remove and make invatid laws, customs, religion, wills); abrogare (to abolish by the authority of the people; a law, decree; also a magistracy); deregare legi or qu' de lege (of a partial abolition; but sts with acc. for abrogare, Ochsm. (ci. Eelop, p. 85); abrogare legi (to remder is a dead letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment); solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (to abolish a custom, &c., also adlimere consuctudinem, T.); rescindere (cancel and make void: e. g. decrees, compacts, wills, &c.); inducere (to strike out, a resolution, a decree, of the sindere (to strike out, a resolution, a accree, of the senate, a contract, locationem); pervertere (abolish by violence; laws, justice, &c.). \(\begin{align*} Destroy, delere (blot out; hence, deprive of its existence).—exstinguere (to put oul, and so cause to cease; hope, spem, &c.).tollere (to take away; destroy, urbem, legem, &c.).contex (a lane amay learney, unboth, egem, act.)—
evertere (ho operthrow, urben, rempublicam, reipublicae
fundamenta).— subverfree (to operthrow, imperium,
leges, libertatem).—perdere (to destroy completely, fruges, 8c.). To utlerly a, funditus tollere, evertere, &c.
ABOLITION, sublatol (judici), the received of a sen-

ABOMINABLE, fodus (of a tax, law, sentence).—dissolutio (e. g. of a law). #A. of debts, tabulæ novæ.

ABOMINABLE, fodus (of athg that excites loathing

and aversion), -abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis (detestable; of men, aversabilis, Lr.) .- nefarius (shameful: of men, and their thoughts and actions). - nefandus (of shameful actions) .- Immanis (shocking; of actions). also detestatus, pass. (C. Legg. 2, 11, detestataque omnia hulusmodi) .- teter (hideous, shocking; then abominable, in character and conduct). An a. villain, homo omni parte detestabilis; homo impurus; monstrum hominis

ABOMINABLY, forde, fordissime; nefaric; teter-rime. # Excessively; grossly, See those words. A. woly, Insignis ad deformitatem. ABOMINATE, abhorrere qui or qd or a qu re (to

recoil fm an object with shuddering).—abominari qin or qd (to wish it away, as of evil omen).—detestari qin or qd (lo wrsa ri away, as o) et s omea, — et estati qii. or qd (lo appeal to the gods against a person or thing).— aversari qm or qd (to turn away from in diagust). animo esse aversissimo a qo.

ABOMINATION, | Aversion, detestation, aversatio (in silver age, cs rei); detestatio (in Gell. cs un-Cie. in this sense); animus aversissimus a qo, Abominable action, res nefanda or infanda; res actions, nefaria, Dominations or illianus; res actions, nefaria, pl. adj. Detestable wicked-ness, feedltas, lumanitas. # Pollution, contami-natlo, pollutio (both in later writers only).—macula, labes (the stain itself).

ABORIGINES, Aborigines, um (m., the original inhabitants of a country; a particular people in Italy, the name being either from ab and origo, or 'λβοριγενείς = descendants of the Abori, Ombri or Umbri. Grotefend).

= aescendants of the Abort, Ombit or Umori. Groticeta).

— Antochthou's (Appul.).—The original inhabitants of Britain, qui initio Britanniam incolnerunt.

ABORTION, || Premaiure bringing forth, abortio, abortus. || Produce of such a birth, abortio, abortus. | Produce of such a birth, abortus (C.).-To cause an a., abortum facere (also =

abortum pati, to bring forth prematurely).

ABORTIVE, | Brought forth prematurely, portivus. | Unsuccessful, cassus (empty, hollow; | abortivus. hence profiless, of labours).—Inanis (empty, unsubstan-tial; inanes contentiones).—Irritus (invalidated; as good as undone, irrit. Inceptum; labor). - Jr. vanus et irritus; irritus et vanus. To make a. attempts, operam perdere, or frustra consumere, or conterere; oleum et operam perdere.

ABORTIVELY, | To no purpose, frustra, nequid-

quan, incassum. See VAIN.
ABOUND, | Have in great pienty, qare abundare (qå re redundare is, to have in too great plenty).

-suppeditare qå re (to have an adequate supply, suply of means for an end. C. Cat. 2, 11, 25).—affluere (to abound; in pleasures, teisure, genius, &c. C.) .- circumfluere (copiis, gloris, C.).—scatce (cloings to postry and late verifers). Be in great plenty, shundare, supercesse (be in abundance); suppositate (to be in sufficient quantity); circumfluere (qm circum-

fuere, Curt.). Jn. circumfluere atque abundare. ASOUT, circum (prep. and adv. denotes (1) motion round a centre : circum axem se convertere : (2) motion from one to another of a number of objects: e. g. to send obs. circum insulas. &c.: (3) position. ratirely or partly, round an enclosed object; capillus circum caput rejectus).—circa (prep. and adv. denotes ine or space, rather than as an extended portion of such " Circum urbem commorari, est in con-Cless vicinitate versari; circa urbem, lu propinqua re-gone, haud procul. Hand. Turs. ii. p. 50. Not used by Piant. Ter. Lucr. Sallust, and seldom by Cic.). Near-

Finst. Ter. Lucr. Sallust, and seldom by Cic.). § Near-ig, in approximale statements, Ierc, ferme (two forms of the same word: a., both of time and number, not as a lowestatement, but of a statement believed to be as ac-curate as possible or necessary).—circlier, circa, ad a., of fine and number: circliet as ade, and prep, with sec. Cic. never uses circa in this way, but Liv. Curl. & do,—subt furth nec.).—quintà fere hora e in the so. oo, —sub (with acc.).—Quinta tere hora = in the course of the fifth hour. Hand.—circiter eandam horam.

—A. noon, circiter or ad meridlem. A. the fourth part, circiter pars quarta. A. 500 were taken, ad quingentos capti sunt. A. Pompey's days, circa Pompeium (Q.), circa Pompeii actatem (Plin.), \(\begin{align*}{c} Concerning, circa (with respect to: where earlier writers use in, de, ad, erga, &c. after negligens, assiduus. circa bonas artes scoordia, Tac. To be employed a., in qu re versari. Later writers, circa gam rem versari. in ga re occupatum esse).-de (after audire, dicere, judicare, scribere, &c. legatos de qâ re mittere).—super (with abl. to write or do atha, super qâ re, C. To be sent, super qâ

bere, &c. legatos de q\(\tilde{a}\) re mitters,—super (with abl. to write or do athy, super q\(\tilde{c}\), re C. To be sent, super q\(\tilde{c}\), re do sent, super q\(\tilde{c}\), super q\(\tilde{c} supra milia viginti, L.). -ante (ante alias pulchritudine insignis, L.) .- præter (nobilitatus præter ceteros) plus, amplius (before numerals, quambeing om ited, but the subst. not being ptaced in the abl., plus ducentos milites desideravit: qui septingentos jam annos amplius . . . nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt). Ex. eos super se collocavit; domos super se ipsos concrema-verunt; supra terram est cœlum. || Out of; sese (Deus) extra omnem culpam posuit. Pur. To be a. alg, supra que esse; superiorem esse qo; qm infra se positum habère. To be a, aby's praise, es laudibus majorem esse. A. a year, plus annum, or annum et eo dintius (e.g. to lire with a person). A. forty years old, major quadraginta annis or annorum, natus est annos magis quadraginta; annum quadrageslmum excessit suggest quarraginta; annum quarragesmum excession (a year et quod excurrit belongs to late Lat.). To put one thing a another, rem alli anteponere. To honour ably a all men, qm primo loco habere, ponere; qm printer ecteros omnes colere. To have nobody a onepacter exteros omnes courte. In nave nononay a, one-self, neminem habére superiorem, priorem. B) # Abv. Supra (que supra scripsi). # From abore, desuper (vulnerare, protegere, Cex.).— superne (gladium su-perne jugulo defigere, L. incessere, Curt.).

perme jugulo defigere, L. incessere, Curt.).

ABOVE-MENTIONED, q d supra dictum est; qd

supra dix (not supra dictus or prædictus).

ABOVE-MUITTEN, qd supra scriptum est; qd

supra scripsi (not supra scriptus).

ABOVE, von en. | To be better, præstare. | To

lland out from, exstare (ex aquá, &c.). — | To be a.

doing alba, non eum esse qui qu'aciat. You ought to be

a. making pleaunre your chief good, temperantior esse

ches. anse in suprantum benund in valentate nomes. debes, quam qui summum bonum in voluptate ponas.
The water is hardty a. the knees, aqua vix genua superat (L.). Let all be fair and a.-board, ne qua fraus,

ne quis dolus adhibeatur (C.), uihil sit non apertum

ABREAST, | To go abreas, panter ne parterque cum equitibus accurrere (Hirt, Bell. Afr. 69).—una ire æquatis frontibus (after Virg.). Inv Phrygians were the first who drove two horses a., bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio (Plin.). Two horses yoked

a. to a chariot, bijuges equi (V.).

ABRADE, abradere, deradere (also, to make smooth by cutting away) .- subradere (to shave off from beneath).

-circumradere (to share of all round).

ABRASION, circumrasio (paring round, Plin.).
ABREPTION, raptus (virginis, forcible abduction,

).—ereptio (opp. emptio, C.).
ABRIDGE, contrahere (to draw in; oratlonem, C.). in angustum cogere (commentarios, S.), -amputare (to prune away superfluities, narrationem).-præcidere (to cut at the end : to cut short ; a speech, &c.) .- minuere (to lessen: e. g. power, authority, expenses). - imminuere (to tessen, and so weaken, libertatem, C.); detrahere ad de qa re. breve qd facere. ad justam brevitatem revo-care. To show how the labour of teaching may be abridged, brevia docendl monstrare compendia (Q.). | To abridge a work, in angustum cogere. In epito men cogere (Aus.). To a. a columinous author, qm per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribere. re-

multa volumina diflusum epitome circumscribere. redigere [= 'reduce', with a before the size to which the
work is reduced: hosee lysos ad v1. libros redeg lt
Diophanes, Parr.). See LESSEN.
ABRIDGEMENT, [Of a book, epitome.—summarium (about Seneca' stime, brevlarium, Ep. 39, 1).—
electa (setections).—excerpta (extracts). To publish an electa (selections).—excerpta (extracts). To publish an a. in six volumes of the whole of Dionysius's voluminous work, totum Dlonysium, per multa diffusum volumina. sex epitomis circumscribere (Colum.). | A lessening, imminutio (e. g. dignitatis, C.) .- deminutio (a lessen-

ing by subtraction, of liberty, taxes, Se.).
ABROAD, forls (out of a place; out of doors; foris ABROAD, toris (out of a place; out of doors; foris comart, to dine a.or out),—peregre (in another country; c.g. habitare, to line a.). To go abroad, (1) appear in public, in publicum produce or proceder. See 'Gir abroad'. 'Come abroad'. 'Qi visit foreign countries, peregre proficial.' To be abroad.' (1) it do be in a foreign country, peregriant. (2) and of the adderstand, and mestire, ignorate, es rel of the adderstand, and mestire, ignorate, es rel ignarum esse. in qå re non multum intelligere (e g. in statues, pictures). in qå re rudem esse. cs rei rudem or imperitum, or rudem et imperitum esse. in qu re of Imperium, or future et imperium case. Il qu'is peregrium atque hospitem esse. To return from a., peregre redire. § To publish athg. a., qd foras proferre, in apertum proferre, divulgare. To be spread a. far and wide, late longeque diffundl. To get a., emanare (to leak out, of secreti. To be generally talked a., omnium sermone celebrari.

ABROACH. To sel a cask a., dolium relinere (opp.

to oblinere, to fasten it up with pilch or resin).
ABROGATE, abrogare (to abolish by the authority of the people).—derogare legi or qd de lege (of a partial abolition: but sis with acc. for abrogare, Ochsner).—
obrogare legi (to repeal il wholly or in part by a sub-

sequent enactment). ABROGATION, abrogatio (legis, C.); derogatio, ob-

rogatio. See Syn. in Abrugate.
ABRUPI, abruptus (of what sinks suddenly and perpendicularly).—præruptus (abruptly steep; but rough and craggy). ¶ P10. Sudden, subitus. repentinus. non ante provisus, improvisus, &c. See Sudden. An s. style, abruptus sermo. abruptum sermonis genus (obscure from over-conciseness and want of connexion). An a. beginning, abruptum initium (the vehement impetuous beginning of an oration).
ABRUPTION, abruptlo (the breaking off: e.g. corri-

-avulsio (the tearing of).

ABRUPTLY, abrupte. prærupte. Syn. in Abrupt. || Suddenly, subito. repente, derepente, repentino, nec opinato, &c. See Suddenly.

ABRUPTNESS, No one word, except when celeritas, &c. may do. It may generally be translated by an adj. or adv.—The a. of his departure, repentina, necopinata, &c. ejus profectio. With a., abrupte, &c.
ABSCESS, ulcus (general term for a suppurating

wound) .- apostema, atis. abscessus (abscess) .- I have an a. under my tongue, sub lingua aliquid abscedit.

ABSCISSION, desectio. resectio (general terms).—

ABSONN, desection transfer amount of tornains).

ABSONN, delitescere, abditum latere, in occulto se continere, abditum et inclusum in occulto latere (to the hid)—se abdere, se abdere in occultum to hide from oneset()—se occulture of or a conspecture os (to hide from a person).-clam se subducere, se subtrahere.

ABSENCE, absentia.—In his a., dum qs abest; absente qo, or absens (in agreement with the person meant: in absentia or per absentiam cs, Curt. Just. should not na absentia of per absentian is, cut. Jak. monta no be imitated). Leave of Absence. See Furlough. A. abroad, peregrinatio. A. of mind, animus varietate rerum diductus. animus alienis rebus disbe imitated).

Varietate reruin diductus. "animus anenis rebus dis-tentus (i. e. distracted with other thoughts). ABSENT, absens.—To be a., abesse loco or ex loco. —to be a. abroad, peregrinari. || F10. To be a., animo excurrere et vagari.—I was a. when I did it, "aliud

cogitans feel.

ABSENT ONESELP. | Withdraw oneself, se ADDEMA ONE DELT. IN TINATUM ONE SELL, WE annovere, a re quarter executive, or se severare, ser cronovere, —To a. one set [for a time] from the forum, senate-house, foro, senatu caree. || Not to appear, non comparere, in conspectum non venire.—dono or domo

comparers. In compectan non-venture—anon or using set tenife (keep myself at home).

AbSOLUTE, [Complete, absolutus, perfectus. Jx. absolutus et perfectus. perf. atque abs- expletus et perfectus, perfectus cumulatusque. perfectus completusque—perfectus xeptetusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus. Il Unconditional, simplex. absolutus, et pattbus. | Unconditional, sunpies. absolutus, mys jugders; simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione: e.g. necessity, necessitudo, C.).—To pay a. obedience, ci sine ullà exceptione parfer. | Un timided, infinitus (not terminated).—sunmus (the highest). A power, infinita or summa potestas. A. noterciphy. Imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur, quum principis arbitrium, or libido regis, pro legibus est (r. Just. 1, 1, 2, and 2, 7, 3).—doninatio A. necessiy, summa or extrema necessitas. # Not rel alive, considered in tiself, simplicite etex sub vi consideratus (c. Lusent, 2, 35, 102). The

sua vi consideratus (c. C. invent. 2, 53, 102). The Absolute, in philosophy, id quod semper est simplex et uniusmodi, et tale, quale est. ABSOLUTELY, ¶C on pietely, perfecte, absolute (without defect),—plane, prorsus, onmino (quide). ¶U neconditionally, sine adjunctione, sine exceptione (without condition or exception). In an untimited manner, arbitratu suo (according to his own judgement). -libidine or ex libidine (by his own arbitrary will).

— Holding of experience to a Holding (m.) Ma own aroundry unit.

Separalety, per se, simpliciter, et ex suă vi.

ABSOLVE, | 0 f J u dges, propr. et impropr.; absolvere: from altg, es rei (e. g. injuriarum, capitis, &c.),

or, with reference to athg, qă re, de qă re (c. g. de regni or, wan reperence to unity, ya te, ue qu re (c. g. de regn) suspicione; de prævaricatione).—exsolvere, fm athg, qa re (e. g. suspicione).—liberare, fm athg, qa re (discharge).—To be absolved, liberatum discedere. innocentem or innoxium absolvi. ex judicio emergere.

Of priests, *peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine. *fatentibus peccata remittere. To a. one under Church censures, *qm resacrate (1 Nep. Alcib. 6).

ABSOLUTION, | Acquittal, absolutio, of a per-son, cs; of a crime (cs rei).—liberatio (fm athg, cs rei). ## Porgiveness of sins, penæ meritæremissio (8.); venlæ pronuntiatio, *venla peccatorum.—To pronounce a., venlæ pronuntiationem facere (!). *peccatorum venlam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine.—To receise a, specatorum veniam impetrate. To receise priestly a. (of a person under Church censures), *per sacerdotem resacral (teomp. Nep. Alcib. 6).

ABSONANT; ABSONOUS, absönus (a re qâ or ci

See CONTRARY.

ABSORB, absorbere (swallow up athg. whether dry or travid) .- exsorbere (to suck up) .- devorare (of solids). or liquid).—exsorbère (lo suck up).—devorare (of solida).
—exhaurire (lo dosorb pari of a larger body).—Fit o
occup y the whole of, absorbère (e. 9. of a specch;
a man's attention). To be absorbed in a business, in
negotio qo versari, negotio implicatum ease: to be
absorbed in business, occupatissimum ease. muitis negotiis (occupationibus) implicitum ease. xalde negogotis (occupationibus) implicitum esse. valde nego-tiosum esse. multis occupationibus distineri. — The interest a.'s the capital, usurae sortem mergunt (L.). # To appropriate to onese tf, exsorbère (e.g., the boots, prædas). # To a. a colour, colorem bibere, imbibere (to drink it in).

ABSTAIN, abstinero or se abstinere (a) re.—se con-

tinere a re (to hold oneself back fm alhg). - temperare sibi quominus &c., temperare (sibi) a qa re (restrain sibi quominus Kc., temperare (sibi) a q\(\text{a}\) re treatrain oneself; sot temperare (rel, which is, to restrain altiguishments the second of the second

rare or se continere non posse (followed by quin): a se

impetrare non posse quin.
ABSTEMIQUS. See ABSTINENT. An a. man. homo moderatus, temperans. An a. life, vita moderata,

modica, temperata. ABSTEMIOUSLY [SYN. in ABSTINENCE], moderate,

modeste, temperanter, continenter. To live a., con-

Illelliem esses an omniverse custoque.

ABSTEMOUSNESS, moderatio(the avoiding upon ABSTINENCE, principle of the too much, as an action).—temperatula (general and hobitual self-government).—continentia (opp. to libido, command over all sensual desires).—modestia (is an habitual preference all sensual desires). of the modus or true mean; the three last words are qualities).— abstinentia (command over the desire for what is another's).—In. temperantia et moderatio. moderatio et continentia, continentia et temperantia. - Cic.

Off. 3, 26, has, moderatio continentiæ et temperantiæ. ABSTINENT, moderatus (seld), modicus.—modes-tus.—temperans, temperatus.—continens. Jn. moderatus ac temperans, temperatus moderatusque, con-

ABSTINENTLY. See ABSTEMIOUSLY.
ABSTRACT, v. || TRNs. to separate in the mina, cogitatione separare, mente et cogitatione distinguere, Cogitatione separate. mente et cogitatione distinguere, animo contemplart del avocare se a corpore, et ad rei cogitationem curà omni studioque rapi (all Cic.).— Il To deke a way fm, abstracte, &c. See Take a wax. Il Reduce to an epitome, in angustum or in epitome comen cogere. Il INTR. loa abstract fm: i.e. take no notice of, put aside, mittere, omittere, missum facere. Abstracting fm all these, remotis his omnibus; ut have omnia sileam or taceam.

ABSTRACT, adj. sevocatus a sensibus. abductus a consuetudine ocuiorum, ab aspectûs judicio remotus, consuctuance oction in an aspectus judicio remotus.
—An a. notion, "notio reia a materià ascjunctæ et simplicia. "notio solà menie percipienda.

— Ab 1 r u sc,
abstruxus thard io comprehend). In le ab siract,
cogitatione (opp. re, in the concrete, C. Tuic. 4, 11, 21,
C cultirate hobits of a. thought, animum or aciem mentis a consuctudine oculorum subducere, mentem ab oculis, a sensibus sevocare, animum ad se ipsum advocare. animum a corpore abstrahere or secerniere.

ABSTRACTION, | The power of a., animum a corpore abstrahendi vis (oft. C. Somn. Scip. 9).

ABSTRACT, | Epitome, epitome. summarium. Abstract, #Epriome, ephone. summarium.—
later breviarium. #Extract, e. g. from plants, dilutum (e. g. absinthit). #Sum of many things, containing all in one 1, summa. summa summarum (Plaut.

Lucr. Sen.).

ABSTRUSE, abstrusus, obscurus, occultus, involutus, occultus et quasi involutus. Profound and a. learning, liveræ non vulgares, sed quædam interiores et reconditæ. A somewhat a. discussion, disputatio paulo abstrusion (C.).

ABSTRUSELY, obscure.

ABSTRUSENESS, obscuritas.

ABSURD, insulsus (= in salsus) .- absurdus (foolish, sensites).—Instituta (= masius, =austutus (yourn, sensites).—Inflictus (opp. factus, =dll three of men and things).—fattus (weak, footbis, of persons).—J N. hieptus et absurdus.—Somewhaf a., subabsurdus. Fery a., per-absurdus.—To be a., ineptire. nugari, nugas agere. Contradictory to reason, rationi repugnans. To be a., rationi repugnare.

ABSURDITY, insuisitas, absurditas, fatuitas Syn. in Absurd. A a absurdity, res insulsa, absurda, inepta, inflecta. -- lneptiæ, nugæ. -- deliramentum (a piece of mad a.),

ABSURDLY, inepte, absurde, inficete, insulse. # Footishty, fatue, stulte, stolide. # Childishty, pueriliter. Somewhat a., subabsurde. Very a., perabsurde

ABUNDANCE, abundantia, affluentia (the having somewhat more than one uses) .- ubertas (a large su/ ply, without reference to what is required). A. of provisions, copiæ (Ces. B. G. 1, 30). A. of goods, suppeditatio bonorum. A. of all things, omnium rerum abundantia, affluentia. affluentes omnium rerum copiæ. Also Js. saturitas copiaque. ¶ To have abundance. See ABOUND

ABUNDANT, abundans, affluens, copiosus (e. g. patrimonium).—uber (e. g. produce, fructus).—optimus (e. g. harvest, mossis). We have a. reason to comptain, justissime or jure optimo querimur, non sine causa querimur. justissima est causa cur queramur, or querendi. To reap an a. harvest, large condere.

1 As in 'the abstract of all faults,' Shak., 'the abstract of them aii,' Dryd.

ABUNDANTLY, abunde, satis superque (more than enough: denote a quarity) .- abundanter (in an abundani manner). - cumulate (in heaped up measure). - prolixe, effuse (in super-abundance). Jn. profixe effuse que, large effuseque .- A. furnished with athq, libe-

raliter instructus qà re.

ABUSE, v. | Use improperly, qa re perverse utior abuti.-immodice, intemperanier, insolenter, insolenter et immodice abuti que re (to exceed the limits of modesty et manource abutt que re (so exerce me imits o) modesty or moderation in using athy; e.g. e.s. indulgentia, patientia.—Fin the context, abutt que re may do alone, but its real meaning is only to use copiously). To a. to or for also, ad qd. ¶ A b use the person, quabutt. ¶ To rail at, convicium ci facere, qm conviciis consectari, ci maledicere, qm maledictis insectari. incessere. maledicta in qm dicere, conferre, conjicere. probris et maledictis qm vexare. maledictis or probris qm increpare maledictis qm figere, contumeliosis verbis qm prosegui.—To a, aby through thick and thin, omnibus maledictis qm vexare. omnia maledicta in qm conferre. To a. aby in his absence, ci absenti maledicere. contumeliose dicere qd de qo absente, qm absentem dente maledico carpere.

ABUSE, s. | The improper use of athg, *usus, or abusus, perversus (a perverse use).— usus, or abusus, immodestus, intemperans, insolens (a use exceeding the bounds of propriety. - Fm the context, abusus alone might do, though it means only the using up of athg). mega uv, invaga it means only see ways up of all plans per c u s to m; mos pravus (agst correct and salabilished custom).—quod contra jus fasque est (agst bumda and devine laws). An a. prevails, percrebrescit mos pravus (T. Ann. 15, 19, init.): to remove abuses, omores pravos or ea quæ contra jus fasque sunt abolere. | Railing language, maledictum (any injurious word). - convicium (any abusive word). - pro-brum (any attack on another's honour). To heap a. on aby, or load aby with a., omnibus maledictis qm vexomnia maledicta in qm conferre.

ABUSER, | One who uses improperly, homo

erverse (perversely), immodice, intemperanter, insoenter, insolenter et immodice qu re abutens.

ABUSIVE, contumeliosus (injurious to a man's honour) .- probrosus (the same; but implying a violent subreak is words).—maledYous (using injurious words).
As a. word, vox contumeliosa; verbum contumeloosum osum. An a. lampoon, carmen probrosum.
ABUSIVELY, contumeliose, turpiter.—maledice.

ABUT on, finitimum, victuum, confinem ci esse (espin of a nation bordering on another).—adjacere, imminere ei terræ; tangere, attingere, contingere terram (esply of adjoining territories; the latter implying a

(appy of caronney consequent freedship).

ABUTTING on, finitimus, confinis (having a common boundary) — conjunctus ci loco (locally connected men boundary). with) .- continens ci loco or cum qo loco (joining it).

ABYSS, infinita or immensa altitudo.-vorago (a.: chasm).-gurges (whirlpool) -barathrum (is a poel, expression). - profundum (with or without maris; a. of the sea). | Fig. Manifest overwhelming danger; vorago. pestis, pernicies. To plunge into an a. of danger, ad pestem ante oculos positam proficisci, in præceps ruere.

ACACIA, Acanthus (the Egyptian Ac. Mimosa ilotica. Linn.). Nilotica. ACADEMIC, academicus (properly, relating to the

Academia, and consequently to the school of Aristotle).

ACADEMICIAN. *academia socials.

ACADEMICIAN. *academica soci instruction is given in the sciences).—ludus discendi or literarum (a place where young people ure taught to read and write).

ACCEDE, accedere ci rei or ad qd (e. g. to a plan; opp. abhorrere a re).—astipulari ci; sentire cum qo (assent to).—qd probare (to approve of).—aunuere (absol, or with acc.; to nod assent). To a, to an opinion, sententize assentiri, sententiam accipere (lo receire il favorably). To a. to aby's opinion, cs sententiam sequi (to follow it) -ad cs sententiam accedere (a. to). -ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in cs sententiam (to a. to an opinion; of a senat r passing schientiam (to a. to an opinion, of a send r pussing to the ride of him whose opinion he supports; transite implying that a different opinion was at first enter-tained). Not to a. to an opinion, sententiam repudiare. abhorrère a re. assensum cohibère a re. se ab assensus sustinère, assensum retinère). To a. lo a league, ad societatem accedere or se applicare.

ACCELERATE, accelerate qd (to endeacour to bring

athg about quickly) .- maturare qd, or with inf. (not to and aloos queeks;—intattare qu, or with why, twi to pat off athy which should be done now that with anti-is only = lo bring athy to maturity. Cess. B. G. 7, 54), —representate qd (to execute athy without delay; even before the time)—pracelyltare qd (to a. it too much). To a. his departure or journey, maturate or acceleraiter. properare proficisci (lo hasten to set out) - mature proficisoi (to set out in good lime). To a. one's arrival, maturo venire. To a. one's ruin, maturare sibi exitum. To a. a man's rain, præcipitantem impellere.

ACCELERATION, acceleratio, maturatio (both in

Auct. ad Herenn.).

ACCENT, v. I In pronunciation, certum vocis admovere sonum. cum sono quodam vocis pronuntiare. In writing, apponere syllabae notam or apicem (the last, if it is long).

ACCENT, s. | In pronunciation, vocis somus (C.).—accentus, tenor (Q.).—tonus (Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25). Acute a., sonus vocis acutus. I In writing, vocis nota (Gell. 13, 6) .- apex (the mark of a long syll. Yours nota (Gent. 13, 0).—apex (the mark of a tong synt., but different from the circumflex. Spatid. Quint. 1, 5, 23). To place an a. See Accent, v. ACCENTUATE. See ACCENT, v. ACCENTUATION, voculatio (Nigid. ap. Gell.).—

accentus (Gell.).

ACCEPT. A) PROPR. | To receive something offered, accipere. - money fm uby, pecuntam a qo (also to allow oneself to be bribed). I To undertake, suscipere, recipere (the former, esply, of free will; the latter, on being asked. Both of accepting an office, &c.). -not to a. athg (e. g. an effice), deprecari munus. B)
IMPROPR. Approve of: am satisfied with; accipere (a. it) .- probare (approve of it) .- admittere (permit, approre) .- agnoscere (acknowledge: e. g. praise, honour). A an invitation, promittere se venturum esse; an invitation to dine with aby, promittere ad comam, or promittere ad qui (not condicere ci, which is, to invite myself to dine with aby).—Not to a. an ofered honour, oblatum honorem respuere; an ofer of battle, pugnam detrectare. To a. aby as bati, qm vadem accipere. To a. a proposal or terms, conditionem accipere. ad conditionem accedere or (after long consideration) descendere (opp. conditionem respuere, repudiare, or aspernari). To a. it very gladty, *conditionem cupidissine accipere; without hesitation, *non dubito accipere quod defertur: not lo a. the proposals of peace, pacis conditiones dimittere. The conditions of peace are accepted, pacis conditiones conveniunt: to a. an are deceptea, pacies conditiones convenient. 10 a. on excuse, excussationem or causam or satisfactionem (a justification) accipete. I a. your explanation or excuse, valet anud me excussation to a. I Approve and follow. To a. advice, consilium accipete; to a. consolation, consolationem suscipere. To act towards a per-Not to a. the persons of men, nullius rationem habere.

delectum omnem et discrimen omittere. auctoritates omittere

ACCEPTABLE, acceptus (gladly received, welcome). -gratus (causing in us a feeling of obligation fm its value to us).-jucundus (causing in us the feeling of delight) .- suavis, dulcis, mollis (s. d. sweet, m. soft; agreeably affecting the mind. All these of persons and things) .- carus (dear) .- dilectus (ralued, beloved), gratiosus ci or apud qm (high in his favour). An a. time, tiosus ct or apud qin (niga im nis paroist). An a. time, commodum tempus. opportunum or idoneum tempus. — Very a., pergratus, perjucundus. To be a., jucun-dum esse, placere (both of) persons and things). ACCEPIABLEXESS, jucunditas, gratia, dulecdo, stavitas. See Syx. in ACCEPTABLE.

ACCEPTABLY, jucunde, suaviter. | At the right

time, opportune, peroportune.

ACCEPTANCE, acceptio.—comprobatio (impropr. approach).—A of baif or security, satisaceptio (fompon. Dig. 45, 1, 5).

ACCEPTATION. See MEANING.

ACCESS, | Approach, as place, aditus. To close every a., omnes aditus claudere, intercludere, praecludere, omnes aditus obstruere (to block up). I Means or liberty of approaching, aditus.— To hace a to athg, habere aditum ad qd. aditus ci ad qd patel. To debar aby fm a., aditu qui prohibere, aditum ci inter-cludere. Easy of a., ad qui faci es sunt aditus. He is easy of a., aditus ad eum est facilis. eum adire possunt omnes. He is easy of a. to private individuals, faciles aditus (sunt) ad eum privatorum. He is difuell of a., aditus ad eum sunt difficiliores; convenientibus est difficilis; rari est aditus. To gire a. to, patefacere ei aditum ad qd. To obtain a. to athy, aditus sibi com-parase ad qd. || Increase, addition. See Ac-CESSION. || Relurn or fit of a distemper, accession

febris, &c.) .- novæ tentationes (morbi, &c. relapses,

opp. to vetus morbus. Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2).

ACCESSIBLE, patens, facilis accessu (of places).ad qm faciles sunt aditus (of persons). To be a., paters (of places: for persons, See 'easy of access,' under Access). To render alby a. to aby, adlum ci dare ad qd; patefacere ci aditum or viam ad qd. He is a to flatterere, adjum or facilem aditum ad unares cs adulatores

ACCESSION, accessio (both a, in the abstract; and the added portion, or a. in the concrete).—incrementum (inerease). A.'s of fortune and dignity, accessiones et fortune et dignitats (C.). To receive a.'s, crescere, accrescere, augeri. incrementis augescere. cumulus accrescere, augent merements augescere, cuminus ac-cedit ci rel. To receive large a.s. magnus cumulus accedit ci rel. They were constantly receiving fresh a.s., augebatur illis copia. B. Act of joining a party, &c. Crel. with verb. Your a. to our party, quod tu in partes nostras transistd, or te nobis adjunxisti, &c. H Time of arriving at: e.g. accession to the throne, initium regni (beginning of reign); or by Crcl. with regnare corpisse, &c. The day of his a., dies quo regnare primum corpit.

ACCESSORY, adj. See ADDITIONAL. ACCESSORY, s. cs rei or ci rei affinis (e. g. facinori, noxæ, &c.) .- conscius .- correns (a legal term for one put on his trial at the same time on the same charge. Ulpian).—particeps es rel (e. g. conjurationis)—socius (e. g. secictis). Essa These words do not express an ac-cessory as opposed to a principal. See Accomflice. ACCIDENCE, grammatices elementa (Q.). He is

learning his a., primis elementis or literis imbuitur.

ACCIDENT, Accidental occurrence, casus, res fortuita. Generally to be translated by v.: it was an a., casu factum est. By a., forte (by chance; without a., casu factum est. By a., torte (by chance; without particular stress on the chance).—casu (by chance; opp. consulto).—fortuito, fortuitu (by mere chance; opp. causâ). Jn. casu et fortultu or fortuito; temere (without previous reflection; implying that it would not have To trust to the chapter of a.'s, rem in casum ancipitis eventus committee (to trust athy to chance).—casum potius quam consilium sequi (to trust to chonce rather than counsel). It happened by a., &c., forte evenit ut. casu accidit ut. forte ita incidit ut. To mension athgraphy a., in mentionem cs rei incidere. || Accidents non-essential properties, accidentia, pl. (rerum, &c. Q. τά συμβεβηκότα).

ACCIDENTAL, fortultus .- forte obiatus (accidentally offered, as an opportunity).—in casu positus (de-pending on chance).—non necessarius (not necessary). adventitlus (not customarity added to it). The a. concourse of atoms, fortuitus concursus atomorum,

ACCIDENTALLY. See 'By accident'

ACCIDENT.

ACCLAIM, s. See ACCLAMATION.

ACCLAMATION, acclamatio, clamores (accl. espty of the people shouting out in honour of a popular person, in the historians; for in Cic. it means a shout of disapprobation). Jr. plausus clamoresque. To receive ailing with a.'s, plausu et ciamore prosequi qd; with loud a's, magno clamore approbare qd. To receive aby with a's, acclamare ci (in C., to cry out against). To receive aby with toud a's, clamore et vocibus classrepere. With toud a's, cum plausibus clamoribusque.

ACCLIVITY, acclivitas (collis, Cas.).
ACCLIVOUS, acclivus or acclivis (opp. declivis). ACCOMMODABLE, Cret. with accommodari posse

ad qd.

ACCOMMODATE, Taxs. accommodare qd ci rei or ad rem. facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re (to make athg agree with another) .- To a. the expression to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accommodare, sententias accommodare vocibus. The thoughts care, sententias accommodare vocibus. The thoughts are accommodated to the opinions and habits of men, sententiæ aptæ sunt opinionibus hominum et moribus. To a. a speech to the place, the circumlances, and persons, crationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et pronis. I To be conformable to. See Surr. I Oblige aby in athg, accommodare ci de qå re transportations. (Cic.).

ACCOMMODATE, adj. See SUITABLE, FIT.
ACCOMMODATING, obsequents (ready to comply with the wishes of another).—Tacilia (opp. difficills, complaisant; easily brought to meet the wishes of others) .officiosus (ready to perform services). To be a. towards aby, cs voluntati morem gerere, obsequi. Know that you are a great deat too a., to esse anticula infina mol-liorem scito (C.). The liberatity and a. spirit of the (6)

magistrates, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistra-

tuum (C.).

ACCOMMODATION, || Adaptation, accommodatio ad qd. || Concenience, Crel. c. g. to be an a., utile case, usul esse, cx usul esse, utilitatem afferre, &c. ACCOMPANY, A) PROPR. counitari qm or qd. comitem cs esse. comitem se ci dare, præbere, adjungere (to accompany as a companion). -prosequi qui or qd (to attend, for the purpose of testifying respect). - de-ducere (to attend, as a mark of respect, e. g. a Roman senator from his house to the forum; or from the forum to his house; also a bride to her new home), - sectari. to his house; also a bride to her new home).—sectari, assectari (to a superior, as one of his followers; e. g. of scholars and dependants).—inter comities ca supplied to be one of his companions). To a. aby to his residence, prosequi, deducere qui domuni; to be a.'d by a crowd, slipari (e.g. non u situată frequenties).—B) lwrnorn. [To do or test if y a hy to a departing frend, prosequi qui (e.g. neith lears and good wishes lactinis votisque). To a. one's gift with obliging words. munus suum ornare verbis; a song with music, or music with the office, vocem fidthus jungere, and chordarous sonum cantare; a song with the fute, carmen formare citharâ (a. Gierie, Pilin, Ep. 4, 19, 1). To a. a singer with the fute, concinere ci pronuncianti: the horns which a. the ture, cornua ea quæ ad nervos resonant in

cantibus. cantions.

ACCOMPLICE, crimini affinis.—conscius (possessing a guilty knowledge).—correus (a legal term. Ufpian. in Pandect. The Cod. Just. uses it, qui open ci flagitio dederunt (4, 18, 8); it, qui ministerium ad qexhibucrunt).—To declare his a.'z, conscios édere; to

conceal them, consclos celare.

ACCOMPLISH, conficere (v. pr. e. g. its yearly course, cursus annuos; a lask, negotium).—efficere, ad effectum perducere (e. g. cs mandata).—exsequi, persequi (to follow up to the end; e. g. negotia, cs mandata, im-(to follow up to the ena; e. g. negona, cs manuaus, me-perium),—peragere (to go through with, to employ one-self about if from beginning to end; e. g. consulatum)— ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere (to bring athg au extrum auducere, au linem perqueere (to oring ung to its end).—absolvere (o finish athg and have done with it).—perficere. § To futfit, ratum esse jubère. § To be accomplished; of prophecies, &c., evenire, evadere, exitum habère. Our dreams are accomptished, somnia,

exitum habere. Our areams are accompusace, assume, or que somniavimus, evadunt.
ACCOMPLISHED (as parlep. e. Accomplish),
Possessing some elegant learning, tinctus literis, elegantlorum literarum studiosus or amans. elegantiarum literarum intelligens. | It is accomplished,

ACCOMPLISHER, confector, exsecutor, effector.

See verbs under Accomplish.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, | Completion, confectlo,

exsecutio, effectio. (See the verbs under Accomplish.)

— || State of perfection, absolutio, perfectio. Jr.
absolutio perfectione. || Aeeomptishments, elegantiores literæ. ingenuæ et humanæ artes (but these phrases have a more extensive meaning than accomplishments) -humanitas (when spoken of collectively, as forming a character; e. g. I vaine him on account of his a.'s).

ACCORD, v. INTR., concinere (to be in tune with ; to harmonize) .- concordare (to have the same mind, but may be used of things) .- consentire (to think the same thing, but may be used of things) .- convenire, congruere (come logether; hence agree, suit, fit). To a. with aby or atha, cum go or ga re concinere, consentire, congruere. To a. together, inter se concinere, concordare, &c .-TRNs. | To accord (= grant) a request, preces cs audire, precibus es cedere. See GRANT.

ACCORD, s. | Agreement, consensus, consensio, concentus, couvenientia. SYN. under Accoud, v. With one a., uno ore (of exchamations, &c.), omnium or communi consensu. Of one's own a., sponte (opp. casu or necessitate; coluntarily).—sponte suâ (opp. rogatus, of necessitate; columnarity,—sponte sua (opp. rogatils, provocatus, invitatus; guite o) one; one a.).—ultro (in an over-ready, unusuad, or unaccountable manner).—voluntate (opp. metu, invitus, coactus, willingly). ACCORDANCE. See Accord.
ACCORDING AS, pro co ut, generally prout (but not prout), nor, in this meaning, pro co ac or pro cound)—a. a. the necession convices mount to would to come the necessity of the control of

not prout, nor, in this meaning, pro co ac or pro co quod).—a. as the occasion requires, prout respossulat. Atso by phrases with pro, ex, c: a. as each man's cir-cumstances permitted, pro cujusque facultatibus; a. as circumstances require; a. as occasion may arise, pro re; pro re nată, pro tempore; e re; ex tempore; ex re et

ACCORDING TO, ad or secundum (with acc.: in agreement with) .- ex (in consequence of; of an action arising fm, or out of, something, -de (proceeding fm). —pro (in proportion to; for). To speak a. to truth, ad veritatem loqui; a. to mature, secundum naturan; a. to the laws, secundum leges (opp. contra leges); a. to your opinion, ex sententià tuà, or de sententià tuà; imperatores de cominum populorum sententià delecti.
—a. to law, ex lege (as a consequence of, and in consumity with, a particular enoctment); a. to circumstances, pro tempore et pro re; ex re et ex tempore:
a. to my consular authority, pro autoritate consulari.
—a. to my regard for you, pro eo, quantit te facio: a. to be consular unique you pro eo, quantit te facio: a. to be serve tucifolis, pro eo quantum in quoque sit ponderis.—Often by the abl. alone: a. to his custom instituto suo; a. to the custom of the Romans, consuctudine Romanorum. § Suitably; in agreement with: convenienter or congruenter et rei jape ad qd.

ACCORDINGLY. If m conform ity with something before mentioned; ad, secundarm, convenienter, &c., operating the thing meant, which is generally consisted in English, or by ut, ut (as) with a very like the english of by ut, ut (as) with a very like the consequence uniturally following what has been stated)—ightur and argo (consequently, therefore; the latter deciling more emphalically on the necessity of the consequence)—que quom its shit; res quum its se habest (this being the

ACCOST, alloqui qm (the usual expression for addressing a person : e. g. lo salate, warn, comfort, &c.).—affari qm (to accost in a feeling or solemn manner; a more select expression than alloquit, and therefore less common in prose. Used in the prese, indice, except the lat pers.; in partep, infin. and 2nd pers. impeat.).—appellare qm (to address him for the purpose of drawing him into conversation, and saying to him something of importance; or of preferring a request).—compellare (in prose, is to address in a harsh, reproachful manner). To a. aby y name, nominatim or nominans qua pellare (nominatim qm compello, implies a personal attack). To a. in a friendly, intimate manner, blande, familiariter alloqui qu; courteously, politely, liberaliter appellare qm.

ACCOUCH MENT, partus.—less freq. puerperium.— To be near her a., vicinam esse ad parlendum. At her

first a., primo partu.

ACCOUNT, ratio (account, generally; and also = reckoning: often rationes when the account is a com-plex one).—notness (the a. of an individual who is in a man's books). A little a., ratiuncula. An a. of receipts and expenditure, ratio accepti et expensi. To have a settlement of a.'s with aby, putare rationem cum qo; calculum ponere cum qo; ci rationem reddere (of the debtor): qm vocare ad calculos (of the creditor). To examine an a., rationem cognoscere; rationes inspicere. To go through a man's a., rationes cs excutere, dis-pungere. To state and balance an a., rationes con-ficere et consolidare. To cast up an a., rationes or calculos subducere; rationem inire et subducere. The a. agrees, or is right, ratlo constat, convenit, apparet. His a. of receipts and disbursements comes right, ratio accepti et expensi par est. The a. comes right to a farthing, ratio ad numum convenit. To have an a. with aby (e.g. as a partner, ereditor, &c.), ratione cum qo con-junctum esse. He has a heavy a against me, grandem pecuniam ci debeo. I have a heavy a against him, magna ratio mihi cum eo contracta est. To settle an a., ratio-nem expedire, solvere, exsolvere. To demand the settlement of an a., nomen exigere. To draw up or make out an a., rationem conficere. To bring to a., Imputare (dat, of person against whom); ci expensum ferre (losel a sum down in one's a.'s as paid to aby); rationibus Inferre: in rationem inducere; or inferre, inducere only; in codicem acceptl et expensi referre: to set it down in one's a.'s as given to aby, in rationibus el datum indu-cere qd. Set it down to my a.; i. e. against me, miexpensum feras. To adjust or settle one's family a.'s, radones familiares componere. To return or give in one's a.'s, rationes referre or ad arrarium referre (of a magistrate who has received public money). On my own a., meo nomine (propr.; then impr. at my own risk). l Reckoning, explanation: locallamma loa, rationem ab que reposere. To give an a, rationem reddere. The day of a., "dies rationis reddendae. If Advantage, questus, lucrum; fo find his a. in all f_i questum face en qu'e re, satis lucti facero ex qu'e re. If Regord, Regord, ratio; lo take a. f_i , i.e. consider, regard ex rel rationem ducero or habèro. To take no a. f_i negligare que or qd, hill curare qd. $To make no a. <math>f_i$ negligare qm or qd, hill curare qd. $To make no a. <math>f_i$ Reckoning, explanation: to call a man to a., rati-

that, non or nihii dubitare quin &c. | Narration, narratio; reiatio (e. g. in chronicles, &c. Postang.). rei gestæ expositio. To give an a., narrare cl qd or de qâ re.—exponere, explicare (in give a full a).—enarrare (in give a full aud orderly a.).—Also pluribus verbis exponere; rem ordine enarrare; cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare cl rem, quo pacto se habeat. There are two a.'s of that, de qa re duplex memoria est, or (for reports of recent events) duplex fama est. There are different a.'s (in books, &c.), variatur memoria acta rel. || Estimation, value. To be of small or of no a., nuilius ponderls esse; ponderls nihil habêre (of things).-tenui or nulla auctoritate esse; in nullo esse numero (of persons). To be of a, qo loco et numero esse apud qm; multum auctoritate valere or posse apud qm; mon account, in antecessum (i.e. in advance, with dare, solvere, accipere. Sen. Postang.). ON ACCOUNT OF, ob (for; for the sake of; referring to an object to be attained or benefitted; e.g. to 'an advantage to be attained,' 'the commonwealth to be benemeril to be rewarded, &c.) .- propter (denotes a proximate cause or motive; it properly denotes vicinity).

—per (denotes dependence on something).—de (with re-—per (aenoies aepenaence on sometaing).—ac (with re-spect to).—causā (fm the cause ; for the sake of) denoies a thing or person viewed as the cause of an action).— gratiā (with gen., out of favour; for the sake of).—ergo (with gen., in consideration of a fact stated).—pro (for; in proportion to, or agreement with; in return for) .in proportion to, or agreement with; in return for).—
prix (denote the precenties cause: hence only in negative sentences).—for some advantage, ob qd emolumentum; to take money for judging a cause, ob rem judicandam: the could not do if on a. of her age, per actatem; on a of the season of the year, propter anni temputs; propter hane causam, quod; ob cam causam, quia; certis de causis; omnium salutis causa; ætatis atque honoris gratia. To be heard with difficulty on a. of (= for) the noise, præ strepttu vix audiri. To be praised on a. of something, es rel nomine laudari; a que re laudari, commendari. To march negligently on a. of (= in consequence of) his success, negligentlus ab re bene gestâ ire (L.).

ACCOUNT, v. | Esteem, ponere with in and the list to a. athy a vice, ponere qd in vitils.—ducere (with dat. of what one esteems if; ducere sibl qd laudi).

- numerare qd in cs rei loco (e. g. lo a. a lhing a kind-nest, in beneficil loco).—To a. athg a gain, deputare qd

esse in iucro (Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 16).

ACCOUNT FOR, rationem, causam afterre, or affere noisy, foliosced by cur: cur creatam, afterre possum. To a for this, rationes eur hoc its sit afterre: fo a suisifactority for, justas causa afterre a rei, or cur with subj.—illustrare qd; lucem or lumen cl rei afterre (not subj.—illustrare qd; lucem or lumen cl rei for throw light upon).—explanare qd (to make athg plain).—aperire (to uncover, unceil:—all these are said of) what was before dark confused). To a, for a mistake, errorem aperire (to succeer, or some its mature, and how it arose). To a, for one thing from another, causam es rei repetere ex re. To be difficult to a for, difficiles habere explicatus (of what it difficult to make intelligibite). If to have to render an account of, rationem reddere ex rei or de qt re. ACCOUNT-BOOK, rationes (properly, accounts).—codex acceptiet et expens). Im the context, codex or

ACCOUNT-BOOK, rationes (properly, accounts)—
codex accepti et expensi: Im the context, codex or
tabulize alone may do—adversaria, orun (a day-book,
from which items were transferred to the ledger, codex
or tabules. To keep an a., rationes, codiem instituere;
tabulas conficere. To set down in an a.-b., in rationes,
in codicem, in tabulas, in adversaria referre.

ACCOUNTABLE, el ratio reddenda est. || One who makes himself answerable; to be a., prastare qd. I am a. for thot, mill res prestanda est. To make oneself a., qd in se recipere (to take it on one-self).

ACCOUNTANT, tabularius, calculator, rationarius (all leems of the Rom. empire) — actor summarum (cashier, steward, book-keeper; who had to collect his master's rents, &c. time of empire).

ACCOUTRE, armare (to provide with arms or other implements).—Instruce (to furnish with).—crnare, adornare, exornare (to fit out or equip with what is ornamental or necessary). Jr. ornare (exornare) atque instructe.

ACCOUTREMENT, armatus (the action of equipping; not instructio).—arma'(n. pl.), armatura (the thing with which one is accoutred).—ornatus; ornamenta, n. pl. (handsome equipment). If Garments, vestis; vestimenta, n. pl.

ACCREDIT, confirmare; el rei fidem addere or facere. An accredited ambassador, legatus cum publica auctoritate et testimonio missus (e. C. I Verr. 3, 7):

¹ Thus a sentence like, 'to believe rightly and to live accordingly,' must be turned into, 'to believe rightly and to live according to his belief,' or 'as he belieces.'

legatus cum publico testimonio missus (C. Arch. 4, 8);

legatus publice missus (C. 2 Verr. 5, 13).

ACCRETION, accretio (opp. to diminutio: used by C. of the moon's light).

ACCRUE, provenire (spring up, grow, as crops, &c.).
-accedere (to be added to).—ex qå re nasci, oriri (to be born, to arise).

ACCUBATION, accubitio (accubatio, false reading);

accubitus, ûs.
ACCUMULATE, cumulare, accumulare (the former to heap up to the full measure; the latter to heap up more and more) .- acervare, coacervare (to make a heap of alle; to heap logether),—agerare, coacervate (to make a neap of alle; to heap logether),—agerare, (to increase).—addere qd ci rel. To a wealth, pecunias coacervare; acervos numorum construere (opes exaggerare,

ACCUMULATION, accrvatio (Plin.), coacervatio (Gaj. Dig. 2, 1, 11: by C. as a fig. of rhetoric. Accumulatio is only used in the sense of heaping up earth about the roots of trees).

ACCUMULATOR, accumulator (opum accumu-

tor, T.).
ACCURACY, cura, accuratio (the latter, C. Brut. 67, 238, mira acc. in componendis rebus) .- Jn. cura et diligentia. - subtilitas (acuteness, subtility: e. g. with mathematical a., geometricâ subtilitate docêre qd).sometimes diligentia (close application and attention).-With the greatest a., accuratissime, exactissime, or

sometimes diligentissime. sometimes differentissities.

ACCURATE, dilligens (one who pays close attention to his work, that he may fall in no respect).—accuratus (unde with exactistede; only of things).—exactus (perfectly what it ought to be; of things only; of persons, it is only found in the silv. age: perfect) .- exquisitus (far sought: hence of extraordinary excellence).—sub-tilis (acute, esply of an orator who, with tact and acuteness, chooses the best expressions, illustrations, &c.: acuteness, chooses the oest expressions, intustrations, &c.: then of things which give proof of such acuteness: e.g. of a speech).—limatus, politus (of a refined, polithed orator and styte).—Jx. limatus et politus; accuratus et politus.—An a. styte, limatus dicendl genus; oratio et pointus.—An a. 1896, limatus aucenai genus; o 1800 accurata et polita; limata et polita; orato subilis. An a. knowledge of alþg, es rei interior seientia. An a. knowledge of alþg, es rei interior seientia. An a. to subject athg to an a. investigation, diligenter exquirere, subilitar quærere qu. To give an a. description of athg, accurate or diligenter describere qd. To give (= write) aby an a. account of athg, diligenter scribere de re ad qm. | With accuracy. See Accurate. Accurate Ly. diligenter, accurate Ly. diligenter.

et accurate; accurate et exquisite; exacte; subtiliter.

SYN. under ACCURATE.) ACCURSE. See Curse.

ACCURSED, devotus (actually under a curse pronounced) .- exsecrabilis, exsecrandus (deserving execranounced).—exsectablis, exactantus (user englescent) tion).—nefarius, nefandus (impious, wicked: esply against what is holy. The latter of things only).

ACCUSABLE, accusabilis, accusandus, reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus, reprehensione or

vituperatione dignus. (SYN. of repr. and vitup, under

BLAME.)

ACCUSATION, accusatio, incusatio, justimulatio, criminatio (all as actions. SYN. under Accuse) .- crimen (charge) — calumnia (false accusation). To defend aby against an a., crimen defendere a qo. To defend oneself against an a., crimen amoliri, propulsare; culpam a se amovere .- crimen diluere or criminationem dissolvere (to show its injustice or groundlessness). | As a law term, querimonia, querela (comptaint: the former from a sense of injustice; the latter from a feet-ing of vexation).—delatio nominis (giving the name of the accused to the judge) .- periculum (as causing danger to the accused).—actio [g. i. for the legal proceedings whether is a whether in the charge made, esply in a crim. court).—petitio, postulatio (in civil causes: demand for resitution or reference to the charge made and courses and course the charge made and courses the charge made and course the course th condictio (civil action on account of a person) .- formula (the pleading: the formula according to weh the acc. was drawn up).—libellus (the written accusation). - Ba dica, dien = actio, in civil causes, when the rial spoken of took place in a Greek court.

ACCUSATIVE (case), accusativus (sc. casus, Q.),—

quartus, casus accusandi (Varro),

ACCUSATORY, accusatorius. - An a. libel: i.e. written charge, libellus, accusatio (not accusatorius libellus). To prefer or set forth an a. tibel against aby, libelium de qo dare (Plin.). In an a. manner, accusatorle, accusatorio more et jure.

ACCUSE, accusare (to a. in a criminal court) .- incusare (to a., but not in a court of justice) .- insimulare, in cs rei insimulationem vocare (to cause aby to be suspected of a crime, whether justly or unjustly) .oe suspected of a crime, whether justify or unjustify).—
arguere crimine or de crimine (ελέγχειν, lo charge, and
make the charge good by proofs, whether in a court of
justice or not).—cuipam in qm conferre, in culpa ponere qm, ci culpam attribuere (tay the blume of attig on aby: culpare is poel, and Postang.). - crimen ci afferre or inferre; in crimen vocare or adducere; criallerre or inferre; in crimen vocare or adducere; crimen in ym conferre; crimine compellare (to tax or charge a man with, whether justly or not).—criminari (to accuse in a bad sense: e. g. for the purpose of blackening a man's character).—condemnare ym cs rei (preperty to condemn; but sometimes the antecedeurs of condemnation, to accuse justly: e. g. qm iniquitatis. zog. B. G. 7. 19) .- reum facere or agere (bring before a court as a defendant). - caiumniari (to a. catumni-ousty, sophisticatty, &c.). - qd ci objicere or objectare (to cast athy in a man's teeth; reproach him with). a. falsely, falso crimine or falsis criminationibus insi-mulare; falso conferre qd iu qm; crimen or qd criminis cl or in qu confingere.

ACCUSED. An a. person, or the a., reus (if in a

court of justice).

ACCUSER, accusator. — criminator, calumniator. (See verbs under Accuse.) - actor (the manager of a judicial impeachment).

ACCUSTOM. To a. aby, consucfacere qm with inf. or ut, ne. To a. aby to athy, qui assuefacere qu re (C. Cas.), or (Postang.) ci rei or ad qm.—The trans. use of the originally intrans. consuescere, assuescere was unknown to the great prose-writers. To a orseself, con-suescere or assuescere with infin. or abt. (Postang, also with dat. or ad qd; ass. even in Cas. B. G. 6, 28); as-Suescere in qd.—also se assuefacere qâ re.

ACCUSTOMED, assuefactus or assuetus qâ re.

have grown a to living at Alexandria, jam in consuctudinem Alexandrine vite venisse. If United Vite and ACE, uno (late: Tertuil.). Not to bate an a. of athg. "ne pllum quidem unum deminuere or detrahere

de qå re.

ACERBITY, austeritas, acerbitas, amaritas. Syn. under Soun.

ACHE (no Latin word expresses the notion of ache as a particular kind of pain), dolor (pain generally, whether of body or mind). - cruciatus (excruciatus pain) .- tormentum (torture; racking pain).

ACHE, v. dolere (in body or mind).—condolescere (mly in perf.). The wind had made my head a., caput nilli de vento condoiuit (Plaut.):-my side ached, condoluit mihi latus (so pes; dens; tactum dolore corpus).

ACHE BONE, coxa, coxendlx; os coxæ. ACHIEVABLE, quod effici, ad effectum adduci

potest ACHIEVE, conficere (to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work; itinera, mandata conficimandata conficiauction of a perfect work; itinera, manuata conner-untur, non perficientur nec absolvantur. D.),—effi-cere, ad effectum adducere (to bring to actual easis-ence).—perficere (to carry through to the end; to make ally perfect: opp. inchoare, to begin).—absolvere (to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete: opp. inchoare, instituere).—Jn. absolvere ac (et) perficere.—peragere (to carry a business through).—exsequi, persequi (to follow up till it is done: esply of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata) -- ad finem adducere (to bring athg to its intended end; to complete).—patrare (of important actions publicly performed: an old and solemn word, that had probably a religious meaning at first; strengthened perpetrare).

-sometimes facere alone (opp. cogitare). To be able to athg, *parem esse cl rei exsequendæ. | Obtain by exertion, adipisci, assequi (the former dwelling by exertion, adipiset, asseque (the fatter on the perse-more on the object achieved; the latter on the persevering exertions by which it was achieved).

peace, pacein perpetrare (L.).

ACHIEVEMENT, || Comptetion; performance, exsecutio. || Heroic action, facinus magnum (any great action), "res præclare gesta. | A chiere-ments, res gestæ (not confined to successes in war). Escutcheou, insigne generis (cf. C. pro Sulla, 31, 88).
ACHING, s. See ACHE.

ACID, acidus (opp. dulcis: sour to taste or smett).—
Jn. acer acidusque.—Somewhat a., aciduius, subacidus. Very a., acidissimus, peracerbus, acerbissimus, peracer, ripe; ni. acerbun, an apple sour, because unripe. To be a, acere, acidum or acerbun or acerbun or acerbun or acerbun or acerbun. To be turning a , acesecte, coacescere .- Sec Soun

ACIDIFY, acidum facere.

ACIDITY, aciditas (late) -acidus sapor (acid taste). Something acid, acidum. To correct a., amari-

tudines hebetare (Plin.).

ACKNOWLEDGE, agnoscere, cognoscere (to recognize alla, then to a. it to be what it is).—appellare qm (with acc. of a title: to a , e. g. a king, &c.) .- To a. a men for one's son, agnoscere qm filium: not to a. him as one's son any longer, abdicare filium. To a. a man as kins, regem appellare qm (lo declare him king), ci To a. a man parire (to obey him); not to a. a man for one's king, detrectare es imperium. || Confess, fateor (mly imdetectare cs imperium. \(\begin{align*}{c} Confests, lateor (mig supplyes a previous question), confictor, profiteor (conf. reactastisty, from being unable to conceal; prof. freely, openis), often of joined with pire se ferre. To a openisy, baseatisy, freely, aperte, ingenue, aperte et ingenue, libere conficiri, libere profiteri To a a debt, conficter as alienum (x11, Tabb. ap. Gell. &c.), conficter inomen; foreign stabless. Not to a debt influint deblum. To footback above the debt influint deblum. fateri se debere. Not to a. a debt, intitiari debitum. To . a crise, sueipere crimen, agnoscere, confideri (C.).
agnoscre erratum suum (C.). To a. a sin, confideri
pecatum (C.). or se pecasse. To a. the truth of Christiansity, "Christian sequi. "doctrinam Christianam
profileri. I To a ilo se that o as has received, issplying that one owes a return: to a. kindnesses, beneficia grate interpretari (Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 9). To a. that they are conquered, unskitful, &c., confiteri se victos,

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, agnitio (act of recognizing) -confessio (act of confessing). To bring a man to the a. of athg, qui udducere ad confessionem cs rei (by kind means); ci exprimere confessionem es rei or expriwere ut qs conflicatur qd (by force). To force a mun to as a, exprimere or extorquere ut fateatur; cogere at conflicatur or concedat. The a. of errour, "error eguitus.—To bring a man to an a. of his sina, "facere, egnitus.—To oring a man to an a. of his sins, "licere, cificere, ut agnosca, intelligat se peccavisse. — Il To and a man a small a., munusculum ci concinnare (if small present' will do). Il Acknowledgement of the payment of a debt, apocha. To give an a., apocham

ACME, the highest point, the height. CRCL by adj., the a. of fotty, transt, 'the greatest folly,' IC Pasts of a disorder, critica morbi accessio (August. Confess. 6, 1, end).

ACONITE, aconitum (Wolfsbane).

ACORN, glans, ndis,

ACORUS, (bot.) acorus, calamus odoratus or aroma-ticus, calamus (if the species need not be mentioned). ACOUSTICS, *acustica. ACQUAINT, | Inform, vid. | Acquaint one-

self with, noscere, cognoscere (caply by experience).

—discere (to learn).—percipere (to get a clear notion of,

esply by one's own observation and experience).
(a) ACQUAINTED, to be or become; with PERSONS. To become a. with each other, so luter so noscere. To become better a. with aby (i. e. with his character), proplus inspicere qm. To be well a. with a man, qm bene, optime, pulchre, propius nosse (g. t.). pulchre cognos cere es sensum (his opinions), qui vir et quantus sit altissime inspexisse (his intellectual or morat greatness), qm penitus cognoscere, qin cognoscere et intelligere. To be thoroughly a. with aby, qm penitus in-spexisse, permosse qm qualis sit, intus et in cute hosse (Pers.). To make a man a with another, qm ad qm deducere (to introduce him). To be a with aby by nght, qui de tacie nosse. Not to be a. with aby, non nosse qm. qs mihi est ignotus, ignorare qm (rare in the sense of being unacquainted with his person, as Nep. Arust. 1, 4: mly not to know his character). | Expressing or implying intimate acquaintance: to be intimately a with, qo familiariter or intime uti. in familiaritate es versari I am intimately a. with, magua est mihi cum qo familiaritas.

(b) Acquainted, to be : with THINGS, ad intelligere. callere, coanitum or perceptum habere. multum in qu re versatum esse (to have had much practice in it) .rei peritum esse (to be skilled in it).—es rei guarum esse. (Syn. in Understand.) Not to be a. with athq. qd ignorare or nescire. in qa re rudem or peregrinum, or hospitem esse. cs rei ignarum or imperitum esse.

ACQUAINTANCE, A) of persons. If An acquaintanesses. Acquaintance, notus.—ciamicus (afriend)—ci familiaris (an intimate a). He is an a. of mine, usus mini et consuctudo or familiaritas mini cum qo intercedit.— An intemate a., qo or es amicitia familiariter uti. | Ac-QUAINTANCE, noti, amici, familiares. To have an extensire a., muitos habere amicos. "muitis notum esse et familiarem. Acquaintanee with aby, cog nitio ce (the becoming acquainted with a man: diguus cognitione, worth knowing) .- notitia cs (the being aorganione, worth haveing, mounta as the oring de-quainted with).—usus, usus et consuctuto (intercourse with, intimacy).—familiaritas (habits of great intimacy). To make a with, qui cognoscere. B) with things: cognitio cs rei (the becoming acquainted with it).noutin es rei (the being acquainted with it).-scientin es rei (thorough knowledge, the result of mental activity).

ACQUIESCE, acquiescere ci rei, dut.: or qa re (sau nothing against it; weaker than assentiri and approbare. C. Acad. 2, 46. acquiescere in qa re is, to find satisfac-tion in alla).—qa re contentum esse (to be contented with) .- qd probare, approbare, accipere (to approve of, receive favorably)

ACQUIESCENCE, probatio, approbatio, comprobatio (approval).—consensio, consensus, assensus (assent).—With your a., te consentiente or probante. With-

out your a., te adversante, renuente, noiente.
ACQUIRABLE, "quod adipisci queas... "quod obtineri potest (Syn. under Obtain)... impetrabilis (what

can be obtained by entreatics).

can be cotained by entreastes).

ACQUIRE, parane, comparare (provide, procure by one's own means).—querere (obtain by seeking: a. g. livelihood, victum; popularity with the common people. gratiam ad populum; glory, sibi gloriam).—acquirere (to obtain what one has striven for).—colligere (collect: e. g. good will, favour, &c.) .- nancisci (obtain with or without trouble; even against one's wish) .- adipisci (to achieve by exertion) .- consequi (to arrive at the object of one's wish, with or without assistance) .- assequi (to arrive by exertion at the object of one's endeavours). obtinire (to obtain and keep possession). To a. credit, parère sibi laudem; money, pecuniam sibi facere; a man's friendship, cs amicitiam sibi comparare; great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere; great wealth and reputation, magnas opes sibi magnumque nomen facere; estensive knowledge, *magnas opes eruditionis sibi comparare. To endeavour to a., captare qd (c. g. popularity, 3c.). To a. strength, se corroborare.

ACQUIREMENT, | Act of acquiring, comparatio, adeptio.—A. of popularity, conciliatio gratice. | Knowledge acquired, documa, eruditio, literae. A person of extensive a.'s, multarum rerum cognitione imbutus. eruditissimus. optimis artibus eruditus. homo in qo muitæ sunt literæ; of extensive and various a.'s, in que est copia et varietas studiorum.

ACQUISITION, comparatio (act of procuring for oncself).—adeptio (the obtaining what one has striven for). A. of popularity, concillatio gratine.

ACQUIT, || Set free, liberate te or a te.—exsolvere re (release fm).—eximere te or a te (to deliver fm). ievare re (relieve fm what is disagrecable, e. g. fear, sorrow, pain).—expedire re (extricate fm).—extrahere ex re (drag out of).—eripere ex or a re (match fm). The three last of extricating fm unpleasant circumstances: e.g. dangers.- || Pronounce guillless, absolvere (pr. et impr.), of alhg, qu re or de qu re (e.g. assovere (pr. et mpr.), of any, do to or de da te (e. g. regni suspicione, de prævaricatione).—exsolvere da re (e. g. suspicione).—liberare da re (set free, g. t.).—Ta be acquitted, liberatum discedere. innocentem or iunoxium absolvi. ex judicio emergere. | Discharge a duly, officium exsequi, officio defungi officii partes aug, omeium exsequi, omeio aetungi omein parrese expière. To a. oneself admirably, &c., officium cumu-late reddere (C. ad Die. 5, 8, 2).—See Durr. ¶ To a. oneself like a man, virum se præstare. ACQUITTAL, absolutio (abg's, cs. cs rei, e. g. ma-

jestatis).-liberatio (cs rei, e. g. culpæ).

persatis,—interactio (es rei, e. g. cuspie).

ACQUITTANCE, apocha, accept intio (the former implying payment of the debt; the latter any release fine the necessity of payment).—A formal a., or an a. under hand and scal, "apocha manu sigilioque firmata. To give aby an a., apocham dare.

ACRE, jugerum (really about two-thirds of an a. See Adam).

ACRID, acer (hot and biting, like mustard, garlic, onions).—acerbus (of athg that contracts the tongue: e.g. unripe fruit, sour. opp. suavis).—amarus (opp. dulcis; nauseously bitter).

ACRIMONIOUS, || Aerid, vid. || Fig. of words,

&c., amarus (bitter).—accrbus (sour).—asper (rough).—mordax (biting).—invidiosus (calculated to raise a pre-A. words, verborum aculei,
ACRIMONY, accrbitas, amaritas (Syn under Acrid).

acrimonia (seld. in lit. sense before Plin., and only of sharpness to the taste; an invigorating, strengthening sharpness. Not fig. in the sense of our acrimony).

sharpness. Not fig. in the sense of our actimony).
ACRITUDE. See ACRIMONY.
ACROSS ade. in transversum. ex or de transverso. per transversum .- Smthg comes a, mg mind, qd mild de improviso objicitur. | Crosswise, vid. To shake | hands a., *cs manus decussatim constringere.

Across, pr. trans .- To march an army a. the Rhone, trajicere exercitum Rhodanum or trans Rhodanum. ACROSTIC, ea quæ aspostixis dicitur (C. Die.

ACT, v. | Do, agere, facere (ag., like wparter, refers more to the simple acting than to the results of it; facere, like noteiv, refers to the action and its results: to act well or ill, recte or male agere and recte or male facere; but the latter only so far as the effect of the action is, or is not, what it should be).

Behave, se gerere (e. g. shamefully). To a. like a man, virum se præstare. # Exert force, vim habere (not vim exserere, which is not Lat.) .- efficacem esse (to work or be effective) .- The medicine a.'s, concipitur venis medicamentum; does not a , medicamentum imbecillius est quam morbus .- The medicine a.'s so powerfully, tanta vis est medicamenti.— The medicine a.'s well, commode facit (Cels.) — To a. upon The medicine a's well, commode facit (Cels.) — To a upon athg, vim habre or exercice in qd; on aby, qm or es animum movere, commovere. It a's upon me in different ways, varie afficior qå re. It a's upon me in different well affice for. If To be in effective action: of things, in effectue sees (e. g. machines). If d is a part on the stage, or in life, agree qm or es partes. es personam tueri (not es pers. agere). tractare personam teer Pant)—simulare qm, or with acc. and infin. (to prefend to be aby).— How the sees the sees of th om unlat. To a. a play, fabulam agere (not fab. do-cere, which is said of the author only). To forbid the players to a., histrionibus scenam interdicere (Su.). The players will not a. to night, histriones hodie in scenam non prodibunt.

Act, n. factum (what has been actually done) .- facinus (deed, contemplated as the act of a free agent, and as an evidence of strength of character, for good or for evil) .- opus (work; the product of a faciens) .- || Acts, facta (g. l.).—res gestæ; gesta, orum, sis res only (acis performed in the line of one's duty or office: esply experformed in me line to one a any or tignee; espisy ex-ploits, achievements in war)—acta (actions performed according to particular rules; measures, e.g., of a poli-lician)—actiones (adings, goings os, implying a con-tinued course, Herz, ad B. Cire, 1, 5), A. a of the Apo-silee, Apostolorum acta or res pestre. I A moble a., egregie or egregium factum; facinus præclarum. An sarege or egreatum actum; inclina preciatum. immortal a., facinus or opus immortale. Honorable, glorious a.'s, laudes, decora, pl. To perform an a., facinus facere, conficere; opus edere: a wicked a., facinus, flagitium, sceius committere; scelus facere, perficere, admittere. | In the very a., in manifesto facinore (e. g. to be caught, deprehendi; in re præsenti is, on the spot where the occurrence took place). A ct of a mnesty, oblivio sempiterna (C.).—oblivio quam Athenieuses duvnoviav vocant (V. Max.).—lex ne quis ante actarum rerum accusetur, neve multetur (a law). See AMNESTY. | Acts of a court, tabulæ (g. t.) .literæ publicæ (archives).-acta publica, or acta only (recorded proceedings of the Senale, people, or individual magistrates). To record in the a.s. in acta referre. To

be contained in the a.'s, in actis esse. ACTION, || Thing done. V. Act. || Acting, actio (doing, and thing done).—actus. To be in a., in actuesse (Sen.). || Action, in law, actio (the legal proceedings; the trial) .- lis (the actual trial or contest) .causa (the grounds of it; each party's case).—res (the subject of it; the whole case).—dica (Gr. only of a civil cause before a Greek court). A civil a., causa privata. A criminal a., causa publica (for an og. state; causa capitalis, if the penalty is death). To BRING AN A. AGAINST ABY, (1) generally: lege agere cum go (not in qm); actionem ci intendere; formulam ci intendere (to prefer a written accusation againsthim); judicio experiri cum qo; judicio persequi qm; on account of athg, (lege) agere es rei or de re; judicio or legibus experiri de re; against athg, lege agete in or adversus qd. (2) in civil causes: qm in jus vocare (to call him before a court).—dicam ci scribere, subscribere, or impingere (to prefer a written ace, with name of aecuser, defendant, &c .- before a Greek court). (3) in criminal causes: delationem nominis postulare in qm (propr. to ask permission of the judge to deliver in the name of the accused person; then to accuse generally,— nomen es ad judicem or judices deferre.—Judicium postulare in qui.—qui in judicium adducere. qui fudice deducere qui ducere or educere (to bring him before a court).—periculum ci creare or facessere (to put him in peril) .- qm reum agere or facere (to make him an accused person) .- qm (reum) citare (to eite him before a court).-qm accusare to accuse him formally) .- for athg, nomen es deferre

de re : deferre qm cs rei (also with ad judices); qm reum es rei citare or agere; um judicio es rei, or onte qm cs rei arcessere; qm reum cs rei postulare; and qm es rei arcessere; qm reum es rei postulare; arrei postulare que srel or de re. To bring an a. aguisset aby for damages, qm judicio recuperatorio persequi. (See RECUPERATOR.) I have an α, i.e. ground of α., habeo actionem. est actio in qm. An a. lice agest abys, actio competit in qm. To show a man how he much bring his α., actionem el demonstrare.

Of an or αtor, including both voice and gesture, actio. | BATTLE. Vid. | Of a play, actio (an incident in it; or its incidents) .- argumentum fabulæ (its general subject). A play abounding in a., fabula actuosa: deficient in a., parum actuosa

ACTIONABLE, (res) accusabilis (Ochsn. Cic. Ect.

ACTIONABLE, (res) accusabilis (Ochan. Cic. Ect., p. 105). Alfa is a or not a, est ac rei (ulla) or nulla actio. A person's conduct is a., est actio in qm. || Srs., penão or supplicio dignus (the latter of the secretary punishment).— animadvertendus (to be noticed, and vasited with punishment).

ACTIVE, industrius, navus, operosus, laboriosus, assiduus, diligens, seduius (Srs. ander ACTIVIY), actuous (opp. nihii agens, inclined to action, full of action, full of estates the mind the regress of estates the mind the regress of the secretary of the size of the mind the regress of the secretary of t activity: e. g. of virtue, the mind, &c.; or opp. quietiis, of an activity: e. Il cannot be used safely in any other relations: still rarer is activus, weh occurs in Sen. in philosophia activa, opp. contemplativa).—acer (full of fire and energy).—impiger (setting to work vigorously; unwearied by exertions).—strenuus (vigorousis) and carnestly aclive: e. g. mercator).—agens, ciens (active in philos, opp. patibilis, passive).—Jn. navus et industrius. industrius et acer. acer et industrius. operosus et semper agens aliquid et moliens. A. in business, itt rebus gerendis acer et industrius. To be always a., semper agere qd (et moliri). To be a. (of things). vigere. To be a. in aby's cause, niti pro quo: 'he used to say that he was never more a. than when he was doing nothing, dicebat nunquam se plus agere quam nihil quum ageret. ACTIVE VERB, verbum agens (opp. verbum patiendi, Gell. 18, 12, end).
ACTIVELY, naviter, strenue, impigre, enixe (with

all one's might).- With agilily, perniciter, agiliter (both Postaug.).

ACTIVITY, opera (a., unemphatically; opp. mo-menlary inactivity, or merely thinking, talking, or ad-vising).—labor (tabour, toil).—Industria (habituat a. of an elevated kind: e. g. in heroes, statesmen).—Iravitas (the useful a. of ordinary men). — sedulitas (busiling a. in small matters). — assiduitas (persevering industry). in small matters).—assidantas (persecering industry).
—diligentia (careful, close application).—impigritas
(unweariedness).—actio (acting). || Agility, peruicitas
(a. and dexterity in all bodity movements).—agilitas (opp. tarditas)

ACTOR, artifex scenicus (q. l.) -actor scenicus or actor only (actor, the most respectful term). -hlstrio (the middle term: player).-ludio, ludius (the lowest term: midate term: pager, - unio, mana (m. paper) pantomimic performer; a player and dancer) Tragic actor Tragocdus. Comic actor. Comordus. || Com-

pany of a.'s, familia histrionum; grex histrionum.
ACTRES, artifex scenica, also scenica only (late,
In earlier limes even female characters were acted by

ACTUAL, verus (true, real) .- germanus (one's own, complete, gennine : germanus frater ; germanus Stoicu ., a genuine Stoic) .- solidne (substantial, real) .- certus (certain).-ipse (the thing itself).
ACTUALLY, re. re verà. reapse. re et veritate

collist, ie. Te vera. reapse. Te et vertlate (really, not in words only).—sane. profecto (asswedly, words of asseceration). Sis quid est aliud (nish)?

ACTUARY, seriba.—accutarins (in site. age east a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in a court. Suet Cas. 53).

ACTUATE, movere, commovere (to more).—cière (set in motion, stir up).—incltare, concitare (set in violent motion).—impellere (drive or urge to).—adducere, inducere (to draw to) .- Also agere qm (Heind. Hor.

Sat. 2. 2, 13).
ACULEATE, aculeatus (armed with a thorn).

ACUMEN. See Acuteness.
ACUTE, | Sharp, propr. Vid. An a. angle, anguius acutus. | Of the senses, acutus.—sagax (having a fine sense of hearing or smelling; sagacious). Obs. oculi acuti; ocuii acres et acuti; visus acer. acer videndi sensus: nares acutæ, nasus sagax, aures acutæ. | Of the mental faculties, acutus (sharp).—acer (eigorous, of powerful comp chemsion, penetrating).—subtilis (fine, discriminating accurately).—argutus (over acute; making too fine distinctions) .- perspicax (clear-sighted). -An a. understanding, ingenium aere or acutum. meus acris. Very a., peracutus, peracer. To be very

a., acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio. ingenii acumine valère. alere. To be an a. thinker, acrem esse in cogitando.
ACUTELY, # Of the senses, acute (cernere, audire) .- acriter (intuerl qd). | Of the mental powers,

acriter, subtiliter (SYN. under ACUTE).

ACUTENESS, ingenii acumen or acies (the former milying more of depth; of original and inventive ability) and acumen only.—perspicacitas. prudentia perspicax (insight, taking in all at one glance).—subtilitas (fine discrimination).--sagacitas (the power of accurate investigation). A. in disputation, acumen disserendi. To possess natural a., patură acutum esse. § Of sight, acies oculorum.

ADAGE, proverbium (v. pr.) .- verbum (a saying .adagio and adagium are very rare, and never met with in the best prose-writers). There is an old a that,—an old a. says,-est vetus proverblum or verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est. According to the old a., veteri proverbio. As the old a. says, ut est in proverbio; quod proverbii loco dici solet: quod aiunt; ut aiunt : ut dicitur. See PROVERB.

ADAMANT, adamans.

ADAMANTINE, adamantinus.

ADAPT, accommodare qd ci rei or ad rem .- facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re (to make athg suit another thing). To a. the words to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accommodare; sententias accommodare vocibus: a speech to the place, circumstances, and persons, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis

ADAPTATION, accommodatio,

ADAPTED, accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (adapted to) .- aptus ci rei or ad qd (at for) .- conveniens, congruens (uncl. congruus), consentaneus ci rei or cum re (agreeing with, suitable to).—idoneus (perfectly suited for some particular purpose, ad qd). To be a., aptum for some particular purpose, ad qd). To be a., aptum esse, apte convenire ad qd. Not to be a. to, alienum ADAYS. See NOWADAYS.

ADD, adjungere qd; to athg, ci rei or ad qd.—addere qd (ci rei or ad qd. To add; used also of writing some-thing additional).—adjicere qd, to athg, ci rei or ad qd. subjicere, to athy, ci rei (adj. used also of additions made by word of mouth or writing; subj. also of additions in writing; subj. is always, to add below: e.g. an example, exemplum).—attribuere (to assign or altol: e. g. a dis-trict to a country, see Cas. B. C. 1, 35, end. C. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 33).—aspergere qd, to athg, ci rei (to add recidentally; to add a sprinkling of, e.g. of written remarks: hoc aspersi ut scires, &c. C. Not therefore marks: hoc aspersi ut scires, &c. C. Not therefore annotationes or scholia aspergere, but addere, if they are a regular series).—apponere (to place by; to add: elso, of written additions), to atha, ci rei or ad qd.—
Subjungere and subnectere in class. writers = to add co-ordinately. I have added a copy of the letter, exemplar literarum aubscripsi, or subscriptum est; literarum exemplar ad te misi. || To add np, summam ex rel facere (to find the total).—computare (to reckon up).—numerare (to count).—ratiocinari (to calculate). ADDER, vipera .- [coluber berus, Linn.] | An a.'s

tooth, blood, &c., dens, sanguis, &c. viperinus.
ADDERSTONGUE (plant), *ophioglossum (Linn.). ADDICTED, deditus ci rei.—studiosus ce rei (fondiy Pursuing it).—addictus ci rei (devoted to it) —Jn. ad-dictus et deditus. Also Postang. devotus ci rei. Jn. deditus devotusque. || To be addicted to, se dare, dedere, tradere el rei (to give onesetf up to) .- indulgere ci rei (to indulge in it) .- studere ci rel (to pursue it with pirasure). To be wholly a. to, multum esse in re (e. g. venationibus); totum esse in re. To be a. to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse, servire, astrictum esse; matem in voluptatibus collocare : libidinibus se servum

ADDICTION, studium es rei (eager pursuit of aika)

ADDITION, adjunctio .- appositio (the placing to, or adding: e.g. of examples, exemplorum).—adjectio.— accessio (something added: in rhetoric, an addition that completes a definition) .- additamentum (thing added). Pun. To improve a work by a.'s and corrections, librum crebris locis inculcare et reficere (C.): to set athg forth with lying a.'s, mendaciunculis aspergere qd. To make with lying a.'s, mendactuncuis aspergere qu. 10 mans many important a.'s to his edict, multas res novas in edictum addere (L. 1, 30). || Arithmeticat addi-tion, calculorum subductio.—computatio (calculation generally). By a. and subtraction, addendo deducen-

ADDITIONAL, e. g. a. observations, *observationes que prioribus addendæ sunt.

ADDLE. A. egg, ovnm inane, irritum; ovum

zephyrinum; svum urinum; ovum bypenemium; ovum cynosurum. [Addle headed, addle pated, ievis (flighty, thoughtless) -vanus (emply, idly chattering, &c.) .- inconsultus. inconsideratus (acting without ious consultation or consideration).

ADDRESS, | Accost. Vid. | Address oneself. se parare or se comparare; to athg, ad qd (to prepare onesetf for it) .- aggredi ad qd (e. g. ad dicendum oneseif for 11). -- aggreen au qu (e.g. au ancentain, of approach it; set about it). || A ddress a letter to aby, ci inscribere epistolam. --dare literas aid qm; literas mittere ci or ad qm (to write to, send a letter to: not

scribere ad qm).

ADDRESS, Dexterity, habilitas (dexterity of body).—habitus (the d. gained by the practice of an art or virtue).—ars (d. in an art).—usus es rei (experience or effect,—as (a. in an art).—use the power of doing and consequent skill)—facultas (the power of doing athg, capacity).—Ingenium ad qd aptum or habite (mental aptitude).—ingenil dexteritas, or dexteritas only: to athg, ad qd (readiness and cleverness in conduct towards others: worldly system. L. 28, 18, and 37, 7, end. In the sense of "dexterity" generally, it is not Lat.). - | Of a letter; direction, præscriptio. Besignation by name and place of abode.
What is your a. ? ubi habitas? To pay one's addresses to, qm petere.—cs amore teneri, captum esse; qm in amore habere (to be in love with : cause for effect). | Speech, alloquium (a. of a persuasire, consolatory, or warning kind. A soft a., blandum or lene alloquium. L.).—allocutio (speaking to).—appellatio (accosting a man quietly: e. g. to request athg).—compellatio (direct a, in a speech: rhet. lerm).—oratio (formal studied speech).—concio (a. to a popular or military assembly, harangue).—sermo (speech of an un-

mititary assembly, harangue),—sermo (speech of an un-premeditated, conversational kind).

ADDUCE, producere (tead forwards a person).—
afferre, proferre (bring forwards).—memorare, commemorare (make mention of) .- laudare (esply, to praise). -citare (to call forth: e. g. qm auctorem, as one's au-thority: but rare in this sense). To a, witnesses, testes proferre, laudare, proferre, citare, excitare : testimony, afferre testimonium : a passage, locum afferre, laudare : a reason, rationem, causam afferre; afferre cur with subj. (e. g. cur credam, afferre possum. C.) - Sor Since producero testem is correct, we may say producere or afferre scriptorem; but not locum, rationem. citare locum, indicare, efferre, are wrong: also allegare ex-

ADDUCIBLE, qui produci, afferri, &c. potest. See

ADDUCTION. | Of examples, passages, &c. prolatio.—commemoratio (the mentioning of them) ADEPT, || Skilful, expert. VID. || Initia | Initialed, mysteriis initiatus; also mysta or mystes.

ADEQUACY, prps bonitas (goodness).—justus nu-merus (proper number) —convenientia (suitableness). ADEQUATE, quod satis esse videtur or visum est.

-par .- satis idoneus (sufficiens used absolutely in this sense belongs to a late age). An a. knowledge of athg, *satis idonea es rei scientia. | An a. supply, satis

ADEQUATELY, satis (sufficienter late Lat.) .- convenlenter, congruenter ci rei: apte ad qd.

ADHERE, adhærere ci rei. - Hence to cling to;

ADHERR, adhærère et rei.—Hence to et ing to; of properties, customs, &c. : hærère et.—maure (o remain).—Sin a is to him, hæret et peccatum. I Cting to; am de voted to, adhæreseo et rei.—amplector or amplexus teneo qd. To a. to justice and eirlue, justitue honestatique adhæreseoere: justitiam houesitemque amplecti. Il Hence — to be an adhærent of aby, deditum, addictum esse, favere, studere ci: favere cs partibus; studiosum esse cs; esse e partibus cs, sequi, sectari qm; sequi es auctoritatem; assectari qin; assectam or sectatorem esse es (the three last exply of the followers of some more powerful person). To to a philosophical sect, sequi philosophiam; esse a qå disciplina.

ADHERENCE, cohærentia (mutual adherence).

alligatio (the tying together, knilling together). | Attachment, studium, amor cs.—voluntas in qm (with or without propensa).—caritas cs or in qm (affection arising from high estimation) .- observantia (respectful attention).

ADHERENT, assecla (mly term of contempt; also scholar, follower of a philos. sect.—secta:or and assectator in this sense belong to silv. age).—socius, ami us (friend). --fautor, studiosus es (favourer). --cultor, ad-mirator (admirer). A man's a.'s (in a polit. sense), qui sentiunt cum qo, qui stant cum or a qo; qui faciunt cum qo; qui cs partibus favent; qui ci student. An a. of the nobility, nobilium amicus, optimatium fautornobilitatis fautor or studiosus. | Female adherent, |

fautrix.—cultrix.—ca studiosa. ¶ To be an adherent. Scennder Adhera.
ADHESION. ¶ dheeiveness, lentitia.—tenacitas. ¶ ditachment to a person or party; prastudium cs. better by Cref.

ADHESIVE, tenax (slicky, tenacious, e. g. wax).-

resinaceus (like resin).—giutinosus (like glue).
ADHESIVENESS, lentitia (glutinosity).—tenacitas.

ADHIBIT. See EMPLOY.
ADHORTATION. See EXHLOY.
ADIAORTATION. See Exhloration.
ADIAOPHANOUS, non pellucidus. non transludus. To be a, non per- or trans-lucēre; 'ucem non transmittere.

ADiEU, vale! valeas! To bid a. to aby, qm salvere jubeo; ci valedicere (silv. age and poet.): to bid a final Fig. to bid a. to (e. g. u., supremum vaiedicere (†).

ADJACENT, finitimus (lying on the borders of). confinis (having a common boundary).—vicinus, proconfinis (having a common boundary).—vicinus, pro-pinquus (near : all four seith dal.).—conjunctus el loco, continens el loco, or cum qo loco.— [15] affinis in this sense hardly belongs to elcas, prose (though found L. 17, 5): contiguus, conterminus poet. and late: limita-neus very late. ¶ To be a. to, adjacère el terræ, or qua terram; imminèro el terræ. tangere, attingere, contingere terram.

ADJECTIVE, appositum, adjectivum, An q., epi-

ADJOIN, TR.) | addere, adjungere, ad-, sub-jicere (qd ci rei or ad qd: subj. only ci rei). SYN. in ADD.— JACENT. || To be adjacent to, of countries. See Adjacent. || Of buildings, continuari ci loco (to join it).
ADJOINING, || Nearest, proximus. || Adjacent.

ADJOURN, differre, proferre, conferre (diff. may be used of an indefin. adjournment; but not pro- or conused of an indefin. adjournment; but not pro or com-lerre)—prolatare (e. g. comitia, diem, &c.: lo put off).
—rejlecre, reservare (to put off what should be done now).—prodicere (diem; lo fix a more distant day).
To a to another time, in allud tempus differre, pro-ferre, rejlecre: lo the next day, qd differre in erasti-num; in posterum diem conferre: for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovère. See Pur off, ADJOUNMENT, dilato, prolatio. A. of causes, vadimonia dilata (C. Fam. 2, 8). To pray for an a., pe-tere dilationem. By a., differendo, proferendo.
ADJUDGE, addicere (g. l.).—adjudicare (pronounce it his, judicially or subnovialities).—the property to aby, bona ci addicere: the kingdom to Ptolemy, adju-dicare resum Potolempo: a triumbh. honoust. a sum

dicare regnum Ptolemæo: a triumph, honours, a sum of money to aby, decernere ci triumphum, honores, of money to any accentric of triumphan, notices, pecuniam, \[\begin{array}{l} F \times x a p \ u \ \times t \ such a punishment, constituere ci ponam: to pay such a fine. dicere ci muictam.

ADJUDICATE, facere judicium. sententiam dicere (by word of mouth) or ferre (by tablets): about athp, ear er of ed fa e: about aby, de qo.
ADJUDICATION, # Act of adjudging property to aby, addice, e.g. bonorum (c.).—adjudi-

catio (Dig.).
ADJUNCT, s. i. e. an accessory thing or person: accessio (e. g. Syphax was an accessio Punici beili, a mere adjunct, not the principal enemy, A leanto or building added to a house was an accessio: and Pliny speaks of cups so ornamented with jewels that the gold was a mere accessio). | An associate or assistant in office, adjutor.

ADJUNCT, adj. join red to. junctus, conjunctus. 'If death were a. to my act' (Shakesp.), si pecuam sequi oporteret, ut supplico afficerer.

ADJUNCTION, adjunctio. appositio (act of placing by or after)—adjectio. "I Thin y join ed, accessio.—

additamentum.

additamentum.

ADJUNCTIVE, || That which is foined, adjunctivus (e. g modus, the subjunctive, Diom). || s. one who joins, adjunctor (C. bul only in a bitter, taunting

ADJURATION, | Act of proposing an oath:
Crct. by rerbs under Adjure. | Form of an oath
proposed to aby, juris jurandi verba or formula.
jusjurandum. See OATH | = carnest entreaty, obtestatio, obsecratio (SYN. in ADJURE).

ADJURE, | Impose a prescribed form oath, jurejuran to or jusjurandum or ad jusjurandum qin adigere; qin sacramento adigere or rogare (of seldiers) .- jurejurando qui astringere, obstringere, obligare (bind by an oath).—jusjurandum a qo exigere, jusjuran dum ci deferre. ¶ Nearly = implore. obtestari (lo call God lo wilness and implore aby in a suppliant manner, Dig.)—obsectate (to implore urgently by all that is holy; by all a man holds sucred). In implorator et obtestat. By aby, per qun. To a. by all that is acred, all you hold dear, \$\delta\$, comibus, minis precibus urgently of the property of the period of the period

alt yos nota acar, y.c., munts, omnious, inminis precious petere, orare; omnibus precibus orare et obtestari qm. ADJUST, ordinare (g. t. to bring into order, regulate: disciplinam, L. litem. C. res publicas, H.).—in ordinem adducere, redigere,-disponere (to dispose, according to a plan, in various places) .- digerere, in ordinem digerere (lo distribute so that what belong together may be placed together, and each group be separated fm the rest. lus civile in genera. C.) .- dispensare (to distribute proportionately) .- componere (to arrange, so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance) .- coilocare, constituere (to fix).—describere (to skelch, arrange by a written order, describere classes centuriasque ex censu, L.).—explicare (unfold; to arrange a confused, entan-gled mass). To a. hair, capillum componere; crines or gied mass). 10 a. Aur, capinina coniponere; crines or capillos digerere (†): capillos disponere (0.); capillos comere; comam in gradus formare, françere: the foldat (0. Met. 2, 753); componere pallium or pallam (for chl., pal., see MANTLE). To a. one's offsirs, rern famillarem constituere; res suas ordinare; res famili-area componere: a plan of military operations, totius belli rationem describere: a merchanis or iradesman's affairs, cs negotia explicare : limits, boundaries, fines constituere, terminare. To a. disputes, controversias componere (Cats.). A dapt one thing to another, accommodare qd circi or ad qd.—facere or efficere ut od congruat or conveniat cum re. See ADAPT.

ADJUSTER, ordinator, dispositor (both in sile. age).

ADJUSTMENT, ordinator, dispositor (son in size. Mer.)—qui qd ordinat, disposit, digerit, &c.
ADJUSTMENT, ordinatio. constitutio (e. g. religionum, C.). institutio (e. g. rerum, C.).—accommodatio (rei ad qd).—Or by Crcl. with verbs under ADJUST. ADJUTANT, adjutor tribuni militum (aft. Orell.

Insc. 3517, where adj. cornicularii). - *adjutor castrensis. [optio = prps, serjeant.]
ADMEASUREMENT, dimensio. assignatio (allot-

ment, e. g. agrorum, C.).
ADMENSURATION, dimensio (measurement).— assignatio (allotting, allotment. Obs. nol attributio, which is

the act of referring aby to some other person for payment).

ADMINISTER, administrare (to manage or a. athg. negotinin, rem, bellum, rempublicam, magistratum). regording, rein, bendin, reinpuolican, magistatutti,
—fungi qå re (to perform allig thoroughly, and to one's
own satisfaction: munere, officiis, honoribus).—gerere
(to bear, to carry on; with reference to one's conduct in power: magistratum, imperium, honores, rempublicam, rem, rein bene, male).—pracesse el rei (to preside orer it).—procurate (to manage alig for another in his ab-sence. || Afford. Vid. || Contribute to Vid. || Pint. To a. an oath to aby, el || Insjurandum deferre (to put him on his oath; to tender an oath to him).—Jurejurando qua satringere, obstringere, obligare (to bind aby by oath). To a. physic to aby, dare ci medicamentum (ad or contra qd).—medicamentum potus and draught).—adhibëre medicinam ci (to employ it in a by's draught).—adhibere medicinam ci (lo employ if in a by; case). To a poison to aby, venenum ci infundere. To a the sacrament of the Lord's supper, "celebrare euch ristiam. To a justice, judicium facere of coming to a decision in a porticular case).—jus dicere, dare, red-dere [g. 1 for pronouncing sentence, esply of the practor, and governors of provinces).—Judicium exercère (to preside over a judicial investigation, as Judge).

ADMINISTRATION, administratio (g. t.; e.g. rei-

publicæ, prædii rustici, &c.) -functio (performance of the obligations laid upon one by athg, honorum, &c.).—
procuratio (management for another in his absence: e.g. alienorum bonorum). || Body entrusted with the management of a nation's affairs, equi toti reipublicæ administrandæ præpositi sunt. equi præfecti sunt rebus publicis. "rerum publicarum curatores. fecti sunt rebus publicis. Fertum publicarum curatores, procursaores regul, or qui in procursatione regni sunt (s. e. schorule in the name of a king scho is a minor, imperiele, Sc.). I Task or office of managing a nation's affairs, administrator reipublicæ; negotia publica; sourma imperit, retum.

La publica; sourma imperit, retum.

(munager for another)— qui qui administrato, ci rei

præest, &c.

ADMIRABLE, | Worthy of admiration, admiratione dignus; mirandus; admirandus; mirabilis; admirabilis. # Excettent, egregius, eximius, excel-lens, præcellens, præstans, præstabilis. [Sin. in Ex-CELLENT. 1

ADMIRABLENESS, admirabilitas.

ADMIRABLY, | In a manner that calls for a dmiralion, admirabiliter. admirandum in modum. Wonderfully, mirum in modum mirum quantum (in an extraordinary manner, or degree). | Excel-Lently, admirabiliter. egregie; eximie; excellenter.

ADMIRAL, præfectus classis; dux præfectusque classis; qui classi præest. To make aby an a., præponere qm navibus; præficere qm classi. To be an a., classi praeesse, praepositum esse; toti officio maritimo praepositum esse. The a.s. ship, navis praetoria. The a.s. ship, navis praetoria. The A. Ship, ship, navis praetoria. ADMIRALSHIP, summa imperii maritimi.

ADMIRALTY, toti officio maritimo prepositi (Cas. B C 3 5)

ADMIRATION, miratio, admiratio. To excite a., admirationem facere, efficere, admirationem habere (adm. movere, to excile astonishment, of things). To be seized with a., admiratio me capit or incessit. Full of

a (astonishment), mirabundus.

ADMIRE, mirari (wonder at something new, strange, Se.) .- admirari (opp contemnere, to regard something with admiration as being great or good).—suspicere (to took up to with a sense of inferiority). To a. exceedingly, vehementer admirari. To be admired, admiratione affici: to be much admired, in magna admiratione esse. A man who speaks with eloquence and wisdom is greatly admired, magna est admiratio copiose et sapi-| Colloquialty = to be in love with, enter dicentis. amore es teneri or captum esse; qm in amore habére; amare

ADMIRER, admirator. To be a great a. of aby, admiratione celebrare qm. || Lover, annas (one who really loves).—amator (one who acts as if he loved, whether he does or not:-a professed lover): of a thing, amans, amicus, amator es rei (the amator showing his feeling by his actions).—cultor cs rel (one who shows a high est mation of it).—studiosus cs rel (taking a lively interest in it). -consectator cs rel (pursuing it eagerly). ADMIRINGLY, in admirantis modum.

A DMISSIBLE, accipiendus. dignus qui (quæ, quod) accipiatur (acceptabilis only Eccl.).—probabilis, probandus (meriting approbation of) .- requus, commodus (fair: of proposals, conditions, &c.).—licitus (allowed).
|| What ought to be conceded, concedendus.

ADMISSIBILITY, | Worthiness of being received, sts *commoda ratio, commodias (agrecationess, suitableness).— sequitas (fairness).— probabilitas (degree of approbation). But mly by Crcl.: to deny the 2- of albg, rem accipiendam esse negare. A. of aby's evidence, fides (an far as it deserves credit); gravitas (so

for as it has weight).
ADMISSION, || The being admitted, or privilege of being admitted, admissio (Postaug. the privilege of an audience with the Emperor, &c.); aditus. To pray for a., *peto ut intromittar or recipiar. There is no a., nemini aditus patet. To procure aby a. to aby or alhg, ci aditum patefacere ad qin or qd. The a. of light, admissus solis. To refuse aby a., ci aditum negare: ci aditum conveniendi non dare (to refuse him an audience): janua prohibère, qui aditu januæ arcère, qui excludere. Il Concession, concessio. This a. being made, quo concesso, quibus concessis. See what an a. I make you, i. e. without compulsion, videte quid

vobis largiar.

ADMIT, intromittere, admittere - recipere, excipere (to receive).—sts infundere (to allow to flow in: e. g. homines humiliores in allenum genus, C. agmina in Græciam, Curt.). To a. the enemy into the town, hosti patefacere urbem; hostem in urbem accipere. Not to a. aby. qm introitu prohibēre, ci introitum præcludere (g. t. to prevent fm entering), See 'Refuse admission' under Admission. To a aby, claditum dare, qm admittere (g. t.) .- ci aditum conveniendi dare : ci copiam sui dare (to grant an audience). Persons of the lowest rank are admitted to him, nemo tam humilis est, cui non aditus ad eum pateat. | To concede, conce dere. largiri (to concede graciously, without compulsion). -fateor (opp. celare, disclose allig) .- confiteor (confess in consequence of questions, menaces, compulsion),-dare in consequence of questions, menaces, compusion,—care (lo present on opponent with it as a preliminary concession). Do you a, that &c. dannel with acc, and inf. Who can hesitate to a, this? quit hoc non dederit? If you a, this, you must also a, the former, dato loc, dandum erit litud. A, this to be no, or to be the case, sit sane; fac or demus its esse. I d d m it, a d m it of the concession of the conces sit sane; lac or definish acesse. If A mir, a mir of the expable of receiving, suffering, &c. [See SUFFER.]

To a. of some excuse, habere qd excusationis. To a. of no delay, dilationem non pati; dilationem or cunc-

tationem non recipere (both of things) .- This a.'s of no doubt, de hoc dubitari non potest.

ADMITTANCE, see ADMISSION.

ADMIX, admiscêre qd ci rei: or qd qa re; or cum qå re (Columell.).

ADMIXTION, admixtio (as action).—admixtum ADMIXTURE, or res admixta (as thing).

ADMONISH, monere, admonere, to athy, qd or with ut (to warn by appealing to a man's reason and judgemenl; the latter, mly, by putting him in mind of some-thing past).-hortari, adhortari (to appeal to his will and resolution, mly fm a friendly motive, and by pointing out the advantages of the proposed line of conduct: to exhort); to athg, qm ad qd (in qd not good) or soith ut

ADMONISHER, monitor, admonitor-hortator, ex-

ADMONISHER, monitor, admonitor—norrator, ex-bortator (exhorter, encurrager).

ADMONISHMENT, monitio, admonitio, — moni-ADMONISHOMENT, tus, admonition (only in abl.), —at thing, monitium, admonitium—hortatio, exhortatio, SYK, in ADMONISH.—Not to listen to ably a late, in monentem non audite. To listen to ably a series at s. "audire or facere ea, quæ quis sapienter monuit. By
my a., me monente: for your a., tui monendi causă (or
with partep. e. g., te moniturus hace diro).
ADMONITIONER. prps. admonitor non nimis vere-

eundus (C. Fam. 9, 8). -censor, or censor castigatorque .- patruus (uncle; so used proverbially, H. Sat. 2, 2, 97).

ADMONITORY, monitorins (Sen.).

ADO, | Trouble, difficulty, negotlum. With much a., vix. ægre, ægerrime, magno labore, multo ne gotio, multà operà, multo labore or sudore. To have much a., to suffer, segre or segerrime qd pati; to compel them, plurimum negotii habere, ut cogam, &c.: to get them across the river, megerime conficere ut flumen transeant. There was much a, to get it done, difficulter atque ægre fiebat. | Bustle, tumult, turba er turbæ (seld.), tumultus. To make much a., tumultum facere, tumultuani: about moting, excitate fluctus in simpulo, ut dictur (Prov. C. de Legg. 3, 16, 36); magne construmgnas nugas diecre (i in words. Ter.). | With no more a, sine mort or dilatione; starim.

ADOLESCENCE, addescentia (fm 17 to 30 or exca

See YOUTH.

ADOPT, adoptare (a minor). - arrogare (an older person; who may even be the father of a family). | IM-PROPE.) To a. a resolution, consilium capere or intre (faciendi qd; or with ut, or inf.; or de qa re):—constituere (to resolve, to fix). To a. a reading, lectionem. scripturam recipere.

ADOPTER, adoptator (Gell. Ulp. Dig.); arrogator (Gaj. Ulp.). - pater adoptivus (Ulp.).
ADOPTION, adoptio. arrogatio (Syn. in Adopt).

ADOPTIVE, adoptivus (C., e. g. filius, pater). ADORABLE, venerandus, venerabilis: sancte venerandus, sanctus

ADORATION, veneratio; adoratio (early and in Livy, &c.).—cultus. See Adorr.
ADORE, venerari, adorare (the latter the stronger,

not used by C.: both with the addition of ut denn, when spoken of a man to whom divine honour is paid).- I In a wider sense = to love and honour, coicre (e.g. a female).

A DORER, venerator (poet, O.).—cultor. A zealous or constant a., assiduus cultor.

Of a female, &c. cultor (Ov.). To have many a.'s, in magna admiratione

esse. ADORN, ornare (g. t.).—decorare (opp. to whal is ordinary or unneemly: ornare, opp. to what is paltry and incomplete. D.).—exornare (to dress or deck out: also of adorning a speech).—distinguere (to relieve, by ornaments placed here and there: also of a speech) comete (to dress, i. e. arrange ornamentally, e. g. the head, hair: also fig. a speech). With athg, ornare, exornare, distinguere, or distinguere et ornare (see before), qå re; excolere qå re, or ornatu es rei (to embellish with): e. g. the walls with marbles, parietes marmoribus; a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum pic-tarum ornatu. To a oneself, se exornare (to dress myself out). The heaven adorned with stars, coium astris distinctum et ornatum. | Be an ornament to, decori, ornamento esse. decus afferre (all ci or ci rei).

ADRIFT, Crcl. according to the meaning, fluctibus or tempestate jactatus; in salo fluctuans (C.); detersis remis; nullo gubernante; gubernaculo non habilis or •inhabilis (Veilei. 'neque habilem gubernaculo'); afflictus. | Fig. To run a., = to wander without guidance (of the mind, &c.), vagari errore; vagari et

errare.

ADROIT, dexter (prps. Poslang. in prose),—ingenius (fertile in expedients, in new ideas),—sollers (possinp practiced genius and inventiee poser),—seitus
sinp practiced genius and inventiee poser),—seitus
real act, mother-sit, and the faculty of combinaon),—callidus (clever im acquired knowledge of men ward: to a dys interests, service cs commodie;
the knorld)—catus (discovering and knowing secret
ags and means),—prudens (naturally judicious).—
interests overlare of a state, saluit republice coninterests overlare of a state, saluit republice conosus (fertile in expedients, in new ideas) .- sollers (pos-DOUS (fertite in expeatents, in new ineas).—Solvers (pos-sessing practical genius and inventive power).—Sectus (having tact, mother-wit, and the faculty of combina-tion).—callidus (clever fm acquired knowledge of men and the world).—catus (discovering and knowing secret ways and means).—prudens (naturally judicious).—
peritus (es rei, skilled in it).

ADROITLY, dextre (L.), sollerter, ingeniose, com

mode, scienter, perite, docte. More a., dexterius (H.).
He managed the affairs so a., that—rem—ita dexter

egit, ut-

ADROITNESS, ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas on'y (ad qd, L. of tact in conduct lowards others; in the sense of 'adroitness' generally, it is not Lat.).—sollertia, calliditas, prudentia, peritia: ingenium ad qd aptum or liabile (nalural a., in a parlicular respect).—Syn. in

ADRY, sitiens. To be a., sitire. ADSCITITIOUS, adscitus or ascitus (partep.; opp. nativus)

ADSTRICTION, astrictio (adsiringent power, Plin.).
ADULATION, adulatio, assentatio (See Flattery). Servile a., blanditiæ verniles (such as slaves brought up Service a., unanditie vermies (such as states brought up in their master's house used. T. Hist. 2, 59, 4).

ADULATORY, adulatorius (T.), adulabilis (lale, Ammian.).—blandiens, blandus.

ADULT, adultus; adultæ ætatis; adultå ætate, An

a., pubes.
ADULTERATE, v. corrumpere (corrupt by an inlernal change of quality), --vitiare (g. t. to make faulty, spoil: e. g. pecunias, merces). -- adulterare (to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine: e. g. nummos, gemmas) .- interpolare (to give athg a e. g. nummos, gemmas).— interpolate (to gree aing a good appearance by dressing il up; with additions, e.g. merces: lo falsify a document by additions and eracures).—transcribere (to falsify in copying). Il Commit adultery, adulterium facere, inite, committere, &c. See ADULTERY.

See ADULTERY.
ADULTERATE, corruptus, vitiatus, adulteratus,
ADULTERATED. Sc.—See ADULTERATE, v. A.
money, numuus adulterinus (a coin of a. metal).
ADULTERATION, adulteratio. [vitlatio (Postang,
and eery are; corruptio, C. lwice, but eery are].—do-

pravatio (C. otherwise rare).

ADULTERER, adulter (μοιχός).—alienarum corruptor feminarum (seducer of other men's wives). of coin, adulterator (monetæ. Claud. Saturn. Dig.)

ADULTERESS, adultera (μοιχώς), ADULTERINE, adulterinus; adulterino sanguine

ADULTEROUS, adulter, a, um. To have had a. intercourse with aby's wife, adulterio cognovlsse cs

ADULTEROUSLY, *more adulterorum.

ADULTERY, adulterlum. To commit a., adulterare. adulterium inire, committere, facere.—conjugii fidem violare (to break one's marriage-vow: all of single acts).—adulteria exercere (of the habit):—with aby's wife, cs uxorem adulterare, or adulterio cognoscere. Taken in a., in adulterio deprehensus: in stupro com-pertus (of a femaie).

ADUMBRATE, adumbrare (more than to draw an

outline, the outline being shaded. Freund: also to give an imperfect representation in words),-delineare (to draw an outline).-Phr. formain ac speciem es rei adumbrare, tantummodo summas attingere (opp. res

explicare).

ADUMBRATION, imago adumbrata (opp. effigies solida et expressa). - adumbratlo (act, and thing for med: also impropr. imperfect representation in words, an altempt, opp. perfectio).

ADUNATION, adunatio (very late, Cyprian).—con-

junctio (C. joining together).
ADUNCITY, aduncitas (e. g. rostrorum, C.).

ADUST, exustus (burnt or dried up: e. g. ager).—adustus (burnt or scorched by the sun; hence embrowned,

brown; adustus coior) .- concipiendo igni aptus (infiammable) .- facilis ad exardescendum (easily ignited) .-

ats fragilis (easily broken fm being dry).

ADVANCE, Tr.) | Move for wards, propr. promovere (a camp, troops, cheamen, &c.). || Promote to honour, qin augere, tollere, attollere (to raise a man to posts of honour in a state).—Tovere (to show farour to by one's acts).—ornare, exornare (to distinctive to be acts).—ornare, exornare, exornare guish) .- gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare (support by

sulere: rempublicam juvare, tuerl: reipublicæ salutem suscipere: a study, studiis favere, studia concelebrare suscipere: a study, studis lavere, studia concelebrate (by pursuing it cagerly; of secral persons, Cic. Invent. 1, 3, 4). En large, promotre (e. g. imperium, menia, &c.). To a. aby fortune, es fortunam amplificare. If dorn, Vid. If Accelerate, accelerare qd (to haten alsh)—maturare qd or with inf. (to endeaeour lo bring that to pass which should be performed now),—
repræsentare qd (to do without delay, even before the time).—præcipitare qd (to hurry it on too much). || Pro-pose, bring forward, &c. To a. an opinion, sen-tentiam dicere (to give or declare an opinion); tueri (to | Promaintain it); aperire (to open or disclose it), &c. | Pay

in advance. See Advance, s.

Advance, Intrans.) | To come forward, procedere (g. l.: also of a player).—progredi (also of a general).—prodice (to come forth: hence also to project). y or ray, --produce (10 come jorth: hence also to project).

Of an army, see Manch. ## dake progress, procedere, progress, procedere, progress, procedere, progress, procedere, in re; processus (never in gold. age profectum) facere in re. To a. in virtue, procedere et progredi in virtute; progressionem facere ad virtutem.

ADVANCE, S. progressus, progressio (propr. el impr.). processus(impr.). | Money paid or received in ., *pecunia in antecessum data or accepta, respeca., *pecunia in antecessum data or accepta, respectively. To pay aby in a., pecuniam c in antecessum dare. If A step for ward, as it were, to meet a lover and fax his altenline: preps the nearest notion is blandimentum, blanditire. To make a's to, petere, prps, per blandiment adgred (used by Tac, of a mother towards her son).—pellicere (ad sesse) qm, or cs animum. ADVANCE-GUARD, primum agmen.—antecursores or antecessores agminis (small delachments, sent covered to charres the ename far upon the ground for

forward to observe the enemy, fix upon the ground for

encamping, &c.).

ADVANCER, adjutor cs rel (helper, promoter).—
auctor cs rci (the adviser and principal promoter).—
minister cs rel (assistant in a bad action: accomplice,

abeltor).—fautor es or es rei (favourer, supporter).

ADVANCEMENT, || Promotion, preferment, dignitatis successio. officium amplius. To hinder aby's a., aditum ad honores cl intercludere. To receive a., honore augeri; muneri præfici (of a. lo a particular office): further a., promoveri ad (in) ampliorem gradum, ad ampliora officia; ascendere (ad) altiorem gradum : fm aby, by aby's interest or support, per qm; cs beneficio; anetum adjutumque a qo. | See Advance.

ADVANTAGE, commodum (a.: also of the a.'s be

longing to an office).—utilities (serviceableness, a. to te derived from athg).—fructus (the produce of athg, the profit we derive fm a harvest, possession, business, &c.). -lucrum (opp. damnum: gain, generally), -questus (gain sought for and earned by trade or any continued labour).—compendium (a saving: according to D. 'a single gain of considerable amount:' opp. dispendium).—emolumentum (according to D. 'opp. detrimentum: gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own;' all the other authorities make it the opp.; 'gain designedly aimed at, and obtained by our own exertions nulla emolumenta laborum, J.). A. of ground, loc A. of ground, loci opportunitas. To derive a. fm, utilitatem or fructum ex ga re capere or percipere. lucrum or quæstum ex qå re facere. It is of a. to me, est e re meå; est in rem meam; est mihi utilitati. To be of a. to, utilem esse, usui esse, ex usu esse (to be serviceable).-utilitatem cr usum præbere, utilitatem afferre: prodesse, conducere: to aby, esse ex usu cs. esse ex re or in rem cs (of a thing): cl prodesse, &c. (of persons and things). To offer great a.'s, mirabiles utilitates præbere (of a person's services). To do athg with a. lo himself, qd ad suam utilitatem facere. To have an eye to his own a., qd ad utilitatem facere. To have an eye to his own a., ad an fructum suum referre, privato suo cominodo servire (of the habit). To have a keen, or sharp, eye to his own a., ad suum fructum callere or callidum esse. | Supea, as suum ructum cantere or canidum esse. § Superiority, principatus, prior locus.—excellentia, præstantia (excellence). To have the a. of aby, qo potiorem, priorem esse; qm antecedere: in athg, qå re præstare cl or superare, vincere qm. | Circumstances of advantage (as properties), virtus (any mental excelone's influence).—Jr. augere atque ornare, augère et lence,—boutum (any good lining, ediabe property).—
adjuvare; forère ac tollere; sustinere ac forère.—lo laus (any property lhat deserces praise in the eyes of adhy, producere ad diguitatem (to raise to a pasi of another). External a', externa bons in specie bonour().—promovère ad or in munus or ad locum ito posita. A's of mind and body, bona amini et corporis (14)

The a, was with the Romans, i. e. the victory, res 3 The a was with the Romans, i. e. the victory, res.

Romans erat superior. In the skirmishes the Gabmi
mostly had the a., parvis prællis Gabina res pierumque
superior érat. Il Opportunity of gain un fairty
taken: To take a. of athe, ex gà re suam occasionem
petere (e.g. ex incommodo cs).—qd questut habére:
qd in suum torpissimum questum conferre (of several
discountered to the conferred of the things. C.) | To advantage. To appear to a., placere; solito magis placere, &c. Not to appear to a., parum placere; solito minus placere; displicere. To be dressed to a., vestiri honeste (opp. quod satis est: vestiri, avid.). | Advantage-ground, locus opportunus. loci

opportunitas: r10. locus excelsus et illustris (C.).
ADVANTAGE, v. prodesse (to be or make for aby:
opp. obesse, to make agst him: ad qd).—conducere (to contribute to his advantage: ad or in qd: only in 3 s. and p) .- expedire (to extricate; hence to be of a in difficult circumstances: ad qdi.—esse ex usu cs. esse ex re or in rem cs. (to be for his interest). To a aby sittle, longe ci abease (of a thing). I latr. utilem esse. usui csse. ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum præbére;

usui case. ex usu case, mutilitatem or usum præbere; utilitatem afferre.—prodesse, conducere.

ADVANTAGEOUS, quæstuosus (bringing rich profite e. g. mercatura).—lucrosus (gainfal: of gain acnr: e. g. mercatura. — incressus (gangar: o) gain ac-craing from the thing startf; e. g. fraus).—utilis (ser-viceable for the purpose of gaining an advantage): all three also; to aby, cl.—commodus (convenient, servicesale; opportunus (conseniently situated or circumstanced for assisting in the attainment of an object; of time and place). — fructuosus (bringing profit to be enjoyed).—saluber, saiutaris (healthy; adialary). | To ADVANTAGEOUSLY, utiliter, bene, salubriter.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS. See ADVANTAGE. ADVENT, adventus (arrival, coming). Th The first Sunday in Advent, dominica prima Adventûs (Eccl .-

Catech, Concil. Trident.). ADVENTITIOUS, adventicius or .tius (l. e. " ex-

trinsecus ad nos perveniens: non nostrum aut nostro labore paratum." Ern.: opp. proprius, Innatus, insitus). Jr. externus et or atque adventicius.

ADVENTURE. See Accident, Chance. | Enter-

hazard; —facinus (danger).—alea (game of hazard: hazard; hazard).—facinus, facinus audax (botd deed).—dimicatio fortunæ or fortunarum, vitæ or capitis (danger schere one's property or life is at stake). At all a.'s. temere. Strange or remarkable occurrence, easus, *casus mirificus. res miræ, mirificæ, inusitatæ. I met with an a., res miræ, &c. evenerunt mihl.
ADVENTURE, v. TR.) qd in aleam dare. ire in

aleam es rei (to peril or rick athg) .- qd audere (to dare athg). - periculum es rei or in qu re facere; qd tentare, experiri, periclitari (to try one's tuck in a dangerous business). Jn. experiri et periclitari .- one's life, committere se periculo mortia.-INTR.) | Aleam subire, adire, se in casum dare (to run the risk) .- audêre (to

ADVENTURER, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam; "qui incerta fata quærit (one who seeks adven-

tures).—homo vagus (a wanderer from tand to tand), ADVENTURESOME. See ADVENTUROUS. ADVENTURESOMENESS. See ADVENTUROUS-

ADVENTUROUS, audens (bold, in a good sense, esply of a single act).—audax (bold in good or bad sense; of the habit).—confidens (full of self-confidence, in a bad sense),-temerarius (rash). Jn. temerarius in a bad sense).—temerarius (rass).—s. temerarius atque audax. To be a., audacem or audaciá confi-dentem esse. § Hazardous, dangerous, of hings, periculosus (full of danger).—anceps (threatening equat danger fm two sides) .- dubius (doubtfut, as to how it

may furn out). Jn. periculosus et anceps.
ADVENTUROUSLY, audacter, confidenter, temere. ADVENTUROUSNESS, audentia (boldness as a laudable spirit of enterprise) .- andacia (boldness, in good or bad sensel - confidentia (presumptuous self-

confidence) .- temeritas (rashness). ADVERB, adverbium. A.'s of place, loci adverbia (Q)

ADVERBIAL, adverbii vicem obtinens.

ADVERBIALLY, adverbialiter (Diom. Charis. Prisc.). To be used a., adverbiorum obtinēre vicem (Q.); in adverbium transire (Q.).

ADVERSARIA, | Note-book, common-place book, libelius, commentariolum, commentarii (see Schitz Lez. Cic. enb ev. [55] adversaria is olso a day-book, in schich accounts were set down at the moment, to be afterwards transferred to the ledger).

ADVERSARY, adversarius (any opponent, in the field, politics, a court of judicature, Se.)-qui contra dicit. qui contra disputat (opponent in a tearned argu-(15)

ment) .- qui ci adversatur (of any opponent .- In the speeches of an advocate, the opponent is mly designated by iste, without any contemptuous meaning). aby's a., ci resistere, obsistere, repugnare (to resist by actions): ci adversari (to be opposed to aby's opinion, wishes, views). || If = enemy. Vid ADVERSATIVE, adversativus (Prisc.).

ADVERSE, | Opposite, adversus, contrarius. wind, ventus adversus, contrarius. To have a winds adversis ventis uti; ventus mihi adversum tenet Agst aby's purpose and wish, adversus. A fortune, adversa fortuna, casus tristis, adversus: a. active metances, res adversus, incommodæ. | Person atty opposed, adversus (opposite). — intensus (en raged agst). Jr. infensus et adversus.

ADVERSITY, adversa (neut. pl., opp. secunda or prospera; unfavorable events, whether happening to individuals or states) .- res adversa, fortuna afflicta, or fm the context fortune only (unfortunate circumstances; espty with reference to property, and civil relations) .fortuna adversa (an unhappy fale, the result of blind chance),—casus adversus, or fm the context casus only (a misfortune happening to an individual) .- calamitas (an accident attended with great loss or injury: also in war) .- miseria (wretchedness caused by a long continued pressure of evil). Fortuna mala (evil Fortune considered as a Deity) .- acerbitates, ' sour adversities,' Shakesp. To be in a., to sufer a., in malis esse, jacere; in malis versari; in miserià esse, versari. To sufer muitum maiarum rerum sustinêre.

ADVERT, animum attendere, advertere ad qd. advertere qm. animum intendere, or defigere et intendere, in (setd. ad) qd; tenêre animum attentum, referre animum ad qd; cogitationem intendere ad rem (turn

one's thoughts towards athg).

ADVERTENCE or -ENCY, animi attentio (C.).oftener intentio (both, the turning the attention towards alb)—diligentia (the care with sech one treats a sub-ject).—audientia (attention to a speaker, for such lis-tentio may be used). A to athg, observatio ca rei (noting it, observing it). ADVERTENT, attentus, intentus (with a mind at-

tentive, or on the stretch) .- crectus (with the mind excited).

ADVERTISE, | Inform, nunciare ci qd (announce by letter or by a messenger).-per nuncium declarare ci qd (by a messenger) .- certiorem facere qm cs rei or de qå re (give him certain information : by letter, per liteas).—docere qm qd or de re (to give him information).—deferre, perferre qd ad qm (to convey information to aby) .- significare ci qd (to give aby to understand; espty under a promise of secrecy: lo give a hint of athg: by letter, literis or per literas. posthac quicquid scripsero, tibi præconium deferam, C. All. 13, 12). | To give public notice of, declarare (to announce publicly that something is going to happen; e.g. gladiatoriat shows, munera also ostendere).—prædicare (to proclaim by a herald: know returning the processing of processing the apparting the processing the conquerors in games, a herald, e.g. orders, names of the conquerors in games,

&c.).—aperire, patefacere (to spread the knowledge of).
ADVERTISEMENT, indicium, significatio (both as the act of giving information and information given) nuncius (information given, espty by a messenger, but also generally) .- || Declaration, public notice, prædicatio, pronunciatio (SYN. in ADVERTISE). monition, monitio, admonitio (action and thing) .monitum, admonitum. præceptum (as thing).

ADVERTISER, index .- delator (one who gives information to a magistrate; both often = proditor),-nunclus (one who brings intelligence). | As name of a newspaper, the nearest expression is acta diurna.

ADVICE, consilium (g. t.), -præceptum (direction given by one qualified to teach). -auctoritas (declared opinion of a person of weight and influence). To give a. opinion of a person of vergas and engeness, 1 o give to a by, ci consillium dare; consilliu autoricin esse ci. To give aby good, sound, or sensible a, ci rectum consillium dare; konest a., fidele consillium ci dare; excellent a., maxime utilia ci suadère. To auk d'y's a, qui consillere i by letter, per literas (also of consulting physician), petere consilium a qo. To follow aby's a., sequi es consilium; es consilio uti; es consilio obtemperare. To act by aby's a., facere de or ex es consilio. By my a., me auctore, suasore, consuasore; me auctore et suasore; or me suasore et auctore; nie suasore et impulsore .- me hortante (by my exhortation). To despise aby's a., es consilium spernere (Ov.); qm monentem spernere (if it is warning advice, Ov.). To assist aby with a., ci adesse, præsto adesse, non decase. I Det +

beration. VID. With a., consilio, consulte (not consulto), considerate, remotâ temeritate. Without a., sine consilio; inconsiderate; temere. || Intelligence. | Prudent consideration, consilium.

ADVISABLE, utilis. - fructuosus (bringing gain, profit) .- saluber, salutaris (wholesome, salutary).

be a.. utile esse.

ADVISABLENESS, utilitas.
ADVISE, consilium dare. To a. to athg, to do athg, auctorem esse cs rei or with inf. (of an adeiser whose advice is that principally considered).—suasorem esse cs rel. suadere ci qd or, mly, with ut (to advise by aiming at influencing the understanding). - hortatorem esse cs rei. hortari qd. hortari (qm) with ut (to exhort; to aim at influencing the will). Jr. suadere et hortari: auctorem et suasorem esse.-monère (to give warning advice, appealing to the consciousness and judgement; advice, appealing to the consciousness and judgement; followed by ut, net.—censeo (to give it as one's opinion; with ut, or subj. without ut). To a to concord, hortant ad concordiant: to peace, packs autorem ease; pacem suadere. I a, you to leave of, censeo desistas. | Inform. VID. || Consult. VID. || ADVISED. || Acting with deliberation, &c. considerates. || circumstatus || deliberation, &c. considerates. || circumstatus || c

consideratus. - circumspectus (circumspect). - cautus (caulious), --providens, prudens (acting with foresight).

--Jr. prudens et providus; prudens et caulus. || Done or chosen with consideration, consideratus. circumspectus. || Ill a., inconsideratus (of person and thing: acting or done without deliberation).—temera-

-incautus (incautious).

ADVISEDLY, considerate (opp. inconsiderate). ADVISEDLY, considerate (opp. inconsiderate).—
caute (opp. incaute).—consulto, considio (considerately,
with deliberation).—de or ex industrià. datà or dedità
operà (with paine; purposely). To do athy a., consulto
et cogitatum facio qd; qd prudens sciensque facio.
ADVISEDNESS, consideratio, considerantia (deliberation).—consilium (mature deliberation).—attentio.

beration).—constitum (maine action).
diligentia (heedful care).—cautio (caution).

ADVISEMENT, | Information.

ADVISEMENT, #IMPORTANTION. VID. #ADVISED.—
Visedness. VID
ADVISER, sussor, hortator (Syx. in Advise).—
impulsor (one who urges on).—monitor (a warning a.).
—auctor consilior or consiliorum, or fm. context auctor only (the first proposer or principal adviser of the plan). -Jn. auctor et consuasor; suasor et auctor; auctor et impulsor .- consiliarius (g. t., a counsellor : one who stands by aby to assist him with his advice) .- conminister, or minister only (a subordinate adviser). To be aby's a., qm consilio regere. To give aby to aby as an a., qm ci in consilium dare. The

people has bad a 's, populus malls utitur ministris.

ADVOCACY, advocatio. patrocinium. procuratio
(SYN. in ADVOCATE). || Defence, patrocinium. de-

(SYS. 19 ADVOCATE). | Defence, patrochium. we fensio, propugnatio,
ADVOCATE, causarum actor. causidieus (g. t., a lawyer uko manages causes: the latter a deprecialing term). The a. in a cause, defensor (one who d-fends another in a court of justice),—advocatus (the larger who assists and advice aby in the management of his cause)—actor (one who conduct a judicial accusation for aby) .- patronus causæ, patronus (the a. who spoke in court for his client). In private causes, cognitor (the agent who managed the case of a party who has himself appeared in court) .- procurator (who conducts the case of an absent person in his own name). See LAWYER.

A noisy or blustering a., rabula de foro; rabula latratorque. To be an a, causas agere, actitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro. To be aby's a., causam dicere pro qo; in athg, de qa re. desendere qui de qa re ; ci causæ actorem intercedere. To employ an a., adoptare sibi patronum, defensorem; deferre causam ad patronum. # Champion of a cause, defensor. pro-pugnator (e.g. libertatis, C.).—patronus (e.g. fæderum) ADVOCATE, v. pugnare, propugnare pro qå re;

defendere qd.

ADVOWEE, *patronus. f. patrona.

ADVOWSON, jus patronatus (Pandect.). To have

ABRIAL, acrius (existing in, or consisting of our denser almosphere),—wtherius (existing in, or consisting in or cons of the upper and purer air) .- sts, spirabilis, flabilis (fit for respiration) -corlectis (existing in, coming from, &c. heaven) .- | Lofty, acrius (poet. of mountains, towers,

AERIE, nidus. See NEST. AEROLITH, lapis qui cœlo dec'idit.— aerol'ithus

AEROMANCY, aeromantia (Isid. Orig. 8, 9). AEROMETER, aerometron (t. t.). AERONAUT, *aeronautes (t. t.).

AERONAUTICS, *ars aeronautica.

AERONAUTICS, *ars aeronautica.
AFAR, procul (opp. juxta, at a considerable distance, but mly within sight).—longe (opp. prope, at and opered distance: mly out of sight.—Both procul and longe = to a great distance and fm a great distance).—eminus (opp. comminus: at such a distance as to be in reach only of missiles).—e longinquo (opp. e propinquo, reach only of missiles.—e loughquo (opp. e propinquo, fm a really great distance).—peregre (fm a forcign land). To be a off, procul or longe abesse: to come fm a., e loughquo venire. To follow a. off, magno or longo intervalio segui.

AFEARD, territus, exterritus, perterritus, trepidus, See AFRAID

AFFABILITY, affabilitas; affabilitas sermonis, sts. civilitas (in a prince). comitas. Syn. in Appable.

AFFABLE, affabilis (pleasantly conversing with in-

AFFABLE, affabilits (pleasantly conversing win syn-periors),—coims kind and condescending towards infe-riors; obliging towards equals)—civilis (of princes, behaving towards their subjects as their fellow-civilex; Postang.). [155]* humanitas is a higher virtue, of wech affabilitas, comias, &c. are partial manifestations]. AFFABLY, affabilite (Macrob.)—comiter. Very a.,

affabilissime (Gell.). To behave a. to every body, erga

omnes se affabilem præstare.

AFFAIR, res (g. t.) .- negotium (business). fairs = property, \$c., res familiaris. res domes-ticæ, or domesticæ ac familiares. The confusion of his a.'s, implicatio rei familiaris. To manage aby's a.'s, cs negotia, or rationes negotiaque procurare. I Sts = e n-

gagement. See BATTLE.
AFFECT, v. | Work or have influence upon. vim habere or excreere in qd (vim exserere is not Lat.). - Work upon (more, touch) the mind, movere, commovere, permovere (g. tt.). - tangere (to louch, make commovere, permovere (g. tt.)—tangere (to louch, make an impression on; qm, ca animum)—Frangere (to raise gentle feelings in aby, qm or cs animum)—percutere (to affect violently)—affecere (e. g. keitil, voluptate, &c. Ex) afficere cannot properly be used absolutely for affect in this sense, but only in such combinations as, 'Your letter affected me so,' literatuse sic me affectently at &c.: 'they were so affected,' corum animi its affects unt, ut &c.: it affects me a little, modie me tangit qd; soft at all, not labore de ret. I care nothing about it: e. g. de cs morte). To be violently affected, vehementius moyeri. If Nork up no u cure nothing about it: e.g. de cs morte). To be vio-lently affected, vehementius moveri. || Work upon injuriously, afficere (e.g. hunger, cold, &c. a. the body).—debilitare (weaken).—frangere (to oppress the mind).—violently, grievously, &c. conficere (almost to destroy; esply of pain of body or mind). To a. the eyes, oculorum aciem obtundere: the cold a.'s aby, *frigus horrore es corpus afficit: to a. his body and mind, nervos mentis et corporis frangere: the whote liver is affected, pulmo totus afficitur (Cels.). | Pul iscer is agected, pulmo totus milettur (c.ets.). # Pul.— on the appearance of at hg, simulane (prefend)— ostendere. Jactare. præ se ferre (lo ussume ostenia-fiously).—affectare (to strice after abl 90 om uch: not till sile age).—to a. the philosopher in his exterior, phi-losophies windum habitu corporis pre se ferre: con-stancy, friendship, learn, knowledge of athg. constan-dam, amelitam, lacrimas, selectism rel simulare: asother person's gait, incessing a serious look, a solemn pace, &c., qs sibi vultum, incessum fingit, quo gravior videatur. || Aim at, en deasum inigit, quo gravior videatur. A mat, en a ea-rour after, affectare qd (to puisse an object with eagerness, e. g. imperium in Latinos, regnum, L. mag-nificentiam verborum, Q.).—petere, appetere (aim at, long for : e. g. honores, præturam, principatum eloquentiæ, regnum) .- expetere (pursue one object selected from others, and therefore the more eagerly, pecuniam, divitias) .- aspirare ad qd (rare: ad es pecuniam. ad laudem) .- captare qd (try to catch or obtain ; plausum, voluptatem).—sequi (to pursue: otium et tran-quillitatem vitæ, virtutem). Also persequi, sectari, consectari qd; studëre ci rei; concupiscere qd; servire, inservire ci rei; niti, aduiti ad qd. [See STRIVE.] To be fond of. See Love.

AFFECTATION, affectatio (the endeavour to say or

write something surprising. V. Bremi ad Suct. T.b. 7).

- inepta imitatio (insipid, unnatural imitation). - in---mepta initiatio (insipia, unnaturat initiation), -m-eptius (affected graces in one's carriage, unnatura, &c.). --"putida elegantia (in urriing), --simulatio (hypocriti-cal imitation of athg). ars nimia, nimia diligentia. nimia religio (of over-anxiety about accusacy, the result of wch is something unnatural and constrained) .- affectatio et morositas nimia (over-anxiety in the choice of

words, &c. Suel.).

AFFECTED. A) of men, putidus (one who overdoes the thing: esply in speaking).—ineptus (forced).—moic-tus (rexationaly silly) .- arte quadam in ostentationem virtutum compositus .- vultuosus (grimacing) .- gesti-

culationibus molestus (vexing one by his geslures, alli-tudes, &c.). To be a. in ogit, molilus incedere (of a mincing, tripping, effeminate gait); magnifice incedere (of a stately one):—in manuer, in gestu mollem esse, gesticulationibus molestum esse: in speech, putide (in an exaggerated manner) or inepte (in a forced manner) dicere or loqui. # B) Of things, putidus (overdone, exaggerated). - molestus (troublesome). - quæsitus (sought with pains). -- ascitus (borrowed fm others, not natural; opp. nativus). A. words, apparata verba. One a.'d in has goit, in incessu mollior (Ov. A. A. 3, 306).

AFFECTEDLY, putide, inepte.—[of gail), mollius (wincingly, trippingly), magnifice (in a stately way). To behave a., putide we gerere. Syn in APPECTED. APPECTED. See APPECTATION.

AFFECTION. || Love, &c., amor (g. t., but esply a passionate love).—caritas (any tender, unsensual a.; esply that of parents lowards their children: not used of things, except coustry, patria or ergs patriam, reipublices,—pietas (dutifut a., natural a.: e. g. a towards the gods, one's relations, coustry, &c.).—benevolentia (good with.—studium, voluntas (inclination, liking for |.--indulgentia (indulgent a., overlooking offences, faults, \$c.).—In Postaug, prose, affectio (Plin.
Tac. \$c.); affectus (Tac. Suci. Q.). A. towards or
for aby, amor in, ergs, adversus qm; also amor cs; pietas, benevolentia, voluntas, in or erga qm: studium in qm, also cs. Maternal a., materni amoris cura: fraternal a., fraternus amor in qm. To love aby with extraordinary a., singulari amore qm amare; qm in deliciis habere; summum me tenet cs studium.

ga n aby's a., cs amorem, benevolentiam, voluntatem sibi conciliare. To cherish aby's a., cs amorem fovere; es caritatem retinère. From a., propter amorem, or benevolentiam; amore impulsus, incitatus, ex amore: Im pure a., ipså qå re captus: for a., præ amore. Af-fection for a thing, amor, studium es rei. To have an a. for athg, cs rei esse amantem, studiosum, appetentem, cupidum; es rei studio teneri, captum esse : sts qd petere, concupiscere [See INCLINATION]. sus qu petere, concupiscere [see INCLINATION]. [] A state produced in a body or mind, affectio [generally of a temporary state, but also of a permanent one; e. g. affectio animi constans, G. ohideen wuyfri.—(animi) affectus (in the best prose-prister, only, state or disposition of mind. but in Quinitilian stime=m-dior; and in pl. 'the affections' generally: also, a. of body, Cets). Passion of any kind, affectio, affectus (see just before).—animi concitatio. animi impetus. (stronger) animi perturbatio, motus animi turbatus or perturbatus (violent emotion .- animi affectio, the state or disposition : animi motus, commotio, or permotio,

impetus. [See Passion.]
AFFECTIONATE, tener (tender; sensitive).—mollis (soft, gentie).—blandus (showing visible signs of affec-tion).—amoris pienus (full of love).—amans (mly with gen, of a person tenderly beloved: e. g. uxoris).—pius (full of dutiful affection to parents, children, &c.).—indulgens (overlooking faults). Jr. smans indulgensque. affectuosus in very tate writers: Macrob. Cassiod. tull. | A. upbraidings, moiles querelw:-to write on a. letter to aby, literas amoris plenas dare ad qm:

emotion of the mind generally). A temporary a., temporarius animi motus (s. Quint. 5, 10, 28) Vehement

or violenta, acerrimus animi motus; vehemens animi

very a. words, verba biandissima, amantissima. AFFECTIONATELY, blande, amanter, pie. To look a. at aby; prps molli vuitu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10, 609): to behave a. towards, ci multa blandimenta

dare AFFECTIONATENESS, pietas (a. as exhibited towards parents, &c.) .- indulgentia (as shown in over-looking faults, &c.) .- or by Crel. with adj.

sooking faitits, etc.).—Or by tere, with any.
AFFIANCE, fiducia (v. pr.).—fides (belief in a man's
honesiy).—spes firms or certs (confident expectation).—
To have a. in a thig or aby, fidere, confident et rel or ci:
fretum esse qå re or qo (to baild on athy): fiducism
habbre es rel (to rely confidently on athy). [Marriage

AFPIANCE, v. spondëre, despondëre (ci qam: desponsare, late).—destinare ci (jam destinata erat egregio invent. Plin.) is Postana, in the sense of despondere ci. To a. oneself to aby, desponder existing am (of the man); ci desponder (of the woman). A ffi a n c ed, sponsus; to aby, sponsa, desponsa ci (of the woman).

APPIDAVIT, no exactly corresponding term: prps testimonium (as opp. to testis or præsens testis) or tes-timonium recitatum ('testimonia quæ recitari solent.' Callistr. Dig.) .- [*testimonium affirmate (=cum jurejurando) scriptum (?) or *consignatum literis testimonium (?)]-Sts jusjurandum only, or *fides jurejurando

data. To make a., *affirmate scribere (!) with acc. and

inf.—jurare; jurejurando firmare.
APPILIATION. See Adoption.
APPINITY, affinitas. To make a. with (Bible Tr.), affinitatem cum qo conjungere; cum qo affinitate sese conjungere, sese devincire. Relations by a., affines. affinitate conjuncti. To be connected by a., affinitate inter se jungi, devinciri. | Close connexion, similarity, cognatio, conjunctio. To have an a. with athg, cognationem habere cum qu re; propinquum, finitimum, propinquum et finitimum esse ci rei: there is some a. between our souls and the gods, animus tenetur quadam conjunctione deorum: not to bear the least a. Power of atto athg, remotissimum esse a re. tracting, *attrahendi, quæ dicitur, vis (propr.)—
*vis ad se iiliciendi or attrahendi (impropr.).

AFFIRM, alo (opp. nego: absol. or with acc. and inf.).—affirmare (assert that something is so).—confirmare (a. and support the assertion by reasons). [Confirm a contract, law, judgement, &c., sancire (pactum, legem, &c.); cs rei auctorem fieri (e. g. legis; of its reception by the senate); ratum facere, efficere; ratum

esse jubere (see CONFIRM).
AFFIRMATION, affirmatio. 1 Confirmation (Vid.) of a law, &c., confirmatio, auctoritas, fides.
AFFIRMATIVE, ajens (opp. negans, 'negantia con-

traria ajentibus,' C.).—affirmans (asserting that some-thing is so: in late grammarians affirmativus). An a. answer, affirmatio.

answer, antimatio.

AFFIRM ATIVELY, no exactly corresponding word:
affirmanter in Gell, is 'with confidence.' affirmate, C.
&c. is 'positively,' with an oath.'

AFPIX, v. figure, affigere od ci rei (join one thing to

another; also, with navls) -alligare qd ad rem, annectere qd ad rem or ci rei (to bind one thing to another).assurre ci rei (lo stitch together).—aggiutinare ci rei (to glue together).—apponere qd ci rei or ad qd (v. pr. of glue together).—apponere qu ci rei or au qu ie. pr. 117 placing one thing by another).—adjicere qu ci rei (to add a supplementary remark, gc., to something before said). To a. a fine, ci multum dieere (of the judge: irrogare, of the accuser) To a. a name to athg, ci rei nomen or vocabulum imponere: a meaning to a word. verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subjicere.

AFFIXION, affixio (very late) -aligatio (Cel.). AFFLICT, angere (to fill with fear, anguish:-of

future things).—torquere, cruciare, excruciare (to tor-ture, &c).—ci ægre facere. ci injuriam inferre (of persons).—qm mordere, pungere (to sting, vex, &c., of things).—fodicare, fodicare animum (prop. to dig into: hence rex, sting).—vexare (to rex, harass). dolorem ci facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, incutere; dolore, sollicitudine, ægritudine, qm afficere. To a. oneself, afflictare se (C.), afflictari (C.), angl; cruciari; laborare; sollicitum esse. To a. with disease, morbo afficere. See APPLICIED

AFFLICTED, TO BE. dolere ; in dolore esse ; dolore angi; in mœrore jacere: sollicitudinem habere; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem su-cipere; ægritudine affici; about athg, laborare, sollicitum esse de re; afflictari de re (C.): anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; about aby, regritudinem suscipere propter qm. | With disease, morbo laborare, affectum esse, vexari. See DISEASE

AFFLICTED (as adj.), sollicitus; regritudine affectus, æger animo or animi.

AFFLICTEDNESS. See AFFLICTION. AFFLICTER, vexator .- afflictor (found bul once: a person who injures or destroys: a. dignitatis, &c.). person who injures or desirogs: a. dignitatis, &c.).
AFFLICTION, § Subject is et y as state of mind,
miseria (wretchedness).—wegritudo, wegrimonla (opp.
alacritas; sichness of soul fin a sense of present reit.
latter implying that it is an abiding sense).—dolor (opp.
gaudium, a present sense of hardshy, pain, or grief).
tristitla, moestitla (the natural, involuntary manifestation of grief).-angor (passionate, tormenting appre-hension of a coming evil; sollicitudo being the anxious unsettling apprehension of it) -meeter (is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation).-afflictatio (= 'mgritudo cum vexatione corporis, C.).—luctus (is mourning: i.e. by conventional signs). || Objectively: an affliction, maium. pl. mala.—erumna (an old and half-poetical word; but used by C. a hardship that atmost exceeds human strength) .- casus adversus, or, fm context, casus only. res adverse, fortunæ afflictæ. fortuna adversa .- calamitas, miseria, acerbitates (SYN. in ADVERSITY). Time of a., res misere, afflictæ, angustine temporum, tempora luctuosa. infortunium is used by the Comic veriters only, of a corporal punishment. To be in a., in miseria esse or versari; miserum esse: in summa infelicitate versari: in mails esse, jacēre; malis urgeri; în malis versari; pessimo | loco esse; iniquissimâ fortună uti. angi; angore confici; angoribus preml, agitarl, urgeri; angi intimis sensibus : augore cruciari : about athg, dolere or morrere rem or re; dolorem ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, tem or le; molestiam trahere ex re (lo feel oppressed and dispirited by it); in great a, about allag, m.:gnum dolo-rem ex re accipere; ex re magnam animo molestiam capere: to come into a., in miseriam incidere; in mala præcipitare: to relieve aby fm a., miseriis qm levare: to deliver him, a miseria vindicare : ex miseriis eripere : t. endure a., miserias ferre, ærumnas perpeti (i. e. patiently to the end).

AFFLICTIVE, tristis .- miser .- acerbus .- luctuosus . -gravis.

-gravit.
AFPLUENCE, divitize (riches, g. l.), copia rei
AFPLUENCY, familiaris.—opulentia (stronger:
the possession of money, estates, ēc., as a means of
aggrandizing oneset/).—vita bonis abundans. To live
in a, divitem sese; saits divitem, &c. See AFFLUENT. π σ., avitem cssc; saus divident, &c. See AFFLUENT.
AFFLUENT, fortunatus (c.).—abundans. dives.
locuples. satis dives. satis locuples (dives. rich =
πλούσιος, opp. pauper: locuples, wealthy = ἀφνειός,
opp. egens, egenus).—bene numatus pecuniosus (hæing much money). - opulentus, copiosus (opulent; opp. inops; rich in means and resources to obtain influence, power, &c.) .- copiis rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus .-Very a., beatus. perdives, prædives. iocupictissimus, opulentissimus. To become an a. man fm a poor one, ex paupere divitem fieri: to become a., fortunis augeri; fortunam amplificare. ad opes procedere; locupletari.

AFFLUX, affluentia (act of flowing to). There AFFLUXION, was a great a. of men there, magna erat hominum eo ioco frequentia, celebritas: of men to Athens, multi Athenas confluxerant. [An afflux : quod ad qm or qd affluit, - allapsus (occurs twice: ser-pentium, H. fontis, Appul.). Sts accessio (if it means

something additional): of men, concursus.

AFFORD. | Yield, of the earth, trees, &c.: ferre, AFFORD. ¶ Yield, of the earth, trees, &c.: ferre, efferre, proferre. fundere. effundere (of nature, the earth, a field: fund. and effund. = yield abundantly).—
a, fruit or produce, ferre fruges, or ferre only; frucum afferre; efferre (roply of a field). The tree a: its fruit after ferre, effectre (to couse).—esse (with dat).—præstare. To a. profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre; uni or voluptatem afferre; uni or voluptateisese: to a. any body continual pleasure, voluptatem perpetuam præstare ci: comfort, consolation, solatium dare, præbere, afferre, solatio or solatium esse. To a. no consolation (of things), nihil habere consolationis: a. hope, qm in spem vocare or adducere (ad. also of things): of athg, cs rel spem ci afferre, ostendere or ostentare; spem cs rei ci offerre (of things); spem ci rei præbêre: an expectation, exspectationem movere, commovere, facere, concitare: assistance, auxilium or opem ferre ci (agst athg, contra qd).—qm operå adjuvare in qå re, ci opituları in qå re faciendå, ci operam suam commodare ad qd, ci operam præbere in gå re (to serve or assist in the execution of præbere in gå re (to serve or assist in the execution of alto; the last seply of assistance with one's own hands. I To be able to buy with prudence, "tanti, tam care, tanth pecunia emere posse: tantam impensam facere posse (of a large outlay)—suum facere posse (of a large outlay)—suum facere posse (of be able to make altg one's own). I cannot a atlag, "multo pluris est qd, quam ut ego emere, or meum facere, possim. | To be able to sell without loss, or with sufficient profit. I cannot a. for less,

non possum minoris vendere.

AFFRANCHISE See FREE, v.

AFFRAY, v. See PRIGHTEN.
AFFRAY, s. pugna (the general term for a fight, whether of two persons or more).—pugna in articles Walch, Tac. Agr. 36, p. 365).—tumultus (a tumultusus concurr, uproar, &c.).

AFFRICTION, affrictus (Plin.).—[affricatio (Cal.

Aurel 17

AFFRIGHT, v. See FRIGHTEN.

AFFRIGHT, s. AFFRIGHTMENT, See PEAR.

(18)

AFFRIGHTMENT,]
AFFRONT. | Meet, or go to meet, occurrere (obvlam).—offendere qm; incidere ci or in qm (by accident).—obviam fre ci (to go to meet). See Mret.
| Meet in a hostile manner, &c., occurrere, obviam fre (g. t.).—se offerre ci rei (e. g. periculis).—resistere; confidenter resistere. | Offer an insuit to, contumeliam ci imponere. qm contumelia insequi.
—contumeliis insectari. maledictis vexare (to insult with insolent words) .- sugillare (affront scornfully, contempinously).—offendere qm (io afront, displease; whether intentionally or not).—qm ignominià afficere, igno-

miniam climponere, injungere (of gross insults, causing public disgrace). To be afronted, ignominia or contu-melia affici: offendi (to feel afronted). To a. with words, verbis or voce vulnerare, violare. contumeliam ci dicere. To feel afronted, injuriam sibi factam

putare; at alleg, qd in or ad contumetiam accipere:

•qå re se læsum or violatum putare. aga re se lesum or violatum putare.

AFFRONT, contumelia (a wrong done to one's honour), offensio (a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it),—injuria (an a. fell to be a wrong).

-opprobrium (a. conveyed by reproachful words). To look upon athg as an a., qd in or ad contumeiiam accipere. ignominie loco ferre qd. ignominie or probro habère qd. To put an a. on aby, contuneitam ci im-ponere. See Affrant, v. | Attack. Vid. AFFRONTER, qui ci ignominiam or injuriam in-

inngit.

AFFRONTING, contumellosus.—injuriosus (inju-AFFRONTIVE, i rious to one's honour).—ignominiosus (causing a loss of reputation, outward respect, rank, \$c.).—probrosus (allacking one's moral character). A. words, verborum contumelize. voces mordaces or aculeatæ : verborum aculei (stinging words). To be of an a. nature, habere qu offensionis (of a thing).

AFFUSE, affundere ci (poet. and Postaug. prose, T. Pl.).—admiscère qd qa re or ci rei; qd in qam rem (Pl. cum qa re, Col. to mix it with).—superfundere qd ci rei (to pour it upon: chiefly poet, and Postaug.

AFFUSION. Crcl. by partep. To melt athg by an a. of wine, liquefacere qd affuso vlno (Plin.).—Sis suffusio (a suffusion; a pouring in fm below: Postaug.).

AFFY. | Betroth, spondere, despondere (desponsare, Postaug. Suef.) ci qam. See Betroth.

AFIELD, *in or ad agrum or agros. To go a., *in

agros domo exire. AFLOAT. To make a ship a., navem deducere — to get a ship a. (that has struck a rock), navem scopulo

to get a ship a. (mai has sormed a rook), medictrudere (Virg.).

AFOOT, pedibus. To go, come, travel, &c. a., pedibus ire, venire, iter facere. See 'On Foot.'

AFORE. See BEFORE. AFOREGOING, antecedens, præcedens.-prior, superior (præteritus not to be used in the sense of just past, of time).

AFOREHAND. See BEFOREHAND.

AFOREHAND. See BEFOREHAED.
AFOREMENTIONED, de qo supra commemo-AFORENAMED, ravimus; quem supra commemoravimus, dixi-

mus; quod supra scripsi; de quo a nobis antea dictum est :- also by ilie only .- [supra dictus, commemoratus; prædictus, prænominatus, UNCL.] In the afore-men-tioned, &c. manner, ut supra dictum est; ut supra

AFRAID, anxius, trepldus (full of anxiety, confu-AFRAID, anxius, trepidus (fuil of anxiety, confusion).—solicitus (anxiess im faer of a fusive ceil).—formidinis plenus, territus (frightened): exterritus, perterritus (dreadfully frightened). Afraid of athy, timens, extimescens, reformidans, &c qd (if a parley, will suit the meaning).—qh re or metu cs rei perterritus.—sollicitus de re qh. Not a. of death, non timidus and mortem anno virulius mort (sect)... * 7.0 A. ad mortem.—non timidus mori (poet.). | To be au morten.—non timidus mon (poet.). Il 70 be afraid, anxium, trepidum, &c. esse: of alha, timere (am or qd), metuere (am or qd), extimescere, vereri (am or qd), pavere (ad or ad qd), horten (ad or a rere, formidare, reformidare (SYN. in FEAR). in metu ponere or habêre qd. Jn. metuere ac timère; metuere atque horrêre. Not to be a., sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare; bonum habere animum. bono esse anlmo (to be of good courage) .- securum esse (to apprehend no (to be of good courage)—securium esse (to opprehend no danger). Don't be a., bono sis animo; bonum habe animum; noil timere or laborare; emitte timorem. Not to be afraid of aby or a thg, contemmere qm or qd (to despise). To be a. for or about aby or athg, metuo, timee of (rei), or eq. op, the c. extimesco, pertimesco de re, vereor cl rel. To begin to be a., ad timorem se converter. To be a tittle a., subtimére (of alhg) qd; that \$c., ne); subverer! (ne &c.). To make aby a. of one, sui timorem ci inficere. That, "not," lest, are translated by ne after verbs of fearing; 'that—not,' lest—not,' by ut or ne non (stronger); and that the Eng. fut. becomes in Lat. the pres. subj .- See FRAB.

AFRESH, denuo (veóber ex xairis, when what had cased begins again).— de or ab integro (êt branxin, when what had disappeared, been lost, &c. is reproduced by the same causes: Silv. age, ex integro).—iterum (a second time).—rursus (again). It is often translated by re (red) prefixed to a verb : e.g. a sedition breaks out a recrudescit. To begin a., repetere (v. pr.) .- iterare (for the second time) .- redintegrare (quite fm the beginning). retractare (to go over a tesson, &c. again; think over again).— iterum legere (to read a hg again for the second time).— iterum of iterath or repetita vice.

AFT, a. puppis.— To sit a., sedere in puppi (C. but

fig. of an influential statesman).

ng. of an influential statesman).

AFTER, | Of succession in time, post,—secundum (immediately after),—still stronger sub with statim, of things connected in order of time.—a, ab (from: after, of what has been done, or not done, fm a point of commencement to be strongly marked) .- e, ex (nearly = a, ab, but intimating a closer dependence of one thing on another; a passing into one state fm another, &c.). After this, I ask, &c., secundum ea, quæro, sc. A. three days, post ejus diel diem tertium: a. three years, post tres annos: a. some years, aliquot post annos: a. many years, post multos annos (multis post annis = many years after). A. aby's consulship or proconsulskip, post qm consulem, proconsulem. A. (im-mediately after) the consul's donation, secundum dona-tionem consulis. Immediately a. those (letters), yours were read, sub eas statim recitatæ sunt tuæ (so statim sub mentionem cs). The Germans bathe as soon as they get up, Germani statim e somno lavantur: after the day when &c., ex eo die, quo &c.: one evil a. an-ather, aliud ex alio malum (Ter.); lo go into Gaul a. his consulship, ex consulatu in Galliam proficisci : day a. day, diem ex die. diem de die (nol de die in diem):
to look (i. e. in expectation) day a. day, diem de die
prospectare (ecquod auxilium—appareret. L.).—Immedistely a. the battle, confestim a profile (redire): Homer wister fult: the hundredth day a, the death of Clodius, centesima lux ab interitu Clodii: (immediately) a, that meeting ambassadors were sent, ab illà concione legati missi sunt.—as soon as I came to Rome a. your departure, ut primum a tuo digressu Romam veni .- one a. another, ordine, deinceps (in a row).-continenter. continue (Præ-, and Post-class, unless in two passages of Quint, where the best MSS, have continuo, Freund,: continuo = statim, nulla mora interposita).continuo = statim, nullà morà interposità).—alter post alterum. allus super allum. So many days one a another, tot dies continui. St. septy in Cat., the abl. only is used: e.g. cs. adventu, discessu, fugà; also occasu (a. aby's arrival, departure, flight; a. sunsel).—After post the action is often expressed by a participle: e.g. a. the taking of Feli, post Velos captos: so post urbem conditiam; post hanc urbem constitutam (a the building of the city).—Sts ablatt. abs. are used (when the action or state described by the abl. abs. is the closus or condition of what follows): anno interjecto (a. a year): Hannbal in Italiam perventi Alphus superatis (after crossing the Alps).—I Su occasion in order, as k. &c. secundum (post is only 'after' of succession. -alter post in time: in space it is 'behind,' opp. ante).—Generally via time: in space it is 'bearing, opp. ante,—benerating by secundus, proximus a qo, or proximus cl (next a. in place, lit. or fig.). A. you, I like nothing so well as soli-tude, secundum te nihil est mihi amicius solitudine. proxime: next a. these, those are dear to us, &c., proxime hos, carl &c. (C.) [Tac. juxta: e. g. juxta deos.]

If a rule followed, proportion to, conformity with, &c., secundum.—e, ex, sts de (when the thing is also a cause).—pro (in proportion to).—ad (of a rule, copy, &c. that is followed. [17] Juxta in the sense of secundum belongs to sinking Latinity).—to lice a. nature, secundum naturam vivere (or nature convenienter).—to take athy a. its intrinsic value (Bacon), ex veritate qd æstimare: a. the example of, ad exempium; a. the model, pattern, &c., ad exem--- exemplum; a. the model, pattern, \$c., ad exemplum, ad effigien; a. the manner, de mote. a. my own manner, meo modo (Pl. Ter.), a. my own original way of speaking, meo pristino more dicendi. # After a zort, quodam inodo.

AFTER, conjunct. postquam. posteaquam.—ut, ubi AFTER, conjunct. postquam. posteaquam.—ut, ubi misimate the immediate succession of the second event, whereas postquam only states it to be ofter the first. Hence they prefer the perf. to the pisperf, and offen take statim, repente, per). to the pumper), onto open thee stands, repente, primum. &c.-b) postquam in direct narrative mly takes the perf, or present: seld. the plup, except in the form's on many days, sears, &c. a nother event happened.—c) For ubl, ut, quum, see When—d) quum con only be used when things are staided as facts in a warrative; not of local relations, e. g. of passages in a book; where postquam or ubi must be used. Passages like C. Tusc. i. 48, 103. Acad. il. 32, 104, &c. only appear to be at variance with this rule, -Three years a. he had returned, post tres annos or tertium annum quam redierat; tertio anno quam redierat: tribus annis or tertio anno postquam redierat: tertio anno quo re-

dierat. The day a. I left you, postridie quam a vohis discessi. The year a., postero anno quam &c.—Very often PARTCP. are used instead of these particles (abl. abs. if the 'subject' of both clauses is not the same): e.g. most speeches are written a, they have been delivered. pleræque scribuntur orationes habitæ jam : a the murder of Dion, Dionysius again became mas'er of Syracuse, Dione interfecto Dionysius rursum Syracusarum potitus est. | After is often untranslated, the notion of tus est. After is often uniransiatea, ine notion of it being already contained in the verb: e.g. to follow a, sequi, sectari; to third a, sitire qd; to ask or enquire a, quærere rem or de re; inquirere in qd, to quire a., quærere rem or de re; inquirere in qd, to long a., cupere qd, &c.—do make aing a. the pattern of something else, imitari qd; qd imitando exprimere, effingere, &c.: to run a. aby, qm sectari; to send a. aby, qm arccusere, &c. ! = after wards. Vio. AFFER, in composition, may six be translated by posterior (opp. superior); secundus; serus (too late).

posterior (opp. superior); secundus; serus (too tate),
AFTER, AGES, posteritas, posteri.
AFTER AIL, may sta be translated by ipse, sta by
ne multa; ne longum faciam; 'a principle for sech,
after all, they have no ground, but,' sententia, cui et
lipsi nihil subest, nisi &c., or 'equius ipsius, ne longum
faciam, rationem afferunt nullam, nisi &c.—sta by ad summan (in short, at last, after other things are men-tioned): often in questions, by tandem: 'but after all what is your own opinion!' at quid tandem ipse sentia! sts by quid enim? (implying that the person addressed cannot deny the assertion.)
AFTER-BIRTH, secundæ (partûs).

AFIER-OBTAH, secundae (partus).

AFTER-COST, reliqua (pi., the uspaid portion of the espense, v. pr.).—| Fig. *incommoda quæ qd sequuntur. You with here to pay the a., *postmodo senties.

AFTER-GAME. || To play an a. (= repoir an eril), as rio or i rel medicinam adilibries: *c il incomeril, as rio or i rel medicinam adilibries: *c il incomeril, as rio or i rel medicinam adilibries: *c il necomeril, as rio or incomeril.

modo seram medicinam reperire, damnum sarcire, restituere: detrimentum sarcire, reconcinnare.

AFTER-GATHERING, spicilegium (a gleaning).— cematio (in a vintage). To make an a., spicilegium racematio (in a vintage). To make an a., spicilegium facere; racemarl. impr. *omissa colligere. AFTER-MATH, fænum auctumnale or chordum:

to cut il, secare

AFTER-NOON, s. dies pomeridianus (Sen. Ep. 65, 1). - tempus pomeridianum. horæ pomeridianæ, the a., post meridiem; tempore pomeridiano; horis pomeridianis.

AFTER-NOON, adj. postmeridianus. pomeridianus (both forms used. C. prefers the latter, Oral 47, 157: but see Orell. on Tusc. iii. 3, 7). To make an a. call on aby, qm post meridiem convenire (on business), inaby, on post meridlem convenire (on business), in-visere (to see hous he is). "On officio pomeridiano pro-sequi (of a call of ecremony fin an inferior for the pur-pose of showing respect; off. pom. was the afternous attendance of a client on his patron). The a service, "sears pomeridiana: a pracher, sacerdos qui sacrie pomeridianis interesse debet.— **Ess** concionator pomeridianus would be an a. haranquer, The a. sermon, *oratio in sacris pomeridianis habenda (if not yet deli-vered), habita (if delivered).

AFTER-PAYMENT, *pensio postea facta.—numi additi (additional sum paid).

AFTER-PIECE, "fabella argumenti brevioris, quæ oost comædiam agitur. The a. will be -, hanc fabu-

AGAIN, rursus or rursum (again).—iterum (a second time).-denuo (= de novo, anew; relates lo time, deno ting repetition after an interval) .- ex integro (in Silv. age also integro; quite afresh; relates to the thing itself, which is to be brought once to a transfer to be transfer which which is to be brought once to a former state, witissing (in turn; in the same manner that another has done is in before). With verb it is often translated by the re (red) of a compound verb; to rise ngoin, resurgere, Il ere effect, post, posthac, postea. That this may never happen a., id ne unquam posthae accidere possit; schom I was not likely ever to see a., quem non eram postea a was not see yeter to see a., quem nod eram posten visurus. If n lurn, contra, vicissim. If Asused in a discourse to introduce an additional rea-son, præteren. ad hoc, ad hæc (besides this; never in good prose, super hæe, super ista, adhue).-jam, autem (when the discourse is carried on in parts) .- accedit, accedit quod. huc accedit quod. addendum, codem est, quod. adjice quod. [not porro. | Again and again, etiam atque ctiam -iterum et sæpius.-semel et sæplus. semel atque iterum. semel iterumve (the lwo last less strong = several times, more than once). As big again, altero tanto major (so longior, &c.),

and so you wanted a, allectum insolves on might act, duplo major. It much a, allectum tentum, duplum, AdNNST, Direction to wards, adversus.—In with abl. (after expressions of hate, displeasure, anger, a, aby). The haired of the people a, this man was so C.

great, in hoc tantum fuit odium muititudinis. So sævitiam exercere in qo; vim adhibēre in qo (to use seventam exerces in 90; vim additioned in 90 to use evidence a. him). Il Direction with the notion of opposition to: a) of departure from, excess above a limit: præter, e.g., a. expectation (not contra but) præter opinionem. So præter spem. secus ac speraveram (a., i. e. worse than my hope and expectation); præter jus fasque; præter es voluntatem (but also contra legem, contra es voluntatem, of direct intentional opposition to them). To act a. a law, legem tentional opposition to them; I o act a. a take, regent violare or migrare. a. one's will, invitus (adj.): a. the wilt of Caius, Calo invito. b) of hostite opposition. contra, adversus, in with acc.: a. the stream, adverso flumine; contra aquam [See STREAM]. a. the wind, vento adverso (navigare): the wind is a. aby, (naviganti) ci ventus adversum tenet. A remedy a. athg, remedium adversus qd (that works against it: e. g. adv. venenum); remedium cs rei or ad quod (that is good for any disease: e. g. morbi, timoris, ad ocu-lorum morbos). To write a. aby, contra qm scribere: in, adversus qm scribere: iibrum edere contra qm (of publishing a. aby). To speak (i.e. as an orator) a. aby, contra qm dicere.-qd in qm dicere (to say athg a. aby): to strive a. aby, adversus qm contendere: to argue a. athg, contra qd disserere. To hetp a. athg, see Help. -AGAINST after a substantive must be transt. by a participte or rel. sentence: e. g. the speech u. Socrates, oratio contra Socratem habita; oratio quæ habita est contra Socratem : the war a. the Persians, bellum contra Persas gestum; bellum quod contra Persas gestum est. To sin a. aby, peccare in qm. To excite the people a. aby, populum inflammare in qm': to be a. aby, facere contra qm (of the opp. party); dissidere cum qo (to be of a different opinion): to fight a. aby, pugnare contra qm (exadversus qm is, opposite him in the enemy's ranks): to fight for life and death a. aby, dimicare adversus qm. Sts 'against' is transl. by cum to mark versus qui. Se a gaint is trains, oy cuit to mark the mutual relation of two parties (e. g. pugnare, queri, querelæ cum qo). The poor can make good no rights a. the rich, nihil cum potentiore juris humani relin-quitur inopi. After verbs of defence, \$c. (tegere, quitu Inopi. After veros of acfence, 3c. (tegere, numire, tutum esse, &c.) againt is generally transi, by a, ab (as in English by from, i.e. with respect to danger proceeding fm such a quarter): e. g. vasa a frigoribus munire; forum defendere a Clotlo; but they also use advertus or contra if the 'against' is to be strongly marked: e. g. munire adversus or contra qd (S. Jug. 89, 4. C. ad Div. 4, 14, 3); se defendere contra qd : qm defendere contra inimicos. To match a comdd: qm defendere comea minason balant a. another, comparare qm ci (Su. Catig. 35), committee am cum on (T.). I Opposite to. VID. committee que cum qo (T.). Opposite to. Vin. | Of an object against which ally is done: nfter a verb of motion; ad, in. To run a. aby, incurrere in qm; to strike, dash, knock oneself a. athg, qd ad qd offendere (e. g. caput ad fornicem, Q.);
offendere qd (e. g. scutum, L.). offendere in qd (e. g. in stipitem, Colum.): the waves beat a. the shore, fluctus illiduntur in iitore or in iitus (Q. doubtful reading). Against = close by or to, juxta. See Br. To put a ladder up a. a wall, scalas ad murum applicare: lean a concer up a, a wait, scans an murum applicare: lean
a. See L.R.A..— If I fine. by which alfig is to be done, in
(with acc.), ad, sub (a little before): focum lignis exstruere sub adventum iassi viri. II. || For and
a gainst, in utramque partem: with respect to my journey, many reasons occur to me for and against it. permulta mihi de itinere nostro in utramque partem occurrent (C.).—Like other prepp, it may often be un-translated, the notion of it being already contained in the verb, c. g. by a compound with ob. To rail a. aby, ci convictari (with dat. in Q. only): qm increpitare: to lean a. athg, acclinari ci rei: to run a. aby or athg, offendere qm or qd: to struggle a. the stream, objuctari flumini (Curt.): to fight a. aby, oppugnare qm: to be a. aby, adversari ci.
AGAMIST, qui ab uxore ducenda abhorret; cs ani

mus abhorret a nuptils.

AGAPE, hlans (partep.: e. g. in, to stand a.). set aby a., qm in stuporem dare, obstupefacere, stupidum tenere.

pidum tenere.

AGATE, Achâtes, m.

AGARIC, agaricon (Plin. 25, 9, 57).

AGE, i) The natural duration of athg, espiy

of a man: setas (pod. sevum).—2) Time of life or

a cerdain portion of il, ethas. The flower of one's

a cerdain portion of il, ethas. The difference of one's

military a, mass military a, massimilitary a, massimilitary and the difference of the military and the militize maturus: the maturity, weakness of a., ætatis maturitas, imbeciliitas: the strength of full a., ætatis robur, nervi : to be of the same a. as aby, æqualem esse oi: nearly of the same a., actate proximum esse ci: to
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be in the flower of his a., integra mtate esse; in ipso setais force or robore case: to be of a great a., in proceedings of the provention o ness). So be of such an a., in that is essec. If I o or of or under age. Of a., sui juris. sure potestatis (no longer under the father's power).—sure tutelæ (not requiring a guardian).—sui potens (g. t. for one who can act as he pleases, but sui judicii is a different thing; one who acts boldly up to his own principles) -to be of a., sui juris esse: to be nearly of a., prope puberem ætatem esse; to be coming of a., sui juris fieri; in suam tutelam venire, pervenire : to declare a son of a., emancipare filium—under a., infars (of a very young child), nondum adulth weate (g. t.), peradolescentulus, peradolescentulus, etaid very young); sons under a., filii familiarum (Satl. Cat. 43, 2).—with ref. to ascending the throne, nondum maturus imperio : to appoint aby regent till his own children shall come of a., regnum ci commendare, quoad iiberi in suam tutelam pervenirent (N. Hennare, quosa noer in suam tuteram pervenirent (N. Eum. 2, 2). See Minon. ¶ Old age, senectus, senilis ætas (age, whether with ref. to the weakness or to the experience of age: poet. senecta), ætas extrema or exacts; summa senectus (extreme old a.).—senium (the time of feebleness). setas decrepita (decrepitude) .time of jecoteness). Estas accrepita (accrepituac).—vettustas (great age and consequent goodness of a thing long kept: e.g. of wine, fruits, &c.).—A green old a., cruda ac viridis senectus (Virg.). to live to or altain old a., senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem venire: to die at an adranced a., senectute diem obire supremum; ex-actă ætate mori: to die of old a., qm senectus dissolvit: to be worn out with old a., wtate or senio confectum esse: to make provision aget old a., senectuti subsidium parare. Age does not change the man, *lupus pilum mutat, non mentem. Age gives experience, seris venit usus ab annis (Ov.). Wisdom and experience belong to old a., mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est. || To be so many years of age, natum esse with acc. of the years; or esse with the gen. of the years: to be above so many years of a., vixisse, confecisse, complevisse, so many years .- Thus : he is nincteen years of a., decem et novem annos natus est; decem et novem annorum est: he is above ninety years of a, nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, complevit: also, nonagesinum annum excessisse, egressum esse: above or under thirty-three years of a., major (or minor) annos tres et triginta natus; or major (minor) annorum trium et triginta; also major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natus : major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta. He died at the a. of thirty-three, decessit annos tres et triginta natus: in the thirtieth year of his a., tricesimum annum agens. An age = certain period of time, was (g. t.; also of those who lived at the same time).—swculum (large indefinite period: an age or generation: according to some, 30 . . . 33 years: according to Etruscan and Roman usage 100 years. In the times of the empire, a reign, each emperor bringing in a new order of things).—tempus, tempora (the times or days of). The golden a., ætas aurea: a learned a., sæculum eruditum: the a. of Homer is uncertain, Homeri incerta sunt tempora: Socrates was not understood by the men of his a., Socratem setas sua parum intellexit; Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur: there are hardly two good orators in an intelligenatur: inere are nargig into good visities. In an a., vix singulis metatibus bini oratores iaudabiles constitere: for that a., ut in ea metate (i.e. of athg good, &c. for that a.). The spirit of the age, seculi, §c. for that a.). The sperit of the age, second, hujus metatis ingenium (so Aug. Wolf for the bad form smeuli genius, or indoles temporis. Tac. has autaingenium).—mores smeuli or temporum (its moral ingenium). character, customary proceedings, &c. Flor. Plin.): fm context, mores only (such is the spirit of the a., ita se mores habent. Sall. Vell.).—temporum natura atque ratio (circumstances of the times; aft. Cic. ad Divin. 6 6, 8).—sæculum (corrumpere et corrumpi non ilite sweulum vocatur, T. the spirit of the age; the fashion of the times) .- tempora (the times) .- the licentious spirit of the a., licentia temporum: the irreligious spirit of the a., que nunc tenet seculum ne ligentia dei (defim L.). The wants of our or the present age, "quod hac tempora requirent: "quod nostris temporabus desideratur. | The history of our a, 'nostræ ætatis historia; æqualis nostræ ætatis memoria (C. de Legg. i. 3, 8).

AGE1), wetate provection or grandion, wetate jam senior (in advanced age); wetate affectus (feeling the effects of old age, aged: all of men).—vetus or vetuius (pretty old, of men and things) -grandis, grandior (with or without natu). - setate gravis, pergrandis natu, exactæ jam ætatis (very a.) .- senex (an old man : never fm.)—decrepitus, mtate or senio confectus (old and msh. ds a. man, senex, homo mtate grandior. See Old. AGENCY, || Operation, effectus (both the power of melany possessed by ally and the effect).—vis (power). evenus possessed by aing and the egects.—Vis (power), Js vise effectus.—efficientia (working).—Sts impulsus (impulsus), appulsus (approximation of an effectual messu or cause: esply of the sun: then, generally, the working of one thing on another).—Il Office of a gent,

procuratio (g. t.) .- cognitura (office of a procurator or

ageal, esply in fiscal matters).

AGENT, actor (cs rei: doer of athg. often auctor et actor. Cas. illo auctore atque agente. B. C. 1, 26).
confector (one who completes a work). || To be a free
a., sui juris, or sume potestatis, or in sua potestate esse. integræ ac solidæ potestatis esse (to be one's own master).—nulla necessitate astrictum esse (bound by no necessity).—not to be a free a., ex alterius arbitrio penwithout reference to the context, fm Cic. ad Div. 5, 13, 2). Natural agents, inanima (pl., opp. animalia).-res naturales.—ratione carentia. rationis expertia. | To beaby's agent (= manager of his affairs), ci a rationibut esse (fm an inscription) —es res ac rationes curare. AGGELATION, congelatio (Postaug.).

AGGLOMERATE, agglomerare (poet.).—giomerare, congiomerare,—complicare (fold together).—conglobare (roll up in a balt). - [NTRANS.) conglomerari (Lucr.).-

coaglobari .- concrescere (grow together).

AGGLUTINANTS, que qd sanant, ut coest.

AGGLUTINATE, agglutinare (qd el rei. C.). AGGLUTINATION, conglutinatio (glucing together:

agglutinatio not found).

AGGRANDIZE, amplificare (to make of larger exient, e.g. urbem, rem familiarem: then rig. to make more important, either by actions or words, opp. minuere, infirmare : es gratiam dignitatemque, to aggrandize s person : cs gloriam : cs auctoritatem apud qm) .distance (to extend the superficies of athg, e.g. castra; es imperium: then FIG to increase atha by spreading it e.g. es gloriam).—propagare or proferre qd or fines es rei (to increase by extending its boundaries: e. g. imperium, fines imperii).—augêre (to increase by addition). -multiplicare (to multiply). -majus reddere (to make larger).—efferre (raise).
AGGRANDIZEMENT, || Of a person with respect

to his rank: dignitatis accessio. - || Enlargement, amplificatio (entargement of the contents of athg, as an action: e.g. gloriæ. rei familiaris).—auctus (increase).
—incrementum (increase, as thing added: e.g. rei familiaris, dignitatis).—propagatio, prolatio finium (the entargement of a territory or kingdom).—Also by CRCL.

with the verbs under AGGRANDIZE.

AGGRANDIZER, amplificator; of aby, cs dignitatis. AGGRAVITE, amplificator: of ady, es dignitatis.
AGGRAVATE, aggravare (Postaug, but often in Liv.:
summan, pondus, dolorem, &c.).—gravius, majus reddere.—auger (g. l. increase: e. g. molestiam, dolorem).
—amplificare (dolorem. C.). || To a g g r u v u l e (rhetoriculy), augère, e. g. cs facti atrocitatem; cuipam (C.).
AGGRAVATION, CRCL. by verbs under AGGRAVATE.

AGGREGATE, a. summa. AGGREGATE, v. aggregare (C.: less common than adjungere, and only in prose. qm or qd, ad qm or qd: qm cl.—congregare (homines in locum. C.) AGGREGATION, cacl. by verb.—congregatio (gs-

thering or heaping together).
AGGRESS, aggredi qm or qd (e.g. inermes, bene

comitatum-januam, regionem). - petere qui. - in vadere in qm,-belium ultro inferre.

AGGRESSION. Aggressive war, *bellum quod ultro infertur: *bellum ultro loferendum, or (if already boyus) illatum.—Sis impetus, incursio, incursus (altack, g. t.: the two last of violent attacks). | Unpro-

lacessivit. AGGRIEVANCE. See GRIEVANCE.

AGGRIEVE, | Cause grief to; fodicare. fodicare adminut (be est of things)—ci egre facere. ci inju-rism facere (of persons): qui or es animum offendere (of persons or things).—qui mordère or pungere (of things).—quan acerbissimum dolorem ci inurere (of persons). If to sur ons, leddere (g. 1, to hur!)—in-persons). If to sur ons, leddere (g. 1, to hur!)—injurià afficere qm; injuriam ci facere, inferre, imponere: mjuriam jacere or immittere in qm (to wrong); to think himself aggrieved, se læsum putare, ægre or moleste rte: pro molestissimo habére (se, &c.). AGHAST, territuz, exterritus, perterritus, pertur-

batus, (animo) consternatus (beside oneself with ayitu-

tion). - (animo) confusus (confounded). - commotus, permotus (deeply moved).—Sts, afflictus, percussus, attonitus, fulminatus, exanimatus. Jn. obstupefactus tonitus, fulminatus, exanimatus. Jn. obstupefacus ac perterritus: confusus et attonitus. You look a., vultus tuus nescio quod ingens malum præfert. make aby stand a., cs mentem animumque perturbare ; in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (not perceliere). To stand a., stupëre; cs animum stupor tenet.

AGILE, pernix (opp. lentus: dexterous and active in all bodily movements).—agilis (poetical, and in Liv. &c.: supple, pliable: hence also dexterous in acting).—

velox

AGILITY, pernicitas (nimbleness, as bodily strength

AGILITY, pernicitas (nimbleness, as bodily strength and agility)—agilitas (suppleness; quickness and decterity in moving and actusy).

AGIO, collybus. To make a deduction for the a., deductionem faeere pro collybu (C. Ferr. 3, 78, 181).

AGITABLE, || That can be put in motion, mobilis, quod moveri potest. || That can be dir, mobilis, quod moveri potest. || That can be dir.

mest: quod in disceptationem vocari potest.

AGITATE, propr.) | Toput in motion, movere, commovere .- agitare (to move to and fro, up and down, \$c.) .- quatere, quassare, concutere, conquassare (to -incitare (to put in rapid motion : opp. tardare). shake)—incitare (to put in raput motion: opp. tartare;
—labefacter, labefactare (to make to tolter)—In MPAPP,

| To dislurd, commover (to more),—turbare, contin-bare (to dislurd),—perentere, percellere (fg. to strike violently; make a violent impression, the former of a sudden, the latter of "wholing impression and its con-sequences):—the mind animum impellere, gravius afficere, commovere, permovere: aby, qm percutere; cs aninum graviter commovere: the state (seditionsly), rempublicam quassare, concutere, convellere, labefactare, dilacerare (the last, to tear to pieces): violently, remp. atrociter agitare (S. Jug. 37, 1): the empire. remnum concutere, labefacture; imperium percutere; people, civium animos sollicitare; cives, plebem, &c., sollicitare, concitare.—seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovere, concire (of exciting them to an uproar). | A question: acere rem or de re (g. t. to treat it, discuss it).—disputare, disserere de qa re (of the discussions of learned men; the latter, esply, of a continued discourse).—serino est de re (of a conver-sational discussion, whether of two persons or more).— qd in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere (to call it into dispute. Agitare quæstionem, is: to think it over, weigh it in the mind). To be agitated: in controversia esse or versari; in controversian deductum esse; in contentione esse or versari; in disceptatione versari: to begin to be agitated, in contentionem venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci,

AGITATION, | Motion: motus (in nearly all the acceptations of the Engl. word 'motion').—motio (act of selting in motion).—agitatio (the moving to and fro, &c.). Jactatus, jactatio (tossing and swelling motion: e. g. of the sea). To be in a., moveri, agitari. - semper esse in motu (to be in constant motion). | Violent motion of the mind: animi motus, commotio, con-citatio.—violent a., animi perturbatio. See Affection. To be in a state of violent a., perturbatum esse. Often by partep.: in great a., valde, vehementer perturbatus: magno animi motu perturbatus : magna animi perturmagno animi motu perturbatus: magna animi pertur-batione commotus. Il Confroversial discussion; quaestol (g. 1. for an enquiry into).—disputatio (discus-sion of a confroverted poin, inly between two persons of different opinions).—tractatio (the handling of, e. g., quaestionum, a). To be in a. (ep plann, &c.), agi. It is in a. to destroy the bridge, &c., id agitur, ut pons— dissolvatur. Il is in roce a state of popular ce-motus, motus concursusque, tumultus, turbus. Act

Agit Ating the people: prps, solicitatio plebis.
AGITATOR, i. e. one who seditiously agitates the people, turba ac tumultus concitator. stimulator et concitator seditionis. novorum consiliorum auctor. seditionis fax et tuba (of those who raise an uproar of the people) .- concitator multitudinis. turbator piebis or vulgi (one who agitates them, unsettles their mind).—concionator (an haranguer: opp. animus

vere popularis, C. Cat. 4, 5, 9).

AGNAIL, paronychium or paronychia (παρωνύχ.ον) —pure Lat. reduvia. Το remove a.'s, reduvias or paronychias tollere. To remove a.'s, reduvias or paronychias tollere. The pieryglum (πτερίγιον) is a different disease: when the skin grows over a nail of the

Anger or foot.
AGNATE, agnatus (related by the father's side).
AGNATION, agnatio (relationship by the father's side).
AGNATION, agnatio (relationship by the father's side).
AGNITION, agnitio (once in C.—Piin. Macrob. &c.). AGNIZE, agnoscere.

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AGNOMINATION, agnominatio (= Peronomasia,) Auct. ad Herenn.).

AGO, abhine (with acc. or abl.) .- Sts ante with hic. Three years a., abiline annos tres (or tribus annis) .-Six months a., ante hos sex menses, - Sts the ubl, only Six monits a., ante nos sex menses.—Sis the ool. oxiv will do: paucla his diebus (a few dogs ago): and ante is found for abhine without hie: e.g. qui centum milli-bus annorum ante occiderunt. Long a., pridem (opp. nucle; marking a faitant point of time).—dudum (opp. nucle; marking a faitant point of time).—dudum (opp. nucle; marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours). Alt often used with jam. He died iong a., jam pridern mortuus sext. Evolught to rivee been watcated lono ago, ad mortem te duci jam pridem oportebat.—

Soft poi diu, ech goes welih he perf. definite: jam diu
mortuus est, 'he ha s been long dead. No long time
ago, haud ita pridem. How long ago? quam pridem?
quam dudum!—An immense time ago [in answer to a question : how long?) longissime! (Plaut.)

AGOG, appetens, cupidus, avidus es rel. be set a., concupiscere qd. trahi or trahi ducique ad cs rei cupiditatem. tenet me cupiditas cs rei or de (in re-pect of) re. avide affectum esse de re. cupiditate ca rei ardere; incensum, inflammatum esse due re. cupicitate ca rei ardere; incensum, inflammatum esse, ardet ani-mus ad qd faciendum. ardenter, flagrantissime cupere, sittre, sitienter expetere, &c.—To zet aby a, qm cu-piditate (ca rei) incendere, inflammare. ci (cs rei) cupiditatem dare or injicere, qm in cupiditatem (cs rei)

impellere.

AGOING. To set agoing, movere (to set in motion),-initium facere, auspicari (qd, to make a beginning; as a trial, as it were, of one's luck) .- (ci) auctorem, or suasorem et auctorem, or hortatorem et auc-

AGONIZE, | To suffer agony: cruciari, excruciari, discruciari,—torqueri.—TRANS.) | To inflict a g on y: cruciare, discruciare, excruciare, excarniticare.

qm omnibus modis cruciare.

AGONY, cruciatus (any pangs natural or artificial: applicable to pangs of the conscience).—tormentum (esply pangs caused by an instrument of torture). Both often in plural.—also cruciamentum (a torturing. cruciamenta morborum, C.). To be in a., cruciari; excruciari; discruciari; tarqueri.

AGRARIAN, agrarius. AGREE, concordare (to live or be in harmony: fratres concordant. Just. judicia opinionesque concordant : also qd cum qå re: caput cum gestu, Q.: sermo cum vitå, S.).—concinere (to sing the same tune together; to agree harmoniously; together, inter se, or concinere absolutely. mundi partes inter se concinuat: videsne, ut hee concinuat?-with aby in athg, cum qo qa re. used also of agreement in words; opp. discrepare) .- congruere (opp. repugnare; with aby, ci or cum qa: with athg, ci rei or cum qa re : together, inter se or absol .: used also of agreement or coincidence in time) .- convenire (setdom except as under next head. convenire ad qd=fit, suit). - consentire (prop. and esp'y of agreement in opinion: but, also, by a sort of personification, of things: dat. or with cum: together, inter se: e.g. vuitus cum oratione; oratio secum; omnes corporis partes inter se). — convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rei. Ta a. in opinion, is atso, idem sentire cum qo (not adjicere ci. Görenz).—Not to a., discrepare, dissentire, dissidére.-alienum esse re or a re. with (= be consistent with) himself, sibi (ipsc) consentire, sibi or secum constare. The letters seemed to a. with the speech, literae consentire cum oratione visae a. with the special recommendation of all of vision with the sunt, C. So: sententia non constat cum—sententiis, C. || Enter into, or accede to, an agreement: convenit ci cum qo; inter qos (not convenic cum qo). We agreed, inter nos convenit. I agreed with Dejotarus, mihi cum Dejotaro convenit, ut &c .- constituere qd (to agree about athg to be done). PASS. to be It was agreed, canvenit or (if by treaty) pacto convenit (L.). Even the consuls were not thoroughly agreed, ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat. All are agreed, inter omnes convenit. Of a thing, also personally, tes convenit cl cum qo, or inter qos: the peace had been agreed upon, pax convenerat. What had been agreed upon, quus convenerant. If alig could be agreed upon between them, si posset inter cos qd convenies (C). The terms of peace had been agreed upon, conditiones pacis canvenerant. | Assent to, assentiri or (tess cmty) assentire ci, that, ut, &c. (C. ad assenting (i.e. amy) assentine ci, mai, ii, ac. i. ad Att. 9, 9, init.).—annuere (absolute).—In disputations: concedere qd. confiteri qd.—largiri or dare qd (of a coluntary concession). If To agree to attg, consentire ci rei or ad qd (to an offer or proposal: e. g. ad indutias) .- concedere ci rei (to yield to it : e. g. cs postulationi (to aby's demand) .- to a. to the terms, conditi-(22)

ones accipere; ad conditiones accedere or descendere (esply of coming in to them after long hesitation). If To agree=to live in harmony, concorditer (concordissime) cum qo vivere.—mirâ concardiâ vivere (T.). || To agree (of food, climate, \$c.), salubrem esse: not to agree, gravem, parum salubrem esse: (of food anty), stomacho idoneum or aptum esse, convenire (Cels.) .sedere ci (H.; not to rise) .- | Agree (in Grammar), = be adapted, accommodari ad od (gestus ad sensus magis, quam ad verba accommodatus, Q.). | Agreed! (as a form of accepting to bet) en dextram! (here's my hand upon it) .- cedo dextram (give me your hand upon

AGREE. TRNs.) | Reconcile. VID.

AGREABLE, gratus (valued as precious, interesting, worthy of thanks).—acceptus (welcomed).—jucundus (delightfut, bringing) to us).—suavis, duties, mollis (sweet, pleasing to the senses, and secondarily to the affective All these both of persons and things). - carus (dear : of persons) .- urbanus (courteous, and so pleasing : of conversation, \$c., or persons).—lepidus. Insectus. festivus (agrecable: of witty, spirited conversation, and of persons remarkable for it).—Of pt aces, amounts (agrecable to the senses).—lætus. Very a., pergratus, perjudents. cundus. || Consistent with: accommodatus ci rei or ad qd.—aptus ci rei or ad qd.—conveniens, congruens (uncl. congruus), consentaneus ci rei or cum re. Jn. aptus et accommodatus; aptus consentaneusque; congruens et aptus; aptus et congruens. To be a. to, consentire, congruere, &c., with dat. or cum. [See to AGREE.] If it is a to you, quod commodo tuo fiat: nisi tibi moiestum est.

AGREEABLENESS, jucunditas (agreeableness; g. 1. also of a pleasant style).—gratia (gracefulness, beauty; also, of style, Q. 10, 1, 65 and 96).—venustas (beauty). suavitas (sweetness, attractiveness: of voice, speech, &c.). —duicedo (sweetness, amiobility). In duicedo atque suavitas (e. g. morum).—amounitas (beauty: esply of placet).—festivitas (pteasant, linely humont).—lepos (gracefulness and tenderness in words, style, a speech, one's ordinary conversation, \$c.\). A and juiness of sigir, suavitas dicendict copia. If Consistency well as a sigir, suavitas dicendict copia. If Consistency well is conveniental to athy, cum q\(\text{a} \) re(C.\)—(congruentia, Postang, ond regrare.)

Postang, ond regrare.)

festive. [SYN. in AGREEABLENESS.] To speak a., suavem esse in dicendo, quasi decore loqui (of an orator): suaviter loqui. To tell a tale a., jucunde narrare. To writevery a., duicissime scribere. || Consistently with, convenienter, congruenter ci rei. apte ad qd. To tire a. to nature, nature convenienter or congruenter vivere; secundum naturam vivere; accommodate (stronger, accommodatissime) ad naturam vivere.

AGREEMENT, conventus, conventum; constitutum (an agreement or understanding, not formally binding).

-sponsia (an a. by which one party binds himself to another: in war, an alliance or peace concluded by the commanders-in-chief, but not ratified by the authorities at home: non fædere pax Caudina, sed per spansionem facta est. L).—pactum pactio (a formal public compact, legalty binding on both parties: pactio. as act, pactum, as the thing agreed upon). To enter into or conclude an a. with aby, pacisci, depacisci, cum qo; pactionem cum qo facere or conficere; about athg, de qå re pacisci. To keep an a., pactum præstare; in pacto manère; pactis or conventis stare. If an a. is not brought about, si res ad pactionem non venit (C.). According to or by a., ex pacto; ex convento (as C. ad Att. 6, 3, 1); ex conventu (as Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 16).
Jn. ex pacto et convento. [Consistency with, convenientia cum gâ re. [Resemblance, quædam or nonnulia similitudo.

AGRICULTURAL, rusticus. agrestis. A. opera-tions, res rusticæ. A. population, rustici: the a. popu-tation of Sicily, qui in Sicilia arant. To be devoted to a. pursuits, agriculturm studere. Devoted to a. pursuits,

rusticis rebus deditus.

AGRICULTURE, agricultura, or agri (agrorum) cultura; or agri (agrorum) cultio (g. tl.).—aratio (till-age).—arandi ratio (the method of tillage). To follow age).—aranu ratto (the method of stronge, 20 forms as a pursuit, agrum colere, agriculture studere; arare (also to tire by a.).

AGRICULTURIST, rusticis rebus deditus (if it is a forms are to the collection of the collection of

favorite pursuit).—homo rusticus. agricola. agri cultor. AGRIMONY, agrimonia (Cets. Plin.).—Eupatorium cannabinum (Linn.).

AGRIOPHYLLUM, agriophyllon (Appul.).

AGROSTIS, agröstis (Appul.).
AGROUND. To run a., vado, in vadum, or litoribus illidi (to run on a sandbank or the shore),-in litus

ejici (to be stranded and wrecked) .- in terram deferri (to run ashore).—The fleet ran a., and was wrecked near the Balearic islands, classis ad Baleares ejicitur.—To be a., sidere to touch the bottom, and so stick fast). Fig. To be a.: i. e. in difficulty, unable to proceed, in luto esse (Plaut.), hærêre, hæsitare (Ter.), difficultatibus affectum case. - = to be in debt, are alieno obrutum or demersum esse.

AGUE, febris frigida. febris intermittens. To have the a. febrim (frigidam) habere, pati. frigore et febri jactari (after C.'s, æstus et febris, Cat. 1, 13, 31). To catch the a., febrim (frigidam) nancisci, in febrim incidere; febri corripi.

AGUE-FIT, febrium frigus, frigus et tebris (after C.'s. mestus et febris).

AGUISH, febriculosus.

AII! Ah! (expressing pain, vexation, astonishment).

As expressing exultation, hal ha! hav! (in the

comic writers.)

AHA! Aha! (in the comic writers: of censure, or refusal: also of pleasure and exultation) .- Eu, Euge

(of somewhat ironical praise).

AHEAD, ante qm, &c. To get a. of, præterire; victam (navem) præterire (Virg. 5, 156). || Fig. To run a., evagari (to wander away at witt).—modum excedere

to transgress the bounds of moderation).

AID, juvare, adjuvare, operâ adjuvare (opp. impedire : to assist a person striving to do something, which our help may enable him to do sooner or better: in athg, in qå re).—auxilium ferre ci; auxiliari ci; esse ci auxilio. opem ferre ci. opitulari ci (opp. destituere, deservere: to help a person in distress. In auxilium forre, &c., the helper is conceived rather as an ally, bound to assist: in opem forre, &c., as a generous benefactor. Agst athg or aby, contra qd or qm) .- succurrere ci (to run to aby's assistance in danger or distress).—ci sub-sidio venire, ci subvenire (to come to aby's assistance in danger or distress: also, of soldiers).—sublevare qm (to help a person up; assist in supporting him; e. g. qm neip a person up; assist in supporting him; e.g. qui facultatibus suis, C.J. [See Helf-] To a aby in doing athg, et opitulari in q\u00e4 re faciend\u00e4. et operam suam commodare ad qd. et operam præb\u00e4re in q\u00e4 re (the last, esply of manual labour). Their bodily strength did not a. them, nihil iis corporis vires auxiliatæ sunt

AID, a. auxilium (help considered with respect to the person assisted, whose strength is thereby increased: pl. auxilia, auxiliary troops),—ops (any means of assisting another; help, with reference to the giver),—subsidium (as-islance provided agst the time of need; of troops, the reserve) .- adjumentum (assistance, as what helps us to compass an object : e. g. alj. rei gerendæ).-præsidium protecting assistance; securing the obtaining of an objest). - opera (active help rendered; service). - medicina moval of an evil). By aby's a., cs auxilio; cs ope; cs co rei (remensa a., serving jo ... partie; cs ope; cs ope adjutus; qo adjuvante; qo adjuture; cs operâ... Without foreign (i. e. another person's) a., sua sponte, By the a. of God, juvante Deo, divina ope, or per se. (if spoken of conditionally) si Deus juvet or adjuvabit. By the a. of all g: mly the abt, only: e.g. ingenio et cogivatione. To offer one's a. to aby, offerre se, si quo usus operæ sit: towards or for all g, ad qd operam suam profiteri: for any purpose whatever, in omnia ultro suam offerre operam. To bring a. to aby, ci auxilium, or opem auxiliumque, ci præsidium, or sup-petias, or subsidium ferre. ci auxilium afferre: ci præsidium offerre (of aid implored ; see Liv. 3, 4); ci auxilio or adjumento or præsidio esse: ci alesse or præsid esse. [See Ald, v. and Assistance.] To seek the a. of a physician, medico utl. medicum morbo adhibère: for a sick person, medicum ad ægrotum adducere. In every circumstance of life we require the a. of our fellow-men, omnis ratio atque institutio vitæ adjumenta hominum desiderat. [A subsidy, collatio (contribution of money to the Roman emperors) .- stips. collecta, to (a contri-Auffam)

AID DE-CAMP, *adjutor castrensis .- adjutor ducis, er imperatoris (after Orell. Inscript. 3517, where adjutor cornicularii is found).

AIDANCE, see AID, 8.

Al DER, adjutor. qui opem fert ci. &c.
Al L. v. Il Pain, dolorem mihi affert qd (mental).-

All, V. | Pain, Golorem mini attert qu (mental)—dolet mini qu (bodily or mental)—egre facere ci (men-tal) | Indefinitely, to affect. What ails you, that you fee.? quid est cause, cur &c.? quidnam esse cause putem, cur &c.? tobth with subj.) | To be ailing, tenui or minus commodă or non firmă valetudine To be always ailing, semper infirmà atque ctiam wgrå valetudine esse. (23)

AIL, s. AILMENT, See DISEASE.

AIM. s. A) Propr.—scopus (silver age. Suet. Don.
19. the mark at weh one a.'s). To miss one's a., *scopum
non ferire.—ictus es deerrat (Pl. 28, 3, 16).—B) Fig. propositum.-is, qui mihi est or fuit propositus, exitus proposition...s, qui mini est or inte proposition, exitus.

—finis (the thing principally aimed at: it is only used objectively: e.g. domûs finis est usus, C. Hence it must be used carefully, and not be supposed synony mous with consilium, propositum. mens). With what a.? quid spectans? with this a., hac mente, id spectans. quid spectans rein inis a., nac mente, in spectans.— Cic. uses the Greek, σκοπότ: so Macrob. ipsum pro-positum, quem Græci σκοπόν vocant. Το propose to uneself an a., finem sibi proponere; to miss one's a., a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi. To have a single a ,. ad eadem semper contendere. To propose to oneself high or ambitious a.'s, magna spectare. arrive at, attain to, &c. an a , propositum consequi; eo, quo volo, pervenio; quæ volumus, perficere. the a. of all this? quorsum hæc spectant?

AIM, v. A) PROPR.-telum (sagittam, &c.) collineare qo.—telum dirigere or intendere in qm or qd.— petere qm or qd (more generally, to try to hit).—[25] collineare is also, to arm truly (C. de Dir. 2, 59, init.). - They did not wound the heads only of their enemies, but whatever part of the face they aimed at, non capita solum hostium vulnerabant, sed quem locum desti-nassent oris (L.): to a. at a particular mark, desti-natum petere (L.).—B) Fig. To have for one's object, spectare qd or ad qd. moliri qd (of great things).—petere qu (of aiming a blow at a person). velle qd (to wish to oblain it) .- rationem referre ad qd (to act with reference to an object) .- iu animo habere qd. sequi qd; (animo) qd intendere.-consilium aliquod sibi proponere. Of aiming at a person in a speech by an insinuation, &c., designare, denotate qm. | To

guess. Vid.

AIR, s. aer (air as an element as distinguished fm wther it is the denser air fm the earth to the region of the moon).- wther (the purer air of the upper regions of the sky: say fm the moon to the stars; the heaven) .anima (the air as an element; vital air: mly poetical, but used four times by C., e. g. inter ignem et terram aquam Deus animamque posuit. Univ. 2). — aura (gently waving and fanning air) .- spiritus (the power that sets masses of air in motion: breath-like current of air : the cause of aura and ventus. Semper aer spirit u aliquo movetur) .- cocium (the whole atmosphere, comprehending both act and wther; but sts used for the one, sts for the other, Voss. ad Virg. Ecl. 4, 52). A salubrious a., cœlum salubre, cœli salubritas, aer salubris : cool a., aer refrigeratus : cold a., aer frigidus. The density of the a., aeris crassitudo. The a. ascends in consequence of its lightness, aer fertur levitate sublime. To mount into the a, sublime (seidom in sub.) ferri, effert; or (of living things) sublimem abire. To fly through the a, per sublime volare. To expose ally to the a,, qd aeri exponents in let in the appearance. ponere : to let in the a., aerem immittere, or (if by cutting away)coclum aperite ci rei: to protect athy fm every breath of a., ab afflatu omni protegere qd: curare ne ser of Language of Lan divo cubare. Change of air, loci mutatio (e. g. profuit ci. C.). PROV. To build castles in the a., somnia sibi fingere (see Lucr. 1, 104). To speak to the a., verba dare in ventos (Ov. Am. 1, 6, 42); verba ventis loqui (Ammian.); verba ventis profundere (Lucr.): in pertusum dollum dicta ingerere (Plaut.) .- surdo or surdis auribus canere (V.); frustra surdas aures fatigare (Curt.). | To take the air = walk, Vid. To take the a. in a carriage, on horseback, carpento or equo gestari, vectari: to take a. (= to get abroad; of secrets, &c), emanare (to leak out), &c. See Abroad. || Mien, manner, look: vuitus (v. pr. the countenance; the character as indicated by the motion of the eye, the serene or clouded brow, Sc.).—
os (the habitual expression of the eye and mouth).—
aspectus, visus (lock); species, forma, facies (these five, aspectus, visus (con); species to deautiful appearance). A dignified a, ad dignitatem apposita forma et species. To have a noble a, esse dignitate honestà: an imposing, commanding, majestic a., forma esse imperator à or augustà: an a. of health, bonà corporis habitudine esse; *corporis sanitatem præ se ferre : an a of kindness, esse humano visu: on efeminate a., mollem esse in gestu: an a. of probability verisimile videri; simile vero videti. He has an a. of being \$c., videtur, with nom. and infin. To give athg an a. of, ct el speciem addere or præberc. [A firs, pt.], placiatio foolish boastfulness). -- gloriatio (insolent boastfulness). | o give uneself a.'s, se jactare (to boast foolishty; intolerantius); arrogantiam sibi sumere. -- se ostentare (to do it for the purpose of concealing real insignificance).

Jn, se magnifice jactare atque estentare, (If the gait musical lerm, *canticum, quod Italis Aria vocatur.—
modi, moduli: also cantus.

AIR, v. acri exponere (to expose to the air).—aerem in qd immittere (to let the air into athg: hence to air an enclosed space). To a. a room, cubiculi fenestras an enclosed space). To a. a room, cublculi fenestras patefacere, sic ut perflatus aliquis accedat (after Cets. 3, 19).—perflatum in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris (aft. On. A. A. 3, 8et., and Plin. 17, 19, 31). ¶ To drs.: siccare, exsiccare. ¶ To air oneself. See 'to lake the Alia.

Ali Balaloon, *machina aerobatica.

AIR-BATH. To take un a.-b., *corpus nudum aeri exponere.

AIR-BLADDER, vesica (a. t. for bladder), - vesica super quam nant (for swimming with : aft. Curt. 8, 8, bulla (bubble in the water).

AIR-GUN, *telum pneumaticum (1. 1.)

AIR-HOLE, spiramentum. spiraculum. — lumen (any opening through weh light and air can penetrate).
AIRING. To take an airing, equo, carpento vectari, gestari.

AIRLESS, aere vacuus.

AIR-PUMP, *antlia pneumatica (t. t.). AIR-SHAFT, æstuarium (Ptin. 31, 3, 28. æst. quæ gravem illnm halitum recipiant).

AIR-SHIP, *navigium per aerem vehens.

AIRY, PROPR. 1) | Consisting of air, acrius (of our denser air).—atherius (of the purer air of the upper sky).—spirabilis. flabilis (breathable)—hence IMPR.) sag.—spiraonis. naonis (oreanable)—sence 1MPR.) | As t his as air, tenulissimus (very film), levissimus (very light: both of clothes, &c.). To be clad in 'this and a. habit' (Dryd.), levissime vestitum esse. A most a. habit, ventus textilis (Publ. Syr. in Petron. Sat. 55).—nebula linea (bid.: if of lines). || As light as air, levis, levisslinus (of men and things). A. notions, opinionum commenta .- 2) | Existing in the air, aerius (in our denser air) .- wtherlus (in the upper, purer air. 3) | Exposed or pervious to the air, aeri expositus (placed in the air) .- perflabilis, aeri pervius (through weh the air can blow: the latter aft. T. Ann. 15, 43, 3) .- quo spiritus pervenit. quod perflatum ventl recipit (to weh the air has access) .- frigidus (in a wide sense, cool). || Gay, sprightly: hilaris, hilarus (either at the moment or habitually).-alacer gaudio (at the moment).

AISLE, ala (of a side aisle) .- spatium medium (the nave). No term for our middle aisle; the barbarism of leaving only a path-way between pews being a modern invention.

AIT (or EYGHT), *insula in flumine sita: or insula

All (or Even), horange propingues (g. l.)—agnatus (by the father's side)—cognatus (by the mother's side)—consanguineus. consanguiniate propingues (by blood: septy of fath brothers and siders). E.g. These may be used what, as propingues meus, &c. To be a. to aby included the set of the propinquum esse. cl or cum qo propinquitate conjunctum esse. - consanguinitate ci propinquum esse. sanguinis vinculo clor cum qo conjunctum esse (by blood). To be near a., arcta propinquitate ci or cum qo con-junctum esse. propinqua cognatione ci or cum qo con-junctum esse (if by the mother's side).—In propin, Propinqua (ci or ci rel.—Initimus, vicinus (ci or ci rel). Jn. propinquus et finitimus; vicinus et finitimus. The poet is near a. to the orator, oratori finitimus est poeta. All the arts and sciences are a. to one another, ounces artes quasi cognatione aliqua inter se contineninr.

ALABASTER, gypsum. alabastrites. An a. box,

alabaster. alabastra, pl.

ALACK, eheui pro dolor! væ mihii proh dii im-

mortales | deos immortales | pro deûm fidem | ALAMODE. To be a., in more esse. moris esse (of An article quite a., merx delicata (Sen. Be-

sustoms). An article quite a., mer nef. 6, 38, 3). See FASHIONABLE.

ALARM, s. ad armal (call to arms), To give or lound on a., conclamare ad arma.—lwpn.) Disturbance: turba (noise, confusion, wild disorder).—tumultus, tumultuatio (noisy uproar, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual: then, tike trepldatio, the fear, &c. caused by it).—strepitus (roaring, bawling noise). Jr. strepitus et tumultus. A faise a., tumultus vanus. To raise an a about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo (prov. C. de Legg 3, 16, 36). To make an (24)

a., tumultuari, tumultum facere, strepere, To give an a. of allo, clamare, proclamare, clamitare qd: of fire, ignem or incendium conclamare (Sen. de Ir. 3, 43, 3). To be in a., trepidare. There is terror and a ceerywhere, omnia terrore ac tumultu strepunt (L.). The whole house is in a. and confusion, miscetur domus tumultu (V. Æn. 2, 486).— || Fear, VID.

Al.ARM, v. PROPR) To call to arms, conclamare, ad arma! | Disturb, turbare, conturbare. perturbare. -miscère, commiscère. confundere. -concitare. | Dis-turb with apprehension, commovère; sollicitare; sollicitum facere. — turbare, conturbare, perturbare. This a.'s me, hoc male me habet; hoc me commovet, This a. s me, not make me have; not me considered pungit: a.'s me exceedingly, est qd mihi maximo terrori.

ALARM-BELL, "campana incendit index (for fire).

"campana incursionis hostium index (for invasion).

ALARM-POST, *locus quo milites ad arma conelamati conveniunt.

ALARMING. To send a very a. report, pertumultuose nunciare.

ALARUM, *suscitabulum, # Alarm, VID.

ALAS! oh! (expressing emotion),-pro! or proh! (expressing complaint; also astonishment.)-eheu! heu! (expresses pain or complaint.) vw! (expressing sorrow, displeasure, &c.)-vw mihi! vw mihi misero! proh dolorl me miserum! Alas! for heaven's sake, proh di immortales! deos immortales! pro deum fidem! Alas I so are we degenerated ! tantum, proh! degeneravimus. Alas! shall I ever . . . ? en uinquam . . . ? (in questions implying a vehement desire.)
ALAS-A-DAY,
ALAS-THE-DAY,

See ALAS!

ALBS-THE-DAY, J
ALB, *alba (sc. vestis. ut diaconus.... albā induatur. Conc. Carth. iv. 41).
ALBEIT, see ALTHOUGH.

ALBUGO, albugo. oculi albugo (Plin.).

ALCAID, | Judge of a city, "judex urbanus. | Govers. our of a town or castle, præfectus urbis, oppidi, castelli, ALCHYMIST. *alchymista.

ALCHYMY, *alchymïa. ALCOHOL, *spiritus vini. ALCORAN, *Coranus.

ALCOVE, zothěca (cabinet; for sleeping in by day. Plin.).—dimin. zothecula.
ALCYON, alcedo (poet. alcyon).—("alcedo ispida,

Linn.).

ALDER, alnus.
ALDERLIEVEST (Shaksp. the German, allerliebst), dilectissimus. unice dilectus.

ALDERMAN, decurio (according to Rom. usage).-

prps *magistratus municipalis.

ALDERN, alneus. ALDERN, alneus.
ALE, cerevisia (a drink of the ancients brewed from corn. To describe the Germ. beer, T. usea Crel.: humo ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus. Germ. 23, 1).—zythum (Cobor, Pl. Pand.). To brew a. "Secrevisiam coquere. A bottle of a., "lagena cerevisiam. A borred of a., "lagena cerevisiam. A borred of a., "lagena cerevisiam. A glass of a., vitrum cerevisiae. A jug of a., canthara cerevisiæ.

ALE-BREWER, *cerevisiæ coctor.
ALE-CELLAR, *cella cerevisiaria.

ALE-HOUSE, caupona (g. t. public-house). To keep an a., cauponam exercere.—ecerevisiam divendere. ALE-HOUSE-KEEPER, caupo.

ALE-KNIGHT, potator. acer potor.

ALE. A. NIOII, potator. acc. pool.

ALEMBIC, *alembicum.

ALERT, alicer (energetically active and in high
spirits). "vegetus (anake; alive both in body and mind)

—vividus, vigens (full of life and energy).—promptus (ready, always prepared). Jn. alacer et promptus: acer et vigens. To be on the a., vigilare, cavere, ne &c. Pert, smart: procax (boisterously forward fm assnrance and impudence).—protervus (impeluously, reck-lessly, insolently forward).—lascivus (full of fun and high spirits).

ALERTLY, alacri animo (alacriter late. Ammian.). acriter (with fire and energy) .- hilate (cheerfully,

gladly).

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ALERTNESS, alacritas (energetic viracity, evincing spirit and activity) .- vlgor (vigorous activity) .- hilaritas (mirthful, joyous activity).

ALEXANDRINE, "versus Alexandrinus.

ALEXIPHARMIC, alexipharmacon (only Plin. 21,

ALGEBRA, *algebra.

ALGEBRAIC. ALGEBRAICAL. | *algebraicus

ALGID, algidus. ALGIDITY, algor.

ALGIFIC, algificus (Gell.), ALGOR, algor.

ALIAS, sive, seu.—vel.
ALIEN. | Foreign, propr. See Alien, s. | Foreign to, allenus (not relating or belonging to me:
opp. to meus or amicus): fm athg, ci rei, qa re, ab qa
re: fm aby, ci, ab qo. To be a. fm, allenum esse, ab-

horrère a, &c.
ALIEN, s. alienigena (born in a foreign country: opp. patrius, indigena).—advena (one who has come into the country fin the country of his birth; opp. to indigena: but the proper opp. to advenm is aborigines, αθτοχθόνες, the original inhabitants).—peregrinus (one traveling or s-journing in a country, and therefore not possessing the rights of citizenship: the political name of a foreigner: opp. civis).—hospes (opp. to populario, country, and count name of a foreigner, opp. civis,—nospes (opp. to popularis: foreigner, but, as such claiming from us the rights of hospitality). The externs and externus denote a foreigner, whether now in his own land or not: externus being a geographical, exterus mly a political, term. - extraneus means what is without us; opp. to relatives, samily, nalive country: extrarius, opp. to one's self. All these, except hospes, are used adjectively. Jn. externus et advena (e. g. rex); alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus atque ALIEN, v. See ALIENATE.

ALIEN, v. See ALIENATE.
ALIENABLE, *quæ alienari possunt.
ALIENABLE. | Part with to another possessor, alienare, abalienare.—vendere. Jr., vendere et alienare; vendere et abalienare: a part of athg. de-minuere de qa re. To be alienated, a ienari: venire atque a vobis alienari; or ven. atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari. | Estrange, alienare qm (a se : slbl Vell. 2, 112); cs voluntatein, animum alienare (a se, or absolutely, Cas. B. G. 7, 10).—abducere, abstrahere, subducere qm ab qo (of things). To be alienated, alienari, voluntate alienari.—desciscere ab qo.—desc

ALIENATE, adj. ab qå re aversus, alienatus, alienus.
—ci or in qm malevolus (weshing him til).—ci inimicus.
To be a. fm aby, ab qo animo esse alieno or averso.
ALIENATION, | dct. of parting with pro

ALIENATION, | Act of parting with property: alienatio, ballenatio (e.gr.).—venditio (sale).

— a of port of a property, deminutio de qã re.
| E strangement, alienatio: fin aby, ah qo (also, ah
qo ad qm).—Jx. alienatio disjunctioque.—disjunctio
animorum (with reference to beth parties).—defectio
(desertion: of a fina a public character; fin a man's party).

dissidium (dissension, and consequent keeping aloof), ALIGHT, descendere: fin one's horse, ce equo; lo a. hastify, desilite ex equo [See Dissouw]; fin one's carriage, ex or de rhedà descendere. [Of a bird, devolare (b fly down: i n qm locum; fm, dc): to a. there, devolare illuc. - in terram decidere (Ov.). a si aby's house (as a guest), devertere ad qm.—devertere ad qm in hospitium. || Fall upon, decidere (in qd: e.g. imber in terram).—ferire (strike).

ALIKE, pariter (in an equal degree, īaa).—eque (in an equal manner). We do not all want athy alike, qâ re non omnes parlter or æque egêmus (C.).—eodem modo (in the same manner).—juxta (wilhout any dis-tinction; not in C. Cos, or Nep.: common in L. and S.).—good and bad a., juxta boni et mall; juxta boni maique, S. (So: juxta obsidentes obsessosque, L.; hiemem et sestatem juxta pati, S.; piebi patribusque juxta carus, S. &c.) – tamquam (as well as). This is the only cause in with all think a., har sola est causa, in qua omnes sentirent unum atque idem, C. (Suet. idemque et unum sentire.) | Used adjectively, similis, consimilis, assimilis.—geminus (exactly alike). -Jx. similis et geminus : exactly a , geminus et simillimus (in athg, qå re); simillimus ct maxime geminus; to be a., similes esse (in face, facie): to make things a., *hanc rem ad similitudinem iliius tingere, fingere, as-similare hanc rem in speciem iliius. T. [See Like.] ALIMENT, alimentum. cibus .- nutrimentum. pabu-

Jum. pastus. victus. Syn. in Food.

ALIMENTAL, in quo multum alimenti est. magni cibi (e.g. casei), magni cibi (opp. minimi cibi).—valens, firmus, valentis or firmæ materiæ (opp. imbecillus, in-firmus, imbecillæ or infirmæ materiæ, Cels.). bilis only Varr. nutribilis very late.

ALIMENTARY, alimentarius (Cal. in C. Fam. 8, 6). [Nutritious. See ALIMENTAL.

ALIMONY, alimonium (but not as term. techn. for the allowance for a wife's support).—prps. in alimonium quod satis slt (oft. in feenus Pompeil quod satis slt, C. Att. 6, 1. niimonium, post-class. Suel. Calig. 42, 'collationes in alimonium atque dotem puelle recepit').

ALIVE, vivus, vivens (opp. mortuus: vivus denoting existence only: vivens, the manner of existence,—spirans (still breathing).—saivus (safe). To burn aby a., qm vivum comburere: lo make a. again, a morte ad vitam revocare; ab inferis excitare; ab Orco reducem in lucem facere: lo escape a., vivum effugere; salvuni, incolumem evadere: whilst I am a., dum vlvo. me vivo. in meå vitå: to be a., vivere, in vitå esse. vitam habere. vitá or hac juce frui : to find aby a., qm vivum reperire: still alive, qm adhuc spirantem reperire. | PIG. vividus. vegetus. acer. alacer, &c. | To keep ### 170. Viviaus. Vegetus. acer. nacer. ac. ### 70 Keep athy a live (fig.), e. g. affection, nutrire, alere. alere atque augêro (e.g. desiderium, opp. exstinguere). ### aussed with super latives: e.g. 'the wisest man a lice,' longe, multo; omnium—muito. The handsomest man a., omnium hujus ætatis muito formosissimus. used with negatives: e.g. 'no man alive.' by wtatis sum (of a past time); metatis hujus, corum, qui nunc or hodie sunt (of a present lime).

ALKALINE, *alcalinus (l. t.): e. g. *sal a!calinus.

ALL, omnis (every, all : pl. omnes, all, without exception: opp. nulli, pauci, aliquot, &c.).—cuncti (all collectively, considered as really united: opp. dispersi, sejuncti. Hence in the sing. it is used only with collective nouns : e. g. senatus cunctus) - universus, universi (all, as united in our conception: opp. singuli, unusquisque, It excludes exceptions like omnes, but with more reference to the whole, than to the separate units that compose it). [omnis Italia, geographically : Italia cuncta, fig. = all the inhabitants of Italy. ALL is also expressed strongly by two negatives, nemo non, nullus non, nemo with quin.—e. g. all see it, nemo non videt: all did it, nemo est, quin fecerit. $\parallel All =$ each, quisquis. quisque (each one, the predicale being asserted of each and all alike),—quivis (any one, without selection, but one only) .- unusquisque (each single one). serection, sut one oney;—unuaquinque (euca insige one, Thus; in all places, quoque loro. I had rather suffer all manner of ceils, quidvis malo patt. If When a.L. stands with an aij, to denote a whole class, the Romans generally made each individual prominent by the use of the superlative with quideque. All the best men, optimus quisque. | ALL = whoever, whatever, quicum que: a. who are engaged, will know, quicumque prælio interfuit, selet .- Sts quod (with est or habeo) with the gen. A. the time I can spare fm my forensic labours, quod mihi de forensi labore temporis datur : I sent to the Prætors to bring you all the soldiers they had, ad Prætores misi, ut, militum quod haberent, ad vos deducerent. | ALL = any, after without (e. g. 'with-out all doubt'), ulius (for wch the Comic writers and Ov. sts use omnis). If a negative precedes, aliquis or omnla. All in all, or ALL used substantively, may be transl. in various ways: e. g. his son is a. in a. to him, filius ci unus omnia est; filium fert or gestat in oculis: he has lost all, eversus est fortunis omnibus. AT ALL: omnino. prorsus: after negatives, nihii (the negative being untransl.). Never at a., omnino nunnegative being untraint). Never at a, omnino nunquam: nothing at a, omnino nihi: nowhere at a, omnino nunquam: hardly, if at a,, vix, aut omnino nonnund nuch, if at a, non multum, aut nihi omnino

At all times, omni tempore. semper. With cax,
could be future) potero. I would strive a. that ever I could,
the future) potero. I would strive a. that ever I could, quantum maxime possem contenderem, A. that in me ties, or is in my power, quantum in me erit (relating to the future). He did a. he could to overthrow the state, renp., quantum în îpso fuit, everiti: lo labour a. I can, quantumcumque possim, laborare. | To ne all ore. It is a. one to me, pihil mea interest or refert (it is a. 18 M. a. one io Mar. Initines a state of or tending in one lo Caissa, nihil Casi Interest or refert).—qd negligo, non or nihil cure; qd mihi non cure est: if is a one to him whal people lisink of him, negligit, non or nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat. [Fox ALL (1) = although, Vit. (2) in spite of, adversus: ke is a although, vite. (2) in spite of, adversus: ke is a allhough, VID. (2) in spite of, adversus: he is a fool for a his age and grey hairs, stuitus est adversus attatem et capitis cantilem. Sis by in with abl. (e. g. moscitabantur tamen in tanth deformatiate, for a hear piliable appearance): for a hat, tamen; ulhilo secius, inhilo minus. ||| Whits—all i he white for used to point out the co-existence of low states, &c., hat should not co-exist): quum interea or quum only: e. g. helnot co-exist; quain interea or quain own; e.g. net-lum subito exarsit,—quain Ligarius, domum spectans, nullo se negotio implicari passus est ('white' L. all the white,' &c.). [ALL ALONG, semper (always): continenter (uninterruptedly; incessantly). | ALL AND EACH, omnes ac singuli; singuli universique. | ALL, ALL AND WITHOUT EXCEPTION, oinnes ad unum, or (less com monly) ad unum omnes (here unum is neuter, but now and then agrees with the subj.: us, naves onerarlae omnes ad unam sunt exceptae, C. Lentul. in C. Ep

12, 14, 2). NOT AT ALL (in answers), non .- minime vero. minime quidem : also imo. imo vero. imo enim vero. imo potius (with an assertion of the opposite of that which the question implies). Instead of non only, non with the verb of the question is mly used: non irata es? not at all! non sum irata! -don't you believe this? an tu hæc non credis ? not at all ! minime vero !-num igitur peccamus? not at all! minime vos quidem!— siccine hunc decipis? not at all: it is he who is deceiving me, imo enim vero hie me decipit .- No; not so at a. I non ita est. It is not so-not at a. I non est ita!-non est profecto. | ALL THE BETTER, tanto ita!-non est profecto. niellor! (a conversational form of approbation or encourayement. Plant .- omnes sycophantias instruxi et comparavi, quo pacto ab ienone auferam hoc argentum.— Tanto melior!—See Freund's Lex. Tanto.) § Additional PHRASES. A. or nothing, nihil nisi totum: a. and each, omnes singuli : a. without exception who, omnes quicumque : before a. things, omnium primum, aute omnia; also, imprimis: against a. expectation, præter opinionem. ex inopiuato: a. on a sudden, improviso. repente (SYN. in UNEXPECTEDLY): against a. chances, ad omnes casus: a. mankind, universum genus hominum; universitas generis humani: now you know it a., rem omnem habes; habes consilia mea (of a person's views); is that a.? tantumne est? It is a. over, actum est (de . .): to be a. in a. to aby, omnia esse ci : with a. one's might, omnibus viribus or nervis, &c. (see MIGHT): in a. possible ways (omni ratione: e. g. to plunder aby, exinanire). He is a. deceit, totus ex fraude constat. It a. depends on (any thing being, &c.), totum in eo est, ut (if on alleg not being done, ne. See C. Q. Fratr. 3, 1): it is agreed on a. hands, constat inter ownes or ownibus (Cas. B. G. 4, 29, end): to be a. for himself, suo privato compendio, privatæ (domesticæ) utilitati servire; ad suum fructum, ad suam utilitatem referre omnia; id potius intueri, quod sibi, quam quod universis utile sit; nihii alterius causa, et metiri suis comwersis utile sit; mini attentia causi, et meuri suis com-modis omnia. Men are a. for themselves, omnes sibi esse melius, quam alteri malunt. ALL-KNOWING, es notitiam nulla res effugit.— "qui eventura novit omnia, ac velut præsentia con-

ALL-POWERFUL. See ALMIGHTY.

ALL-SEEING, equi omnia videt, contuctur.

ALL-WISE, *cs absoluta est et perfectissima sapientia. *perfecte planeque sapiens.

entia. - periecce pianeque sapiens.

ALLAY, v. lenire (v. pr.: e. g. a disorder, pain, hale,
wrath, sorrow, &c.).—mitigare, mitiorem facere (e. g.
pain, a fever, melancholy, &c.).—levare (lo lighten: also
elevare ægritudinem, sollicitudinem, &c.). To a. thirst, sitim reprimere, sedare; -- sitim re-, ex-stinguere, de-pellere (of entirely quenching it). ALLAY, s. PR.) no Lat. word to denote it as thing.

See ADULTERATION. IMPR.) mitigatio. levatio. alle-See ADULTERATION. IMPR.) mitigatio. levatio. alievatio (alievation).—mixtio, permixtio (mixing: as action and thing).—mixtura (mixing: as manner and thing).—adulteratio (adulteration).—deptravatio (deterioration produced by the admixture of something).
ALLAYMENT, levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (cs rei).—medicina (cs rei)

ALLEGATION, sententia (opinion).-indicium, significatio (declaration of a witness) .- testimonium (allegations of a witness); of witnesses, authorities, &c., pro-latio. commemoratio,—affirmatio (assertion of a fact), Plea, excuse, excusatio,-causa (reason alleged). ALLEGE, | Affirm, affirmare (to maintain as cer-

tain, affirm).—asseverare (to affirm strongly). [35] asserere is uncl. || To bring forward evidence, &c., afferre testimonium: a passage, locum afferre: a rea-son, rationem, causam afferre: to a. athg as an excuse, excusare qd.

ALLEGEMENT. See ALLEGATION.
ALLEGER. CRCL. by verbs [commemorator, Tert.].
ALLEGIANCE, obedientia —fidelitas. fides. To retain aby in his a., qui in officio retinêre : qui in ditione at que servitute tenere (if the subject of a despolic monarch or government): to swear a. to, in verba cs or in nomen cs jurare (to take an oath of fidelity: of citizens, magistrates, soldiers, &c). — in obsequium cs jurare (to swear obedience: of persons holding places of high trust; e.g. commanders-in-chief, Just. 13, 2, 14). high trist; e.g. commanders-in-chief, Just. 13, 2, 14).—qm venerantes regem consultare (to satiste or ekwostedege as king: of Eastern nations. T.).
ALLEGORICAL sliepcriets (take. Arnob. Tert.).
ALLEGORICALLY, per translationem.—allegorice (tale).—operte atque symbolice (Get.).
ALLEGORIZE, *conti-uâ translatione utt.—(allegorizare terg tale. Tert. Hieron.)—altud verbis, aliud sensu ostendere (Q.'s definition of altegory).

ALLEGORY, allegoria (Q. Latin and Greek . in & 6, 44, he explains it by inversio: genus hoc Gracci sp pellant \(\alpha\lambda\eta_1\eta_2\rangle_{\alpha}\), \(C_1\),—continue (C.), continuate (Q) translationes ('quum fluxerunt continuæ piurest translationes.' C.).—continuus translationis usus (af).

soften: 1ram, impetum;—levare, anevare (to tighten; partially remore; lev. luctum, metum, molestias, curam: also levare qm luctu, L. allev. sollicitudines, onus).—sublevare (pericula, offensionem, res adversas)—laxare (to lessen the tightness of athy that compresser: laborem, L.) .- expedire. explicare (to render the performance of athg easier) .- temperare (to temper by admixture of an opposite feeling: e.g. hilaritatis or tristitize modum, C.).—To a. aby's labour, partem laboris ci minuere: to a. in some degree, qu ex parte

ALLEVIATION, levatio. allevatio, mitigatio (es act ALLEVIATION, ivvaco, and thing: a. administered). —levamen, levamentum, tas thing: a. received). —laxamentum allevamentum (as thing: a, received). — laxamentum (some remission that fails to one's lot). — delenimentum (not C. or Cæs.) -medicina es rel (remedy for it).fomentum (a soothing application: fomenta dolorum. C.) .- To cause or bring with it some a., habere levationem cs rei (e. g. ægritudinum); levationi or leva-mento esse: to find or seek for some a., levationem in-

mento esse: to pna or seek for some a., levationem invenire ci rei (e. g. doloribus).

ALLEY, ambulatio (for the purpose of walking up and down).—gestatio (a place planted with trees for driving round for exercise)—xystus (explained by Vitrue. to be hyprethra ambulatio; a walk with trees or clist hedges on each side, and generally adorned with statues).

Lane in a town: angiportus, us (also angiportum). ALLIANCE, feedus (treaty, alliance), -societas (state of being allied). In. societas et fœdus; amicitia socieqo facere, icere, ferire, perculere; fædus jungere or inire cum qo; fædere jungi ci; societatem cum qo facere; qm sibi societate et fædere adjungere. To be in a. with aby, mihi cum qo ictnm est fordus. observe the terms of an a.; to be true to an a., fordus servare, fordere stare ; in fide manere (opp. to breaking ils terms; fædus negligere, violare, rumpere, frangere). IMPR) | Close connexion in private life, conjunctio. societas. Jn. conjunctio et societas.-necessitudo (the mutual relation in wch friends, colleagues, pairon, and client, stand together).—copulatio (rare, C. de Fin. 1, 20, 69).—conjunctio affinitatis, affinitatis vinculum (by marriage) .- communio sanguinis, consanguinitas, consunguinitatis or sanguinis vinculum (of relation-ship). The a. of friendship, conjunctio et familiaritas. To form an a with aby, societatem cum qo inire, coire, To form an a. with any, societation can do inite, coire, facere: to break it off, dirimere. A very close, the closest possible a, colligatio arctissima societatis (aft. C. Off. 1, 17, 53). To form a closer a, with aby, arctiora necessitudinis vincula cum qo contrahere. | = Marriage: to form an a. with aby, affinitatem cum qo jungere; cum qo affinitate sese conjungere or devincire ; lo form an a. with such a family, filiam or virginem ex domo qå in matrimouium petere (of the man; aft, L. 4, 4, mid.). nubere or innubere in qm familiam or domum (of the female). To form a matrimonial a. (i, e, with the person married), matrimonio jungi or conjungi; nuptiis inter se jungi. See MARRY.

inter se jungi. See MARRY.

ALLICIENCY, *attrahendi, quæ dicitur, vis (magnetical attraction). - *vis ad se illiciendi or attrahendi

(impr.) ALLIED, ptcp. feederatus. feedere junctus. - socius (as ally). || Related by blood or marriage, propinquus, comm on propinquitate conjunctus (g. l.)—necessarius (jound by lies of family or affec, sis = prop. of a distant degree of relationship).—agnatus (by the father's side)—cognatus, cognatione conjunctus (by the mother's side)—cognatus, cognatione conjunctus (by the mother's side)— -affinis, affiniate or affinitatis vinculis conjunctus (cannected by marriage).—consanguneus, consanguini-tate propinquus (by blood; esply of full brothers and sisters). Closely a., arcta propinquitate or propinque cognatione conjunctus, cum qo conjunctus. closely connected, propingues, vicinus, finitimus (ci or ci rei). Jr. propingues et finitimus: finitimus et vicinus [55] Affinis, in this sense, is without any sufficiently old authority.

ALLIGATE, alligare (qm, or qm rem, ad qd : qå re) ALLIGATION, alligatio (Colum. Vitr.).

ALLIGATOR, crocodilus.

ALLIGATURE, alligatura (Colum.).

ALLISION, offensio. — pulsus. impulsio. allisio (Tre-bell. digitorum allisione), — collisus (rile. age). ALLITERATION, *vocabulorum similiter incipl-

entium continuatio.

ALLOCATION, adjunctio, adjectio,

ALLOCUTION, allocutio (Post-aug.). See Address.
ALLODIAL, proprius. *allodialis. A. lands, agri immunes liberique.

ALLODIUM, ager immunis liberque.
ALLOO. See Halloo.
ALLOQUY, alloquium (L.—a hortatory, consolatory, or enimating address).

er animaling address).

ALLUT, dispertire, distribuere (the former, with
reference to the cut of division; the latter, to its just and
proper performance).—Impertire qd ci (to give in a
friendig baunner: e. g. laudem ci).—tribuere (to give in
a just or judicions manner: e. g. ci priores partes).—
assignare (to point out to each his portion: e. g. millthus agros: used also of distins, tasks, \$\phi_c\$, munus
humanum a deed assignatum defugere, \$\phi_c\$.

ALLOTMENT, assignatio (act of allotting; esply of land to a colonist). - pars (portio in class, Lat. occurs only in the form pro portlone) .- Sts ager, possessio (a celly in the Jerms pro portioue).—Sta ager, possessio farproperty, possession.—quod sorte ci evenit; quod sortiuu est (what he has received by jot).——A Assignation was be used for 'an a it is oft men it' e. g. adimere assignationem, U.p. Dig. St. 4.
ALLOTTERY. See ALLOTMENT.
ALLOTTERY. See ALLOTMENT.
Confliction with the different concedere (g. t.).—
confliction without being convenience),—assentia' (assent to

fm conviction).—dare qd (to allow previously).—See on all these C. Tusc. 1, 8, 16, and 11, 25. | Permit, concedere (mly on being entreated: opp. repugnare).—per-mittere (opp. vetare: permit).—largiri (fm kindness or mitter (opp. vetare: permit)—largiti (m kinaness or compleismer.)—facultatem dare, or potestatem facere es rel. permittere licentiam, ut &c. (lo put it in aby's power lo do it),—es rel veniam dare, or dare hanc veniam, ut &c. (lo show indulgence in alh),—It is allowed, concessum est (g. L.); licet (is permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional). A l-lowing that. See 'Granting that.' In. licitum concessumque est.—fas est (by divine law, including the law of conscience). Jn. jus fasque est.—As far as concessumque est.—fas est (by divine law, including the law of conscience). JN, jus fasque est.—As far as the laws a., quoad per leges liceat (or licitum est, for the laws a., quoad per leges liceat (or licitum est, for system) in magoo periculo timor misericordiam on recipit. I Suffer, sinere, pati, ferre, &c. See SUFFER. I dilow on eself aligo ri in alby (estage); sibi numere (of what might seem presumptional-sibi indulgère. Il dilow ed, licitus, permissus, constants and action seed of the law of a licitus permissus, constants and the law of a licitus permissus, constants and the law of a licitus permissus, constants and action of a licearity vir spectate integritatis. Il dilow die timus of a integrity, vir spectate integritatis. Il dilow the timus of an account. Probate (singula pera C.) (the items of an account), probare (singula zera, C.). (the tiems of an account), probare (singula zera, C.).
IT o allo w (of wages), dare ci mercedem operæ. mercedem es constituere (to fix if at so much: the sum being in apposition). To a so much for alop pecunias ad qd decernere (e, g, ad ludos, for public games): to a the expenses of a journey, vialteum el reddere. If To allow an exe use (=acknowledge its validity), excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: non to a. il, non accipere, non probare: to a. a debt, confiteri æs alienum, cipers, non produce: 10 a. a acot, connect as memour, or nomen (acknowledge it). If o all to we =make allow-eace for alhy in a calculation or action (e.g., for waste meeting goods; for the wind in aiming at mark), proper rei rationem habere. Not to a. for athg, qd negligere. To a. something in selling, &c., qd de summå deducere, or detrahere, qd deducere (not detrahere). ALLOWABLE, licitus, concessus,

ALLOWABLENESS, by CRCL. to deny the a. of athq.

rem licitam esse negare.

ALLOWANCE, concessio, permissio (in abl. con-cessu, permissu). | Abatement of rigour on any scount, indulgentia, venia: 10 make a.s., concedere, condonare qd (e. g. zetati cs, to pardon athg on account of a person's age). Acceptance, acceptio. comproof a person's age). Acceptance, acceptio. compro-batio. An altowance, alimenta (pl., all that is allowed for aby's support).—cibarium (allowance for diomed for aby's supports,—cidarium (allowance for food).—vestiarium (allowance for dress).—*quod quot i præstat: to make aby an a. for food and clothing, cl præstare cidarium, vestiarium. To keep on short a., qm arcte contenteque habere (Plant.). exigue cl sumptum præbere. | Abatement, deductio.
ALLOY. See ALLAY. Without a., purus, sincerus;

(in metals also) solidus.

ALLOY, v. vitiare, depravare.—adulterare (to corrupt by mixing what is spurious or bad with what is genuine: e.e. nummos)

ALLSPICE, *piper Jamaicum.

(27)

ALLUDE, significare qd or de qå re .- designare qm ALLUDE, significare qd or de qå re.—designare qm (oratione sud, Cex.)—cavillari qd (to a. in a banlering manner).—jocari in qd (to a. playfully to; see Lie. 32, 34).—spectare, respicere qd: coeretly, tecte.—He alluded often and plainty to his intention not to 5c., multas nee dubias significationes supe jecti, ne &c. (Su. Ner. 37.) [55] Alludere ci re is uncl. (found only in Val. Max.); innuere not Lat. in this sense.

ALLURE, v. allicere, allectare. Js. invitare et allec-

tare; allectare et invitare; all qm ad qd .- illicere or pellicere qm in or ad qd.—inescare (attract by a bait).—illecebris trahere. To a. by promises, promissis in-

ALLURE, s. esca, illecebra (propr. el impropr.) .cibus ad fraudem cs positus (L.), also fm context cibus only. To take by an a., cibo inescare. A bird used as an a. is illex.

ALLUREMENT, | As action: allectatio (Q. Inst. 1, 10, 32). | As thing: invitamentum. incitamentum. —A.'s, illecebra.—sis blandimenta. A.'s to sensual pleasures, also lenocinla.

pleasures, also lenocinia.

ALURER, allector (Col.).—illex (a bird used as a lure by foulers: fig. a misleader, &c., Plaut. Appul.),

ALURINGLY, blande.

ALURINGLY, blande.

ALURINGLY, blande.

ALURINGLY, blande.

ALURINGLY, blande.

ALURINGLY, blande.

ALLUVIAL, fluminibus aggestus (Pits.).—allu-ALLUVIAL, tiun (Par.). per alluvionem adjectus (Gaj. Dig.).—qui fluminum alluvie concrevit (Col.),

ALLUVION, alluvies, fluminum alluvies (Col.). alluvio

alluvio.

ALLY, | Join one thing to another, conjungere qd cum qå re. adjungere qd ci rei, or ad qd (both
propr. et impropr.). copulare qd cum qå re (join fast,
unite asi f by a band, thong, \$c, \$g, \$c); connectere qd cum
qå re (connect as if by a lie or knot: \$g, e.g. orientem
et occidentem; amleitism cum voluptate). | Unite or

league oneself with, se jungere, conjungere cum qo (join: generally) .- societatem lnire, coire, facere cum qo (enter into a company, league, &c.); fædus facere (of q0 (enter into a company, teague, 3C.); Itedus lacere (of an actual altimene): by marriage, matrimonio qm secum jungere. || To be allied, factore conjungi cum qo. || To be akin to, \$c. See ALLED, \$ig. ALLY, soclus. factorius. To be aby's a, factore or societate et fuedere jungi ci; soclum cl esse. To procure a.'s, socios sibl adsclisere.

ALMANACK, fastl; ephemeris.—calendarium (tate. Inscript, Grut. 133. In Jurista a debt-book. Post-aug.

ALMIGHTINESS, omnipotentia (Macrob.); *potentia omnibus in rebus maxima. The a. of God, præpotens Dei natura.

ALMIGHTY, cs numini parent omnia: rerum om-

nlum præpotens (C.); omnløstens (poel. V.). God is a., "nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit.

ALMOND, A) PROPR. as fruit: amygdåla, amygdalum (with the shelt): nucleus amygdalæ (the kernel).

ALMOND-OIL, olcum amygdalinum: or olcum ex

amygdalis expressum.

ALMOND-TART, *panificium amygdalinum.

ALMOND-TREE, amygdalus; amygdala.

ALMONER, "qui est principi or regi (as the case may

be) a largitlonibus. ALMOST, prope, pæne (almost, nearly, but not quite). fere, ferme (with omnes, &c. prope, pane, make a posi-tive assertion; fere, ferme decline doing this: it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is knowledge allows num to do, to state that the assertion is at least approximately or generally true.—Lantum non (µόνον ου, ολιγον δεί: an elispiteal form used by Liety and later worliert, = on ty this is seanting, that not, \$c.\.—propendum (what is not far removed fur the right measure: 'almost what it hould be'\.—When, almost = 'within a little,' it may be translated by hand multum or non longe afuit, quit Nec. (not ut); prope erat or factum est, ut &c.: propius bihil factum est, quam ut &c. I almost believe. non longe abest (not absum) quin credam : the left wing was a. defeated, prope erat ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur.

ALMS, stips (as a gift). - beneficium (as a good deed). To give a.'s, stipem spargere, largiri: to collect a. s, stipem cogere, colligere: to beg for a.'s, stipem emendicare a qo: to live on a.'s, aliena misericordia vivere mendicantem vivere (Plaul, by begying for a.'s); stine preca: lâ victitare (Ammian. 20, 10): to tree by aby', a.'s ope cs sustentatum vivere : lo hold out one's hand for

*ope cs sustentatum vivere: lo hold out one's hand for an a, manum ad stipen porrigere (Sen.).

ALMS-DEED. CRCL. by stipem spargere, largiri.

ALMS-GUER, *qui stipem confert in egentes.

ALMS-HOUSE, ptochotrophium, ptochium (Cod. Just. 1, 2, 15, and 19: 1, 3, 35).

ALMS-MAN, *qui alienā misericordiā vivit: qui

mendicans vivit .- mendicus (beggar) .- planus (va-

ALMUG-TREE, Santalum album or Pterocarpus

Sandalinus (Sandul-tree) ALOES, aloë, es. || Agaliocha exceecaria; agaliochum (a tree of which the bark and wood are used as perfumes

in the Rost sa Inte. Entil).
ALOFT, sublime (in sublime, Post-aug.). To be borne or carried a., sublime ferri (of living creatures and things).—sublimem abire (of living (hings);—pennis sublime ferri, pennis or alis se levare (of birds).
ALONE, adj. solus.—unus (opposed to seeeral or all

= my single self; by myself; for wch also solus, unus solus) .- sine arbitris, remotis arbitris (without witnesses, spectators, &c.).—To be a., solum esse, secum esse (without any companion or attendant).—sine arbitrls esse. To like to be a., secretum captare in silv. age). One who likes to be a., solitarius. To let aby a., sinere qm. To let athy a., omittere qd: qd non facere. Let sine me' noli me turbare. omitte me.

ALONE, adv. solum, tantum. Not-alone, but, non tantum (or solum)—sed etiam. See Only.

ALONG, prep. secundum (with acc.). A. the coast,

præter oram : to sait a. the coast, oram prætervehi : lo sail close a, the shore, oram, terram legere. I Along with; una cum, or cum only. | To go along with, see ACCOMPANY.

ALONG, adv. porro, protinus (forwards, on). drive a herd a., armentum porro agere. Get a. with you, abi i apage te !- amove te hinc. | All along,

semper, &c. See ALWAYS.

ALOOP, procui (opp. juxta, at some distance, bul mly within sight: longe is of a greater distance, mig out of sight). || To stand aloof from athg, qd non attingere (e.g. negotia, rempublicam. &c.): ab qa re se removere or sevocare; ab qā re recedere (all three of withdrawing fm what one has hitherto been engaged in).—To stand a. fm each of two parties, neutri parti favere; from parties generally, ab omni partium studio allenum esse.

ALOUD, clare. clara voce (e. g. legere. viva voce is

uncl.).—magnā or summā voce (with a very loud voice).
ALPHABET, alpha et beta (e. g. discere, to learn his A, B, C; Juv.)-alphabetum, Eccl.-literarum nomina et contextus (the names and order of the letters: i. n. et

contextum discere, Q.) —unius et viginti formæ literarum (the shapes of the 21 letters of the Rom Alp.; C.). literarum ordo (Plin.).-prima (llterarum) elementa (as the rudiments of learning. Hor.).
ALPHABETICAL, in literas digestus. *literarum

ordine dispositus.—An a. list of rivers, amnium in literas digesta nomina (Vib. Seq.). To explain athg in

a. order, qd literarum ordine explicare.
ALPHABETICALLY, literarum ordine. To arrange athg a., qd in literas digerere.

ALPINE, Aipinus. Alpine tribes, Alpici (Nep. Hann.), Aipinæ or Inaipinæ gentes : Inaipini (populi).

ALPS, Alpes, ium. Living or situated at the fool of the Alps, subalpinus: on this side the A.'s, cisalpinus: on the other side the A.'s, transalpinus.

ALREADY, jam .- jam jam (stronger than jam). ALSO, ctiam, quoque (quoq., wch alreays follows its word, is merely a copulative particle, and can only render a single notion prominent: etiam is augmentative, it enhances what has been said; it can also is the properties of the same of the properties of the same time oserfed, by implication, of other persons or things. Darius quum vinci suos videret, mori voluit et ipse, i.e. as well as they; or with them).—item (in like manner; likewise; just so: augur cum fratre item augure: terea, insuper (besides; moreover) .- Nec non in the prose of the golden age connects sentences only, not nouns. On the occasional use of et for etiam (in Cic.), see HAND's TURBELLINUS. || And also, et etiam, et quoque (generally with a word between; else atque etiam should be used).

ALTAR, ara (g. t. whether made of stone or of earth, lurf, &c) .- altaria, ium (a high altar : an ara with an ap, aratus for burnt-offerings. altare, altarium, in sing.

belong to a later age). A littlea., arula: to build an a., aram statuere (g. t.), deo facere aram (to a delty). To dedicate an a., aram dicare, consecrare (C.). To swear before an a., aram tenentem jurare (the person who swore, touched the altar). To make aby swear before an swore, touched the altar). To make any swear before an a., altaribus admotum jurejurando adigere qm. To fly to the a.'s, ad (in) aras confugere: to drag fm the a.'s, ab ipsis aris detrahere: and slay, ab altaribus ad necem transferre.—The sacrament of the altar, "come Domini: *coma or mensa sacra; eucharistia (Ecel.). See SACRAMENT.

ALTAR-CLOTH, *tegmen altarium.

ALTER, TRANS.) mutare.—commutare (qd in qå re, of a thing that exists independently, as a house, &c .: de qu re, of what does not exist independently, as manners, customs, &c.) .- immutare (mly of an entire change). -submutare (of a partial change).—novare (16 yive also, a new shape).—emendare, corrigere (improve by an alteration; emend. may be said of removing one or more errours, corrig. of making what was altogether bad good). -variare (to vary by changing: e. g. fortunam, animos, &c.)-invertere (to turn round: give a wrong turn to: e. g. corrupt the character) .- interpolate (to falsify athg e.y. corrupt sue cauracter).—micripolate (in faisfy also y altering its appearance). To alter aling written, a speech, &c., orationem, &c. rescribere: a will, testamentum mutare (g. l.); test. rescindere (to cancel it; of the testator: test. resignare is, to open a will). To a. a line of march, iter or viam flectere; iter conver-tere: a plan, consilium mutare or commutare: one's life, manner of life, morum institutorumque mutationem facere (opp. instituta sua tenere): one's custom consuctudinem mutare: one's disposition, novum sibi inducre ingenium (L. 3, 33): one's character, morum mutationem or commutationem facere (g. t.) - mores emendare (for the better); mores invertere (for the worse) .- what can still be altered, quod integrum est: what is done, cannot be altered, factum infectum fieri non potest (T.), | To be altered. See ALTER, INTE

ALTER, INTR.) mutari. commutari. immutari (SYN. in preced, word),—variare (to change backwards and forwards; eaply of the weather).—Converti (to change backwards; eaply of the weather).—Converti (to change round, whether for better or for worse; of fortune, plans, &c.). To change (of men, their characters, &c.), we invertex (for the worse); in mellus mutati, ab bonam frugem se recipere (for the better). See also to a. the character, in ALTER, trans.—Not to a, sibl constare. a se non decedere. He has not altered, non alius est ac fuit : est idem qui fuit semper, antiquum obtinet. He is quite altered, commutatus est totus. You must begin to-day to be an altered man, hic dies aliam vitam defert, alios mores postulat (Ter.). Men are altered, homines alii facti sunt. Times and opinions are altered, magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio. Every thing is allered, versa sunt omnia. Which cannot now be allered, quod non integrum est.

ALTERABLE, mutabilis, commutabilis (unstable, changeable). - qui mutari, commutari, &c. potest.

changeable).—qui mutari, conimutari, &c. potest.
ALTERATION, mutatio. commutatio. immutatio.
conversio (SYN. see verbs under ALTER, trans.).—varietas, vicissitudo (the first more accidental, the bast expelar).
A. of the weather, cœli varietas: a.'s of fortune,
fortunæ vicissitudines. A. of opinion, mutatio sententia: receptus sententii retractation).—to make an a., mutationem or commutationem es rei facere [See ALTER, trans]: to cause an a, commutationem ci rei afferre: to undergo or be subject to an a., mutationem habere : to plan or endeavour to effect an a., mutationem moliri. An a. of circumstances is taking place, com-mutatio rerum accidit. A. of colour, mutatio coloris: of plan, consilii: of the state of things, rerum conversio

ALTERCATION, altercatio (a contest of words with more or less of heat).—jurgium (an angry quarrel con-ducted with abusive words, when neither party will listen to reason). To have an a with aby, alterari cum qo; verbis cum qo concertare; jurgio certare cum qo; qo; verus cum qo concertare; jurgio certare cum qo: to begin an a, altereavi incipere (cum qo); causam jurgii inferre. I get ins. an a. with aby, oritur mini (de qå re) altereatio cum qo. A great part of the day was taken up by an a. between Lentulus and Caninius, dies magna ex parte consumptus altercatione Lentuli et Caninii. A.'s took place in the senate, altercationes in senatu factor (C.). No a. ever took place with greater clamours, nuila altercatio ciamoribus habita majoribus (C.).
ALTERNATE, v. alternare (cum qo): alternare vices

(O).—qd qå re variare (e. g. otium labore; laborem otio). ALTERNATE, adj. aiternus. A. acts of kindness, mutua officia. beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta. 100 a done, alternis diebus. A. angles, *anguli sibi | all, omnino (e. g. omnino ad ducentos. C.):-sts in

ALTERNATELY, alternis (abl. of adi : Farr. not C. on ofter the other) .- in vicem, per vices (when several fellow immediately after others) .- simul esse invicem, plate immediately after others,—simil each inviewin, be vail each other alternately (C.).—Ees vicinsim (in turn: on the other hand) does not belong here: and turbus belongs to poetry and late prose. mutuo is "retiprecally," mutually.
ALTERNATION, alternatio (Post-class.).—vices

(sl.), vicissitudo. -- permutatio (change). varietas. A's of fortune, fortunge vicissitudines, varietas: of the searea temporum vicissitudo, varietas : of day and night, vicissitudines dierum, noctlumque ; vicissitudines di-

arms necturnæque (C.).
ALTERNATIVE. There is no word for il; but the notion may be expressed in various scays. 'Peace or motion may be expressed in various ways. Peace or war is our only alternative, inter bellum et pacem nihil medium est (C.). 'Either he must be punished by the state, or we enslaved: there is no other alternative,' res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ilie pænas reipublice lunt, an nos serviamus (C.). To offer aby an a ,

*geminam conditionem ci proponere.

'seminam conditionem ci proponere.

AltHOUGH, etsi [='eve n if,' the concession made
is here simply a supposition: if considered as really
existing, the indic, is used; if merely as possible, the
subjencitive,— etiamsi (a fuiler and stronger etsi =
'yes even if,' 'even if'. Etiamsi and etsi differ nearly
es' though' and 'a liko ugh')—tamen etsi or tamwe is one of an allowing n. — tamen ets) or tam-etal living prominence to the improbability of the consistence of the supposition and the asserted conse-quence: it is often followed by tamen, which has then the ever much' the supposition really exists: the real ever much the supposition really exists: the real existence of the supposition being granted, it takes the indicalise in the best writers)—quamvis ('however much' you, the person addressed, may possibly imagine the concession to exist really: hence in Cic. only with cere in other tenses: thus, detrahat autori multing ortinal by the mitted. It may occur in other tenses: thus, detrahat autori multum fortuna lice bit: and C. has quant's licet, N. D. 3, 5; Tucc. 4, 24). a previous statement, or adding to it some circumstance to be kept in view in the application of it, is quamquam, less frequently etsi; the conjunction standing at the head of a sentence, which is then more than a mere subordinate Thus confer te ad Manisum : infer patrice beicleme. Thus conter to no maintain. Inter pariso on Jun. Quamquam quid ego te invitem, &c. ? (C.) Do, do, pænas temeritatis men: etsi que fuit illa temeritat ? (C.) Quum (with sub), properly denotes the co-existence of two apparently inconsistent states, \$c.) c-existence of two apparently inconsistent states, Sc.)—
Ut has also the meaning of at the up A (ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas. O.), and ne of 'atthough—no of' (e.g. ne sit summum malum doin,
malum certe est. C.). A.—yet: its ut—ita (ut quies
certaminum erat, ita ab apparatu operum ac munitiomum nihii cessatum. L.).

ALTITUDE, altitudo,—excelsitae.—sublimitas (all liere propr. and fig.).—proceritas (propr. 'lalinesi, heighi in reference to grouth. See Svx. in Hisot).—ela-tio (fig. elecation: e. g. animi). ¶ A. of a mountain altitudo or excelsitas montis; or, if the highest poin i is mean!, fastigium.

ts mean; fastigum.

AlTOGETHER, | Completely, &c. prorsus (opp.
'in some degree,' or 'almost;' quite, without execption).—omnino (opp. magna ex parte, &c. completely, quite; also 'altogether' = in one lol [e.g.,
venderei, opp. separatim. Plini.)—plane (quite: opp.
pene: e.g. plane par: vix—vei plane nullo modo. C.). -in or per omnes partes, per omnia (in every respect),
-penitus (through and through; thoroughly; quite; -pentius (mrough and mrough; quite; e.g. amittere, perspicere, cognosse, &c., opp. to magnā ex parte, and to 'superficially').—funditus (from the foundations; utterly: esply with verbs of perishing, drafroying, overthrowing, defeating, rejecting, deprishing). destroying, operatrowing, aejeating, rejecting, aepriving).
A. or in great measure, omnino aut magna ex parte.
With ref. to a person, altogether may be translated
by the adj. totus. 'He is altogether made up of by the adj. totus. 'He is allogether made up of foliohood and deceif, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est. | = All together, cunct (all collected together: opp. dispers),—universi (all taken together. Wherever they may chance to be: opp. singull). | In (29)

summa (Drusus erat—absolutus; in summa quatuor sententlis. C.).

ALUM, Mumen. Containing or Impregnated with a., aluminatus, aluminasus. One engaged in procuring or preparing a., aluminarius (Inser.). A. water, aqua

ALUMINOUS, aluminatus, aluminosus,

ALUMINOUS, aluminatus. sluminosus. ALWAYS, semper (opp. numquam).—usque (always, within a definite limit: semp. represents time as a space: usque as a continuing lime. semper = onni tempore: usque == nullo tempore intermisso; continenter).—perpetuo (of miniterrupide continuance to the end of a space of time). || With superlatives always is translated by quisque: Whe best things are always is translated by quisque: Whe best things are a. the rarest, optimum quidque rarissimum est. | Sta a. the rarest, optimizing quadre lateralistic ays, a liw ays is used hyperbolically for 'nearly always, 'mostly'; it may then be translated by plerumque, of by a periphrasis with solere. He a. arrives too late, oy a persparasis wish solere. He a arrices too late, plerunque sero venit. Ta lehe a welk ad this time, hoc tempore ambulare soleo. But [55] this may sto be expressed by the simple present or imperf.: e. g., post clbum meridianum—paulit-per conquiescebat: to be a. at a place, frequentem esse qo loco; assiduum case qo at a place, frequentem esse qo loco; assiduum case qo or circa locum.

AM. See BE.

AMAIN, vehementer; valde; graviter; acriter; acerbe; contente.

AMALGAMATE. The nearest verbs are, temperare, miscere, commiscere (qd).

AMALGAMATION. The nearest nouns are, mixtio

AMANUENSIS, anianuensis (silv. age).—a manu (sc. servus).—librarius (a copier of books; but also one employed in other kinds of writing: a secretary, &c.) .ser ha (one who holds the office of scribe, whether as a public officer, or in the service of a prince) .- ab epistolis (sc. servus : the slave to whom the master dictated his AMARITUDE, amaritudo.

AMASS, v. acervare, coacervare (to make a heap of AMASS, V. Metvare. Conceivate (1) make a new of alloy: to heap logether).—aggerare, exaggerare (10 heap up high. Post-aug. in prose).—cumulare, accumulare (the first, to heap up to the full measure: to heap up much: the latter, to keep adding to a heap; cum. also trop, to go on increasing aling). - nugere (to increase), - addere qd ci rei (to add something to athg). To a. treasures, opes exaggerare.

AMASS, a accumulatio. coacervatio.

AMATORY, amatorius.

AMAUROSIS, *amanrosis 'δάθαλμῶν ἀμαὐοωσιε). AMAZE, v. in stuporem dare; obstupefacere; cs mentem animumque perturbare; in perturbationem conlicere; consternare; percutere (not percellere). piecre; consterinare; percutere (not perceitere). #10
BE AMAZED, obstupescerc, and the pasts of the verbs
above: stupére; es animum stupor tenet. To be sore
amazed at athg, qå re exanimatum esse. #= To be
astonished at. See Astonish.

AMAZE, s. See AMAZEMENT. AMAZEDLY, *stupentis in modum: or by paricpp,

perturbare, &c. AMAZED, stupens, obstupefactus .- admirans. admiratus (aslonished at).

AMAZEDNESS. See AMAZEMENT. AMAZEMENT, stupor.—admiratio (astonishment,

wonder). To fill with a, see AMAZE, v.

AMAZING, stupendus.—admirabilis (astonishing;
e. g. audacia).—mirus, permirus (wonderful).—ingens,
immanis (immense). immanes pecuniæ (an a. sum of

AMAZINGLY, stupendum in modum .- vaide. vehe-

AMAZON, Amazon, pl. Amazones.- [MPR.) mulier

or virgo bellicosa, animosa, fortis, &c.

AMAZONIAN, Amazonicus: poet. Amazonius.

AMBAGES, ambages (only in abl. sing.; pl. com-

plete, G um).

AMBAGIOUS, ambagiosus (Gell.).

AMBASSADOR, legatus. A. to treat for a peace, orator pacts or pacis petendæ (c. C. de Rep. 2, 8; L. 36, 27).—*legatus pacificatum or ad pacificandum missus (cff. L. 5, 23; 7, 40). To be an a., legatum esse; legatum tionem gerere, administrare ; legatione fungi : to send a.'s, legatos mittere; a'so mittere only, with qui (and subj.): to send a.'s to aby, legatos ad qm mittere: aby as a. lo aby, qm legatum mittere, or qm legare ad qm (de qa re, if the purpose is expressed). AMBASSADRESS, quæ missa est; oratrix.—uxor

logati (if ambassador's wife is meant).

AMBASSAGE, | legatio. See EMBASST.

AMBER, succinum, electrum (the former the Latin name; the latter borrowed fm the Gk: glesum was its

adj. succineus.

AMBERGRIS. Ambarum. Ambra (Kraft and Forbiger)

AMBER-SEED, AMBER-TREE, (Linn.).

AMBIDEXTER, requiminus (Auson. Beda Orth. 2329, P.). The Greek dupidetion, mepidetion, might be used in familiar style. Thus (fig.): 'ut plane Homerica usea in jamular sigie. Inus (1993): 'ut piste Homerica appellatione περιδεξιον, id est æ qui m knum te pronuntiem.' Symmach. Ep. 9, 101 (110).—dexter, vafer, &c.—|| Given to double dealing, homo bilinguis (double-tongued). -temporum multorum homo (Curt. 5,

3. 4: a temporizer: time-server). - prævaricator (as a lawyer). AMBIDEXTERITY, περιδεξιότης, ut Græco verbo utar.--vafrities, &c. | Shuffling conduct, præva-

ricatio (of a lawyer).

AMBIDEXTROUS. See AMBIDEXTER.

AMBIENT, qui cingit, circumfunditur, &c. The a.

Ambigus, qui eingit, circumanuant, ac. 124 d. dr., circumfanus noble acr.
AMBIGU, farrago.
AMBIGUITY, ambiguitas (g. t. verborum, &c.).—
amphibolia (ajașisohia, in rhetoric). A plauful or
ironical a, suspicio ridicuii abscondita (C. de Or. 2,

59. 278). AMBIGUOUS, ambiguus (e. g. answer, responsum, that admits of two or more interpretations:—words, verba; and rio. = Not to be trusted, ingenium. fides, &c.).-anceps (prop. having two heads: hence wavering between two directions; what has a double or doubtful sense : oraculum, responsum). - dubius (doubtdoubijui sense: oraculum, responsum).—dubius (doubi, ful, indeterminate). Jx. dubius et quasi duples (e.g. words, verba).—fiexilöquus (speaking what admits of two meanings). Jx. fiexiloquus et obscurus (e.g. oracle, oraculum, C. de Dir. 2, 56, 115). Am a. declaration, ex ambiguo dictum: a man of a. characler, homo ambigui ingenii, ambiguă fide. To return an a. answer, ambigue respondere; nihil certi respondere.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ambigue. | - With ambiguous

faith, ambiguâ fide.

AMBIT, ambitus (ûs).

AMBITION, ambitio. — studium laudis. studium cupiditasque honorum. cupido honoris or famæ.-aviditas or avaritia gioriæ. æstus quidam gioriæ.-sitis tas or avartus giories estus quidam giories.—sitts famme (1).—Sits fm the context, gioria only may do; es gloriae (avere (C.). To be impelied by a., giorià duci: to be possessed, enihralied, &c. by a., ambitione teneri: to burn with a., ambitione accensum esse or flagrare. He allowed himself to be hurried away by his a., eum absorbult æstus quidam gloriæ; or quasi quidam æstus gloriæ abripuit, atque in altum abstraxit.

AMBITIOUS, ambitiosus.-avidus gioriæ or laudis. -cupidus honorum, laudis et honoris cupidus, appe--cupitus non-time. Tatuse (†). To be a., laudis studio trahi: glorià duci. To be a. of athg. cs rei desiderio incensum esse or flagrare: qd ardenter cupere.

AMBITIOUSLY, ambitiose (e. g. petere qd).

AMBITIOUSLEX, ambitiose (e. g. petere qd).
AMBITIOUSNESS, See Ambiriony.
AMBLE, v. tolutim incedere (Farr. ap. Non. 4, 13;
tolutim incursus carper, Plins. 6, 42, 67, 1s a mere conjecture). An ambising horse or nag, equus tolutarius
(Sen. Ep. 57, 9).—equus gradarius (Juetl. ap. Non.).—
equus, cui non vulgaris in cursu gradus, ed molilia alterno crurum explicatu giomeratio (Plin. 8, 42, 67, end).

AMBLE, s. ambuiatura (= 'gradus minutus et creber AMBLE, s. ambulatura (== 'gradus minutus et creber et qui sedentem delectet e erigat.' Feget, 6, 6, 6, &c.).
—gradus tolutilis (Farr. ap. Non. 17, 26). — molis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio (Pins. 8, 42, 67, end.).—lncessus gradarius (K. and F.).
AMBLER. See 'Ambing horse' in Amble, v.
AMBROSIA, ambrosia. "No me of a plant, ambrols. Cheonopollum Rotres (Linu.). According to

brosla, Chenopodium Botrys (Linn.). According to others the ἀμβροσία of Dioscorides is Artemisia arborescens.

AMBROSIAL, ambrosius (†); ambrosiacus (Plin.). AMBRY, stmarium (cupboard or closel): armarium promptuarium (Cato).

AMBS-ACE, prps venus. To throw ambs-ace, vene-

rem jacere.
AMBULATION, ambulatio.
AMBULATORY, ambulatorius (moveable: of machines, &c.: e.g. turres: also that serve for walking on : porticus ambulatoria, Ulp. Dig.).

AMBURY, vomyca. (30)

AMBUSCADE. See AMBUSH.

AMBUSH, insidiæ (both the place and the men) .locus insidiarum (the place) .- latebræ (lurking place: locus Insidiarum (the place).—intebræ (lurking place:
e, g, of a murderer). To lay on a., insidias locare, collocare, ponere; insidias disponere (in different places:
e, g silvestribus locis); to place or post men in a., in
insidiis locare, collocare; in insidiis disponere (if in
different places); to list in a., in insidiis esse or aubslatere: lo rise, &c., from one's a., ex insidiis consurgere; ex insidiis or lateria exaliire; to draw into an
a., qm in insidias trahere or perducere; qm in insidias
todocare. Call into am a. in insidias incideres: inducere: to fall into an a., in insidias incidere; in-sidias intrare; insidis circumveniri.

AMBUSHED, in insidiis coliocatus, &c.

AMBUSHMENT. See AMBUSH.

AMBUST, ambustus. AMBUSTION, ambustio (Plin.).

AMEL. See ENAMEL. AMELIORATE, melius facere qd. AMELIORATION. Crcl. by melius facere.

AMEN 1 ita fiat ! ratum esto! - dixi (at the end of a speech).—ämen (as t. t. 'Et responsuris ferit aera vocibus amen.' Auson. Eph. in Orat. end. Prudent.). AMENABLE, cui ratio reddenda est; qui qd præ-

stare debet: to a law, lege qå teneri; legem qm con-servare debere; legi cl parëre, &c. debere: to the autho-

rity, rule, &c. of aby, sub cs jus et jurisdictionem subjunctus (C. Rull. 2, 36, 98). AMEND, TRANS) melius facere or efficere (to make better) .- corrigere (to correct or improve a whole that is defective, not right, &c.) .- emendare (to free atha fm faults) .- Jn. corrigere et emendare ; emendare et corrigere. To a one's ways, mores corrigere or emendare. INTRANS.) | To grow better in health, meliorem fierl; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommodă valetudine emergere. I am beginning to a. meliuscule est milli. # To improve: of fortune, &c. 'My fortune amends' (Sid.), meæ res sunt mellore loco. # With respect to morals, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem

Se recipere.

AMENDE (French), multa or mulcta. See AMENDA AMENDA (Torrection, correctio, emendatio. Jn. correctio et emendatio (Svn. in AMENDA). trans.). | Improvement in a sick person's health, convalescentia (Summ.). A considerable a has taken place, inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo *melior rerum conditio. || Of circumstances,
melior rerum conditio. || Of morals, mores emendatiores,—vita emendatior (Ulp. Dig.).

AMENDER, corrector. emendator. Jn. corrector et emendator (SYN. in AMEND, trans.) AMENDS, compensatio .- satisfactio (what satisfies an injured person)—explaito (alonement for a crime: seeleris, rupti feederis, &c.). To make a. for athg, decompensare: satisfacere ci (to give aby satisfaction)—explare qd (of making amends for a crime: by athg, qã re. Also expiare qm qa re): to aby by athg, qd ci compensare qa re: for an injury suffered or loss sustained, ci damnum restituere, damnum præstare; to make oneself a. for a loss sustained, damnum or detrimentum sarcire or resarcire; damnum compensare (qå re). To accept a. for allo, satisfactionem accipere pro que re. To seek a.. res repetere (not only of the Fetialis, or Roman officer who demanded restitution fm a state, but nomen opecer was accounted resistant on in a sast, ost also of a purchaser of damaged goods, &c. claiming his money back).
AMENITY, amountas (hortorum, fluminis, orarum

et litorum, &c.). AMERCE, multare (in alleg, qå re) .- multarn impo

nete (in qm). To be americal, pecunia muitari. || De-price, rob, privare, spoilare, &c, AMERCER, qui multam inponit AMERCER, to the control of the damager

fixed according to an estimation of the injury).

AMES-ACE. See AMES-ACE.
AMETHYST, smethystus, f.
AMETHYSTINE, amethystynus.

AMIABILITY, amabilitas (Plaul, and lale writers). -suavitas (sweetness). - venus as (loreliness, attractive-

-suarius (seveness).—venus as (oreviness, surscusses). A of disposition, morim suavitas, emandis. AMIABLE, smabilis. amandus. amore dignus. dignus qui ametur. —suavis, duleis (secet).—venustus (locely). An a. character, mores amabiles. Notaing on be more a. than this mon, inili est ince homine dignius, quod ametur.
AMIABLENESS. See AMIABILITY.

AMIABLY, suaviter, blande.-amabiliter (= affeclionately, has an active sense; e.g. amabiliter cogitare in qm. C.). PRIENDLY.

A MICABLY, amice. benevole. amanter. familiariter. To live a. with aby, amice cum qo vivere; familiariter uti qo: to converse a. with aby, amice, familiariter loqui cum qo.

AMICE, amictus (Eccl. See Du Cange in Johnson's

Dict.).

AMID. inter. A. the tumult, inter tumultum. AMIDST, Also by in with the adj. medius: in

medià qà re. AMISS, adv. perverse. perperam (opp. recte). prave.
Sts secus (i. e. otherwise than the thing should be, than was expected, &c.). To judge or determine a., perperam judicare or statuere; prave judicare. To do a., peccare, delinquere; delictum admittere or committere .labi, errare [See Sin, v.]. It would not be a. if you were to speak with Balbus on this subject, de quo nihil nocuerit, si cum Balbo locutus eris. I thought it would not be a. to relate, haud ab re duxi, referre, &c.: or by censere only, followed by subj. (with or without ut) or by acc. with infin. Athg turns out a., res secus cadit; wy wee. when signs. Asing surms out a., res secus calit; res minus prospere or non ex sententia cadit. To take asing a., qd perperam interpretari (to put a bad construction on it): qd is malam partem accipere (to take ating it), in bad part). I take it a., that \$c., mgre fero, with acc. and inf. To be somewhat a., leviter agrotare, levi motiunculă tentari (Suct.).

AMITY. See PRIENDSHIP.

AMMONIAC, sal ammoniacus.

AMMUNITION, instrumentum et apparatus belli. -arma, tela, cetera quæ ad bellum gerendum per-tinent (after C. Phil 11, 12, 30).

AMMUNITION BREAD, panis militaris.

AMNESTY, venia præteritorum.-impunitas.-fides publica (these three mly of a granted to individuals or a small number).—oblivio, with or without rerum ante actarum or præteritarum.—oblivio, quam Athenienses άμνηστιαν vocant (Val. Max.) .- lex, ne quis ante actarum rerum accusetur, neve muitetur (Nep.; act of a. passed), pactum abolitionis (Q.). Jx. venia et oblivio; venia et impunitas; venia et incolumitas. To proclaim a general a., omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et a, spe abolitionis (Q.). Pira, veniam et impanitatem ci dare; impunitatem largiri. To bind all parties to an s., omnes jurejurando astringere discordiarum oblivionern fore. To pray for an a., veniam præteritorum precari.

AM NICOLIST, amniebla (Ov.).

AMNIGENOUS, amnigenus (V. Flacc.). AMOMUM, amomum.

AMONG, inter.—Sis in, apud. To be reckoned AMONGST, a. good men, in bonis viris haberi. To reckon a. good things, in bonis numerare. A. all nations, in omnibus gentibus. Apud is used of actions, se. done a certain persons: e. g. tantopere apud nos-tros justitia culta est, ut &c. C. hac apud majores nostros factitata. C. | From amongst, e, ex (e. g. ex cunctis deligere).

AMORIST, amator. amator mulierum. [65] That amator is often = amator mullerum (one who must discays be in love with somebody) is proved by Tuse. 4, 12, 22. Her. Ep. 1, 1, 38. AMOROSO. See next word. AMOROUS, amans (really in love with), amore cap-tus or incensus.—venereus. Ilbidinosus (in bad sense).

- amatorius (reialing to love: of things: e.g. voluptas, poesis, &c.). To have an a look, *vultu or oculis amorem prodere or fateri.

AMOROUSLY, amatorie (e. g. amatorie scribere). AMOROUSNESS, amor (in good sense). — amor venereus, libido; venus (in bad sense; of lustful pas-

AMORT, tristis, mæstus, &c. See San, Dejecten. AMORTIZATION. Nothing nearer than alienatio.

AMORTIZEMENT. abalienatio.

AMORTIZE, in perpetuum alienare (C.).

AMOVE. See REMOVE.

AMOUNT, v. efficere, also esse. - explere. does the whole a. to? quæ summa est? quantum est? To a. to a great sum, longam summam efficere, or conficere. The whole number amounted to more than 80,000 mes, omnis numerus explebat amplius octoginta millia (Feil.). To sebat does this a.? id autem quantulum est (the a. being small.). To a. to alby (= to have if for tis result), eor huc redire (Ter. de.); hune adeo exitum habbre (have no other result than this: of actum habbre (have no other result than this: of actions, \$c.). The evil at worst can only a to a divorce, incommoditas huc omnis redit, ai eveniat discessio

AMICABLE, amicus. benevõius. benignus, &c. See | (Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 35). Athg amounts but to this, that ! \$c., prps qd non ferme longius progreditur, quam ut &c. It a.'s to the same thing, idem est. par est (C. pro Muren. 19, 41). It a.'s to the same thing, whether - or, nihil interest, utrum—an. The whole argument of his letter a.'s to this, summa epistolæ hæc est. What he said amounted to this, exitus fuit orationis (Cæs. B. G.

4, 6, Herzog).

AMOUNT, s. summa. The whole a., solidum: an AMOUNI, S. SHIMMA. The twoole a., Solidum: am insignificant a., minuta summa or summula. If Abstract of a whole, summa, caput. See Sum. AMOUR, res amatoria. A. s. amores. To have an a., amori operam dare (Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 55): to pursue a. s. amores sectari.

AMPHIBIOUS, cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est (Flor.). An a. animal, bestia quasi anceps, in utrâque sede vivens (C. N. D. 1, 37, 103): animal, cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est (Fl. 1, 3, 6): animal, cujus et in terra et in humore

vita (Plin. 8, 31, 48). | = Mongrel, Vid.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, amphiboius (Capell.).

AMPHIBOLOGY, amphibolia, C. (amphibologia,

AMPHIBOLOUS, amphybölus (Capell.)
AMPHIBOLOUS, amphybölus (G. yos).
AMPHIBRACH, amphymäerus (G. -aer.).
AMPHIMACEP, amphymäerus (cr -aer.).

AMPHIMACEL, amphimacrus (or -ker.).
AMPHISHEMA, amphibaema (Lucam, Plin.),
AMPHITHEATRE, amphitheatrum (Suel. Plin.).
Tac. propr. et fig.). To present somewhat of the appearance of an a., velut amphitheatri or theatri efficere speciem (new Hirt, B. Afr. 37).
AMPHITHEATRICAL, amphitheatralis.

AMPLE, amplus.-iaxus (not narrow; roomy) .spatlosus (roomy, spacious).—capax (able to hold much).

Often by satis: e. q. ample reason, satis cause: also gravis causa. An a. garrison, abunde magnum præ-sidlum. | Liberal, &c., benignus. | Full (as in 'an ample narrative'), copiosus, verbosus, longus. See GREAT.

AMPLENESS, amplitudo. laxitas. capacitas.

AMPLIATE, ampliare.
AMPLIATION, amplificatio (ampliatio is 'adjournment: but in Tertuil. = amplificatio).
AMPLIFICATE, amplificare.

AMPLIFICATION, amplificatio (= 'enlargement, and also as t. t. of Rhetoric, exaggerating representation).

tion),

AMPLIFIER, amplificator, C. (fem. —atrix).

AMPLIFY, amplificate (= 'enlarge,' and also 'set
of by rhetorical exaggeration'). Also dilatare (es imperium, gloriam).—propagare or proferre (qd. fines es
rei, &c.).—augère.—multiplicare. See Enlarge, III.

CREAGE. | Exaggerate rhetorically, amplificare. verbis exaggerare .- multiplicare verbis (represent as more numerous than they really are: e. g. copias).—
verbis augëre. in majus (verbis) extollerc.—in falsum augëre (Tac.).

AMPLITUDE. See AMPLENESS.

AMPLY, ample,—copiose, large,—satis, abunde, AMPUTATE, amputare (membra, C.). See Cut off.

AMPUTATION, amputatio (not found, I believe, of limbs: but as amputare is, it may probably be used. desectio, resectio are general terms).

AMULET, amuletum. phylacterium (silv. age and

AMUSE, oblectare (to supply a pleasant occupation; No. 10-31, observate (lo suppuy a piedami oceapation); to amuse, whether by things or words).—delectare (h delight). To a. oneself soith also, se delectare q fi re (e. g. libits); se oblectare q fi re (e. g. libits); se oblectare q fi re (e. g. libits). The play a.'s the people (fabula oblectat populum). To be a.'d, oblectari q fi re. oblectari et duci q fi re. delectstione es rei duci; voluptatem ex q fi re capere, percipere, habere. | Draw a man on (with hopes, promises, &c.), extrahere qm (v. L. 23, and 31), -qm variis frustrationibus differre, or variis dilationibus frustrare; qm per frustrationem differre. eiudere atque extrahere.-lactare qm et spe falså producere (Ter.).

AMUSEMENT, oblectatio (a.: a relative pleasure). -delectatio (delight: a positive pleasure). For the sake or purpose of a., delectationis causa, animi causa, voluptatis causă; animi voluptatisque causă To indulge in some releasation and a., se jucunditati dare et ani-mum relaxare. To lighten toil, labour, &c., by inter-eats of a., studia voluptatibus condire. To And a. in atha, delectari, obiectari qâ re; qâ re obiectari et duci;

¹ In such a sentence as is given in Johnson: 'the errours of aged men amount but to this, that more might have been done, or sooner.

delectatione cs rei duci. | Amusement as thing, obleciamentum. delectamentum (Ter. C.).

See A.

AN. See A. ANABAPTISM, *anabaptismus (ἀναβαπτισμότ). ANABAPTIST, *anabaptista (ἀναβαπτιστήτ). ANACIRONISM, *peccatum in temporis ratione. α be auslitu of an a, *a verâ temporis ratione aber-To be guilty of an a *a verā temporis ratione aberrare. *non servare ordinem temporum.

ANAGRAM, *anagramma, kits (ἀνάγραμμα, ατοτ).

ANALOGICAL, analogicus (Gell.).

ANALOGOUS, analogus (Farr.). — similis (like,

generally). ANALOGY, analogYa.-proportio (Varr. C.) .- simi-

ANALYSIS, analogia.—propositio (*ar. c.).—samilitudo (likeness, generally).

ANALYSIS, explicatio; explicatio et enodatio; expositio. A chemical a., *analysis chemica. To makesuch an a., *ad principia reducere; *in elementa re-

ANALYZE, explicare; explicare et enodare; quasi in membra discerpere. (In grammar) to a. words, onotare singula verba; osyliabas resolvere.

iotare singula verba; "synabas resolvere." ANAPÆST, anapæstus. ANAPHORA, anapliöra (Donat. Charis. Diom.). ANARCHICAL. An a. state, *civitas in quâ libido multitudinis pro iegibus est; respublica quæ multi-tudinis arbitrio agitatur (aft. S. Jug. 41, 3). ANARCHY, *effrenata multitudinis licentia; *leges

solutæ.

ANATHEMA, anathema, atis (Eccl. August) .- ex communicatio (Eccl.) .- sacrificiorum interdictio. pronounce an a. agst aby, qm anathematizare, excontmunicare (Ecel.).-qm sacrificiis interdicere (see Cas. B. G. 6, 13) -also devovere qm (to pronounce a formal curse on aby: opp. resacrare. Aquæ et ignis inter-dictio can only be applied to that kind of Roman banishment:

ANATHEMATIZE. See 'to pronounce an

ANATHEMA.'
ANATOCISM, anatocismus (C. άνατοκισμότ). ANATOMICAL, anatomicus (late). The a. school.

theatrum anatomicum (as building).

ANATOMIST, anatomicus (lale); *corporum sector.
ANATOMIZE, incidere corpus mortui, ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels. præf.); rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen.); insecare aperireque humana corpora (of an anatomist. Gell.).

ANATOMY, sectio corporum (as action).-mya, or anatomyca, anatomyce (Cœl. Macrob.).

ANCESTOR, generis or gentis auctor (the founder of a race or family). —unus majorum (one of one's ancestors) .- avus (grandfuther : poet. forefather). cessors, majores, priores, patres, generis or gentis anctores (of the founders of the race or family). ANCESTRAL, avitus; proavitus. A. pride, natu-

ralis nobilitatis superbia, patricii spiritus.

ANCESTRY, ortus, genus, stirps. Of noble a., nobili genere natus; nobili, haud obscuro loco natus (poet, splendidis natalibus ortus). The pride of a. See Ax-

ANCHOR, ancora (poet. also Fig. of a main-stay, Sc.).—ora (the cable by which a ship was fastened to the shore). To cast a., ancoram jacere. The a. holds, takes hold, ancora subsistit or sidit. To lie or ride at a., consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras. stare in ancoris (L.); navem in ancoris tenere, or in statione habere (of a pilot or crew: of whom was also said, in ancoris commorari or exspectare; the last with dum). To weigh a., ancoram or ancoras tollere (αίρειν τὰς ἀγκύρατ); oram solvere (but ancoras solvere, Cic. A. H. 1, 13. is unusual: aucoras veliere occurs in a doubtful passage, Liv. 22); solvere a terrâ, or solvere only (navem understood: like λύειν). | Fig. To anchor on athg, captare, appetere, concupiscere qd.
ANCHOR, v. INTRANS.) constituere navem. consis-

tere in ancoris or ad ancoras (to lie or ride at anchor).

See the preceding stord.—TRANS.) navem deligare ad ancoras: a fleet, classem supprimere (Nep.).

ANCHOR-HOLD, FIG. = security, ancora (poet. Fabius ancora ultima erat fessis. Sil. Ilal.).—spee (hove)

ANCHORAGE, *fundus ubi ancora sidere potest. A good a., *egregius ad tenendas ancoras fundus or iocus.—locus consistendi; statio (place where ships are anchored). | Money paid for an choring, "vectigal ancorale.

ANCHORET, homo solitarius. — eremīta. ana-ANCHORITE, choreta. To lead the tife of an a., vitam solitariam agere.

ANCHOVY, *clupea encrasicolus (Linn) —Sarda

(32)

was a kind of tunny. | Anchovy-salad, acetarium encrasicolinum

encrasicolinum.

ANCIENT, vetus (opp. novus: what has existed for a long time, whether we are speaking in praise or a long time, whether we are speaking in praise or oblame,—vetusutus (old, as an epithet of praise. The comp. vetustor is also regularly used as comp. to vetus).—antiquus. Expandiquus (vaising is old times: mahaior, opp. recens). Jr. vetus et antiquus.—priscus (old, primitive: as a solemn word conveying the accessory notion of the sucred respect due to antiquity: upxaior. Cascus had the same meaning, but was obsolete in the time of the best prose-writers). priscus et vetustus; vetus et priscus; priscus et antipriscus et vetustus; vetus et priscus; priscus et anti-quus.—pristinus (existing at a for mer lime: wehereas ant., prisc. denote a time long past).—vetulus (of a person considerably advanced in years).—veteratus. more commonity inveteratus (having obtained a firm hold-by reason of its age: e.g. invet. ulcus; malum. amil-tin).—antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (made long ago: of works of art). - obsoletus (gone-by, out of fashion), Jr. antiquus et obsoletus. || The a. writers. Joshon, J.R. antiquis et Obsoletis. Il The a. wriets, antiqui scriptores (inasmuch as they flourished at a dislant age): veteres (inasmuch as they have influence mankind for 2000 years). An a. family, genus antiquim: a. customs, pristlin incres: a. secerity, prisca severitas: an a. and hereditary custom, mos a patribus acceptus: a. rites or usages, cærimoniæ a vetustate acceptre: a. institutions, vetera et prisca instituta: the a. constitution, prisca reipublicæ forma: a pattern of a. integrity, priscæ probitatis et fidei exemplar; homo anliqua virtute et fide: an a. history. historia vetus et antiqua. A. days, i. e. he good old line, vetus or prior etas. To put alag on its a. fooling, qd in pristiquin restituere. If The an cients, veteres; antiqui; piscia etas priores, superiores: if = our forefaihers, i.e.

jores. See Old.
ANCIENT, subst. || Flag of a ship, insigne navis (cid. Cee, B. C. 2, 6).—vexilium (as the sign for attacking). See Flag. || Flag-bearer, signifer. vexilia. rius (not vexillifer).

ANCIENTLY, oilm .- quondam (once, formerly : opp. nunc), anten antehac (antea before that time: antehac before this time).—antiquitus (in ancient days).patrum or majorum memoriā (in our fathers' times).

ANCIENTNESS. See ANTIQUITY.
ANCIENTRY, generis antiquitas.
ANCLE, talus. Reaching to the a.'s, talaris (e. g.

AND, et (= Kai: joins words and notions, each of which is considered independently, and as of equal importance).-atque, ac (add what is of somewhat more importance; ac not before vowels or h: very seldom before g. C. Fam. 12, 7)—que (= ré: joins a word clossig to another as an appendage to it). 'And at the be-ginning of indigmant questims is et (et quisquam dubi-tabit, &c.?). WAND is often untranslated: 1) when it unites single notions of the following kind; a) in certain combinations of frequent occurrence; e. a. horse and combinations of frequent occurrence; e. g. horse and man,' equi viri; 'men and women,' viri mulières. So ventis remis, &c. b) Before the last term of an enumeventus reins, ac. b) Before the that term of an enumeration, when the preceding terms are not connected by 'and.' Our country was preserved by my labours, counsels, and dangers,' patria laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis servata est. 'There were present Greeks, riculis meis servata est. 'There were present Greeks, Romans, and others,' aderaut Græci, Romani, alii. The particle 'and' is, however, inserted the last term of an enumeration, it being omitted before the others, when that expresses the whole class, to which the preceding terms belong. c) Between the names of consuls it is sometimes omitted. 2) When 'and' connects whole sentences. In English we often connect by 'and' sentences that relate to different times, or the latter of which is a consequence of the former, or desatter of which is a consequence of the former, or ac-scribes a subsequent action of a person mentioned in the former. Such sentences are in Ladin either, a) connected by the rel. quit : e, g 'a messenger came and announced,' venit nuntius, qui nuntiabat: or, b) the subordinate sentence is turned sinto a participidi clause: 'he came forward and spoke thus,' in medium prodien s bree house, urbe relict a in villam se recepit: or, c) causal particles are used, when statements stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect, occasion and conse-quent action, &c. : e. g. 'Xanthippus was sent to aid the Carthaginians, and defended himself bracely,' Xanthippus, quum Carthaginiensibus auxilio missus esset, fortiter se defendit. 'I saw him, and immediately recognized him, postquam eum aspexi, illico cog-novi. || AND 80; AND ACCURDINGLY: itaque, sts que only (to intimate the rapid succession of the second ceent). AND AS IT WERE, et quasi, or less emby tanquam (secer alque (ac) quasi or tanquam, Silirenta-bry). AND ALSO, et —quoque (e. g. et asimenta quo que in merce sunt).—nec son (to connect sentences; they should stand separately. They are no used in the best prose to connect two mounts like a simple et). If two adjectives or other attributions are spoken of one nown, 'and also' is translated by idenique, et idem (e.g. musicus idemque philosophus). | AND YET, et tamen; atqui (at the beginning of a sentence). || AND THAT, et is, isque: if and that relates to a verb or to a whole sentence, idque should be used (negotium magnum est navigare, idque mense Quintili). I AND NOT, nec or neque; et n.n.; ac non nec or neque when the negative refers to the whole of the second sentence: et non or ac non, when it belongs more particularly to a single word or notion in it, or when the 'and' is very emphatic. ac non esply when the notion in the second clause corrects, or is opposed to, a notion in the first: e. g. 'we must use reason, and not follow the distorted rule of custom,' adhibenda est ratio, nec utendum pravissima consuctudinis regulà: 'it would be ledious vissimā consuetudinis regulā: 'it would be ledious an dis no da necessary to redate, 'iosgum est et non necessarium commemorare. 'I would write lo you at greater insglh, if the thing needed words, and did not speak for itself,' pluribus verbis at te scriberem, si res verba desideraret, a en on pro se lyas loqueretur.—

""" In such a senience as, 'it is A and not B,' it would be quite worng to express the and 'in Lutin: a, tha culpă factum est, non meâ (noi tuâ culpă factum est, et non meà). AND NOT RATHER, ac non or ac non potius. [AND NOBODY; AND NOTHING; AND NEVER, &c. nec quisquam, nec quidquam, nec umquam, if the ac. we dividually be dondard, we uniqually the seguine belongs to the whole sentence; et nemo, et nihil, et rumquam, when the negative belongs to the single word. It is sentences of parallel construction, e.g. 'A does this, and B does that, &c., the 'and' should be translated by autem, wch is a weak adversative particle : e. g. voluptates impellere, quo velit : unde aute m velit, deducere.-versutos eos appello, quorum mens celeriter versatur, callidos autem, quorum mens-usu concallent

ANDROGYNOUS, androgynus, i. (C. subst.): fem.

androgyne. See HERMAPHRODITE.

ANECDOTE, fabuia. fabelia.—narratiuncula (a pimant historical narrative) .- facete, belle alctum, dictum only (ἀπόφθεγμα, bon mot).—salse dictum, dictum (of a sarcastic kind). ANEMOMETER, *aerometrum.-*auemometrum.

ANEMONE, avemone,

ANEW, denuo (rare except in Plant, Ter,-when ANEW, denied (rare except in Flant, 1et.—when what had ceased begins again; veotler ex cavrit).—de or ab integro (Post-aug, also ex integro; when what had quite ended or disappeared begins again to exist fm the same causes as before: èf bwapans).-Anew is often expressed by re in composition : seditio recrudescit (breaks

ANFRACTUOUS, anfractus habens .- currens in

ambitum.—sinuatus.
ANFRACTURE, anfractus, ûs.

ANGEL, angelua. minister ac nuncius Del (Eccl.). - You come like an a. fm heaven, venis de cœlo missus. My A. I meæ deliciæ i mea voluptas! mea festivitas

(amœnitas)! mea anima (vita)! - all in the Comic writers. ANGEL, as adj. angelicus. — cœlestis, divinus. — eximius, incomparabilis.

ANGELICAL, — eximitus, incomparabilis.
ANGEL SHOT, *globus catenatus.
ANGER, ira.—iracunda (of the habit of anger,
proneness to a.: also of a violent outbreak of this pasproneness to a: a toto of a votent outcome of this pas-sionate temper).—bills (propr. the gall: hence meton, sexing and irritating displeasure: the feeling rather than the outward manifestation).—stomachus (propr. the stomach as the seat of anger fm the overflow of the gall into it: hence melon, for anger, pusion),—indig-natio (anger arising fm indignation, and therefore ex-citing respect).—excandescentia (= ira nascens: the citing respect).—excandescentia (= ira nascens; the waxing angrey). Aby's violent a, ira et rables es. The a. of the gods, irae coelestes. For a., prie irâ or ira- enodiâ; is a., per iram; iratus:—eum irâ irato- animo; irâ victus. To be a., iratum fieri; irritori:—irâ incendi, excandescere; irâ or iracundiâ serie (to be infamed with a.). To excite aby's a., qm iratum edderne miliene excandescene irâ or iracundiâ serie. con companie with a. p. stomachum ci movere; bilem reddere; lram, bilem, or stomachum ci movere; bilem com or ca iram irritare. To be ci commovere (C.); qm or cs iram irritare. To be under the influence of a., irâ teneri: to give the reins to and surrender oneself to a, fracunding parère: not to be able to restrain one's a, irae non potentein ease: to give sent to one's a, in lears, fram or bilem per lacrimas effundere : to vomit forth, or discharge one's a. agst

aby, iram evomere in qm; stomachum in qm erumpere: to lay aside one's a., iram missam facere; iram di-or o-mittere: his a. cools, ira defervescit, deflagrat. Prone

to a., iracundus; ad iram proclivis; præceps in iram.

ANGER, v. facere qm iratum; irritare qm or cs iram, stomachum ci facere or movere; indignationem ci movere; bilem ci movere or commovere .- pungere qin (to sting a man) .- off-ndere qm (to annoy: of persons or things).—exacerbare qm (to make him bitter agst aby).—ægre facere ci (Plaut. Ter.). | To be angered, See ANGRY.

ANGLE, | Mathematical angle, angulus .- A right a., angulus rectus; angulus ad normain respondens. An obluse a., angulus obtusus or hebes. An acute a., angulus acutus: The a. of the eyes, angulus oculorum. Full of a.'s. angulosus (1. t. Flin). A little a., angulus (1. t. Flin). A little a. A little a. angulus (1. t. Flin). A little a. A little a. angulus (1. t. Flin). A little a. A little a. angulus (1. t. Flin). A little a. A little a. angulus (1. t. Flin). A little a. angulus angulu dens. An obtuse a., angulus obtusus or hebes.

ANGLE-ROD, arundo.
ANGLICISM, *proprietas Britannici sermonis.

ANGOUR, angor.
ANGRILY, irate.—irate animo.—iracunde. To look a. at aby, iratis oculis or truci vultu qm intueri.

ANGRY, iratus (angry: also of things that belray a person's a.: e. g. oculi): with aby, ci.—iræ pienus (full of wrath : of persons) .- ira incensus or accensus or incitatus or ilagrans, iracundià inflammatus (inflamed with a.: of high degrees of passion).—minax. trux (threatening, wild, pierce: of tooks, &c).—I To be angry, iratum esse; with or agal aby. Iratum or offensum esse ci. He is a with me, illum tratum habeo. They are a with each other, ira inter eas intercessit. To grow a, irasci, iratum fieri; indignari; stomachari; rá uncendi or exacerbari or exandescere, indiammari, efferi. — To make aty a, facere qm iralum; irritare qm or es iram. exacebare qm. To make aby a. ayıl aby, qm facere ci iratum. I am a. al atho, qd mihi stomacho est; qd ægre fero (in Com. qd mihi or meo animo ægre est); qd mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd me male habet. I felt more a. about it than Quintus himself, hæc mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. | To be angry (of wounds), inflammari.
ANGUISH, angor.—anxietas.—stimuli doloris.

suffer a., angi: about athg, animo angi de qa re : about aby, angorem capere pro qo. To suffer great a., angore confici, æstuare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angi intimis sensibus. To be tortured with a., angore

ANGULAR, angularis (having angles) .- angulatus (formed with angles) - angulosus (having many angles).
ANGULARITY, CRCL. e. g. from its a., ex eo, quod angulatum or angulosum e-t.

ANGULARNESS. See ANGULARITY.

ANGULATED, angulatus. ANGULOSITY. See ANGULABITY.

ANGULOUS, angulosus. ANGUST. See NARROW.

ANGUSTATION, CRCL with augustare (Plin.).

ANHELATION, anhelatio (Plin.).

ANIGHTS, nocte, noctu, nocurno tempore,

ANILENESS, anilitas (Catell.).

ANILITY, anilitas (Catull.).
ANIMADVERSION, Reproof, censure, animadversio. To escape a., animadversionem effugere (C.). See REPROOP. | Punishment, animadversio (in qm). In animadversio et castigatio. The censor's or dictator's a.'s animadversiones censoriæ, dictatoriæ, See Punishment. | Perception, animadversio. See PERCEPTION

PERCEPTION.

ANIMADVERT, [Censure or punish a fault, animadvertere qd: upon a person, animadvertere in qm. ANIMADVERTER, animadvertere (e.g. withorum). ANIMAL, animal, animans (any tiring creature: animal, as belonging by nature to the closs of living creatures; animan, as being now alice. The gend. of animans is determined by the subject of which it is sup-posed to be spoken; hence pl. animantia or animantes). - bestia (irrational animal; opp. homo, - belua (a — Destia (transmas animas; opp. nomo),—Destia (a great univeledy animal; as elephant, lion, tiger; whale, and other sea-monsters. In C. 2 N. D. 12, 9, for bestia),—pecus, údis, f. (domestic animals—bullock, sheep, &c.; opp. beltia, fera). A wild a, bestia fera er tera only (opp. clcur or pecus). - belua fera (of one of the elass described under belua, living in a wild state; opp. p-cus).—beius silvestris (opp. beius agrestis, dwelling in forests). To paint a.'s very well, prosperrime bestias exprimere (aft. Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 133) The a. creation,

genus animalium or bestiarum; genus animantium; animalia. | A stupid animal, pecus (ŭdis).

ANIMAL, as adj. animalis (endowed with life). | Be-

longing to tiving creatures: by gen. animantium. A. fire, ignis, qui est in corporibus animantium. A. life, vita, qua spiritu et corpore continetur. | Pec uliar to the brule creation: by gen, beluarum or pecudum (belulnus, bestialls not found in classical prose: e. g. a. instinct, beluarum or pecudum ritus). IMPR) gross, sensual, &c.: by gen. corporis. A. pleasures, lusts, &c., corporis voluptates, libidines.
ANIMALCULE, bestiola (animalculum is without

ny old authority) .- very small a.'s, immensæ sub-

tilitatis animalia.

ANIMATE. || Make alive, &c., animare. || In-cite, &c., excltare, incitare (excite, incite) --incendere (to set a man on fire) .- injicere ci qd (e. g. hope, eagerness to fight, &c.). - implere qm qa re (to fill aby with athg). - erigere qm in or ad spem (of filling him with hope).-cs studium incitare; cs animum erigere, &c.-To be animated, acriorem fieri, &c.

ANIMATE, adj. animatus, animans, animalis. See

ANIMAL, adj.
ANIMATED, | Endowed with life, animatus; ANIMATED, | Endowed with tife, animatus; animans; animalis. | Lively, vigorous, vividus, vegetus. alacer ad qd. | As particp. incensus qa re (amore, officio, &c.).—impietus qa re (e. g. spe ani-

ANIMATION, cach. e. g. by gen. animandl, &c. (animatio, Tertull. &c. in C. melon.) [Liveliness, vis. gravitas. vehementia (all three of a. in speaking).—

alacritas, &c.
ANIMATIVE, vitalis (promoting or containing life:

A. Hansel, and the second seco To conceive a. agst aby, odlum in qm concipere, or erga qm suscipere.—Look for other phrass in HATRED. ANISE, ansum (Pimpinella anisum. Linn.).

ANKER, *amphora dimidiata.

ANKLE, talus. Reaching to the a.'s, talaris (e.g.

ANNALIST, annallum scriptor.

ANNALS, annales. The a.'s of history, historize monumenta.

ANNATS, primitize (first-fruits of alhg).
ANNEAL, vitrum coloribus pingere; vitro picturam urere. The art of annealing, ars vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi (aft. Plin. 35, 11,

ANNEX, annectere, adjungere qd ad qd or ci rei .addere, adjicere, agglutinare.-subjicere qd ci rei.-

copulare de cum qu'e. -See Add.

ANNEX, s. accessus. accessio. -See Addition.

ANNEX, s. decessus. accessio. -See Addition.

ANNEXATION, adjunctio. appositio. accessio. adjectio. [Sym. in Addition].—annexio. (late Pallad.

Alart.); annexus, ûs (Tac.).
ANNEXMENT. | See Annexation. | See Ad-DITION.

ANNIHILABLE, qui deleri potest.
ANNIHILATE, delere (urbem, hostes, &c.).—exstinguere (extinguish : spem, &c.) .- tollere (remove out of the way).—Sis evertere, subvertere.—See Destroy.

—To a. an army, ad internecionem delere, redigere, adducere or cædere; occidione cædere or occidere. To be annihilated, funditus interire, totum perire (to perish utterly);-ad internecionem venire or pervenire (by a p stilence. stitence, &c.). ANNIHILATION, deletio; exstinctio. — interitus

eath).—excidium (tragical end).
ANNIVERSARY, s. festi dies anniversarii, sacra (death)

anniversaria ANNIVERSARY, adj anniversarius (returning every

year: annuus is, fasting a year).
ANNOISANCE. See NUISANCE.

ANNOTATE, annotare (e.g. pauca de q\u00e5 re). See ANNOTATION.

ANNOTATION, annotatio (t. t. of Post-aug. Gram.). ANNOTATION, annotato(i. i. o) rost-ung, orom, p. - *schollon (an explanatory note: σχόλιον, Græc. in
 C. Att. 16, 7, 3).—explicatio. Interpretatio.—[Nota, properly, the censor's mark, i. e. censure, is defended by

Hand and Weber as having been long used as term. techn.] To write a few a.'s, pauca annotare (de qā re):
on a book, commentari librum (Suct. Gram. 2); commentaria in librum componere (Gell. 2. 6, beg.).

ANNOTATOR, interpres. explanator (writer of explanatory remarks). - enarrator (a commentator who explains the meaning of a writer). W Aunotator in

Plin. is one who notes a thing.

Plin. is one was notes a taing.

ANNOUNCE, nunciare renunciare (ev. pr.—rea.

seply when the announcement is the consequence of a

commission, or the repetition of information received).—

qm certiorem facere de re (give him information about it).—promulgare (to make publicly known).—pronun-ciare (to proclaim publicly).—obnunciare (to a. unpleasant occurrences),-denunciare (to make a threatening unnouncement), -indicare.-significare (by letter, literas).—docère, edocère qm qd or (less cmly) de qu re (to give a person accurate information about a partie circumstance).—perscribere qd ci or ad qm.—mittere qo or ad qm (to send an announcement by letter or a messenger; with acc. and inf. of mere intelligence; ut, if it is a command). | To announce with authority, what is to be followed or attended to: imperare (to con mand) .- edleere (to make publicly known by a written or oral proclamation). - proponere (to make known by a proble notice).—Brutus has announced that I may expect Spinther to-day! hodie Spintherum exspecto; misit enim Brutus ad me.—To a. a person, nunciare (qm misit enim Brutus au me.—10 a. a person, municipal venturum esse or venire (of a fullere or approaching arrival respectively); nunciare qui venisse or adesse, municipal es edvenium (of an actual arrival). To a. a nunciare es auvenum (of an acreau arreau). 70 a. s book, librum proponere (if it is in preparation); librum indicare (if it is out: both of the bookseller). ANNOUNCEMENT, nunciatio. renunciatio. sig-nificatio. denunciatio, indicium. promulgatio. pronun-

ciatio (all as action. See the verbe under ANNOUNCE).

ANNOY, negotium facessere, negotium or molestiam exhibëre cl: aby with athg, obtundere qm qå re (e. g. literis, rogitando): obstrepere ci (e. g. literis). with entreaties, preclbus fatigare qm molestiam ci affires; molestia qm afficere; el qa re molestium or gravem esse. — Sia aglitare, xxaglirar, evxare, com-movêre, sollicitare, &c. [See Vax.] I fear that I a, you, yereor ne tibi gravis sim. This ai. me, hoc male me habet: hoc me commovet, pungit. I Injure, damno or detrimento esse. obesse. officere.

damno or detrimento esse. onesse. omere.

ANNOYANCE, molestia.— onus (burden).— cura
(anxiety). To cause a. to aby, molestian ci afferre,
exhibere; molestia qm affecre: some a., qd aspergere mojestim (i. e. as a drawback: the other circumstances molestife (1. e. as a arawoack; the other terminatures being of a favorable or happy kind). || An annoyance, onus, incommodum. To be an a. to aby, ci esse molestiæ (Plant.), oneri (L.). onerare qm (C.).

ANNOYER, CRCL. by verbs under Annoy, qui ci negotium facessit, &c.

ANNUAL, annuus (lasting a year; taking place throughout the whole year; also annalis. Varr.) — anniversarius (returning at the expiration of a year: in this sense annuus is poelical). saria. festi dies anniversaril. A. festivals, sacra anniver-

ANNUALLY, quotannis. singulis annis. -in singu-

los annos (for every year).

San NNUITY, reditus status (statum reditum presante. Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 5).—annua, orum or annua pecunia (g. t. Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4. Tac. Ann. 13, 34, 1).—
merces annua (f. in payment of services). To estile as a. on aby, annua or annuam pecuniam cl statuere, constituer. To pay aby an a., annua ci præbère or præstare. To allow aby an a. of 500,000 sesterces, offerre ci in singulos annos quingena sestertia; qua quingenis sestertiis annuls sustentare. To receive fm the prince an a. of 250,000 sesterces, ducenta quinqua-ginta HS annua mercede sunt mihi apud principera (of a salary rather than an annuity).

ANNUITANT. *qui annuis or annua pecunia sus-

tentatur. ANNUL, tollere (v. pr. of annulling a law, office, tax, judgement, &c.). - abolere (v. hist., to a. laws, customs, religion, wills: not found in Cic.).—abrogare (by the authority of the people —a law, decree, a magistracy). inducere (to strike out, cancel: a resolution, decree, contract, &c.) .- solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (a custom, friendship, military discipline), --pervertere (overshrose: e. g. rights, justice). -- funditus tollere (remove quite away). --delere (blot out; destroy utterly).

away.—delete (bioi out; destroy utterly).

ANNULAR, | no exact word. Six in orbem cirANNULARY, | cumactus.— in orbem sinuatus.
[annularis, annularius, mean, releting to a ring:
orbeularis, circularis, lete.]

ANNULET, annulus (ring). - anellus (dimin.). -

neratio, Dig.).
ANNUNCIATE, annunciare (Plin.). See Announce. ANNUNCIATION. See ANNOUNCEMENT, Januar-

ciatio, Lactant.] ANODYNE, dolorem sedans, finiens .- anodynos or us (Cels. anod. medicamentum). An anodyne, snodyne (Marc. Emp. 25).

ANOINT, ungere. - inungere. - perungere (all qd

ANOINT, unsers.—Inungers.—perungers (see you fee) unsernet so bliners.

ANOINTER, unctor.

ANOINTER, unctor. inunctio (as act).—unctura (with reference to the kind or manner of anointing).

ANOMALOUS, enormis (tiregularly arranged or built: e.g. vicus. T. Post-arg.).—anomalus (irregular as to declemion or conjugation).—Sts incompositus,

ANOMALY, anòmal'a (ἀνωμαλία, Farr.).—inæqua-bilitas (Farr.).—inæqualitas (Gell.; all three of declen-sies, crajugation, φc).—enormitas (irregular arrange-ment. α.).—minus apta compositio (want of symmetry: minus apta compositio (want of symmetry : s in the body).

ANON. | Quickly, soon, confestim, illico, extem-

plo, statim, continuo. See Soon. || Sometimes, now and then, interdum. See Sometimes

ANONY MOUS As a. letter, litera sine nomine scripta. A. poems, carmina incertis auctoribus vuigata. A. verses, sine auctore versus. An a. veriting or book, libellus sine auctore.— sine auctoris nomine emissus.

ANONYMOUSLY, sine nomine; sine auctore; in-

ANOBEXY, *avopefia, ut Græco verbo utar. -

ANOBERI, "avopeta, it Graco verbo utar.—
Ratifium cibi expresse more: i.e. positive loadhing.
ANOTHER alius.—alter (another of two: alter
und also be used usen a nother is indefinite, but the
scion is done to or with but one other person: e.g. must also be users were a continuous continu ogy. A. world, orbis alienus (Pin. 1. e. another, israes, and virtually different, world). To adopt another plan, consilium mutare. H. d. s. time, alias; alio tempore. At a. place, alib: (in this sense alias once in C. Att. 16, 11, 7). To a. place, alio. In a. manner, alier. But more of this a. time, sed here alias pluribus. [ONE ANOTHER, alius alit, or alium, or (if there are tem ords) abore aliers. soverunt so inter so. To feer one another, timere inter se.—Inter nos, inter se, are even st joined attri-bainely to rubstantiver: e. g. ad hæsitationes atomorum inter se.—Inter ipsos (when there is an opposition, ex-pressed or implied, between the subjects spoken of and Fidelity to one a., fides inter ipsos (Suet.). societas hominum inter ipsos (C.) .- mutuo (mutually, reciprocally: invicem is uncl. in this sense, and vicissim has no such meaning)—ultro et citro. ultro citroque.
ultro citro (= ab utraque parte. ** ultro citro is post-aug.). To lore one a., amare inter se. inter se diligere (invicem or mutuo diligere are post-cl.: vicinsim

diligere (invicem or mutuo diligere are post-cl.: vicissim diligere, founded on a misapprehension of C. Led. 9, 30, it wrough. To look at one a., inter se aspicere. [One efter a not her, delinceps. See Excu other.

ANSWER, respondère; to athg, ad qd or ci rei (prop. by ward of month: opp. rescribere; then by word of month, or by letter).—responsum dare, edere, reddere lie give an a.)—rescribere, to athg, ad qd or ci rei (to piec o written a, to a written question).—excipere qm or ca sernomem (to take up the discoverse : it can only inply that an a. is given to the preceding one). To a. an abjection, referre, resource response respondère contra ordere. es objection, referre. reponere. respondère contra qu. d qued epponitur refutare. respondere de jurc. re-sponstare (to a. legal guestions whenever applied to: of jurisla).—respondere. se defendere. se purgare (to a. an accusation: criminibus respondere). To a. a quesson or questions, respondere ad interrogata (rogata) or son of questions, respondere au interrogata (rogata) or sel ea, quæ quæsita sunt: not to a., non respondere. tacère. obmutescere: to a. nothing, nullum respon som dare. nullum verbum respondere. omnino nihii

Rossd ornament on the capital of a (Doric)
puller, annulus (Fitr.).—astragăius.
ANUUERATE. annumerare (C.).
ANUUERATION, Crel. by annumerare (annuhujus rei facilis et prompta est responsion. || To-eventus ci non respondet ad spem; res longe aliter, ac quis ratus erati (or speraverat), evenit. There is no Latin scord which als more nearly to the Greek how; than voluptas, nullum verbum invenit potest, quad magis idem declarat Latine, quod Gracce &bori, quam declarat voluptas. To a. the demonstor claims of one's creditors, creditoribus satisfacere : creditores at soivere or dimittere (Gierig. Plin. Ep 2, 4, 2). To a. aby's expectation, exspectationem es expière; respondère cs exspectationi (opp. decipere cs exspectationem, not cs exspectationi (opp. decipere cs exspectationem, nor da, ec.). If on an swer for (= serse for) ally, pro q\(\hat{a}\) re esse or esse posse.—ci rei or nd qm rem utile esse (of being useful for a purpose). Si usut esse ad qd.—la To succeed, respondere (e.g. qd...quod non ubique fortasse, sed sæpsius tamen etiam responderat, Cels. Praf.). See SUCCED. If To succeed well, prospere cedere, prospere or bene or pulmer succeeder well, prospere succedere, or succedere only. cees well, prospere ceaere, prospere or bene or pul-chre procedere; prospere succedere or succedere only. If an swer like an echo, resonare (gioria virtuti resonat tamquam imago. C.). If A ship does not a. to the helm, non habilis est gubernaculo (Vell.); impatiens est gubernaculi (Curt.).

ANSWER, s. responsio. responsum (g. t.: the former in Q. a refutation; the latter, also the a. of an oracle). -defensio, excusatio, purgatio (reply to a charge) .-—defensio. excusatio. purgatio (reply to a charge).— oraculum. roso oraculi (oracular response).—textriptum (written reply of a prince: silv. age). An a. gires to onseef for a question put by onseef (of an orator), sibil pai responsio, subjectio (isobrosopo). A to an ob-jection that sight be made, autteoccupatio. præsumptio (spohyber). Sharp, witty alt, acute responsa. [To give an a. See to Asswire. To receive an a., te-give an a. See to Asswire. To receive an a., tesponsum ferre, auferte. I receive an a. re-sponsum ferre, auferte. I receive an a. to my letter, meis literis respondetur or rescribitur. I gol for a., responsum mihi est; responsum datum est. To bring back an a., responsum referre, renunciare.

ANSWERABLE, consentaneus, conveniens or congruens (all three ci rei) -accommodatus ad qd.-aptus ci rel.—Jr. aptus consentaneusque ci rel. To be a co athg, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rel. Not to be a to athg, a sienum esse re or a re. Athg a, to another, res ci rel similima (sery tike), compar quite tike); ex alterà parte respondens (correspondent); its counterpart). I account a bie, \$c_*, ci ratio reddenda est (he must account for it). To be a for athg, qo præsiare. I am a, for it, mihi res præsianda est. To make oneself). I admitting of a satisfactory answer, quod excusari potest (which can be justified).— cujus rei ratio reddi potest) of which an acculpatory account can be gieen). ci rei. -Jw. aptus consentaneusque ci rei. To be a.

be given).
ANSWERABLY, convenienter, congruenter ci rei.

apte ad qd.

ANSWERER, qui ci respondet, &c. | One who
replies to another in a controversy, qui contra dicit; qui contra displicat.

ANT, formica. A little a., formica parvula (†); formicula. Over run with a.'s, formicoaus. An a.'s egg, ovum formicæ.

ANT BEAR, Myrmecophäga. ANT-HILL, formicarum cuniculus (*Plin.* 11, 31, 36). formicetum is without old authority (K. and F. quots

Appul.).
ANTAGONIST, adversarius (g. f.). See ADVER-D 2

SARY. ! An a. muscle, "musculus ci musculo adversus | et contrarius.

ANTALGIC, dolorem sedans, finiens.

ANTANACLASIS, in RHET. ἀντανάκλασιε, ut Græco verbo utar (—cui [παρυνομασία] confinis est ἀντανάκλασιε, ejusdem verbi contraria significatio.

ANTAPOPLECTIC. An a. remedy or medicine, remedium adversus morbum, quem apopiexin vocant. An a. remedy or medicine, ANTARCTIC, άνταρκτικός (Varr.): antarcticus

(Hygin. Appul.).
ANTECEDE, anteire. antegredi. antecedere.—præ-

ire. prægrědi.

ANTECEDENCE, antecessio (C.).

ANTECEDENT, antecedens, præcedens,-prior, su-

perior (tormer: vol practeritus). A. to athg, ante qd.
ANTECEDENTLY, anten.
A. to athg, ante qd.
ANTECHAMBER, amphithalamus (ingediakanor,
Vitr. 6, 7 [10], 2, ed. Schneid.: others read antitivalamus).— procession (an anter-room to a bed-chamber where slaves used to wait: #pokurrey in Varr. R. R.). - vesti-huium (open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there, waited: in vestibulo sedium opperiri saiutationem Cæsaris). To be on guard in the Emperor's a. excubias circa cubiculum Principis agere (Suel).

ANTE-CHAPEL, pronaos (#póvaor).

ANTECURSOR, antecursor.

ANTEDATE, v. i. e. take before the proper me, qd præcipere or præsumere.
ANTEDILUVIAN, equi ante inundationem iliam terrarum vixit, fuit, &c. 10/d, primitive, vetus. antiquus, priscus, &c. | Old-fashioned, antiquus et obsoletus. obsoletus. exoletus.

ANTELOPE, *antilope (Linn).

ANTEMERI DIAN, antemeridianus.
ANTEMUNDANE, *qui ante mundum conditum or ædificatum fuit.

ANTENNA, *antenna, quæ dicitur. ANTEPAST, præsumptie es rei (Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 11).

[Not præsensio, which is mental anticipation.]
ANTERIOR, antecedens, præcedens.—prior, supe-

rior (former: for former in point of time, præteritus is quite wrong) .- [anterior is late: Ammian., Symm., Sulpic. Sever.]

ANTE-ROOM. See ANTECHAMBER.

ANTHEM, *canticum Ecciesiasticum

ANTHOLOGY, anthologica, orum (Plin. 21, 3, 9).
ANTHONY'S-FIRE, erysipelas, atis (corarelar).

ANTIIRAX (in medicine), anthrax (Æm. Macr.). carbunculus .- anthracītis (Plin.); anthracias (Solin.). ANTHROPOMORPHITES (a sect of schismatics),

anthropomorphites (August.),
ANTHROPOPHAGI, anthropophägi (Plin.).
ANTHYPOPHORA (sg., in rhetoric), anthypophöra
(Sen.). Quintit, writes it in Greek characters. (Sen.). Quintil, writes it in Gr ANTI-ACID. See ALRALI.

ANTIC. No corresponding word. Sts vultus distortus, or Crcl. by os distorquère (if grimaces are meant). # Ar person. See Buffoon.
ANTICHAMBER. See ANTECHAMBER.

ANTICHRIST, antichristus (Ecct.)
ANTICIPATE, anticipare (e. g. molestiam, C.: also, to form a notion beforehand).—quasi anticipare (to do before the proper time: e. g. ludos, Suct. Claud. 21). before the proper time: e.g., 144008, Suci. Cissus. 21, practical e.g., gaudia, spem. victoriam. consisti) hostium. victoriam animo).—præsumere (e.g. official heredum. Plin.—gaudium, hetitiam. Plin.—futura. Srn.—belium spe Virg.—qd cogitatione. Plin.).—occupare (prevent: forestall; do first: rates, Ov .- ortum

ANTICIPATION, anticipatio (a notion, the truth of which we anticipate, before it is proved; = 'antecepta animo rei quædam informatio.' C. πρόληψιε).—præsumptio (anticipated enjoyment) .- | RHET. anticipation (the answering of an anticipated objection), anticiante occupatio. - præsumptio.

ANTIDOTE, autidotum. antidotus or antidotos, f. (Cels. Phadr. Quint. arridorov.) - alexipharmacon (only Plin. 21, 20, 84),-remedium es rei, ad qd.-contra qd (Plin.)

ANTIMONY, stibi (στίβι), or stimmi (στίμμι), or, Latinized, stibium.— antimonium (t. t).
ANTINOMIAN, an, antinomus (used by the Lutheran

' Formuia Concordiæ').

ANTIPATHY, discordia rerum repugnantia rerum outrariety of zature and qualities. Plin. also uses (contrariety of tature and qualities. Plin. also uses antipathia, ἀντιπάθεια).— odium.—fuga.—aversans et repugnans natura (natural feeling of dislike: these three exply of persons).—naturale belium (C. of the conse-

quence of a natural a. between unimals: est ci cum qo). To feel an a. agst athg, abhortere a re-aversari qd.-qd spernere, aspernari, respuere. Jr. aspernari ac respuere qd .- fastidire qm or qd (feel disgust, or ac respuere qu.—tastitute qui or qu i jecs ussques, or locathing). To entertain an a. agst aby, animorum contentione a qo discrepare: to feel a great a. agst athg, magnum odium cs rei me capit. There is a great a. be-

ANTIPODE's, qui conversis inter se pedibus stant (with relation to each other, Plin. 2, 65, 65). Our a.'s, qui adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, quos arrinodat vocant (C. Acad. 2, 39, 123); qui adversa nobis ur ent vestigia (C. Somn. Scip. 6, in.).—qui sunt contrarii vestigiis nostris (Lact.).—In the silv. age,

antipodes, antichthones (artinodes, artix fores). ANTIPOPE *antipapa.

ANTIQUARIAN. A. researches, studies, *antiquitatis investigatio or studium. *antiquarum literarum studia.

ANTIQUARY, rerum antiquarum studiosus (one fund of antiquarian pursuits; a collector, &c.) .- rerum antiquarum literate peritus (of antiquarian knowledge). *veterum librorum coemptor (a collector of old books). -autiquitatis investigator (one who investigates antiquarian subjects).

quarian subjects).

ANTIQU'E, adj. antiquus. antiquo opere factus. antiqui operis. See ANCIENT.— | An anti que, opus antiquum. res antiquo opere facta. res antiqui operis. A cabinel or museum of a.'s, "thesaurus quo vasa, statuæ, aliæque res antiqui operis conti-nentur. horreum operum antiquorum. A collector of a.'s, *rerum antiquarum studiosus.

ANTIQUATED, obsoletus (of dress, words): exoletus (of words) .- ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus (of words long game out of common use); ab ulti-mis et jam obliteratis temporibus repetitus (of words). ANTIQUITY, vetustas (the long duration; and the

AN IQUITY, vectors (the long auration; and the olden time)—antiquitas (in all the meanings of the English word). An a., antiqua res. antiquum opus. A monument of a, monumentum antiquitatis. Roman a.'s, antiquitates Romana. Athg bears about it evident marks of a., piurima in qa re antiquitatis effigies.
ANTISPAST, antispastus.

ANTISTROPIIE, antistrophe (Victoria.)

ANTITHESIS, contrarium (the opposite of athg). 'The a. of athg,' by Crcl. with contrarius cs rei or ci rei (e g. hujus virtutis contraria vitiositas, C.) .- contentio (the placing together of opposite thoughts).— a) oppositum does not intimate that the notion opposed to another is contrary to it b) antithesis is a grammatical figure when one letter is put for another (as oili for illi): but antitheton is 'an antithetical notion,' so that auti theta may be used for 'antitheses.' (heec quæ Græci thèta may be used for 'antitheses.' (lace quæ Gracel antitièta nominant, quum contrarias opponuntur contrarias. C. 'rasis Librat in antithetis, Pers.)
ANTITYPE. The Latin fathers use substantia, veritas, &c. (opposed to umbra, signum).
ANTLER, ramus (but not without cornu mentioned, Car. B. G. 6, 26). Antiers (when used toosely for

horns) cornus.

ANTONOMASIA, antonomasia (Q.). ANTRE, antrum.

ANUS, anus. ANVIL, incus, ūdis.

ANXIETY, angor .- anxietas (anxitudo rare: angor is a temporary affection: anxietas, an abiding state's,—sollicitudo (a. caused by the apprehension of evil), is a temporary well and the apprehension of every,—solicitude (a. caused by the apprehension of every,—pavor (dread),—trepidatio (timpalience of rest, as a bodily effect of a.),—afflictatio (great a., anguish: as an afflictio, which is removed from Cic. Truc. in critical editions),—matus (disturbed, perplexed state). Full editions),—matus disturbed, perplexed state). Full of the continuation of trepidus solicitus. or feel a., augi; aulmo soll cito esse; animo tremere; pavere: about athg. (animo) angi de re: about aby, angorem capere, soliicitum esse pro qo. To be in great a , angore confici ; æstuare ; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angi intimis sensibus. to be tormented with a., angore cruciari. To cause aby a., anxiis curis impiere cs aninum; sollicitudinem ci struere; trepidationem ci injicere. To be an a., sollicitudinem esse (C.).

ANXIOUS, anxius .- sollicitus (anx. esply from present causes; soil. from apprehension of future evils) .pavidus .- trepidus or trepidans [SYN. under ANXIETY]. To be a. about athg, anxium esse re or de re, seld, with To be a. about aing, ainxium esse fee of et er, sela, erild, acc, or gen, soilieitum esse de re,—about abg, proq ol aborare. [See more under Anxiery.] [Causing a natiety, anxius (not in C. in this meening, but in L.). A care, anxie cure: an a far, timor anxius (F). T. make aby a., qm sollicitum; habëre.—Jw. anxium ac soilicitum habëre.—affilictare; soilicitudine or meritudine afficere: soliicitudinem or meritudinem ci afferre: very a., vehementer angere; vexare; urere; cruciare, discruciare, miseris modis sollicitare.

ANXIOUSLY, anxie; soliicite; pavide; trepide. ANY, When all are excluded, quisquam and ulius ((1) quisquam is used in the sing, only, and as a substantive; never as an adj., except with personal nouns [e. g. scriptor, hostis, civis, homo], and, in Cic. personal nouns of multitude [e. g. ordo, genus homipersonal monso of multisude [e. g ordo, genus homi-num, leanto]—(2) Quisquam or ullus is used in nega-tive sentences; in questions where the answer 'no' or 'none' is expected; and after 'than,' 'scarce' ig.' After 'wi thou!,' any' is aliquis in a negative, ullus is a positive sentence)—[1-4] ny' when all are in ci u ded (i. e. = any you please), quillbet, quivis (quits implies a deliberate thoughtful choice; quillbet, a blind, inconsiderate one .- neque enlm fuit quod tu pius providere posses, quam quivis nos rum, any indiscrimi-nately). - Any after si, nisi, ne, num, quo, quanto, is generally the indefinite quis: but aliquis is used es generally the snaphatic.—SI quis = if any body, without any emphasis: sI allquis = if any body, without any emphasis: sI allquis = if any body, be he who or what he may (relating to quality): si quisor was a ne may (relating to quality); si quis-quam = if there be any one, though no more (relating to quantity), generally implying that there is probably none. I 'Any' in interrogations is often ecquis? to quantify, generally implying hat here is often equis?
so after quierere, curctari, &c. 'do you ask whether
there is any hope?' quæris ecqua spes sit? [ecquis or ecqui, ecqua or ecquæ, ecquid or ecquod :- as adi.] wun, wuna or equie, equid or equid:—as adj.]

Any (body) in interrog, an quisquam? (Ter. Q.)

quisquamne? (Q.) | Any = 'some one or other,'
'some,' aliquis, quispiam, aliquispiam. ((1) aliquis,

aligne, aliquis. aiiqua, aiiquid, subst. ; aliquispiam. ((i) aiiquis, aiiqua, aiiquid, subst. ; aliquis or aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, adj. (2) aliquispiam autoria quod, adj. (2) aliquispiam, quispiam [subst. and adj.] relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immaterial which individual of that number is thought of). Any single person; any one singly; unus quilibet, quilibet unus, unus quivis. After a neg. 'anylody,' 'anything' are often omitted before a ret. clause: 'I have not aby to send, or whom I can send,' non habeo quem mittam. I do not think aby can smile in thes: limes,

non puto esse, qui his temporibus ridere possit (C.).

ANY, with adverbs. Any where, allcub, uspiam, usquam (with the same distinction as between aliquis, quisplam, uiius). At any time, aliquando, quando (the latter when there is no emphasis; esply after al, ne, quo, num, &c.); unquam (after negatives, in questions expecting the answer 'no; after 'than, 'scarcely'). If Any where you please, ublvis: if any where, sicult (of rest); if quo (of motion). If Any where = any whith er, siquo quopiam, quoquam, usquam (with the same die tinction as between aliquis, quisplam, quisquam, ullus). Fm any where, alicunde. If fm any where, sicunde.

Any more than (after negative), non plus quam, &c. ANY, before comparatives : nihilo, without non: the comparative only, non being expressed (his concessis, nuhilo magis efficiatur, quod velitis; - non feram diutius].

APACE, celeriter, cito, festinanter, velociter, To

run a., celeriter ire; celeri or citato gradu ire (of persons); incitatius fluere or ferri (of streams).

APART, seorsum (opp. una) —separatim (opp. con junctim). Often expressed by se in compos.; to place or set a., seponere: to go a., secedere .- Joking a., remoto joco.

APARTMENT, conclive (room that can be locked up, chamber-dining-room). - cubiculum (a. for reclining in; mly sleeping a.) - direta (any living room; e. g. a summer house with chambers attached), -membrum (chamber, as portion of a house; apariment),—cubiculum hospitale (dining-room),—cubiculum dormitorium. membrum dormitorium (sleeping a.).

APATHETIC, lentus (on such nothing makes any impression), nihil sentlens, sensus expers, a sensu

APATHY, torpor (properly numbress; hence deadness of feeting) .- indolentla or CRCL with nihil dolere (incensibility to pain, with wch duiness of mind is connected: ἀναλτησία).—stupiditas (stupid a. as a qua-bity).—socordia (a. as for as it shows itself in thinking and resolving).—animus durus. Ingenium Inhumanum (λard, unfriendly nature).—lentitudo (insusceptibility of any impression).

APE, simia.-simius, poet. A little a., simiolus.pithecium (#10/1/100, Plant. contemptuously of a dam-sel). | Foolish mitator, simia. "initator inceptus. cacozelus (Kako (n) or, esply an imitator of bad things or

APF, v. perverse imitari: or fm context imitari only.—To a. aby's gait, cs incessum inepie exprimere.

APER. See APE.

APERIENT, catharticus. To take a. medicine, purgatione alvum sollicitare. One must take an a., dejectio a medicamento petenda est. APERTION, apertio (Varr. Appul.).

APERTLY, aperte.

APERTURE. Opening, foramen (g. t. for any pening made by boring) - cavum (burrow, pit, &c). hiatus (any yawning fissure) .- rima (fisure; a cut made lengthwise). - tissura (a rent). - lacuna (a space not filled up : e. g. in a ceiling) .- lumen (the opening of a Alied up; e. g. in a ceiling).—lumen (the opening of a window or door; any opening through web light am penetrale).—fenestra (a. of a windown; os (mouth-like aperture; e. g. of a cave).—apertura (Fire,). [If it like Alim. Hole, vid.] A of a read, vivus fixtules. If To make an a. in ailag, dq aperture (g. l.); perforare (to bore through ii). To have a.'s, aperturas habere (Fire,). [If Act of opening, apertic (Fare, patefactio on the property (g. act), patefactio vivus. impr. as act of divulging). APEX, apex.

APEA, apex. APHÆESIS, aphærësis (ἀφαίρεσιτ). APHELION, *aphelium (ἀφήλιον. t. t.). APHORISM, sententla. – dictum,

APIARY, apiarlum (Col.). alvear or alvearlum. mellarium (Varr.).

APIECE, to be translated by using a distributive numerat; with wch, however, quisque or unusquisque with gen. (subst.), or singuii (adj.), may be used: 'the common people received an altoiment of two acres a.,' bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur. 'You are to receive an allotment of two acres apiece, culque vestrum bina jugera assignantur. The prætors receive eight thousand infantry a., prætoribus octona milila peditum data.

APISH, cacozeius (foolishly imitating, Suet.).-inepte imitans qd, inepte exprimens qd. Sts ineptus imitator; inepta imitatrix (e. g. 'our apish nation,' nos, inepti imitatores, or imitatores only; gens inepta imitatrix [cs rel]).—vultuosus (grimacing).— pesticulationibus molestus (vexing one by airs and attitudes).— See AV-PECTED, SILLY, PLAYFUL.

APISHNESS, carozelia (Sen.) .- Sec AFFECTATION,

SILLINESS, PLAYFULNESS.

A-PIT-PAT. My heart goes a., cor salit.—pectus trepidat (Or.).

APLUSTRE, aplustre (pl. aplustra or aplustria, dat. abl. aplustris or aplustribus).

APOCALYPSE, Apocalypsis (Tertull.).
APOCOPE, apocöpē.

APOCRYPHA, apocryphi libri (Eccl. ἀπόκρεφοι).
APOCRYPHAL, suspectus.—suspiciosus (exciting great suspiciosu). St. incertus. dubius. To be a., suspicione non carère.

APODICTICAL, apodicticus (Gell. argumento-non probo, neque apodictico).—certissimus. quod in dubium vocari nequit.

APOGEE, *apogæum (in Plin. ventl apogæl, blowing fm the land

ing jim ine idwa;.
APOLOGETICAL, by crcl. with defensio, defendere, se purpare, excusare (in Tertuil, apologeticus [e.g. liber]; defensorius.
APOLOGIST, defenser:—laudator [paneyprist].
APOLOGIZE. To a. (=plead) for aby, causam cs

defendentiam suscepisse; dicere pro qo.-scribere pro qo (of composing a written apology).-qm purgare de qå re. cuipain es rei demovere a qu. qui defendere de qu re: for athg, purgare qu (to prove one's innocence, the ver. per same, purgased qu (no prover ones immocente, libe thing being either and done, or not being wrong); excu-saire qu (to bring grounds of extenuction for a full! confessedly committed: e.g. it having been done unin-tentionally, in ignorance). APOLOGUE, apologue (—narrationes apologorum,

of fahles. C.).

APOLOGY, defensio (a defence).-purgatio. excusatio [Syn. under Apologize].

APOPHTHEGM, sententia, dictum .- A pithe a. elogium (e. g. Solonis. C.).

APOPLECTIC, morbo, quam apoplexin vocant, correptus; apoplexi arreptus.-apoplecticus; apoplectus (άποπληκτικός or απόπληκτος: Firm. Mathes .- Cal.

Aur. Acut.); paralyticus (παραλυτικό»).

APOPLEXY, apoplexis. apoplexia (loss of all one's limbs, accompanied with loss of consciousness. ἀπόπληξις, -ia in Cels.) - paralysis (παράλυσις) or nervo-

¹ Cicero's practice is thus given by Stürenberg, using scripter for the noun. Now. quisquam (not uilus) scrip-GEN. cujusquam (not ulius) scriptoris. DAT. cuiquain (sof uiii) scriptori. Acc. quenquam or ullum acriptorem. Asr. ullo scriptore : once only, quoquain (37)

rum remissio (properly the loss of one's side or limb ; | but in Celsus' time = every kind of apoplexy). To suffer, &c., a stroke of a., morbo, qm apoplexii vocant, corripi: apoplexi arripi.

APOSIOPESIS, aposiopesis (Q.).—reticentia (C.). APOSTASY, *defectio a sacris. defectio (apostasya,

Salv. de Gubern. Dei).

APOSTATE, defector (Tac.).—apostăta (Tertuli. Sedul.—ἀποστάτης). • desertor patriæ religionis; • qui patria sacri abiurat (Krebs).

APOSTATIZE, deficere, desciscere a qo. - patria sacra deserere. ·Christianorum sacra deserere.

APOSTEMATE, suppurare.

APOSTEME, tulcus. apostéma. abscessus. See APOSTUME. ABSCESS.

APOSTLE, apostolus (Eccl.). Acts of the A.'s.

apostolorum acta (pl.) or res gestæ.

APOSTLESHIP, apostolatus (Tert.). *munus A-APOSTOLATE, postoll.

APOSTOLIC, apostolycus (Tert.).—ab apostolo APOSTOLICAL, or apostolis traditus. The a. age.

Diom.).

APOSTROPHIZE, qm alloqui, affari, appellare, compellare [Syn. under Accost]. omnem orationem in om or oam rem transducere, convertere : transducere et convertere.

APOSTUME. See APOSTEME.

APOSTUME. See APOSTEME.

APOTHECARY, medicamentarius (a preparer of drugs, potions, &c., Plin.). pharmacopola (drug-seller, mly of an itinerant vender; quack).—medicus (g. t.). An a.'s shop, medicina taberna, or medicina only .taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ exercendæ causa

ζεμα, a decoction).
APPAL, qm terrere, exterrere, terrorem ci afferre,

APPAL, qm terrere, exterrere, terrorem er aneare, inferre, offerre, injlicere, incutere.—qm in terrorem conflicere, terrore qm complere, pavorem effundere el.—perterrere, perterrefacere qm: pavore percellere es pectus. APPALEMENT. See DISCOURAGEMENT.

APPANAGE (of a prince), cl præbita annua (Suet.).

APPARATUS, apparatio (as act); apparatus (as ing). Sis quæ ad qd pertinent.

APPAREL, vestis.—vestitus. cultus. vestis ornatus.

vestitus atque ornatus. See DRESS.

APPAREL, v. vestire. convestire. veste tegere. veste industre qm. veste qm amicire. To be apparelled, vestiri, amiciri qa re. See Darss.

APPARENT, | Seeming. opinatus (imaginary, e. g good, evil; opp. verus) .- simulatus, fictus, Jn. fictus et simulatus (pretended : opp. verus).—imaginarius (what is present, happens, He. only in form, without having full validity : imaginary : first in Liv. neque se imaginariis fascibus corum cessuros esse, 3, 41).—adumbratus (skelched in appearance only: feigned; opp. verus).—fucatus, fucosus (deceiving by a fair appearverus,—iucatus, tucosus (deceiving oy a fair appear-ance; hene not genuine; opp, verus, 1955 Speciosus is necer seeming, but striking the senses by its fair ca-terior.—Sta ap par en it may be frantacted a) by the adv. (itels. 'An a. reconciliation, gratia ficte reconciliata. b) by ld quod videtur, neque est; e.g. 'apparent expeof oy in quon vinetur, neque est; e.g. apparent expediency; en quæ videtur utilitas, neque est; il quod videtur utile esse, neque est, c) by species with the gen.: an apparent advantage; species utilitatis. Indubitable, plain, manifestus, apertus. Jw. promptus et apertus, apertus et manifestus,—persnicuus. Jr. apertus et perspicuus. non dubius. certus.
—evidens. — testatus (proced by evidence).—præsens (already at hand).—ante oculos positus. notus, cognitus (Known).—luce clarior. It is a., patet, apparet, manifestum est, in oculos incurrit. It is quite a., omni luce or solis luce clarius est [not meridiana luce clarius est]. To make alig a., aperire, patefacere, palam facere. To become or be made a., patefieri.—etenebris erumpere

licet (mly ironically).—Also by manifestum est: 'apparent'y he is a fool,' manifestum est, eum esse stultum

monstrare, firmare, confirmare, esply with argumentis, efficere, vincere, evincere, esperave, APPEARANCE, adventus (approach),—presentia (presence).—vadimonium (a. of a surely in court). Unhe a. of the enemy all fed, *hoste approprinquante

APPARITION, species (any appearance, e. g. mortui, Appul.).— simulacrum vanum (Or., deceitful appearance).—umbra (shadow, e. g. mortui, Suel.).—larra (disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night).— visum (disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night).—visum (something seen, a vision: dae visum somnil or souniantis [See Visions]).—ostentum, prodigium. portentum (astenishing appearance, foreletting swhat is about to happen). A frightful a., objecta res terribilis. Sis species nova atque insolita. An a. of the night, visum nocturnum. species nocturns:—in the heavess, phænomenon. Spectrum is not Lat. in this sense ;= elouhov only in the sense of the Stoics : mostell um found only in the second (spurious) argument of Plant. Mostellaria. Appul. has also occurrenced a continuous laria. Appul. has also occursacula noctium.—busto-rum formidamina. sepuicrorum terriculamenta (terrific spectres haunting graves). To fear a.'s, simulacra vana timere: to be disturbed by a.'s, umbris inquietari. I see a.'s, obviæ mihi fiunt species mortuorum. Appearance, adventus (approach). — præsentia (presence).—species. A sudden a., repentinus objectus

searce,—species. A sudden a., repentinus objectus (A.P. P. R. L. P. P. R. L. P. L. P. R. L. P. R. L. P. R. L. P. R. L. P. L. P. R. L. P. L. P testari; deum invocare testem. | Call loud y upon, APPEAL, s. appellatio, provocatio [See APPEAL, v. l.

to aby, ad qm. also cs: to aby from aby, a qo ad qm: to aby aget aby or athg, ad qm adversus qm or qo. To any usy and on the state and the state and of the make an a., appellationem, provocationem interponere (Sourcol, Dig.): to receive or allow an a., appellationem admittere, recipere (Ulp. Dig.): to grant aby an a., dare ci provocationis (adversus qui). A majsitedie or punishment fin wech there lies no appeal, magistratus, pena sine proveatione. A magnetistratus, pena sine proveatione. A magnetistratus, pena sine proveatione. A magnetistratus of appeal, "Judicium ad qd provocari potest, "senatus provocationum.

APPEALANT, appellator (C.).—qui appellat, pro-APPEALER, vocat.

APPEAR, | Become visible, apparere.—in con-APPEAR, | Become visible, apparer.—in con-pectum venire, conspict.—se offerre offerri (to come in one's way suddenly).—erumpere (to come forth sud-denly).—existere (of celebrated persons making their appearance in the world; in history).—Sts particular modes of approach to a country should be used, as appel-lere navem ad: e.g. 'Two hundred years later Petops appeared in Argos, appellere, escendere, or egredi may be used. To appear to a person in continuous. be used. To appear to a person in a vision, ostendere be used. To appear to a person in a vision, ostendere se cl in somnie, videri in sonnie, per somnum, per quietem. In quiete. Day appears, dies venit; iffuecelt. To a. is public, in publicum prodrie, procedere, egredi: not to a. in public, domi se tenêre: pedem domo non efferre (not to stire stil; publico caree or abstinere (not to appear in public).—odisse celebritatem; hominum celebritatem fugere (to abrink fis tatem; hominum concornation (appearing in public; to hale a crowd): seldom appearing in oublic rarus egressu (Tac.). To a. in person, ing is public, rarus egressu (? Iac.). To a. in person, coram or presentem adsess to a. at a public meeting, an assembly of the people, in conclone adesse. If To appear before a appear (be published of a book, in luceme di; "lucem vidére; "prodire II To appear before a courl, in judiclum venile it as appointed time, se sistere (of the accused person and bis surclies); vadimonium sitere (of a courl, in sitere (monium sistere (of a surety: opp. to vadimonium deserrere, to farfeit his recognizances): to a. in a court aeserre, so jorjest his recognizances): to a. in a court with aby, ci adesse in judico (to assist him with advice, countenance, \$c.). || Seem, viderti.—The impersonal form 'it appears' is mly translated personally: 'it appears as if our friends would not come,' amici nostri non venturi videntur .- 'it appears as if we had lost the cause, causa cecidisse videmur. To a. in aby's eyes, judicio ca esse; a qu'existimari; videri ci; esse apud qu. If It appears = is evident, patet; apparet; liquet; intelligitur: it appeared from many proofs or signs, muitis emanbat indicis. If To make it appear, that \$c., docere, esply with argumentis. de-

omnes terga verterunt. | That wch appears, res objects (what is presented to the eyes: C. Acad. 2, 12, 38).—visum (what is seen, a sight, a vision).—species (a form one betieves oneself to have seen, whether when awake or in a dream) .- simulacrum (an image of the fancy, which, bearing a resemblance to some particular object, is supposed to be seen by a waking person. But spectrum = είδωλον in the sense of the Stoics).—ostentam, prodigium, portentum (prodigy, portent). A sudden a, repentinus objectus. An alarming a, objecta res terribliis. An unusual a, species nova atque insolita: also facies insolita (S. Jug. 49, 4). An a. in the heavens, phænomenon. S/s quæ flunt may do (e.g. quæ mari cœiove flunt). To make one's a. on the stage, in scenam prodire. || Personal a., habitus c rporis. Appearance, opp. reality, species. To put on the a. of athg. speciem cs rei præbere; simulare qd (10 put on an a. hypocritically: - also simulare with quasi and subj. or acc. and inf.), speciem cs rei induere. To have the a. of athy, speciem es rei habere (of things); speciem es rei præ se ferre, similitudinem quandam gerere speciemque cs (of persons). In AP-PERRANCE, specie. in speciem (opp. reapse); verbo, verbo et simulatione (opp. revera, re ipså). Sts simu-FRARANCE, species. In specient (opp. reapset) vertoo, verbo et simulatione (opp. revera, re ipsā). Sis simu-late. ficte et simulate. He osity put on the a. of mad-wras. simulati se furere: simulati furentem. He pr-tended to defend him, to save a 's. speciem defen-ations præbuit. First a: save decel'psi, prima from decely (Phadr. 4, 1, 4). To judge by first a: d. djindi-cely to be supported by the same prima from a property of the country of the prima from a Un deer have been supported by sudertext, pretence), specie, per speciem. nomline (under co our of). - simulatione. Der simulationem (under co our of). - simulatione. per simulationem (under cloke of: sub prætextu or obteniu not classical). Jn. simulatione et nomine. fronte or in frontem (opp pec-tore). In all appearance, haud dubie. But mly by Crel. with verisimilis or videri. In all a. (or, to all e.'s) he will not come, verisimilimum est, eum non venturum; or, non venturus videtur; or, vereor ut venturus sit. To all a.'s a war is at hand, bellum imminere or exarsurum esse videtur. I To observe the

A rof the sky, de cœlo servare (of dugura).

APPEASABLE, placabilis. To show himself a.,
placabilem inimicle se præbire, se præ-tare.

APPEASABLENESS, placabilitas. Ingestium placa-

bile. animus placabilis, animus ad deponendam offensionem mollis.

APPEASE, placare (g. t., to pacify: e g. numen divinum scelere violatum precibus; iram deorum; hostes r-ipublicæ).—expiare (to a by expiairry rites; numen; manes).—mitigare, lenire (to scothe, to soften down; ut eum tibi ordinem aut reconclies aut mitiges. C.). To a. aby who is angry with another, animum cs in qm offensiorem recolligere : to a. aby towards another, placare qm ci or in qm; qm cum qo or qm or cs aniprocessed in the man and the constitution of the conscillater, and the man and the conscillater and the constitution of the co

concordiæ or gratiæ. gratia reconciliata. reditus in gratiam.

APPEASER, reconciliator gratise (aft. L. 35, 45, 3; comp. Appul. Apul. p. 286, Agrippa, populi reconciliator).

APPELLANT, appellator (C. Verr. 4, 65, 146): qui appellat, provocat. | To a battle: qui provocat; qui qm ad pugnam, ad certamen provocat; qui qm ad pugnam evocat, lacessit, ad certamen elicit.

pugnam evocat, lacesaut, ad certamen eilott.

APPELLATTO, Percon appealed against, qui
appellatur (de qâ re). Sia reus. Entertaining
appeals, &c. An a. jurisdiction, 'judicium ad qd
provocari potest; 'senatus provocationum.

APPELLATION. See Name.

APPELLATION. See Name.

APPELLATION. See Name.

appellativum').
APPELLATORY. 'The a. libel' (Aylife), libelius

appellatorius (Ulp.).

APPELLEE. See APPELLATE.

APPELLEE. See APPELLATE.
APPEND, adder. adjungere. adjucere. agglutinare
[See ADD]. See Not appendere, weh is to 'weigh
out' athg to shot; to 'weigh.'
APPENDAGE, accessio (accessionem adjungere
adjung, C.; minima accessio semper Epirus reguo
Macedoniæ fuit, L.).—additamenium, appendix (vidit Macedoniae Iuit, L.).—audicamentum, appendix visiona appendicem animi esse corpus, C.; ex guam appendicem Erusci belli conficere, L.). A small a., appendicuia; quasi quædam appendicuia es rei (C.).

APPENDANT, qui (quæ, quod) el rei hæret, ad-hærescit, &c. Often by suus (ejus or illorum); pro-

prius suus, or ejus, &c.
APPENDANT, s. See APPENDAGE.

APPENDICATE. See APPEND.
APPENDICATION, adjunctio, appositio. | Apendix. See Appendage.

pendix.

pendir. See AFFENDAUE.

APPENDIX. See AFFENDAUE.

APPERTAIN, || Belong: of strict possession:

case cs (not ci).—qa possidet qd. This a's to me, hic meus est. [So always the possessive prov., not the dat. of the personal one.] [Belong, relate to, &c., attinere ad qd. spectare ad qd. referri or referendum esse ad qd. It a's to a happy life, ad beatam vitam pertinet. Often by esse with the gen. | To be due to,

APPETENCE, appetitus, appetitio, appetentia. See

APPETITE, appetitus, appetitio. appetentia (striving after alkg; instinctive longing for it).—cupiditas. cupido (the latter more poet) .- aviditas (greedy desire). -libido (a natural, mly sensual, desire; fuet: libidines, unbridled desires, lusis) .- desiderium (longing desire accompanied by a sense of want) See DESINE. sire of eating, cibi cupiditas, aviditas, or appetentia. cibi appetendi aviditas (in Gell. appetitus), fames (hunger). Want of a., fastidium; cibi satletas (uchen one is full) To have an a , clbum appetere : to have a good a, to cat with a, libenter cibum sumere (of an goos a, lo cai with a, libenter cibium sumere (of an invaild); libenter cenare (g. l.; bui of a particulur instance, not of the habit): to have no a., "clibum fastitudire. To have no more a. satistum esse, cibi satistate teneri. To create or produce an a., appetentian cibi facers, prestare, invitate. Wine creates an a., cibi appetentia invitatur vino. To give aby an a. (= make his mouth water), salvam ci movère (Sen.). To get an a. by walking, famem ambulando opsonare. To recorr once a. act a fresh a. aviditatem cibi ampetentia cover once a. get a fresh a., aviditatem cibi appetendi revocare. To fall to with a good a, integram famem ad cibum afferre.

APPETITION, appetitio. appetitus. appetentia. APPLAUD, plaudere, applaudere ci or ci rei; ap-audere et approbare qd. To a. aby loudly, maximos plaudere et approbare qd. To a. as niausus ci innertire. See PRAISE.

APPLAUDER, laudator (praiser, g.t.).—prædicator (vaunter, one who praises publicly).—præco (the heraid of aby's praise) .- buccinator (trumpeler; with con tempt, e. g. cs existimationis) .- approbator (approver

). Pling uses applausor.
APPLAUSE, plausus (applause manifested by clap APPLAUSE, pulsuis (applause manyetes by clapping hands)—acclamatio, olamores applause monifested by cheere, &c.; accl. eaply of the people greeting a favorite, in the historious; for m Cic. it is a cry of disapprobation). Js. plausus clamoresque—laux, lautes (proise. To receive weby or stay with an probare qui or qu', approbare, comprobare que or qu', approbare, comprobare de la proposition de la proposit probare qd. ci applaudere. plausum ci dare or impertire, appiaudere et approbare qui or qd. plausu, plausu et clamore prosequi qd. To receive or greet aby with clamorous a., clamore et vocibus ci astrepere: athq. magno clamore et vocuus ci astrepere; didg, magno clamore approbare qd. Will or omidsi loud a, cum plausibus clamoribusque. To court a, laudem venar; assensionem capare. Amidat the a. of the schole province, plaudente totà provincià. A murmur of a, admurmuratio.

APPLE, malum (propr. a. and all similar fruits; s. g. a. s. pomegranates, peaches, lemans, but not pears).

-pomum (g. i, for any edible fruit). A. s that have been gathered, mala strictiva (opp. calvia, fallings):

-s. s. for preserving, mala conditiva. The core of as a., volva mall, pomi (Scrib. Larg. 104, end). | Pupil of the eye, pupula, pupilis: (as term of endeament: ocu-ius, occilus. To lese aby as the a. of one's eye, qui in oculis ferre or sestare; qui ocuitius smare (Com.). APPLE SAUCE, *pulmentum ex malis coctum.

APPLE-TREE, maus .- pomus.

APPLE-WOMAN, pomaria.

APPLIABLE. See APPLICABLE.
APPLIANCE. See APPLICATION.

APPLICABILITY, usus .- utilitas (serviceahleness

for a purpose).
APPLICABLE, ad usum accommodatus, utilis. be a., usul es-e: usum habere: this is a. to him (i. e. can be applied to him), hoc ad eum pertinet; hoc in eo valet, or in eum cadit. Not to be a. to athg, allenum

esse, abhorrère a re. APPLICANT, Crcl. with verb ' to apply: ' qui rogat

(qm qd): qui petit, poscit, contendit (qd a qo).

APPLICATION, | Use, usus,—issurpatio (act of using in a particular instance). A had a, abusus. To admit of a wider a, latius patere | Application of mind, animi attentio (C.), oftener intentio (act of directing the thoughts to athg) .- diligentia (care with weh one attends to athg: opp. indiligentia) .- In Cic. applicatio animi is the allaching of the mind to an object with a fection. To make a practical a. of alhg, qd ita tractare, ut id ad usum transferas. All the a.'s of an art, omnia, quæ qå arte effici possunt. | Appliby Crcl. with verbo uti (not verbum usurpare, adhibere): subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, declarare. To use a word in a rare a., verbum doctiuscule ponere. 'Cicero, loo, makes a similar a. of the word,' item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur. the word, tem constitute there verto isto utilut.

**Cicro uses the word in a contrary a., contra valet
quum Cicero—ita dicit. **E.**S positio dictionis is not
Latin. || Petition, Vid. || Act of applying, Crel.
by part. admotus. ** By the a. of herbs, admotis herbis (animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis. O.). # To

make the u. (e.g. of a tale). interpretari qd.

APPLY, | To make a particular use of athg, uti qa re. Athy to a:hg, adhibere qd ci rei, or in re, or ad qd (to use it for athg) .- collocare in re. impendere in or ad qd. conferre ad qd (spend upon). To a. remedies to a disease, adhibere remedia morbo. || To make nse of as relative or suitable to something, transferre in rem. traducere ad rem.—accommodrate ad dem. To a what was said to oneself, 'qd de se dictum putare; 'qd de se interpretari, To a. a tale, &c., interpretari qd; de qo or qå re dictum putare. A pely one thing to another, admover qd ci rei or ad qd (g. t., to move one thing to another; e. g., ad ignem), apporte ad qd to g. t., to move one thing to another; e. g., ad ignem), apporte ad qd ci. g., admigentiam adhiber; industriam locare, studium colicare in re: to a. one-self very diffigently to a task, man admigently to a task man useram conferre ad on. use of as relative or suitable to something,

self very diligently to a lask, magnum studium et mut-tam operam conferre ad qd.

APPLY, NYR.) | To be applicable. To a. oaby, ad qm pertinere; in qu cadere; in qo valere.

| To apply to (= make application to), confugere, perfugere, refugere, ad qm (fy to for help); se convertere or conferre ad qm; adire or convenile qm (for turn to, go to aby); se applicare ad qm (attach oneself to aby for protection; also for information).—regare qm qd; petere, poscere, contendere qd a qo; suppli-

APPOINT, | Fix, statuere, constituere.—destinare (fix, determine).—designare (mark out). Jn. constituere et designare .- dicere (say, fix, by word of mouth). -eligere (choose; fix upon by choice). -finire, definire (fix by assigning the limits; hence declare, fix. So cireumscribere), convenit inter nos (seldom conven mus inter nos; we agree together, \$c.). To a. a day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere: beforehand, diem præstituere, præfinire: to a. a time, tempus dicere, destinare: to a. a time for the assault, adeundi (scil. uestinare: to a. a time for the assautt, adelinal (scil. castra) tempus definire: to a. time and place, tempus et locum condicere: to a. a pretty distant day, diem satis laxam statuere: to a. a day for the marriage, eligere nuptiarum diem; nuptias in diem constituere: a day for the execution, diem necis destinare ci. To a. a law, legem sancire. To a. aby wages, mercedem ci constituere: a residence, circumseribere locum habi tandi ci: the bounds of his kingdom, terminare fines imperil. To a. aby one's heir, qm heredem instituere; am heredem testamento scribere, facere ;—qm heredem nuncupare (i. e. to name him as such before witnesses). To a. aby (king, &c.), constituere qm (regem, &c.). To a. aby the keeper of another, apponere qm custodem es: to a. aby the guardian of another, tutorem qm ci constituere (of a prince); leatamento que ci tutorem insti-tuere (of a father appointing by will). Sts negotium ci dare, ut &c. | To appoint aby to an office, constituere qm ci munere; præficere or præponere qm muneri: mandare or deferre ci munus: to a. aby to succeed to another, qm in cs locum substituere (g. t.); qm in cs locum subrogare, sufficere (to choose aby to succeed another, who had died before the expiration of his office, \$6.: subr. of the proposes, sulf. of the people), To appoint aby or align to or for aby or align the mare ci qd or qm (e.g. qm viro uxorem) | To appoint (= iniend voby or align to or for any office, far, purpose, &c, electioner and qd or ci rei; designare ad qd purprise, gc., destinate an qu or ci rei; uestginate an qu (wark out for); seponce ci rel or in qd (to set apart for). To be a p poin ted (= destined to atta by fate), ci rel or ad rem natum sess:—fato fieri qd. It is ap-pointed to all men once to die, \$c., e& lege or hoc fato nati sumus, ut &c.; it as a natura generali sumus, ut Re. || Fix that a person should be present at such a time or place, qm adesse or venire jubers. 'To a. aby to appear at Rome early in the following spring,' inito proximo vere Rome qm adesse jubers to a. that a person should come back to one,' qm ale (40)

reverti jubere: to a. a place or time, condicere tem pus et locum (eceundi, Just.). | Well appointed, instructus, omnibus rebus ornatus atque instructus See Equip.

APPOINTER, constitutor (Q. Lactant). APPOINTMENT, constitutum. To have an a. with aby, haber constitution cum que (e.g. cum podagră, with the gout, C., play/ully).

Stipulation Se Agnement. To make an a. with aby, cum qu mihi convenit, ut "we made an a., inter nos convenit, ut &c. According to a., ut erat constitutum. ex pacto. ex convento ex conventu. | Order, jussus. jussum. mandatum. præceptum. See Command. According mandatum. praceptum. See COMMAND. According to aby's a, jussu or autoritate cs; jubente qo; also by jussus a qo: sts by a qo only (as in Athenienses, a quibus erat profectus, Np. Mill. 2, 3, Dühne).

| Equipment. VID. | Allowance, VID. | Act of appointing, constitutio. | To keep an a. (= appear at an appointed day), ad diem adesse or sistere

APPORTION, assignare, dispertire, distribuere, impertire, tribuere, [Svx. in ALLOT.] describere (if yet down in serifing): e, a uum eulque munus descri-bere) dimetiri. Sis dirigere qu'ad qd; qå re dirigere qd: modulari qd qå re (i. e. to bring one thing into due

act or thing). - attributio. perscriptio (of money; the latter by writing).— pars (a portion).— divisio (act of dividino).—distributio. See ALLOTMENT.

APPOSE. See QUESTION. | Apply one thing to See APPLY. another.

APPOSER. See EXAMINER. APPOSITE, appositus (ad qd: ad judicationem, C. ad agendum, C.).—idoneus (ad qd).—accommodatus (ci tei or ad qd), consentaneus ei rei, conveniens ci ret or ad qd (suitable to) .- aptus ci rei or ad qd.

APPOSITELY, apte (e. g. dicere, qd dispunere): to athg, ad qd apte, accommodate or apposite.

APPOSITENESS, by Crel. with accommodatum,

aptum, idoneum, consentaneum esse; convenire or

congruere (ci rei or cum qa re), &c. APPOSITION, adjunctio.—appositio (e g exemplorum).—adjectio. or by partep. admotus, appositus, adjectus.

In Grammar, *appositio, quam Grammatici

APPRAISE, æstimare (g. t., to value) .- Censere was the act of the censor, &c., valuing property with a view to toxation

APPRAISER, æstimator .- Valuer of property with

a view to taxation, censor.

APPRECIABLE, Crcl. by æstiman posse.

APPRECIATE, æstimare. æstimare ex æque. APPREHEND, Lay hold on, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere qui or qd: with athg, qå re.—prehendere or comprehendere qd manibus: manu re.—prenendere or comprehendere du (the latter, for the pur-pose of dragging him back: e. g. a soldier flying from the battle).—|| To arrest, \$c., comprehendere (g. t.). — in custodiam dare. in vincula conficere (put in prison).—e fuga retrahere qui (if he was flying).

|| Seize with the mind; comprehend: eapere
(to take a thing).—intelligere (to understand ii).— (mente) percipere (to take it in; see it clearly).—assequi (to follow it; hence to master it). || Fear, verei, timere, metuere. See FEAR.

APPREHENSIBLE, quod intelligi or mente per-

APPREHENSIBLE, quod intelligi or mente percipi potest.
APPREHENSION, comprehensio (act of seingle,
APPREHENSION, comprehensio (is a judicial sense: e. g. jus prehensionis habere, of aerseliM ental conception, captus (manner of apprehending: in class, prose, only in the phrase, ut est
captus es or quin.—vis percipienti (faculty of comprehending).—intelligentia (poure of understanding; inderstanding). Prod-sugs, intellectus).—intelligentia [proderstanding] Prod-sugs, intellectus]. dentia, or prudentia (the understanding as a faculty, and a clear view into the nature of things obtained by C. de Or. 1, 20, 90, and Partit. Or. 8, 29).its means. ingenium (mental powers generally; quickness, talents). -Quickness of a., celeritas percipienci; celeritas in-genii. Quick of a., docilis. in qo est ingenii docilitas (easily learning) .- perspicax (seeing clearly through a thing). Slow of a., indocilis, tardus, stupidus. To descend to the a. of one's audience, ad intelligentiam audientium or auditorum descendere. Suited, adapted, \$c., to the a. of ordinary men, ad sensum popularem

vulgaremque or ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus or accommodate: intelligentià a vuigari non remotus : to descend to the a. of one's pupils, of beginners, ad intelligentiam discentium descendere; se summittere ad mensuram discentium (Q.): to be beyond our a., fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim : to sharpen a.'s, ingenium or intelligendi prudentiam acuere. Notion, ovinion. Vip. | Fear,

APPREHENSIVE, | Quick of apprehension, docilis perspicax. [Pearful. See Pranful. Plan, v. [Sensifiee, "Sensu praditus. Also patibilis (e.g. natura. C.). Sis mollis, mollior, "qui facile movetus. APPREHENSIVELY. See Franfull. APPREHENSIVENESS, intelligentia. intelligendi

prudentia

APPRENTICE, s. discipulus artificis or magistri (v. the latter, if he is a lad under 17).—tiro (one still a beginner in his art).—tabernæ aiumnus (pupit, lad, beginner in his orth—tapernæ munnus (pups, ma, de., of a handicrafisman or shopkeper: e, tabernæ sutrinæ al., a shoemaker's apprentice). E. None of these words fully express our notion of an apprentice: prps. "ab qo in disciplinam receptus, or ab qo in discipiinam sollemni ritu receptus. To receive a tad as

one's a., *puerum sollemni ritu in disciplinam recipere.

APPRENTICE, v. *puerum tradere opifici in disciplinam (of the father, \$c.).—*dare puerum in taber-APPRENTICEHOOD, annus or anni discipline.

APPRENTICESHIP, To serve one's a., *tito-

cinium ponere, deponere.

APPRIZE, docere (g. t., to inform, teach).—edocere (to impart sufficient information about a particular circumstance). - monere (to give information by way of warning: all these qm qd or de re). - certiorem facere qm de re or cs rei. To be apprized of alleg, certiorem

qm ae re or ce rei. 10 oe opprizea oj aing, certurem heri de rei sedoceri qi. cognosecte reim. APPROACH, ¶ 0/ persons: accedere ad qd. appro-pliquare ad qd or ci rei. adventare (abs. 10 o. rapidiy: esply of an enemy in the historian).—succedere qd. ad or sub qd (drawe near to gradually). To a. (of a general), copias adducere, (propius) admovere (e. g. ad gentral), copias acutecte, (propius) acutecte, e. y. acutecte, urben). I Of it me; appropinquare, appetere.— adventare (i. e. with rapid steps).—imminere, instare (to be at hand: of a threatening a.): prope adease; subcase (to be near). The time a.'s when, prope adeast, quum &e.: the seventh day was approaching, appetebat dies septimus: to have approached one's eightieth year, prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse. | To come near to, resemble, prope accedere (ad); accedere ad similitudinem cs rei; non multum abesse (a); simile esse cs. To a. the truth, prope accedere ad veritatem; non multum abesse a veritate; simile esse veritatis. APPROACH, TR. admovere qd ci rei.

APPROACH, s. appropinquatio. accessus. adventus.

-successus (gradual a.: e. g. of enemies).—appulsus
(rapid a.: e. g. of ships). Sudden a., miventus repentinus, improvisus: unexpected a., interventus, superventus (T. Hist. 2, 54, 1).—similitudo (a. in the way of ventus (1. 1746. 2, 94, 1).—similitudo (1. 116 to 29) of resemblance). The a. of the sun, appulsius solis: the a. of death, mortis approplinquante: at the a. of ight, note appetente; sub notemen (not notes). || Access, (1) as place, aditius: to close at the a. 3, omnes aditius Liberty of approaching, aditus: to be easy of a. (of persons), aditus ad eum est facilis. See Access. Approaches (of a besieging army) must be trans-lated by opera (works). To make a.'s, opera urbi ad-

movère: urbem operibus aggredi.

APPROACHABLE, patens; facilis accessu (of places); ad quem faciles sunt aditus (of persons). See

ACCESSIBLE, ACCESS.
APPROACHMENT.

See APPROACH, 8.

APPROACHMENT. See APPROACH, 8.
APPROBATION, probatio, approbatio, comprobatio (approped), —assensio or assensus (assent).—plausus (applause).—assentatio (apportifical a: in good settle (applause).—accianuatio. clamores (cries of a. but in C. acci. is a cry of disapprobation). Jx. plausus clamoresque. To receive also or aby with a., probate qm or resque. To receive also or aby with a., probate qm or qd; approbare, comprobare qd (approve) .- ci applaudere, piausum ci dare or impertire; applaudere et approbare qm or qd; plausu, plausu et clamore prosequi qd (to appland it): assentire or assentiri ci or ci rei; ci assentari, suffragari, astipulari, album calculum adjicere or rei (sole for it: the last Pim.). To express unant-mous a. of athg, consensu et una voce approbare ed. Not to give, to withhold, once a. assensum (also with a re) retinere, cohibère sustinere se ab assensu: to (41)

express clamorous a. of aby, clamore et vo. astrepere: lo express a. loudly, magno clamore a, of bare qd. To receive, or be honoured with a, approbations of the control of anie qu. 10 recese, or or nonourea win a., approun.
aby's a, probari cl. or a qo; el placere; general a.,
omnibus probari or placere; ab omnibus laudari;
sions of a., cum plausibus clamoribusque. To med
estil no a., improbari, displicere a speech is received seth no a_n , improbart; displicere: a speech is received without any a_n , oratio friget. To court a_n , assensionem captare; laudem venart. $[Likin \ j\ for, amor.\ studium er rel. procivitians and <math>g(a\ j\ b\ d\ einfinition\ for)$ —inclinatio animi or voluntatis ad $g(a, [Literialio\ n,\ additmatio.\ confirmatio.\ (To\ do\ abhg) is a of <math>(a\ b\ c\ o\ f/\ rm)$ alby, ut rem testimonio confirmatio. $(a\ b\ c\ o\ f/\ rm)$ alby, ut rem testimonio confirmation; &c., or $f(a\ b\ c\ o\ f/\ rm)$ alby, ut rem testimonio confirmation. by other Uses.

confirmate, &c. See Approbation.

APPROPE. See Appropriate.

APPROPINQUATE, See Approbacus.

ADDROPINQUE, sind (re.

APPROPRIATE, v. addleere ei qd (recognize it as his property) .- dicare, dedicare ci qd (a. expressly to aby, whether to a god or to a man).—qd cs facere (qd meum, tuum, &e., facere for second and third persons); qd ci proprium tradere (C., to deliver it to him for his own); qd ci proprium facere (Hor.) .- sacrare, consecrare (to dedicate to a god). — | To appropriate to oneself, qd suum facere. qd sibi or ad se vindicare; also vindica: e qd (to claim as one's property, whether justly or not).—
in se transferre qd (to a. it unjustly).—arrogare sibi qd (to claim presumptuously what does not belong to one), sumere or assumere sibi qd (to take to oneself what does not rightfully belong to one) .- sibi inscribere qd (of giving to oneself a little or character: e. g. nomen philosophi).—occupare qd (of seizing alsh before another teho might wish to do the same).—shi uni qd tribuere. To a. to oneself a part of athg, partem cs rei ad se vindicare. qd ex qå re sibi arrogare (e g. of onother mon's merit, ex alienå laude); qd ex qå re sibi decerpere (c. g. ex ce laude). The nobles appropriated to themselves three magistracies, tres magistratus nobilitas sibi APPROPRIATE, adj. See Fir.

APPROPRIATE, adj. See Fir.
APPROPRIATE, adj. See Fir.
APPROPRIATION, assignatio (allosting, allotment, with agrorum expressed or understood)—addictio (e.g. bonorum).—onsectatio (religious dedication); prob. Post-any, for in C. Balb. 14, 33, it seems to be a gloss, sacratio, late: Macrob.)—dedicatio (dedication: e.g. templi, mdis: also the beginning to appropriate allg lo

tempin, was: also ine occiriming to appropriate aing to a porticular use: e. g. patine, Suet.). APPROVABLE, probabilis.—laudabilis, laude dig-nus (deserving praise).—prædicabilis (deserving to be

extolled). APPROVAL, See APPROBATION.

APPROVE, probate qm or qd; approbate, comprobare qd.—laudare (to praise).—prædicare (to extol).— assentire or assentiri ci rei (assent to): album calculum adjicere ci rei (Plin., vole for il).—ratum habere (lo recognize as valid: e. g. the acts of a governor, &c.: of a law, sts jubere). To a. of what has been done, probare ea quæ facta sunt .- See more under APPROBATION. ea quæ facta sunt.—See more under APPNOBATION.

If Oa oneself to aby, se cl probare. To a. oneself faithful, &c., se fidum præstare, præbëre. If To prove, probare qet ci, &c. VID. If Approve ed, to be, probarl ci or a qo: placère el; laudari (to be praised, &c.): satisfacere (to satisfy). More under APPNOBATION.

If Approve d (:= tried and allowed to be so): probatus; a approvea (we rice and airowed to see so); probatus; speciatus; speciatus at robatus; speciatus et cognitus; speciatus jam et diu cognitus; confessus (al-loved). A man of approved virius, integrity, Sc., homo probatus or speciatus; homo virtute cognită; vir speciatus tatæ integritatis.

APPROVEMENT. See APPROBATION

APPROVER, approbator (e. g. profectionis mese, C.: opp. suasor et impuisor).—probator (e. g. facti, C.). opp. suasor et impulsor).—probator (e. g. facti, C.).
— laudator (e. g. auctoritatis ejus et inventionis, C.).
— laudator (praiser). ¶ Approver in law must be translated by the yen. term index (informer).
APPROXIMATE, v. INTR.) See APPROACH, INTB.
¶ TA.) See APPROACH, TB.
APPROXIMATE, propinquis. proximus.—Sts by Cret. with prope accedere ad qd; non multum abesse as dire.

APPROXIMATION, appropinquatio. accessus See APPROACH. To be an a. to athg, (prope) accedere ad qd; non multum abesse a qa re.

APPULSE, appulsus (C.). APRICOT, prunum Armeniacum; also Armeniacum or Armenium only. An a. tree, Armeniaca. AII., Aprills, with or without mensis. The first
A., Kalendra Apriles. The fifth of A., None Apriles.
To make aby an A. fool, indivired haber qun. A. weether,
varietas et inconstantia tempestatum; crebra tempestatum commutatio; ceclum variens.
APRON, audilgaculum, subligar (covering round the

APRON, subligaculum, subligar (covering round the loins).—campestre (worn by young persons engaging naked in the exercises of the Campus Martius: wearing such an a., campestratus).—præcinctorium (a longer a.: late). A leather a., °præcinctorium coriarium [not ventrale or semicinctium]. ¶ In gunnery, oper-

lium. | An a..hold, *feudum muliebre.
APRON-MAN, opifex. Collectively sts, qui in taber-

APROPOS, audi! die queso i A. of athg, quoniam mentio hujus rei injecta est (since this subject has been mentioned): sed quod mihi in mentem venit (but it just

mentioned): sed quod mihi in mentem venit (but it just occurs to me). To come very a., opportune venire. APSIS, absis or apsis, G. apsidis (å4vr.). APT. | Fri, tioneus ad qd; aptus ei rei or ad qd; conveniens, congruens (snei, congruus), consentaneus ei rei or ad qd (SYN: in ADAPYEN). I ne ei nerd to, propensus ad qd (earliy moved to alto),—proclivis ad qd. pronus in or ad qd (earliy failing into aday; e. disease, rage, passions, &c. Before Tac. pronus only of instinctive, passionate, and therefore per neticous, incidiation).—studiosus ca rei (fond of). [55] 'Apt to do' alto, may often be translated by solvet (of things and persons), assuerisse, consuevisse (of persons), with, I also at their forenium acutum; declice sech-

An apt wit, ingenium acutum; docile; excel-

inf. \(\frac{1}{2} An a pt wit, ingentum noutum; docile; excelene; prestans; eximum APT, v. See Aparr.

APT, v. See Aparr.

APTIVE. See Aparr.

APTIVE. apte (e. g. dicere; qd disponere).—ad qd apte, accommodate, or apposite. Sie convenienter, congruenter.

Jr. apte congruenterque; conce apposite. commode. Readily, quickly, prompte (Tac.).—celeriter, cito (quickly). bene, optime (weel).

APTNESS. \(\frac{1}{2} Disposition, proclivitas or animus proclivis (ad qd). \(\frac{1}{2} Apt ness for tearning, ingenium ad qd aptum or abile; ingenil dexteritas; ingenium ad colle; docilitas. ingenil acumen. To have an a. for

ad quaptum or nable; ingenii deteritas; ingenium docile; docilitas. ingenii acumen. To have an a. for athg, habilem or aptum esse ad qd: a natural a., natum esse ad qd. | Fitness, convenientia (apt agreement: e. p. partium, rerum).— congruentia (Suet.—
morum, Augustin).—habilitas (aptitude for any purpose. corporis habilitates, C.).
APTOTES (indectinables), aptota (ἄπτωτα.—Diom.

Prisc.)

AQUA FORTIS, *aqua fortis; *chrysulca (t. t.), AQUA MARINA, beryllus (according to O. Müller).

AQUARIUS, Aquarius.

AQUATIC, aquatilis (aquatiles bestim, C.; also arbores, frutices, Plin.). — aquaticus (aquaticm aves, Plin.).

AQUATILE. See AQUATIC.

AQUEDUCT, aquæ or aquarum ductus. Often aqua only: e.g. 'the a. of Claudius,' aqua Claudia. To make an a. to the town, aquam in urbem ducere.

AQUEOUS, aquatilis (having a watery taste, banin: e.g. sapor, succus).—aquaticus is watery, wet: aquosus,

watery, abounding in water.
AQUILINE. An a. nose An a. nose, nasus aduncus. [Aqui-

linus is, belonging to an eagle; eagle-like.

ARABESQUES, picturæ monstra (aft. Fitr. 7, 5, 3).

rerum quæ nec sunt nec fleri possunt nec fuerunt imagines (aft. Fitr. 7, 5, 4).

ARABLE, arabilis (Ptin. not as a general epithet of such tand: campus nullis, cum siccus est, arabilis tauris). A. land, ager novalis (Varr.), or novalis (sc. tauris. A. tand, ager novalis (Farr.), or novalis (ec. terra), or novalis (ec.

grounds of equity, whereas a judex is bound to decide by law: also in all the senses of the English word).—disceptator (one who examines and decides upon the validity of the grounds at leged: e.g. in disagreements and verbal disputes). A private a was arbiter honoraring or disputes. disputes). A private a. was arbiter honorarius or dis-ceptator domesticus (at Rome.—Ruperti, ii. p. 690). To choose aby as a., qm arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere: choose aby as a., qui arbitrum or disceptanorem substan-to appoint am a. between two partier, arbitrum inter partes dare: to act as a., esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter qos; qui controversiam disceptare or dirimere: to be a. in a cause, arbitrum esse in qd: cs rei arbitrium est penes qm; dirimere or disceptare qd (10

voluntatem; ex libidine; ex voluntate; insolenter. To form words a., verba fingree insolenter (Gelt.) licentius. [Sch. Abitrarity often implies eru eity, despotic conduct, \$4c. auperba, crudeliter to act a., crudeliter ac regle facere; crudelites superbamque dominationem exercires (aft. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).

ARBITRARIOUS, arbitrarius (opp. certus, Plant.;

to naturalis, Gelt.),
ARBITRARIOUSLY. See ARBITRARILY.

ARBITRARY, "Depotic, un is missed, abso-late, infinitus (mobumede),—summus (hiphest),—im-perious (in a lordly lyramicol way).—Jh. imperious et superbus.—impliens, agst aby, cl (in a passionate, subridled way: of both persons and things).—impor-tunus (hard, showing no mercy or consideration for others in onds conduct: opp. clemens).—Siz crudelis in qm; sævus in qm. A. power, infinita or summa potestas; imperium summum; quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur; or dominatio only: to possess a. power, summo imperio præditum esse. An a. spirit, superbia. Burnon imperior.

Bopending on no rule, capricious: arbitrarius (late: dependent on one's own will: e.g. motus, opp. naturalis, Gell.).—"libidine or ex libidine factus (formed by one's own will nlone, and so capriciously). insolens (unusual).-insolenter fictus (of words arbitrarily invented. Gell.).
ARBITRARINESS, mostly by superbia. insolentia.

impotentia.

ARBITRATE, | Decide judicially, disceptare ARBITRATE, Breiter y differently, disceptare qd, decemere qd, or dre, or als. dijudicare qd (these three are also used of arbitration by the sword, ferro).—
judicare qd or de re. decidere qd or de re. statuere, constituere qd. To a in any matter, affirmare de re:
in a dispute, controversian disceptare, decemere dijudicare: de controversia decidere, statuere, con stituere. | Act as arbiter, arbitri partes suscipere esse arbitrum or disceptatorem (inter qos).

ARBITRATION, arbitrium. To refuse aby's a., arbitrum or disceptatorem qm recusare. To commit atha to aby's a., rem cs arbitrio permittere; to the a. of atig io aoys a., rem es arbitrio permittere: lo the a. of the seord, controversiam ferro dijudicare, decernere, disceptare. | Decision, dijudicatio, disceptatio (as action)...judicium, sententia (judiciat sentence). ARBITRATOR. See Annique. ARBITRATOR. See Annique. (judicial sentence)...disceptatio. dijudicatio (act of de-ceptare).

ciding).
ARBORET, arbuscula (Varr.).
ARBOREOUS, arboreus. ARBOROUS, arboreus.

ARBOUR, umbraculum -- casa frondea (poetical.

Ov.).
ARBOUR-VINE, *convolvulus.

ARBUSCLE, arbuscula. ARBUTE, arbutus. - arbutum (fruit of it: and

melon, the tree). ARC, arcus (in Mathematics: segment of a circle, c.). Arch. Vid.
ARCADE, porticus.—ambulatio arcuata (K. and F.).

ARCH, arcus (g. t.).—fornix (arch, archway: both used of triumphal arches). An arched roof, camera (camera lapideis fornicibus vincta). **E** Cic. censures Ennius's fornices cœil ('the arch of heaven') as a badiy chosen image.

ARCH, v. arcuare (L.) -camerare. concamerare (to a. over; cover with a vaulted roof; camerare, Plin.
only; nidos camerare ab imbri) —confornicare (Vitrue, unig, muos camerare ao imori) —conformicare (l'itrue, a. oer). To be arched, arcuari (g. 4., to be arched or cureed).—fornicatim curvari (Piin.).—concamerari (b be arched over; covered with an arched roof). Il Arched, arcuatus.—in formam archs incurvus (Meia).—in apsida curvatus (Plin.). — cameratus, concameratus (arched or vaulted over). Sis convexus, gibbus (swelling out).

ARCH, adj. petulans. lascivus.

ARCH- (as prefix =) chief. (a) In dignities and titles archi-prefixed, as in Archbishop, Archiepiscopus: in other words (b) often by summus or maximus (with or without omnium); by (c) caput or princeps with gen.; or (d) by qui totus ex qua re factus est, or versatus in omni genere es rei; or, lastly (in a few words in Plant. and afterwards in Juv.), by the Greek prefix tri... Thus, trifur, triscurria.

ARCHAIOLOGY, "antiquarum literarum scientia, "antiquarum rerum scientia (according as acquaint-suce with ancient literature "or with other monuments of ontiquity is meant).

ARCHAISM, verbum or vocabulum obsoletum, ex-

oletum, ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam dia intermis-sum.—diorndi, loquendi ratio obsoleta. ARCHANGEL, Archangelus (Eccl.).—[Dead-set-

ARCHANGEL, Archangetts (Ecc.).—| Dea ile, galeopsis. lamium. ARCHBISHOP, Archlepiscopus (Cod. Just.). ARCHBISHOPRIC, archlepiscopatus. ARCHDEACON, archldiaconus.

ARCHDUKE, *archidux.

ARCH-PHILOSOPHER, summus philosophus.

ARCH PRESBYTER, archipresbyter, ARCH-PRIEST, aummus sacerdos. archisacerdos.

ARCHER, aummus saceruos. archisaceruos. chiprestyter (Eccl.).
ARCHED. See Ancu, v.
ARCHER. sagittarius. A mounted a., hippotoxota.
ARCHER, "sagittarum emissio. crol. by sagittas As a game, "lusuum id genus, que in orbes tela conficiunt.

ARCHETYPAL, archetypus (Jsv.).
ARCHETYPE, archetypum (Varr. Macr. apxerveor in C.).— exemplum primum.—exemplum.—species (used by C. for the Platonic idea.)

ARCHITECT, architectus [architecton, Plant. Sen.].

ARCHITECT, architectus [architecton, rient.orm.], [Costries, auctor. parens. inventor. condition, effector. Jr. parens effectorque, princeps, architectus. Sl. princeps et architectus. inventor et quasi architectus. molitor. instimulator. concitator. Jr. instimulator. concitator. Jr. instimulator teneritator. The a. of the world, creator or procreator mundi; effector mundi molitorque. ARCHITECTONIC, architectonicus (Fitr.).

ARCHITECTURE, architectonicus (Fitr.).—architectus.

ARCHITRAVE; epistylium.

ARCHIVARY, ab actis (Inser.).

ARCHIVE, tabularium (archium, archivum, gramatophylacion, Post-class.). Archives, tabulæ publicæ. manoparyacion, rost-ciass.). Archiver, tabulas publica, (acta publica or acta are the records of the proceedings of the senate, people, \$\frac{1}{2}e.\toplus --tabulinum or tablinum a place in a Roman house, where documentary papers were kept). ARCH-LIKE, in formam areds incurvus, &c. See

ARCHE

ARCH WISE, in formam arcus. arcustim (Plin.) ARCH(S, eptemtrionals (regio, populus, &c.).— ARCTIC, septemtrionals (regio, populus, &c.).— aquilonaris regio (C.; prop. relating to the north-east). Arcticus circulus. Hygin. Astron. 1, 6.] Sor-alis uncless. and poet. See Noath, Noathern.

ARCUATE. A root of the control of th ions, &c.). vis.

passions, &c.). vis.

ARDENT: ardens. fervens or fervidus.—sestuosus (of raging heaf). IMPROFR.) calidus; ardens; fervens or fervidus.—acer (vehement, ferce). As a. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum. | Ardeni (of spirits, ec.), fervidus (oft. vina fervida H.).

ARDENTLY, ardenter; ferventer; acriter.—cupide, with functional processing of the property of the passion of the processing of the passion of the p

avide (eagerly). To desire a., ardenter cupere qd;

enter cupere.

ARDOUR, PROPR.) See HEAT.—IMPROPR.) arder, fevor, estus (the first the weakest, the last the strongest: at three also with animi, when mental a. Its meant).—impetus (impetuseity). Youthful a., arder juvenilis; arder or fervor metatis.

ARDUOUS, # High, Vin. # Difficult, gravis (herey). — difficilis. non facilis (difficult). — magnus (creat).—durus (hard).—impeditus (encumbered with difficulties). An a. lask, magnum opus atque arduum.
ARDUOUSNESS. | Height, Vid. | Difficulty,
difficultas. negotium (the labour one must undergo to attain one's object).

AREA, area. - uperficies (extension in length and

A small a., arebia. readfa).

AREAD, See ADVISE.

AREFACTION, Crel. by arefacio, arefieri.

AREFY, arefacere (Farr.) .- siccare.

ARENACEOUS, arenaceus (Plin.).

ARENATION, arenatio (Vitr., for a stucco of sand). ARENOSE, arenosus

ARETOLOGY. See MORAL philosophy.

ARGENT, adj. argenteus.
ARGILLACEOUS, argillaceus (consisting of clay.
Pisn.).—argillosus (abounding with clay. Purr.).
ARGOSY. See SELF.

ARGUE. To discuss a question, agere rem or de re (43)

(g. t.) .- disputare, disserere de qå re (of learned discussions: disser, mly of a continuous discourse).—sermonem habere de re (discuss it in conversation).—disceptare qd or de qa re (with a view to the settlement of a disqd or de qå re (with a view to the settlement of a sup-pule). To a at great length, multis verbis disputare is a. on the other side, contra disputare: to a. on both vides of a question, in utranque partem: on opposite side, in contrarias partes. Produce argamenti, argumentari (with nest. pron. or dependent classes, doctor arguments, firmare, confirmar arguments— efficere or evincere veile (to wish to establish an optinion).- Accuse, arguere (with gen. abl. de, acc. with inf. or ut). See Accuse. | Prove, infer (trans.), pro-bare, evincere, ostendere, declarare. ARGUER, disputator (seid .- once in C.) .- qui dis-

ARGUMENT, | Proof, reason, argumentum.—
ratio. To bring or allege a.'s, argumenta or rationes
afferre: to derive a.'s fm, argumenta ex re ducere, sumere, eruere : to reject an a., argumentum rejicere : to press as a., argumentum premere: lo bean a., argumentum rejecte: to press as a., argumentum premere: lo bean a., argumentum pro qã re, but argumentum quo que sese demonstratur, &c. To bring many a.'s for the existence of a God. sec. To bring many a.'s for the existence of a God, multis argumentis Deum esse docere. That is no a, nulium verum id argumentum est. To produce or allege many probable a.'s for that opinion, muita in cam allege many probable a.'s for that opinion, muith in eam partem probabiliter argumentari (L.).—Argumentum is often left out when an adj is used: e.g. the strongest a. for this is, 'Re., firminssimum hoe afters' videtur, quod &c. (C.) Is ship cet of a discourse or writing, sententia, sententia (the principal thought)—argumentum (subject matter of a speech, essay, fic., for wch materia is never used in the classice)—aumantum (subject seed in the classice)—sum (the main subject: e.g. of a letter, conservation, fic.). I Constent a sum med up by way of abstract, summarium. epitôme [Sre Arrivotamentum].—Index (Q.) Is where is used in the controversia. res controversa discopratio. Often by Cres. with quod cadit in controversiam of disceptationen. with quod cadit in controversiam or disceptationem, To Just a discussion, concertatio, disputatio, pugna, controversia. To make ship the subject of ann. rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere. As a srises, oritur certamen or controversia (de qli re-tum qo). To hold on a about ship with aby, disputare de qå re cum qo.

ARGUMENTATION, argumentatio. — also ratio

(e. g. C. de Or. 2, 53, 214).
ARGUMENTATIVE, prps by gravis (weighty). firmus ad probandum, &c. ARGUTE, argutus.

ARIA, *aria.

ARID, raidus (dry. fm an internal want of moisture, caused by a heat acting within).—tortidus (dry. fm being burnt up by an external heat).—elcus (dry. fm being burnt up by an external heat).—elcus (dry as to the surface). JR. exsiccatus atque aridus. See Dax. ARIDITY, ariditas. aritudo.—siccitas [Syn. in

ARIDITI, and a structure of the structur

a., si bene or recte memini.
ARIOLATION, hariolatio.

ARISE, A) PROPR. Surgere. exsurgere.—consurgere (espis of several).—so cringree (to ratio oneself up: of illits children irying to raise themselses from the ground): from a seal, surgere e sellà: from bed, surgere gere, neith or without (e) lectulo or (e) lectu. Surgere gere, with or without (e) tectulo or (e) tecto. surgere cubitu (propy.—ex morbo assurgere of leaving one's bed after a disease): from table, surgere a ccent; cloop poscere calcoos (asking for one's shoes as a sign of intending to rise from table). If Mount up on high, we have the statement of the contraction of the levare (of bees, se sublimius ievare. Plin.) .- levari .- sublime ferri. subitmem abire. Clouds a. nebulæ levantur in nubes: smoke arises from the cottages, fumus evolin nuoes: smore arises from the cottages, lumus evoi-vitur e tuguriis. A storm arises, tempestas cooritur, nubilare ccepit; nubilatur. || Arise, of the heaves it yo bo dies, orin. exortin.-emergere of the stars; not of the sum). || Arise (of thoughts in the mind), subiro mentem or animum.—sucurrere. A thought arises in mentem or animum.—succurrere. A income arises in my mind, subit cogitatio animum: a suspicion arose in my mind, incluit mihi suspicio; venit mihi in suspicionem (both with acc. and inf.).—|| Arise (from the dead), reviviscere, in vitam redire.—ab inferis exsistere. ab orco reducem in lucem fiert (according to healthen notions).—ab inferis excitari or revocari.

| Arise (= appear gradually) of the day, appetere: dies appetit ;- lucescit ; dilucescit ; iliucesc.t. As soon as day arose, ubi primum illuxit. our 'arise' in this sense: of remarkable persons or so effer: (of distinguished men).—exorirl (agreeing with our 'arise' in this sense: of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad: libido; (errea proless, Sulla, Epicurus, &c. C.: ultor nostris ex ossibus, Y.). || Rise up in a rebellious manner, or agst aby, exaurgere contra or adversus qm (T.)—coriri in qm; imperium ca detrectare.—consurgere ad beilum, ad bellum coorirl.—rebellare (v. pr. of those who had been subdued).

ARISTOCRACY, || As an administration, paucrum et principum administratio. || As a form of

corum et principum administratio. | As a form of government, ejus reipublicæ status, quum est penes delectos omnium summa potestas; optimatium status; tatis est (aft. L. 1, 43). An aristocratical state, respublica, que a principibus tenetur; optimatium civitas; civitas, in quâ cives per principes reguntur; civitas, quæ ab optimatibus (or optimatium arbitrio, C.) regitur; respublica optumas; respublica, quæ est penes regruer; respublica optumas; respublica, quae est penes principes. [Sway or power of an a., optimatium dominatus or potentia; potestas atque opes optimatium. "The aristocraty, see the Aristocraty. ARISTOCRAT. [Defender of aristocrate, optimatium causam agit.—optimatium fautor. nobilitum amicus, nobilitatis fautor or studiosus. [The

aristocrats, optimates; proceres; principes civi-

tatis : potentiores cives.

ARISTOCRATICAL, agit (of a opinious of the a party).— quod ad optimatium imperium pertinet (relating to aristocracy) .- quod ab optimatibus profi-

ciscitur (proceeding from the a.).

ARITHMETIC. arithmetica. orum (C.).—arithmetica. ARITHMETIC, artenneura, orum to paramete, tice, es, or arithmetica, ee.—notitia numerorum (the knowledge of numbers, gen —Q. 1, 10, 35). To teach a., *arithmetica profiteri. A teucher of a., *arithmeti-*arithmetica profiteri. A teacher of a., *arithmeticorum magister. | An arithmetic-book, liber corum magister. arithmeticus

ARITHMETICAL, arithmeticus.
ARITHMETICALLY. To explain athg a., numeris ad explicare.

ARITHMETICIAN, arithmeticus. A good or expert a., bonus or diligens ratiocinator (good calculator).—in

arithmeticle satis exercitatus (C.).

ARK, | Noah's ark, navis. | Ark of the cove-

nant, "arca fæderis divini,

nani, *arca feederis divini.

ARM, s. 1) a limb) || Of men: brachium (fm
the hand to the elbow: often for the whole arm, when
distinction is not necessary).—lacertus (from the elbow
to the shoulder: also for arm generally, esply when its
strength or muscularity in meant).—oit (the muscular
arm of the Athleten). Relating to the a., brachistic,
having strong a.s. lacertonus. With his a.s a-kimho,
annatus (Plant. Pers. 2, 5, 7): to carry alby under one's a., qd sub all portare : what is carried under the 6. (i. e. habitually), subalaris (teium subalare, Np.): to a. (i. e. habilicatiy), subalaris (tetum subanare, np.): to carry a chief in one's a.'s, puerum in manibus gest uce to take a chief in one's a.'s, puerum in manus accipere: to enhance aby seith one's a.'s, an endlum complecti to chap in one's a.'s, arctius amplecti que to sente in ady's a.'s, manibus ce section. Set 'Arms' = 'enfolding arms,' 'embrace' is mily to be transit. by complexus: to lie or be enfolded in aby's a.'s, harrier in carries. complexu: to receive aby in one's a.'s, manibus qm excipere: to receive aby with open a.'s, libens ac supluis manibus excipio qm: to die in aby's a.'s, in complexu es emori or extremum vitæ spiritum edere; inter es manus exspirare; inter sublevantis manus exstingui: parentum complexu abripere; liberos de parentum complexu abripere; liberos de parentum complexu aveilere atque abstrahere: to support with one's a.'s, qm sustinere (in walking, getting into a carriage, &c): qm collapsum excipere (in raise one who riage, \$c\$: qm collajaum excipere (fo raise one who has falien):—to fy to aby's a.'s [for protection), ad qm confugere; es fidel se committere; se committere in fidem et clientelam es (as a client lo a patron): in es sinum confugere (site. age).—[IMPROPR.] Power, sifrength, manus, potentias. Kings hace long a.'s, longæ regibus sunt manus (O.). The secular a, imperium or potestas magistratuum. [Of a river: pars. cornu (winding arm. O.) .- caput (mouth: also and more frequently the head, source). Of a mountain chain, brachium (Taurus brachia emittit. Plin.). -ramus. | Of a tree, brachium. ramus [see BRANCH]. Of a chair, ancon (Cal. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 46). | In fortification: works to connect two points, brachium: more frequently lingua (σκέλη). Arm of a cata-pult, brachium. Arms of a pair of scules, caput (44)

B) IMPR. | Come | (Vilr. 8, 5, 3, Schneid.). | Arms of an anchor, anchorae brachium or cornu.

ARM, v. TR.) armare (to furnish with arms: then to provide with what is necessary; aget aby, adversus qm).

- armis instruere (to furnish with arms).- instruere, munire (to furnish with allog considered as a weapon). A med, armatus.—In amis (w bosoc, in or under arms). If To arm on eself aga alba, tracaver ad (to make preparate ad qd (to make preparations agat).—animum preparare ad qd (to make preparations agat).—animum preparare ad qd (to make preparation agat).—animum preparare ad qd (to make preparation agat).—animum preparare ad qd (to make preparations agat). agst) -Sts meditari qd : to be armed agst athg, animo agsi) —Sit meditati qu: to be armea agsi aing, animo sum ad qd parato; tutum or munitum esse q\u00e4 re:-q\u00e4 re se ioricare (Plin.). [see Arm, v. intr.] \u00e4 To clothe aby with armour, loric\u00e4, thor\u00e4ce, cata-phract\u00e4 induce qm (according to the kind of armour

ARM, v. INTR.) arma sibi induere (to put on one's armour).—arma capere (to take to one's weapons; pre-pare for war: for which ad arma or ad saga ire is also found): arm a sumere (to take one's weapons in one's hand to use them). || To be arming (of nations), bel-lum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, instruere: beili spparatum instruere; omnia, quæ ad bellum per-

tinent, providere.

AR MADA, naves bellicæ.—classis.

AR MADA, naves bellicæ.—mly of a naval armament:

ARMATURE, arma, orum, n. armatura (the latter with reference to the nature, &c., of the weapons). ARMED, | Having arms. An a chair, selia obliquis anconibus fabricata (Cal. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 46).—

cathedra (a. chair of Roman ladies).

thetra (a. coair of Roman saase). ARM-GAUNT, macer.—strigosus. strigosi corporis. ARM-HOLE, ala (poet. alarum vallis, Catull.). ARMILLARY, *armilæ similis. ARMIPOTENCE, armipotentia is used by Ammian.

ARMIPOTENT, armipotens (Lucr. Firg).

ARMISONOUS, armisonus (Virg.).

ARMISTICE, indutive. To conclude an a., facers inire indutias. To agree to an a., consentire ad indutlas. See TRUCE.

indutias. See INUE.
ARMLET, #Little arm, brachlolum (Catuit).
#Bracelet for the arm, brachlale (g. t.).—armilla
bracelet, armlet).—spinther (σφιγκήρ t—armlet for the
supper arm).—calbet seere armlet given to soldiers as a reward (Fest.) .- spathatium or spatalium, dardanum, viriola, viria, were also ornaments of the arm, of unknown form. To put on golden als, brachia et lacertos auto

ARMORER, faber armorum. | Squire: one who

ARMOREAL, abora trimours, g squire; one was puts on another's armour, prps armiger.

ARMORIAL. A. bearings, "clypeus insignis. insigne generis. One who has a right to a. bearings, cilicet insigni frui (according to Roman custom, qui imagines famíliæ suæ consecutus est).

imagines familiae suce consecutus est).

ARMORY, armamentarium. Il Armour. Vid.

Armorlai bearings. See Armorlai.

ARMOUR, armatus, ûs (=manner of being armed:
orig in the abl.—dispari armatu; Cretico armatu).—
arma, orum, n. (g. l. for arms).—cataphracta (iron or
brass scale-armour, for men or horses, &c.).—lorica
(leathern jerkin).—thorax (iron breast-prate, cuiras).
JN. lorica thoracesque. To put on onés a., loricà,
thorace, cataphractà (according to meaning) se tegere
or inducer. To strict the bodies of their a. armora coror induere. To strip the bodies of their a., armora corporibus detrahere (L.).

ARMOUR-BEARER, armiger.

ARMPIT, ala (vailis alarum, poet. Calull.).

ARMS, arms (g. l., but of effensive armour, not oppied to missiles, tela: also fig., as arms prudentire, senectutis, legum).—Les (missiles). —Parnished with a.s., armatus. armis instructus: without at, inermis: to take a.s., ad arms in e. arms capere (to arm oneself agat aby, contra qm): arma sumere (esply when other means might have been tried, contra qm); descendere ad vim atque ad arma: to seize one's a.'s, arma arripere: they ran to a.'s, concursum est ad arma: to a.'s' ad arma! to sound to a,'s' ad arma conciamare (L.)! to lay down a.'s, arma deponere; armis discedere: to fing away their a.'s, arma ablicere: to take away aby's a.'s, arma cl auferre: to be under a.'s, in armis esse: to have 20,000 men under a.'s, milia viginti in armis habere: to grow old in a.'s, in armis consenescere: to bear a.'s agst aby, arma contra qm ferre: to turn one's a.'s aget aby, arma in qm vertere: to defend one's country by a.'s, patriam armls ac virtute defendere : to give up one's a.'s, arma tradere (Np.) : to defend oneself by the a.'s of prudence, armis prudentiæ se tueri ac defendere.

ARMY, exercitus.—acies (army in battle-array).—
agmen (a. in marching order).—milites (soldiers, epply
when the individuals are mount: also the sing, miles,
when 'the soldier' = 'the soldiers,' or 'the army' generally.—Vires (the military forces).—copine (forces):
often seith armatorum, or peditum equitumque, or
pedestres, equestres, pedestres equestresque, pedestres
navalesque. To command or lead an a., exercitum
duerer, exercitui praesses: to levg an a., exercitum
scribere or conscribere; milites scribere or legere; delectum habère (of the Roman consul: set, or conscr. lectum habere (of the Roman consul; scr. or conscr. to enrol the names of those who ought to serve): exerto enrol the names of those who ought to serve): exer-citum colligere or conflicers (not cogere) or parare, comparare: to hire on a. of mercenories, exercitum co-cuplas mercede conducer: to recruit an a., exercitui supplementum scribere (of setting down the names); exercitum supplere or reficere: to draw up an a. (in order of baltic), aciem instruere or instituere: to disband an a., milites mittere, dimittere or missos facere; militibus missionem dare [SYN. in DISBAND]. | Great number, exercitus (e g. corvorum, Virg.). multitudo. copia incredibilis; vis magna.

AROMATIC, aromaticus (late). | Aromatics,

AROMATIZE, condire.

AROUND, prep.) circum. circa. See About.—Adv.) circum. totus circum.—in circuitu. Often by circum circum. totts orted a., circumequitare or equo cir-cumvehi (locum): to role a., circumequitare or equo cir-cumvehi (locum): to role a., circumvolvere (trans.), circumvolvi (intr). - Sta by per: to look a., circum-spicere. circumspectare. oculos circumferre. perlustrare (omnia, &c.): to wander a., pervagari (locum): to look a. in a threatening way, oculos minaciter circumerre: to dig a trench a. a city, oppidum fosså

(vallo fossăque) circumdăre.

AROUSE, exsuscitare; expergefacere (e somno); excitare (e somno); suscitare somno or e quiete (†):all stand (without somno) also imprpr. for 'exciting,' all stand (witness source) also improve for excising, 'animating,' | Excite, excitare, concitare (e.g. a man to athg: also to excite laughter, hadred, ency, com-passion, &c.).—excire, conciere or concire (in class. prose only = to excite violently to some activity: seld. to produce any passion or evil, &c.: e. g. iram, seditionem, terrorem, &c.): movère, commovère qui (estir, move, excite: then also to excite misericordiam, seditionem, bellum, &c.).—conflare (to kindle: e.g. ci invidiam, bellum, &c.).

AROYNT (thee), abi ! apage te ! abi in malam rem

ARPENT, huba (in mid. ages), -ager triginta ju-

ARRACK or ARACK, humor ex oryza in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus.

See AccusE. ARRAIGN.

ARRAIGNMENT. See ACCUSATION.

ARRANGE, ordinare. - in ordinem adducere or redigere. disponere. digerere. in ordinem digerere.-componere (to a. so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance). - collocare, constituere (place together; bring into a proper constitution). Sta describere (to bring into a proper constitution). Six describers (to scheich a plan): explicars (to unreach).—dispensare (to weish out in all its paris; arranging, that no pari may come of short). To a. troops, copias ordinare or dispo-nere: in order of battic, copias or aciem instruere: the order of march, *agmen ordinare: books or a library, libros or bibliothecam ordinare or disponere; bibliothere or disperse their application of the disperse their application or capillos disperse (†): the folds of a chiamys, collocare chiamydem, ut apte pendent (0.); componere togam (H.): a plan of the campaign, describere tottus togam (H.): a piam of the campaign, describere tottus beill rationem: one's family affairs, rem familiarem constituere; res suas ordinare; res familiares com-ponere: a person's afairs, es negotis explicare. To a. (words) alphabetically, (vocabula) in literas digerere: words in a sentence (with reference to style), verba comwords in a senience (with reference to style), we to com-ponere, werb a spte collocare. A well arranged esta-bishment, "domus omnibus rebus instructa, que ad victum cultumque pertinent. ¶ Make a plan, or arrangement, pracipere, decernere, constituere. We arranged to do so and so, inter nos convênit, ut &c. I arranged with aby (to do so and so), mihi cum go con-

ARRANGEMENT, ordinatio. dispositio. descriptio. constitutio. institutio. [See TO ARRANGE.] The a. of a library, designatio librorum: of words (in a Lexicon), vocabulorum digerendorum ratio: (in a sentence), verborum apta compositio, collocatio; ratio collocandi. Order resulting from arrangement: ordo. ratio.—Sts praceptum. institutum lex. These a.'s are excellent, are optime instituta or instructa sunt. It is a beneficent a. of nature's that &c., salubriter a natura institutum est, ut or quod.

ARRANT. To be transl, by summus, maximus, with or without omnium .- by caput or princeps with gen .- by totus ex que re factus est or constat; versatus est in omni genere cs rei .- In Plant. by compounds with the Greek tri (trifur; triscurria). An a. roque, trifurcifer (Com.).—caput scelerum (Plaut.)—princeps flagitorum (C.).—veterator.—An a. thief, princeps omnium furtorum (C.); versatus in omni genere furandi atque prædandi.—Sta by a superlative adj.: an a. foot, stolidissimus, stultissimus.

ARRANTLY, turpiter. foede. flagitiose. nefarie. ARRAS, tapes, etis, m. (τάπης: or Latinized, tape-tum). The tapetes of the ancients were of carpet-

tum). We The tapetes of the ancients were of carpetitike lexture (mig shagpy, and with colours or figures intervoven) for covering walls, floors, &c.

ARRAY, s. ordo. # Battle-array, acies. To draw up an army in battle-array; to set in array, copias or aciem instruce; instituter. # The array (soldiers drawn up); ordines militum. | Dress, vestis. vestimenta (pl.), vestitus (kind of apparel). || Jurors impannelled, prps judices selecti: turba selectorum (chosen, at Rome, fm the senators, knights and tribuni ærarii).—juratores (sworn valuers of athg.

ARRAY, v. | Arrange. Vid. | Dress, vestire. convestire. — inducre sibi vestem or se veste. veste indul: veste se amicire (to wrap oneself up in a garment: applied therefore to upper garments; not to gar-arrayed in gold and purple, insignern auro et purpura conspicl. The earth is arrayed with flowers, &c., terra floribus, herbis, &c. vestitur. | To array a pannet, •judices seligere

ARREAR. See BEHIND.
ARREAR, pecuniar residuæ (old onistanding acARREARS,) counts).— reliquum. quod reliquum
est. quod reliquum restat, que restant, or quod restat,
pecuniar reliquæ (the still remaining portion of a debt). To be in a., reliquari qd (e. g. amplam summam, debi-tum: ex administratione rei publicæ reliquari: and quibus [summis] reliquatus est. All JCt.).—reliqua habēre or debēre: with aby, nondum persolvisse ci, nature or deterre; with any, monutum persovisse ci, quod reinquum restat; to exact the a., pecunias reliquas or residuas exigere. He is so much in a., residere apud qu. i. e. such a sum residet apud qm. Marcian. Dig.). ARREARAGE. See ARREAR.

ARRECT, arrectus. erectus (aures arrigere. Ter.

Virg .- erigere. C.).

ARREST, s. comprehensio. - To put under a., comprehendere (of the person arresting): in custodiam dare (of the person ordering the a.). To be kept under a., in custodia haberi or servari; custodia teneri or re-

ARREST, v. comprehendere. in custodiam dare See Arrieda; v. comprehencete. In customin ware [See Arrieda; v. s.]. ci manus injicere (to lay hands upon, e.g. virgini . . . minister decentriri manus injecit, L. 3, 4, 6, in vincula conjicere. To a. one who was Aying, e fugā retrahere qu. | Stop. delay; unotari. remorari. moram facere ci rel. moram afferre cs or ci rei. moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (cause a delay in athy).—tardare. retardare (to relard the prosection of abg: e.g. of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy).—tenere. retlnere. sustinere (to stop the prosess of something: a thick, a carriage, a horse)—reprimere (to cheek forcibly: fugam hostium; redundantem lacum).—arefree, cohibere (to hold also of, so that is may not approach). To a. aby, morarl, demorarl et definere, demorarl et definere, demorarl et definere demorarl et definere que to draw him back, with reference to some object pursued by him). To a. aby on a journey, retardare qui in vit; remorar a linequendum honem (if a murch or other histories) and insequendum honem (if a murch or other histories). delay in athg) .- tardare. retardare (to retard the prose-(of a marsh or other obstacle): the progress of a war, moram et tarditatem afferre belio; morari celeritatem belli: the onset of the enemy, tardare or retardare hostium impetum.

ARRIDE, arridere.

ARRIERE. See REAR. ARRIERE BAN, *peribannus (Schirlitz. Mater p. 153, 4, 1) .- ad rempublicam defendendam populi universi convocatio (C.).

ARRIVAL, adventus. accessus.—appulsus (arrival of a ship; with or without literis). Sudden, unexpected a., adventus repentinus, improvisus, or interventus, superventus (without any adj. Tac. Hist. 2, 54, 1). To expect aby's a. with eagerness, cs adventum non mediocriter captare.

ARRIVE, venire, advenire, adventare,-accedere ad | locum.-pervenire, devenire, attingere, nancisci iocum (to succeed in reaching) .- afferri (to be brought to: of things). To a on horseback, equo advehi: in a carriage. curru advehi: in a ship, pervehi in locum, appellere [See to Land]: the ship is arrived, navis appulsa est (not appulit). To have arrived: often adosse. 1MPROPR.) Reach, assequi, consequi, adipisci (to arrive at an end aimed at; then to reach locum or qm). - pervenire ad qd (arrive at atha) .- compotem fieri ca rei, potiri qa

re (obtain ally desired: e. g. a wish),
ARROGANCE, arrogantia (the exacting homage to
ARROGANCY, one's endowments and privileges).—

ARROGANCY, I one's endowments and pricteges).—
fastus (a presumptions, contemptions disposition)—
superbla (self-sufficiency, pride, fm thinking others beneath oneself).—Insolentia (insolence).
ARROGANT, arrogans.—Insolena.—superbus.—fasttosus (Post-sug, and very ars.—The superbus sendoutshine others; the arrogans would encroach upon
tion; the fastosus despises them; the insolens insults
them. Döderlein).—An a. speech, aermo arrogantive. To
become a, arrogantiam sibi sumcre; magnos sibi
sumere spiritus.
ARROGANTLY, arroganter; insolenter.
ARROGANTLY, arroganter; insolenter.
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ARROGANTLY, arroganter; insolenter.

ARROGANTLY, arroganter; insolenter, arrogare, tributer (acrethe to oneself usyingth or unrecasumble).

buere (ascribe to oneself unjustly or unreasonably). I neque arrogo: to a. to oneself great authority, magnam auctoritatem sibi sumere.

auctoritatem sibl sumere.

ARROW, sagitta.—telum (any missile: but properly one thrown by the hand). To thool a.'s to any mark, \$\frac{2}{3}\cdot \text{c}\text{, sagitta}\text{ (or tela) coil/ciere qo. Like an a. (ie very swifty), incredibili celeritate. A cloud of a.'s, ventu nubes (conjects) sagittarum; or ingen vis sagittarum. Such a cloud of a.'s, tanta vis sagittarum creberrime grandinis modo (Cf. L. 28, 31, 7).

ARROW.HEAD (a plant), sagittaria.

ARROW's 'sharp siect of a. shower' (Millon), ingens vis sagittarum creberrime grandinis modo.

ARSENAL armamentarium.—officina armorum

ARSENAL, armamentarium. — officina armorum (when weapons are also manufactured there).—navale,

(when weepons are also manufactured there).—navaie, or pl. navaila (for ships).
ARSENIC, arsenicum.—auripigmentum (orpiment).
ARSIS, (in music or metre) sublatio (άρσιε, opp. positio, θέσε: in late grammarians also arsis).

positio, very: in sate grammarians also arisis, ART, I) human dezierity: a so opposed to n a t ur s: ars.—manus (the human hand).—by a., arte, p: ratem (g. t.); manu, opere (by human labour). Fortified by a. (of a fortress, &c.), manu or opere munitus. b) opposed to be what is merely mechanical: ars (g.l. as the theory or set of rules by wch the artist works; the skill with wch he works, or with wch athg is made).—artificium (the skill with wch athg is made). The healing a., ars (me setti win wen ang u maar). Intelling a, neutring a, net medendi. With a, arte, ex arte (e.g. scribere, canere); scienter (scientifically: e.g. tiblic cantare): to bear upon it the stamp of a, artis signo notatum esse. 2) readiness or dezterity of one particular kind, obtained by practice: a) generally, ars.—scientia cs rei (experi-mental knowledge: e.g. philosophaudi; fundendi æris). mental shockage: e.g. panosophanut; innerna erso,—studium es rei (persuit of alag: an a. so far as it is actually practised). The a. of pointing, are pingendi: the a. of securing every body's good will, are ad promerendam omnium voluntatem: the a. of conversation, of social intercourse, sermocinatrix (sc. ais: σο στανο of the Greek προσομίλητική). ¶ Τrick, artifica, ars (τέχνη).—artificium (only in Com.—also techua). [b) (12xn).—attneum (only in com.—also became. If of a particular trade, profession, art, are. artificium. To study an a., art ci studere: to follow or practise an a., artem colere, factitare; in arte versari, se exercere (exercere artem, doubtful, Krebs): to leave of an a., artem desinere: to reduce athy to an a., qd og an a., artem tesinere: W reunes any war a., at artem redigere; qd in artem vertere. War became an a., disciplina militaris in artis modum venit. The mechanical a.'s, artes sordidæ. quæstus sordidi. The vice-radia, at a stress of the the liberal a.'s, omnes bonarum rerum disciplinæ: the a. s of war and peace, artes belli et pacis. [Mayren or Ants, "magister liberalium artium: to take the degree of Master of Arts, and amplissimum magistri gradum promovert. See MASTER. ARTERY, arteria.

ARTFUL, callidus. versutus. vafer. astutus. sub-doius. Jn. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus. [Syn. in Cunning.] | Wronght (46)

by art; not natural; artificiosus [artificialis. Q.

artifex, poel.].—facticius. factus.
ARTFULLY, astute; caliide; vafre; subdole. ARTFULNESS, astutia. vafrities. versutia. callidi-

ARTHRITIC, arthriticus.

ARTHRITIC, arthriticus.

ARTHRITIS, arthritica.—morbus articularis or arti-

ARTICHOKE, carduus. cinara (Cynara Scolymus, Linn.) .- cactus (cardoon; Spanish a., Cynara Cardun-

ARTICLE, i) part: pars.—caput (head, chapter).—
A. in a contract, conditio; caput. A. of a peace, lex; conditio; caput: of faith, caput doctrine sacre: in a Comming, capair. of faint, capit doctines seeses. s. g. of wars, genus. The general term res may often to sued: e. g. an a. of luxury, res ad luxuriam pertinens: this a. is much sought after, "hujus generis merces this a. is much sought after, "hujus generis merces cupide expetuntur. || In Grammar, articulus. || Articles by article, per partes. per capita. || Articles of war, lex militaris (with ref. to what is allowed

or permitted in war).

ARTICULAR, articularis (Suet. Plin.).—articularius rius (Cat. Plin.) .- morbus articularis or articularius

(the gout).
ARTICULATE, adj. clarus, planus, explanatus. a. voice, vox clara (clear: opp. obtusa); vox explana-bilis (opp. perturbata. Sen. de Irâ, 1, 3, 5). An a. miterance, os planum or explanatum (opp. os confusum).
To be an a. speaker, explanatæ esse linguæ (after Plin.).

ARTICULATE, v. enunciare, efferre (See Pao-NOUNCE) .- In Lucr. Appul. Arnob. articulare [has voces] mobilis articular verborum dædaia lingua. Lucr. 4, 551. To learn to a., primum fari corpisse (Suel. of children): loqui discere (of beasis, &c.): to teach aby to a., qm verba edocere; qm sermoni assue-

seach any to a., qm verba edocere; qm sermoni assu-facere. I To make terms, to treat, de conditioni-bus tractare or agere (cum qo). I To draw up in articles, in capita conferre. ARTICULATELY, plane (so as to be understood).— clare, clark voce (with loud, clear voice). To spead, plane et articulate eloqui (so that each syllable is heard. plane et articulate cioqui (so inal each sylabor 12 acura. Gell.).—ciare or clara voce dicere.—verba exprimere explanareque (Plin.).—explanatæ esse linguæ (to be habitually an articulate speaker).

ARTICULATENESS, expianatio verborum (Q.) .dilucida pronuntiatio, explanata vox (aft. Plin.).splendor vocis (clearness of voice).

spiender votes (cearness of voice).

ARTICULATION, # 0f words, prolatio (utterance.

L.). [pronuntiatio is the whole delivery = actio.]

Juncture of bones, commissura (g. t. for mode of joining together: also of the imbs of the human body). artus. articulus (joint: artus in sing. not till poets of silv. age). Jr. commissurae et artus.

ARTIFICE, ars.—artificium (only in Com.: also

techna).-doius.

ARTIFICER, artifex (g. t. esply of one needing mind and invention in his work).—faber (one who works upon and invention in his work).—Taber (one who works upon hard materials, as stone, ivory, &c.).—optiex (a work-man needing mechanical itill and industry; the author and producer of any work).—A distinguished a, artifex operious suis pracipuus, | Maker, contriver, autor. Inventor. conditor. effector, molitor, princeps, parens, architectus, [8xx. in Architect.] Jx. parens effectorque; princeps et architectus. The a. of the world, creater or procreator mundi; effector mundi molitorque.

ARTIFICIAL, artificiosus (made or produced by art: opp. naturalis.—artifex, poet. Prop. Pers.; artificialis only in Q.).—quod habet artem. artis particeps opp. arte carens).—facticius. factus (made; not produced by nature : opp. naturalis). An a. address, oratio artis plena: whether this was natural or a., sive hoe est nature, sive artis; a natural or an a. memory, memoria naturalis aut artificiosa.

ARTIFICIALLY, artificiose; arte; manu et arte;

affabre (as in affabre factus. C.).

ARTILLERY, | Large machines for shooting instruments of destruction, tormenta, pl. orum insirumenis of desiruction, tormenta, pl. orum (comprehended in oncient warfare ballistæ aud catapulitæ, for shooting siones, &c.).—Heery a., *tormenta majoris modi: hore a., *tormenta que ab equitibus administrantur. A captain in the a., *cohortis tormentarius prefectus. An a. seagon, *currus tormentarius: a park of a., tormenta, orum: *apparatus tormentarius. The fire of, *cicut tormentarii. ¶ The art illery (an a sevice, &c.). *res tormentaria. ¶ (s. a bodg), *cohortes tormentaria, e, or tormenta and significant and sold of the significant and s

ARTILLERY-MAN, *tormentarius.
ARTISAN, opifex. fabor. artifex [Syn. in Arrivers.] sellularius (on a. whose occupation is of a releasy hind). | Arrisans, fabri; qui in tabernis musi opifeum vulgus. A base a., opifex villissimze

ARTIST, artifex. [See ARTIFICER.] | Skilled in art, intelligens; sciens artium.

art, intelligens; sciens artium. ARTLESS, | As praise raiker than not, simplex sine affectatione (of persons).—apertus (open-hearted: home, animus, &c.).—nullo cultu (without ornament or paints: of things). | As blame raiker than not, non articleous. inconditus. | Wasting art, un skilfed. ARTLESSLY, sine arts. nullo cultu.—ingenuo. can-harten properties.

de. aperte.
ARUNDINACEOUS, arundineus (arundinaceus, once in Plin.).

ence in Plin.).

AS. 1) I As a particle of comparison: ac, atque (after world denoting equality, similarity, &c.: wque, idem, par, &c.): quam (if exact equality is not meant, bet excess or defect. Thus if a negative procedes wque, &c., quam must be used, not ac, atque, for the negative destroys the exact equality. Heraog. Cas. B. G. 2, 6).—ct, ut, and (after idem) ac, atque, ct, qui, ecid. cum (as in Sail, and Tac.). We cannot maintain friending unless we love our friends as ourseless, amicitiam tuering measures we love our friends as ourseless, amicitiam tuering measures. pamus: in what a situation our affairs are, you know as well as I do, quo in loco res nostræ sint, juxta as well as I do, quo in loco res nostre sint, juxta mecum omnec intelligitis: they go encey the same men as they came, lidem abount, qui venerunt. I Affer such, to grant, so many (talls, instrus, tot), and quam but qualis, quantus, quot. He is such at he evenex, talls est, qualis somper fult. I fin forms of perotes lation and swearing: as true as; its or sic with the subj. followed by ut, with the subj. if a wish is to be expressed, the indic. if an assertion is to be expressed, the indic, if an assertion is to be expressed, the indic, if an assertion is to the condition of the does milhi veilim propitions, ui—perhorresco; or its vivam therom in parenthetically perhorresco, its vivam, &c. 'As true as I lies, and alive, I should like,' &c., its vivam (or its milhi omnia, que opto, continuity. (seigh its vivam serves as per an alive, I should like, i.e., its vivam, So. 'As true as I am alive, I should like, i.e., its vivam (or its mini minia, que opto, contingant) ut velim, Sc. | As (so) well—as: et-et; ham—tum; quum—tum (seith quum—tum, the clause with quum is the more general, that with tum the more special statement). Sie ut—sie; non minus—quam is the more good of the minimum of the sense does not belong to the many of the minimum of the sense does not belong to the minimum of the m [Bo] tam—quam in this sense does not belong to the yolden age,] Nor so—As, non tam—quam. The Romans wayed some wars not so successfully as bravely, Romani belia quandam non tam feliciter quam fortius quam felicitus, or magis fortiter quam fellelter gesserunt.

Causa is nof ao prudent as he is brave, Caius fortior est Caisse is not so prudent as he is brace. Caius fortior est quam prudentior (which allows him so me prudents canagis fortis est quam prudents or fortis est quam prudents. The form fortior est quam prudents fortis est quam prudents fortis est quemadent production to that which belongs to the best age). I As—so: ut—its or sic: quemadmodum—odem modo: quemadmodum—sic: velut—sic or its. I As much again, alterum statum; fish is as big agein as that, hoc altero tanto majus est. I As many as (== all subo), quotcumque: AS MUCH AS, quantumcumque. As soon As: simul et or ac (atque). simul ut. also simul alone.—ut. ut er or ac (acque), simil ut. 440 simil atone.—it. ut primum. quum primum.—ubi (when).—postquam (after). Is Ali these take the perfect indic. in narrative where we should use the pluperf.; but when repeated actions or continued states are described, when repeated actions or continued states are described, the principal verb being in the imperfect, the verb with postquam, &c. may be in the pluperf.—[simula or ermiserat—reperfebatur. Np.] $H s = (m = s \ f)$, as 1p: tamquam. I depart fm life as fm on inn, ex vità discedo, tamquam ex hospitio.

11) As a particle of expl an also n. $A s \ if$; just

as if: tamquam; tamquam si; veluti; hand secus
ac si; non aliter quam si (all with subj.); the men
socked logether as if something of great importance were Seeked logether as if something of great importance were in hond, tanquam summi moment iree ageretur, its concurrerunt hornines. Sis an abi. abs, is used: the examy purmated as if the victory were a deready won, hostes insecuti, quasi parti jam victorii. If As 17 ronsoorm:
As 17 (ironscally): as if for sooth I thought this, quasi vero id putern. I To denote a property: tamquam expressing equality in point of moment and degree:
'as mach as;' as if'): ut (the relation, 'as far as'):
loco (in the place of): intant (as good as, of equal relation or weight with): nomine (under the name of). I love means the property is a source of the property in the property of the property is a source of the property in the property of the property is a source of the property in the property of the property of the property of the property is a basic horizontal transfer of the property you as a friend, amo te ut amicum (so far as you are my friend): tamquam amicum (as much as a friend; as much as if you were my friend): to be as a son to aby,

filli loco esse ci: to be to aby as a father, cl parentis numero esse. Sts other forms must be used: e.g. we must do as physicians do, medicorum ratio or consuemest do as physicians do, medicorum ratio or consuc-tudo imitanda est. To corry alby off as so much goin, lucri nomine tollere qd. Plato is, in my judgement, as good as aid of them together. Plato est mith instar om-nium.—As with a substantive is here often translated by an adv. or by in modum. To behave as a woman, muliebriter se gerere : to act as a slave, serviliter agere ; to obey as staves, in modum servorum parère: to torture a free citizen as a slave, civem servilem in modum cruciare. As; as BEING. Here the property contains also the ground of the preceding statement, and tains also the grown of of the preceding statement, and a quippe, quippe qui, upped qui, are sued. Quippe qui est est often used with something of irony, and before periciples or other attributions on sig Democitio, quippe viro eru dito, &c.]: quippe or utpote qui miy taker own radour, as being men who had been often routed, non—un't virute confisi unt, quippe toties fust liquidition. I hat is often untranslated: e.g. with such crok as to consider or look upon: as, this must be looked upon as the greatest reli, hoc maximum malum exist the attended the greatest reli, hoc maximum malum man, justissimus vir habetur. As is also untranslated when — in the character of, or when I was. He dedicated, as dictator, the lemple of Satus, which he had sowed when consul, welcom Satutis, quan which he had vowed when consul, wdem Saiutis, quam consul voverat, dictator dedicavit. As FOR IN-STANCE: ut; velut; veluti. Animals schich are born on lund, as for instance crocodiles, bestim que gig-nuntur in terra. veluti crocodili : even the gods waged wars, as for instance with the giants, dii quoque bella wars, as for instance with the giants, dil quoque bella gesserunt, ut cum gigantibus.—Sis vel is used in this sense: raras tuas quidem sed suaves accipio literas: vel (as for instance) quas proxime accepi, quam prudentes, &c. (Pract. Intr. li. 542.]

III) As a particle of time. As — when: quum, ut ubl. (Ubl marks a point in time fm which something began; ut, as event which was succeeded by another source, the subject of the contractions of the contractions.

ising segan. ut, an event worken was succeeded by another: quum, the coincidence of two frets, so that either both happen at the same point of time, or a momentaneous action introduced by 'as' either happens whilst another is still going on, or is immediately consequent to it. See Excurs. ii. to Grotefend's Muterials.]—Ut and ubi lake the indic. (when no other reason requires and ub) lake the inake, (when no other recover require-the subj.) nily the perf,—quum also lakes indic. of pre-and perf, (and also with the imperf, and pluperf, of repeated actions — as of fen as); but in simple narra-live has the subj. of imperf, and pluperf.—Fary often the verb with 'as' is trant. by a participle, which will the very with 'as 's transit by a participie, which with be in abl. abool. when the two propositions have not the same subject. As orthe as: quotien, quum with indic. even of imperf. and pluperf. [Quum quæplam cohors ex orbe excesserat, hostes velocissime refucohors ex orbe excesserat, hostes velocissime refusehant. Car.] As Lova As: tam diu—quam quam diu: usque adeo—quoad.—as relat. quamdiu (e.g. tenuit se uno loce quamdiu fuit hiems).—quoad (all the time uniti; as long as). As = whiist, dum, or by parte, of pres. [As soox As. See As. I).

IV) As a causal particle—since; inasmuch as: quoniam (indic.).—See Since.

V) As ro; as concensivo; As touching, &c.: quod attinet ad. quod; sis de. ad. As to the book which your son gave you, quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi fitus dabat. As to relating our liberty, I agree with you, de libertate retinendà tib assentior. As to

with you, de libertate retinenda tibi assentior. As to with you, do libertate retinendà tibi assentior. As to (or, as for) Pomponia, I would have you write, if you think good, quod ad Pomponiam, si tibi videtur, scribat wellm. As to my Tullis, I agree with you, de Tullia med tibi assentior. As to your praying that fc., (nam) quod precatue es, ut &c. § As 70, before infin. 31 '20,' '30,' '30ch', ut: after a neg. or intercog. senience, ut, or more enty qui (with sub.). No mon is so senience less as to believe this, nemo tam deilrus est, ut (or qui) bene credies! quis notest tam averua a vero estahæc credat. [quis potest tam aversus as vero esse,— qui neget, &c.]—As nor ro, quin. No food is so hard as not to be digested, \$c., nullus cibus tam gravis est, quin is-concoquatur.

VI) | MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES with As. Be it as it may, utcumque res est or erit.—As was LIKELY; as was sure to happen: id, quod necesse erat accidere .- As PEOPLE SAY, ut dicunt, ferunt, or aiunt : ut dicitur, traditur, or fertur. As you observed, \$c., id quod dixisti, &c.: as all allow, id quod omnes contientur, &c.—As quickly as Possible, quam celerrime: as SHORTLY AS POSSIBLE, quam brevissime: AS PAR AS I CAN, quoad ejus facere possum : AS PAR AS POSSIBLE, AS PAR AS CAN BE DONE, quoad ejus

fieri potest. As IT WERE (softening a strong word, &c.), quasi. As far as appearance goes, ad speciem [e. g. forum adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu. C. As far as I know, quod sciam. As far as I can with a good conscience, quod saivă fiide or saiv o officio possim. But with quantum such limitations are in the indic.

[quantum—intelligo.]
ASBESTOS, asbestos. amiantus (not our asbestos,

but amianth).

ASCEND, ascendere. - sublime ferri. sublimem ASCEND, ascendere.—sublime terri. sublimem abire (of mounting on high, into the clouds, fc.: the latter only of living things). To a. gradually, gradatim ascendere. TRANS.) To a. a wall, murum ascendere a tree, in atborem inscendere: the rostrum, in rostra (in concionem) escendere; ascendere in rostra: to a.
the pulpit, oin sacrum suggestum ascendere: the
throne, oin regiam sedem escendere (propr.); regnum throne, 'in regiam sedem escendere (propr.); regnum adipisci. regnum occupare (of obtaining royal power; the latter eaply unlawfully). | Fig. To accend to honours, &c., ascendere ad honores, ad altiorem gradum; also without ad. promoveri ad or in ampliorem gradum. | The ascending lines (in genealogical tables), gradus ascendentium (Paul. Dig.).

cal tables), graous ascencentum (raut. 119.).
ASCEN DANT, fastigum, or by adj. summus. To
be in the a., in (tam) sublime fastigium venisse. in
honore esse. florere. vigere.— summam fortunam,
summam gloriam consecutum esse: gloriá florere. summam goriam consecutum esse: gioria norere-cese in laude. in ciartudinem persenisse, glorià cir-cumfluere. omnium sermone celebrari. in magno nomine et glorià esse. magnà celebritate fanne esse (of persons only). 2) || Superiority, influence, præstantia. To have the a. in athy, dire præstare ci. potiorem esse qo: qm antecedere, antecellere, anteire, position esse (0: qm antecedere, antecenere, antecene, anterior, anterior, antistare, excellere, præcedere, præcurrere, superare, præpollère, prædere (præv. L. præf.). [] AKENDANTA (in degrees of kindred), ascendentes (opp. descendentes. Paul. Dig.).
ASCENDENCY, præstantia vis. [See ASCENDANT

ASCENT, 1) | Act of ascending, ascensus, ûs (in qd). ascensio (less cmly). 2) | Way by which one ascends, ascensus. A sleep a., ascensus arduus one ascends, ascensus. A sleep a., ascensus arduus (C.). 3) || An eminence, locus editus; locus superior. ASCERTAIN, || Make certain, ostendere. decia-

ASULATAIN, Make certain, ostendere, deciarare, probare. Alfa a.'s the meaning of a word, qd satis declarat, queenam sub yoce—subjelenda sit sententia. If o accrtain a person of athg, probare ciqd. demonstrate. efficere (establish), vinere. evinere (prove agst all opposition). If To learn for certain, qd competire: to have ascertained. (pro) certo scire. exploratum habêre qd or qd mihi exploratum est. perspectum planeque cognitum habère.

cognitum nabere.

ASCERTAINMENT: the nearest prps regula or norma ad quam qd dirigatur.—Better by Crcl. with verbs under Ascentain. 'For want of a. how far' &c.,

*quum nondum satis sit exploratum, quatenus &c.
ASCETIC, s. ascēta, æ (fem. ascetria). ἀσκητής,
quem vocant. [Impropr. vir vitâ durus. [Adj. An life, vita parcissima ac durissima. To lead an a. ife, PROPR.) *ascetarum more vivere: IMPR.) parce

ASCETICISM, immanitas in voluptatibus asper-nandis (C. Part. 23, 81).

ASCII, *qui loca ascia incolunt (loca ascia, Plin.). ASCIT, 'qui loca ascia incolunt (loca ascia, Forn.).
ASCITES, ascites, w., m. (Cal. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.
Plin Valer. 3, 12. In Cels. dox(rnc.)
ASCITITIOUS, adscitus or ascitus (parlep.: opp.

nativus). ASCRIBABLE, ascribendus, &c., or quod ascribi

debet, potest, &c.
ASCRIBE, ascribere cl qd (lo attribute athg, whether good or bad, to aby, as its author, inventor, or cause).—
assignare ci qd (to attribute athg to aby, as proceeding assignated by construence and so any, as processing from him; to impute it to him as a fault, or a. it to him as a meril).—addicere el qd (to pronounce aby the author of a writing, book, &c. Gell. 3, 3).—tribuere or attribuere cl qd (to represent aby as the cause of alba; to lay be blame of it upon him. To a. the innection of aths to

aby, qd el inventori ascribere: to a. athg lo fear, qd timori assignare: to a. an evil, a mischance, &c., lo aby, ci casum adversum tribuere; el incommodum ascri-

pudore affici (qå re).

pudore affici (qā re).

ASHEN, fraxincus.

ASHEN, fraxincus.

ASHES, cinis (remains of a burnt body, whether still glowing or burnt out.—Aiso both s. and pl. as a. of a burnt corpse).—favilla (a. as light, floating particles; eaply when still glowing).—iix, G. licis (a. from the hearth; cinis foct, Furr.—iye-a). To burn or reduce alby to a. q din cluerem redigret (for any purpose)—in cincrem or cincres vertere (= annthiate, destroy): to be burnt or reduced to a., in cinerem redigi (for any purpose; e. g. horn).-in cinerem or cineres verti (to be purpose; e. g. norn).—In chiefen or chiefes verti (sose destroyed, annihilated).—conflagrare. deflagrare. con-sumi (to be burnt up or down). Reduced or burnt to a., in cinerem redactus.—ad cinerem ambustus (crumbled in cinerem redactus.—ac cinerem amoustus (cramosos to a. by burning). The fire is burning under the a., cinere latet obrutus ignis (trop. Lucr. 4, 924); Ignis suppositus est cineri (doloso, Hor. trop.). To lie in sackeloth and a., sordidatum or atratum esse (according to Rom, custom). To adjure aby by the a. of aby, obsectare qui per cinerom, To adjure aby by the a. of aby, obsectare qui per cinerom mortui cs. Peace to thy a., tha ossa bene quiescant (Petron.); tha ossa molliter cubent (O.); bene placideque quiescas (terraque tibi sit super ossa levis.

ASHORE, in litter (on the shore): in artio (on dry land): ad litus; in terram (to the shore). To go a, exire in terram; e navi exire or exire only: egredi, escendere, escensionem facere (in terram). To put soldiers, &c., a., milites in terram (or in terra) ex-ponere. To run or be driven a. (of a ship), in terram ponere. To run or oc arreen a. (v) a supp. in extrama deferri (lo be carried to the land: stronger, in litus ejici; vado or in vadum or litoribus elidi). To run a vessel a. (intentionally), ad litus appellere. To be a. (of soldiers, &c.), expositos or in terram (or in terra)

expositos esse.
ASH-WEDNESDAY, *dies cinerum sacrorum.

ASHY, cinereus. cineraceus.—cineraceo or cinericeo colore.—leucophæus (between white and black).

ASIDE, secreum (apart from others).—in latus.—
oblique.—in obliquum. But mly with verbs compounded oblique.—In conquain. Dat mig win veros component with se:—to call aby a., qm sevocare: to take or lead aby a., qm seducere: to lay or put athg a., qd seponero (propr.); qd intermittere or omittere (fig. to give up

(propr.); qu merimittere or omittere (pp. to give up alba; interm, for a time; om. entirely). To say alba a. to aby, qd cl in aurem diecer.

ASININE, asininus (belonging to or proceeding from an aux: not in the sense of 'stupid').— || Siup id: stolldus. fatuus. stupidus. hebes. tardus. Jy id:

pidus et tardus.

ASK, interrogare, rogare qm or (less frequently) de qo: aby about athg, qm qd (or less commonly de re: do: any acous using, qui you ease commons at the bolk g. i. to a, for the purpose of getting an answer from aby, or learning his opinion)—sciscitari ex qui (to a. urgently; often from curiosity, with inquisitiveness, eagerness, or in an artful manner).—quierere, ness, eagerness, or in an arful manner,—quercre, exquirere, requirere ex a qo (to a, connectedly and accurately; to question for the purpose of arriving at certainty. Quaet, is the proper word of a judge questioning an accused person,—percunctari de or ex qo (to desire to know every thing exactly; hence w. pr. for asking the price of goods, v. Gell. 9, 4, p. init.—whether, utrum; if or whether athg, ecquid or quid, not si quid). To a, in a gatious manner capities intercourse. To a. in a captious manner, captiose interrogate: te a. aby for advice, consulere qm: to a. one's way, rogare viam (†); exquirere iter. I had no occasion to a. that, hoc mihi non fuit quærendum. | Request: rogare. petere (g. t. for asking, whether as a request or a demand; in the middle therefore between poscere and orare, but somewhat nearer to a request: petere mly refers to the object, rogare to the person: hence petere qd a qo; rogare qm qd). To a. almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne iacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to a. aby's life, petere vitam (innocenti): to a. athg as a matter of right, qd jure quodam sno postulare. To be able to a. athg as (a matter of) right, qd jure quodam suo postulare posse: justam postulandi causam habere. suo postulare posse: justam postulandi causam habére.

I usiste: nivitare. vocare: to dinner, qm ad canam
vocare or invitare: to one's house, qm domum suam
invitare. | Demand such a price: indicare (opp.
promittere, to offer so much). To a. 100 sesieres,
indicare centum numis (or nummis). | Require:
poseere. postulare. flagitare. Mly by gen. or adj. with
esso: this a's prudence, est prudentis. [causa. Test
tempus poscit; quum res postulabit: que tempus et necessitas fiagitat.] | To ask pardon. See PARDON.

To ark leave, veniam petere.

AKANCE, oblique. — in obliquum. To look a. ar aby, qm limis oculis adspicere l'leat.), qm limis spectare (Ter.).

ASKADUE.

ASKER, rogator (e. g. hiec epistola non suasoris est, sed rogatoris. C.).—interrogator (Uip. Dig.).—
Partep. rogans. interrogans. To reply to an a., interroganti ci respondère.

ASLAKE (obs.), reprimere (e. g. ignem, sitim) .opprimere (e. g. flammam). -compescere (e. g. incen-

-sedare (e. g. sitim)

ASLANT, oblique. in obliquum. ex obliquo .- trans-

verso transverse. in transversum (across).

ASLEEP, in somno somno.—To be a., dormire
(g. 1.).—dormitare (to be in a deep sleep).—quiescere (to (9. i.),—dormitare (to be in a deep iscep),—quiesvera (to be at resi difer exertion),—sommum capere (to fall a.). A person a., dormiens. I have not been a. all night, somnum ego has nocte oculis non vidi mels (Ter.), totam noctem pervirilavi. To present aby fm falling a., qm somnon prohibère. I easily fall a., facilis mihi est somnus (opp. difficills mihi est somnus). To part to the fall a souther consensing of somnum afferences. or tall a. sopire. consopire. ci somnum afferre, parere, conciliare (propr.).—securum, lentum or negligentem reddere or facere (fig. of making a person careless,

lazy, &c.).
ASLOPE, oblique. in obliquum.
ASP, aspis (v. pr. *coluber in Linn.). The bite of an a., aspidis morsus.
ASPALATHUS, aspalathus.

ASPARAGUS, asparagus (aspharagus. Appul. Herb.

ASPECT, | Look, aspectus [asp. lætus, horridus, deformis turphque]. Visus [asf Visum].—species. forma. facies (outword appearance, form: forma also of beautifut appearance: all fee both of living and tijeless through—on (with reference to the whole form isfeless things).—os (with reference to the whole form of the face): vultus (with reference to the countenance). — Look (act); act of beholding, aspectus. Direction (of local position): Crel. by specto (mly with ad, in), less frequently aspecto with acc. To have an eastern a., ad orientem solem spectare. The situation eastern a., an orientem special special and a of a village are of great importance, permagni est, ubi sit posita villa, que speciet (porticibus, estis ac fenestris. Farr.). Situation or prospect of fenestris. Farr.). | Situation or prospect of affairs: status. conditio. locus.—temporum ratio, or tempora or res only, or a neut. adj. ; the a. of things is brighter, ominia jam hilariora sunt: the a. of my affairs is brighter, res meæ mellore loco sunt: is darker, res meæ sunt minus secundæ; deteriore sum as wer, tes mees sum minus secunous; deteriors sum statu: the a. of things is much changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the un-fuvorable or threatening a. of the times, iniquitas rerum or temporum. § dispect of the slars, aspectus (siderum, Plin.).—positus ac spatia siderum (T.).—positura stellarum (Geil.).

ASPECT, v. aspectare. spectare.

ASPEN, *populus tremula. | ADJ. populeus.

ASPERATE, asperare (Varr. Col. T.).

ASPERITY, asperitas .- acerbitas (bitterness, roughness of things; of mind, voice, &c.: sharpness, e. g. of vinegar). To speak with a., aspere concitateque dicere. Jw. tristitia atque asperitas. asperitas et immanitas naturm

ASPERNATION, aspernatio (C.).

ASPERSE, aspergere qui à re (not qui alone), or qu' el. (e. g. labem or labeculam (nonnulam) el aspergere (C.); qui nafamià qu' linguà aspergere (C.); el qu' mai faucius affiare or linguà aspergere (C.); el qu' mai faucius affiare (rédeoried, C.).]—de famà or giorià es detrahere: existimationem es oppugnare : incurrere in es famam.adumniari (lo accuse falsely with bad intention).—
criminari (lo blacken; lo excite suspicion agal aby by
accusation: qm apud qm).—male decre ci (lo speak ill

of).—Also qm variis rumoribus differre.

ASPERSION, | Act of sprinkling, aspersio (aque. C.). aspersu (only in abl. aspersu: prps only in Ptin.). Calumny: caiumnia. criminatio. iabe. or labecula ci aspersa. nota ci aspersa (Ulp.).
ASPHALTIC, bituminatus (e. g. aqua): bit

bituminosus

(e. g. terra. fontes. Fitr.): bitumineus (O.). ASPHALTOS, bitumen (δ.σφαλνοτ). ASPHODEL. asphödelus (asphodolus ramosus, Lina.).—pure Lat. albutium (according to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 84).

ASPIC, aspis, Ydis.
ASPIRATE, aspirate. To a. a consonant, consonant aspirate or aspirationem adjlecte (Q.). Not to a. consonant, consonanti aspirationem detrahere.

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An a., litera cui aspiratur or cui ASPIRATE, adi.

ASPIRATE, adj. An a., iliera cui aspiratur or cui aspiratio adjicitur (Q.).

ASPIRATION, | E armest desire (of something great): desiderium es rei: magnum, summum or incredibile es rei desiderium. To have lofty a.'s. praelitä mente præditum esse: excelsum quendam est altum, et humana despicientem genitum esse: altiore animo esse : *magno rerum bonarum desiderio teneri, incensum esse: elate atque ample sentire. | Pro-nunciation of a letter with a rough breathing: To pronounce no consonant with an a., nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uti.

ASPIRE To, aspirare ad or in qd, or with local adv. in o (sts with dat. or absol.)-sectari or consectari qd to the prime it earnestly). Also peters or appeter qd: captare qd: studies et rei: concupierer qd: To a. fo the praise we long for, ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare (C.: to a. to immortality, lumortalitatem sectari: to a. to aby's pood with, benevolentiam es consectari : to wealth or power, opes or potentiam consectari: to which you aspire, quo tu aspiras.

ASQUINT: to look a., limis spectare (of a single

case).—limis or perversis oculis esse, strabonem esse

(to squint habitually).
ASS, asinus. Little a., asellus. Young a., colt of an a., pullus asininus. The a. brays, asinus rudit. A wiid a., oniger. As a word of contempt (=feol, dolt) the Romans used asinus only of a simple, silly person. [In me quidvis harum rerum convenit Quæ sunt dictæ in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plum beus. Ter.] stipes: truncus: mque hebes ac

(c).—Ass's skin, 'pellis asima: milk, lae asiminum.
ASSAIL, adorir, aggredi qm: impetum facere or
invadere in qm (all of enemies: inv. also of dogs).—
incurrere, incursare in with acc. (of running widily incurrere, incursare in with acc. (of running wildly agst: e.g. of dogs; also v. pr. of covarlyy.—lentare qm (of diseases).—oppugnare qm (also suply of altacting a city; urbem oppugnare or impugnare).—inacetari qm vehementius. invehi in qm acetbius (of assailing with hard words). To a. with the sword, servere qm, or (of provoking him; of acting on the offensive) ferro lacessere qm. To a. aby fine behind, a terp adorri qm: to a. aby with stones, qm saxis lincessere, with wrawer, entragatise, procedure agree current of the control of the cont with prayers, entreaties, &c., precibus agere cum qo: precibus fatigare qm (to weary him with prayers): orare qm supplicibus verbis: to a. aby with prayers and alm st with tears, omnibus precibus, psene lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm.
ASSAiLABLE, Crcl. by impugnari, oppugnari, &c.

ASSAILANT, oppugnator (e. g. patrim, L. salutis mem, C.).—or by Crcl. with verbs under Assail (qui, &c. adoritur qm, lacessit, impugnat qm), or by their participles (invadens, &c.). ASSAILER, oppugnator. See Assailant.

ASSASSIN, sicarius (one who makes murder a trade, of weh the sica is his tool).—percussor cs. auctor necis (one who actually struck the death-blow).—interfector (g. t. occisor only in Plant. peremptor, interemptor, late).—To hire an a., conducere qm ad cædem facien-dam: to hire an a. lo kill aby, percussorem emere in qm. percussorem ci subornare.—Ste insidiator (one who

qm. percussorem ci subornare.—Ste Insidiator (one who kille by treachery). ASSASSINATE, cædem (°ex insidis) facere, committere: aby, qm ex insidis interfacer-, qm percutere (to strike): trucidare (cut down like an ox: butcher). To employ aby to a. another, ci negotium dare, ut qm interfaciat.

ASSASSINATION, cædes. *cædes ex insidiis facta: to accuse aby of a., accusare inter sicarios (C. Rose.

Am. 32, 90).

ASSAULT, v. aderiri, aggredi qm. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurrere, incursare in qm. oppug-nare or impugnare (urbem, &c. also qm). With the or invadere in qm. incurrere, incursare in qm. oppug-nare or impugnare (urbem, &c. also qm.). With the sword, ferro petere or lacessere qm: in the rear, a tergo adorit qm. [Srx. in Assall.] If To commit an assault on aby, ci manus afferre, admovere, injiecre, ci viu afterse (also no la sy solent hands on, to kill). ci vim et manus injiecre (to commit cislence). plagam or plagas ei imponere, infligere, iniicere (fo

ASSAULT, s. impetus. incursus (both of enemies and of a disease). - oppugnatio, impetus in locum factus of a disease).—oppugnatio, impetus in forum factus (o. on a fourn). A personal a., vis or verbera. To commit an a. spon aby, cl vim afterre (C.): vim facere in qm (Ter.) [See ABSAULT, v.] To accuse aby of an a., or bring an action of a. agsi aby, qm reum facere ev.! To take a foom, \$\frac{a}{c}\$, cb y a., vi or impetu capere: vi or per vim expugnare: impetu facto scalls capera. To determine on an a., exercitum ad urbem oppugnandam admovere: to order an a., urbem vi adoriri or oppugnare: scalis muros aggredi. To commit a criminal a. eim or stuprum afferre ci; stuprum inferre ci; per vim stuprare qm; decus muliebre ex-pugnare (L.). [See ATTACK, end.]

ASSAULTER, oppugnator. See Assailant.
ASSAU, v. tentare, experiri, periclitari qm or qd.
periculum facere cs or cs rei. [See diff. in Assay, s.] explorare qd.—probare is in this meaning without class.
authority. To a. my strength, tentare quid possim: let us a. our strength, experiamur, quid uterque possit: see us a. our strength, experiamur, quid uterque possit:
o a. if \$c., experiri, si &c.; whether —or, utrum—
an &c. || Try, &c., tentare. conari. To a. (gold, \$c.),
qd ad obrussam exigere (obrussa, a. by fire); igni
spectare qd and (fig.) qm (C.).—to a. aby's fidelity, cs fidem inspicere (O.).

ASSAY, s. tentatio. tentamen (g. t. for trial: the former as act: the latter only in O., but doubtless current in prose) .- experimentum (trial for the purpose rent in prose).—experimentum (trial for the purpose of obtaining experience.—periculum (trial stended seith risk). A. of gold, obrussa (trial by fire): spectatio (e. 9. pecuniae). To make a. See to Assay, v. ASSAYER, spectator (e. 9. pecuniæ). ASSECUTION, comparatio, adeptic. ASSEMBLAGE, [l. Assembly, Vid. [l. Collection]

of things: acervus. cumulus. congeries. strues (heap. pile. SYN. in HEAP) .- multitudo .- thesaurus (a. of bing: e. g. collectio membrorum Absyrti (C.); colicctus occurs in Frontin. de Limit. (collectus aquae pluvialis).

ASSEMBLE, TR.) cogere (propr. to drive together; to bring together to one point), -congregare (to drive together like a herd), -convocare (to call together), conducere. contrahere (to draw together: e. g. troops). -to a. the prople, concionem vocare or convocare: the senate, senatum cogere or convocare : the troops (for the purpose of addressing them), milites in concionem convocare: to a. troops at a given place, milites, copias in unum locum cogere, conducere, or contrahere .-INTR.) cogi. se congregare. convenire. coire (to come together) .- confluere, frequentes convenire (of flowing together in a large body) - convolure (to fly together in haste) .- To a in the senate house (after being summoned), in senatum or in curiam cogi.

ASSEMBLING (participial subst.), congregatio;

convocatio

ASSEMBLY, Of persons: conventus (a. as meeting at a certain or appointed place).—ccetus (a. as meeting to assist in a common purpose).—conclo (a. as summoned to listen to an address: e. g. of the people, of soldiers) -circulus (a. as circle conversing together, or standing round a speaker) .- corona (crowd encircling a standing round a speaker, — colouid to see a speaker).—concessus (a silling a.: e.g. of judges, speciators, &c.).—concilium (a summoned a. in who one declares what is to be done).—consilium (an a. in who each person is to declare what he thinks should be done) .- comitia, pl., is an historical term for the meeting of the Roman people.—acrossis (disposarie, a conver-sazione: an a. where one or more entertain the rest by singing, reading aloud, &c.).—A numerous a. celeber conventus. celebritas (so far as a place is visited by numbers; is of much resort).-frequentia (so far as an a. is in itself numerous: so far as sufficient numbers are present). To summon an a., concionem vocare, advocare, or convocare: aby to an a., om ad concilium vocare : to hold an a., concilium or concionem habere : to dismiss an a., concilium or conclonem dimittere (all these, of course, to be used according to the meaning of concio, concilium, &c.).

of concio, concilium, &c.).

ASSENT, v. assentiri or (more cmly) assentire ci (ut
&c.).—annuere (absol.).—consentire ci rei or ad qd (to
an offer or proposal).—concedere ci rei (to yield to it).

ASSENT, s. assensio. assensus.—astipulatio. astipu-

latus. With my a., me assentiente; me annuente. ASSENTATION, assentatio (C.).

ASSENTATION, assentatio (C.).

ASSENTA, alo (to affirm a proposition by simply expressing it: opp. nego).—affirmare, confirmare (to affirm it as certain: opp. to doubts and rumours, dubitate: difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, C. Arch. Poet. 15).—asseverare (to a. strongly and in earnest: opp. to a light or jocular affirmation).—defendere (to maintain a proposition that is attacked).—contendere

qo, contra qm, a q\u00e1 re.—tueri. tutari (a qo, a q\u00e1 re, contra qm or qd).—propugnare pro q\u00e1 re. Js. de-fendere et protegere; defendere et propugnare [see Depend]. [\u00e3 Calam: vindicate a title to: rem sibl or ad se vindicare (by lew or not).—tenère: obtinère (to make good one's right to a disputed gession).—retinère (to withhold aths, not to gire it).

—In the poeta and tater prose-veriters, asserter qu'elible, or seserte only, (se coclo assertere od.) Colorate the native skies. Dyd.; i. e, claim to be hevere horn.—nec laudes assere nastra o. Des assimités born.—nec laudes assere nostras. O. nec sapientis nomen sibi asseruit. Q)—To a. a right successfully, jus tenere, obtinere, retinere : to a a right (= to endesour to make it good), jus persequi: to a. one's tiberty (i. e. to escape fm an actual servitude), se in libertatem asserere: se asserere (O.).

ASSERTION, affirmatio .- asseveratio (both as action). - sententia (opinion). - opinio. decretum. dogma (opinion of a school in philosophy) (opinion of a school in philosophy) To retract an a., sententiam mutare, revocare. Assertio is the maintaining, in a court of justice, that a person is a free man or a slave.

ASSERTIVE, ajens (opp. negans) — [affirmativus in Gram.—Diom.].—' In a confident and a. form,' affirmate (C.). affirmatissime (Gell.).

ASSERTOR, assertor es rei (rindicator : e.g. gladius assertor libertatis, Sen.).— propugnator es rei (c. g. libertatis. C. a champion of a cause).—defensor (a defender; also one ucho words off altg).—qui qui affirmat. &c. (affirmer: affirmator, late: Uip. Tertut!. Min. Fel.)

ASSESS, censere (to value aby's property with a view ASSESS, censure (to vaine any 2 property with a view to leastion to fix, therefore, not how much he is to pay, but what his whole radeable property is to be considered.) To a. a town, \$c., consire (to value all the property).—tributa in singuia capita imponere (to pui so much -triouts in singular capita imposers (to put so musca on each indicidual). Also by Crel, with tributum, vec-tigal, &c. imponers of or ci rei: my estate is assessed very high, agris (meis) pergrande vectigal impositum est (C.). To be assessed, censeri; vectigal or tributum inhi impositum est.—"ed ex censu (quotannis) conferre or pendere (cf. omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt. C.) I am assessed at two mellion sesterces, *sestertii vicies ex censu (quotannis) confero.

ASSESSMENT. The nearest words are: tributum (poll-lax; income-lax).- vectigal (land-lax).- census (aby's estimated property).—watimatio (act of ralwing).
As act: *(ributorum in singula capita distributio (dividing, amongst the rate-payers, the whole sum to be

levied)

ASSESSOR, | One who sits by another, in court or council-room to advise him: as-sessor; also synédrus (among the Greeks, of a member sessor; asso syncurus (among the vireas, of a memory of a collegium, &c. L.). || One who is next in dignity: qui assidet ci (poet. after Hor. assidet insano): better qui ad qm or ci prope or proximus accedit: or by qui cum qo dignitate exacquatur (of actual equality): qui secundum locum dignitatis obtinet; qui ci dignitate proximus est (of occupying the second place). The a. of a throne, proximus or secundus a rege : secundum gradum imperii tenere. | Assessor taxes: 'qui tributa in singuia capita dividit .censor [see Assess] .- æstimator : "qui quantum a quoque viro ex censu conferendum sit, æstimat (?). exactor vectigalium (tax-gatherer).

ASSETS. The nearest, prps, fortuna tota (alone or with quam qs reliquit, if the person is dead. Phadr.

4, 5, 8) .- bona (all his goods).

ASSEVER, asseverare. See Assert, AF-ASSEVERATE, PIRM. ASSEVERATE, FIRM. ASSEVERATION, asseveratio. See Appirmation. ASS IDUITY, assiduitas (continuo). ASSIDUTY, assidutas (continued, uninterrupted exertion).—sedultas (indefatigable busiling activity is small matter)—diligentia (corful and close application).—industria (industry of a high and elevated kind). See INDUSTRY.

ASSIDUOUS, assiduus (constantly active) .-(busily active, bustling: opp. piger).—industrius (resilessly active in high matters: opp. segnis).—diligens (carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and exertions to the attainment of an object). To be a. in any business, in re agendâ acrem et industrium esse ASSIDUOUSLY, assidue. industrie. dil

industrie. diligenter. SYN. in Assiduous.

ASSIEGE. See BESIEGE.

ASSIGN, assignare (to a. athg to aby, eaply of lands and a sanguare (to a. ang to arg. pply of land to colonist: also munus ci, a task. C.).—attribuere ci qd (g. f. for granting to a person: also of public lends, money, &c.).—delegare qm (to refer aby to another whe is to do alby; to appoint a third person to pay another

or to be paid by him : delegare est vice sua alium or to see paid by him: delegare en vice sull allum ream dare creditori vel cui jusserit, Uip. Dig.: e.g. delegare debitorem, to refer oby to one who is in my debt and will pay him: I will a. you to Epicurus, he will pay you; delegabo tibl Epicurum: ab illo fiet numeratio, Sen. Alto delegare ci qm, cui numere, to order him to pay a debt due to me to a third person). To a. lands to oby. assignare ci agros: to a. public lands to the people, plebem in agris constituere; multi-tudinem in acris collocare: to a. the troops wintle tudinem in agris collocare; to a, the troops winterquarters, hiberna constituere : to a. every man his task suum cuique munus describere : money to aby, attrisuum cuique munus describere: money lo oby, attri-buere el pecuniam, —el pecuniam curare (se. solvendam a qo, lo order it to be paid by a third person). Il To a. a reason, rationem, causam afferre: alha as an excuse, excusare qd. Il In law: lo prove or establish (as in, lo a. errow: falis indegement; a souche, &c.), planum facere. planum facere atque probare,—testibus planum

facere: or productis testibus probate (if by evidence).
ASSIGNABLE, qui, &c. assignari potest; qui cetendi, nominari, del potest. There is no a cause, nulla ratio or causa afferri potest. nihil affertur, or afferri potest (cur &c.).

ASSIGNATS, 'literæ quæ de versura publica

cavent.

ASSIGNATION, constitutum (a., and place of a.).

To have an a. with aby, constitutum habore cum qo:
to make an a. with aby, constituere ci (fee, 3, 12,
Rupert):—lo keep an a., venire ad constitutum.

These are general terms, not confined to the
appointments of lovers. I The making over athy to aby: assignatio. attributio. perscriptio. delegatio. [Syx. of verbs in Assign.]

ASSIGNEE: no exact expression. Crel. by qui a qo delegatur.—qui mandata habet a qo.
ASSIGNER, qui assignat, describit, &c. See As-

ASSIMILATE, simulare qd ci. assimulare qd ci. similem facere.— sequare. adequare qd cum qa rei. later, miy in the historisans, ci rci. Il To assimilate food: digerere cibos (to convey food in a proper manwer to the different parts of the body. Cets.).—concequere cibos (to digest food).

ASSIMILATION, simulate is execution to Clear ASSIMILATION.

accidated and accident acciden

in auxilio ci. opem ferre ci. opitulari ci.-succurrere ei, subvenire ci. subsidio venire ci. sublevare qm.

ei, aubvenire ci. subsidio venire ci. subievare qm. [Svz. in Al.D.] To a. aby in doing aids, ci opitulari in qă re faciendă. ei operam suam commodare ad qi: operam praebère in qi et. Their bodily strength did not a. them. nihil iis corporis vires auxiliatæ sunt (C.). To a. digestione, conocciones adjuvare.

ASSISTANCE, auxilium. ops. subsidium. adjumentum. opera. [Svx. in AlD. s.] By aby's a. ca auxilia, ope, adjumento: cs ope adjutus: qo adjutore: cs operă. B'ithout foreign (i. e. anether's) a., suă sponte; per se: by the a. of God, juvante Deo, divină oper (if spokes conditionally si Deus juvet or adjuvabit. To effer one's a. to aby, offerre se, a quo susu opera sit: lowested or for adjud, ad qo operam suam profiteri: to bring or bear a. to aby, ci auxilium, open auxiliumque, præsidium, supby, ci auxilium, opem auxiliumque, præsidium, suppetias or subsidium ferre, ci auxilium offerre (et) opem resultant in the control of the cont In every circumstance of life we require the a. of our fellow-men, omnis ratio atque institutio vitre ad jumenta hominum desiderat : to send aby to another's a, qm auxilio or subsidio mittere: qm auxilii causâ mittere: to send the infantry to the a. of aby, pedites ci subsidio or suppetias mittere: to go to aby's a., ci auxilio venire: ci suppetias ire or proficisci; ci subvenire or succurrere: to beg, \$c. aby's a., auxilium, or opem, or opem atque auxilium, or præsidium petere

or opem, or opem sique seasument.

a qo.

ASSISTANT, adjutor (g. 1., also assistant-teacher).—
socius (pariner in athg: s. g. furtorum).—minister,
administer (one who is present and assists in a subordinate capacity: septy in a bad sense).—collèga (colleague).—hypodidascalus (under-master).—Jiv. minister
et adjutor; socius et particeps or sei: servus ent serinister ca rei. To be aby's a. in athg, es socium esse in
r: in a crime, scelert affinem esse: to take aby for
ene's a., qm socium sibi adjungere: in athg, qm socium

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adhibere in re: to give aby aby for an a. in athg, ct dare qm ad rem adjutorem.

ASSISTANT, adj. adjavans. - To be a. to aby, juvare or adjuvare qm. See to Assist.

ASSISTER, adjutor. qui opem, auxilium, &c. fert cl. qui ci adfuit, præsto fuit ci (in need), &c. See ASSISTANT.

ASSIZE, conventus (the coming together of persons, at a given time and place, for the trial of their causes).
To hold an a, or the assizes, conventum agere: a judge of a., qui jure dicundo conventus circumit. See CIR-To have finished or returned fm the a.'s (i. e. a whole circuit), conventus peregisse. | Assize of

a whole circuit), conventus peregisse. Il Assize of bread, "pretium pani constitutum.
ASSIZER of bread, "qui pretium pani constitutu.
ASSOCIATE, v. xr., sociare, conjungere qd cum qd. ASSOCIATE, v. xr., sociare, conjungere qd cum qor comitem addere ci. To a. aby with myself, ourselves, dc., qm in societatem assumere or ascribere (s. 1.) qm in collegium optare (of election into a corporate body by the members).-INTR.) | Keep com-pany with: qo familiariter or intime uti; in familior socium adjungere ci. I Join myzelf to, se jungere or socium adjungere ci. I Join myzelf to, se jungere or conjungere cum qo (g. l.).—societatem inire, coire, facere cum qo (enter into a company, teague, &c.

with).—fædus facere cum qo (of a league or compact).

ASSOCIATE, adj. fæderatus. fædere junctus. socius (allu).

socius (aliy).

ASSOCIATE, s. socius (partner, companion: bound to another by common interests: in athg. cs. rel: e.g., periculi; criminia)—socialis (conrade, companion: bound to another by liking, for enjoyment, fc.)—particeps cs. rel. consurs cs. rel (one who shares in an enjoyment or possession: the particeps (opp. expers), voluntarily laking a part: the consura (opp. expers), because without co-operating he as entitled to a share: section to the particeps of the consultance of th socius imperii, a co-regent so far as he actually shares socius imperii, a co-regeni so jar as ne acciuality snares the business of a government; consors, as far as the office is merely honorary.—particeps ejusden laudis; conjurationis, voluptatis,—consors laboris, mendicatatis, vitiorum,—in lucris atque furtis).—convicto (one who always lieue with another).—comes (companion: one who keeps company with another, esply on a journey, in walking, &c.).—affinis cs rei or ci rei (implicated in athg, mly in something bad, aff. crimini: noxe, cuipm) .- To declare his a. s, conscios edere : ASSOCIATION, || Union, societas.—to have formed

a friendly a., societatem caritatis collsse inter se. a priencis a., societatem cartaits coisses inter set. "In un ion of persons for a particular purpose: societas (for some common business: intellectual, commercial, gc.).—sodalitas (a brotherhood; a union of companions: s. g. of certain priests at Rome; then of any similar a.:

e.g. of certain priests at Rome; then of any similar a.;
e.g. of the free manons,—factio (a political party: miy
in a bad sense).—collegium (a corporation: e. g. of
merchants, priests, artisans, éc.). Il "Association
of ideas: Hand thinks that *associatio idearum
must be allowed as term techn.

ASSORT, in genera digerere (aft. C. de Or. 1, 42,
100).—digerere. in ordinem digereue. See ARANGE.
ASSORTMENT, Il Act of arranging, &c., ordinatio.—Crc. with in genera digerere, &c. Il A collection of goods, &c. property arranged:
"merces in genera digestes, but miy by merces only
writh a suitable adjective: e. g. 'an a. of foreign goods,'
merces pergrime.

merces peregrinæ.

ASUAGE, lenire mitigare mollire levare; allevare; sublevare. temperare. [SYN. in ALLEVIATE.]

To a. hunger or thirst, famem or sitim sedare. sitim reprimere, famem or sitim expière, depeliere, INTR.) minui, se minuere, and minuere only: imminui. re-mitti; se remittere, levari; subievari. leniri. mitigari.

[SYN. IN ABATE.]

ASSUAGEMENT. See ALLEVIATION.
ASSUAGER, Crcl. by verbs under Assuage. [sedator. Arnob]

ASSUASIVE, dolorem leniens or mitigans.

ASSUBJUGATE. See SUBJUGATE.
ASSUEFACTION, Crel. by assuefacere (ci rei, or

with infin.).
ASSUETUDE, assuetudo (to athg, cs rei).

ASSUME, | Take, sumere. capere. - To a. as a pretence, simulare. | Take or arrogate to oneself, sumere. sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare or tribuere.—qd vindicare sibi or ad se. qd usurpare. To a. the name of king, regium nomen sumere: regium nomen sibl acsiscers: to a. the royal authority, regnum sibl vindicare: the praises of another, *alius laudes vindicare ad se: great authority, magnam auctoritatem E 2 sibi sumere. I Take for granted: sumere or som sumers. A zer for grantes sumers or habère or putare pro certo: pro certo or comprobato pon-re, or ponere only. You have assumed that the gold are hoppy, dees beatos esse sumpisit: this being assumed and granted, hoc posito et concesso (posito alone is bad. All philosophera a., inter omnes philo-

ASSUMER, arrogans, insolens, superbus,

ASSUMING, arrogans. insolens. superbus.

ASSUMING, arrogans. insolens. superbus.
ASSUMPTION, vindicatio (act of claiming to oneself).—usurpatio (illegal a.). | Arrogance: arrogantia.—insolentia.—superbia [See Arrogance: arrogantia.—insolentia.—superbia [See Arrogance: arroArijua).—conjectura (conjectural a.).—"przminsa syllogismi (in logie:-as-umpito is the miner" proposilogismi (in logie:-as-umpito is the miner" proposilogismi (in logie:-as-umpito is the miner" proposilogismi (in logie:-as-umpito is the miner" proposi"assumptio in ceium; or by Crei. with "in ceium
assumi [afl. assumptios est in ceium in the Creed). assumi (aft. assumptus est in cœium in the Creed).

ASSURANCE, fiducia (v. pr. the laudable trust in things we actually can trust, with is allied to the courage of trusting in ourselves) - confidentia (a blameable, pre-sumptuous trust, particularly in one's own strength: sumptuous trust, particularly in one's own strength; opp. foresight and discretion)—audacia (confidence arising for contempt of dauger; it may imply either praise or dispraise)—audentia (taudable confidence; spirit of enterprise).—fidentia ('Pidentia est per quam magnis et houestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se (iduciæ certā cum spe coliccavit.' C.) fides (faith in a man's honour).—spes firma. spec certa (confident expectation).—firm animic confisio.—animus certus et confirmatus. The full a. of safety, certa fiducia (e. g. saiutis: opp. spes). To couse a., fiducia maferre. To feel a full a., certam spem habere: manjam fiduciam habere. With a. (= firmness, boldness). fidenter. fidenti animo. (= in a spirit of rush confidence; confidenter. Il Want of modesty, confidentia (e. g. videte quo vultu, quâ confidentia dicant. C.).—impudentia.—os impudens or durum or ferreum: a man of consummate a, homo parfictor frontis. Il A pledge of security for perfective frontis. fides (faith in a man's honour) .- spes firma, spes certa perfricts frontis. | A pleage of security for payment: fiducia (also a sale, on condition of being permitted to buy back the thing sold). To receive such a s., fiduciam accipere: to hold it, fiduciam commissam tenere. | Positive and confident statement: Crei. by confirmare qd ci: confirmare de qâ re; or with acc. and inf. He gave them a solemn a, wch he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmolested through his territory, pollicitus est et urejurando confirmavit, tutum iter per fines suos sturum. | Insurance. VID.
ASSURE, | Maintain the certainty of athg:

affirmace. confirmace (to assert the certainty of a thing emphatically).—asseverace (to maintain a thing earnestly: asserere is bad in this sense) in the golden age scith de, or acc. and inf .- pro certo affirmare: sancte affirmare: with an oath, jurejurando affirmare or confirmare. He assured them with an oath that he would give &c., jurejurando confirmavit - daturum &c. Be assured, persuadeas tibi; persuasum tibi sit; crede mihi, or, more commonly, mihi crede (parenthetically); mith or, more commonly, mith crede (parenthetically); persuadeas this veilin; veilin tibl its persuadeas; six voice they desire veilin; veilin tibl its persuadeas; six voice they himse illust caves dubtenessered that I shall be a facility of the persuadeas; six veiling illust cave dubtenessered that I shall deep this persuaded to the persuaded

ASSURED. | Certain (objectively: of things): cer-ABURED, Evertain (cojectness): of things); cer-tus, exploratus, non dubius. It is an a experience, inter omnes constat, or constat only: a man of a, integrity, vir spectate fidel. [Certain (subjectively: of persons): certus. | Having unbecoming assurance: impudens.

ASSUREDLY, | Surely; without doubt; certe, certo (the former relating more to the persuasion of the speaker; the latter to the real state of the case; both certe soio and certo soio occur; the latter more commonly: certe is used objectively in certe evenire. [Pract. Intr. ii. 561, &c.])-liquido (with clearness; with full certainty; without hesitation: e. g. dicere; conjust certainty; without nestitation: e.g. dieere; confirmare. C. jurare. Ter.).—haud duoie, sine uiti dubitatione (like certe: to intimate that the speaker enterains no doubt of the truth of his assertion).—profecto ji. e. for a fact: a strong assertion, that the statement

made is objectively true: also the 'doubtless' of assump tion; as in 'a you are now at Rome,' nunc quidem profecto Romæ es).—sane (certainly: of which a sase protecto Komme esh.—sane (certasniy: of sehich a mise mind cannol entertain a doubt': used also in replicis.— Die (nearly = profecto, but slands only at the head of a sentence, mis before a personal pronoun).—tect (a-suredly; you are right: a courteous assent in replicis.— Utlyue (a restrictive particle of assertion; in C. charloss). in his letters, with imperat. subj. and other expressions of wishing, advising, or commanding). - nimirum (of what is so certain, that it would be surprising if it were otherwise: e.g. nimirum recte). Assuredly, in a sentence containing a positive assertion, may often be a serience containing a possite assertion, may often a fernal. By non diablic, quin &c. A. Ihis can kappen, non diablic, quin hoc fleri possit.— I IF NOT—IX sane quidem Sis recte. optime (of courteous assens).

—'Do you grant us this?' 'Assuredly (I do),' dasce hoe nobis? do sane. [Pract. Intr. ii. 148, 149.] | I ron ically: certe; quidem certe; nempe; scilicet; videlicet; nimirum (of these, certe is the only one that can sland alone). | I believe athg a., persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi: to know a., certo (pro certo) scire: pro explorato habere qd; certum, exploratum ASSURER, qui cavet de or pro que re (he scho gires the security): "qui cavet man adhibet ci rei (he scho

takes the security). ASTERISK, asteriscus (Δστερίσκος). ASTERISM. See Constellation.

'Those astern,'

ASTERN; by Crcl. with puppis. 'Those astern,' qui in puppi sunt or sedent.
ASTHMA, dyspnoa (δύσπνοια): anhelatio: spiritus AS1 FIMA, dysphoza (δυσπνοια): anneiatic: apprilus angustior; angustiæ spiritûs. Also meatus animæ gravior et sonantior (aft. Plin. 6, 16, 13). To have the a, dysphozâ laborare: gravem tardumque spiritum expedire.

ASTHMATIC, A angusti pectoris. spiritūs an-ASTHMATICAL, gustioris. dyspnoicus. asth-aticus. To be a., ci spiritus difficiius redditur. ASTONISH, in stuporem dare; obstupefacere (to maticus.

astound .- Crel. by mihi mirum videtur, &c. You a. me by &c., mirum mihi videtur, te &c.: to be a.'d. obstupescere; obstupesieri; stupesieri (to be assounded: also stupor me invadit: qd stupidum me tenet): mirari, admirari, demirari qd: acc. scilh inf. or qd. I am astonished at your not writing to me, miror te ad me nihil scribere. I am astonished at your not laughme nihil scribere. I am astonished at your not laugh-ing, miror quod non rideas, or te non ridere. See ASTONISHMENT

ASTONISHING, stupendus.—admirabilis. mirus.

ASTONISHING, stupendus.—admirabilis. mirus.

mirificus. mirabilis. Sta ingens. immanis (huge, immense). An a amount of money, immanes pecunia.

To perform a. cures, mirabiliter mederi ægrois (Plin.).

ASTONISHINGLY, stupendum in modum. - mirum modum .- mirandum in modum .- mirabiliter .-

ASTONISHMENT, miratio. admiratio. To create a., admirationem efficere, movere, habere : to feel a., admiratione affici, admiratio me incendit : to fill aby ASTOUND. See ASTONISH.
ASTRADDLE. To ride a., *eo,

To ride a., *eo, quo homines solent modo, equitare.

ASTRAGAL, astragalus

ASTRAL. See STARRY. ASTRAY. To go a., ASIRAL. To go al., errare (also fig.): errore vagari. vagari et errare: to lead a., a rectà vià deducere (proposition).— inducere qui ni errorem (fig.):— intensionally, purposely, scientem.—transversum agere qui (to lead him a. fin the path of cirtuic). To be far a.

am (to lead him a. Im the path of virtue). To be far a. (fg.), in error eversari. error captum essen.

ASTRICT, astringere (opp. solvere).

ASTRICTION, astriction (Plin -astringent power).

-constrictio (act of binding together: then, of the intestines by medicines. late).—contractio (g. i. opp. remissio: porrectio). A. of the bourels, abus astricts or restricta

ASTRICTIVE. See ASTRINGENT.
ASTRIDE. See ASTRADDLE.— ** varicare is to

ASTRIPEROUS, astrifer (Poet. and Post-aug.).

ASTRIPEROUS, astrifer (Poet. and Post-aug.).

ASTRINGE, astringere (e. g. alvum: opp. solvere: also of intense cold, &c.).—constringere (to tie tightly together).

ASTRINGENCY, astrictio. astrictoria via (astringeni

ASTRINGENT, astrictorius (P.in. astrictoria vis' -constrictivus (in late medical writers).

ASTROLOGER, astrologus.-mathematicus. dwus (as far as mathematicians and Chaldwans foretold

usus (as jar as mainematicians and Chaideans foreloid seems by the stars).—Chaldacies rationibus eruditus. ASTROLOGICAL, by genit. astrologorum. [astrologicus. Boeth.] Sis Chaldaicus: e. g., a. caiculations, atlones Cha'daicus.

ASTROLOGIZE, mathematica addictum esse (oft. AST ROLUSIZE, mathematics addictum case (eff. Sect. 71:6, 6)—Chaldaics rationibus enuditum case. ASTROLOGY, astrologia (in classical Lat. the regu-ler word for 'astronomy,' afterward as 'astrology', -ratio sideralis or scientis sideralis (knowledge of the stare, espis y used to fortestic event by it: the former objective. The father who had been been considered to make the start of the chaldeness. C.)—mathe-ratical to you mathematics additions. Sect. 1 Child. matica (e. g. in mathematicæ daieum prædicendi genus (C.). in mathematica addictus. Suet.) .- Chal-

ASTRONOMER, astrologus; cœli ac siderum peri-

tus.—astronomus (Post-aug.).—See Astrologer.
ASTRONOMICAL, astronomicus.—ad sideralem

Tationem spectans or pertinens.

ASTRONOM's, astroigist.

ASTRONOM's, astroigist.

ASTRONOM's astr observation of the moon, as a prognostic of the weather.

ASTUTE. See CUNNING

ASUNDER, seorsum, but mly by dis or se in com-position; e.g. to cut or cleave a., discidere (fetro).— ducindere (also with ictu).—diffindere: to be or remain a., distare (inter se .- to be at a certain distance apart). a., unate tinter se. — to be as a certain distance apart).
— separatum esse, disjunctum inter se esse: to saw a.,
serrà dissecare: to dwell a., seorsum et non una habitare: to draw a., diducere. — distrahere (drag a. by

ASYLUM, as fium (the strict sense, of a sacred place of refuge).—perfugium (g. t. any place, thing, or person, that offers security).—refugium (a secret place of refuge, as far as possible removed from danger) .- receptus (a ice to wch one withdraws).-receptaculum (a place

place to such one withdraws).—receptactulum (a place such receives and protect one). To ofer an a. to aby, perfagium prabère; refugium dare. To flu lo an a., in asylum perfugere.—See Revoes.

ASYMMETRICAL, non or parum equalis. insequabilis, parum congruens. To be a., "parum inter se consentire: "nullos habère commensus proportionis.

ASYMMETRY, inæqualitas. ἀσυμμετρία, ut Græco verbo ntar ASYMPTOTE, *linea quæ circulum, &c. tangit, neque secat. *linea, quæ circulum, &c. ita tangit, ut

neque secat. "lines, quar circuitti, occ. na intege, vi. non seccet.

AT. [With names of to wn s, &c.: gen. case of sing, means of lat or 2nd decl.—abl. of other nouns. At Rome, Romae: at Athens, Athenis: at Pessinus, Pessinunte.—Bés II flae action did not lake place in, but only near, the place, the prep, ad or apud must be used. The battle flowful at the Trebia, at Cannas, &c., pugna ad Trebiam, ad Cannas (niy with, but in L. also, without commissa, for wch Liv. once only uses the gen.—Si Trasimeni quam Trabiae, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni quam Trabiae, si Cannarum chaire in the simple side of the non secet. (i. e. in Antioch. C.): Cassius ad Antiochiam est cum (i. e. in Antioch. C.): Cassius ad Antiochiam est cum emmi exercitu (i. e. before or mear Antioch). I' Af, with 'home, 'house' gen. of domi. Is your brother at home! domine est frater!—at my house, domi meæ: but also in domo meå, and domi apud me. With 'dine,' (cenarre) apud with acc. of the person, apud que certaire. I' All my, thy, another's, êc. house, is mily me no postern vestern allegen domi: het. mem, tum, sum, nostrm, vestrm, allena domi: but when there is another adj. or a gen. of the possessor, the prep. is more common: e. g. in domo Caesaris, but also domi Cæsaris. To stay at home, domi manere, ase com . ceasts. 10 stay as nome, dom manere, remanére.—dom se tenère or retinère. [See Homs, Horsz.] | With other local relations: mly by ad. To stand at the door, ad ostium nature: to be at the gate, ease ad portas: but to halt. \$e., at two miles distance is, consistere. &c., a millibus passuum duobus.
To learn athg at school, in schola qd discere (Q.).

athg, ridere qd : qd risu excipere (to receive it with a

laugh).
AT, with relations of TIME.—abl. case: at that time, eo tempore. Of an appointed time, ad: to assemble at the day faced, ad diem convenire. At the right time, at the nick of time, tempore ad tempus (of an appointed time): suo tempore (of ceents, &c., happening at their proper time). #At a party, dinner, &c., in convivio (Ter.): inter conam (of alsh happening at dinner-time, C.). #AT ONCE—AND (= both—and); idem—idem (e.g. fuere qui il de m ornate, lidem versust dinearms. sute dicerent).

AT, of an occasion, &c., sts ad. To raise his eyes at the name of Thisbe, ad Thisbes nomen oculos

erigere (O.).

AT, with words of cost, PRICE, &c. - abl. of the AT, with words of COST, FRICE, &c.—whl. of the price: e.g., to live at enrouse expense, profusis sumptibus vivere: to be provided at a small charge, parvo curata esse. But Be? (1) tanti, quanti, with their compounds, pluris, minoris, are always in gen.—(2) With ereb of years in sn, magn), parvi, maximi, minimi, piurimi, also stand in gen. but magno, permagno, parvo, are also found exit mestimare.—(3) With erebs parvo, are also found exit mestimare.—(3) With erebs of price, magno, permagno, minimo, parvo, plurimo, nimio, vill, always in abl .- (4) Muiti, majoris,

used, but magni, pluris (majoris once in Phædr.).

For such forms as 'at least,' at most,' at hand, 'at once,' \$\frac{1}{2}c., see LEAST, MONT, HAND, ONCE, &c.

ATHEIST, atheus $(C.\ \delta\theta eor)$: qui nullium esse negant. ATHEIST, atheus $(C.\ \delta\theta eor)$: qui nullium esse omnino Deum putat; qui Deum $(or\ deos)$ esse negat. homo impius (g. f.).

ATHEISTICAL,

THEOLIS.

impius

ATHEOUS, | Impius ATHIRST, sitiens.—siticulosus.—fig. cs rei avidus;

appetens. [See Thinsty.] To be a., stire.
ATHLETIC, valens. validuz. lacertosus. corpore vigens. corpore validus. corpore robusto. Jn. robustus [SYN. in STRONG.]

ATHWART, in transversum. transverse. ex trans-NISO. # Across, prep. VID.
ATLAS, # Geographical A., *tabularum geogra-

phicarum volumen, or tabulæ geographicæ. [A kind

of sith, "sericus pannus densus et collustratus.

ATMOSPILERE, ser (the denser sit of the lower regions of the a.; opp. sether, the urper, purer sir).—
cellum (the heavens; the whole a.; also temperature, climate). A pure a., ser purus: healthy, cellum salutor. or bonum; aer salubris,

or bonum; aer saiubris.

ATMOSPHERICAL, by gen. aeris or cœli.

ATOM, atômus, i, f. (ἡ ἄτομοτ): corpus individuum (C.).—corpus individuum et solidum (C.).—corpus insecabile (Vitr. Q.).] Used hyperbolically for a very meall portion:—not on a., no minimum quidem: ne

tantillum quidem.

ATONE, | Agree, VID. | Atone (= espiate, &c.) athy or for athy, qd luere, expiare, poenas es rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere: by death, with his life, lucre morte, capite. - Sts compensare od cum qå re or qå re (to make a compensation or give an equivalent for it). Reconcile, placare. expiare. mitigare or lenire [SYN in APPEASE]. animum ca in qm offensiorem recolligere, placare qm ci or in qm, qm cum qo reconciliare or reducere or restituere in gratiam, cs animum ci reconciliare. To a. enemies, inimicos in gratiam reconciliare; componere gratiam

inter inimicos (Com.).

ATONEMENT, satisfactio (salisfaction for an injury: e.g. for killing a person).—pena (g. t. for punishment).— placulum (in religious matiers).— placamentum (that by weh a. is made). A sacrifice of a., *mors quâ numen placatur or explatur. To require a. fm aby, piaculum a qo exigere. To make a. for athg, qd regi, piacutuin a qu'experie. Pomore à placaile (set of appearing).—reconciliation, fc., placaile (set of appearing).—reconciliation concruîte or gratim (reconciliation).—reditus in gratiam. To make a. between persons, qm cl or in qm placare; qm cum qo reconciliare: qm or ca animum ci reconciliare. ATOP, by adj. summus in agreement: 'a. of wch,'

in quo summo.

ATRABILARIAN, melancholia. ATRABILIOUS, melancholicus.

ATROCIOUS, dirus (exciting horrows: a property of things: e.g. execeratio).—atrox (exciting fear: e.g. facinus).—facdus (feal).—abominandus. detestands detestabilis (detestable).—nefandus. nefatius (the former of actions; the inter of men, their thoughts and actions). immanis (shocking: of actions),-teter (hideous, shocking: abominable in character and conduct). An a. villain, homo omni parte detestabilis. homo impurus.

monstrum hominis.

ATROCIOUSLY, atrociter. immaniter. fæde. tetre.

ATROPHY, tabes (s. ... atrophia (in Cels. in Gk
characlers: afterwards in Lat.).
ATTACH, B in d is oneself, qm sibi adjungere;
qm sibi devincire: by aths, qk re: by presents, donis
sibi obstringere qm; praemits sibi devincire qm.—Sta capere (to captivate; of female beauty); tenere. de-tinere.—qm ad se trahere, attrahere or perducere; gm in suas partes ducere or trahere ; qm suum facere (to bring over to one's party or side).—qm sibi facere or reddere amicum; cs amicitiam sibi parare. comparare, conciliare; animum es sibi conciliare et ad usus suos conciliare; animum es sibi conciliare et ad usus suos adjungere (to gain aby's friendship). Il Arrest, comprehendere (g. t.).—in custodiam dare. in vincula conciliere (throw into prison). —Il To a. great importance to the circumstance, that \$\phi_{c}, plurimi faciendum existimare, quod &c. Il To attach a meaning to a word. See MRANING. Feize. VID.
ATTACHM NT, amor. voluntas, caritas, studium.

ATTACHMENT, amor. voluntas, caritas, studium, benevolentia. [Syx. in Appertion.]—foreards aby, amor in, erga, adversus qm: benevolentia, voluntas in or erga qm. From a., propter amorem or benevolentiam. [More suder Appertion.] A rrest, comprehensio (e. g. sontium)—prehensio. A TTACK, v. adorid, aggredi qm. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurrere or incursare in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (urbem, &c.; also qm): also signa inferre in hostem; signis infestis inferri in hostem; signis infestis inferri in mostem; signis infestis inferri in mostem; signis infestis inferri in facere; in the rear, a tergo hostes adoriri; hostium terga impugnare; in front, in adversos hostes inpuctum facere; in the rear, a tergo hostes adorir; hostium terga impurare: in fank, in iatus hostium incurrere: in fank, in iatus hostium incurrere: in two bodies, signa bipartito inferre: to be attacked before and behind, ancipiti acie opprimi (Curl.). If a attack with wor dx: dicto or convicio incessere, lacessere, insectari, consectari, adoriri qm (g. t.),—(acerbius) invehin in qm (inveigh agait,—petere qm.—pugnare contra qd. impugnare qd. in controversiam vocare qd (combat a proposition). To a. a man's opinion, impugnare cs sententiam: a man's reputation, glory, &c., de famb or storifa cs detrabere: disquisitem cs impugnare. de fama or gioria es detrahere; dignitatem es impugnare; es existimationem oppugnare; incurrere in es nare; cs existimationem oppugnare; intertrer in cs famam: 6 a. openig, apertie petere qd: secretly, covertly, occulie cuniculis oppugnare qd (C. Agr. 1, 1, init.). To be attacked by a disease: tentari morbo (of a light a.).—corripi morbo (of a seere a.).— to a. the eyes, aciem oculorum obtundere. ATTACK. s. petitio (act of aiming at).—impetus. incursio incursus (g. t.; the two last milg of violent a.'s).—excursio (of light troops).—concursus, congressus.

-excursio (o) iigat iroops).—concursus. congressus (the nutual a. o) two parties).—impugnatio, oppugnatio (espija assault of a town). An unproceed a., bellum ultro lliatum. Frequent a.'s of cavairy, procella equestris (L.). At, or on, the first a., prime impetu; prime con-(L.). At, or on, the pres a., primo impetu; primo congressu: to order an a. of cavalry, immittere equites in hostem: to give or sound the signal for a., belifcum canere: to defeat an a., impetum frangere, reprimere, propulsare : to stand aget an a., impetum excipere, ferre, or sustinere : to check an a., impetum tardare or retardare : to be ready, &c., for making an a., infestis signis con-sistere. In a wider sense, 'fo make an a. on abu's property,' involare in possessiones cs: on a female's virtue, pueliæ pudicitiam aggredi or attentare; puellam ten-tare; puellam de stupro appellare. — feminam in

stuprum illicere.

stuprum illicere.

ATTAIN To, parare. comparare. acquirere. colligere. nancisci. adipisci. consequi. assequi obtinere.
[More under Acquine.] "Il Reach, equal: consequiscequi (to equal aby in a property: ass. mly of attaining to the property itself).—adequare, executare (to a property in an equal degree). Ns. execquare et assequi.—equare (to equal aby in a property: teas commity to a. to a property in an equal degree). To be far fon having attained to an equality with aby, multum abese a qo; to a. to also, or to an equality with aby. abesse a qo: to a. to athg, or to an equality with aby, by imitation, qm or qd imitari: qm imitando consequi. Arrive at. To a. to extreme old age, ad summam senectutem pervenire: the same degrees of honour as snother, eos honorum gradus, quos alius, assequi.-an object, ad id, quod volumus (cupimus), venire or per-ferir e o, quo ga vult, pervenire: eo, quo ga intendit, ferri ac deduci. To a. a wish: the object of my desires, \$c., optatum impetrare (by enfready); voli compôtem or participem fier); voli damnari; volo potiri (d)

ATTAINABLE, quod adipisci queas.—quod obtineri potest.—impetrabilis (a. by enfreaties). _ATTAINDER, damnatio. condemnatio (Post-aug.).

To reverse aby's a., resacrare qm (Np .- 4. e. to retract

To recerce aby's a., resactare qm (Np.—4. e. lo relved the formal executation publicity pronounced apst asiac criminal). || Stain: labes. macuia.
ATTAINMENT, comparatio. adeptio [STM. in Acquisition]: of popularity or farour, conciliatio graite. || Attain ments: doctrina. eruditio. intera. A prenon of great a.'s, multarum rerum cognitione imbutus; cruditissimus; optimis artibus cruditissi, homo in que eruditissimus; optimis artibus eruditus; nomo in que multæ sunt ilteræ: of great and various a.'s, in que est copla et varietas studiorum.

ATTAINT, damnare. condemnare. See Condens.

ATTAINT, damnare, condemnare, See CONDRIN, ICOTINI, See TAINY, ATTEMPER, temperare,—moderari,—modum or moderationem adhibere circle or in gire,—continire, coercire (so restrain it properly).—lenite, mitigan, molitire (soften; make ites harsh).—ISN. in TEMPER.] Fit to athg: accommodare qd circle or ad rem: facere or efficer; make ites harsh).—ISN. in TEMPER.] Fit to athg: accommodare qd circle or ad rem: facere or or perfect, ut qd congrutat or conveniat cum re. ATTEMPER.ATE. See ATTEMPER.
ATTEMPER, vt. tentare, experiti, conari, periclitari (qm or qd: e.g. periclitari Romanos, Np.).—periclitam facere es or exit—moliti (to endecour to effect a great and difficult work).—audiere (to a. a great and dangerous work). See TEX. [Attempt aby's mind: soillicitare qm or es animum: e.g. pretio, pecunia—neilitere am.

pellicere qm.
ATTEMPT, s. conatus, ûs, m.; in plur. also consta (a., as the beginning of an undertaking).—periculum (trial by which, with danger to oneself, one arrives at (trial by which, with danger to oncest, one arrives at experience: pericitatio, as action).—experimentum (trial, contrived for the purpose of learning the nature of attag. An unlucky or unsuccessful a, rea infeite operae; rea infeitetre tentata: a wain a., conaus frustra captust: to make an a., periculum facere; cona-tum incipere or facere (incip. of beginning to make it; fac. of actually carrying it through. C. Cat. 2, 12, 27).

-agst aby or athg, contra qm or qd. To make an a. upon ally, tentare qd (e. g. on a camp, castra).

ATTEMPTER, tentator (πειραστήκ. Hor. one who

attempts to seduce a female).

ATTEND, | Pay attention to: attendere qm or qd (not ad qm, ad qd: but attendere animum or animus ad qd is correct. Krebs) .- animum attendere, animum ad qd is correct. Krebs).—animum attendere, animum advertere ad qd,—curar qd (core about it; look after it).—servare. observare (observe).—es rei rationem habère, dueere (regard it; take it into account).—to a. to the household affaire, negotia domestica curare: domnts officia exsequi (of the mistrees of a family): res domesticas dispensare (of the steeoved, \$c.): to a. to one's studies, colore studia. deservire studiis. Not to a. to, negligere qm or qd. INTANNS] Pay attention, animum attendere, intendere, advertere, animo tion, animum attendere, intendere, advertere, animo adesse (g. t.).—aures erigere animumque attendere, or erigi only, or se erigere (of auditors).—A. l adestote animis, erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite! (C.) [See ATTENTION.] | Accompany (as attendants), or be consequent to (as a pany (as attendants), or oe consequents to the affoliosing fresh, comitant que of d. comitem ca esse. comitem se et dare, adjungere—prosequi que or qd.—deducere qu (i.e. a. a. Rom. Sendor). [STW. ACCOMPANT.]—sequi (lo folion).—famulari (to a. asevenu).—apparter (to be in attendance on a royal persevenu).—apparter (to be in attendance on a royal persevenu). serean!.—apparere (to or in attenuance on a royus personage, or one in high office, as scribe, lictor, \$c, t.) be attended by a crowd, atipari (e.g. non usitată frequentiă). || To attend a sick person: regroum curace: assiduously, \$c., regroto assidere. || Wait for: opperiri (qm or qd).—præstolari ci or (but not in \$c\$) and marier om expensetare un or nd. [Syn. in Jor: oppernt quar qui, pressonat ci or tens nos so co. qm. manere qm. exspectare qm or qd. (Svn. in Walt For.) A wait: manere ci or qm.—imminere chang over him.) Attend to a business: dare operam ci rei (one's business, duty, \$c.).—munere suo fungi: muneris sui officiis satisfacere: exsequi munus officii. colere, obire munus. | Be present at: to a. public worship, sacris adesse. | Visit aby, convenire qm.
ATTENDANCE, ministerium (as domestic, scribe,

All ENDANCE, ministerium (as domestic, scribe, \$\vartheta\$e.: ministratio in Vir. only).—salutatio. officium (a. on a superior lo pay him respect). Daily a., assiduitas quotidiana (carriging with it the notion of zeat, \$\vartheta\$e.) To donce a. on aby, assiduitatem cl prabère: in aby's onlechamber, in vestibuio ædium opperiri saluin aby's onlechamber, in vestibuio adium opperiri salutationem (Gell. 4, 1, init.). | Body of attendants, ministerium, or pl. ministeria (siv. age).—famuli. ministri (servanis).—comitatus. assectatio (attending body or train: the latter, train of clients, &c., following to show respect).-stipatio (dense crowd accompanying aby = 'suite,' 'train'). Aftention, VID. # Atsendance on a sick person: curatio, cura, are the nearest words: mly by Crci.

ATTENDANT, comes (companion; g. f.) .- assecia. assectator (a servan, client, friend, fr., accompanying a person to do honour to him).—deductor (one who attends another to his house to do him honour).—famuius atternas another to his nother to us non-notwer; -- taintitus (domestic servant). -- millister (servant or assistant for the performance of any office: a.g. the servants who wait at lable).—See 'bod yo' at len d an 1s' under ATTENDANCE. I'To be on a. at aths, allessee is rel (of mere presence): interesse circli (if present to take a share in managing it): to be an a. at church, sacris adesse.
ATTENT. Sec ATTENTIVE.

ATTENT. See ATERNIVE.

ATTENTION, attentio animi (C. de Or. 2, 35, 150).

—were cmby intentio (both, the steady direction of the thought towards as object)—audientia (a. o a speaker; for which also intentio to used).—diligentia (careful at. to a task, \$\tilde{e}_{c}\$; opp. indiligentia).—studiention. officium et cultus (obliging a. to a person).—

A. o also, observatio or seri (act of observing if): oneself, animadversio (C. de Off. 1, 29, 103).—To provene a. to oneself (of a speaker), sibi or oration is used and intima factor: the a. of an audience, auditores with forces attention to the two or reset dollars. sibi facere attentos: to keep or rivet aby's a., aures cs tenere. To direct one's a. to athg; to pay a. to athg, animum attendere, advertere ad qd: animum intendere, animum defigere et intendere in (seld. ad) qd; dere, animum dengere et intendere in (seid. ad) qui; tenére animum attentum, referre animum ad qd; cogitationem intendere ad rem. To cait aby's a. to essentishag (that he might otherwise forget or omit), monêre qm with ut. To cait or draw aby's a. to one-self, convertere qm or ca animum in or ad se: to attract a., conspict (ebvol.), conspicuum esse: by atts, and we do the theory and secrees that etick one he there srace a., conspire (ecesis), conspicuum elsse og allag, qã re (of lising and persons that strike one by their unusual appearance). To dress people's a. to aby, qm conspicuum facere. Alig occupies the a. of wen, qd occupat cogitationes hominum. To pay a., alease animo (or, of seered, anims),—erigere mentem (of severat, mentes) auresque (to prick up one's ears, &c., to pay a. to a speaker): also Jx. aures erigere animumque attendere, -- operam dare ci rei (e. g. to a play, fabuiæ). To be paying great a. to athg, acriter animum intendere ad qd. To pay a. to a person, observare qm. colere et observare qm (C.). officium et cultum ci tribuere: marked a., qm præter ceteros or perofficiose observare. diligenter observare et colere qm. significare studium erga qm non mediocre: marked and affectionate a., peroficiose et peramanter observare qm (C.). I 'With attention.' See ATERSTIVELT. See ATTENTIVELY.

ATTENTIVE, attentus. intentus (with the mind on the stretch) .- erectus (mentally excited). Very a., perthe stretch).—erectus (mentany exence). reny a., per-attentus. To be very a.: see 'to pay, \$c., Ar-TENTION.'—to make aby a., qm attentum facere. excitare animos, ut attendant.—More under Ar-TEXTION.

ATTENTIVELY, attente, intente : very a., perattente. To look at a., acrius contueri, or only contueri, conspicere (Bremi ad Np. Chabr. 1, 2): acri animo et intento intueri : very a., acerrime contempiari. disten a., diligenter attendere, attente or attento animo er sedulo audire qm: præbere se ci attentum audito-rem; adesse animo (animis); erigere mentem (mentes) auresque, et qm dicentem attendere (of listening to an orator): athg, attente audire qd. He is not listening a , aures ejus peregrinantur: to follow athg a., animo sequi qd

ATTENTIVENESS. See ATTENTION.

ATTENUATE, attenuare. extenuare (to make thinmer literally; then fig. to lessen, with respect to time or strength).—diluere (to ditute: e.g. vinum, potionem). ATTENUATE, attenuatus. extenuatus (e. g. aer

extenuatus) ATTENUATION, extenuatio.

ATTEST, | Bear evidence to: testari (g. t.) .attestari, testificari, testimonio confirmare (confirm by one's evidence) .- testimonio esse. testem esse (to be a witness: the former of things, the latter of persons) .affirmare (to affirm positively) .- clamare (to cry out) .-Call to witness: testari qm, testem facere qm: men, deos hominesque testari, or contestari. -- antestari men, acco nominesque testari, or contestari.—antestari qui in legal matlera, before the introduction of a cause isto court. The question put was, licet antestarit the party consented, the person appealing to him touched the tip of six eur. In non-judicial matters it occurs only in C. pro Milone, 25, 68).

ATTEST, a. [28] I testimonium: to give a., testi-

ATTEST, s. \ testimonium: to give a., testimonium: to give a., testimonium dare (both of persons and things):—to bring forward a., testimonium perhibère (opersons): testimonium cs rei proferre. testi(55)

monium cs rei afferre. To be or a To be or serve for an a., cs ru

ATTIRE, v. vestire. convestire, veste tegere. veste induere qm. veste amicire qm. To be attired, vestiri, amiciri qa re. See Array, Dress.
ATTIRE, s. vestis, vestitus cultus. vestis ornstus.

Jn. vestitus atque ornatus. See DRESS.

ATTITUDE, status (manner in wch allg stands: hence also position of a combatant) .- habitus. corporis habitus (attitude) .- To throw himself into an a. of surprise, feer, failery, 82. (of an orange suic an a. of assurprise, feer, failery, 82. (of an orange suice), in habitum admirationis, meths, addiationis so fingers (2.).—An unseemig a., status indecorus. An evect a., succeeding the creation of the control of the control or control or

ATTORNEY, causidicus (in a depreciating sense).—
advocatus (legul assistant or adviser, who made himself
useful to a party in an action by his presence and advice useful to a party in an action of mis presence and water in court).—cognitor (in civil causes, the agent of a party present).—procurator (agent of one not present).—legu-leius. formularius (a narrow minded lawyer, who attended only to the letter of the law, not to its spirit; he may however be cautious and acute. C.).—A noisy a, rabula de foro. To strike a man's name off the roll of a.'s, see PRACTISE

ATTORNEYSHIP, opera forensis. causidicatio (g. t. the latter ap. Fron. Ep. ad Marc. Anton.) -advocatio.

procuratio.

ocuratio. [Sys. in ATTORNEY.] ATTRACT, PROPR.) attrahere. ad or in se trahere. ad so allicere et trahere. The magnet a siron, magnet lapls attrahit or ad se allicit et trahit ferrum: to a. moisiure, humorem trahere or recipere.— I IMPROPA.) mostare, lumorem trainers or recipere... INFRORE... INFRORE. of ad as trainers or attrainer... -allicere. ad se allicere or illicere (allure). To a. hearers by novelty, audientium animos novitate tenere: to a. by arts of allurement, illecebris ad se trainers: to a. new or fresh pupils, discipulos novos attrahere (O.).

ATTRACTION, Power of attracting: attra-hendi, quæ dicitur, vis (propr.).— vis ad se illciendi or attrahendi (fig.). Novetty is the only a. of that book, iibro isto sola novitas lenocinatur. Alhg has lost the a. of novelty, res novitatis gratiam exult. | | An attraction: qd ad se attrahit or illicit : qd nos capit,

delectat, delectatione allicit.

ATTRACTIVE. An a. person, homo blandus: *cui magna ad se illiciendi et attrahendi vis inest: an a. writer, lectorem tenens scriptor: an a. style, speciosum dicendi genus: fables are very a., fabulæ habent mul-tum delectationis.

ATTRIBUTABLE, Crcl. - sts by referendus (that

may be referred).
ATTRIBUTE, v. ascribere ci qd (ascribe athg, whether good or bad, to aby as its author, inventor, or cause). -assignare ci qd (refer athg to aby as the person fm whom it proceeds; to impute it in blame, or give the merit of it), -addicere ci qd (lo declare aby the author of a composition. Gell. 3, 3).-tribuere or attribuere ci qd (to a. athg to aby as its cause, whether guilly cause or not) To a. the invention of athg to aby, qd ci inventori ascribere: the blame to aby, ci culpam tribuere or attribuere; culpam in qm conferre (throw it on him): cuipam in qm vertere or transferre (fm oneself):-to a. athg to fear, qd timori assignare : ill success to aby, ci casum adversum tribuere; ci incommodum as-ri-bere: athg to oneself atone, qd sibi soli ascribere: you have attributed this to me, bæc tibi a me eveniunt.

ATTRIBUTE, proprietas. proprium (the peculiar nature of also).—nature (nature).—ratio vis (the efficacy it possesses; it constitution).—qualitas (peculiar constitution: coined by C. as a trans. of ποιότης). The divine a. s, dei (or deorum) natura.

ATTRIBUTIVE. An a., attributio (C.). ATTRITE, attritus.

ATTRITON, attritus, in (Post-aug. Plin. Sen.).— Attrition, attritus, in (Post-aug. Plin. Sen.).— attritio (Lampr. Marc. Capell. prps only in two pas-sages. Freund).—fricatio (act of rubbing off, also of polishing by a.).—fricatura (manner of rubbing off also). polishing by a.).—tricatura (manner of rubbing of airg).
—detrimentum in this (its proper) meaning only in
Appul. Met. 6. In the Rom. Cath. sense (as less than
contrition). *cords attritio, quae dicitur; or *at-

confriiton, cours autito, qua activit, ritio, quan Pontifici vocant.

ATUNE, Make harmonious: concentum efficere qui rerum. I Tune one thing to another:
*efficere ut qd cum qå re concinat; *efficere ut res concentum servent: to a. one harp to another or others, fidem ita contendere nervis (Orell, reads numeris) ut nuem na contenuere nervis (oreit, reads numeris) ut concentum servare possit: io a. his voice to his tyre "concentum vocis tyræque (O.) efficere. ATWEEN, † See Between.

AUBURN, flavus. flavens (of hair, &c., composed of green, red, and white. Georges).—aureus (golden).[SYN, under YELLOW.]—"colore nuceo (nut-brown).

AUCTION, auctio (g. t.) .- auctio hastæ. hasta pub-AUCTION, auctio (g. i.).—auctio hastæ. hasta pub-lica. hasta censoria (a. by public authority, a spear being faced in the ground: the two first of confaceded property, the last of lazes and other courses of revenue).— —actio (division by a. of booty, confaceded property, Ec. : hence sectores, person who bought goods at such sales to get a profit by re-selling them).—To hold an a., auctionart. auctioners facere or constituers: an a. of public property, hasta posità auctionari : to proclaim or advertise an a., auctionem prædicare (by the herald): auctionem proscribere or proponere (by a notice) .auctionem proscrioere or proponere (by a notice).—
They are announcing an ... conclamatur, auctionem
fore: to sell by a., auctione constitută vendere qd;
auctionem facere et vendere qd: hasta posită vendere
qd (of sales of public property).—to buy at
an a., in auctione emere: to put of an a., auctionem
proferre: never to altend a. to fpublic property, numquam ad hastam publicam accedere: a consient at
tendant at a., two oos a bout to market to sell bitendant at a., two oos a bout to market to sell bitendant at a.'s (who goes about to markets to sell his purchases), circulator auctionum (C. Ep. 10, 32, 3).

AUCTION-MART, atrium auctionarium (C. Agr. 1,

8, 7. Inser. Orell. 3883).
AUCTIONARY, auctionarius.
AUCTIONEER, *curator auctionum (the management) of an auction). - præco (the herald who cries out what is

AUDACIOUS, audax (always in bad sense).—summæ

audaciæ. singulari audaciå.—confidens.
AUDACIOUSLY, audacter. Jr. audacter libereque.

impudenter. confidenter.

AUDACIOUSNESS, audacia. confidentia. — teAUDACITY, i meritas (rashness). To have
the a to do athg, audēre with inf.—sumere hoc sibi, ut so so usag, suuere with my.—sumere hoc sibi, ut &c. lof presimplisous a.).

AUDIBLE, quod audiri or auribus percipi potest. To be a., audiri posse. With an a. roice clare. clará voce. AUDIBLA, clare. clará voce.

AUDIENCE, || Admission to a sovereign, &c.: admissio (with reference to him who grants it. Post-aug, but class.).—aditus (with reference to him who obtains it) -colloquium (the conversation during the a) .- To grant aby an a., admissionem or aditum ci dare; ad colloquium qm admittere : qm admittere or audire : ci senatum dare (of the senate): to give aby a private a., qm in secretum recipere: to obtain an a., admitti; audiri; datur ci aditus conveniendi: to be refused an a., ad colloquium non admitti. *aditu prohiberi: to beg. demand, &c., an a., petere aditum conveniendi; aditum ad qm postuiare: to beg a private a., secretum actium ast qm postuisre: to one a private a., secretium petere a qo (in the time of the empire). Il fall of a., salutatorium cubliculum (aft. Plin. 15, 10, 11).—atrium (the atr. in a Roman house, where great men receised their visitors). If as ditory: auditores, qui auditum (f. l.)—coram quibus dicimus (those in whose presence an orator speaks) .- corona (the crowd about a speaker, esply in a court of justice).—A numerous a., frequentia eorum, qui nos audiunt. Before a numerous a., fre-quentibus auditoribus: in magnå (or maximå) audientium celebritate or frequentia.

AUDIT, v. To a. aby's accounts, cs rationes cog-

noscere, inspicere (to examine them), excutere, dispun-

gere (to examine them with searching accuracy).

AUDIT, s. inspectio rationum (as act).—*dies rationum inspiciendarum (audit-day).— dies rationis red-dendre (with reference to him who has to give account).

AUDITOR, qui es rationes inspicit.
AUDITORY, auditores, audientes, qui audiunt.—
coram quibus dicimus.—corona, Before a numerous a,
(in) magnă or summă audientium celebritate or frequentiă: multis audientibus. [SYN. in AUDIENCE.]
AUGMENT, augere. adaugere. Jr. amplificare et

augère:—athg with athg, augère or adaugère qu qu re: addere qu ci rei or ad qu (add or append athg to athg). —amplificare (to make longer in compass).—multipli care (to make numerically greater).- | INTRANS. augeri

(of persons and things).—crescere (of things).
AUGMENTATION, amplificatio (increase of extent, as action: e. g. glorie, rei familiaris)—propagatio or prolatio finium (a. of territory)—accessio the addition made: e. g. acdium; dignitatis).—incrementum (in-crease, as thing: urbis; rei familiaris; dignitatis).— Also by Cret. seith augier, adaugier, &c. By the a. of neury, muitiplicandis usuris.
AUGUR, s. augur. See PROPRET. Augur's-staff,

lituus.

AUGUR, v. TRANS.) prædicere. prænunciere (g. t.). (56)

-vaticinari (to prophesy athg).—canere (to prophesy in verse or rhythm).—augurari (to forciell by the flight of birds, 4c.; then generally).—To a. (=anticipate) athg, qd augurari; qd opinione or conjectură (C.) or mente (Curt.) augurari. To a. aby's fate, prædicere qd ci eventurum sit: his death, ci mortem augurari.—1x-TRAMS.) futura prædicere. prænunciare.-vaticinari (to prophesy: be a vates).

prophesy; or a vaces).

AUGURY, auguratio (by flight of birds).—prædictio (fortettling, generally).—vaterianio (by phecy). [Srx, in Paorate:] # As thing: prædictum. vaticinium. augurium (thing foretoid by a.; asset the science of an a., 'sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem ').

AUGUST, adj. augustus (sublime and sacred: esply of divine things).—altus. ciatus. celsus. excelsus (high:

propr. et fig. Syn. in High).

AUGUST, s. Augustus. mensis Augustus: (in the time of the republic) Sextilis. mensis Sextilis. With Nonze, Kalendæ, &c., it is used as adj. Kalendæ Augustæ

AUNT, amyta (father's sister) .- matertera (mother's sister). | Great aunt, &c., amita magna (grand-father's sister). -- amita major. proamita (sister of greatyandfalker) — amita major. proamma (suser oj great-yandfalker) — amita maxima (great great-grandfalker's sister). Heg All these on falker's side. — matertera magna (grandmolker's sister).—matertera major. pro-matertera (great-grandmolker's sister).—matertera maxima (great great-grandmother's sister). (1965 All these fm Goj. Dig. 38, 10, 1, and Paul Dig. 38, 10, 10). AURICLE, auricula. [A. of the heart, *auricula

AURICLE, aura—cordis (med. t. t).
AURICULA, *primula auricula.
AURICULA, *primula aurem dictus.—in aurem or aures
inausurratus. A. confession, *peccata sacerdoti in

AURIST, medicus auricularius (Utp. Dig.).

AUSPICE, auspicium. Under your a.'s, tuis auspicils: under aby's a.'s, es auspicio or auspiciis (esply cus: waser asys a.'s, es auspicio or auspiciis (25,14) of successes gained by a General in subordinate command, who was said to have gained them under the a.'s of the Imperator).—In other senses, a qo adjutus, qo adjutuste or adjutore: es præsidio fretus.

AUSPICIOUS propare secundus foustus development

AUSPICIOUS, prosper. secundus. faustus. dexter.

[SYN. in HAPPY.] auspicatus, partep. (e. g. in auspicatis reipublicæ ominibus. Velt.) AUSPICIOUSLY, prospere. fauste (auspicato, Plant.

AUSTERE, austērus (abovnņos: making the tongue dry and rough: harsh. Somewhat a., abausterus. 10f chara cler: austerus (opp. Jucundus or mitls: one who is an enemy to jocularity and frievility, always seeking what is zerious and real, at the risk of passing seeking what is serious and reas, at the ruse op pairing for dutil)—severus (opp. comis: rigid, exacting fm himself and others strictness of conduct, at the risk of being thought harsh)—terticus (rigid), stiff and constrained, fm pedantry and want of temper: of persons or habits, discipline, & c.—difficilis (not understanding the art of easy and agreeable conversation and interturn the second of the second contrained the second contrained to the second contrained t course, fm hypochondria and temperament) .- morosus (wishing everything to be done according to rule, fm intolerant scrupulosity) .- tristis (opp. hilaris : gloomy ;

moody; scorning the agreeable).
AUSTERELY, austere. acerbe.

AUSTERENESS, austeritas (both of things and AUSTERITY, character)—acerbitas. amari-AUSTERITY, character)—acerbitas. amaritas (both propr. and fig.).—severitas (a. of character).—difficultas. morositas. tristitia. [Syn. in Austere]

A gloomy a., tristis austeritas (Q.; opp. dissoluta comitas).

comitals).

AUTHENTICAL, Sta genuinus. ecrtus. — verus.

AUTHENTICAL, Sta genuinus. sincerus. An a. edition, "editio sincera (opp. "ed. adulterina: genuinus, fm gen root of gigno, intimates that the thing really proceeds from the source pretended: e. g. genuina Platui fabula: sinc. — unadulterated).

AUTHENTICALLY, certo auctore: cum auctoritate. C. uses abberrace in his Letters: e. g. abberrace.

narrare, nunciare.

AUTHENTICALNESS, | fides. fides veritatis.— AUTHENTICITY, | auctoritas. Many per-sons enteriain doubts of the a. of the book, "muiti dubitant hunc librum ab eo, ad quem refertur, conscriptum esse: some persons atlack the a. of the law, *sunt qui censeant, legem esse adulterinam

censeant, tegent case accurate any or of alay: auctor AUTHOR, beginner or mover of alay: auctor (the person to whom the plan or origin of alay is due, whether he carried it through or not),—inventor the inscentor).—parens (the a. who has produced alay), and condition (the a. who has constructed alay, faid the

foundation of and arranged it).—effector (he who has carried it into effect).—princeps (he who stands at the head of althy e. g. of a conspiracy).—molker (he who sets a difficult thing a-g-sing by a strong exertion).—architectus (planner, contrieer, he.: then in a depreciating sense, the author of something bad).—instimulator, concitator (he who excites to athq). Jn. parens effectorque. princeps et architectus. instimulator et concitator. The a. of a law, legis inventor (he who first proposed such an enactment); legis auctor (he who first advocated it, recommended it, and caused it to be carried): legis latur (he who brought it before the people for their approbation). The a. of a crime, sceleris auctor, architectus or molitor: the a. of all evil, omnium malorum seminator : to consider aby the a. of nium malorum seminator: fo consider aby the a. of alfa, putare ortum esse q a qo. $[A \ ulhor of a$ be a k; acriptor: qui librum scripsil or conscripsit (the schual writer of it).—autor tonly a for at he is an authority for using a particular siyle, for a particular statement, $\frac{1}{3}$ c. hence not without a gen., unless this can easily be supplied by the context $\frac{1}{3}$.—Roman at $\frac{1}{3}$ 2, Romani scriptores (who here written is Lafin). rerum Romanarum auctores (Lat. historians, who are return Romanistics for Roman history,—Intinitatis auc-tores (writers of classical latinity). # As thors (as a class) without gen, qui libros scribunt or conscribunt. AUTHORITATIVE, # Having due authority; actoritates multum (plus, &c.) autoritatis habens

(aft. C. legum verba-quo pius auctoritatis habeant, -qd magnå auctoritate affirmatum (with all the weight that character, consent &c, can give it: both of things). Having the air of authority: impe-

osus, superbus, insolens.
AUTHORITATIVELY, magnå, &c. auctoritate.

imperiose. pro imperio (e. g. qm discedere jubère).— superbe. insolenter. arroganter. AUTHORITATIVENESS, mly by insolentia, su-

AUTHORITY, auctoritas (influence; weight as an a for athg; also 'an authority,' e. g. for a statement).—arbitrium (freedom to act according to one's will). potestas (power). — licentia (permission). — imperium (command). — testimonium. auctoritas testimonii (evidence) .- I have a. to do athg, mihi data est potentia or copia qd faciendi, also auctorita'em habeo cs rei faci-Public a., publica auctoritas : by the a. of the Senate, (ex) auctoritate Sepatûs: to give a man a. to Sensie, (ex) auctoritate Senatus: to give a man a. w manage alle, ca arbitrio reim gerendam tradere or com-mittere: to give aby untimited a., infinitam licentiam ci dare. He does it by his own a., suo jure agit: by what a.! quo jure! tel us reign with equal a., paribus auspicils regamus. Absolute or despotic a., potestas infinita. dominatio: to have great a. in the state, in republica piurimum poliere: the a. of reason, dominatio rationis. The a. for a report, (rumoris) auctori-tas (Plaus.). Aby: a. prevails, es auctoritas valet: to disregard reason and a., et rationem et auctoritatem relinquere (C.): they have received a. to give laws from the Senste, habent auctoritatem legum dandarum ab Senatu: athg seems to give a. to commit sin, qd videtur suctoritatem afferre peccandi: to lessen aby's a., cs auctoritatem deminuere, imminuere : to have a. (wright, influence), auctoritatem habere: to reject a., auctori-tatem repudiare: to overthrow, destroy, or ruin a., labefactare or frangere auctoritatem: to despise a.'s (i.e. the great names produced as a.'s), auctoritates con-(re. see great mames proacca nt a. s), auctoritates com-temmere—Great a. (= singlessee), auctoritas summa or amplissima: a person of great a., homo in quo summa est auctoritas atque amplitudo: lo be of or lasee great a., magnā esse auctoritate; auctoritate forere or vigêre: lo be of small a., tenui esse auctori florère or vigere: to be of small a, tenul esse auctori tate: to oblain great a by alsh, magnam auctoritatem sibl qã re constituere: to increase a, auctoritatem amplificare, augére: to do alsh gh aghy a, qo auctore, or ca nomine (as his substitute) [acere qd.] 'An authority,' auctor. Thucydides, a wrighty a, locu-ples auctor Thucydides.] 'Hith authority,' pro or cs nomine (as not thought as a wrighly a., locu-authority, auctor. Thucydides, a wrighly a., locu-ples auctor Thucydides. I With authority, pro imperio (jubere qd: of one holding as imperium).— wasistrates. VID. Authorities = magistrates. Vid.
AUTHORIZE, ci copiam dare or potestatem facere:

AUTHORIZE, ci copiam dare or potestatem facero: to de alahy, of faciendi: c ser faciende in licentiam dare or permittere.—mandare ci, ut (to commission him to de is). To be authorized to de alahy, potestatem qualifaciendi habère, ste mandata habère a qo. Maske athy legal or right: sancire. ratum facere or efficere: ratum esse jubère. Often by Crcl. with nulla

est excusatio cs rei, si &c. Friendship cannot a. the commission of s-n, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causă peccaveris; or turpis excusatio est et minime accipienda, si quis se amici causă peccasse fateatur.— Sts probare, comprobare (to approve of ; as in, 'desires wich reason does not a.'). Some people consider that a great reason a.'s sin, quidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magnà causà peccaverunt : their speeches a. me to hope, corum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, &c. To think himself authorized to do athg, sidi jus datum or potestatem datam putare: not to think him self authorized, non fas esse ducere, haud licitum sibi

qd putare.
AUTOGRAPH, manu meå (tuå, &c.) scriptus. An a. letter, epistola, quam meâ manu scripsi; literæ au-tográphæ (Suet. Oct. 87): aby's a., literæ ipsius manu scriptæ: an a., chirográphum (hand-writing). It was an a., ipsius manu scriptum erat. I will write the letter with my own a., mee chirographe utar (C. Att. 2, 20, 5).

AUTO-DA-FE, *supplicium hæreticorum. AUTOGRAPHICAL, meå (ipsius, &c.) manu scrip-

AUTOMATON, automaton (in Suel. Claud. 34, abτόματον: in late writers in Roman characters) .- A.'s.

automataria, pl. (Ulp. Dig)
AUTOPSY, spectatio (g. l.).
AUTUMN, auctumnus.—tempus auctumnale.be passing into a. (of summer), auctumnescere (Marc. Cap.).—to cause or produce a., auctumnare (Pin.).

As Add., see next word.
The a. of life, was gravior

or grandior.
AUTUMNAL, auctumnalis, or gen. auctumni. The equinox, requinoctium auctumnale or auctumni. A. or dulumn weather, tempestas auctumnalis or auctumni; colum auctumnale. The weather is growing a., sestas auctumnescit (Marc. Cap.); aer auctumnat (Plin.).

AUXILIAR, auxiliaris. auxiliarius. A. forces, AUXILIARY, auxiliares or auxiliarii milites. copiee, &c., or auxiliares only: auxilia, pl.—A. forces suddenly raised, auxilia repentina; milites subitarii Sequency reseas, auxilia repentina; milites subitarii (Lir. 3, q. ser.).—A. verb, verbum auxiliare. To be s. 16 sthg, adjuvare qd. adjumento esse ad qd. AUXILIAR, \ s. adjutor. See HELFER, Assist-AUXILIARY, \ awr.

AVAIL, v. valere (to have weight, validity, efficacy: with aby, apud qm).—utile esse. usui esse. ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum præbëre.—prodesse. conducere. To a. much, magnæ utilitati esse. magnam utilitatem afferre. piurimum or valde prodesse: to a. ititite, non mittum prodesse. parum prodesse: so., ititite, non mittum prodesse (to ititite). To a. aby, prodesse (t) esse ex tus ex ex re or in rem cs.—Si proficero may be used: patiente acaits nothing, nilli proficies or nilli proficitur patiente mità. Conjecture does not a., nilli vajet conjectura.

AVAIL, s. utilitas; usus. commodum; emolumen-AVAIL, s. utilitas; usus. commonum; emounieutum. iucrum; fructus.—Mly by verbs under Avail, v. To be of much a. lowards doing alle, multum valère ad qd faciendum. Athg is of little a. agst athg,

qd parum valet contra qd.
AVAILABLE, utilis (useful). Mly by Crcl.
AVANT-GUARD. See ADVANCE-GUARD.

AVARICE, avaritia .- habendi cupiditas or cupido. Jn. cupiditas et avaritia.—pecuniæ studium or cupidi-tas or aviditas. Greedy a., avaritia hians et immineus.

AVARICIOUS, avarus. habendi cupidus. aliquantum avidior ad rem. pecuniæ cupidus or avidus .-From the context, sts cupidus or avidus may stand alone

in this sense; e. g. homo castus ac non cupidus (C.).
AVAUNT, abi! apage! amove te hinc! abi in

malam rem (Com.).

malam rem (Com.).

AVENGE, v. ulcisei qm or qd.—vindicare qm or qd.
persequi cs pœnas, or Post-aug, exsequi qm. pœnas
capere pro qo or es rei, punire qd. Jx. ulcisei et
punire. [For Syn. see Revenes, s.] To a. aby's
death, es mortem (or necem) ulcisei or vindicare cr
persequi: to a. aby by the blood of his murderer, ei or persequi: to a. copy of new wood of his marriere, circ car manibus sangume on parentire (Herzog, Cas. B. G. 7, 17, extr.). To a. oncesi on aby, ulcisci or persequi on injurias; ulcisci qm pro acceptis injuris (sever ulcisci qm alone in this meaning): vindicare in qm; pernas petere or repeter a qo: oncesif on aby for athg, or to a a person (by punishing him who wronged him), wild a person by parameters in the access part is led in the acc.); vindicate qd a qo (the person pun is led in the acc.); vindicate qd a qo (to visit athy upon aby); person so cor oc set repetere a qo. To go to a. oneself upon aby, qm ultum ite: not to a. oneself (for othe), qd inultum et impunitum dimittere: not to a. oneself.

¹ Esopus auctor quam materiam reperit, Hanc ego polivi versibus senariis. Phadr Apud quosdam auctores non invenio Lucretium Consulem. Lie.

injurias acceptas non persequi; injuriam inultam et | conscience is awakened, conscientia mordetur. | Fie impunitam dimittere. I will be sure to a. myself of him, inultum id nunquam a me auferet. I am alreadu sufficiently avenged, satis est mihi supplicit.
AVENGEANCE,
AVENGEMENT,
See REVENGE, 8.

AVENUEMENT, AVENUEMENT, AVENUEMENT, AVENUEMENT, AVENUEMENT, ASTENDARY, AVENUEMENT, ASTENDARY, AVENUEMENT, ASTENDARY, AVENUEMENT, ASTENDARY, AVENUEMENT, ASTENDARY, ASTENDARY, AVENUEMENT, ASTENDARY, AVENUEMENT, ASTENDARY, AVENUEMENT, ASTENDARY, AVENUEMENT, ASTENDARY, AVENUEMENT, AVEN statues).

AVER. See ASSERT.

AVERAGE, mly by plus minus; plus minusve (more or less); circiter (about). They received on an a. 10,000 sestertia a year for honey, numquam minus, ut peræque ducerent, dena millia sestertia ex melle recipiebant.

AVERSATION. See Aversion.

AVERSE, a qo or a q\u00e5 re aversus, allenatus, allenus. Not to be a. to do athg, non displicet with inf.: not to be a. to their opinion, haud pornitet eorum sententiæ esse (L.).

AVERSENESS. See AVERSION.

AVERSION, odium (hatred, distike, cs or cs rei) .animus alions or aversus (a co. aversion).—declinatio (ca rei : opp. appetitio; the shunning it by slepping aside out of its way).—fuga (the flying fm it).—twellum (sensation of weariness and diagust; cs rei).—odium (deriation of weariness and adapts; es rel.—solitain in am conceptum or erga am susceptum. [aversatio, Q. S.] To have an a. to athy, alienum esse or abhorrère a qu re: tædium mihi ad affert or adducit. I nere a que re: incumm mini que asert of adouet. A hace a great a. to athy, angunu ca rei odium me cepit. Aby is my a., or, lo hace an a. to aby. a que animo esse alieno, or averso (or aversissimo); odium gerere adversus qm; odium suscepisse adversus qm; odium concepisse in qm; qm odisse or odio habère. To exconcepisse in qm; qm odisse or odio habère. To excite a., odium concitare, creare, or conciliare; stomachum movere : agst athg, odium cs rei facere.

AVERT, PROPR.) avertere. amovère: one's eyes fm aby, oculos delicere a qo (not avertere oculos, but oculos a qo in alium avertere is correct): a blow, see PARRY.—one's thoughts fm a subject, cogitationes aver-tere a q\u00e5 re, and a qo.—IMPR.) to a. an evil, amovere, delicere (to remore it).—depellere (to drive off an ap-proaching evil), repellere (to drive back one that has approached).—propulsare, defendere (to ward it off). approached;—propulsate, defender (w was a vg);— deprecari (to a. it by prayers).—averruncare (of the gods). To a. a calamity by prayers, deprecari a se calamitatem: a war, amovere bellum; defendere bellum.

AVIARY, aviarium.
AVIDITY, aviditas.—cupiditas. cupido. Great a., (cupiditatis) ardor; impetus; sitis. To read books with a., vorare literas.

AVOCATION, | That which calls aside: quod (animum, cogitationem, &c.) avocat, abducit. | Business; munia, pl. officium negotia. The a.'s of business, negotia or occupationes, quibus qs implicitus est,

or negotia only.

or negotia onty.

AVOID, fugere. defugere (Ay fm, and so keep out of the way).—vitare. devitare (to go out of the way of).—declinare (to lean aside fm). To a. a battle, preclium - declinare (to tean asset m). To a. a battle, presium defugers: a dennyer, periculum fugere, defugere (not to expose onessif to it), vitare (being exposed to it, to get out of its way at the right time). Reason teaches us what to do, and what to a., ratio docet, quid factendum fuglendumve sit: to a. hurful things, ea, quæ noci-

tura videantur, declinare.

AVOIDABLE, quod evitari potest.—[vitabilis. evi-

tabilis, are poetical.]
AVOIDANCE, vitatio. devitatio, evitatio (Q.). fuga (cs rei).—declinatio (cs rei).
AVOUCH. See Assent, Allege.

AVOW, profiteri (la a. freely and fully, whether resilioned or not) - confiteri (lo confess in consequence

questioned or not).—0-initer (to conjess in consequence of questions, threats, &c.).

AVOWAL, professio (e. g. stultitiæ, bonæ voluntatis).

AVOWEDLY, the nearest are, aperte (openly, subjectively).—ex professo (S. Q.). libere, ingenue. Crcl. with libere profiteri, ingenue confiteri.

with libere profiterl, ingenue confiterl.

AWAIT, manère ei or qm (are in store for).—imminère ei (hang ocer).—| Wait for: opperiri qui or qd.
præstolari ei or (but not C.) qm. manère qm. exspectare qm. [87N. in WAIT YOR.]

AWAKE, TRANS) e somnoj: excitare (e) somno: suscitare somno or e quiete (t) (all stand, also, nithad, es omno, in the fig. sense of arousing). To a. fm the dead, qm excitare day liam revocare; qm ab orce redücem in lucem facere. His (58)

See EXCITE, KINDLE, CAUSE.

AWAKE, 1str.) expergisel. expergefieri (propr. and fig.).—sonno solvi. somno excitari (propr.—exc. without somno also fig.).—suddenly, somno exciti (†). Awaking at the dasen of day, ad primam auroram eveltne

AWAKE, adj vigilans.—exsomnis (one whose eyes no sleep visits).—To be a., vigilare (propr.); excubare (fig. to be watchful. C. ad Div. 10, 8, 5): to remain a. 1.79. to or water, sit. C. ad Die. 10, 8, 5): to remain a. the whole night, pervigilare notem. notem perpetuis vigillis agere. notem insomnem agere (the two first of voluntary, the last of involuntary, the last of involuntary, sleeplessness). A WAKEN. See AWAKE.

AWAKENER, Crel. qui exsuscitat, &c.

AWAKENING, exsuscitatio (only impropr.). AWARD, v. addicere. adjudicare: property to aby, bona ci addicere: the sovereignty to Ptotemp, adjudicare regnum Ptolemwo: a triumph (money, &c. to aby), decernere ci triumphum, &c.: to a. punishment, pecnam ci constituere, dicere (under the emperors irrogare): a

cl constituere, dicere (unaer ins emperors irrogaue): a fine, dicere ci mulctam.

AWARD, a. judicium. arbitrium. decretum. sentinia. [8xv. in Juponamaxr.]—I as aci: addictio (e. g. bonorum).—adjudicatio (Dig).

AWARE, cauttus. cauttus providusque. prudens. Not en, ignatus (ignorani). Il be a., scire. novisse.

To be a., scire. novisse. two none fout: on preferring of Note of the constituence that none fout: on preferring of Note. non ignarum esse, me non fugit or præterit qd. Not being a, that the dictator was come, ignari venisse dic-

AWAY, | Away with: tolle (tollite)—aufer (auferte) qd.—away with you, abi! apage te!—amove te hinc. abi in malam rem (Com. = 'go to the devil'). Away with you, ye profane, procul este, profani! Away with this nonsense, pellantur istæ ineptiæ. contemnaus sixa sineptias. A. with this kind of deliberation, hoc quidem genus deliberantium tollatur e medio! To BE AWAT, abese, procul esse. If n compos, aw ay' is mly leant, by erbs composanded with a, ab, de, pro, ex. To fig a, avolare: to heaten a, autugere, avolare, so proripere: to fiee a, autugere, profugere (the latter espi secretly): to lead a, abducere. deduced (ne tatter tepsy secretsy): seed a., aouteere. deducere: to drive a., abigere (propr.), pellere. propellere. expellere: to carry a. with one, secum asportare. to drag a. by force, vi abducere or abstrahere: to go a., abire! discedere. | To away with athy (= en-

abire; discodere. [70 away with aing [= endure], see Bean.
AWE, a verecundia (fear of lowering oneself in the eyes of one whom we respect; then respect for a person or thing)—reverentia (the feeling and conviction that a person deserves one's reverential repect)—veneral (reverence towards the gods and sacred things: the reverence of worship).—admiratio (awe accompanied with wonder, felt and expressed).—To be restrained by a secret a tacks and are secret as secret a., tacità quadam veneratione inhiberi. To feel secret a., ucută quadam veneratione inhiberi. To feri a. at atthy, vereri or reverei qd: verecundiam habêre ci rei: sti pavêre or expavescere. limête or extimescere qd (to fermble at line lhoughts of it): to feta a. of aby, verecundiam habêre ci; qm reverei; reverentam adversus qm adhibere suspicere qm (to look np to)—To throw aside all feeling of a., reverentiam exuere; omnem verecundiam effundere.

AWE, v. ci injiere admirationem aui (to make him autentical desiration)—throwescent accessed to the desiration.

gaze at one with admiration).—timorem or pavorem ci ut qs qd or qm vereatur or revereatur (to cause him to

AWFUL, by Crcl. with verbs under AWE, v.— || Feeling awe: the nearest are venerabundus [of persons).
— pavidus, pavens (re-bling: of persons or things).—
|| Inspiring fear or grief, as, an auful calastrophi, functus or luctuosus rerum exitus, &c.

strophe, funcatus or luctuous rerum exitus, &c. AWHILE, aliquandiu, paulisper (during a short time), ad tempus (only for a time), parumper (only for a short time, and not after that; eaply of neatest actions: paulisper eaply of bodily actions. Död.). AWKWARD, agrestis (rustic, rusc).—lavus (tefthanded: without d'azterity).—rusis (rude, uncultivated).—insclius (without the requisite knowledge).—incoming the state of a state of the positus (without apt arrangement; exply of oralirs and positus (winou api arrangement; esps) of orairs was orainos). Is. rudis atque incompositus.—incultus (uncultivated, whether in manner or mind).—impolitus, intonaus (unpolished). Is. intonaus et incultus, in-urbanus (uncourteous).—invenustus (without attractive brauty).—Inelegans (tasteless).—Inconcinnus (without the grace of symmetry or harmonious proportion).—To have an a. guil, corports motu esse agreeten. A. man-ners, more sustici. rusticitas. AWKWARDLY, tusticie. rusticius.—incomposite.

diberaliter. inurbane. ineleganter. inscite. To behave

a, rusticum se præbëre : rustice facere.

AWKWARDNESS, rusticitas (sile. age). inelegantia.
inconcinnitas. inscitia. [Syn. in Awkward.] insulsitus (the making a disagreeable impression on people of

AWL, subula. Cobbier's a., fistula sutoria (Plin, 17.

AWN, arista.

AWNING, velarium (Jue. 4, 122) .- *tegumentum

MWRY, oblique. prave (propr. and impropr.).
AXE, securis (any axe—the butcher's, executioner's,
edder's, woodman's, \$\frac{\pi}{\pi} \cdots,\text{—lipeninis} (donble-case,
sud by woodmen and soldiers).—ascia (a carpenter's
t, is top and square wood with).—dolabra (pick-axe')

AXIOM, pronunciatum (afimua, Cic. - later, axioma, Reig).

AXLE, axis (in all the meanings of the English word). AY. See YES. AYE. See ALWAYS, EVER.

AZURE, adj. cæruleus, cyaneus.-colore cæruleo or

\mathbf{B}

BAA, balare (to bleat; of sheep) .- blaterare (of rams.

DAA, maker to obesis; of sneep;—marciale (of runs, det. c.rm. de Philom. 56).

BABBLE, balbutire (to speak inarticulately, like a chid.)—garte (to prate in a familiar or fricolous monner, from fondness for speaking).—blatterate (to talk mach about nothing, with ref. to the foolishness of what meen nouse motering, ween rej. to the jootsantees of that is used,—hariolari (to talk senseless stuff, like an insame sockhayer),—alucinari (to speak without any thought or consideration).—nugari (to bring forth stupid, trifling matter. These three mly transis with acc.)—fabulari. coufabulari. fabulari inter se. sermones cædere (λόγους

coubbulari. Iabulari inter se. sermones cædere (à oposi-cortes: s) persons chaltering logether in a good-motured, confidential seay).—effutire (qd, or abol. C.). BABBLER, garrulus; loquax (the garrulus is irre-some from the quality, the loquax from the quan-tity, of what he seays).—qui silere tacenda nequit. BABBLING, garritus (tote).—garrultas.—loquaci-ta—-confibulatio (good-natured chaltering conversation

of one or more .- late).

BABE. See BARY.

BABOON, simia pavianus (L.).

BABY, infans.—pupus: pupulus (of a male infant).

—pupa: pupula (of a female: these four also as terms of endearment).—fig. [cuncula pueliaris, in some recorded of Suet. Ner. 56, is a mere conjecture. BACCHANAL, bacchans, homo vinolentus ac dis-

BACCHANALIAN, bacchicus (belonging to Bacchus, poel. bacchicus or bacchius).—bacchantibus similis. [Drunkard; riotous liver: homo vinolentus ac dissolutus. dissolutus. luxuriosus.—potator (fond of drinking).—vini capacissimus.

BACCHANALS, bacchanalia, pl. (drunken feasts and

revels of Bacchus.)

BACCHANTE, Baccha (a woman who celebrates the

rites of Bacchus). BACHELOR, cælebs, qui uxorem numquam habuit (it is also applicable to a widower). A redoubted b., qui abborret ab uxore ducenda: a confirmed old b., qui a ducenda uxore sic abhorret, ut libero lectulo neget esse quidquam jucundius. In the academic sense: baccalaureus (one who has taken his first degree, which

**Dacciaureus (one who has laken his first degree, which degree is ealled baccalaureatus).

BACK, tergum (in opp. to frons)—dorsum (the b. of a guadrupea' in opp. to ventet or alvus. According to Diderlein, dorsum, from bépar, denotes the b. in a borizontal direction; conequently, the back of an annal, in opp. to the belly, like vierov: tergum, the bits a wear-directler. b., in a perpendicular direction; consequently, part between the shoulders in a man, in opp. to the breast, like perioperov. Hence dorsum montis denotes the uppermost surface; tergum montis, the hinder part of a mountain). With the b. towards one, aversus: with his b. to the light, aversus a lumine. B. to b., inter se aversi.—to bind the hands behind the b., relimet se aversi,—to bind the hands ornind the b., reli-gate or revincire manus post tergam or post terga: to put the hands behind the b., relicere manus in ter-gam: to mait up and down with the hands behind the b., manibus in tergum rejectls inambulare: to take on the b., *qun or qd in tergum accipere (Cic. de N. D. e. 53, 159): to lift on one's b., qm or qd humeris attollere: (59)

to lie on the b., supinum cubare (in opp. to in facient cubare, Jusen, 3, 280): the wind is at one's b., tergum afflat ventus. To lay upon its b., resupinare: to turn their b.'s, tergu vertere or dare (take to flight): as soon as my b. goa imrned, simul ac discesseriin: to imrn one'e b. upon any one, ci tergum (of several, terga) obverne'e b. upon any one, ci tergum (of several, terga) obverne'e (literality); qm desercre (to leave in the lurch); ci deses (to faint limi): behind any one's b. clam qo, or qo inscio, qo absente: to speak sil of a person behind his b., ci absenti male diecre. Back part; just aversa aversa aversa aversa aversa aversa psi), tergum. pars posterior: b. of the paper, charta aversa. Written on the b., acriptus it tergo (J.). The b. of the head, aversa par capitis, occiput: b. of the sistend, aversa par capitis, emountain, aversa montis, aversus mons: at the b. de of the house, (in) aversa parte domâs (i. e. in the b. ide of the house, (in) aversa parte domâs (i. e. in the b. ide of as my b. was turned, simul ac discesserim: to turn one's the house, (in) aversa parte domûs (i. e. in the b. side of the principal building); in postico. (in) postica parte ædium. (in) postica domo (in the b. buildings). He lives at the b. of the house, "habitat in aversa parte domas (i. e. his windows look into the court); "habitat in postica medium parte (in some of the b. buildings).
There was a garden at the b. of the house, hortus crat posticis ædium partibus.

BACK, adv. retro, retrorsum .- when used elliptically it is expressed by cede! cedite! recede i recedite!-mly reversus sus. But partep, reversus sum. But partep, reversus saus the active meaning): (of a driver), equos flectere: to run b., recurrere: to fig b., revolvere: to drive the enemy b., fin the city, hosten ab urbe repellere or reficere: to go b. to the origin and

and utour repetiter or rejicere: to go o. to the origin and head of alby, od alle et a capite repetere.

BACK, v. a. | Monnt. conseendere (e. g. equum, to or or mount a horse). — | To back or take the part of aby, suffragare ci; ci favere; juvare or adjuvare qm : adjumento esse ci ; qm consilio et re tueri, opera et consilio juvare, sustentare, sustinere,- | To back or retreat, se recipere, retrosum movere: to b. waler, navem retro inhibère: inhibère navem remis, or inhibère remis only.

or Inhibëre remis only.

BACKBITE, ra.) calumniari (to accuse faisely and with malignant intention); falso criminari qui apud qu.—de fama or existimatione es detrahere.—male dicere ci.—To speak ill of behind the back, absentent ordere (Hor.) de qo absente detrahendi causă maiedice contumellosque dicere (Cic. Of. 1, 37, 134); ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am backbiten, detrahitur de meh famă.

BACKBITER genistation.

BACKBITER, calumniator; calumniatrix; obtrectator.

BACKBONE, spina, or spina dorsi,

BACKBOOR, positica (se. Janua); ostium posticum, also merely posticum.—Janua aversa or interior [with the same distinction as in Back-Gate].

BACK-GATE, porta aversa (opp. to front gate).

BACK-GATE, porta aversa (opp. to front gate), porta postica, or postica only (gate in the b. buildings); of a comp. porta decuman.
BACK-GROUND, recessus.—of a painting, quae in pictura absorbedunt. To be in the b.-g., rece-

dere, abscedere (opp. prominêre).

BACK HOUSE, domus postica, posticum.

BACKSIDE, pars posterior; pars aversa. [Of an animal: nates (of a man)—clunes (buttock, of men or animals: dim. cluniculæ). BACKSLIDE, *patria sacra deserere. *Christianorum sacra deserere.

BACKSLIDING, *defectio a sacris.

BACKSi.IDER, defector (T.); apostăta (Ecel.).

BACKNARDS, ade. retro; retrorsum: to go b., retro ire, or ambulare, or gradi: b. and forwards, ultro, citroque. If To go b. b. become worse: deteriors, deterius fieri; in deterius mutari; in pejorem partem verti et mutari. He goes b. in his learning, non discit, sed dediscit. His affairs go b., res ejus deteriore ioco sunt. I With the back in rned towards the a pectator, aversus. Bears creep down from trees b.,

ursi arbores aversi derepunt.

BACKWARD, adj. a qo or a qa re aversus, alienus. tardus (opp. to celer, velox: also of the mind).—lentus (opp. to citus, and, of the mind, to acer).—segnis (opp. promptus .- According to Döderlein, tardus denotes slowness with reference to the great length of time spent; whereas lentus with reference to quietness of motion. whereas lentus with reference to quasinuse of motion. Hand-book, p 209).—b. in transacting business, tardus in rebus gerendis: b. in writing, cessatorem esse in literis: b. in learning, tardus ad discendum, or in discounting tardus and discendum, or in discounting tardus and the second properties. cendo; lentus in discendo; ingenio tardo; piger (slothful). | Loitering, &c., cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans; moram faciens. | Late, with reference to

serotine uves.

BACKWARDNESS, ignavia (opp. to industry and alacrity). Jw. tarditas et ignavia: socordia atque ignavia: pigritia: inertia; segnities [Srw. in Slowness]; fuga labotis; desidia: or (if b. is seated in the will), animus alienus; animus invitus.

BACON, lardum (contr. of laridum. Plant.). BAD, || In a physical sense, malus: b. weather, tempestas maia, adversa, fæda: a b. journey, iter difficile, incommodum: a very b. road, via deterrima: b. money, numi adulterini : a b. throat, angina : b. eyes, ocult lippi: to have b. eyes, lippire: he who has b. eyes, lippus: a b. head, porrigo. | In a moral sense, malus by nature: opp. to bonus): pravus (corrupted by b. (a. o) nature: opp. to ontas; plavia test parties of the habit; b. by nature and corrupted by habit, maius pravusque: homo nequam (a b. or worthless fellow. opp. to frugi): to have a b. heart, esse ingenio malo opp. fo frugi): to have a b. hearl, esse ingenio malo pravoque: a b. conscience, conscientia maia: to be in b. repute, male audire: to get on badly, male proficere in qā re. (According to Döderlein, malus homo is a morally bad man; but nequam, a good-for nothing man, whose faultiness shows itself in acersion to well labour, and a propensity to roquish trick, in opp. to frugi; pravus, a man whose character has laken a victous direction, in a physical, or intellectual, or moral, point of view, in opp. to rectus. Hand book, p. 131.) b. times, tempora iniqua, aspera, luctuosa; temporum iniquitas; temporum calamitates (the badness of the news, nuncius tristis, acerbus: lo hear b. news, maium nuncium audire: a b. wife, mulier or uxor sæva, incommoda et importuna: b. company, uxor sava, incommoda et importuna: b. company, socii mali: to set ab. example, esse exempli mali: to iry to mend a b. business, rem proclinatam adjuvare. I With ref. to health: seger (b. in health), seger atque invalidus: very b., gravi et periculuso morbo seger: to fali into a b. state of health, in adversam valetudinem incidere: to be b. again, in morbum recidere; de integro in morbum incidere: to be b. or sick, mgrotare (opp to valere); mgrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare or affectum esse; vaietudine affectum esse; morbo vexari, or conflictari, iniqua valetudine conflictari: to be very b., graviter or gravi morbo ægrum esse. [See Sick.] BADGE, signum; nota; indicium (

indicium (in a general sense). insigne (a badge of honour) insignia triumphi; ornamenta triumphalia: many have attained badges of meril without deserving them, insignia virtutis multi

etiam sine virtute assecuti sunt.

etiam sine virtute assecuti sunt.

BADGER, ursus meles (L.—The meles of the ancienti is, housever, more probably the marten. See Schmeid Furr. R. R. S., 12, 3).—¶ On who to speculate in corn or provisions, fenerator or tocullus as annean existing the second of the control of the second of the control of t ex annonæ caritate lucrans (Suet. Ner. 45).

ilo, ex annonæ caritate sucraus (Sues. Ner. 19).

BADGER, v. a. cruciare; excruciare; torquere; stimulare; angere; vexare: to b. with questions. qm rogitando obtundere: to b. lo death with questions, qm rogitando enecare: to b. with entreaties, qm precibus tortainte encease in so with contraster, un precious datigare: lo b. with complaints, un querelis angere. The "canis vertagus (hound employed in badger hunting. L.) expels with difficulty the badger from his hole ("caverna ursi mells), when the animal is dunted for this skin, "pellis ursi mells; hence to annoy incessanity this skin, "pellis ursi mells; hence to annoy incessanity the skin, "pellis ursi mells; hence to annoy incessanity the skin, "pellis ursi mells; hence to annoy incessanity the skin, "pellis ursi mells; hence to annoy incessanity the skin, "pellis ursi mells; hence to annoy incessanity the skin, "pellis ursi mells, hence to annoy incessanity the skin, "pellis ursi mells, hence to annoy incessanity the skin, "pellis ursi mells, hence to annoy incessanity the skin, "pellis ursi mells, hence to annoy incessanity the skin, "pellis ursi mells, when the skin, "pellis ursi mells, "pellis ursi mells," hence the skin, "pellis ursi mells, "pellis ursi mells, "pellis ursi mells, "pellis ursi mells, "pellis ursi mells," hence the skin, "pellis ursi mells, "pellis ursi mells," hence the skin, "pellis ursi mells," hence

his arm, penis ursi mens; nence to annon incessantly is 'to badger,' or treat as you would a budger.]

BADINAGE, indus; jocus; nugæ; tricæ. To employ b., jocularia fundere; ridicula jactitare; ludere; jocari; cum qo ludere, jocari; qm iudibrio habere: away with your b., quin tu mitte istas tricas; aufer

BADLY, male; prave; nequiter: to think b. or have a bad opinion of a person, male opinari de qo: to speak b. of a person, ci male dicere : to behave b. to a person, injuriam ci facere or inferre : to turn out b., male or secus cadere: to manage matters b., male rem gerere: he is afraid that he may come of b., metuit, ne malum habeat: aby is coming of b., male se habet qs; male

agitur cum qo.

BADNESS, | B. of character: Ingenium malum pravumque; improbitas; nequitia. | Of conduct:

pravuinque; improbitas; nequitia. [10] conduct: flagitium; probrum; scelus.

BAFFLE, ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (Avoid ad nihii redigere in this sense: it is strictly 'to reduce to nothing.' Lucr. Lic.). -disturbare (unsettle what had been settled) .- perimere —disturbare (unselle what had been settled)—perimere (elsetroy).—To be boffed, irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, or recidere, or venire: to b. expectation, spem fallere, or indere, or destituere: to see one's hopes baffed, spem perdere; spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe delici one's hope is baffed, spem ad irritum cadit, or redigitur: to b. all a person's plans, contuibare ci

time: serus. serotinus: b. f.gs, serm fici: grapes, serotinus uve.

BACKWARDNESS, ignavia (opp. to industry and consulting permisset: death baffies at it his hopes and all his plans, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consili all his plans, omnem spem adde omnia vice consideration more pervertit. In this manner was this undertaking baffed, its frustra id inceptum ils fuit.

BAG, saccus; culeus (a larger b. of leather, for sew-

BAG, saccus; cuteus (a surger b. o, recurser, politicals in, and for various purposes). Folitis (a leathern b. for money, or leathern purse).—marsupium (a money-b.).—crumena (a small money-b. or purse; according to Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 67, and Truc. 3, 1, 7, worn about the neck) .- zona (a small b. or purse slung ground the body). A little b., sacculus, saccellus, foi-Healus.

BAG, v. a. in saccum, or sacco condere (to put in a b.). *sacco ingerere, INTR.) tumescere; intumescere;

w., accounterer. intra.) tumescere; intumescere; extumescere; turgescere (to swell like a b. tral ts full).

—"deformen in modum sinuari (of clothes).

BAGATELLE, res parvi momenti, nugæ, apinæ (Mart. sunt apinæ tricæque et si quid vilius istis). look upon athg as a mere b., qd mihi jocus or judus est. To the Greeks, false testimony is a mere b., Græcis jus-

jurandum jocus est, testimonium iudus.

BAGGAGE, sarcinæ; impedimenta, orum, s. (bolh also of an army: sarc. that of individuals, imp. that of the whole army, esply as carried in wagyons or by beasts of burden).—impedimenta et carri (the b. and waggons by with they are transported).—To plunder the b., impedimenta diripere: to take the b., impedimenta capere: impedimentis potiri: to take all their b. from the enemy, omnibus impedimentis hostem exuere: to lose the b., impedimenta amittere; impedimentis exui : soldiers without b., milites expediti: to fight whilst encum-bered with their b., sub onere confligere: to attack the enemy whilst they were encumbered with their b., hostes sub sarcinis adoriri. | As a word of contempt, sordes ; lutum ; scortum.

sordes; lutum; scorrum.

BAGNIO, || A bathing-house: balineum or balneum; plur. mly heterocl. balnew or balineæ, seldom (in C. never) balinea or balnea, orum (the plur. is used (in C. never) ballinea or ballinea, orum (the piur. is uses of public baths, the sing, of prieade. Farr. L. L. 9, 41, § 68). [See Bath.]—balnearia, orum [prieade bathing-places in gardens, villas, § c. Cie. Att. 13, 29, 2. C. Qu. Pr. 3, 1, 1, § 1).—thermæ (public buildings erecise) by the emperors for bathing and taking exercise; availo (a place for bathing: by later writers lavacrum).—I [upānar; lustrum (a brothet).

BAGPIPER, utricularius (Suet. Ner. 54).

BAIL, sponsio; fidejussio; vadimonium (a recognison or obsilio appear in a court of justice)—cautio (a security)—astisdatio (guaranty, or security for the performance of a stpulation)—To promise b, vadimonium promittere: he who has made the promise, qui est in vadimonio: to give b., sponsionem or vadimo-nium facere; sponsione se obstringere; satisdare: to take b., satis accipere: to forfeit b., vadimonium deserere: to demand b., vadem poscere: of aby, qm vadari.—

A bail, or one who gives bail: sponsor; fide-jussor; vas, vadis, m.; præs. For According to Döderlein, sponsor is a surely in a general sense, who guasurelies in a court of justice: vas, one who piece security for the appearance of one or other party in court; press, who gives security for a claim of govern ment (Hundbook, p. 203.)—To give leg b., claim se subducere. fugă se subtrahere. rantees any thing whatever; whereas vas and præs are

BAIL, v. || Give bail for aby, sponsorem, predem esse pro qo.—spondere, fidem interponere pro qo; vadem fleri cs sistendi (for his appea ance); prædem fleri pro qo or cs rei; obsidem cs rei fleri.—vadem se dare ci pro qo. || Accept bail for aby, vades (prædes) accipere es rei. vadimonio interposito qui liberare

ues) accupere es ret. Vaulimonto interposto qui niversave (of a person who would otherwise be kept in prison):
BAILIPF, administrator,—procurator (manager of the affairs of an absentes by commission).—villicus (an under-sleward of a manor).—To commit the management of an estate to a b., villicum fundo familiacque praponere. — apparitor (an officer of a court of justice, whose business it is to execute arrests, &c.; also licior: but these words answer in part only to our b or eatch-

but these words answer in part only to our b or cales-poil).—The high b, questior as judes primus. BAIT, v. | To furnish a hook, dec, with a bait, *eecan imponer or obducere (a hook, hamo). | To a flure by food a fish, dec. i. e. to bait for: inescare; cibo inescare; cibo allicere. | On a four new, suissistere in itinere, iter intermittere (to suspend one; foot negs. -devertere. deverti. deversari (to turn in for refresh-ment, \$c.): al aby's house, ad or apud qm: any where, ad or in locum. Divertere cannot be used except where the parties separate, and some go to one inn, some to another. To b. horses, equorum reficiendorum causă subsistere (aft. Cas. B. Cie. 2, 42, end).—"equorum reficiendorum causă apud qm, or ad qm locum deversari. \$\frac{1}{2}\tau \text{start} \text{degs} \text{spon}, immittere canes cl or iqm. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ost} \text{degs} \text{spon}, immittere canes cl or iqm. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ost} \text{degs} \text{degs} \text{domostup aportere qm}; inc... assisti pertinaciousig: invadere in qm. incursare in qm. vexte, agitare, lacessere qm. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{dessere} \text{qem} \text{if} \text{dessere} \text{dessere} \text{qem} \text{if} \text{dessere} \text{dessere} \text{qem} \text{if} \text{dessere} \text{dessere} \text{qem} \text{if} \text{dessere} \text{qem} \text{qem} \text{if} \text{dessere} \text{qem} \text{qem} \text{dessere} \text{qem} \text{if} \text{dessere} \text{qem} \text{qem} \text{if} \text{dessere} \text{qem} \text{qem} \text{dessere} \text{qem} \text{qem} \text{qem} \text{qem} \text{dessere} \text{qem} canibus committere.

BAIT, s. esca, illecebra (propr. and impropr.).— cibus ad fraudem es positus: also fm contest, cibus only. To catch with a b., cibo inescare. | Bull-bait.

BAITING-PLACE, deversorium. taberna deversoria. deverticulum.

BAIZE, *pannus laneus crassioris telæ.

BAKE, coquere (g. t. for making hard by heat; bread, bricks, &c.).—torrere, torrefacere, siccare (to dry, parch, coqui. percòqui. excòqui.—Bricks baked in a klin, lateres corti or coctiles.—10 b. bread, panes coquere.

BAKE-HOUSE, pistrina; pistrinum.

BAKER, pistor; furnarius; furnariam exercens (pistor is the slave employed in baking; furnarius, the ipistor is the slave employed in baking; furnarius, the fereman exercising the frade); a b. of lancy-bread, pistor dulciarius or merely dulciarius. — b.'s wife, furnariam exercentia uxor (Suet. Vit. 2).— a female b., pistrix (Farr. L. L. 5, 31, § 138).—the guild of b.'s., "corpus, collegium furnariorum.— a b.'s apprentice, furnariam exercentia (according to Suet. Vit. 2) or pistrina exumnus (according to Tac. Ans. 15, 34, 3).—b.'s bread, pania a propola emplutin (Cic. Pis. 27, estr.).—bread, pania a propola emplutin (Cic. Pis. 27, estr.).—bread, pania a propola emplutin (Cic. Pis. 27, estr.).—bread or the proposal emplutin (Cic. Pis. 27, estr.).—bread or the proposal emplutin (Cic. Pis. 27, estr.).—bread or the proposal empluting the proposal emplusive control of the proposal employer control of the b.'s market, forum pistorium. -b.'s man or boy, opera pistoria (mly in pl. opera pistoriae).

BALANCE, s. || For weighing: trutina (τρυτάνη:

BALANCE, s. [For weighing: truttma (rpwrśw; prop. the hole in wech the longue of the balance plays: then g. l. for balance: trutin m, qum statere dicuntur. Fir: 10, 3, 8, 4.—lbra (a pair of scales).—statera (wily steeligard; seid. pair of scales).—statera (wily steeligard; seid. pair of scales).—Interest (cite. de Or. 2, 33, 159).—soi to weigh in so., pendere: trutina examinare (Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 159).—soi to weigh in so., mice o b., non aurificis statera, sed populari trutina examinare.—lbrare. [Egysality of weight, momentum par. [soi egyslibrita, or egyslibritam. See the control of turbare (Sen.).—in a b., pari momento or suis ponderi-bus libratus.—to maintain a b. of power, providere, ne equa civitatum conditio turbetur.—to lose one's b., I That which is wanting to make equal, or the difference, quod reliquum restat. [Of a watch, libramentum | Fig. consideratio; reputatio;

BALANCE, v. | To keep in equilibrium, qd suis ponderibus librare.—INTR. suis ponderibus librare. C. Tusc. 5, 24, 69). librare; pendere; pensare; (a/f. C. Tusc. 3, 28, 69). Horare; pendere; penasre; penasre; ponderae; rutulia examinare: to b. siriuse and vices agst each other, perpendere vitia virtutesque: to b. every word, unumquodque verbum statera examinare (Farr. Non. 455, 21. Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159). || To balance an acceani, tationes consolidare (C.).

I To batance or make equal, adequare qd cum qo. BALANCER, pensitator; to be a most minute b. of words, esse verborum pensitatorem subtilissimum (Gell. 17, 1).

BALCONY, podium -Mænianum (in the circus, to view the games. See Bremi, Suet. Cal. 18).—solarium denotes a sort of terrace, on the houses of the Romans.

for basking in the sun.

BALD, glaber (\$\psi,\delta\epsilon\$, by nature or by shearing; applies to the parts of the body, but not of the head, where hair is wanting; and to places where plants, trees, &c., should stand) .- calvus (without hair or feathers by nature, or through old age: with reference to men it merely applies to the head; with reference to animals, to the whole body).—B. in front, przecalvus: b. behind, recalvus (both Post-Aug.).—a b. head, calvitium (not calvities or capitis levitas) : b. places, where vitium (nof calvities or capitis levitas): 6. piaces, where nothing grows, glabreta, orum, n.—10 be 6., calvére; calvum esse; glabrere; glabrum esse.—10 grow 6. calvum face; glabrum esse; missing calvum facere; glabrace: 10 make 8., calvum facere; glabrace; glabrace; piace; glabrace; piace; piac rugged, and gives a pleasant impression of elegance; rugges, and grees a pieusans impression of elegance; whereas glabet (Nadopoje), in 1999, to rough, covered with hair, and grown up, and gives an unpleasant impression of deficiency. I Unadorned, inclegant (of style): inornatus. incomptus. incultus. impolitus. (61)

exilis. Mean, worthless: abjectus. humilis.

villis.

BALDERDASH, farrago (with ref. to the contents),
sarrago (with ref. to the words. Pers.).

BALD-HEAD, calvitum (not calvities). [He who
has a baid head, calvus (by nature or age; opp. to
comatus)—pills defectus (by age. Phed. 5, 7, 2).

BALDNESS, calvities; capitis levitas.

BALDRIC, cingulum, zona (the former as genuine
Latin, zona as derived fm the Greek, zwy; zona
continue, the the discussionable with the Contents.

Latin, zona as aerveed pin the creek, (wwn: zona applies eaply to the finely-erought girdles of females; both apply to the division of the carth, and the girdle in which money is carried). \[\textit{"The b. of the heavens'}\] (Spens.), the zodiac, orbis or circulus signifer; cirius, qui signifer vocatur; also merely signifer: by later writers the Greek term zodiacus ((wdianos) was introduced.

BALE, fascis, *fascis mercium (of goods): to make into b.'s, *in fasces colligare; merces in fasciculos colligaro. A heavy b., mercium moles. || Calamity, miseria; res miseræ or afflictæ; calamitas; maium;

damnum

BALEFUL, infelix; miser; calamitosus; iuctuosus; perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis; funestus: to be b., perniciei esse; nocêre.

BALE OUT, v. exhaurire .- not exanclare in good

BALISTER, military engine, kind of cross-BALK, | A beam, tignum ; trabs. | Between two fields: confinium (space left uncultivated to divide two fields. Beier and C. Of. 2, 18, 64).—limes (cross-way forming the boundary between two fields. S. Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 6. where lim. ct conf.). || Disappoint-

ment. frustratio ; ludificatio.

BALK, v. || Disappoint, frustrate: fraudare (v. pr. to cheat, injure, or rob aby by an abuse of his confidence) —decipere (to deceive; outwit by a suddenly confidence)—occuper (to access; must ye accessed plot),—circumvenire (outwir by an arifully laid plot),—destituere (to leave in the lurch: also to deceive, beguite of: deos mercede, H. spen, L.).—frustrare, more emby frustrari (to led aby expect in vain the fulfilment of a promise or hope: qm spe auxilii, L. exspectationem cs, Plin. spes me frustrata est, Ter.). L. exspectationem cs. Plin. spes me frustrata est, Ter.).—eludere (fo make sport of; also to ende an attack; qm: manus scrutantium, Petr. vim legis, Suel.).—duditicari (est que hostes agerent, L.)—ad vanum or ad irritum, or vanum et irritum redigere (to render what has been done weless)—disturbare (throw into conjusion, and so destrop). To b. aby's hope, expectation, \$\pmes\$c, spen failere, indere or destituere: to be balked, falli (to be deceived); tritum fieri; ad irritum conference in the conference of the c cadere, recidere, or venire: to see one's expectation balked, spem perdere; spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe delici; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: frustrari spe cajict; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur; irustrari spe (Sailt); spes qm frustrata est (Ter., Tob. ali a man's plans, conturbare ci omnes rationes. Death hae baiked ali his hopes and plans, onnem spem aque omnia vitae consilia mora pervertit. [Omit, refuse. VI. 1 Alitempt to ohun, eludere (qm; hastas).—decimare (impetum, C.). Andu ville—ah lot henne

decilnare (Impetum, C.).

BALL, J. any rown d body, pila.—a b. to throw or play with, pila with or without lusoria. (The Romans had four kinds of balls: pila trigonalis or trigon (a small hard b. stuffed with hair, played by three persons who stood in the form of a triangle, each striking it to the other with the hand or with a racket, Mart. 4, 19, 5: to play with this ball was dutatim pills ludere. Plant Cure. 2, 3, 17,—follis. folliculus (a large leathern b, also called follis puglillatorius. According to George and Dict. of Antiog, it was filled with air, but Martial would seem to make it suffed with fathers: pilm to wask it suffed with fathers: pilm to a seu laxi partiris pondera follis, 4, 19, 7. To play with his b. was, pilā expusion ludere, Parr, in Non. 104, 27).—paganica (a large b., but smaller than the follis: was stuffed with fathers, and played with in the loger. it was stuffed with feathers, and played with in the open air in country districts, &c.—in pagis). — harpastum ιδρπαστον, άρπάζω: a b. filled with cloth, feathers, &c theracron, doracle: a b. filled with cloth, festhers, det It was played by two parties, each of wech endeavourea to snatch it fm the other and keep it fm them: hence Mart.; sive har past a manu pulverulenta rapis, 4, 19, 6).—to throve a b., pilam jactare or mittere: to return a b., pilam remittere, repercutere or return a b. b. pilam remittere, repercutere or return a b. up, pilam cadentem revocare: to raise it up again after it has failen, repetere pilam, que terram contigit.—to play at b., pilâ huere; pilâ se exercêre: pilâ exerceri: to be fond of playing at b., luch customis or exercitatus et doctus (r.pp. fo tiro et indoctus): a player. fellow at b., collusor: we are but b.'s in the hands of the gods, dil nos quasi plas homines habent (Plant. Cagl. Prol. 22).—a bilitard-b., globulus eburneus. Foot-b., follis, folliculus.—I Any round mass, globus, pla. The earth-b., pla terra, or better globus Foot-b., follis, indiculus. - a ny giobus, pila. The earth-b., pila terre, or better globus terres. The eye-b., pupula, pupila, acies. The b. of the thigh-bone, caput ossis femoris. Ink-b. used in printing, folliculus typographicus. The b. of the foot plantee para exstantior. - For musket-b. we may sty glans; for cannon-b., globus; for bomb, pila. I A tittle b., globulus, pilula, folliculus. I An entertainment for dancing, saltatio: to give a b., saltationem in: for be at a b., b. saltation mir: fo be at a b., instituere : to go to a b., "saltatum ire : to be at a b., saltationi interesse.

BALLAD, prps carmen epicolyricum. A street.b., carmen triviale (Juven. 7, 55, Ruperti). — b.-singer,

BALLET, pantomimus. embolium (C.; interinde,

BALLET, pantomimus. embolium (C.: interiode, C. Sest. 54, 116). B.-mazier, "qui pan'omimum docet. B.-dancer, pantomimus (fem. pantomimus; emboliaria (of a female, Pita.).
BALLOON, "machina serobatica (air-b.).
BALLOON, "globorum suffragia: to b., "globis suffragia ferre: a b.-boll, globus; tessera; calculus: a b.-box, arcula; capsula; cittula, in qua tesserae condintur.—to b., "globis suffragia ferre. secure a p'an extensiva de la condintur.—to b., "globis suffragia ferre. secure a p'an extensiva de la condintur.—to b., "globis suffragia ferre. secure a p'an extensiva de la condintur.—to to b., "globis suffragia ferre. secure a p'an extensiva de la condintur.—to to be suffragia ferre. secure secure conditure de la conditura ludicio, or, ut non voce cives sed tabellis uterentur, ut libere suffragia sine inimicitiarum metu ferre pos-

BALL-ROOM, locus quo utriusque sexûs juvenes saltandi causâ veniunt (aft. C. Læl. 15, 36).—*œcus in

BALM, balsamum (tree and gum). opobalsamum balsami succus or lacrima (Plin. 12, 25, 54).—balsami oleum (Plin. 23, 4, 47).—unguentum; fomentum. apiastrum (balm-gentle, species of mint). | PIG. solatium

astrum (baim-genile, species of mini). ¶ FIO. solatium (confort).—Domentum (soubing application).

BALMY, ¶ Of baim; balsaminus (βαλοτάμινος, Plins. 23, 4, 47). ¶ Sm ettirag of βα dam, balsamödes (βαλοταμόδης, Plin. 12, 19, 43).—suaves odores spargere: βουστες mini a b. fragrance, suaves odores afflantur e floribus. ¶ So ft, mollis, lenis, dutcis, suavis.

BALSAM. See BALM.

BALSAMIC. See BALMY.

BALUSTRADE, pluteus or pluteum.— cancelliciabri.

BAMBOO, arundo Indica. calamus Indicus (Plin. 16, 36, 65: arundo Bambos. Linn.). B .-spears, hastæ

gramineæ (C. Ferr. 4, 50, 125).

BAMBOOZLE, circumvenire; illudere et destituere; BAMBUOLLE, circumvenere; illuserest destituere; fraudem or faliaciam ci facere; dollum ci nectere, confingere; faliere; ci imponere, ci fucum facere, que ficumducere (= lecal him by lhe nose. Com.).—ci verba dare [Syn. in Dicerve]. He gol his associates into a scrape, deceived, abandonde, and completely bambooxied scrape, accereed, acanaonea, and competety cambooxies them, socios induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perficia fefellit (C.). BAMBOOZLER, fraudator.— homo ad faliendum

paratus or instructus .- circumscriptor .- præstigiator. -deceptor. A complete b., homo ad fraudem acutus; veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus: to be a com-

plete b., tolum ex fraude et fallaciis constare.

BAN, | An interdiction: (1) secular, sque et ignis interdictio; to place under a b., squâ et igni interdicere ci. — (2) Ecctesiastical, sacrificiorum interdictio; anathema, atis, n. excommunicatio.—to place under a b., sacrificiis interdicere ci (Cæs. B. G. 6, 13, where the expression is thus explained; quibus its interdictum, it numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur; iis omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermo-nemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant; neque les contagione incommon accipiant; neque les petentibus jus redditur, neque honos ulius communicatur); qm anathematizare; excommunicare (Eccl.); also devovêre qm. || Curse, exsecratio; devotio; imprecatio. || Bans of marriage, *præconia sponsalitia. *futurarum nuptlarum promuigatio. In the canon law, prociamationes sponsi et sponsæ in ecclesiis fieri solitæ. | Ban of the empire, proscriptio ab imperatore et ordinibus Germaniæ irro-

gata, and fm context merely proscriptio.

BAN, v. exsecrari; devovēre; diras ci imprecari; qm detestari; detestari in caput cs minas et pericula. detestari in caput cs iram deorum.-According to Döderlein, exsecrari means 'to curse.' when one would

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exclude a guilty person fm human society as devoted to the infernal gods, in opp, to blessing; detestar means 'to curse,' when one wishes to deprecate evil by an appeal to the gods agit a person or thing, in opp, to 'presing in behalf of' (Hand-book, p. 1.)

BAND, s. || That which bin al, vinculum.—ligamen; ligamentum. || That which bin al, vinculum.—ligamen; ligamentum. || That which bin distagether, copuls. || For the hair, redimiculum; tenia; fascia. || For wounds, fascia; vinctum; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum.—mittella (for a broken arm). || An ornament for the haad, vitta; infula (for the priests); lemniscus (ribbon of a garland). || Of iron about a beam, amnila. || A troop or company, globus; turned; caterva; grex; manipuius; turna (caesdiry); manus; multitudo.—b's of robbers, intronum globus.—b of conspirator, conjuratorum globus. globus.—a b. of conspirators, conjuratorum globus.— armed b.'s, armatorum copia.

BAND, v. sociare: consociare: se jungere: se conjungere ci or cum qo; se conjungere cum copiis cs;

arma consociare cum qo; signa conferre ad qm.

BANDAGE, s. fascia; (if smali) fasciòla; ligamentum ad vuinus deligandum; vinctura.

BANDAGE, v. deligare, alligare, obligare. BAND-BOX, capsa; capsula.

BANDIT, sicarius (one who lends and hires out his hand to a secret assassination).—also fm context insidiator : latro.

BANDY, uitro citro agere, modo huc modo illuc pui-sare. ¶ Agitate, agitare, vexare, exagitare. ¶ To b. tooks, fidenter inter se aspicere.—words with one, verba commutare cum qo (as a friend); cum qo altercari.

BANDY-LEGGED, varus; valgus; vatius; cruribus varis, or valgis, or vatils. compernis (varus and

valgus meen bent outwards, or 'bow-legged' vatius and valgus meen bent outwards, or 'bow-legged' vatius and compernis, bent inwards, or 'knock-kneed').

BANE (poison), venenum, virus. | That which destroys, pestis, pernicles.—(ruin, mischief), per-

nicies, exitiu

BANEFUL, venenatus; veneno imbutus, infectus tinctus. | FIG. acerbus; perniciosus; exitiosus or tinctus. exitialis; funestus; damnosus: to be b., perniciei esse; nocere : who does not know that this is of a b. nature? quis non intelligit hanc rem nocere?

BANEFULNESS, vis nocendi (Tac. Ann. 15, 34) .natura perniciosa, exitialis, or damnosa,

BANG, s. percussio; percussus; piaga. [See Blow.]
A b. on the head, percussio capitis.—a b. at the door,
puisus ostii. A noise, ingens fragor, or ingens sonitus. pulsus ostil. § A noise, ingens tragor, or ingens sonitus.

BANG, v. pulsare qd qå re. percutere qd qå re.—

To b. one's head agst the wall, caput illidere or impingere parie! (i. e. with a murderous intention fm despair).—Io b. aby with fists, qm pugnis cædere or colaphis pulsare: with a stick, qm fustl verberare.—
to be an adept in banging and beating, ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatissimum esse.—to b. or drub soundly, muicare, with or without male. BANISH, ci aquâ et igni interdicere, exsilio afficere,

in exsilium agere or exigere, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbaer; relegare (is a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property)—deportate (to transport to a distant, deser place; this was the severes kind of bomishment, and subjected a person to the loss of citizenship ismenti, and sucjected a person to the tots of citizenship and of property, and cut off all hope of return).—for len years, relegare in decem annos.—any one to an siland, qm relegare, deportare, projicere in insulam.— [FIG. To banish doub!, expellere dubitationem.—all suspicion, delere omnem suspicionem ex animo.-love fm the heart, amorem ex animo ejicere, amovere.—
the authority of the senats fm the state, exterminare
auctoritatem senatûs e civitate.—to b. sorrow, mœstiautoritates senatus e Civinac.—io . 2017ve, nicesti-tiam ex animis pellere. A banished man, exsul (who has been driven fm his country, or has fied fm it in order to escape fm punishment): extortis patriâ, extortis (as being homeless, without reference to punishment): relegatus, deportatus.

BANISHMENT, interdictio aquæ et ignis, ejectio (incoluntary, to a distant, desert place, and attended with the forfeilure of the rights of citizenship), deporwith the forfeilure of the rights of citizenship, depor-tatio: (to an appointed place, with no forfeilure), relegatio: exailium (tatle of banishment, coluntary or in-coluntary). To saite b, in exilium ire, proficisci, pergere; exculatum ire, abire; solum vertere exsilic causă, solum mutare. To live in b., in exilic esse, exsulari. To return fub., exsilio redire. Place of b., exsilium.—lo recait fu b., revocare de or ab exsilic; reducere de exsilio; in partiam revocare, or restituere. BANISTERS (corrupted fu BALUSTERS), epimé-dion (Inscrit. Orell).

dion (Inscript. Orell.).

BANK, § Of a river, ripa. A steep b., ripa ardua,

locus arduus.-precipitous, ripa prærupta, præceps; this, mensarius. | Of a gaming house, arca aleatoria: to break the b, at a single throw, alotam aleatoris arcam uno jactu exhaurire.

BANK, v. molem or aggerem exstruere: to b. a river in, fluvlum extra ripas diffluentem coercere.
To bank with; deposit in a bank, pecuniam

apud argentarios deponere.

BANKER, argentarius; mensarius; numularius (only Suet : contemptuous, = scrivener). To be a b., argentariam facere: to be an eminent b., maximam argentariam facere.

BANK-NOTE, *tessera mensæ publicæ.

BANK-TOLE, "terretained produced BANK-TOLE, terretained BANKRUPT, are diffitus.—decoctor (through extraeagence); bonis eversus. A fraudulent b., creditorum
fraudator: to become a b., a mensk surgere; dissolvere
argentariam (of a banker); cedere foro (of a tradesman). conturbare (absol.),—corruere, cadere (opp. to stare).— decoquere, with or without creditoribus (if is used for one who by a private arrangement assigns his property to his creditors); wre dirui; to become a complete b., naufragium omnium fortunarum facere : to become a b. through misfortune, and not by one's own fault, fortune vitio non suo decoquere: to be near being a b., in zere

BANKRUPTCY, ruinge or naufragium fortunarum; naufragium or eversio rei familiaris; tabulæ novæ (of a state: new debt-books for the advantage of the debtor). To declare one's b., bonam copiam ejurare (upon oath). fenus et impendium recusare : a person is on the verge of b., fortunarum ruinse ci impendent : it amounts to

a national h., res ad tabulas novas pervenit.

BANNER, signum militare, or signum only: vexillum: to raise the b. or standard, signum or vexillum proponere; vexillum tollere: to lower the b. or standard, vexilium submittere: to fight under aby's b.'s, signa cs sequi; castra cs sequi: to desert aby's b.'s, signa militaria relinquere; a signis discedere: to return to the b.'s, ad signa se recipere.

BANNIAN, (a sort of light undress,) prps vestis

BANNOCK, an oaten cake, placenta avenacea; panis

BANQUET, epulæ (g. t. for meal, whether frugal or sumptuous, whether en famille or with guests, at home eumpiuoux, waetaer en jamitie or with guess, as houen or in public).—contvitum (a social, convivial meal).— dapes (a religious meal; a feast on the offerings).— epulura (a solemn meal, mly political, in honour of something).—comissatio (a gormandizing meal; a feast). To prepare a b., convivium instrucre, apparare, com-parare, ornare, exornare: to give a b., cœnam or epulum ci dare: to hold a b., convivium habère, agere: to go to a b., convivium inire; se convivio reddere: to ile to a b , qm ad comam invitare or vocare : to be at a b., convivo interesse.—INTR.) convivari; epulari apud qm. convivium celebrare: sumptuously, saliarem

apud qm. convivium celebrare: aumptuously, saliarem is modum epulari.

BANTER, v. ludibrio sibi habëre qm; qm irridëre (to laush al.)—qm deridëre (to moch.)—qm certifice (cock)—qm certifice (sock) in a bantering, tronical way).—To b. aby with bitter irony, acerbis facetils qm irridëre: aby aiththitter irony, acerbis facetils qm irridëre: aby aiththitter irony, acerbis facetils qm irridëre: abraphare (qd. BANTER, s. irrislo; derislo (sery late, Arnob. Lacent.) (derisus, Post-Aug.).—cavillatic; ludibrium; ludus; jocus: to be the subject of aby's b., ci ludibrio case. BANTLING, infans; puslo, onia, m.

BAPTISM, baptisma, Nits, m. (βάντισμα), or Lutinized, baptismum (Eccl.)—(pure Lat.), *sancta lastic. Register of b., *tabulæ, in quas infantium, qui sacris. Christianis intilatis unt, nomina referuntur—Certifi-

Christianis initiati sunt, nomina referuntur .- Certifi-

Christianis initiali sunt, nomina referuntur.—Cerigi-cale of b., see BAPTISMA.

BAPTISMAL, ad baptismum pertinens. B. font,
BAPTISMAL, ad baptismum pertinens.—b. cerificate,
"literae, qum qm sacris Christianis initiatum esse teaturu.—be gies a b. cerificate, e'dl literis testari, canturu.—be gies a b. cerificate, e'dl literis testari, cusacris Christianis initiatum esse; or (if the date is the poist) e'dl literis testari, quo die sacris Christianis intitiatus fuerit. BAPTIST, baptista, æ, π. (βαπτιστήτ.)

BAPTIZE, baptizare (Eccl.) .- *sacris Christianis (63)

initiare. To see that a child is baptized, "infantera sacris Christianis inltiandum curare.

BAR, | Between two rafters, tignum transversum. - | For fastening doors, repagulum; obex; pessulus; sera; claustrum.—to remove the b., repagulum, or pessulum, or seram removere; seram repagaum, or pessuum, or seram removere; seram demere; domum or januam reserare; to burst the 6.*s, repaguia conveilere; claustra refringere. [Whare cases are fried, judies, subsella, forum.—On my first appearance at the b. till primum forum attigl. as good, strong series, subsella graviorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant. To pirad at the b. causas agere. The b. (adoptedate, &c.) had from causalities. The b. (advocates, &c.), patroni causarum, jurisconsulti : The b. (advocates, de.), patroni causarum, jurisconsulti; corpus jurisconsultorum. Bof a laveren, cancelii. Il n music, linea transversa. Il An obstacle, impedimentum; mora. Il of gold, silver, later aureus; later argenteus: silver in bars, argentum non signatum formā, ad rudi pondere (Curt. 5, 212). BAR, Il To fasten with a bar, obserare; ostium

BAR, | To fairen with a bar, Obserare; ostum ro fores obserare; pessulum foribus or ostio obdere. | Fig. To obstruct, impedire qua qu'e. or merety qu'e te sever in qu'e. or merety qu'e. or sever in qu'e. or officere de arc of the ca. or officere of the ca. or of the ca golden age, never ci qd, or with ne following, denotes power to prevent).—cl prædicere with ne or ut ne (denotes warning); interdicere ci domo suâ (Suet. Oct. (associe warning); interdicere ci domo sua (Swel. Oct. 66). || To prevent, arcère qm re or a que re.—propulsare qd a qo or qm que re or a que re. || Except, exclude: barring, excepto, -2, is; nisl. Barring that, illud si exceperis, excluseris.

BARB, A Barbary horse, equus Punicus or umidicus. | Of an arrow, uncus; hamus. BARBACAN, | A watch-tower, specula. Numidicus.

loop-hole, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (Cæs. B. C. 2, 9, extr.).

BARBARIAN, barbarus (foreign, with the accessory notion of the cont of civilization).—rudis, hebes et impolitus; humanitatis expers. || Cruel, immanis ace barbarus: like a b., barbare; inhunane; sæve; crudeliter.—to speak like a b., barbare loqui.—the speech

crudeliter.—Io speak like a b., paroner toqui.—Ine speech of a b., serm horridulus atque incomptus. BARBARIC, # Poreign, barbaricus. BARBARISM (un routh expression), barbarismus. #Caurly, vid. BARBARITY, barbaria; barbaries (rudeness and ignorance).—immanitas, crudelitas, savvilta (cruelly). To cure aby a b., qui manuefacer atque excolere. BARBAROUS. See CRUEL. B. Latin, sermo horri-

dulus atque incomptus. BARBED, hamatus; hamis instructus.

BARBEL (a sort of river fish), barbus.—mullus (sea-b.).—mullus lutarius (fen-b.).

BARBER, tonsor. To officiate as b., radere or abradere barbam es (with a razor, novaculâ).—tondere es barbam (with a pair of scissors, forfex).—sometimes to use scissors, sometimes a razor, modo tondêre, modo radere barbam (Sust. Oct. 79). The art or business of a b., tonstrinum (Petron. 46. 7, and 64. 4).—to teach the business of a b., qm tonstriuum docere; qm tondere docere: a b.'s knife or razor, culter tonsorius, or nova-

aocere: a b.: a suje or razor, culter toisorius, or nova-cula; a b.; instruments, ferramenta tonsoria (Mart. 14, 36).—a b.; shop, tonstrina; taberna tonsoria: a female b., tonstrix.—of or belonging to a b., tonsorius. BARD, bardus (1. vata.—be song of the b.; bar-dorum or varum carmen. Es BARD properly means 'a Druddical port,' but is also used for 'a poet 'in consort' but in the letter sea, should be tonsolated general; but in the latter sense should be translated vates, and not poeta, for poeta is a technical expression, and denotes a poet only as an artist; whereas vates is an old Latin and religious expression, and denoting a poet as

a sacred person. (See Döderlein's Hand-book, p. 31.)

BARE, nudus (like γυμνός, uncovered and unprotected).—apertus (without covering: opp. to tectus; Post-

BARELY, vix ac ne vix quidem (ἀκριβῶτ καὶ μύλιτ): |

BARENESS, Crel. by adj. under Bare, for nuditas is found but once (Q. 10, 2, 23), and is there a doubtful is jound but once (Q. 10, 2, 23), and is there a convigue reading. || Leanness, macies (as a condition).—ma-critas (as a quality), || Poverty, paupertas; egestas. BARGAIN, pactum; pactio. To make a b. with aby,

pacisci cum qo; pactionem facere, or conficere, cum qo .- to make a good b. (= purchase), bene or recte emere: to make a bad b., male emere: to give into the b., *gratis addere: not to stick to one's b., ab emptione hand at a b., ad suum questum calière.

BARGAIN, v. pacisci cum qo; pactionem facere or

conficere cum qo.

BARGE, actuariolum; lenunculus; scapha; navi-

cula; navigiolum;
BARGEMAN, navicularius; portitor.
BARK, | The rind of a tree, cortex (the exterior);
liber (the inner).—to lise on the b. of trees, cortice exarboribus vivec. | Peru-vian bart, "cortex Peruvivec. | The previous part, "cortex Peruvianus, or febriffigus,-the b.-tree, ecinchona (Linn.). A small ship, or vessel, scapha and cymba (of the broader sort); linter (long and narrow, like a cance. Död.). || Of a dog, latratus. His b. is worse than his bite, canis timidus) vehementius latrat quam mordet (Prov. Curt. 7, 4, 7).

BARK, v. || To strip trees of bark, decorticare, or delibrare arbores. || Like a dog, baubari (to utter the natural sound of dogs); latrare (in a hostile manner): the notural cound of doys); latrare (in a hostile manner) in latratus efect; gannire applies to the 'bou-wow' of a little doy. Hence, figuratisely, latrare means to wrengie, and gannire to chafter. (Döderlein's Hand-book, p. 121.) To bark at, qm latrare (poet.), allatrare (poet.) allatrare (poet.) allatrare (poet.) allatrare (poet.) allatrare (poet.) and borden and the poet of the poet o

sana (quæ fit ex hordeo understood. Plin. 22, 25, 66).—
ptisanarium (Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 155).—b. water, hordeum
in potum resolutum (Plin. 18, 7, 12, No. 3, § 68).

BARM, | Leaven, fermentum fæcibus zythi ex-

pressum.

BAR-MAID, ministra cauponæ (Rescript of Constantine; Cod. Just. 9, 9, 29).

BARN, horreum.—B. pfoor, area.

BARNACLE, | A kind of sea-fowl, anser marinus. | 1 farrier's instrument, postômia, idia, f.

| A sort of spectacles, "perspicillium: b's had not with the situated "annulum ontil agree alluit eraut. yel been invented, *nondum oculi arte adjuti erant.
BAROMETER, *barometrum; *tubus Torricelli-

anus, fistuia Torriceiliana (*βαρόμετρον).

BARON, *baro; *liber baro.
BARONESS. *baronis uxor; *baronissa.

BARONY, *baronatus, as, m .- To create a baron, ·baronis dignitate ac nomine ornare.

BARONET, *baronettus.
BARONETAGE, *baronetti nomen ac dignitas. BARRACK, tugurium castrense; contubernium.

BARREL, seria (a long cask).—dolium (a round cask). orca.—cupa cadus.—Wine fm the b. or cask, vinum de cupă. || Of a gun, *sclopeti tubus. || A

vinum de cupă. || Of a gun, *sciopeti tubus. || A cylin der, cylindrus.

BARREL, vin dolium infundere.

BARREN, infecundus (in reference to procreative power; also to the soil: opp. fecundus).—steriiis (in reference to productive power, what bears no fruit; also of the soil, of the year: opp. sertilis, and [in reference to the soil opimus. Fig in reference to the female sex).

BARRENNESS, sterilitas (opp. fertilitas).

BARRICADE, or BARRICADO, munimentum;

septum; claustrum.

BARRICADE, v. obstruere (to stop the passage by placing things in a row).—oppilare (by raising piles or

placing things in a row).—oppliare (by raising piles or some such things).—interseptre (by a fence).—operibus et munitionibus sepire. Fig. præcludere. BARRIER, cancelli.—septa, orum.—fines, termini.—To go beyond the b.'s, extra cancellos egredi; fines transite: to break through the b.'s, in septa irrumpere: not to overstep the b.'s of modesty, fines verecundium non

transire.

BARRISTER, causarum actor; causidicus. patronus causæ.—To become a b., ad causas et privatas et publicas adire; attingere forum; cœpit qs in foro esse. a noisy, blustering b., rabula de foro; rabula iatratorque : to be a b., causas agere, actitare ; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro: to employ a b., adoptare sibi patronum: deferre causam ad patronum: the occupation of a b., opera forensis, causidicatio; advocatio; (64)

patrocinium : a b.'s fee, "merces advocati; honorarium causidici

causidicl.

BARROW, || A vehicle moved by the hand, ferculum; vehiculum trusatile. || A mound, tumuius; grumus (tumulus, like δχθοτ, means either a natural or artificial elevation; grumus, only an artificial elevation, like χωμα). [A hog, verres castratus: ma-

BARTER, v. INTR.) mutare res inter se (g. f.) .mutare or permutare merces.—mutare or permutare que mutare or permutare que mutare or permutare que mutare cum qo (g. 4.); merces mutare cum qo : do you wish to b.? vin' commutamu!
—TR.) commutare qd : one thing for another, mutare qd

qå re or (mly) cum qå re; permutare qd qå re.
BARTER, s. mutatio; permutatio mercium. mutatio ementium (the b. of persons making purchases in this way. T.). To purchase by b., res inter so mutare; emere (singula) non pecunia sed compensatione mercium. To introduce traffic by b., res inter so mutare instituere.

BASALT, basaltes (Plin.). BASE, illiberalis (unworthy of a gentleman).—sb-lectus (despicable).—turpis (shameful).—improbus (us-Jectus (despicable). -- turpis (shameful). -- improbus (us-principled). -- fœdus (abominable). A b. design, fædum principles),—lettus (asominatole). A c. cosys, incerto consilium. [Base-born, nullo patre natus; incerto patre natus; spurius; nothus (vo@or, born out of wed-lock: opp. justā uxore natus; iegitimus); adulterino sanguine natus. | Of base extraction, humili or ignobili, obscuro or tenui loco ortus; humili fortuna ortus: of the basest extraction, infimæ conditionis et fortunæ; infimus; sordido loco ortus; infimi ordinis fortunes; infimus; sordido loco ortus; infimi ordinis or generis; infimes sortis; § Base coin, nummi or numi adulterini: to make b. coin, pecunias vitiare (Kutrop 9, 14); monétam adulterinam exercire (Upp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1); numos adulterinos percutere (Suct. Ner. 25).

BASE, basis; fundamentum. [P. destal., stylo-maker.]

bates (στυλοβάτης). Of a mountain, radices mon-

tis (not pes montis).

BASELY, illiberaliter; abjecte et sine dignitate; turpiter; turpiter et nequiter : fæde. To act b. towards aby, turpiter in qm esse malevolum.—I'd rather de athg than act b., extimesco, ne quid turpiter faciam. BASEMENT (of a building), fundamenta (pl.).

BASENESS, illiberalitas; animus abjectus; im-probitas; ignavia; nequita. BASENET. See HELMET. BASHAW, satrapes or satrapa; præfectus; pur-

puratu

puratus.

BASHFUL, pudens; pudicus; verecundus; pudibundus.

BASHFUL, pudicus and pudens denote an habitusi feeling; pudibundus a temporary state. Dod. [SYN. in BASHFULNESS.]

BASHFULNESS.]

BASHFULNESS, pudor (g. t. as a sense of honour, both as a precentive feeling and as home for having done alty dispraceful).—pudicitia (natural shame, averaint to be exposed to the gaze of others, and its fruit chief of the control of t aong ang that will make ut jeel ashamed octore how whom we respect). In pudor et verecundia 1 pudicitia et pudor; pudor pudicitiaque. [See Shame.] BASIL (a plant), ocimum (Plin.). BASILISK, basiliscus.

BASIN, peivis.-aqualis (for washing): aquæ manale BASIN, pelvia.—aqualia (fer washing): aque manale (for the hands, Varr.: in later seriers, aquiminale, aquiminarium. Pand.).—malluvium (at a sacrifice, fer the hands. Paul. Feel.).—abrum; creater (for the coption of spring-water): navale (for ships). I Swall po a d, pieclian, piscinula. I Revereoir, castelliculum (whence it was carried by pipes, \$c.). BASIS. See Bass.

BASK, apricari.

BASK, apricari.

BASK, apricari.

BASKET. cottle (g. t., esply a larger sort of b. in

Ausbandry for collecting fruits: corbin messoria).—

fiscus (a wicker b. for holding money)—qualus or qua
lum (a closely-compacted wicker-b. of a conical shape. through which oil and must were strained; it also served other purposes in husbandry). — quasilius (a lady's work b.). — canistrum (κάναστρον οτ κανίτι, a b. for other purposes in histograph.— Quassinia (a losg) sork b.).— canlistrum (asi-oxpeyo or aum, a b. for bread, fruits, \$c.).—calkithus (ashabbo, a b. for wood or flowers in the form of an open lits).—sporta (a hand-hande of broom, rushes, or willow: served, according to Ascon. ad Ce. 1 Ferr. 5, p. 280, ch. Schütz, also to hold money).—pantium (bread-b.).—scripe, (made of rushes). A little b., corbinale. Si-chitz, also to hold money).—pantium (bread-b.).—scripe. (made of rushes). A little b. (corbinale. Si-chitz). cellus.—quasillus.—sportula; sportella (in these sportula theclients at the sumptuous banquets of rich patrons received their portions).

BASK E1-NOALAN, gerum (rost-aug.).
BASK, II. m muic. A b. voice, vox gravis or ima (†); souus gravis.—deep b, sonus gravissimus: to sing a b, voce imā canere (†): a b. voic, "fides graviors soni: a player on the b. viol, "gravioris soni fidien: b. note, "note voics ime. I A mat of fides: b. note," the voice voics ime. I A mat of straw or rushes, storea or storia; matta.

BASS RELIEF (sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out in their full pr portion), protypon (opp. ectypon, full relief. Piin. 35, 12, 43).—toreuma, åtis, n. (vopeuma) or pure Lat. cælatura, or cælatum opus. BASSOUN, "glugrina major.

BASSOON, *glugrina major.
BASTARD, nullo patre natus. incerto patre natus. spurius (the offspring of an sukmoun father and a prositiute: opp. certus).—pellice ortus. nothus (κόθος, of a known father and a concubine: opp. justā uxore natus; legitimus. Spald. Quint. 3, 6, 97).—adulterino

sanguine natus (100 years, where there is a violation of the surriage contract. Plin. 7, 2, 2). BASTE, I To beat so und ty, verberibus cadere; verberibus castigare; verberibus or flagris impière; maie mulcare; verberibus subjecte or irrigare (comic); verberibus mulcare: with a stick, ci fustem implingere; qin fuste coercere (H., for the purpose of keeping him in order). | To baste or besprinkle, perfundere.-

To sew stightly, pressure (Plin. 12, 19, end).
BASTINADO. To inflict the b. on aby, cs plantas virgis verberare (Cic. Verr. 5, 43, 112).—There is no Lat. substantive exactly corresponding to 'bastinado:' ictus fustis or fustium (T.) is the nearest.

BASTION, propugnaculum (bulwark); castellum (Cas. B. G. i. 8, Herz.).

BAT, | A winged animal, vespertilio. | A sort

BATCH. Of the same b., ejusdem generis (of the same kind). -ejusdem farinæ (equally bad: aft. Pers.

BATE, TR.) | Lessen, minueré. imminuere. deminuere qd, or qd de qå re. extenuare. ievare. sub levare. elevare. remittere qd or de qå re. [Syn. in LESSEN.] To b. one's breath, spiritum retinere. ani-mam comprimere. | Lessen the price of athg, mam comprimers. Lessen the price of athy, &c., detrahere qd de qå re (e. g. de totà pecunià quinquagesimam partem). — deducere, detrahere qd de summå.—deductionem, decessionem de pecunià facere: to b. 10 per cent, *remissionem centesimarum denarum facere: not to b. a farthing, nullum numum cuiquam lacere: Not to o. a jorising, manun manun canquam deducere. Israe.] Binut. se minuere: also minuere ouly.—Imminui (to be lessened iswardy).—remittl, se remutere and remittere only (to leace of: of rain, cold, a feecr, §c.).—levari. sublevari (to be lightened).—leniri, mitigari (to be softened). Anger abates, ira deferveselt. BATH, | Place for bathing: balineum or bal-

neum, pt. baliness or balness, seldom (with Cic. never) balines or balnes: the pl. is used when the bathing place consists of several rooms, and therefore more particularly applies to public b.'s. The divisions of the ballnea -ceila frigidaria, or frigidarium, for cold bathing; cella tepidaria, or tepidarium, where the water was lukewarm; cella caldaria, or caldarium, for a warm b.; sudatorium, or sudatio, or assa, orum, n. a sweating-room heated by steam. - baincaria, orum, n. (private bathing-places in gardens and villas. Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2.
Cic. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1).—thermæ (magnificent public edifices erected by the emperors, in which were the balnese, fencing rooms, and walks).—Invatio (a place for balking: in later times, lavacrum).—To heat the b., balineum calefacere: to take a b., lavatum ire in balneas; in balueum îre, ambulare: to take a cold b., ad frigidam exire; frigidâ lavari: to take a capour b., ad flammam sudare (Suet. Oct. 82). | Bathing; lavatio; lotio; locus; usus aquarum (as a means of health):—lavatio

bevus; usus aquarum (as a means of health):—lavatio frigida, calida; lavatio frigida, calida; lavatio frigida, calida aquas: to get ready for the b., balineo preparati. I d bath keeper balineatrix [Petron.; Serv. Pirg. &B. 12, 159].

BATHE, v. va.) lavare —sabluere —qm lavare; qm imdemisters in balneum; in lakewarm weder, qm immittere in tepidam.—INFR.] to b. with tears, lacrimis lavare qd (e. g. a letter, tabellas. Plant. Peaud. I, lavare (sd. e. g. a letter, tabellas. Plant. Peaud. I, lavare (sd. e. g. a letter, tabellas. Plant. Peaud. I, lavare (sd. e. g. a letter, tabellas. Plant. Peaud. I, lavare (sd. e. g. a letter, tabellas. Plant. Peaud. I, lavare (sd. e. g. a letter, tavare (sd. e. g. Her. 4, 9 and 10). -in a river, flumine corpus abluere: in cold water, frigida lavari. - to be bathed in tears, effundi in lacrimas; iacrimis perfundi : bathed in lears, laerimis perfusus. - a bathing-place, locus, quo juventus t natandi causa venit (see Cic. Cicl. 15, 36) .-

BASKET-MAKER, "corbium textor; "qui corbes a baihing-dress, subligaculum; subligar.—season for ex simine facit; "qui corbes vingis contexit.

BASKET-WOMAN, genula Post-augus
BASKET-WOMAN, sublined season for baihing-dress, subligaculum; subligar.—season for baihing dress, subligaculum; subligar.—season for baihing-dress, subligaculum; subligar.
subligar.—season for baihing-dress, subligaculum; subliga

BATING, prep. præter; excepto; exceptis; si exclpias. B. a few, all were taken alive, paucis ex hostium numero desideratis cuncti vivi capiebantur. BATOON, A truncheon or marshal's stuff, *scipio, insigne imperii.

BATTALION, cohors .- agmen (on the march). orbis (a circular b.; the ancients were ignorant of our squire b.'s: with them aginen quadratum meant the whole army under one leader formed into line of buttle so as to resemble a parallelogram. See Fabri Sall. Jug. 100, 1. Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 8, extr. Dissen. Tibult. 4, 1, 100).

BATTEN, TR.) | Fatten, saginare.—pinguem facere or reddere.—oplmare.—with athg, alere qu re.—| Fertilize, fecundare. fecundum reddere. fecunditatem dare ci rei. uberare. INTR.) plnguescere; saginari.

BATTER, v. TR.) pulsare. verberare.-perfundere; elidere (to b. aby's head with a stone, cs caput saxo). diminuere (caput, eerebrum).—contundere (qm saxis).
—b. down, disjicere (arcem, mœnia, munitiones).—difurere or demoiiri (tecta, muros, urbem, monumentum).—e fundamentis disjicere; funditus evertere. battered, confectus, perfractus; elisus; disjectus.— battering-ram, machlua, qua muros quatlunt or percutiunt; aries.—to bring the ballering-ram agat the walts, arietem muro or mutis admovere: to shake the walt with the ballering-ram, ariete or arietis pur murum quatere: the ballering-ram has made a breach in the wail, aries percussit murum,

BATTERY, agger (the earth thrown up) .- tormenta in aggere disposita (the guns belonging to the b.) .- to bring a b. agst the walls, tormenta muris admovere: to place a b. on the hift, tormenta in coilo disponere,

is place a s. on the mill, otherwise could disporter,

An electric battery, "phialarum Leidensium
complexus. "Violent striking. See Assault.

BATTLE, pugna (any conflict, from a single combat
to the bioodiest pitched battle; like µaxn).—acles (the conflict of two contending armies drawn up in b -array). prælium (the occasional rencounter of separate divisions of the armies, as an engagement, action, skirmish; like συμβολή). Wearied by the length of the b., they withdrew from the engagement, diuturnitate puguw defessi provito excesserunt: a sharp b. is fought, fit provitium acri certamine: a b. more like the encounter of banditti than a military engagement, pugna latro-cinio magis quam prælio similis; the b. was tong and seed contested, pugnatum est diu atque acriter: to go into b., in prollium ire; in prollium or aciem prodire; in aciem or certamen descendere: to leud an army to b., exercitum in aciem educere: to leud to b. 100,000 foot, in aciem centum miliia peditum producere: to offer b., productis copiis pugnandi potestatem facere: to join b., prælium committere; manum conserere: to renew the b., pugnam novam integrare; prælium redintegrare or renovare: to win the b., provilo or pugnă superiorem discedere; victorem prœiio excedere: to lose the b., pugnă or prœiio inferiorem discedere; prœiio

vinci or superari.

BATTLE-ARRAY, acies. To put the army in b. a., aciem instrucre (poet. aciem strucre). - copias or exercitum instruere : to put themselves in b .- a., ordinatos or instructos consistere : to stand in b.-a., armatos in acle stare; aclem instructam habère; instructos stare: fo march in b.-a, instructos acie proficisci (V. En. 11, 449).

BATTLE-AXE, bipennis (an axe with two edges).

BATTLE-CRY, cantus prælium inchoautluin (L.).

-baritus (not barritus or barditus) was the battle-shout of the old Germans (T.). To raise the b.-c., clamorem

attollere.

BATTLEDOOR, *pala lusoria; *palmula lusoria, BATTLE-PIELD, locus pugnæ. locus ubi pugnatur, or pugnatum est, or pugnatum est: to choose a b.-f., locum ad pugnam deligere.

BATTLE-PIECE, tabula in qu est prœlium; tabula plcta profile prœlium pletum. A beautifut b.-p., pugna

in tabulà præclare picta. | FIELD OF BATTLE. BATTLE-PIELD.

BAVIN, fascis; fasciculus (as being bound together, fascis lignorum, stramentorum).— manipulus; fasci-culus manualis (as forming a handful). || In war, crates. fasciculus ex virgis alligatus.

BAWBLES, crepundia (chi:dren's rattles). - nugie (trifles; trifling things or persons. C.). - gerræ (Comic and common word for nuge) -trice (trumpery, trifles, nonsense).—res parvæ, res minutæ, res nihili, res parvi momenti. To be delighted with mere, or such mere, b.'s, meris or tantis nugls delectarli. BAWD, Procurer: leno. libidinis minister. Procures: lena. libidinis minister.

BAWDRY, vertorum obscenitas (C.). BAWDY, immundus (unclean, impure).— spurcus (hithy, nasty; disgusting to the eyes or nose: fig. of moral impurity). - Obscenus (exciting disgust, horror, hosthing, when seen or heard: e. g. pictures, speeches, &c.. versus obscenissimi, C.). B. song, versus obsceni; canticum obscenum. To sing a b. song, obseena ca-nere or cantare To use b. language, verbis obscenis uti; obscena dicere; obsceno jocandi genere uti.

BAWL, vociferari; clamorem edere or tollere: to b. after aby, clamare or inclamare qm; clamore qm insequi; clamoribus qm consectari: to b. with might and muia, maximă voce elamare; altum elamorem toliere, or simply clamitare: to b. in aby's ears, clamando aures es fatigare (Liv. 9, 20), or obtundere (Ter. Heast. 2, 3, 89); aures cs personare (Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7). To b. out aget aby, allatrare qm (propr. et fig. eaply of envious, cowardly railers at better men than themselves).

BAWLER, clamator. proclamator. latrator. bucci-

BAWLING. vociferatio; vociferatus; clamor; clamitatio.

BAY, adj. badius; spadix (applied to a horse).
BAY, s. sinus (with or without maritimus or maris
understood). — b.-window, fenestra arcuata; fenestra convexa (viewed externally) .- cava (internally). | Position of a stag facing the hounds. To sland at b., prps *canes mordicus prementes defendere: *canes invadentes or incursantes defendere. *adversus "canes invanentes or incursantes defenders "auversus canes as cornibus defenders. "canibus invadentibus obvertere cornua (aft. Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 5; nunc mi obvortat cornua). To bring to b., ferum consistere covere (aft. Cass. B. G. 4, 5).
BAY, baubari (derived from the natural sound of a

dag) -- latrare. -- latratus edere. TR.) aliatrare qm (in an envious, cowardly way. Post-aug. -- of persons

only).
BAYONET, prps pugio: to fix the b., *pugionem erigere or sclopeto præfigere.

BAY-TREE, laurus : bay-leaf, foilum lauri ; folium

BAY-TREE, laurus: bay-leaf, folium lauri; folium laurum or laurfuum; crowned with bay, laureatus. BE, esse; exstare (to be extant).—versari; comorari (to be in a place). To be of that oge, eå esse wtate.—to be in one's tenth year, decimum annum agere.—to be at home, domi auw esse: to be not at home, esse foris: to be with aby, cum qo, apud qu esse: to be constantly with aby, assidue cum qo esse; a latere es non discedere.—to let athy be, qui permittere; qd fleri pati: qd mittere, or missum facere (to let uthy alone): let them be, mitte have.—let me be, mitter alone): let them be, mitte hæc .- let me be, mitte or omitte me .- it is so, res ita est; res ita se habet : what is the matter ! quid (quidnam) est ! quid accidit ? what is the meaning of this? quid hoc sibi vult?-what is it to you? quid tibi est?-how are you? quomodo vales? quomodo te habes?-be it so, esto.-in Lat. the indicative is frequently used where we use the subjunctive; as, longum est, it would be tedious: difficile est, it would be difficult .- had it not been for Horutius cat, it would capted:...-man in overn for fronties Cocles, nisi Horatius Cocles fuisset. [Being = 10 be, esse. In abl. abs. before a noun it is uniranslated:—
Teucer being our leader, Teucro duce: you being our helper, te adjutore or adjuvante. This being the case, quæ quum ita sint. As BEING, utpote, quippe. De-mocritus, as being a learned man, thinks the sun of great size, sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito: the people that could easily be numbered, as see NEAR, SIDE, &c.

BEACH, litus (the coast, as the line which separates the land from the sea) .- ora, acta (the space and tract of land that borders on the sea, as the shore).— Res acta (C.) is a word of Greek extraction, denoting the seaside as beautiful and attractive. Tac. (Hist. 3, 76) expresses it by the circumlocution amoena litorum.

BEACON, specula (watch-lower).—ignium signifi-catio (a b. as lighted to convey intelligence).—pharus (φαρου, lighthouse. Suet. Calig. 46: turris, ex quâ, ut ex Pharo, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emi-To light a b., ignibus facere significationem carent).

(to light signal fires). B.-lights, ignis e specula sub-latus (C.), prænunciativi ignes (Plin.).

BEAD, globulus; sphærula; margarita (pearl).—

|| Rosary: *aphærulæ precatoræ; *globuli quibus
numerantur preces. *To tell one's b.'s, preces ad certum globulorum numerum fundere.

BEADLE, accensus. — *accensus academicus (st Universities). || In a church, ædituus (door-keeper of a temple: sexton).

BEAGLE, canis vestigator.

BEAK, rostrum (also of a ship): rostellum (dimin.): to attack each other with their b.'s. rostrum conserve -beaked, rostratus; aduncus.

BEAKER, poculum; calix (kvlif, a b. of clay, glas, or metal, with one or more spouts. See Juv. 5, 47, calix

or metat, with one or more spouts. See Jun. 5, 11. cail.
quatuor nasorum). Seyhus. cautharus. [Sym. in
Cup.]
BEAM, tignum; trabs. [tr. a longer and narrower
b.; tign. a shorter and thicker one. A rafi consists of trabes, not of tigna; whereas the wood-work of a building which, as a pillar, is destined to support something, is composed of tigna, not of trabes, by which the cross-beams only are denoted. Dod] Prov. To see moles in the eyes of others, and not to see b.'s in one's own, magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid deim-quitur (C. Off. 1, 41, 146); videre nostra mala non pos-sumus; alii simul delinquunt, censores sumus (Phædr. 4, 10, 5); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (Sen. de Ird, 2, 28, 6); papulas observas alienas, ipse obsitus plurimis ulceribus (Sen. de Vit. Beat. 27, 4); quum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunetis, eur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum, quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? (Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 25, sqq.)— || Ray of light, radius. || Of a balance, scapus (Vitr.); jugum.

BEAM, v. radios fundere.—fulgêre (both of light and of illuminated objects).—radiare ('to emit beams;' in the sense of 'glitter' it does not belong to sober prose). with athq, radiare qa re: a ray of hope b.'s upon me, spes aliqua mihi affulget, or ostenditur.—to b. seith siteer light, radiare lumine argenti (Ovid. Met. 2, 4).

BEAN, faba (the common b., *vicia faba, Lin.: a small

b., fabulus, fabula).—a kidney-b., phaseius or phaseölus (*phaseŏlus vulgari», Lin.).—of or belonging to b.'s, fabaceus or fabacius; fabarius: of b.'s, fabalis; fabaginus: b.-stalks, fabalia, ium, n.

nus: b-stalks, faballa, ium, m.

BEAR, ursus; ursa ig/ or belonging to b.'s, ursinus).

-- ursa; arctos (the constellation). The great b., ursa
major; Helice: the lesser b., ursa minor; parvula

Cynosura (see Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66): the b.'s conjointly, Septentriones (hence in Vilr. the great b. is Septentrio major; the less, Septentrio minor). - B. s foot, acanthus (a plant).—b.'s-grease, adeps ursinus: b.-wcarden, ursi magister (Lie. 37, 41). | Fig. (= rough, uspolished), incuitus. agrestis (unmannerly).—ferus. immansuetus (wild, not tamed) .- Jr. ferus agrestisque.

-asper (rough).
BEAR, sustinere (to hold up so as to keep fm sinking or falling). - ferre (to b. as a burden). - bajulare (to carry a load, as a porter). - portare (to transport fin one place to another, whether for one's self or for others).gerere, gestare (in a general sense, as vestern; an-nulum).—indutum esse qâ re; indui qâ re; amictum esse qâ re, togâ, pallio, &c., oroatum esse qâ re (/o b. as a badge: e. g. a gold chain, aureo torque; shield and spear, scuto teloque); cinctum or succinctum esse da re (to be girded with: gladio). To be borne through the city in a palanquin, lectica ferri, portari, gestari, vehi per urbem.—to b. to the grace, funere efferre, vehi per urbem.—10 b. to the grave, Tunere efterre.—6 arma agsi one, atma ferre contra qm.—
to b. one upon the shoulders, bajuiare qm.—the ice
b's, "aqua satis conglaciata est.—|| Corry aray,
b'erre, auferre, abducere, rapere: of a victory, ste.,
deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci.—b. the belt,
palmam ferre.—|| Bring, afterre, adducere, advebere;
referre, deferre.—|| To b. sway, dominari, regnare, imperium exercie;—to b. affection to one, amare qm.
—b. one good will, animo esse in qm benevolo: it
navier.—b. one company, comitari; deducere.—I b the
name of Alexander, est mihi nomen Alexandro (obse
qm, infensum esse ci —b. wilness, testimonium dicere,
testimonium perhibber.—b. in mind, memorià haber. testimonium perhibere .- b. in mind, memoria habere, testimonium perhibere.—6. in mind, memoria habere, tenère.—Il Bear up, i support, austinere, sustentare.

"Il Endure, tolerare, sustinere, pati, perpeti, perferte—able io b. hunger and cold, include et algoria patier s.—unable io b., impatiens (with genit.).—to be able to h. neither cold nor heat, neque frigora, neque assus facile tolerare.—Il Suffer, undergo, pati, affectum ease qå re, premi qå re.—Il Suffer, allow. pati shiere, ferre.—Il utili not b. it all, non feram, nea

patiar, non sinam (in connexion. Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10).—
the thing will not b. delay, res dilationem non patitur,
res differri non potest.—
| B. with: as, you must b. with your father, mos gerendus est patri.—a friend's vices, peccatis amici indulgere.—necessity, dare necessitati veniam.—to b. with one's sorrow, dolori parcere.—we must b. with one another's faults, nobis inter nos nostra what is, which a different product, pois internity internity internity internity internity; effects (of the soit)—lo b. fruit, ferre fruges, afterre (of the soit)—lo b. fruit, ferre fruges (also merely ferre), afterre fructum (efferre, softy of the field); the free b^* , arbor fert ; not every grov, at bor not continuis annia fructum affert: b^* , b^* for b^* b^* for b^* b^* for every effect cum decimo. $-\parallel G$ fve b^* b^* b^* , parce, entit (with a^* b^* b^* bex aliquo parere. enlit. — of a place, patriam esse cs, forre qm.— ¡ To b. a part in a king, partem er ei sustinere, et rel interesse. — | Be a ns mera ble for. To b. the risk, periculum in se recipere, rem aliquam sui pericuil facere. — the loss, prestare damnum. — the charges, sumptus tolerare, suppeditare. — | To b., beha ev. himself, se gerere; agere, facere. — as any onstance of the control of the contr defendere. - To b. down, prosternere, proturbare; fig. deprimere, frangere, opprimere, obsuere. - b. back, repellere, propulare.— b. on, promovère, impellere. || B. up agst, obniti; resistere.—|| To b. ont, securum præstare; culpam cs rei demovère ab aliquo, qm defendere de qà re.— || To bring to b., ad effectum adducere.— || To b., tend, tendere, cursum dirigere.— || To b. upon, premere, urgëre, incumbere, inniti — || To b. out, stand premere, urgêre, incumbere, inniti — [To b. out, stan out, jut out, prominere, procurrer. — [To bear up against misfortunes, "malis non cedere; constantem esse in malis: do not necessable on wisfortunes, but b. up against them manfully, tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito (II.). LTo bear off, vela directed not locum; navem or cursum dirigere qo; he bore of for the port to which he was bound, cursum direxit, quo tendebat. To bear a way the prize, palmam referre. LTo bear witness, testem esse; restimants dieres; nor testimople dieres; testarjitestimonium dicere; pro testimonio dicere; testarl; testificari : to b. false witness, (alsum testimonium dicere or præbere: the very words b. witness to the fact, ejus rei ipsa verba testimonio sunt. | To bear company, essee cum qo; qm comitari; cl comitem se addere, or adjungere: those that are like each other, be each other company; or, birds of a feather flock together, pares cum paribus, veteri proverbio, facillime congregantur (C. Cal. Maj. 3, in.).

BEARD, s. barba (applied to man, animals, and inanimale things) .- lanugo; barba prima; barba incipiens (the first b.; lanugo also applies to the down of females).—aruncus (b. of a goat).—fibræ (b. of an oyster). A little b., barbula: a good or long b., barba louga, promissa, magna: a rugged or grisly b., barba horrida, hirsuta: a red b., barba ænea: a red-bearded man, æno-barbus; qui barbam æneam habet: having a b., barbatus: having an apoloyy for a b., or just enough to swear by, barbatülus: having a nice little b., qui barbulà delectatur: haring a strong b., bene bar-batus: to coax a b., barbam aiere: to let a b. grow, barbam promittere: to share of the b., radere or ab-radere barbam cs (with a razor, novacula): to trim the b., sondère es barbam (with seissors, forfice): to trim and share the b., modo tondere, modo radere barbam.

The b. of corn, or prickles, aristæ.

BEARD, v. to take by the b., barbam ci vellere. | Pig. confidenter ci resistere, confidenter resistentem

respondère, contumacem esse in qui.
BEARDLESS, imberbis; glaber (one who has a bare

chin. Sen. Ep. 47, 5, of a slave). BEARER, | One who bears, gerulus (in a general some. Post-say. — Dajius (a porter, or carrier. The b. of attg, portans or gestians qd; gestator cs rel (Post asg. Pins. Ep. 9, 33, 8). ¶ Of news, nunclus. ¶ Of letters, tabellarius. ¶ Of a corpse, lecticarius (b. of a lectica or lecticals, which seved as a best for the rich). - vespillo. sandapilarius (b. of a sandapila, the bier

rien).— Tespino. sandapliarius (o. of a sandaplia, no over of the poor. All three lake, but prob. only from accident). BEARING, In a general sense, portatio (transporting from one place to another).— gestatio (in the arms or on the shoulders).—voctio (consequence in some sort of carriage by means of quadrupeds, C. N. D. 2, 60).—voctatio (on horseback).— I Mien and ges-ture, gestus; gestus mottaque: to have the b. of a learned man, "viri docti speciem præ se ferre. (67)

| Situation of a place, situs. | Reference to all g. ratio: to have a b. upon athg, perunere, referri ad qd; qd respicere: that has no bearing on the subject, alienum re or a re.

BEAST, beilua. bestia. pecus (opp. to man; bellua and pecus, with intellectual reference, as devoid of reason; bestin and fern, with moral reference, as wild, and histile to man; bel. denotes, particularly, a great unwieldy animal, as the elephant, whale, seamonsters; pec. a domestic animal, particularly the less intelligent, as a bullock, sheep, opp. to the wild; best. a destructive animal, particularly those that are raven-ous, as the tiger, wolf, &c.; fera, a wild animal of the wood, as the stag, wolf, Sc., opp. to comessive answers. Dodd. A little b, bestinds; a nimitateluum: like a b., beliuarum more; pecudum ritu: a b. of burden, jumentum: to tiee like a b., beliuins voluptatibus se dedere: the life of a b., vita spurcissima: the b-mar-let. "forum pecuarium: a lax on b.i., "tributum in wood, as the stag, wolf, &c., opp. to domestic animals. ket, "forum pecuarium: a tax on b.i, "tributum pecus impositum. Il beast (rto.), homo spureus, immundus. belius (stapid animal), bestia—er by, adj. ferus, immundus (stavege)—spureus (or spureissimus), immundus (statege). Il belium ser belium ser belium services (statege).

BEASTLINESS, fithiness, spurcities. BEASTLY, rationis expers; beliulnus. | Metaph. immundus; obscenus; spurcus, | B. language, spur-

BEAT, v. pulsare qd (fores, ostium). To b. the for-head, ferire frontem: to b. the wall, ferire parietem. To b. the forethe waves b. agst the shore with the greatest noise, fluctus se illidust maximo cum sono in litus. | To b. on something with something, pulsare qd qa re: if with on something with something, pulsare qd qå re: if reith eiclience, peccutere qd qå re: if to produce a sound, concrepare qå re ad qd. e. g with the sword on a shield, gladio ad scutum: to b. or strike the head violently agsi a stone, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo: agst the door, capite lilidi or impingi forflus; (if resultantly), caput illidere or impingere cl rel: to b to pieces, perfingere qd. If The reish b. agsi one's foce, imber in on fertur: to b. with a stick, qm or qd petere baculo: the pulse b. i, vense micant; the heart b., cor palpinat; (if results of the control of (Cass. Hem. apus Non. 19, 25); rera concrepare (Fe-tron. 22, exit); the drum, tympanizare: tympanum pulsare; the tyre, pulsare chordas lyrae (†). To b. evih Asts, qm pugnis cedere; qm colaphis pulsare; weth a club, qm fusti verberare; fusti in qm animadvertere; qm verberibus cedere, or in qm verberibus animadvertere: to b. soundly, am accelere virgls accrrime; (if with the fist and on the face), as os manu pulsare; pugnum a impingere in os; (if with the flat of the hand on the cheek), ci alapam ducere. To b. aby black and blue, pingere qm pigmentis ulmeis; variare qm virgis et lorls; ca corium maculosum facere (all Plant.). To b. to death, am verberibus necare; am usque ad mortem mulcare: to be bestem, vapulare: (if as a punishment), tergo plecti. | To beat or conquer, vincere; superare: to b. the enemy completely, hostem fundere fugareque: to b. to the ground, am at terram dare or affligere; am affligere solo; am affligere et al terram dare. | To beat about the bush (170.), selscitari, perserutari ad ex qo. | To beat do orn, steriese, prostenere, opprimere. | To beat in, adject cl rei in qd (a.g. euneum arbori, or clavum in tignum). | To beat in to, verberibus inculcare. | To beat out, expeliere, propeliere extra (a.g. extra nortam). to death, qm verberibus necare; qm usque ad mortem out, expellere, propeliere extra (e. g. extra portam); ejicere, extrudere, or protrudere foras, loco or ex loco ; exturbare: to b. out or thrash, e spicis grana excutere, or discutere, or exterere; frumentum deterere; mes sem perticis flagellare; spicas baculis excutere; spicas fustibus tundere or cudere; frumentum pulsibus tribularum deterere; messem tribulis exierere; (if cattle are employed), e spicis grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo; spicas exterere pecudibus, or jumentorum ungulis; spicas exterere grege jumentorum inacto: (if horses are employed), messem exterere equorum gra-sibus. [See Thrash!] To beat up (with a ladie or spoon), rudiculă peragitare; rudiculă er rudiculis misgrowth, the target and the state of the stat

BEATEN, verberatus, &c. : (when applied to a palh), via trita; iter commodum.

BEATER, s. || Instrument for beating, fistica; paricula; tudes; tudicula; pistillum. || A person mbo beat, qui verberat, &c. BEATIFIC. adj. beatus; beatum reddens. BEATIFICATION, 'in piorum numerum ascriptio

or relatio. BEATIFY, beatum reddere; beare; qm beatum prædicare; eqm in piorum numerum ascribere or referre : to be beatified, piorum sedem et locum consequi.

BEATITUDE, summa felicitas. So beatitas and beatitudo are used by C., but only in the strict philosophic style (N. D. 1, 34, 95). With reference to a future world, immortally vitae sensus jucundissimus.

Julur e worla, mmortais vitz sensus jucundussimus. BEAU, homo elegans, or elegantior (one who is recherché in dress, &c.).—belius homineulins (a new dayper little fellow)—juvents barbâ et comâ nitidus; de capsulă totus (just as if he came out of a band-box. Sen. Bp. 115, 2)—trosuluis (originalis) meant eques Romanus; toward the end of the republic it was used as a nick-name for a petit-maître. See Rubnk. Sen.

Ep. 76, 1).
BEAUTIFUL, formosus; pulcher; venustus (form. means beauty as far as it excites pleasure and delight means beauty as far as it excises piecaure and designs by fineness of form; pulch, as far as it satisfies the laste by its perfectness; ven. as far as by its charms it excites desire and capitaless.—Vultn pulchro magis quam venusto, of a cold, heartless sort of beouty, by which no one felt attracted. Didd.). B. to behold, facic pulchrà or formosà, or egregià; specle venustà; formà pulchrà eximià: to write a b. hand, lepidà manu literas facere: to write a b style, eleganter, or venuste,

or belle, or præclare, or ornate scribere.

BEAUTIFULLY, puichre; venuste; belle; eleganter; egregie; eximie: to speak b., eleganter, or venuste. or belie, or bene, or ornate dicere.

BEAUTIPY, excolere (e. g. the city, urbem).—to b. by words, qd verbis adornare, or oratione exornare.—

to b. or bedeck, speciem addere.

BEAUTY, pulchritudo (in a general sense, whatever, whether material or ideal, excites admiration).—species (whatever pleases the eye) .-- forma (whatever delights by symmetry) .- venustas (whatever attracts, applicable to symmetry).—venusta (wholever attracts, applicable for long or persons, orationis, verborum).—venustas et pulchritudo corporis.—amænitas (applied to places, objects, &c.). B* of style, dicendi venerces; (if artificial), lencinia, orum (Quint. 8. Praf. 26).—she is a prifect. b., muller est omnibus simulacris emendatior (Petros. 126, 13); *pulchritudine, or formă, or venustate insgins est.—a ense of b., elegantia (sensus pulchri, or pulchritudinis, is not Lat.).—to possess an exquisite sense of b., esse exculte cujusdam clegantiæ.

BEAVER, || The animal, castor; fiber: of b., castorfius; fibrinus: skin of the b., pellis fibrina. || Beaver-hat, *capitis tegimen (or tegumentum) et birnis plits contextum. || A part of the kelmen.

"Becater s. a., 'capini we teginien to regularity that covers the face, "os galeæ; buccula.

BECALM, v. a. To b. the mind, qm or cs animum placare, mitigare, lenire or detenire, permuicire; cs fram ienire, mollire, sedare; multitudinem, plebem reprimere; seditionem ienire, or sedare; dolorem mitigare. | The sea, fluctus componere. Becalmed at

ventis destitutus.

BECAUSE, quin (5r1, 'because,' introducing the real and primary cause).— quoniam (4rci, 'since,' cai,' denoting the ground and occasion)—quod (often of a supposed ground held by a nother as opp. to one per-ceited and held to be the true one by our selves.—evith ceired and held to be the firme one by our set res,—with subj it offen states an a pp are nt ground, in connection with quia which introduces the real one. Hence quod is found with the subj, more frequently than quia, espiy of past time. Quod refers more to the mind of the speaker or person referred to; quia to the thing itself).—quum (subj.), quando, quandoquidem (property 'when, are often = 'since,' a: 'as siquidem also is,'—we firm the other clause: ideo—quod or quia (not quoniam). Ideirco—quod or quoniam) (less commonly quia). The clause with quod, quia, may precede.—Propterea quod or quia (close together).—qui, quippe qui (with subj., e. g. when we went to bed, I feli into a sounder sieep than usual, b. I had sai up late, ut cubinassem, artior, quam solebat, sommus amplexus est: the brightness of the sun is greater than that of fire, b. if gives light to the immense world far and wide, solis candor illustrior quam ullus ginis, quippe qui immenso mundo tami longe lateque colluceat). Sis 'beau's cause' is rendered by a abl. abs.: the ancient Remans wished for mosaurchy, b. they had not yet experienced as et is rendered by a noniverpent, could be cause' is rendered by a particip; .; could be went to the work he way over the plant when our sut in the work, he way over each to tillness we had to went in the work, he way over the the tillness. subj it often states an apparent ground, in connexion cause' is rendered by a particip.: he could take no part in the war, b, he was prevented by illness. morbo impeditus bello interesse non potuit. - Dionysius always turnt his beard, b. he durst not trust his head to a barber, Dionysius cuitros tonsorios metuens candenti sarbone sibi adurebat capillum. I cannot, b. I am (68)

BED engaged, per negotia mihi non licet. ¶ Of a prerentive cause, præ—to be searcely heard, b. of the noise, præ streplu vix audir. № de cause of (as a pre) generally rendered by propter or ob.—also etgo (on account of, following a gen, governed by it).

BECK, s. nutus.—with the eyes, nutus oculorum; with the finger, nutus digiti: to be at aby's b., and nutum ca paratum, or præsto esse: to waich the least b., cs.

cs paratum, or presto esse: to watch the teast b., cs nutum diligenter intureit: to act at a person's b., ad nutum cs qd facere; nutu, quod voiet qs. conficere: it costs me but a b., and it is mine, nutu qd aq consequi possum: it would cost me but the slighted b., si innulssem mode, hot facelle perfici posset: to give a private b., furtim nutu signum dare.

HECCON V. Innues of the private of the state of

BECKON, v. innurer; annurer (lo answer 'yes' by beckoning).—abnuere, renuere (lo answer 'no' by beckoning).—abnuere, renuere (lo answer 'no' by beckoning).—signa dare nutu (lo give siyns by beckoning. Oeid. Fast 1, 418). To b. with the kinger, innuere digito; with the head, capite mitare; with the eyes, nictare, signa dare nutu oculisque (Ov.): to b. silence, manu poscere silentium; nutu jubëre silentium fieri (C. de Div. 1, 28, 59).—to b. a person to one, *nutu qui

BECLOUD. See CLOUD. BECOME, v. fierl,-evadere (to turn out). Cicero became consul, Cicero consul factus est: to b. a perfect orcame consul, Cicero consul factus est: to b. a perfect orator, perfectum oratorem evaders: to b. surely, sponsorem fieri pro qo: what will b. of your quild de te fier? what will b. of him? quid illo fiet? quid te futurum censes? (***E**) in this construction the ab. with, or more cmly without, de its sucd, or the dat. Zumpt.)—to b. a begoar, ad mendicitatem redigit: Im a second by the construction of the date of the construction of Zumpl.)—to b. a begar, ad mendicitatem redigi: fm a begar to b a rich man, ex. mendico fieri divitem.—The inf. termination escere indicates in Latin an incipient state; to b. warm, calescere: to b. rich. ditescere.

I To become or befut, decère with acc. of the person techm any thing becomes—it bis, regulum eat, par est with the inf. after it; conventi, with the acc. and inf. after, it is not becoming, mon decet; it is not at the becoming, minime decet; both with acc. and inf. e.g. tid does not at all b. an order to be in a race, entorem it does not at all b. an orator to be in a rage, oratorem irasci minime decet. 'Becomes' is frequently transl. When the minime decet. Becomes is frequently trans. by est with a gen. when it denotes a quality, as, it b's a young man, est juvenls; but if the object is a pers. pron., the poss. pron. is used: e.g. it b's you, tuum est.—'to become is also rendered by aptum, accommodatum esse ci.-to b. a person well, honestare qm; convenire cl; dignum esse qo: not to b. a person well, dedecere or indecere qm; indecorum, dedecori, turpe seese c]; indignum ease go: 10 do things that ill b. a soldier, *rel militaris dedecus admittere: he thinks that these things b. not his dignity, *thee dignitate sul leviora ducit: this dress b. s her well, have vests satis decet eam (Plaust. Most. 1, 3, 10).—modesty b.'s youth, pudor juvenilem ornat ætatem.

BECOMING, aptus; accommodatus; conveniens;

consentaneus: to be b., aptum consentaneumque esse;

convenire.

BECOMINGLY, apte; accommodate; convenienter;

BECOMINGLY, apte; accommodate; convenienter; cocore; closenter; ut decet.—to act b., cum dignitate agere; honeste se gerere; decorum sequi; servare, tenére, custodire: to dance b., eleganter or commode saltare: to speak b., belle et festive dicere. BECOMINGNESS, quod decet qui; decentia, decorum: to study b., in qă re quid deceat tentire.

BED, lectus; lectulus (either to sleep in or rest on; electus cubicularis; cubile (ab. to sleep in; torus) seldom used except in poetry.—grabătus (a low couch to rest on, eliter for invalidat or students, ori; wort).—lecticula iucubratoria (a couch on which the ancients rested bu day, in order to mediate and study).—lecticus rected by day, in order to meditate and study).—lectus genialis (the marriage-b.).—sponda (a bedstead).—strats or straguia, also with cubicularia, n. pl understood (all the parts belonging to a couch or b.).—alveus (the b. of a river).-to make the b., lectum sternere: to go to b., ad lectum transgredi (Suet. Oct. 76); cubitum ire or ad lectum transgredi (Suet. Oct. 76); cubitum ire or discedere; dormitum se conferre; quieti se tradere: to get out of b, surgere, with or without cubitu, or evident is put to b, collocare qm in cubili: to kee joene's b, in lecto esse; lecto teneri; lecto affixum esse (†). I cannot get out of b, for the life of me, prosume lectulos surgere nequeo: to be separated from b, and board, cubilibus discerni (Tac. Hist. 5, 2).—to dis on the b, of honour, in acle cadere; geregis morte defungi —Prov. Early to b, and early to rise, &c., mane quod tu occeperis negotium, id to turn procedit diem (Plaut.: sts Antora Musis amica). If To be for on ght to be d, patere; partum edere: to be brought to b of a son, fillum parère. [Bed-chamber, cubiculation of the content of the con lum dormitorium, or only dormitorium (Plin 30, 5, 17). -cubiculum noctis et somai (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22) .zothèca ; zothecula (a little cabinet to sleep in. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21. 5, 6, 38). The b. rooms (as a part of the house), dormitorium membrum (Plin.). Bed-ciothes, op-rtorium lecti (the coveriet: opp. straguium, the matiress. See Sen. Ep. 87, 2).—lodix; lodicuia. || Bedfellow, *lecti socius. || Bed-post, fulcrum lecti. | Bed-ridden, lecto affixus. | Bed-time, *tempus dormlendi. | Bed in a garden, area areola. Hotb. *area stercore satiata. — *area vitreis munita (if with frames. Cf. Plin. 19, 5, 23). To lay out in b.'s, areis distinguere. In areas dividere. A violet-b., violarium. An oyster-bed, ostrearium (artificial). Beds of sutphur, sulphurata (sc. loca). | Layer.

BED

BEDABBLE, aspergere; conspergere; respergere; humectare

BEDAGGLE, inquinare qd qå re.—to b. one's self, se inquinare qå re, e. g. with filth, como or sordibus.

BEDAUB, linere; oblinere; perlinere; ungere; per-

ungere; conspurcare.

BEDECK, v. ornare; exornare: with something, ornare or exornare, or distinguere qu re [SYN. in Be-DIZEN]; excolere qu re or ornatu ca rei, e. g. the walls with marble, parietes marmoribus: a room with pic-tures, cubiculum tabularum pictarum ornatu: I b. myself to please you, me exorno, tibl ut placeam: the heavens bedecked with stars, column astris distinctum et ornatum : the shores bedecked with cities, litora urbibus distincta.

BEDEW, TR.) irrorare, poet. rore rigare; bedewed, rosefdus (†): to b. the cheeks with tears, humectare genas lacrimis (†): to be bedewed, humescere: the eye

bedewed with tears, oculus humectat. BED-FELLOW, *lecti socius.

BEDIM, TR.) obscurare (either lit. or fig).-tenebras offundere or obducere cl rei or ci (to overcast, so that athg is no longer in clear light, either lit. or fig). To wrap in darkness, noctem offundere ci rei .- the light of a lamp is dedimmed by that of the sun, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ : oblivion shall never b. the remembrance of thee, tuam memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit : to b. the reputation, nomini or decori officere.

BEDIZEN, ornare; exornare; adornare.-excolere (to embellish with decorations of all sorts). - distinguere (with things which, by colour, brilliancy, and other qualities, set of athg). To b. a speech, deemle uno ornamenta quærere sed lenocinia (aft. Q. Proæm. to Bk. 8, 26). *orationem variare ac distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque lenoclniis.—to b. a narra-tion, narrationem gratlà et venere exornare: to b. a son, marauonen gana e trente exornate; in o. a decer spiton, nimium deplingere qd: 16. one's failings, vitia sua fucare, colorare. 'To bedeck' and 'to bedizen' may be thus distinguished: 'to bedeck' is simply to adorn; 'to bedizen,' to set of by excess of ornaments.

BEDLAM, 'domus, quà continentur homines in-

sani.—he is fit for Bediam, huic helleboro opus est (Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 89): send him to Bediam, naviget Anticyram (Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 166).

BEDLA MITE, homo insanus or furiosus.

BEDRENCH, perfundere qå re (to saturate with moisture): bread with water, panem aquâ: athg with tears, qd lacrimis.

BEDUNG, stercorare; stercore satiare.

BEE, apis .- little b., apicula: tame b.'s, apes cicures; wild, apes ferm or silvestres; the male b., fucus; the b.'s that gather honey, (apes) gerulm: b.-bread, food for b.'s, cibus aplum; sandaraca, cerinthus; young b.'s, 6.74. cibus apium; sanuaraca, cerintius; young e. s. apium; etus or soboles; pullifies: b-eater, merops apiaster (Linn.); b-fancier, apium amore captus; apecolens: b-hieres, apiarium; alvearium, -queen-b., *regina apium (the ancients took the queen b. for a male, and thence called her rex or regulus apium) .- a single hire, alvus or alveus; vasculum; domicilium; tectum (apium).—a swarm of b.'s, examen (apium): the management of b.'s, apium educatio; apium cura or cultus; alveorum cura.—the hum of a b., bombus: the sting of a b., ictus apis; aculeus; spiculum.

BEECH, fagus (*fagus silvatica. Linn.).—beechen, or

made of b., fageus; faginus; fagineus.

BEEF, (caro) bubula.—b.-eater, via. corporis custos, or stipator.—satelles.—miles prætorianus (according to Roman custom). -b. steak, carnes bovillae in carbonibus superimpositæ (Theod. Prisc 1, 7).

BEER, cerevisia (a beverage made fm corn, described by T. Germ. 23, 1, humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vinl corruptus). - to brew b... *cerevisiam coquere: to sell b., *cerevisiam diven-

dere ; also cauponam exercere : a brewer of b., ecerevisize coctor: the art of brewing b., ars cerevisize coquendie: vinegar made of b., acetum cerevisize: a barrel of b., adultum cerevisize: a pot of b., alagena cerevisine: a glass of b., "vitrum cerevisine: a b. cellur, *cella cerevisiaria.

BEF

BEET, beta : b. root or red b. beta rubra (Plin.).

BEETLE, scarabætts (an insect). | Fistuca (a rammer of drive stakes into the ground).—pavicula (an instru-ment used in paving, or in levelling the ground).—tudes. tudicula (the latter used for pounding ofires. Col.).— B.-headed, bardus: b.-browed, tristi or torvo supercliio.

BEETLE, v. prominere,-projici. projectum esse (e. g. of a town running out into the sea, in altum) .procurrere, excurrere (a qa re-in qd, of peninsulas, &c., running out into the sea).

BEEVES, pecus bubulum or cornutum; boves. BEFALL, accidere; evenire; contingere; obvenire; obtingere (accid. and even. denote both favorable and unfavorable occurrences; but the accidentia, unexpected, overtaking us by surprise; the evenlentia, expected, foreseesa: contingere, obvenire, obtingere, are generally confined to fortunate occurrences: the accidentia ore fortuious, the evenientia result fin foregoing acts or circumstances; the contingentia are the facours of fortuious, thingentia and obvenientia are what falls to

one's lot. Dod.) To bear whatever may b., quemcunque sors tulerit casum subire.

BEFIT, aptum, accommodatum esse ci rei or ad qd; idoneum esse ad qd,-convenire ad qd (be suitable qu'; uoneum esse au qu.—convenire au qu (or sustaous to the nature of allq., and therefore bestiting it).—

meither respondère ci rel, nor quadrare ad qd, nor congruere ci rel, are here applicable.—decère with an acc. of the person (become).—æquum est; par est, with an inf.; convenit, with an occ. and inf. (it is proper, \$c.): it is not bestting, non decet; not at all bestting, minime decet, both with the acc. and ins.: it is not at all bestting for an orator to be in a passion, orator in trace minime decet.—'it bests' is at a translated by est, with the gen., as, it b's a young man, est juvenls; but if the object is a personal pron., the poss. pron. takes its place, as, it b's thee, tuum est.

BEFOOL, infatuare (to lead one to commit à folly, a silliness.—occacare (to blind).—pellicere (to make a fool of by allurements of a youth or maiden).—qm laotare et falså spe producere (to feed aby with false hopes). decipere (to deccive) .- in fraudem impellere. To be

befooted, in fraudem deduci.

BEFORE, | To express priority in space and time .ante (before, without reference to nearness or distance, denotes the relation of precedence with reference to a subsequent object, and is opposed to behind, whether in time or space),—ob (before, in space only, with reference to the surface of an object).—pro (before, forwards: of direction or position with reference to an object behind it). - b. my censorship, consulship, &c., ante ooject ownstail, . o. my censorming, constaining, Sc., mine me censorem, consulent: b. his death, ante obittuin, vivus. The day b., pridle ejus diel.—abhinc (ago: reckoning back fm the present time; the numeral and its subst. may be either in the acc. or abl., but it must be a cardinal, not an ordinal, and abh. must sland first, e. g. four years b. the present time, abhinc quatuor annos).-to sail b. the wind, secundo vento cursum amos,—io 302 6. Ne wink, security vento tentum tentre—B. the city, ante urbem: b the comp, ante castra; pro castra: b. the door, a family prosjicere). I have that always b, my eyes, id mini semper observatur ante oculos (C.): b. the feet, ante pedes: b. the eyes, ante oculos (positum esse); ob oculos (versari); ante oculos versari : b. the time, ante tempus; ante diem : ocuios versari: 0. the time, ante tempus; ante diem; a long time b, olim: to ride b. aby, qm equo anteire; to go b. aby, qm anteire; antecedere, antegrèdi. He died b. his faither, pitor quam pater moriebatur.—to drive a herd b one, præ se armentum agere: to send aby b. one, qm aute se mittere; pramittere: to have the river b. one, flumen præ se habére: he arrived two draws h. me. bilduo me autecessit (C.). If n. the the ricer b. one, lumen præ se babere: he arrived two days b. me, bidtou me antecessit (C.). If n the presence of, coram. b. aby, coram qo; præsente qo; inspectante qo: to speak b. the people, coram populo dicere (if the people are accidentally present); apud populum dicere (if the people are officially present);—to praise aby b. his foce, qui in ox laudare. Ista 'before' is rendered in Latin merely by a case: yo rise or stand up b. aby., ci assurgere: to humble one's self b. aby, cl se demittere : to fire b. aby, qui or cs aspectum fugere.—ante (standing b, esply in com-parison with one other).—præter (beyond, more than, parison with one other).—practed degrata, more than, get.).— *** præ never implies such pre-eminence as may exist among equals, but a putting aside of all the rest in comparison with this ("Si dleas, 'hie est piæ ceter's dignus.' hoc dicas: hic dignus est, ceter' non item." Frotscher). | 'Before,' of pre-eminence or comparative superiority:" to stand b. Alexander (to surpass him), ante Alexandrum esse: to love aby b. others, qm præter ceteros amare (but not qm præ ceteris amare, which would mean to love aby alone, and not to love others); to be b. all others in worth, præter ceteros dignum esse (not præ ceteris dignum esse, i. e., alone worthy, others not being so): to be b. aby in athg, præstare ci qå re; antecellere ci qå re. || Somein using pressare ci qu're; anteceniere ci qu're. Some-times 'b-fore' means 'un der the jurisdiction,' as, to bring aby b. the judge, qm ad judicem adducere: to summon b. a court, qm in ju-vocare. BEPORE, without case, is often rendered by ante or

BEFURE, without case, is often rendered by ante or pree in composition—ante, antea; antehae (b. this, hitherto): prius, citius; in fronte; ante pectus, in pectore; supra (abore), 60 you b, I, will follow, I præ; sequar.—I ought to have declared the matter b, oportuit rem prenarrasse me—you must speak b, we afterward, vos p·iores esse oportet, nos poaterius dicere.—to go b., præire, priorem ire.—the enemy pressing on them b., quum hostis instaret a fronte.—thertly b., them b., quum nostis instaret a ironte.—inortiy b., paulo ante.—long b., multo ante, ante muito, ionge ante.—a few days b., paucis ante diebus, paucis diebus aute.—b. you come to the gate, priusquam ad portam venias: the year b. he died, anno antequam mortuus est.—he who was consul the year b., superioris anni consul.—as I have said b., ut supra dixi, ut supra dictum est .- to taste b., prægustare .- never b., antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem. | Before, before that (of time), prius quam or priusquam, ante quam or antequam, antea quam or antequam, antea quam or antequam (all with ind. or subj.).—b. I depart this life, antequam ex hac vitâ migto.—the year b. I was censor, anno ante me censorem.—the day b. I wrote these things, pridie quam have scrips!.—b. any authority came fm you, nondum interposità auctoritate vesta. Before, beforetime, in former time, olim, quondam. Rather, sooner, potius, cittius, prius: rather than, potius quam, cittus quam, prius quam.—I will die b. I decompting quam, cittus quam, prius quam.—I will die b. I decompting quam, and prius former man decompting decomptin that (of time), prius quam or priusquam, ante quam or mori malo, quam &c. | Atready, jam, dudum, jam dudum. | Before-mentioned, quem (quam, quod) supra dixi-qui supra dictus est (not supra dictus, memoratus, nominatus)

BEFOREHAND, adv .- to be b., paratum promptumque esse; with athe, providère, instruere q4; in expedito habère qd; to have money b., pecuniam in numerato, or præ manu habère. 'Beforehand is often numerato, or præ manu nabere. Beforekand is often tenasi. by præ or ante in compos. To take albb b., qd præcipere (Jurist.): lo determine albb b., qd præfitiere i bo ben one's guard b., præcavere i to be b mith oby in albb, prævenire qm qå re: to be b. mith aby's sinker, desideria os prævenire; to pay b., in antecessum dare or soivere (Post-aug.); ante tempus or ante

dictum diem solvere.—repræsentare (pay down ad once).

BEFOUL, inquinare qd (qd re).—to b. one's self with diff, see inquinare qd re, e. g. with dirt, cono or sordibus; maculare; commaculare; maculis aspergere;

spurcare; conspurcare.

BEPRIEND, favêre ci, cs rebus or partibus (to b. both in will and action).—ci studere; cs esses studiosum (to b. by affection and kindness).—juvare, adjuvare qu (applicable both to persons and to lucky circumstances). (applicable both to persons and to sucry curremnumers, esse et adjumento; after et adjumentum (applicable to persons only)—fovêre qm. fovêre ac toilere qm. sustiniere ac fovêre qm; gratilê et autoritate suñ sus-tentare qm (to b. aby in reference to civil honours). tentare qm (10 b. aby m reference to civis nonours).

benevolentia qm prosequi, benevolentiam ci præstare,
or in qm conferre (show him kindness, good will, \$\phi_c\$).

wiffragari ci (to give him one's vote, interest, \$\phi_c\$).

perare qm; obsecundare ci (of favorable circumstances). To be befriended by aby, gratiosum ci, or apud qm The ships being befriended by darkness, reached the land, naves noctis interventu ad terram pervenerunt.

BEG, Th.) || To request, pray for, rogare, orac qin qd; flagitare; efflagitare qd a qo (with eagerness and impetuosity).—to b. the gods, precari a diis; pre-catione uti; precationem ad deos facere: to b. humbity catione uti; precationem ad deos lacere: to b. numeris atho fm aby, supplicare ci pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter qd a qo; orareqm supplicitus verbis; orare or regareq m suppliciter; to b. importunately and almost with lears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsectare qm: to b. in the mosi earnest manner, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to b. the tipe of a malifactor, petere vitam nocenti: lei me b. of life of a malefactor, petere vitam nocenti: let me b. of you, oratus sis; rogati sitis or estote: let me h. and besecch you, quæeo, oro, obsecro. Let me b. of you not to ..., vide, obsecro, ne ... || To beg the (favour of nby'a) c om pany, qm invitare, vocare.—lo b. aby's

company to dinner, qm ad comam vocare or invitare: to b. aby a company at one's house, qm domum suam invitare. [condicere ci. with or without ceenam, or ad ceenam, is to invite one's self; to fix to dine with oby.] To send (or write) to b. aby to do so or so, mittere (scribere) ut . .

BEG, INTRANS.) mendicare,-stipem cogere or colligere (to b. aims).—of aby, mendicare or emendicare stipem ab qo (Suet. Oct. 91): fm house to house, *ostiatim stipem cogere: to live by begging, mendicando or mendicantem vivere; stipe precarià victitare (Ammian. 26, 10).

BEGET, gignere (g. t. of men, animals, &c.) .- generare (more select expression: of the gods, nature, &c.).—gignere et procreare.—liberos procreare; liberis (sc. gignere et procreare.—liberos procreare; noers 18c.
procreandis) operam dare; liberos ex (not ab) q\(\frac{a}{2}\) genere; liberos ex (not ab) q\(\frac{a}{2}\) sustulisse or suscepisse.
Only-begotlen, unicus (not uniquenitus, arch, however, may be retained as term techn. in theology). \(\frac{a}{2}\) yric. to may or retained as term techn in theology). [FIG. 40 ca use, create (c. g. periculum, etrorem, voluptatem), procreare (periculum).—parère (dolorem, taedium, sommun). To b. suspicion in aby, suspicionem ci movère, importate, facere, efficere, dare, præbère: also suspicionem parère, Np.: hesitation, doubt, dubitational priconem parère, Np.: hesitation, doubt, dubitations

ci inferre, injicere, also dare, Cas.; some doubt, non-nuitam in dubitationem qm adducere: fear in aby, timorem ci facere, injicere, incutere. BEGGAR, mendicus: b.woman, emulier mendicans: as proud as a b., stultà ac mendicà arrogantià ciatus (Cas. B. C. 3, 59); a b's wallet, mendici pera; a b's brat, "puer (or puella) mendicans: as poor as a b., in summà egestate or mendicitate esse; in summà

mendicitate vivere; vitam in egestate degere.
BEGGAR, TR.) ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere; ad famem rejicere; omnibus bonis evertere: to b. oneself, ad mendicitatem se detrudere (Plaus. Men. 1, 3,
21): one who is beggared, cui res ad rastros rediti (a
comic expression): to be beggared, ad rerum omnium

comic expression): lo be beggard, ad rerum omnium inopiam redigi.

BEGGARLY, mendicus (sike a beggar).— miser (werelched).—exilis (mean).—Anv. exilite:: a b. afair, res vilissima or levissima; luteum opus or negotium (Clc. ferr. 4, 14, 32).

BEGGARY, mendicitas, πτωχεία.— egestas (seast of secesaries); egestas ac mendicitas: lo rescue aisy /m b., precesto victu liberate (pm (Cur 4, 14, 23); to diam pasupertatem delabi; honis exhautiri.

dam paupertatem delabi; bonis exhauriri.

BEGIN, incipere; inchoare; ordiri or exordiri (inc. BEGIÑ, incipere: inchoare; ordiri or exordiri (inc. denotes beigning, in opp. to leuving of; opp. cessare, desinere, &c.: inch. in opp. to completing; opp. perfecte, pergere, &c.: ord. or exord. in opp. to advancement; opp. continuare, pergere, &c. Dod.).—initium facere es rel.—aggredi qd, or ad qd faciendum (to b., or est (to, to also). To b. a statue, signum instituere.—copisse (followed by an inf.).—he began the staughter with me, credis initium fecit a me—to b. again, es ret teiam retexere. [55] Before pass. inf. the perf. of copisse is coptus est, or coptum est; we are beginning to be consulted, consult copti sumus: they b. throwing the exacts. yasa coulidi copta sumus: they b. throwing the vessels, vasa conjici ccepta sunt .- to b. a speech, the essels, vasa coujici ecepta sunt.—to b. a speech, initium dicendi facere; exordior dicere; aggredi ad dicendum: to b. a late-suit, iitem intendere ei; a quarrel or action, causam jurgli inferre.—inxx.) incipere (of persons and things).—initium facere, with aby or athg (i.e. to take him or it first), a qo or a qå re.—iet my speech end where it begon, unde est orsa, ir eo terminetur oratio: the new year b's with sharp frosts, frigoribus novus incipit annus (0. Fast. 1. 149).—the frigoribus novus incipit annus (0. Fast. 1. 149).—thet.
name b.'s with a C., ce est principium momini (Plantus
Trin. 4, 2, 70).—one division of the Gauls b's at the
Rhone, Galicurum una pars a Rhodano incipit: the
country of the Belga begins at the externity of Gauls
Belga ab extremis Gallis finibus oriuntur. The raid,
Belga ab extremis Gallis finibus oriuntur. The raid,
b's at the sea, jugum montia a mari surgit. I To be
in an incipient state; mly transl. by inchorus
cerbsin scere: itb's to grow light, incessit dilucescit;
lillucescit: the state of the scene calculis. erbs in seere: it b's to grow light, lucescit; dilucescit; lilucescit; d's to be warm, calescit. I diversit; uness; why don't you b. I quid stast quid statis!—
the battle b's, preclum committur; hostes acie concurrunt. Never, \$\frac{\phi}_{\circ}\$, since the world began, nunquam, \$\frac{\phi}_{\circ}\$ to, post hominen intos, post hominum memoriam (not post intitum or ab initio mundi).—to b. well and end badily, boils initiis ordir, tristes exitus habere (of exents. Il 'To begin' may sis be transi. by primum: to b. by telling one's name, nomen primum memorare.

BEGINNER, autor (the b, or person with whom the plan or idea originated).—instimulator; concitator; of a muliny, \$\phi_{\chi}\$c). [See Authon.] He who is lear n-

ing the rudiments of athg, elementarius (esply in writing and reading. Sen. Ep. 36, 4) -tiro; rudis; tiro ac rudis in qa re (unexercised in athg). A b. in any service is novicius (applied by the ancients to a new siave).—to be a b., prima elementa discere; primis ele-mentis or literis imbui; to be stell a b., *in tirociniis hærere: to be something more than a b., paulum aliquid

ultra primas literas progressum esse.

BEGINNING, initium (the point from which athg begins: opp. to exitus).— principium (the b., as that part of the whole which stands before the other parts in things, and goes before them in actions: opp. extremum). -primordium (the b. as the primeval source and origin -primeratum (the o. as the primeras source and origin of askg). -orsus; exorsus; inceptio (have an active mental). - tirocinium (the first attempts or experi-ments). - timen for 'beginning' (e. g. belli) is to be avoided as a poetical expression.—'Beginning' is often avoided as a poetical expression.— Beginning is often rendered by primus, a, um; e. g. prima epistolæ verba, the b. of a letter (Sen. Ep. 15, 1).—the b. of a disturb-ance, primus tumultus (Liv. 1. 6).—the b. of a speech, prima orationis verba; exordium, procemium (the introdue ion, never initium) .- the b. of an art or science, elementa; rudimenta; incunabula.-the b. of a play, commissio. -at the b. of spring, vere novo, or incunte vere; inito ver (if it has begun): at the b. of night, prima nocte; primo vespere: at the b. of day, prima luce: to relate from the b., ab ultimo initio repetere; altius ordiri et repetere: to relate from b. to end, ordine aitus ordiri et repetere: lo réales from b. lo end, ordine rem omnem narrare: from b. lo end, a carceribus usque ad calcem (PROVERB): the b. of the world, principia or primordia rerum: from the b. of the world, post bornines natos: post hominum memorian (often reguliere). weithout b. or end, reternus: to have neither b. nor end, nec principium, nec finem habere: the end suits the b., principlis consentiunt exitus : from the b., a principio; in the b., principio.

BEGIRD, to bind round with athg, cingere or succingere qm qå re; accingere ci qd.-to b. oneself, cingere se, or cingi, or accingi qå re.

BEGONE, amove te hinc, abi in malam rem! b., ye profame! procule este profam! -b. from my sight, abs cede procui e conspectu meo! facesse hinc! apage te! apage iis !-b. and be hanged! abi in malam rem, or in malam crucem (comic); quin tu abis in malam pestem, maiumque cruciatum? (Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48).

BEGRIME, linere; oblinere; perlinere,—ungere; perungere (w.th. any fat substance).—to b. the paper with athg, illinere qd chartis (H. Sat. 1, 4, 36).
BEGRIME, fuligine oblinere; begrimed, fuligine

BEGRUDGE, invidere cl.—to b. a tittle, subin-videre ci.—invidere ci qd; invidere el honorem; nul-

lius equidem invideo honori.

BEGUILE, fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; dolum ci nectere, confingere; decipere; fallere.—As completely beguiled his companions, socios induxit, decepit, desti tuit, omui fraude et perfidia fefeliit .- eircumvenire .fraude aut dolo capere; eudere.— ci imponere. — ci fucum facere.—ci verba dare. — to b. or balk, frustrari. - to b, or lead by the nose, circumducere (comic).-to b. aby of athg, defraudare qm qå re: to b. aby of his money, qm circumducere or circumvertere argento; money, qm circumaucere or circumvertere argento; qm cmungere argento; perfabricare qm (the last two cumic expressions): to b. his creditors, fraudare credi-tores: to altempt to b. aby, fraude qm tentare; fallaciam intendere in qm.—hope beguided me, spes me fefelit, or destituit, or frustrate acts—to b. time, fallere horas: to b. the long night, spatiosam fallere nectem (Ovid.).
BEGUILER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum para-

tus, or instructus.—circumscriptor.—quadruplator (one who by tricks and chicanery seeks to get the property of others into his own power).—veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus (opp. homo sine fuce et fallaciis).

BEHALP, usus. - commodum. - in my b., mea causa; meam ob causam; propter me (in b. or on uccount of me).-meo nomine (in my b. or person).meis verbis (in my b. or in my name: e. g. salute him in my name, where meo nomine would not be Latin). pro me (in my b. or stead; in b. of alkg or aby, cs causa

or gratia; in thy b., tua causa).

BEHAVE, se gerere (with adv.): to b. with propriety, honeste se gerere; to b. as aby, gerere or agere qm; agere pro qo (i. e. to b. as or represent aby: we agere or gerere qm. and se agere pro qo are incorrect; but se gerere pro que is correct, as, se pro cive gerere, to act as a citizen. C. Arch. 5) .-- to b. towards aby suitably to bis rank, dignitati cs consulere : to b. liberally towards ms rame, uguitati es consulere: to b. libérally lowards aby, qui liberaliter habére: to b. harshly towards aby, qui aspere tractare. With se getere an adv. should be used, not an adj.—not se modestum, immo-(71) destum, urbanum, &c., gerere, but modeste, immo-deste, urbane, &c., se gerere. To b. in a matier, se gerere in re: to b. footistiy in a matier, *pstepostere agere trem. It is characteristic of a great man to b. home! if in so high an office in such a manner, as \$c., permagni hominis est, sic se adhibere in tanta potestale, ut &c.-|| Well-behaved, bene moratus (morally).modestus (showing moderation and good breeding).-

Ill-behaved, rudis. incultus.

BEHAVIOUR. vivendi racco, or from context, ratio aloue.—nores. Good b, morum problias: bad b, main mores; morum perversitas; improblias: bad sort of b. is that? quid istic mose est? The young woman's b. is somewhat or too light, ingenium liberius quam virginem decet (L.),—b. lowards aby. *ratio qua quis utitur adversus qm.—good b., boni mores, vita bene utitur adversus qm.—good b., boni mores, vita bene morata; urbanitas, humanitas.—unassuming, modest b., nodestia.— unbecoming, improper b., impudentia.— obliging b., interalitas; officium.—attentive b., obser-vantia.—proud, insulent, harghly b., superbia, inso-lentia.—to be bound to one's good b., ad hene ve geteu dum obligari.—to be on one's b. to any one, observare qm. | Air, bearing, habitus, gestus .- a nobie b., ad dimitatem apposita forma et species: in the motion of the body, dignitas motus.—| E tegance, gracefulness, decor, decorum, decentia; urbanitas, politior humanitas; elegantia.

BEHEAD. To b. aby, caput cs præcidere (with the sword, it would be wrong to say caput carricibus absc. dere, untess the person is first strangled. C. Phil ii. 2. cervicibus fractis caput abscidit). - securi ferire, or percutere (with the axe, as the instrument used by the executioner) .- decollare (as a general term. Pust aug. Sen. and Suet., and even then rejected from the more elevated stule)

BEHEADING. See DECOLLATION.

BEHEST. See COMMAND. BEHIND. adv. prep. and adj., pone, post (opp. ante). -post tergum (b. the back: opp. ante pectus) - a tergo (from b.: opp. adversus, or a latere. See Sall. i. Ep. de Ord. Rep. 3, 2. neque adversus, neque a tergo, aut lateribus tutus est).—to look b., oculos retorquere: to ialtribus tutus est)—lo look b., oculos reforquere: lo kick out b. recalcitrare (*H. Nat. 2, 1, 20), or cales remittere—b the house, (in) aversă parte domâs; in postico; (in) postică parte addium; (in) postică barte addium; (in) postică orno (in the haiding or wing that is b.): the garden was b. the house, in ttus eral posticis addium partibus—lo atlack aby lm b., lm aversum or a tergo aggredi, invadere. - lo receive a wound b. the ear, secundum aurem vulnus accipere (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 7, 34, extr.) to leave a person b., post se relinquere: præcurrere: to leave aby far b., qin procul a se relinquere. - b. aby's back (= in aby's absence, or without aby's knowledge), post tergum; claim qo or inscio qo.— b. the moinilain, ad terga montis .- a man died and left three daughters b. him, quidam decedens tres filias reliquit: to leave debts b. one, ses alienum relimquer:.- | Behind, out of sight, behind the curtain, obscurus, obscurior, reconditus, in recondito.—there is some evil b., qd mali subest. - to be b, i. e. teft, remaining, reliquum esse, relinqui, restare, superesse - I desire to hear all that is b, reliqua cupio scire omnia.—what remains now b.? quid nunc porto?—is there any more mischief get b. ? numquid est aliud mali reliquum !there is one work wel b., unus superest labor.

BEHINDHAND, to be b. with aby. a go supereri;

I will not be b., non posteriores (partes) feram (see Ruhnk Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 26): to be b in tearning, parum proficere, or procedere in literis : in money matters, reiquari (to be in urrears. Pandect.).—attritis esse facul-tatibus; in rei familiaris angustis esse (to be in embarrassed circumstances).—not to be b. in a thing, in qâ re progressus facere.

BEHOLD, aspicere qm or qd .- oculos in qd conlicere or convertere (to cast eves on) .- spectare : aspectare (with attention). See TO SEE, GAZE, LOOK AT. BEHOLD, interj. ecce (points at something as ap-

pearing suddenly and unexpectedly).—en (points at something as not observed, from prejudice, aversion, or some such feeling Both usually with the nom., and only ecce (in comedy) with accus., of a pronoun.—eccum, eccon, are the contracted forms of ecce illum, ecce illos).—b., or there is, your letter. ecce literae tume: b, here I am, ecce me: b., there he is, eccum adest: b., there is the very man I was looking for, eccum quem quærebam : b., trat is the reason, en causa: b., that is it that makes the others believe, en

cur ceteri arbitrentur.

BEHOLDEN. To be b. to aby, ci obnoxium esse: es beneficiis obligatum esse: to be much b. to aby, ei multum, or multa beneficia, debēre: I shall be exceed-ingly b. to you, gratissimum mihi facies; hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes.

gratius tacere mini pores.

BEHOOF, issus; commodum.

BEHOVE, decere qui.—it b's, decet or convenit (fottowed by an acc. and an inf.)—oportet (fotlowed also by an acc. and an inf. is used when moral obliga-

tion is implied). BEING, | Existence. The Latins express this notion by the verb esse: e. g. he denies the b. of the gods, nullos esse deos putat; dros esse negat: he asserts the nullos ease deos putat; deos ease negat; he asserts the b. of the god, deos ease dicit: he ulterly rejects the b. of a god, deum ex rerum natură tollit; lo futți the purpor of onc's b., "eleci, quâ nati sumus, respondere or salisfacere.—|| Beino, partep. See Be. [Ib. present, me presente (not în me â præsentă); coram me.]

BELABOUR, puisare (to brat soundly) — verberibus

cædere (in basie thoroughly).—verberibus castigare (to punisheither puglistically or with a cudgel).—verberibus or flagris implère; male mulcare; verberibus subigere or irrigare; verberibus mulcare (all comic expressions).
BELATED. See BENIGHTED.

BELAY, See Beset.
BELCH, v. ructus gignere.

o, movere, or facere, or cière.
BELCH, s. ructus; stomachi redundatio.

BELDAM, anicula; vetula (old woman).-maga;

BELEAGUER, obsidere; circum sedere; obsidi-onem (urbi) inferre; in obsidione habere or tenere; obsidione claudere, premere, operibus cingere; operiobstitute catalure; premere, operture catalure; operture bus clauders, omnique commeatu privare (all answering to the Greek περιπροσασίβηθαι, to blockade). All movère (answering to the Greek πολιορικία, προσβαλλειο, to storim—to b. on all sides, coronλ cingere, circumstants). cumdare; coronâ (mœnia) aggredi; circumvailare (to surround with a line of circumvattation).

BELFRY, *trabium compages, in quâ campana

pendet.

pender.

BELLe, counterfeit, imitarl, imitando exprimere or effingere: mentiri (post.). — I Give the Lie to, mendacli coarguere. — || Misrepresent, depravare rem narando.—|| Calumniate, criminati, de famã

or existimatione cs detrahere.

or existimations es activaters.

BELIEF, fides (assired 5): opinio (opinion, riew):
persuasio (firm conviction)—1 for et d. *formula Christiana. lex Christiana (the latter Amminn, of a Christians' rute of faith'). An article of the b., *caput doctrines ascare (caput or articulus field barb.) locus doctrinæ sacræ. The universal b. about a thing, omnium opinio de re. A b. that poison had been adminis-tered by some one, persuasio veneni ab qo accepti. According to my b., ut ego existimo; meâ quidem opinione; ut mihi quidem videtur. The common b. that &c., vulgata opinio, qua creditur, &c. Easy of b., creduins. Hard of b., increduius. Past b., incredibilis; incredibile quantum, supra quam credibile est. Worthy of b, fide dignus, fidus, certus, bonus, locuples, inculentus; credibilis; probabilis; unworthy of b, ples, luculentus; credibilis; probabilis: unwarthy of b, levis nee sais fidus 'e.g. auctor)— Il n an ecclesia asticat sense, fides (b., faith): doctrina, formula, lex (objecticely, doctrine, profession, law), lex Christiana (Ammian.): religio (religion, gen.: as, religio Christiana, Eutrop. Arnob.)— [E.] Krebs, after Murelus, advises the releation of fides Christiana as 1. 1. reuss, warrest the retention of these christians at l. l.— To fight for his b., pro religionibus suis pugnare (defend it with the sword); pro religionibus suis belium (or a) suscipere. B. in (the existence of a God, opinio Del: nobody shall drive me fm my b. in the immortality of nooody shall arrive me in my 0. In the immortality of the soul, meno me de immortalitate depellet (C.): the sommon b., that \$\varphi_c\$. vulgata opinio qua creditur, &c. \$L. 40, 29): to have or hold a wrong b. on any subject, non recte credere de re (C.): not by deserve any b. (of a thing), fidem or nullam fidem habere.

BELIEVE, credere (denotes betief as grounded on testimony). — putate (to b., as one who casts up the reasons for and agst.—often of one who does not see the errours of his calculation = 'imagine').—arbitrari (proposition) of the pronounce an opinion as an arbiter: often of forming to pronounce an opinion as an arbiter: often of forming the most prob, opinion one can from uncertain data),—vidert (of what seems to one true at first sight, or as far one's means of examining and judging extending a contain the constr. is, mith videtur qs or qd, or videor with inf.: I be you speak the truth, videris vera loqui: I be that I see you, te videre videor),—opinari (to be of opinion, lowers). imagine: of conjectural betief founded on what seem probable grounds) .- animum or in animum inducere to arrive at the notion ; to persuade oneself ; with inf., he b's that he may, inducit animum sibi licere. C.) .-

reri (to hold atha as one's private opinion, formed on reasonable grounds, &c.—according to C. de Or. 3, 38, 153, a rather poetical word, weh however may, if used judiciously, give spirit and a somewhat antique colour-ing to a discourse; hence he uses it himself not uncommonly, esply in his philosophical works. The principal forms that occur are the pres. and imp. indic.).—existimare. ducere (to estimate; to hold an opinion after passing judgement on the worth of its grounds, &c.— westlmare is not used in this sense).—censere (to pronounce judgement with the authority of a censor, or of a senator giving his vote : thence to hold athg to be good and problable; and also to hold an opinion deliberately),
-nutumare (in the sense of 'believing,' 'holding an
opinion,' is not without authority (e. g. Pacav. in Non. -Autumate (in the sense of occieving, account of opinion, it not without authority (e.g. Paccar, in Non. 237, 2. H. Sat. 2, 3, 45, where it = censet), but does not betong to the prose of gold. age)—to b. easily, facile adduct (not induct) ad credendum; facile ad credendum impelli .- to b. athg (habitualty and foolishly), ci rei bus service (Cas.). I firmly b., (mihi) persuasum or persuasissimum est. hoc or iliud mihi certe persuadeo, persuasissimum est. noc or intu mini certe persuaceo, or persuasis, persuasium habere (all = I am convinced, with acc. and inf.— est persuasium habeo is much less common than mini persuasium est, or mini persuasi. with acc. min inj.—By persuasum nance it much less common than milli persuasi only o pron. con stand as the obj.: With milh persuasi only o pron. con stand as the obj.: hoc milh persuasi. With persuasum habere the dad. of the pron. is extremely rare, the only passage being, persual metabolant (Cest. B. G. S. 2, seal). Hence the persuasi. With persuasum habere the dad, persuasi in the persuasi of the control wideretur.—I cannot but b. that, non possum in ani-mum inducere, quin &c. (L.) I am more inclined to b., magis ut arbitrer (with acc, and inf.) inclinat animus (s. L. 7, 9).—Not to b. aby or ally, ci or ci rei fidem abrogare or derogare.—If To believe in ally, cd esse arbitrari or credere (i. e. in its existence: for diff. bearbitrari or credere (i. e. in its existence: for diff. be-tureen arb. and cred. see above: to b. in a God, or in the existence of a God, Deuni esse credere; vim et naturam esse divinan arbitrari: sto Deum or Deos credere (Sen. Ep. 93], Deum or Deos putare (C. Dire, l. 46, 104). Hence, 'i belietee in one God,' not creder on unum Deum, but credo unum Deum).—credere de re (e. g. men are but loo ready to b. in the existence of hatred, facilius de odio creditur. Tac. Hint. 1, 34). nairea, incluis de ocio crediur. 2ac. 1116. 1, 34).—
comprobare dd (to gire one's ausent to an article of
belief; e. g. to b. in the influence of the gods, numen
deorum comprobare).—to b. in ghosts, *de umbris (not
spectris) credere: *homines umbris inquietari credere. - || To believe (= put faith in) a thing or person, ci rel or ci credere: ci or ci rel fidem habere, tribuere. ci rei (never ci) sidem adjungere (not sidem dare er adhibere): e. g. to b. in dreams (i. e. in their coming true), somnils credere or fidem adjungere .- | BELIEVE rise', sommis credete or mean salpagete.—g Belleve ME (inserted parenthetically), quod miti credas veim, mihi crede or crede mihi (ἐμοί πιθοῦ and πιθοῦ μοι. mihi crede the more common, but crede mihi not uncommon in C. when the emphasis is rather on believe than on me). | I BELIEVE (inserted parenthetically), credo. opinor (credo, like &c couker, implies irony, in credo. opinot (credo, tike in Evistry, implies trongs, in absurd or self-creden propositions: puto inserted seikout a dependent word or clause is Claus. but rare. Krobs.)—If As I b., med quidem opinione, ut eco existimo.—ut mihi visus sum.—quomodo mihi persuadeo (as persuadeo (as persuadeo) Alle systelf: parenthei cells, stadeo (as persuadeo). Alle systelf: parenthei cells, desento, credo (Ter. Asid. 5, 4, 4).—b. assertidy that &c., box veilim this pentius persuadeus. or petsuadeus. \$c., hoc veilm tibl penitus persuadeas, or persuadeas hoc tibi vere (with acc. and inf.). - | To be a believer (i. e. in Christ), Christum or veram Christi doctrinam sequi; Christianæ legis studiosum esse (Ammian. 25, sequi; Cristianae legis studiosum esse (Amman. 2).
10). More than any one will b., supra quam cuiplam credibile est. Il is not to be b., credibile non est, incredibile est, fidem excedit, a fide abhorret. Who can b. it! quis credat? incredibile est. — || To make believe, cause the belief, opinionem es rei pracbere :

sseume, put on, simulare, assimulare; the the is learned, se doctum esse, simulare doctrinain; that he is sick, simulare ægrum, assimulare se ægrum : I will make b. that I go out, simulabo, assimulabo, quasi exeam .- | To BE BELIEVED: a) absol. credi (impers. with dat. of person. Aby is believed, ci creditur,—ci fides habetur (both of persons).—qa res fidem habet: ci rei fides habetur, tribuitur, adjungitur. The dreams of madmen must not be believed (true), insanorum visis non est fides habenda (C.). Ating is believed by nobody, ci rei abrogatur fides. To cause ating to be believed, ci rei fidem facere, afferre, or addere: to present athg fm being believed, ci rei fidem abrogare, b) with follow-ing inf.: credi. I am believed, credor (qd fecisse, &c.): 189 ni, cred. I om betteved, credor (qd lectsee, &c.): ads with in! omitted: a, origo nimi celestic creditur (Q.). See For it is believed, the personal construction should be used, the impersonal being very rare: hence, 'it is believed that dby committed wicide,' not creditur qu voluntaria morte interlisse, but creditur.

BELIEVER, qui ci rei credit or fidem habet (g. 4). qui es doctrinam sequitur (in matters of religion). qui veram Christi doctrinam sequitur (Christian). The 's (Christians), veram Christi doctrinam sequentes,

Christianæ iegis studiosi.

BELIKE, haud scio an, nescio an (subj.), quantum opinione auguror, ut opinor, ut mea fert opinio, credo,

fortasse

BELL, campana (a large b. suspended, e. g. church-b.: the word and the thing were both invented by the Christians).—Lintinnabulum (asidose, suspended at the door to susmoon the servonts, gc. See picture in Dict. of Antiqop, 972. There were also such b.: in the baths Antiqq. p. 972. There were also such b.s in the baths to give notice when they were open, &c. Nola is a very doubtful word. See Dicl.).—Often we may serve: e. g. the b. rings for the bath, sonal we thermarum (Mart. the b. rings for the bath, sonat as thermarum (Mart. 14, 163): the b. is rings for church, sonat as sacrorum. The door-b rang (= there is somebody of the door-b, pulsantur fores (i. e. some one knocks).—"tintinabulum sonat (according to our custom). To ring the b. (at the door), pulsare fores (according to the ancient custom), "agitare tintinnabulum fortum (according to the ancient custom), "agitare tintinnabulum fortum (according to custom), "agitare fintinnaouum iorium (accorainy so our custom). B-founder, campanarum fusor. B.-metal, æs campanarum. B.-ringer, "agitator campana (cam-panulæ); "quiæs agitat. B-fashioned, in formam campanæ redactus. B. flower, campanula. B. we vervex dux gregis. To bear the b., palmam ferre. B. wether,

BELLE, puella or mulier pulchra, formosa.
BELLES LETTRES, liberales doctring atque in-

genuæ (not literæ humaniores).

BELLIGERENT, beilans, bellum gerens,

BELLOW, mugire, mugitus edere. A bellowing,

BELLOWS, foilis. A smith's b., follis fabrilis. BELLY, venter (the cavity that contains the stomach and entrails: also used of the stomach. It refers principally to the stomach as viewed externally: hence, the b. of a eask is dolii venter externally, doli uterus internally) .- ventriculus (stomach : ventriculus qui receptaculum cibi est. Cels.) .- abdomen (the prominent ceptacutum citi est. Cees ...—abaomen (ine prominent in al coercings of the b., 'paunch.' Hence the best everd when b. is used to imply glutlony: e. g. to be the slave of one's b., or to make one's b. one's god, abdomini natum esse; but also ventri deditum esse or operam dare).—alvus (the lower cavity of the b., where the nutritious particles of the food are separated from the excrements, and the chief channel through which the excrements, and the chief channel through which the Latter are conveyed away).—stomachus (the opening of the stomach, and the stomach itself as the cause of digestion by its warmth).—uterus (womb).—pantices, pl. (pra-clus. Plant. 'pounch; 'pot-belly,' in a depre-ciating sense).—alveus (hold of a ship).—A pat-b. venter promissus or projectus. A big b, venter obseus, ven-tris obesitas. Big-bellied, ventriosus, or ventrousus, or ventrous. B. pains, b.-ache, tormina; strophus; B. pains, b.-ache, tormina; strophus; colicus dolor; colon (colic pains, colic): to be sufering fm the b.-ache, torminibus or ex intestinis laborare; fm the 6.-ache, torminibus or ex intestinis laborare; torminibus affectum esse; that has such, colicus. Apt to have the b.-ache, torminious. A b.-band, cingulum; cingulu, pt. (for horses, \$c.) B.-limber, cibaria. A b.-god, abdomini suo natus, ventri deditus, ganeo, heiuo, homo profundæ gulue, Epicuri de grege porcus. A b.-fuit, satietas. B.-bound, alvo durà or astrictà. B.-pinched, fame enectus, confectus. B.-worm, lumbrious.—¶ The b. of a wall, murl venter. Big beltied, lato utero (of a cask, ship, &c.).—ampullaceus (like a hattle!

BELLY, v. prominere, turgere, tumere; tumescere, extumescere; impleri vento.

BELMAN, præco.

BELONG to (be the property of), esse cs, qs possidet qd. This book b's to me, hic liber est meus. To whom c. these sheep? culum pecus?—to Melibaus, est Meli-C. inese incept culture part or business of, case cs.

| To be the part or business of, case cs.
| The best of the meum est hoc facere. That best of the case of t not to my office, non est mei muneris. To b. to another judge, ad alium judicem pertinêre.— | To be due, cl deberi; et tribuendum esse. To appertain to, relate to, pertinere ad qd; spectare ad qd; referi, referendum esse ad qd: be under the dominion of, cs juris esse, in cs ditione esse, sub imperio cs esse: be one of, esse ex: to a happy life, ad beate vivendum pertinere: to any one's race, ortum esse ex cs stirpe .-He b.'s among my friends, est ex meis domesticis. what party do y u b l culus partis estis!— || To be-long (have its place).— These ressels b. in the kitchen, have vasa locum suum habent in culină. This b's elsewhere (to say, &c.), hoc non hujus loci est; hoc alienum,

hoe sejunctum est a re proposită.

BELOVED, dilectus, amatus, carus, gratus.
BELOW, prep. sub, subter, infra.—B. the moon all is mortal, infra lunam nihii est nisi mortale. He reis mortal, intra lunam ninii est nisi mortale. He re-climed b. Eutrapelus, infra Eutrapelum accubuit. ¶In rank or merit, infra. To be b. one, infra que esse, inferiorem esse qo, ci cedere: in a thing, qã re ab qo vinci. It is b. one; dignity, est infra es dignitatem: the majesty of a prince, inferius majestate principie est, — ¶ Less in quantity and value, intra, minor units abil.

(with abl.)

BELOW, adv. infra; subter.—Respecting this, see b. (in a book), de hac re videatur infra. Further b. (tower down), inferius; inferior. To be situated on the river further b., ad inferiorem fluminis pariem situm esse. Miller c., an interiorem numina partern simula core They cross over b., infra or inferiore parte trajiciunt. From b., ab inferiore parte; ab inuo; ex inferiori loco (e.g. dicerv).— I st. the fosser world, apud inferos. The core of b., inferi, loca inferna.— I Here below, his properties of the core of b., inferi, loca inferna.— I Here below, his local inferna.— I have been considered to the core of t

BELT, cingulum. zona (girdle: the latter a Gk term, used of the zona virginalis, removed on the day of marused of the zona virginaiis, removed on inc uny of mar-riage, and z. mullebris, eaply of Grecian ladies: of men only as used to hold money instead of a purse, cingulum is also used as the substitute for a purse; and both as "zone" in the astronom, and geograph, sensel, ooth as 'zone' in the astronom, and geograph, sense),
—cestus (any lie, accord, to Vurro, eeply the girdle of
Venus),—|| For a sword, baiteus,
BEMIRE, inquinare cono or luto,
BEMOAN, deplorare, defière.

BENCH, scannum, scabellum (little b.): sedes, sedile (seat, generally): subsellium (at the theatre or the courts): transtrum (of rowers: emly in pl.).—|| Table or stand of an artisan, mensa. - A butcher's b.,

laniena. - || The b. of judges, consessus.

BEND, v. flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare. To b. downwards, deflectere: upwards, sursum flectere: inwards, inflectere: backwards, reflectere or retroflectere, recurvare: sideways, obliquare .- Bent, bending, inflexus, incurvus; backwards, recurvatus, recurvu To b. a bow, arcum intendere, contendere: to b. the knee, see KKEE.—Easy to b., flexibilis.—INTR.) to b., flecti, se flectere, inflecti; curvari, incurvari, incurvace, ... Move, affect, flectere, movere; animos hominum oratione flectere or movere.—[Depress, break, frangere, deprimere; debilitare; affligere. Jn. affligere et debilitare. Pain does nut b. the mind of a brave man, viri non est debilitari dolore, frangere, ocbrace man, viri non est debilitari dolore, trangere, oc-cumbere: lo b. oby's pride, cs superbiam retundere (Phadr.).—I Direct any whither, dirigere (ad qd), convertere (in qd). All eyes are bent on you, omnium oculi in te sunt conjecti.—I Apply: the mind, the thoughts, &c., to alhe, aimum ad qd attendere, adji-cere, applicare; cogitationes in qd intendere, omni-cogitatione ferri ad qd. Bent, in tent, attentus, in-tentus: recolutely, obstinatus.—INTR.) to b. to oby, combustives are distinguishments of the development. submittere se ci, supplicem esse ci. Old age bending to the grave, setas grandior or declinata. neither way, neutro inclinata spes.

BEND, curvamen (prob first used by O. 'bend' as an abiding state).—curvitas (Macrob.).—aduncitas (curvature: the latter exply of what is best inwards: e.g. of a beak, rostri).—curvatura (Vitr. Plin.).—flexura (Lucr. Suct.—bending with ref. to other motions in space).— Succ., o-enaing seim rf., to other motions in space,...
fexus (eviading, furning; pons...in quo est flex us ad
iter Arpinas, C.)...-anfractus (a break in the continuity
of any lining direction: e.g. of a horn, the course of
the sun, &c., but epily of a road: hence fm context
anft. only for a 'turn in the road').

BENDING (the act). flexio, inflexio, curvatio, in-

curvatio.

BENEATH. See BELOW. 'To think athy b.

one,' qd lnfra se positum arbitrari; qd infra se esse i judicare. Jn. qd despicere atque infra se positum arbitrari (to despise it as b. one's notice). To think athy b. aby, qd infra cs officium existimare (Q.; to think it too low to be his duly). Thinking it b. them to fc. in-To some to be rese auty). Tranking it b. them to &c. in-fertius majestate sua artal si (e.g. lamentaretur). To do nothing that is b. one, nihli, quod lpso sit indignum, committere. Athy seems b. me, qd infra dignitatem mean positum videtur.

BENEDICTION, bona omina; soliemnes preces.
BENEFACTION, beneficium.
BENEFACTOR, homo beneficus: of any one, qui
beneficia in qm confert or contuit, qui beneficiis (or -o) qm affecit, auxit, ornavit.
BENEFICE, *beneficium (not præbenda).—A bene-

·beneficiarius.

BENEFICENCE, beneficentia, liberalitas, benigni-SYN. in BENEFICENT.

BENEFICENT, beneficus (b.; fond of doing good to others: qui alterius causa benigne facit. C.).—iiberalis (giving largely fm a generous disposition).—benignus (kind fm goodness of heart; liberal).

BENEFICIAL, utilis, efficax, salusaris, saluber.—

To be b., utilem esse, usui esse, esse ex usu cs. esse ex re or in rem cs (of a thing): ci prodesse (of persons

and things).—conducere ci.
BENEFICIALLY, utiliter, salubriter, commode,

BENEFiT, beneficium.—To confer a b. on one, be-neficium ci dare, tribuere, in om conferre or deferre; beneficio qui afficere; benefacere ci. Your b.'s to me, tua in me officia; tua erga me merita. As a b., pro beneficio; lu beneficii loco.— IUse, advantage, utilitas, usus ; commodum, emolumentum. BENEFIT, v. Tr.) conducere, juvare,

adjuvare : utilem esse, ex usu esse, usui esse, prodesse, salutl esse.-INTR.) to b. by a thing, in rem suam convertere

qd, fructum capere ex re.
BENEVOLENCE, caritas generis humani, humani-

tas, benignitas, beneficentia.

BENEVOLENT, benevolus (ci), humanus, benignus, liberalis, beneficus. In a b manner, benevole (sot benevolentius, benevolentissime).—benigne.

BENIGHT, | Darken, obscurare; tenebras offundere, obducere; noctem offundere. - | Benighted (orertaken by night), nocte oppressus.

BENIGN, benignus, humanus, liberails, amleus,

BENIGNITY, benignitas, liberalitas, humanitas, beneficentia

eneficentia [Syn. in Beneficent.]
BEN|GNLY, benigne, humane, humaniter, liberali-

BENT, s. See BEND, s .- | Side of a hill, declivitas (downward slope), accilvitas (upward slope) .-Strain (of the powers), contentlo .- | Inclination, will, inclinatio animi or voluntatis, voluntas, animus, studium, impetus animi; consilium, certum consilium, animus certus.— | Turn, make, way, conformatio, forma; natura, ingenium; modus, ratio, consuctudo.

BENUMB, torporem afferre ci rei, torpore hebetare

qd; obstupefacere. Benumbed, rigidus, rigens; tor-pidus, obstupefactus. To be benumbed, rigidum esse, rigere, torpere, torpidum esse; stupere: to become so, rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere, stupes-cere, obstupescere. The hand is benumbed, manus ob cere, obstupescere. The hand is benumbed, manus ob torpuit. My eyes were benumbed, torpuerant genæ dolore. To become benumbed with fear, præ metu ob-

BEQUEATH, legare: a legacy to one, ci legatum scribere: the greatest part of his property to one, qm heredem ex asse instituere: his whole property, qm heredem omnibus bonis instituere .- He who bequeaths, To whom something is bequeathed, legatarius.

BEQUEST, legatum.
BEREAVE, privare qm qå re; spoliare (and more strongly despoliare, exspoilare) qm or qd, or qm re; eripere ci qd; detrainere ci qd or (more rarely) qd de qo: orbare qm qa re (of something dear; of children, so also of hope, &c): multare qm re (as a punishment). -Bereft, orbus, orbatus, &c.: of his children, liberis orbatus: of understanding, mente captus: of hope, spe erbatus: wholly, spe dejectus. BEREAVEMENT, BEREAVING. } privatio, spoliatio, orbatio.

BEREAVING,

BERRAMOT (pear), pirum Falernum.
BERRY, bacca, baccula (little b.): acinus (of those week grow in clusters).—Bay b., bacca lauri. Blackb., morum rubi, rubum. Bilberry plant., vacclnium myrtillus (Linn.): the b., bacca myrtilli. Bearing b.'s, baccatus, baccalis, (74)

BERYI., beryllus; chrysoberyllus (golden b. j. BESEECH, implorare, obsecrare, obtestari, expos-

BESEEM, decère qm, convenire cl. See Become.
BESET, obsidère, circum sedère, obsidionem (urbi) Inferre, openibus cingere, oppugnare, oppugnatione premere, circumvenire.— || Harass, vex, vexare, agitare, exagitare. To b. with entrealies, precibus fatigare; with fellers, inquiries, obtundere literia, rogitando .- | Embarrass, in angustias pellere or compeilere; urgêre, premere; includere (esply in a debate). To be hard b., in angustias adductum esse, in an-ustiis esse or versari. Very hard b., ad extremum gustiis esse or versari. Very hard b., ad extremum redactus, in ultimum discrimen adductus (ad incitas redactus, an old expr. of common life in Plant., brought again into use by late writers).

BESHREW, exsecrari qm or in qm, male precari

BESIDE.) prep. (night

ci. B. me, dit me perdant.
BESIDE, \(\) prep. (nigh to, by the side of), juxta,
BESIDES, \(\) prope, propetr, sectuadim, præter; ad
latus cs. \(\) To sit \(\) one, ad cs latus sedere. To work
\(\) one, a latere cs incedere. To rectine \(\) one, ci accub. one, a latere es incedere. To recline b. one, ci accu-bare. Two ons lying b. their father, duo fili propter patrem cubantes. The princes stood b. the king, prin-cipes adstabant regi. To build b. the river, secundum flumen ædificare.— Except, præter (in neg. seni.: in affirmal. = besides this)—extra.—nisi, præterquam. (See Excert.) Nobody thinks so b. myself, hoc nermin præter me videtur.— In Not according to, from. ab. B. the purpose, ab re. This is b. the subject, hoc nihil ad rem. - To be b. himself, sui or mentis non compotem esse, non compotem esse animo (e. g. præ gaudio, for f-y); non apud se esse, mente captum esse.

BESIDE, | adr. præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc, secunBESIDES, | dum ea, accedit, accedit quod, huc ac-

BESIDES, i dum ea, accedit, accedit quod, hire ac-cedit quod, insuper, ultra, porro.—B Had; praverquan quod, super quam quod. There were many ihingus & which &c. mulia erant praver hac, quae &c. Kacepi the captain and a few b., extra ducem paucoaque pra-terea. And them b., the dowry is lost, tum praverea, dos periit. And b., my wife would heer of it, atque id porro uxor mea rescisevert. B. being old, he was also ponto uxor mea rescisceret. B. being old, he was also blind, ad senectutem accedebat etiam, ut crecus esset. B., I love my father, a cedit quod patrem amo. BESIEGE, obsidére (lay siege to), obsidionem (urbi) inferte openitive siege.

inferre, operibus cingere: hold in blockade, obsidere, in obsidione habere or tenere. The besieged, obsessi,

circumsessi, obsidione pressi,

circumsessi, obsuione pressi.
BESIIGER, obsessor, obsidens (one who blockades);
oppugnator (who allacks, storms a city).
BESMEAR, tinere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere, perungere.—[35] linere, to cover with a sticky, adnesses
subdance: ungere, to cover, &c. with a greeny, oily substance BESOM, scopæ.

BESOT, infatuare, occaeare. — Besoiled, fatuus, vecors, socors; amens, demens.

BESPATTER, aspergere qû re, or aspergere qd ci. Bespattered with mud, luto aspersus (H.).

BESPEAK, curari or accurari jubere; mandare .-|| Forebode, portendere.-|| Indicate, indicare, indicio or indicium esse, significare.

BESPEW, convomere.

BESPIT, conspuere, consputare. BESPREAD, spargere, conspergere; sternere, con-

sternere

BESPRINKLE, spargere, conspergere. BEST, optimus (gen.); pulcherrinus (finest): juenndissimus, suavissimus (most agreeable); lætissimus (most jouful); excellentissimus, præstantissimus (most (most pogist): excenentissimus, praestantissimus (most distinguished, most perfect); salubertinus (most schole-some): commodissimus (most suitable, convenient); utilissimus (most profitable).—The b. (of) most, flos farine. The b. of the gouth, flos (ac robur) juvent vis. The b. fear (of life), flos extalis, seta florens. Things are not in the b. state, haud iata est rerum facies. the b. of my remembrance, ut nunc maxime member, ut mea memoria est. To the b. of my power, pro viribus; quantum in me situm est; ut potero. What think you is b. to be done? quid faciendum censes? They knew not what was b. to do, nesciebant, quid præstare To do his b., summa ope anniti; omni ope atque operà eniti, ut &c.; nihil inexpertum omlitere. Il ta b b., summum, ad summum, quum plurimum.— Best, adv. optime, &c. B. of all (chicfly), potissime, potissimum. B., beyond comparison, tam bene, ut nihil !

BESTIAL. See BEASTLY, BRUTAL.

BESTIR one's self, movere se (of the body); expergisci; omnes nervos intendere.—Not to b. one's one's self (sit idie), desidem sedere. Not to b. one's self in a thing, levi brachlo agere qd.

BESTOW (confer, give), dare, tribuere, conferre, lm-p-rtire, donare, dono dare, largiri : a benefit upon one, beneficium collocare apud qm, ci dare or tribuere, conferre in qm: rich presents on one, muneribus magnis cumulare qm.—[Lay out, apply, insumere, im-pendère, consumere, locare, collocare, conferre: time on something, tempus conterere, consumere in re : care, diligence on something, in qu re diligentiam adhibere, industriam iocare, studium collocare : time well, tempus bene locare or collocare: money better, pecuniam melius insumere.- || Give (a woman) in marriage, collocare in matrimonium, collocare; nuptum dare, iocare or collocare. To b. oneself (of a woman), ci nuberei (of a man), qui ducere in matrimonium or ducere. monium or ducere. - Place, lay, put away, ponere, reponere, condere; inferre,

BESTRIDE, cruribus divaricatis super qd stare .-BESTRIDE, crurious divaricates super que sense.

| Step over, transgred: the threshold, intrare limen,
BET, s. sponsio (the wager); pignus (the stake). To make a b , sponsionem facere (with one, cum qo). a b., sponsionem or sponsione vincere.

BET, v. sponsionem facere (cum qo), pignore certare or contendere (cum qo). To b. something, qd in pignus dare. Say what you will b. me, tu dic, quo pignore mecum certes.

mecum certes.

BETAKE kimself to any place, se conferre qo, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere qo (recire to a place): lire, profiched qui go, travel any schitter).—to a person, se conferre, accedere ad qm; adire, convenire qm: to the country, rus ire, concedere rus. He betook himself to Argos to deed! there, Argos habitatum conhimself to Argot to arrest inert, argon morastum confugers, perfugers, refugers, ad or in locum; so recingers, perfugers, refugers, ad or in locum; so recingers, perfugers, ad or person of things, perfugers, confugers, refugers ad qm or qd; es rei perfugio uti—
[Apply 16, se conferre ad qd, animum ad qd attentions of the perfugers, refugers, and perfugers, refugers, and perfugers, refugers and perfugers. dere, adjicere, applicare; cogitationes ad qd dirigere, ad or in qd intendere.

BETHINK himself, reminisci es rei or qd; memoriam rel repetere, revocare; res mihi redit in memoriam; venit mihi in mentem res, rei, de re; resiplscere, ad se redire, se colligere. To b. himself better, sententiam mutare; a sua sententia discedere; pœnitet; consilium mutare.

BETIDE. See BEFALL.
BETIMES, mature, tempestive. - | Soon, brevi (tempore), mox, jam jamque. | B. in the morning, bene

BETOKEN, indicare, indicium or indicio esse, significare. || Foretoken, portendere, prænuntiare, cs

rei esse prænuntium.

BETRAY (to enemies), prodere, tradere. | Leave in the lurch destituere. | Reveal, disclose, prodere (as, crimen, vultu, conscios, trem); enuntiare (as commissa: to one, ci); deferre qd or de qå re (as an informer; to one, ad qm); proferre (as, secreta animi, consilla). To b. oneself, se prodere. Your coice b's you, te voce noscito, te ex voce connosco.—

I To be the mark of, esso ivsil gen.). It b's a dull brain, to 8cc, set tard ingenii (with infin.). It To lead are as, qm in or ad aliquam rem inducere, illicere,

BETRAYAL, proditio (act of treachery); delatio BETRAYING, act of an informer).

BETRAYER, proditor.

BETROTH, spondere ci aliquam, despondere ci ali-quam (despondere is used also of the father of the man. Terent. And. 1. 1, 75). To b. one's self, sponsaiia facere: to a woman, despondere sibi aliquam. betrothed to a man, ci desponderi. She was already belrothed to the youth, jam destinata erat juveni. A man betrothed, desponsus (desponsatus is Post-class. in Sacl. and race), sponsus. (A woman) betrothed to a man, sponsa, despoisa ci. The parties betrothed, sponsi. To whom Lavinda was betrothed, cul Lavinda pacta fuerat. To b. a person to aby, despondere qui ci.

BETTER (as to the outward sense), melior; pul-chrior (more beautiful); jucundior, suavior (more agreeable; lætlor (more jogisch). B imes tempora lætlora, selve; tætlor (more jogisch). B imes, tempora lætlora, feliciora: weather, *tempestas lætlor, *cedum mitus. I in respect of the nature, destination, object, and also the use, of a thing, melior: potior, superior;

præstantier, præstabilier; opportunier, commodier, magis ideneus (more suitable, concenient); salubrier (more wholesome); utilier (more wseful, profitable).— a b. season, commodius anni tempus: to be b. as a soldier, than as a politician, meliorem esse bello, quan pace: to choose a b. place for his camp, magis idoneum locum castris deligere. To be b. in something than another, vincere, superare, præstare qm qå re. To make b., corrigere (of correcting what is altogether wrong and faulty); emendare (of removing whatever fault ailig may have). See to Betten. We are b. of, meliore sumus conditione, meliore loco sunt res nostræ. It is b., mellus or satius est, præstat. To have a b. opinion of one, sequius, benignius, judicare de qo. -In a moral view, mellor, potlor, præstabilior.— To be b., meliorem, præferendum esse; præstare, antecellere. To become b., meliorem fierl, ad bonam frugem se recipere, se colligere, in viam redire. to health, &c., melior.—I am b., melius mihl fit; melius me habeo; meliuscule (somewhat b.) mihl est. I am getting b, convalesco (ex morbo); mellor fio; sanitatem recipio ; ex incommodă valetudine emergo. || The better (the advantage, superiority). The Romans had the b. in the less important buttles, parvis prællis Romana res superior erat. To get. have the b., qui vincere, superare; superiorem fleri; superiorem or victorem discedere; superiorem fleri bello (in the war). The patricians had the b. of it, victoria penes war). The patricians had the b. of it, victoria penes patres erat. Anger had the b. of pity, plus ira quam misericordia valebat.

BETTER, v. mellus facere or efficere, corrigere (to correct what is all wrong), emendare (to remove the faults of what is partially wrong). To b. his ways, mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere: his circumstances, amplificare fortunam, augère opes. His circumstances are bettered, ejus res sunt meliore ioco. That may be bettered, emendabilis, sanabilis. Past bettering, insanabilis. | Advance,

sanabuls. rast bettering, insanabilis. If Advan c.e., augree, ampliorem facere. ampliare rem (H.).
BETTER, adv. mellus. &c. Somewhal b., meliuscule. If At a better pace, citius. The thing begins to go on b., res mellus ire incipit. To attend b., diligentius attendere. To think b. of one, sequius, beniging judicare de qo. To know b., rectius acire, nosse, intelligence. To act at A. attention of the complex products of the complex produ judicare de qo. To know b, rectius scire, nosse, intelligere. To get on b., citlus progredi (of a person's progress) —res melius ire incepit (of an undertaking).

BETTERS, superlores loco or dignitate, or superiores.

BETTOR, qui pignore contendit or certat
BETWEEN, inter. B. the city and the Tiber, inter
urbem as Tiberim. B. hope and fear, inter spen metunque. [Also by other turns of expression: b. the
armies they a bridge, pons in medio crat. To see all above, beneath, b., omnia supera, infera, media vidêre, above, beneath, b., omnla supera, infera, media videre, A plain lies b the eity and the river, plantiles urben et fluvium dirimit. A space b, intervallum, spatium interjectum it empus interjectum. The nose set b the eye, nasus oculis interjectus. There is a friendship b, yon and him, tibl cum illo amietitia est; intercediil tecum amietitia: there is a likeness b. ns, inter nos similes sumus. Many sords passed b. ns, multa vota ultro citroque habita sunt. To make a distinction b. tico things, duas res discerner. B. ourselves, duas res discerner. B. ourselves, there to the tips discerner. So ourselves, there to the top the tips of the t tecum habeto; hoc tibi soli dictum puta.

BEVERAGE, potus, potlo.
BEVILA slope, obliquitas.
BEVY, grex. || Company, caterva, circulus, grex,

BEWAIL, TR.) deplorare. deflere (the former expressing more of passionate sorrow).—lamentari (of a long continued waiting; qd also like our 'lament;' e g, cs cæcitatem)—ægre or acerbe ferre. dolere. lugere (grieve for, \$c.) —complorare (of screral). To b. aby's death, defiere, complorare cs mortem; de morte cs flère; cs morti illacrimari; cs mortem cum fletu deplorare: to b. the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque: one's own and one's country's calamities, deplorare se patriamque (cf. L. 2, 40): one's misfortune, deplorare de suis incommodis. INTR.) flere. plorare.

I INTR.) fière. plorare.

BEWARE, cavère (sibl), præcavère. If you are wise, you will b. of him, si sapls, illum cavebls. Do htal one does not hurt you; to b. of aby, cavère nu. You must b. of him, tibl ab isto cavendum. B. how you believe, cave credas. They b. of something, cavetur qd. B. schat you do, vide quid agas. B. of an inquisitive person, percunctatorem fugito. BEWILDER. See PERPLEX.

BEWITCH, fascinare, effascinare (prop. by 'an eiil eye,' fascinus: then also by words and other means

srch should be expressed, visu, linguâ, voce atque lin-guâ); incantare (by spells: first in Appul., for incantati lapilli in Hr. has not this meaning). An eye besties my lambs, oculus mini fascinat agnos. I rio, capere, rapere, delinire, permulcière: of bewitching beauty (puella, &c.). cujus forma rapit (aft. Prop. 2, 26, 44), or *pulchritudine, formâ, venustate insignis. BEWRAY. See BETRAY, SROW.

BEW

BEYOND (with motion in a certain direction), trans; sper. To go b., transire, transgred | On the other side, trans quitra (prep. and adv.). One that is b, qui trans qd est, ulterior. I was b. see, trans mare du. B. this vilta is another, ultra hane viltam est alia. B. the sea, trans mare, transmarinus.—

More than, above, supra; plus, amplius. B. ten
thousand, supra decem milia, amplius decem milia. There is nothing b. scisdom, appentifi nihil præstantius. To honour any one b. all others, qm primo loce haber, ponere; qm præter ceteros omies colera. B. due measure, aupra modum. B. schol is sufficient, ultra quam satis est: is credible, supra quam credible est. To go b. (surpass, excet), superare, præstare, anteceliere. Nothing can go b., tihil ultra potest, nipotest supra or supra potest. Do not aim at what eit is b. your reach, ne sutor ultra crepidam. B. his strength, aupra vires. To go b. his strength, vires excedere. B. ald doubt, sine ullà dubitatione. Spiendid b. descriptions and the strength of the stren There is nothing b. wisdom, sapientia nihil præstantius. tion, supra quam ut describl possit eximius.

BIAS, momentum. | Inclination, inclinationanimi or voluntatis. Ab. towards athg, inclination ingenii, animi, &c., in qd (aft. Sen. inclinatio ingeni-

orum in quædam vitia).

BIAS, v. inclinare se. To be biassed in favour of the Stoics (to incline to their side), inclinare se ad Stoicos. Biassed in facour of the Carthaginiaus, at Pomos inclination. The judge is biassed in our favour, Judex inclinatione voluntails propendet in nos. To be biassed (prejudiced), opinione præjudicatā duci.
BIB, s. (for a child's breast), cinctus or fascia pec-

toralis infantum.

torains in antum.

BIB.v. || To drink, potare, bibere; sorbillare (sip).

Always bibbing, bibax.

BIBBER, potor, potator. BIBLE, literæ sanctæ, divinæ; libri divini; arcanæ sanctæ religionis literæ (Lact.).—biblia, pl. (modern

lat) BIBULOUS, bibulus,

BICKER, minutis prœilis inter se pugnare, velitari (Præ-class.: nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos Plaul.). ¶Quarrel, Inter se aliercari, rixarl, jurgiis certare. convicio decertare. ¶Quieer, coruscare, tremere.

Bickering, prælium leve, levius, parvulum; pugna concursatoria, procursatio. — brawl, jurgium,

BID, | Ineite, invitare or vocare : to supper, invitare or vocare qm (ad coenam): to my house, qm invito domum meam. | Command, order, jubere, Impeaomum neinem. 100 m m n n, or n er, juuere, imperare, pracipere, diecre, mandare. If you would have done as I bade you, si meum imperium exsequi volu-lases. You had best do as I b. you, tac ut dixi, si sapis. Do as he shott b. you, quod imperabit, facito. Run and b. the woman cowe hither, curre, mulierem run and b. the woman come hiner, curre, mulieren arcesse. If To b id at a sole, licera, licitari, licitationem facere. To b. agai one, qo licente contra liceri. To b. an as, liceri asse. To b. upon, qd liceri.—Plo. to b. fisi, promittere qm or qd: spem facere, dare esteric dies per accept contract c rei; qd sperare juocre, bene de se sperare juocre. ### Proclaim, pronuntlare. ### Denounce, denuntiare.

B. defance to a person, provocare qni (challenge);
contumacem esse in qm; ci resistere: a thing, contumacem esse adversus qd (e. g. imperia patris); contu-BIDDER, vocator; licitator, licens.
BIDDING, invltatlo; jussus, jussum, imperium,

imperatum; licitatio; pronuntiatio, &c.

BIER, feretrum; lectica (for the rich), sandapila

(for the poor).
BIESTINGS (Arst milk after calving), colostrum, colostra.

BIG, magnus (without any accessory notion: opp. parvus)—grandls (with the accessory notion of strength and grandwar opp. exilis, minutus, exiguus, &c.)—amplus (with the notion of cometiness, making an in-pression)—ingression)—ingres (unnaturally large, hage). -ummanis (fearfully large) .- vastus (so large as to be

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deficient in regularity of form).—Jx. vastus et immanis. amplus et grandis.—spatiosus (rcomp).—procrus (tali, but only of things that grow). As b. at instar (with genit). The episite was as b. as something instar voluminis erat epistola. To be as b. as something else, complère magnitudinem cs rei. This gown is too b. for me, here toga major est quam pro corpore meo. Somewhat b., subgrandis. Fery b., permagnus, pergrandis: hugely so, ingens: immoderately so, prægrandis: monstrously so, vastus, lumanis. A b. man, homo magni corporis, homo grandis, homo procerus. That has a b. head, nose, capito, naso. Grown b., adultus, grandis. To grove b, pubescere.—Somewhat bigger, grandiusculus. Bigger cups, scyphi capacitores. Pregnandis. To gravia, prægrans. Clouds b. with ram, gravide nubes, graves imbre nubes: the south wind is the total beautiful sources. A day b. with Kavinie nuosa, graves intore nuosa inte sonia menta is b. setth showers, notus parturit imbres. A day b. with fule, dies fatalis. || Full, plenus, gravis. || Swooliem (as with rage, \$\frac{1}{2}\), turnens, tumidus. || Fulfed u.p., is mid, turnens, tunidus, turgldus, inflatus. B tolk, verbovum tumor, ortalio inflata, ampulier: jactatio, ver-verbovum tumor, ortalio inflata, ampulier: jactatio, verrborum tumor, orano innata, ampunie; jactatic tatio. B. looks, supercilium grande. BIGHT, of a rope, or a bay, sinus. BIGNESS, magnitudo, amplitudo, crassitudo.

BIGOT, homo superstitiosus.

BIGOTED, superstitiosus.
BIGOTRY, nimia et superstitiosa religio.
BILBERRY, baca myrtilli: plant, vaccinium myr-

BILE, bilis. Full of b., biliosus. A bilious fever, febris ex bile redundante nata, febris biliosa. | Sore,

uicus, furuncuius BILGE-WATER, sentina.

BILL (of a bird), rostrum. Little b., rostellum. BILL, v. rostrum conserer rostro. || To bill and coo (of persons), columbatim labra conserere labris. See To Coo.

Bill, A hook, falx, falx rostrata.

axe, bipennis. a z e, opennis.

BILL, [Roll, index (gen.); numeri (of soldiers): of account, index mercium emptarum, ilbellus rationarius, tabella rationaria: present a b, inferte rationem. A b. of fare, index ciborum: of disorce, litera quibus repuditum: reinititum: to send one, ci nuntium or repudlum remittere : of exchange, syngrapha A b. or repudulin remittere: of executing, signapula a nagodile at sight, syngrhipha, quæ præsens or præsenti die debetur, or pecunia, quæ ex syngrapla præsens or præsenti die debetur: a b. payable at twenty-one daya, syngrapha, cui dies vicesima prima apposita est, or quæ in diem vicesimam primam debetur (ail aft. Mart. Dig. 20, 1, 13: si dies apposita legato non est, præsens Ulp. 45, 1, 4; quoties in obligationibus dies devetur. Osp. 23, 1, 2; quotes in obigationidus dies non ponitur, præsenti die pecunia debetur. Paul. 7, 1, 4; quod vel præsens vel ex die dari potest). B. of indictiment, libellus. B.'s of mortality, indices mortuorum. || Proposed taw, rogatio, lex. To bring in a b., legem or rogationem ferre: to pass it, rogationem or legem accipere; legem sciscere (of the people): to

or tegem accipere; legem scisere (of the people): to re-cerry it through, rogationem or legem perferre: to re-ject it, legem or rogationem antiquare.

BILLET, epistolium, codicili; libelius (espiy of the emperor). B. doux, tabeliæ amatorie scriptæ, tabeliæ blandæ, epistoia blanda. || Ticket for quarter, *lessera hospiti militaris. || Log of wood, lignum, lignum feature.

BILLET, v. *tesserå hospitil militem donare; milites

Billet, v. *tesserå hospitil militem donare; milites

bosnitia disponere. To b. his soldiers upon the lorens, milites per oppida dispertire, in oppidis collocare.
Bill-HOOK, falx.

BILLOW, fluctus.
BILLOW, fluctus.
BILLOWY, fluctusous.
BIND, I Chain, fetter, colligare, vincire, constringere.

B) ligare, copulare, to b for the jurpose of keeping logether.—vincire = coercere, to b, for the purpose of hindering free movement: so nectere in the oid times of the Republic; afterwards, with the stronger nexare, lo entwine, &c., e. g. flores, coronam.—one with fetters, chains, qm vinculis colligare, catenis vincile, vinculls or catenis constringere. To b. one hand and To b. one hand and foot, quadrupedem qm constringere .- rig. to bind up (fie the hands of), qm circumscriber; qm coercère. [Figure aligner, deligare, diligare; alstringer; extracted about the neck, ligare sudatium circum collum. To b. one to the stake, qm alligare ad paium. To b. one's hands behind his aback, manus religare, manus illigare or religare post tergum. ### Fasten together into a whole, colligare, vin-cire: the hair into a knot, crines in nodum cogere: hay, fœnum vincire : sheares, manipulos col.igare, vincire. To h. a book, librum compingere. [Cement.]
have, vincire. [Fix. colligate. To b. a sandy soil,
solum armosum arboribus, herbis. &c., colligate.
170 h. sp. alligate, deligate; obligate: a wound,
obligate, or ligate vuinus. the eye, oculum alligate.
To b. sp the book is one solume, librum codem volumino complecti. My welfare is bound up in yours, tuh saluie compact. My westere is cound up in yours, the salue continetur mea. To b. up flax into bundles, linum in fascicules manuales colligare. || To inwrap, envelope, involvere; induere ci qd. || To connect, unite, res inter se jungere, colligare; conjungere, connectere res uner se jungere, coningare; conjungere, connected qu'cum qu'e. All the evitues are bound together, omines virtues inter se nexæ sunt. || To restrict, con-isa, astringere, obstringere: by an oath, obstringere jurgurando. To be bound (tied, confined) by something, juripitando. To be bound (tech, conjunci) by something, constrictium, obstitutium esse, teneri q it e (us a vine, primise, de.). ¶ To consitratin, oblige, alliquete, obligare, obstingere, deviniquere, deviniquere, deviniquere, deviniquere, deviniquere, deviniquere, obstingere, deviniquere, deviniquere, os, les tenet qui. To be bound to a fixed poetic measure, alliquium esse and certain pedium necessitatem. To be bound to the observance of a league, fixedere alliquatium or illiquatium esse. To b. a man by an oath, qui sacramento adopter. To b. one's self to de a fixene, se obligare et rei (or with ut) is so obstinuit. on oth, qm sacramento anigere. 10 0. ones and 10 of thing, se obligare ci rei (or with u1); se obstringere in qd (by oath, sacramento; to a crime, in seclus). I om bound to do thes, hoc meum est. To be bound (obliged) to one, cs beneficiis obligatum esse. To be bound to serve one, ci obnox um esse. I To make costies, astringere. To b. the body, aivum astringere. - | To bind over, vadari.

BINDER, qui ligat, colligat, illigat, &c.; alligator.

See BOOK-BINDER.

BINDWEED, convolvulus (Linn.), BIOGRAPHY, vitarum scriptio or descriptio; vitæ:

of a man, v ta ca, vitze ca descriptio et imago. BiOGRAPHER, qui vitam ce narrat, enarrat. -

I em my own b., meann vitam ipse narro. B.PED, bipes.

BIRCH, betula. Birchen, e betulà factus. A b.-rod, virga betulæ.

BIRD, axis, volucris (vol. any winged animal: e. g. some inacets); also (aply a large b.); propes (from the fight) of which omens were derived); occur (from whose very and note omens, if e). A little b., avicula. The calching of b., aucuplum. To calch b., an unpart. A b.-calcher, auceps. A b.-cage, cavea. B.-lime, viscus. B.-call, fistula aucupatoria. 'To kill two b.'s with one

1.-cai, natura aucupatoria. "o siti itao o. natira oscilone. Ses Fronce. — Il Pelio se, homo, homuncio.

BIRTH, [A co ming into life, ortus. A father by b., pater natura. The hour of once b., hora, qua quantus (genitus) est. From once b. np, indo ab mounabulis. Before aby's b., ante qui natum. ante est; dies natulis, also natalis. B. day present, munus natalicium. B. place, locus quo (urbs in qua) qs genitus est; urbs patria. Athens is his b.-place, natus est Athenis. — Origin, rise, beginning, origo, ortus, initium. - | Extraction, descent, ortus; genus; stirps. Of high b., nobili genere natus, nobili or haud obscuro loco natus. Of low ignoble b., Ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus. By b. oscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus. By b. a Tusculan, by citizenship a Roman, ortu Tusculanus, citiate Romanus. A Macedonian by b., natione Macedo. — || Creature born, partus; inlana ecitius. As unimizely b., abortus. — || A bringing forth, partus, partura. — || The after birth, secunder, lec, partus. — || New-birth, nova generatic: but recentratio may be kept as t. t. in Theol.

BIRTH.R.GHT ins ond ex generated. — || Primo.

BINTH-RIGHT, jus quod ex genere est .- | Primogeniture, jus filis majoris or maximi (right of primopeniture): principatus ætatis (primogenitura

rous).- metatis prærogativa (Ulp.).

BISCUIT, bucceliatum (late), panis castrensis (for soldiers); panis nauticus (sea-b.). - || Confectioner's BISECT, medium secare.

BISECT, medium sceare. See Halve, Halv.
BISHOP, episcopus. A b.'s dignity, episcopatus (Eccl.).
b's crosier, lituus episcopi. Bishoprie, episcopatus.
BISMUTH, vismutum.
BISSEXTILE year, annus intercalaris; annus bisextus. day, dies intercalaris, dies bissextus, bissextum.
BIT, Of a bridle, orea. A bridle with a sharp b., frenum livatum.

frenum lupatum.

BiT, v. | To b a horse, oream ori equi inserere. BiT, | Mouthful, offa, frustum, bolus (Plant. Ter. praclass), buccea (Suet.). Little b., offula. B. by b., offatim, frustatim.— || Morsel, little piece, mica, uncia; frustum. Ab. of bread, uncia panis.— || A little, paullulum. Not a b., ne tantilinm quidem, ne minimum m To wait a b., paulum or paulisper opperiri.

BITCH.—B.-dog, can'ts femina (or merely can'ts, if joined with an adj, which determines its gender). A b-

wolf, lupa.

BITE mordere (of the teeth, of cold, of bitter words, BITE, mordère (of the leeth, of cold, of oiter words, of the laste; pungere (of the laste, mind): into something, dente mordère, morsu arripere qd. Dogs b., causes mordent. To b. the dust (of a dying man), mordère hunum. To b. off, mordicus auterre; demordère; premordère (b. off the fore part).

BITE, s. morsus. To kill by a b., morsu necare, mordicus interficere. His bark is worse than his b.,

*tonat sine fulmine (aft. Ov. 2 Ex P. 2, 118).
BITING, mordens, mordax (prop. and fig.); acidus (as to taste); aculeatus (fig., cutting, stinging). B. words, verborum aculel. B. wit, asperiores facetise. A b. jest, jocus mordens. B. vinegar, mordax or acidum acetum. A b. aze, securis mordax.

BITTER, | In taste, amarus, acerbus. Ab. taste, sapor amarus or acerbus: taste in the mouth, os ania-To become b., amarescere, inamarescere. Somerum. To become b., amarescere, isamarescere, some-what b, submartus. B secel, ex duici amazus. | Violent, severe, acerbus gravis. B. want, summa egestas, mendicitas. B. hate, acerbum odium. A enemy, acerbus inimicus. B. cold, irigus acerbum.— Beling, culling, reproachful, acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus,

BITTERLY, amare; acerbe; aspere; graviter. ound one's feelings b., ci acerbum dolorem inurere. To weep b., effusissime flère. To accuse one b., acerbe or graviter accusare qm. To reproach one b., aspere vituperare qm. B. angry, periratus, iracundia inflam

BITTERNESS, amaritudo (prop. and fig.), amaritas (prop.—this [Vitr] and amarities, Catail.: less good than amaritudo); acerbitas (harshness, unfriendisness; calamitous state); gravitas (violence, vehemence); ira, bilis, odium (anger, hate); ægritudo, mæror (grief). of tone, amaritudo vocis. To write to one with b. of lone, amaritudo vocis. To eat b., acerbissime ci scribere. BITTERN, ardea stellaris (Linn.). BITUMEN, bitumen. great b

BITUMINOUS, bitumineus, bituminatus, bituminosus.

BIVOUAC, excubise in armis.

BIVOUAC, v. in armis excubare, pro castris excubare

BLAB, v. a. efferre (foras or in vulgus), proferre (foras), enuntiare (foras).

BLAB, s. vulgator, famigerator; garrulus (prattler). BLACK, ater (opp. lo aibus; fg. mournful, calami-tous): niger (opp. lo candidus): pullus (dirly, dingy b., by nature or by dirl); fuscus (blackish; e. g. of a skin burnt by the sun); atratus, pullatus (dressed in b.); atrox(alrocouns, horrible); sceies us (accursed); tristis, tetricus (gloomy, suilen). To become b., nigricarc. B. and blue, lividus. The b. art, ars magica. In b. and white, scriptus: to have a thing under b. and white, fidem literarum habere. A sky b. with clouds, cwlum obscurum. B.-berry morum rubi. rubus: buch rubus. BLACK, ater (opp. to aibus; fig. mournful, calami-B. berd, merula. B. mith, faber ferrarius. B. thorn, prunus silvestris; prunus spinosa (Linn.).

BLACK, s. color niger; atramentum. — | Black dress, pulla vestis, pulla (pl): vestis or cuitus lugubris, squalor, sordes. Dressed in b. (mourning), sordidatus; pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus.— || The b. of a thing, atrum, nigrum. - | A negro, Æthlops, Afer.

BLACK EN, v. | Make black, denigrare; infus-care (make blackish).— | Darken, obscure, nigrum facere. The heavens were blackned, colum nuibibus obductum erat.— | Defame, de famã or existimatione cs detrahere : conflare or conciliare cl invidiam.

BLACKISH, subniger, nigricans; fuscus (darkcoloured, dusky).

BLACKNESS, nigritia; nigror, nigritudo, color niger.—| Moral, atrocitas, forditas, immanitas.

BLADDER, vesica. A little b., vesicula.
BLADDER, vesica. A little b., vesicula.
BLADE, || 0 f grasses, herba; granninis herba (of grass); culmus (green stells of corns). To be in the b., in herbä esse. —|| 0 f an oar, paima, palmula.—|| 10 f a knife or sword, lamina.—|| The sword itself, ictrum, ensis.—| Brisk fellow, homo lascivus, petulans, tevis, &c., homo.—| The shoulder-biade, scapula.
BLAIN, pustula; papula (from heat)

BLAIN, pustula; papula (from heal). BLAME, v. a. reprehendere (to b. in a friendly way,

for the purpose of selfing a man right).—vituperare (to rebuke for the purpose of selfing a man right).—vituperare (to rebuke for the purpose of bringing a min to a confession of his fault, to shame, and repentance).—culpare (to toy like blame on, qui or qu': to be blamed for athg, cu'pari

ob qd; in qo desercedly, merito).—increpare (in a loud, railing way).—improbare (to declare disapprobation of). To b one in a friendly manner, qm amice reprehendere. To b. one for a thing, reprehendere qm de qu re or in qu re. I am not to be blamed for this, a me hæc cuipa procul est. To be to b., in vitio esse; in cuipa esse. We are so much the more to b., nobis eo minus ignoscendum est.

BLAME, s. reprehensio; vituperatio, culpatio, ob BLAME, B. reprenensato: Tituperatuo, cuipatuo, ou jurgatio. To fali into b. reprehendi, vituperati; in vitu-perationem venire, codere, incidere. To deserve b., in vitio case. I confess myself to b. for these things, have mea cuipă fateor fieri. To tay the b. upon one, cuipam in qui confere, transferre (this latter, from one's self on unother); culpam ci attribuere, assignare. One passes the b. over to the other, causam alter in alterum confert.

Fault. vitium, cuipa; noxia, noxa; crimen. BLAMEABLE,

BLAMEABLE, reprehendendus, vituperan-BLAMEWORTHY, dus, reprehensione or vituperatione dignus; vitiosus (fanlty); malus (bad).
BLAMELESS. non reprehendendus, non vitupe-

randus: probus; ab omni vitio vacuus; integer; sanc-tus. Ab. course of life, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas. To live ab. life, sancte vivere.

BLANCH, album, pallidum facere, reddere; insoiare (to bleach in the sun).

BLAND, lenis, mitis, piacidus, blandus. BLANDISHMENT, blanditiæ, blandimentum.

BLANK, | Not written on, inanis (gen), vacuus (which can be, or is yet to be written on), purus.—

Downcast, crushed, demissus, fractus, qui animo deficit, perculsus, profligatus: tristis, spe alienus.— (animo) confusus

(animo) contusus.

Bl.ANK, s. charta or tabella inanis, vacua, pura; spatium inane.— In a lottery, sors inanis. I draw a b., sors sine lucro exit.— Vain thing, res inanis, res vana.

BLANK, v. qm or cs animum affligere; cs animum frangere, infringere; cs mentem animumque pertur-

bare; consternare, percutere.

BLANKET, lodix ianea. To toss in a b., qm distentæ

bodici impositum in subilme jactare (aft. Suel. Oth. 2).
BLASE, *a voluptario genere vitæ detritus jam et retorridus (aft. Gell. 15, 30, i).
BLASPHEME, blasphemare (Eccl.); convicium

facere Deo

BLASPHEMER, blasphemus (Eccl.).

BLASPHEMOUS, biasphemus. BLASPHEMY, blasphemia (Hieron. Augustin.). biasphemium (Prudent.). - biasphematio (Tertuil. causa

biasphemationis)

BLAST, impetus venti; ventus, flamen (violent blow-BLASI, impetus venti; ventus, namen (recent ciones), effatus (blowing, also of favorable winds.—
flabra, p.f. gentle blowing, at so pygo f wind; poet.).—
[9 of an interment, flamen: sonitus; clangor.—
[10 of an interment, flamen: sonitus; clangor.—
[10 of injairing, fulmen (so, the b.)s of the control of versus. - | Of disease, contagio. - | Of corn, sideratio, robigo, uredo (mildew, smut).

BLAST, v. | Ruin, delere (destroy, blot out); subvertere, evertere (overthrow); perdere (destroy); pervertere.-to b. aby's reputation, ci Infamiam movere; om infamare or diffamare; om variis rumoribus dif-ferre (to circulate reports against him).—to b. one's hopes, spem exstinguere.— | Blight, torrere, urere, adurere, robigine corrumpere, robigine or uredine afficere.—Blasted heaths, deserta et sterilia tesqua.—

Compare BLIGHT.
BLAZE, flamma; fulgor; ignis (great brightness). BLAZE, v. n. ardescere, exardescere, flammas emittere, ardere, flagrare. | v. a. vulgare, divulgare,

pervulgare.

pervulgare. BLAZON, *insignia gentilicia exprimere or expli-care.—| Deck, ornare, exornare.—| Display, in con-spectum dare; ante oculos exponere; ostentare.— | Spread abroad, divulgare, pervulgare; buccina-torem esse ex rel (to trumpet it); canere, cantare (v. Virg. Zen. 4, 190).— venditare, jactare (to trumpet orth one's own praises in any matter).

BLEACH, insciare (to b. in the sun). - || INTR.) albes-

cere; exalbescere (become whitish).

BLEACHER, equi insolat lintea.

BLEACHERY, locus, in quo fit insolatio (linteorum, &c.), or in quo lintea, &c., purgantur et alba redduntur. BLEACHING, in the sun, insolatio .- of war, ceræ. BLEAK, frigidus, algens, algidus. [SYN. in COLD.] BLEAKNESS, frigus. (78)

BLEAR .- A b. eye, oculus humore fluens: oculus ippiens (as a permanent defect).—To have b. eyes, hppire.—B.-eyed, lippus, ilppiens. BLEAREDNESS, fluxio oculorum : lippitudo (per-

BLEAT. balare, poet.; balatum exercere, V.; bala-

tus dare, O.- Bie ating, balatus.

BLEED, Emit blood, sanguinem fundere (of men and the wound); sanguinem effundere or profundere: his nose b.'s, sanguis e naribus ei fluit. He has bled exceedingly, ingens vis sanguinis manavit. My heart b.'s at something, incredibilem dolorem ex qâ re capio. -ci coračiium est (Præ-and post-class Plant. Appui.). How my heart bled! quantum animo vulnus accepi !-Let blood, sanguinem mittere ci (e. g. ex brachio). | Let blood, sanguinem mittere ci (e. g. ex brachio) venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; ci venam solvere et sanguinem mittere: ci sanguinem mittere. He does not b. Feedy, male sanguis emittitur. BLEEDING, | Discharge of blood, profluvium (profusio or fluxio) sanguinis; hæmorrhagia (epply through the nose). — | Surgical, sanguinis missio,

BLEMISH, || Bodily, macula, labes (dim. labecula), nævus; vitium (deformily, defect, gen.).—|| Moral, turpltudo, macula, vitium, labes, ignominia, nota atque

ignominia, nota turpitudinis, macula sceleris, probrum, flagitium. BLEMISH, v. maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere; deformare, turpare, corrumpere; infuscare, fædare, inquinare, labeculam aspergere ci; violare, lædere. To

aby's reputation, de existimatione cs detrahere. BLENCH. See SHRINK. BLEND, miscère, commiscère, confundere, permis-

cere, implicare. BLESS, | Prosper, fortunare, prosperare, secundare (poet.), bene vertere; felicem, beatum reddere, felicitatem dare ci; beare, magna lætitiá afficere. b. a thing to one, prosperare ci qd. fortunare ci qd. May heaven b. your labours! deus tibi (not tuos, as Murclus has it) labores fortunet! To be blest with a son, filio nas ii] labores tortuinet! To be otest with a son, litto augeri. Fortune blesse our first undertaking, adapirat primo fortuna labori.—! Bless me! maxime Jupiter! proh Jupiter!—! Pronounce a blessing upon, cl bene precari; qm bonisominibus prosequi (accompany with blessings): qd februare (to purify by religious rites) .- | Praise, laudure, beatum prædicare, laudibus

BLESSED, beatus (having all physical and moral ood). pius (good, holy; the blest, pii).- | Fortunate,

felix, fortunatus.

BLESSEDLY, beate; feliciter, fauste.
BLESSEDNESS, summa felicitas; immortalitas vitre (immortality); vita beata. To live in cternal b.,

beatum ævo sempiterno frui.

beatum ævo sempiterno frui.

BLESSING, sollemmes preces; bona omina. To dismiss the congregation with a b., precibus sollemnibus cetum (sacrum) dimittere. With the b.'s of alt, omnibus lata preantibus. — || Giff, benefit, \$\frac{d}{d} \infty\$, omnibus, commodum, bonum, ke. The b.'s of peace, munus, commodum, bonum, ke. The b.'s of peace, munuera, commoda pacis. The b's of Providence, bet munera, beneficia. — || Divine favour, Dei favor. May God grant his b.! quod Deus bene vertat!

BLIGHT, robigo, uredo; (g. l.) lues.

BLIGHT, robigo, uredo; (g. l.) lues.

BLIGHT, robigo, uredo; (g. l.) lues.

BLIGHT, v. robigine corrumpere, uredine afficere; necare. The trees and crops are blighted, arbores salaque corrupit lues. Sall showers b. the corn, salsi imbres

necant frumenta. See BLAST.

BLIND, cæcus, ocutis or luminibus captus, iuminibus orbatus. B. of one eye, cocies, iuscus (born so); altero oculo captus (become so); unoculus. B.-born, emcus genitus (emcigenus, poet.). To become b., lumina oculorum, or lumina, or aspectum amittere .- | As to the mind, cæcus, occæcatus, mente captus, teme-rarius, stultus. Fortune makes her favorites b., fortuna eos cæcos efficit (stultos facit), quos complexa est. b. imitation, caca or temeraria imitatio.—prejudice, falsa opinio. To show aby a b. obedience, totum se ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere. — # Hidden, dark, &c., cœcus; opertus. A b ditch, lossa cæca or operta.— || False, cœcus, fictus, simulatus. A b. window, fenestra ficta or simulata; fenestræ imago.

dow, fenestra ficta or simulata; fenestræ imago. BLIND, v. cæcum reddere, cercae; excecaere, oculis privare, iuminibus orbare; oculos effodere, erucere ci (to lear out the eyes). To be blinded (by long exposures to the sun, for instance), aspectum amittere.—[For a lime only; i to dazzie, \$c., occesare; oculos or oculorum aciem præstringere.—[Ja to the wind, excerae, occescare, excescare qui or es mentem; animi or mentis aciem. oculors or mræstringere.—[By be a qui...] ment's aclem, ocalos es præstringere. - By beauty,

capere, irretire, in amorem pellicere.

BLINDFOLD, oculis opertis or alligatis, conniventi-hus or clausis oculis. — | To blindfold the eyes, oculos alligare.

BLINDLY, cæcus; cæco impetu; temere. To sacet b. to a thing, temere assentire ci rei. They rathed b. into the water, cæci in aquam ruebant. BLINDMAN'S BUFF. To piay b., myinda (adv.

BLINDNESS, (luminis) carcitas, (oculorum) caligo (when it is dark before the eyes); mentis or animi cecitas, mentis caligo; tenebræ (b. of spirit, stupidity); inscitia, stultitia.

BLINDSIDE, vitium.

BLINK, nictare, palpebrare; connivere (to see with eyes half-shut).
BLISS. See

See BLESSEDNESS.

BLISTER, TR. Distular; papula (raised by heat). A b-plater, vesicatorium. To draw or raise b.'s, pustulas factor or excitare. Full of them, pustulosus.
BLISTER, TR. Dustulare; vesicatorium imponere.

SLITHE.

BLITHE, | lætus; hilarus, hilaris; alacer.
BLITHESOME, | To wear a b, look, vultu læ-

titiam præferre. BLITHELY, læte, hilare (-iter), animo læto or hilari,

BLITHENESS, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus or hilaris; alacritas, animus alacer.

BLOAT, TR.) tume acere, implere, tendere, sufflare,

inflare; fg. inflare. Bloated, turgidus, tumidus, tumens, inflatus. - | INTR. | lumescere, extumescere; turgescere.
BLOCK, truncus (of wood); gleba (of stone, marble);
caudex (b. lo which offenders were fastened); massa

(mass, lump); phalanga (roller); forma causiæ (hat-b.); To come to the b., securi percuti. | Block, block-head, stipes, truncus, caudex. BLOCK, v. a. claudere (shut in); obstruere, obsepire,

interciudere. To b. up the way, viam preciudere; viam obstruere (barricade); iter obsepire; iter intercludere, interrumpere.

BLOCKADE, conclusio, obsidio. To raise the b. of a town, urbe abscedere, obsidione urbis desistere. To deliver fm a b., obsidione liberare or solvere.

BLOCKADE, v. obsidere, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbi) inferre, in obsidione tenere, obsidione claudere,

BLOCKHOUSE, propugnaculum.
BLOCKISH, stolidus, stupidus, tardus, hebes,

BLOOD, sanguis (prop.; also, kindred, lineage, rigour: also, of other juices); cruor (b. fm the veins, b. shed); sanies (corrupt b.). To stanch b., sanguinem sistere, supprimere, cohibère. To simbrue or stain b shed); sanies (corrupt b.). To stanch b., sanguinem sistere, supprimere, cohibère. To imbrue or stain suite b., sanguine cruentare, inquinare, respergere; sanguine contaminare. To let b., sanguinem mittere (e. g. ci ex brachio). A shower of b., imber sanguines or sanguineus. An evaption of b., sanguines ruptlo. To sted his b. for his country, sanguinem pro patria profunder or effundere. To shed b. (commit survier), cadem or sanguinem facere. Loss of b., sanguines profuse for crutina). The victory cost them much b., victoria illis muito sanguine stetti. He thirsts for b., victoria illis muito sanguine stetti. He thirsts for b., victoria illis muito sanguine stetti. Jutor paricidi, subtromotia con singuine cum co confunctum esse. sanguine cum co confunctum esse. sanguine cum co confunctum esse. sanguine of b., sanguine cum qo conjunctum esse, sanguine Mingere qm. Of illustrious b., genere clarus, illustris, insignis. If you stir up my b., si mihi stomachum moveritis. His b. is up, irā inensus est, iracundiā ardet, illi animus ardet. Hot b. boils in your reins, vos calidus sanguis vexat. To do a thing in cold b, consulto et cogitatum facere qd. Flesh and b. (= natural powers), vires a natura homini insitæ (C.). (= human weakness), humani generis imbecilitas. (= iasts), cupiditates, iibidines. (= one's children), viscera sua, sanguis suus (e. g. Philippus in suum sanguinem

BLOOD COLOURED, coloris sanguinei, sanguineus. BLOODHOUND, can's ad homines persequendos or restigandos idoneus; Ag., sanguinarius, crudelissimus,

BLOODLESS, sanguine carens, exsanguis, mor-

- Without bloodshed, incruentus. BLOOD-RELATION, consanguineus, sanguine conjunctus - The connexion, consanguinitas, san-

guinis conjunctio.

BLOODSHED, emdes. Without b., sine sanguine, sine vulnere. (Taking place without it), incruentus.
BLOODSHOT, sanguine or cruore suffusus, sanguinolentne

BLOODSUCKER, | Leech, hirudo (prop. and Ag.),

sanguisuga .- | Vampire, bat (Linn.), vespertilio

BLOODTHIRSTY, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens,

BLOODTHIRS I., sampanossevus; sampanossevus; sampanossevus, sampanossevus, sampanossevus; sampanossevus; beloodt, selloodt, cruentatus (stained with blood), sampuine respersus (bespattered with blood), sampuines (consisting of blood, as with blood); sanguineus (consisting of blood, as a shouseer; other suse are poet). To make be, cruentare, sanguine respergere. A b. war, belium cruentur, atrox, funestum, sævum. B. flux, dysenteria rubra.—[B Bloody, bloody-minded: see Bloodythiary.

BLOOM, flox. To be in b., florere.—[P vio., to be in the b. of life, in flore attaits case, attate florere; yet,

the b. of life, in nore metats ease, metate novere; yer, integra ease matte.

BLOOM, v. (be in b.), florete (prop. and fig.), vigêre (fig.); florem mittere, expellere (put forth biososms). To begin to b., florescere (prop. and fig.).

BLOOMING, florens (prop. and fig.); floridus (rich with flowers). B. children, liberi florentes.—] Beauty, forma florida et vegeta.—[Health, valetudo integra or optima; virium flos.—] Circumstances, res florens florens. rentes, florentissimæ.

BLOOMY, floridus, floribus vestitus. BLOSSOM, flos.

BLOSSOM, v. florescere; florem mittere or expellere. BLOT out, exstinguere, delere (gen.); inducere (by drawing the wax over it with the style); radere, eradere (to scrape out) .- FIG. exstinguere, deiere, obliterare. (lo scrape out).—ria. existinguere, detere, obilterare. B. out the remembrance of a thing, memoriam as red de êre or obilterare.—∥ Biot (to biur, spot), maculare, maculia sapergere; maculia (sigo or litural (sigo) deformare, turpare.—livra.) the paper bis, charta transmitti (diffundit) literas, charta est biola.—∥ To disgrace, disfigure, labem or labeculam aspergere do et rel; et [gnoznisham turere; inthusere, cformare, infamem facere, fædare, oblinere.

BLOT, s. (atramenti) litura, macula (prop. and fig.); labes, nota turpitudinis. B. at backgammon, caiculus

BLOV, s. percussio (a striking with force), ictus,
BLOW, s. percussio (a striking with force), ictus, BLOW, s. percussio (a striking with force), ictus, plaga, verber, petitio (b. aimed at one).—Fig. fulmen, casus, damnum. A mortal b., ictus mortiferus, plaga

casus, damnum. A mortal b., letus mortiferus, piaga mortifera. At one b., uno letu. To gire one a b., piagam ci inferre, infligere. Ab in the face with the open hand, ci alapam ducere. Ab six the desce with the open hand, ci alapam ducere. Ab six the desce with the open hand, ci colaphum ducere. Che six the declenched fist, ci colaphum ducere: ci pugnum or colaphum implingere. To give one bis, qm pulsare, verberare, verberbus cædere. They come to bis, res venit ad manus. To despise the bis of fortune, culmina fortunæ contemnero. I have received a heavy b., gravismam accept plagam (fg.). One b. follows another, damna damnis continuantur. To prepare himself for the decisive b., ad discrimen accingi.

BLOW, v., [Of the wind, flare (spirare, poet.)—
Of the breath, flare, conflare: lo puf, anhelare; of a horse, fremere (to snort). To b. on instrument, cannere, cantare. ludere (with obl.), inflare (with near).

of a horse, itemere (to mors), 100 an instrument, canere, cantare, ludere (with obl.), inflare (with acc.); of the instrument blown, canere. The winds b. contrary, reflant venti. A wind which b.'s fm the north, ventus qui a septentrionibus oritur. To b. upon, afflare. To b. away, dissipare, difflare; rapere (snatch smare. To b. awery, dissipare, difflare; rapere (snatch of). To be blown down, vento affligi ad terram, proseeni, dejici. To b. out, exstinguere. To b. (make by blowing), flare, conflare, flatu figurare. To b. with blowing, flare, conflare, flatu figurare. To b. whe bey, fire, ignem conflare, sufflare, buccis excitare. To b. bop, ecrpus inflare. To b. a man up, inflare ex animum; to be blown up, inall superblá tumére, superblá se efferre. To b. up (kindle, inflame), accendere, conflare. To b. up with gunpouder, "qu' up ulveirs pyrif sublime rapi.

BLOW. See BLOOM, BLOSSOM.

BLOWING, flatus (of the wind): of a fute, inflatus

BLOWING, flatus (of the wind); of a flute, inflatus

BLUBBER, s. adeps balænarum.

BLUBBER, v. genas tacrimis fœdare, uberius flêre, vim tacrimarum profundere. Biubbered cheeks. genæ lacrimando turgentes .- | Blubber-cheeked, buccu-

lentus. B. lipped, labrosus.
BLUDGEON, fustis plumbo armatus.

BLUE, cæruleus, subcæruleus (somewhat b.). cyaneus, cumatilis (all mean water b. : dyed or dressed so, caruteatus); cessius (b-grag, sky-b-); glaucus (sea-green, gray b., like cat's eyes); violaceus, purpureus, ianthinus, amethystinus; lividus (black-b., black and b.) B. eyes, oculi cærulei, cæsii, glauci. Having such, ræruleus, &c. Dark b., violaceus, purpurcus. Light b., subcæruleus. To become black and b., livescere: to be so, livere.

BLUE, s. cæruleus, &c., color; cæruleum (as a

colouring material).
BLUE-BOTTLE, cyanus.

BLUFF (in manner), inhumanus, inurbanus, agres-tis, rusticus; violentus, vehemens. | Steep, abruptus. BLUNDER, s. mendum (offence agst a rule to be BLUNDER, s. mendum (effence agat à rule lo be observed, a proper form, &c., esply mistakes in writing, caleulations, &c).—error, erratum (mistake made fm ignorance or inaderetnery: of a workman, erratum fabrile (C.).—erratum, opp. recte factum, and, as a quality, vitium. Atso, of offences agat propriety of speech, e. g. error; G. 1, 5, 47).—peccatum, delictum (any sin or errour: also of faults in language: e. g. C. paucis verbis tria magna pecca ia).—vitium (any bemish or imperfection: fg. of barbarisms and solecisms. Q. 1, 5, 5 sq.). To remove a b., mendum tolere (e. g. librariorum menda tollere. C.), emendare. To correct a b., mendum, errorem or peccatum corri-gere. In saying idus Martii you have made a great gere. idus Martii magnum mendum continent (it b., iqus Martii magnum mendum continent (st. should be idus Marties). To commit the same b., idem peccare: one b. after another, allud ex allo peccare. To fall into an opposite b., in contrarium vitium converti. — | Fuit of blunders, mendosus. Free fm b.'s, emendatus (freed fm faults: of writings).—emendate descriptus (copied out accurately: printed accu-

Tately),
BLUNDER, || Stumble, pedem offendere.—vestiglo
BLUNDER, || Stumble, |
Blundere, | mil a b., qu ouclucte (c. 2938 anny, now also no ouclet).—Il bl. (make a false slep).—Peccare (sin, commit a fault, wracies).—See 'commit a BLUNDER.—Il To blunder upon athg, I To blunder upon athg,

in qd casu incurrere (C.).

BLUNDERHEAD, stipes, truncus, stupidus homo. BLUNT, hebes, obtusus, retusus (prop. and fig.). To be b., hebere; obtusă esse acie (prop); hebetem, hebetatum, obtusum esse (also fig.). Become so, hebescere neber, outside sea circle (prof.); inevention income and fig.). Become so, hebescere (prof. and fig.). B. in sprii, hebetis or tardi ingenti.

— | Rough, rude, inurbanus, rusticus, horridus.—

| Abrupt, abruptus.—|| Plain, ilber.

BLUNT, v. hebetaro, retundere, obtundere (prof.)

and fig.) -an axe, retundere securim .- a spcar, h-betare hastam .- a keen palate, obtundere subtile palatum .- the mind, mentem, ingenium obtundere. To be blusted to a thing, hebetatum atque induratum esse ad qii.—Blunted in body and mind, anino simul et cor-pore hebetato. To b. hope, spem debilitare, extenuare. BLUNTLY, rustice, horrido; libere, audacher: in-

ornate, abrupte.

BLUNTNESS. hebes (falcis, &c.) acies; rustleitas; mores inculti, horridi; sermo abruptus, inornatus; sermo liberior.

BLUR, macula, labes; litura (fm erasure). BLUR, v. obscurare; labem or labeculam aspergere.

BLUSH, | Turn red, erubescere, pudore or rubore suffundi, rubor mibi suffunditur or offunditur .- | Be red, rubère. To b. at one's own praises, pudore affici ex sua laude. I need not b., if &c., non est res, qua erubescam, si &c. They b. at their origin, origine sua

eribescunt. — Fig. ruber, ruber, ruberseere; fugere.

BLUSH, rubor. To put to the b., ruborem cl afferre, elicere: cl pudorem incutere. — Fig. rubor, fuigor. —

At first blush, prima specie or fronte, aspectu

primo.

primo.

BLUSTER, sævire.— || Of men, sævire; tumultuari, tumultum facere.—|| Brag, insolenter gloriari.

A blustering sea, mare tumultuosum. Blustering weather, cæium immite, turbidum.

BLUSTER, s. tempestas, procella; fremitus, strepi-tus, tumultus; sævitia, furor; jactatlo, ostentatio, BLUSTERER, homo turbulentus; homo gloriosus. BOAR, verres: a wild b., aper. Of a b., verrinus: ild, aprugnus. B. spear, venabulum. B.-hog, verres

wild, aprugnus.

castratus, majaiis. BOARD, tabula; assis or axis (thick b., plank). cut a tree into b.'s, arborem in iaminas secare. A house made of b.'s, ædificium tabuiatum or ex tabulis factus. A floor laid with oak b.'s (planks), solum roboreis axi-A floor laid with one o. s. (pianes), solum propries attable; to play on, tabula; forus aleatorius, alveus or aiveolus (dice-b.); abacus (b. with squares).—I Table, mensa; fig. ccma, convivium, epuine. Side-b., abacus. To line at another's b., allenk mensá or quadrá vivere. To be separated fim bed and b., cubilibus ac mensá discent.—I Food and (80)

lodging, victus pactă mercede præbitus. Good b., victus lautus. To gier one his b., gratuitum victum dare ci.—] Assembly, collegium, coneseaus, consilium.—] On board, in navi. To go on b., navem conseender. To have a person on b., sustulisse qm a lhing, vehere qd.—See Aboard To leap. veero., cs rei avid desilier or se projicere. To three overb., cs rei jacturam facere.

BOARD, v. contabulare .- | Live at a certain price, ab qo, pacti mercede, ali; se victu, pacta nercede, uti. To a and lodge with aby, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio es uti. Put at b, qm ci pacta mercede alendum tradere.— || Enter a ship, in hostium navem transcendere; in avem consendere.— || I ddress, attempt, alloqui, compellari; tentare, petere,

adoriri : prævertere.
BOARDER, qui ab qo pactā mercede alitur. Fellow-

b., convictor.

BOAST, se efferre, se jactare (insolenter), gloriarl, gloriarl, gloria et prædicatione sese efferre. To b. of or in a thing, qå re, or de or in qå re gloriari; jactare, ostentare, venditare qd. He b.'s and brage as high as ever, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius. He b.'s of his own deeds, suarum laudum præco est; aua narrat facinora.

facinora.

BOAST, } jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio (of BOASTING, something, cs rel); ostentatio sui, jactantia sui. To make a b. of, jactare, ostentare, venditare qd; qå re gloriari.

BOASTER, jactator, ostentator, venditator cs rei; homo vanus, homo vaniloquus, homo gloriosus, homo

fortis lingua

rtis lingua.

BOASTFULL, gloriosus, vanus, vanlloquus.

BOASTFULLY, gloriose, jactanter.

BOAT, scapha (esply a ship's b.); cymba (a small b. to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.); alveus, lembus (fat-bottomed b., skif); linter (canoe); navicula, navigiolum, actuariolum, lenunculus, sts navis, navigium .- Poatman, nauta; lintrarius.

BODE, portendere.
BODICE, mamiliare, thorax linteus.
BODILY, corporalis (in nature and quality); corporeus (in malerial): things, corporalia; res corporere; quæ cerni tangique possunt.-|| Proper to the bad y, quae cerm tangique possum.— "roper in a sou s, reseased by the body, relating to the body, in corpore situs, corporalis; but offerer by the gensit. corpora. A. defect, vitum corporis or corporale. B. goods, bona corporis. B. charms, corporis venustas. — "Real, verus. To bring to b. act, ad effectum ad-— | Real, verus. 10 oring to 5. act, an electric adducere or perducere.

BODILESS, corpore vacans or vacuus, corpore carens, sine corpore; incorporeus (sile. age).

BODKIN. See Awr.

BODY, corpus. A small b.. corpusculum. To have a healthy b., bona corporis valetudine uti. To devote himself b. and soul to one, ci corpus animamque addinamely 0. and some to one, trupus animatique audi-cere; to a thing, totum et mente et animo in qd insis-tere. B.-guard, corporis custodes; silpatores corporis, silpatores; satellites, colors praetoria, milites prae-toriani. A dead b., corpus mortuum, corpus hominis mortiu, labe corpus or mortuus; calvaer; funus. To mortul, des corpus or mortuum curare. Haesing lay out a dead b., corpus mortuum curare. Haesing teo b.'s, bleorpor. Able or strong bodied, robustus, validus, firmus.—] Belly, venter, situs Beans puf up the b., venter inflatur fabis. To bind the b., alvum astringere. Person, hom. Nobody, nullus, nemo; astringere. || Perion, homo. Nooody, nullius, netmo; non ullius, non quisquam. Every b, omnes homines, omnes. || Any bo dy, quisquam (offer negatives, with Vis, sine... || Any bo dy, quisquam (offer negatives, with vis expected; and in the second member of comparative sentences). -quivis, quilibet (any you pleose). -quis (offer si, nish, ne, num quo, quanto; but si quisquam, Somethets is Meriting years, non-fere outsquay. New York of the New when doubt is to be expressed whether there is any b.).—
Somebody, as, Hardly any b., non free quisquam. Nor
is he seen by any b., neque cernitur uill (for ab ulog)
Not a b., homo nemo, nemo unus. That no ody do
hart to any b., ne cui quis noceat. Lest any b., ne
quis. If any b. is quis.—Il Collective mass, corpus.
They wished to have a king out of their own b., sul corports creat regem volebant. He set in order the b. of the empire, ordinavit imperil corpus. A complete b. of all the Roman law, corpus omnis Romani juris. Th whole b. of citizens, cives cuncti, also civitas .- The whole b. rose, omnes universi consurrexerunt.- | Corporation, \$c., corpus, collegium; classis. A learned b., societas doctorum hominum.—[0] of soldister, manus, exercitus; pars exercitus or copiarum; agmen; caterva. A b. of caselry, pars equitum; ala equitum. A b. (club) of conspirators, giobus conjuratorum. A b.

of players, grex histrionum .- | Main part. - of a is players, grex histrionum.—I Main part.—of a tra, truncus, stirps; of a column, scapus, truncus; of the buman b., truncus. The b. of a country, interior c terms regio; interiora es terms.—I Strength. Thee of a good b., vinum vaidum, firmum, forte,

penum.

BOGGLE, stupëre; dubitare, hærëre, hæsitare, ennetari : tergiversari

BOGGLER, cunctator, hæsitator. BOGGLING, dubitatio, hæsitatio, cunctatio,

BOGGY, uliginosus, paluster.

BOIL, INTR.) ferveise (also fig. of the passions and of men); assuare (to swell and roar with heat; also fig.); bullare, bullire (to bubble up). To begin to b., (b) sullare, bullire (to bubble up). To begin to b., ebodire, effervescere. To b. enough, defervescere. Bairing hot, fervens. The m-ats b., cibaria bullant.

Boiling hot, fervens. The mosts b., cibaria bullant, To b. over, exundare (of boiling water, Plin. 31, 2, 19). To make to b., fervefacere. The sea b.'s, æstuat mare. To b. with eney, invidia æstuare. To b. with anger, ira trere: sevire. - | TR.) fervefacere, infervefacere (aste to b.); coquere (cook by boiling). To b. down, decoquere (e. g. acetum ad quartas. Col.). To b. a thing in southing, qd coquere in or ex qd re (e. g. in liete, ex oleo); incoquere qa re or cum qa re (e. g. soua ferventi, cum aqua). To b. quite, percoquere. squa reventi, cum aqua). To b. quile, percoquere. To b. mests, cibum or cibaria coquere; cibum parare or comparare (g. t. of preparing mest, &c., for food). Beited, clixus (opp. assus).—coctus (dressed by fire, con, crudus).

Bull, a sore. See BILE. BLAIN.

BOILER, | One who boils, coctor.- | Caldron, culum. -caldarium (Vitr. for heating water in baths). -cuchma (some cessel for boiling or cooking, Petron.). - cortina (with three feet). - [lebes only when Greek customs, persons, &c., are spoken of; espiy as a

BOISTEROUS, turbulentus, turbidus, procellosus, tumultuosus, violentus. A b, sea, mare procellesum (ecer so); mare vi ventorum agitatum atque turbatum in a single case). B. weather followed, secutie sunt

lembestates BOLD audens (in any one instance and only in a good sense) -audax (permanently, and in a good or bad sense, mly in the latter) -impavidus, intrepidus; fidens (confident, assured).-confidens (confident, in a bad senses-temerarius (rash), -impudens, impudicus (witheal theme or modesty).—procax, protervus forward, in a new, troublesome, reckless way; proc. espiy in words, prot in actions).—petulans (attacking others with raillery, &c., without any consideration). — laseivus (forward, fm high animal spirits; also wanton).—B. (in language), procax lingua. B. language, sermo procaz or procaciter ortus. Very b., summæ audaciæ, singulari andacià. A b. poet, po-ta audax : thought, senlereia audax : metaphor, verbum audacius or altius To be a b. begar, satis audacter petts. A b. broce, os bream, much petron, impudens: a b. fellow, home perfects frontis (both in a bad serve).

Projecting, prominentior.

BOLDFACED. See BOLDNESS, BOLD.

BOLDLY, audacter, libere; fidenter, confidenter; BOLDLY, audacier, libere; fidenter, condidenter; hipadester; impavide, introjde; temere; procacier (scien, cacissime).— proterve [Svw. in Boho].— To behase b. in powerfully, procacius se in qå refere. I say it b., audacier dico; libere profiteor. BOLDNESS, audaciia, audacia, auimus audax; dentia, confidentia; Impudentia; os durum, ferreum, formatica descriptions audacia, audacia

mpadens, procacitas, protervitas, lascivia. [Syn. in Bold.]—Rash b., temeritas. B. of speech, libertas. To prest b., licentia. To have the b. to \$c., audere

(with infa.); sumere hoc sibi, ut &c. BOLE, truncus, stirps.

BOLL calamus. B.'s of flax, lini virgae.

BOLSTER, pulvinus.

BOLSTER up. v. See PROP.

BoLT, | Dart, materisor matara (s Cas. B. G. 1, 26); secista (arrow). Thunder b., fulmen. B. upright, plane lecus; directus. | Bar, elaustrum, pessulus, obex. BOLT, C. | To b. the door, pessulo januam claudere or echdere, pessulum januæ obdere. To b one out, qm echdere, pessulum januæ obdere. To b one out, qm echdere foras. | To sift, cribrane, cribro cernere or seccencere, succernere. | Blustout, projicere. — 187a | erumpere, prorumpere.

BOLTER, cribrum farmarium or pollinarium; in-

BOLTING-CLOTH. *linteum cribrarium.

BOMB. *pyrobolus. To throw b.'s, *pyrobolos mittere. (81)

BOMBARD, *urbem tormentis verberare.

BOMBARDIER, *pyrobolarius.
BOMBARDMENT, *tormentorum, telorum, pyrobolorum confectio.

BOMBAST, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, in-flata oratio, ampulie. To deal in b., adhibère quan-dam in dicendo speciem atque pompam.—ampuliari (H. Ankutileir).

(A). Anκυνιζειν).
BOMBASTIC, inflatus, elatus (C.).—less comly tumidus. turgidus (H.). Aby's siyle is b., cs oratio turget atque inflata est.

(See BAND.) B.'s, chains, vincula; ca-BOND. tenæ. | Imprisonment, castodia, vincula: Ca-in b.'s and chains, esse in vinculis et catenis. — To cast into b.'s. in vincula mittere, conjicere ; vinculis astrin-To cast into b.'s (prison), in custodiam (or in gere To cast into 0.2 [prison], in customism to invincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere. || Tie, vinculum (prop and fg.); nodus, copuin (fg.). There is a closer b. among kinsmen, arctior colligatio est societatis propinquorum. The strict b. of friendship, amicitiæ conjunctionisque necessivudo [Obligation, ehirographum; syngrapha (paper signed by both parties to a contract). To borrow money upon one's b., per chirographum pecuniam mutuam sumere. To lend one money upon his b., chirographo exhibito, pecuniam ci credere. I To give bond, satisdare (pro re): satisdatonem interponere, dare; for the payment of the money adjudged, satisdare judicate pecuniae (gen. sc. nomine)

BONDAGE, captivitas; servitus, conditio serviiis. The yoke of b., jugum servitutis. To hold in b., servi-

tute oppressum tenere.

BONDMAN, servus. manciplum (bought or taken in war).—verna (born in one's house). A b, by reason of debt, wre nexus. The bondmen of aby, familia cs.

BONDSMAID, serval. servula.
BONDSMAN. (See BONDMAN.) | One bound for

BONISMAN. (See BONDMAN.) 1 One bound for another, soponary was, press, satisfactor.
BONE, os; spina (of a fab). A little b, ossiculum. Of b, osseus. Without b.t., sinc osse, exos. To deprive of b.t., exossare (also of fab). B, by b, ossiculum. He is nothing but skin and b.t., ossa atque pellis totus est (Plaut. Aut. 3, 6, 28); vix ossibus heret (Fire, Ect. 3, 102). I tremble every b. of me, omnibus artubus contremisco. Back b, spina. Hip-b., coxa, coxendix, os coxa. Shin-b, tibia. To brade b, os frangere. I make no b.t of doing this, religio mith inon est, quominus hoc faciam. I have given him a b. to pick, inject scrupulum homini.
BONE, v. 1 Take out the bones, exossare (con-

BONE, v. | Take out the bones, exossare (congrus exossabitur, Ter.).

BONFIRE, ignes festi (Stat). BON MOT, facete or belle dictum, breviter ac commode dictum, bonum dictum; salse dictum, dicterium (when sarcastic).

BONNET. | For women : mitra. mitella (a sort of cap with Aaps, and tied under the chin: borrowed fm the Asiatics by the Greeks and Romans).—reticulum (a net for the hair). [65 calautica, not calantica, was prob. a sort of veil, covering the head and shoulders. To put on a b., caput mitra operire. | For men: cucullus (pointed and fastened to the dress).—pilcus (a cap of fett), BONNY, beilus, venustus, lepidus; lætus, hilarus,

hilaris.

BONUS. See Boon, GIFT. BONY, ossuosus (full of bones); osseus, ossi similis (bone-like).

BOOBY, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.

BOOK, volumen; iiber (also part of a work), libel-lus (tittle writing); codex with or without accept et expensi (account.b.); ephemeris, iibelius, commentarii expensi (accounti-b.); ephemeris, libellus, commentarii (memorandum or note-b.; j-usrual, diarg. &c.).—Mate-b., adversaria (plur). Without b., cx memorix, me-moriter. To get without b., ediscere, nemorite tradere, mandare, committere. To keep a b. (of account), codi-cem accepti et expensi habère. A collection of b.'s, librorum copia; bibliotheca Kowel-dge of b.'s, libro-rum notitia, usus. To mind his b., studie in icumbere. Trade in b.'s, mercatura libraria. To get into abjs. b.'s (=become his debtor). V. Destron. Not to be in b.'s (=become his debtor), v. Debtor. Not to be in aby's b.'s (=not to be in favour with him), v. FAVOUR. To call aby to b. (i. e, to make an accurate calculation), ad calculos qm vocare (L.).

BOOK, v. qd in codicem, commentarios, libellum, Rc . referre

BOOK-BINDER, glutinator (among the ancients); bibliopegus, librorum compactor (among the moderns).

BOOK-CASE, armarium librorum (Paul. Dig.). armarium parieti in bibliothecæ speciem insertum

BOOKISH. See BOOKWORM.

BOOK-KEEPER, calculator, qui ci est a rationibus,

BOOKSELLER, bibliopola, librorum venditor; librarius (when he also transcribes the books). B.'s shop, taberna libraria, libraria,

taberna libraria, libraria.

BOOK WORM, blatta, tinea. | r1a. to be a b.,
studiis or libris immori; quasi heluari libris; totum
se abdidisse in literas.

BOOM, solnqurius contus. pertica [see POLE].—
[Onex (obsicae): prps agger portum munlens.

BOOM, v. fluctuare.—undare.—mestuare. exestuare

(boil violently).—sævire (rage). To come booming (i. e. with swelling sails), velis passis qo pervehi.

BOON, gratia, beneficium, donum, munus. [Syx.

BOON, adi. bijaris, lætus, jocosus, jucundus, B .-

companion, combibo; compotor; sodalis.

BOOR, rusticus. agrestis (the rust. violates the conventional, the agr. even the natural, laws of good behaviour). — inurbanus (unpolished).— incuitus (unculli-vated). B.'s. homines rustici, rustici et agrestes, rustici, agrestes You are a b., rusticus es.

ci, agrestes. You are a b., rusticus es. BOORISH, || Rustic, rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis. [SYN. in BOOR.] | Rude, raw, rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus, incultus. Somewhat b., subrusticus, sub-

agrestis BOORISHNESS, rusticitas (silv. age); mores rustici.

BOORISHLY, rustice.

BOOT, calceamentum quod pedes suris tenus or crura tegit.—The ancients wore no b.'s like ours; callga was only a sole (see SHOE), and ocrem were the military greaves or leggins of bronze, brass, \$c., and also the similar leather leggins of peasants, hunters, \$c. B. jack, *furca excalceandls pedibus. Booted, calceamentis, &c., indutus; calceatus.

BOOT, v. prodesse, conducere, usui esse, ex usu esse. [See Profit, v.]

BOOT, s. utilitas, usus, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, fructus. To b., insuper; ultro: to give athg to b., *gratis addere. This goes to b., hoc insuper additur; hoe ultro adjieitur,

BOOTH, taberna (stall in wch goods are sold; also drinking-b.).—pergula (b. or stall attached to the outer wall of a house: e. g. a broker's. Plin.). Little b., tabernaula. tabernaculum.

BOOTLESS, inutilis; cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus.

See USELESS.

BOOTLESSLY, frustra.

nequidquam, incassum. You labour b., operam perdis.

Tou labour b., operam perus.

BOOTY, preda; raptum (got by robbery). B. in arms, banners, &c., spoila; in arms stripped fm the enemy, exuiva. The general's share of the b., manubim; the state's, sectio. To make b., prædari ; prædam one; the state s, sectio. It o make b., precam; precam or preeds accre; preeds mor preeds agere (of men and cattle; also with hominum pecorumque); rapere, rapinas facere. To live by b. (robbery), vivere rapto.

BOOZE (to drink to excess), perpotare.

BORAX, *borax,
BORDER, s. margo (scuti, libri, &c.).—ora (broader than margo).- labrum (of a ditch, for instance), limbus than margo, --instant to a steen, jor smearer, in the con a garment). Boundary, finis, confinium. B.'s, fines (also for the land itself). To dwell upon the b. of two lands, finem sub utrumque habitare. Soldiers sta-

tioned on the b.'s, limitanei milites. See also VERGE.
BORDER, v. a. marginare; cingere, circumdare, coercere qâ re. A bordered garment, vestis limbata, segmentata. "To border upon (of people), finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse ci. "Of lands, adjacere, imminere ci terræ; tangere, attingere, contingere terram. Bordering, finitimus, vicinus, confinis; subjectus or conjunctus ci loco. To b. together, se invicem contingere. Falsehoods b. on truth, falsa veris finitima sunt.

BORDERER, qui sub finem es terræ habitat; accola, finitimus. The b.'s on the sea, qui oceanum attingunt; maritimi homines: on the Rhine, qui proximi Rheno flumini sunt; accolæ Rheni.

BORE, v. terebrare (with a gimlet or instrument that is turned round).-(orare (to make a hole through): per-I littled Tolkhoj.—iorate (10 mase a nose invugn): periorate (quite through).—perierebrare. To b. a hole, foramen terebrare or terebria, cavare. A boring, terebratio. To get out by boring, exterebriare. To b., i. e. make hollow by boring, efforare; the trunk of a tree, make hollow by boring, efforare; the trunk of a tree, way through a crowd, penetrare truncum. To b. one's way through a crowd, penetrare 100.0ms way through a crowd, penetrare per turbam: through the snow, cluctari nives or per nives. \$\ \bar{\pi}\$ To be troublesome, see Borg, s. BORE, s. foramen. \$\bar{\pi}\$ Caliber, modus; magnitudo, amplitudo. \$A\$ b. (=a troublesome person), in (82)

(Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8: let into a wall). W. Not scrinium. | tolerabilis. | intolerandus (unbearable). — importunus (troublesome; annoying) .- odiosus (hateful).

b. (of a public speaker), odiosum esse in dicendo. BORER, terebra.

BOREE, terebra.

BORN. To be b., nasci, gigni (ex qâ): în lucem edi, în viiam venire.—wilh the feet foremost, pedibus gigni, în pedes procedere. A Grecian b., în Graciâ natus, ortu Gracus. Who were Persians b., qui în Perside erant nati. Neeb., recens natus. Before you were b., ante te natum. \$\frac{1}{2} To be descended, ortun, ortundum esse. \$\frac{1}{2} rios. be b. (i.e. detsined by nature) to a thing, ad qd natum or factum esse; ad qd natum aptumoue esse.

aprunque case.

BOROUGH, municipium.

BORROW, What is to be returned by an equisalent, mutuar, mutuam (not mutuo) sumere quisalent, mutuam on mutuam sumere, qd ab qo: money of one, pecuniam mutuam sumere, pecuniam petere ab qo: on sinterest, fenore argentum sumere ab qo. I want to b. money, quæro pecunias mutuas: on interest, fenore: of one, rogare qm pecuniam mutuam or argentum mutuum. To b. (receive by borrowing) money, pecuniam mutuani. 10 b. (receive by borrowing) money, pecuniam mutuari: fm a neighbour, ex proximo. To want to b., utendum rogare. Borrosed, mutuats: Bric. mutuari, ali-unde assumere, sumere aliunde ut mutuum, petere, repetere. The moon b.'s her light of the sun, luna mutuatur lucem a sole.

mutuatur lucem a sole. BORROWER, qui mutuatur or mutuatus est. BOSOM, sinus (of the body, of a gorment); pectus, animus (fg. breast, heart); pars interior (intima); interiora (intima), viacera; complexus To weep on the b, of a friend, in amici sinu fier. To press one to h s b., qm arctius complecti; qm amplexari. To see isino one's b., apertum es pectus videre. To look isto one's b. b. am arctius course.

one's b., pertum es pectus videre. To took sweet on b., in sese descendere. The enemy are in the b of the cits. in sinu urbis hostes sunt. They day into the cits. in sinu urbis hostes are terms. To benith o. of the earth, titum est in viscera terrae. To bussiss make simoust b., qd ex intima mente evellere. The secrets of one's b., animi secreta. occulta pectors. Furies wech hauns the b., domestice furiæ. To be one's b friend, de complexu et sinu cs esse; in sinu cs gestari. A b. friend, sodalis; amicus conjunctiasimus; amicissimus, intimus. The world holds all things in its b., mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continct.

BOSS, | Of a shield, umbo. | Stud, knob, bulia. Of the stick on weh a book is rolled, um-

BOTANICAL, herbarius.
BOTANIST, herbarius.
BOTANIST, herbarius.
BOTANIZE, v. *herbas quærere, colligere.

BOTANY, (ars) herbaria (sc. ars. Plin.). BOTCH, tuber. Little b. tuberculum. Full of b.'s,

tuberosus. || Clumsy patch, &c., pannus male assutus: cicatrix: vitium.

BOTCH, v. male sarcire or resarcire; infabre or inscienter facere; corrumpere, deformare, turpare, tuberibus or ulceribus turpare (mark with b. 's). To b. up, inscienter facere, confingere; ementiri.

BOTCHER. | Bungling workman, imperitus artifex. | Patcher or mender, sartor.

BOTH, ambo (b. logelher); uterque (b. severally, one BOIR, ambe (e. topener); uterque (e. everausy, one as well as the other); duo (in such connections as duobus oculis, duabus manibus). On b. sides, utrimque; utrobique. From b. sides, utrimque. To b. sides, places, utroque. Conscience has great force on b. sides, magna est vis conscientiæ in utramque partem. Many magna est via conscientia in utrainque pattent. Many being killed on b. sides, multis utrimque interfectis. They may be said b, ways, utroqueversum dicantur. He made one camp out of b., una castra fecit ex binis castris. B. (where two parties, or several on each side, rred to), utrique (pl.).

are rejerred to, utrique (pr.).
BOTH, conj.: b.—and, et-et, quum—tum, tum—
tum. I have loui b. my money and my labour, et pecuniam et operam peridid. B. in lime of peace and war,
tum in pace, tum in bello. They kill b. mem and
women alike, feminas pariter atque viros trucidant. Have you lost b. wit and goods? consilium simul cum re amisisti? B. covelous and prodigal, sordidus simul

et sumptuosus.

BOTHER, v. See TEARE. To b. aby with questions. obtundere qm rogitando.

BOTTLE, lagena; ampulla (large, big-bellied). Little b, laguncula, ampullula. To empty, drain the b, lagenam exsiccare. Of hay, fasciculus or manipulus fceni.

To BOTTLE wine, vinum diffundere, in lagenas

BOTTOM, fundus (of a cask, the sea, &c.), solum. | Valley, plain, vallis, convallis, planities. -

Ground-work, fundamentum, fundamenta. The b. of the sea, mare imum, fundus or ima (neut. pl.) maris. The anchor finds b., ancora subsistit, sidit. maris. The anchor finds b., ancora substitt, sint. To drain a sine-jar to the b., cadum free tenus potare. The b. of the ditch, solum fosses. To settle to the b., residere, subsidere. To go to the b. (tink), mergi, sidere, pessum ire. To send to the b., pessum dare, mergere, demergere. The b. of a thip, alveus or carina (navis). To search a thing to the b., accuration, subtilius investigare qd; qd investigare et perscrutari; qd pertractare. To come to the b. of a matter, qd perspector. I see the b. of him, eum penitus perspeico. I do not see upon what b. it rests, rationem quam habeat, non satis perspeico. It is as the b. of this, ortum est hoc ab co. To overturn, destroy fin the b., ortum est hoc ab co. To overturn, destroy fin the b., ab time of the continuous continuou tilius investigare qd; qd investigare et perscrutari; tera, sub radicibus montis, in imis radicibus montis. Ship, navis, navigium. | ric. you are embarked on the same b., in eadem es navi. | Ctew, glomus. To wind worn into b.'s, lanam glomerare in orbes.

BOTTOM, v. To be bottomed upon a thing, niti ql re or in qa re ; teneri, contineri qa re ; cerni, positum

esse in qà re.
BOTTOMLESS, fundo carens. B. depth, immensa

or infinita altitudo; vorago.

BOUGH, ramus, brachium arboris (nem). b., ramulus, ramusculus. A leafy b., ramus frondesus.
A dry b., ramale; pieces of dry b.'s, ramea fragmenta,
ramalia. Full of b.'s, ramesus. Of b.'s, rameus. To

spread into b's, luxuriari, ramis diffundi.

BOUGIE, cerette (wax tight). — cathéter (kabernp, surgical instrument for drawing of the water. Cast.

Aurel.

BOUNCE. To b. up or back, resilire, resultare.

The hail b's back from the top of the house, resilir

grando a culmine teetl. The water b's in the kettles,

unda exsultat ahenis. To b. into the air, in altum unda exsultat ahenis. To b. into the nir, in altum expelli. To b. out, prositive; porcumpere, erumpere: in, irrumpere or irruere in &c. My heart b', cor mini rite salit. I Make a noise, crepre. B. of the down, pulsare fores vehementer; quatere fores.—

I Napour, swagger, se jactare, insolenter gloriari.—

Bonneing, robustus, validus, fortis. A bouncing girt, virgo valens, valida; virago.

BOUNCE, s. crepitus; ictus, pulsus; jactatio

(boasting). -minæ (threats).

BOUND, | Boundary, limit, finis, terminus, limes; modus (due measure); cancelli (barrier, prop. and fig.). To fix the b.'e, fines terminare, fines constituere. To fix b.'s to something (prop. and fig.), terminos, modum ponere ci rel. To set b.'s to a thing (fg.), modum facere ci rei. To go beyond the b.'s, fines transits (prop. and fg.); extra fines or cancellos egredi, modum excedere (fg.). To keep ones self within the b.'s of modesty, fines verecundize non transite. To hep. force one within b.1s, coercier, contineire, contineire, contineire, contineire, contragere qui. To keep ond self within b.1s, se cohibers; coerciere cupiditized.

BOUND. See Bonden.—I Sel bos n d s to, terminia circumscribers; terminos statuere ci rel.—II Confine,

restrain, circumscribere, moderari, temperare, mo-

dum facere (ci rei), coercere, reprimere.

BOUND, | To spring, salire. B. up, exsilire, exsultare. To b. into the saddle, in equum instilire,—| Rebound, resilire, resultare, repelli, repercut, recellere. BOUND, s. saltus; exsultatio (a bounding up); repercussus (rebound).

BOUND.—To be b. any whither, qo ire; qo tendere. Whither are you b.? quo tendis? quo te agis? quo cogitas or vis (sc. ire)?

BOUNDARY. See BOUND.—The god of b.'s, Terminus: his festival, Terminula. To drive in a post to work the b., palum terminalem figere. A b. stone, lapis terminalis, terminus, saxum, limes in agro positus. Soldiers stationed on the b.'s, milites limitanel.

BOUNDEN.—A b. duty, officium.—debitum (duty a a moral obligation).—debitum officium. BOUNDLESS, interminatus, infinitus, immensus;

immoderatus. immodlcus (immoderate); insatiabilis.

ROUNDLESSLY, infinite, immoderate. BOUNDLESSNESS, infinitas, immensitas: of time nulla circumscriptio temporum: of power, potentia

SOUNTEOUS. See BOUNTIPUL.

BOUNTIPUL, largus, liberalis, beneficus, benignus,

munificus. To be b. to one, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in qm. B. of his money, liberalis pecunise. See GENEROUS

BOUNTIFULLY, large, liberaliter, benigne, mu-

BOUNTY, largitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia. Premium, premium, pretium.

— When a soldier entists, auctoramentum.

BOUQUET (of wine), anima amphoræ.

BOURN. See BORDER.

BOUT .- At one b., simul (at the same time).-uno impetu (with one effort. C.). A drinking-b., comissatio (a merry making after a regular coens, with games, dancing, strolling out into the streets, &c).— (5) com-

amening, avoising out into the streets, so 1,—255 compositio in Cic. only as transl. of outpotion: n.d. tused as a Roman expression by him or any other author.

BOW, I To be nd. Better, inflectives; curvare, incurvare, Boweed, inflexin, incurvais. Boweed, inflexin, incurvais. Jecti, curvain, curvain, and the street, inflecting the curvain of the cur d-mittere: fr 0. b. o by (as a mode of salutation), accinis saluto qm (Arnob.); salutate qm: done to the ground, qm adoro, veneror. To b. the knee, genua flectier (gen.); genual flexa) submittere (sai of respect; to one, cl). They b. doen under the weight, incurvantur, cedunique ponderi. To 6. to one (fg.), submittere se cl; se cs potestail permittere. Man most b. to the will of Tod, thousand the pure of Tod, homisum visa justis divince legis obtemperat. To b. to the ground (crush, depress), frangere, deprimere, opprimere; one's pride, superbiam ca retundere.

BOW, a. corporis inclinatio.—to make a b. to aby,

acclinis saluto qm (Arnob.), or only qm salutare.

BOW, s. arcus. Bowstring, nervus. A cross b., arcuballista, manuballista. A bowmon, sagittarius: cross b. mon, arcuballistarius, manuballistarius. A maker of b. it, arcuarius. Wishis b. shot, intra tell jactum or conjectum: out of, extra, &c. To bend a b., arcum intendere, adducere. To get his food by his b., expedire alimenta arcus. A b-window, fenestra arcusta. B-legged, varus, valgus.—I Of a stringed in nirum ent. plectrum. BOWELS, I Intest in est, intestina (g. l.), -viacera. exta (internal parts uch are considered less vite: hart, &c.). B. of compassion, misericordia.—I Plo. in nr. parts, viacera, interiora, intima: of the cost h, of a mountainties is the cost of it the hart. man, arcuballistarius, manuballistarius. A maker of b.'s,

tain, viscera terrm, montis. The crit is scaled in the b. of the state, inheret malum in visceribus reipublicm.

BOWER, umbraculum. scena.

BOWL, poculum, patera, phlala, scyphus.—cratera or crater (for mixing drinks in); pelvis; aqualis, aquæ manale. — || Of a fountain, labrum, crater. — || See BASIN.

BASIE.

BOWL, # For rolling, globus.

BOWL, *R.) volver.—INTR.) *conos globis petere,
*globis or consl. ludere. Boxissg. *conorum lusus.

BOWS, # 0/a **sip, prora, pars prior navis.

BOWSPRIT, malus prorais.

BOX, area (with a lock, low, and placed on the

BOX, area (with a lock, low, and placed on the ground).—cista and (still smaller) capa (both portable, for estuables, books, frest, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\).—armarium (for things in constant sue, books, clothes, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\); it was higher than an arca, had discisions, and seas sometimes piaced again awall).—scrinium (with divisions, or pipcon holes, for leiters, mexicines, catsuables).—pyxis (for drugs, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\), prop. of b.—nood, aiso of any wood, and even of metal).—arcuia, capsulia, capsulia, clatula, cistelluia. An onliment b. martheclum. A lot-b. stilla. Ballot-b., cista, cistula. Ballot-b. strong b. march 21. For even startivitothics. A clother-strong b. march 21. For even startivitothics. A clotherstrong b., arca. B. to keep ornaments in, arcun orma-mentorum, pyths; for rings, dactyilotheca. A clother-b., armarium. A b. in a shop, indus. A b. in a chest, loculus. A b. for planta, vas. A medicine-b., nar-thecium. [A Christimas b. (present), strens.—[In a lk-aire, spectaculum altum. (See Lie. 1.35.)

BOX, v. concludere, includere, in arca, cistà; sepire,

ob-epire.

BOX, 1 A blow, alapa (in the face with the open hand); colaphus (with the fist). To give one a b. on the ear, ci colaphum ducere, impingere, infringere; palma qm percutere. To b. one's ears soundly, qm percutere

BOX, v. | Fight with the fists, pugnis certare.

A boxing-match, pugillatio, pugillatus. A boxer, qui

A boxeng-matea, puginano, puginanos. A waser, qui pugnis certat, pugil BOX, || A tree, buxus. B.-wood, buxum. Made of b.-wood, buxum. A flute of b.-wood, tibta buxea, or simply buxus, buxum. Pull of b., buxosus. A place planted with b., buxetum.

A little b., puerulus, pusio (gen); BOY, puer. pupus, pupulus (in endeurment). To become a b. again,

BOYHOOD, setas puerilis, pueritia, anni pueriles puerilitatis. In b., incunte setate. From my, our r puerilitatis.

or pucrilitatis. In b., incunte sciaic. From mg, our b., a puero. a pueris.
BOYISH, pucrilis.
BOYISHLY, pucrilier.
BOYISHLY, pucrilier.
BOYISHLY, pucrilier.
BRACE, v. | B in d. alligare, deligare. - | Strain, tendere, intendere, contendere.
BRACE, vinculum, copula. - | B and age, ligamen.
BRACE, vinculum, copula. - | B and age, ligamen. ligamentum, fascia: redimiculum, - | Tension, tensio (Hygin, Vitr. Post-class. rare).—tensura (Post-class. Hygin, Veget.). Mly by Crcl. with extendere (e. g. chordas, arcum).—contendere (arcum, &c.) .- intendere qd qa re (e. g. seilam loris) .-(arcun, &c.).—intendere qu qu fa re (e. 9. senain totis).—

B's under a bed, institue, quibus sponda culcitam fert
(Petron.).—|| Of a ship, funis quo antenna vertitur;
rudens.—|| Braces for breeches, *fascime braccis sustinendis. - A pair, par: of pigeons, par columbarum. They are found in b.'s, binl inveniuntur.

BRACELET, armila, brachiale, spiuther: see ARM-

Wearing b.'s, armiliatus.

BRACK ET (in sypography), uncus, nof uncinus, may be used as t. 1.: or parenthesis nota or signum (for double b. 2). To enclose in b. 2, *uncis (not uncinis)

includere BRACKISH, subsaisus, amarus, To have a. b. taste,

salsi or subsalsi saporis esse.

BRAG, se jactare, insolenter gloriari, gestire et se efferre insojentius; lingua esse fortem; sublatius de se emerre insolentus; lingua esse torient subsatu de se dicere; gioriosius de se prædicare; glorià et prædica-tione se efferer.—of alha, gioriari qà re, de or in qà re; se jactare in qà re; qd jactare, ostentare, venditare. He b.'s of his merits, de virtutious suis prædicat. In order to b. of their genius, &c., ingenii venditandi me-moriæque ostentandæ causa. Vuin bragging, inanis jactantia. A bragging soldier, gloriosus miles. Brag-

BRAGGART, Jactator, ostentator, vendita-BRAGGADOCIO, tor cs rel (one who is always bringing forward boastfully his real or supposed merits: e. g. factorum).—homo vanus (emply conceiled fellow).
—immodicus æstinator sui (who infinitely over-rates himself).—homo vaniloquus.—homo (miles) gioriosus. ctator rerum a se gestarum. - fortis lingua.

BRAGGING, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio; venditatio quædam et ostentatio (all with cs rei, about athg). —ostentatio sui.—jactantia sui (T.).—vana de se prædicatio.—jactatio circulatoria.—Grandiloquentia, magniloquentia (used by C. seldom, and in other meanings)

re poet.

BRAID, texere, nectere, plectere (only in partep lexus). To b. a barket, fiscinam texere. To b. garunds of flowers. serta e floribus facere. To b. ivy into plexus). To b. a basket, hereinam plexus). To b. a basket, hereinam lands of flowers, serta e floribus facere. To b. isy into the hair, heder a religare crines. To b. the hair, comam the hair, heder a religare crines. To b. the hair, comam flores flores flores flores. in gradus formare or frangere, comere caput in gradus. BRAID, s. || Of hair, gradus. A b. of flowers, flores

BRAIN, cerebrum. A little b., cerebellum. To beat out the b.'s, cerebrum extundere, elidere, dispercutere. — | Fig. cerebrum, mens. His b. is lursed, mente captus est, de or ex mente exiti, mente aliena-tus est. Is not your b. turned? satin' sanus es? To ply his b., ingenii or mentis vires intendere. BRAIN, v. ci cerebrum discutere, diminuere, dis-

percutere; cerebrum excipere, extrahere.

BRAINISH, cerebrosus, phreneticus (φρενιτικός). BRAINLESS, demens, fytuus, stolidus, desipiens,

ecors. He is a b. fellow, cerebrum non habet. BRAIN-PAN, calva, calvaria.

BRAINSICK, mente captus, delirus, vecors, demens,

BRAKE (fern), filix. - | Thorn, thicket, dumetum, vepretum, sentiretum, spinetum, - | A brake for hemp, *instrumentum quo cannabis decorticatur.

— Knsading-trough, magis.— Sharp bit, lupi.

frenum iupatum, or iupatum only. BRAMBLE, | Blackberry, raspberry, rubus. B. bushes, rubetum.-| Thorns, dumi (bushes crowded together, so as to make a sort of wilderness).—sentes (prickly bushes, thorn bushes).—vepres (combines both meanings; thorn bushes growing thickly together). B.-brake, dumetum, &c.

BRAN, furfur. Of b., furfureus. furaceus

BRANCH, ramus (a bough from the trunk). frons (84)

(see Branch, v.): excessively, slivescere. To have b's, frondere. - | rio, ramus (b, or colluteral line of a stock); familia (division of a gens.); pars (part). B. of a river, brachlum, pars; caput (one of its mouths). B. of the sea, sinus sestuarium. B. of a mountain, ramus, brachlum. The four b.'s into which morals divide themselves, quatuor partes honestatis.

BRANCH, v. froudescere; ramis diffundi; luxuriari. A branching beech, patula fagus .- | Branch (diride duas, plures partes dividi. To b. out a discourse, oratioduas, plures partes dividi. To b. out a discourse, orano-men in plures partes, in plurima capita distinguere.— ¶ To speak diffusely, latius, uberius dicere, dis-putare: pluribus dicere. To b. out far, late se fundere. putare; pluribus dicere. To b. out far, late se fundere. BRANCHI.ESS, fronde or ramis carens or nudatus.

BRANCHY, frondosus; ramosus, ramulosus; patuine

BRAND, # Fire-brand, titlo (τινθότ, on or taken fm the hearth, where it served for warmth, heat, light).— torris (torreo; the burning b. from the hearth, esply from a pile or altar, where it was consuming a corpse, victim. a pile of alias, where it was consuming a curpe, victim, \$\frac{f_c}{c}\$. A burning \$b_c\$, itito ardens, poet. vivus (opp. ex-stinctus).—\| Mark of disgrace, literarum nota (in-usta), stigma.—\(\text{PIG.}\) to cast a b. of infamy upon one, maculam or ignominiam or notam turpitudinis ci inurere; qm ignominia notare (of the censor) .- | For nota, signum.

BRAND, v. To b. one, notam ci inurere, stigma ci inscribere, imponere. - Fig. (see above, to cast a b. upon). Branded (prop.), literarum notă or stigmatis notà inustus, stixmatias (-w). Branded with crime, infamatus, infamis, famosus: with cowardice, ignavim

infamatus, infamis, famosus: with convardace, agnavum nold designatus. A branding-iron, cauterium. BRANDISH, librare (hastam, to raise it in a hori-zontai direction, in order to hur! it with greater force and a surer aim)—vibrare (to b. it backwards and for-wards, or up and down, in order to testify an enger desire for the combal)—coruscare (to make a teapon gleom)— totare (to whirl it round and round)—quatere, quassare, crispare (to wave, shake, flourish). -1 FIG. to b. syllogisms, conclusiunculas vibrare.

BRANDY, *vinum e frumento factum, *vinum frumento expressum, Pliny speaks of the spiritwous liquors prepared by the Indians from dates, &c., bu the general term vinum.

BRANK. See BUCKWHEAT.

BRASS, æs, æris metallum; orichalcum (.prop. a natural copper ore, and a kind of brass prepared fm it). B. ore, or b. stone, lapis erosus. Putt of b., erosus. Covered with b., eratus. To cover with b., ere indu-

Covered with b., peratus. To cover with b., zere inducere. Made of b., see Brazen. Ab. pot, shenum.

BRASSY (containing braze), zerosus.— || Har d as brass, aeneus, zeratus.— || Imp wd ant. See Brazen.

BRAT, infans, infantulus (-a); puerulus, pusio, pueliula; filius (-a), filious (-a). A beggar's b. mendici filius. When you were ab., te puerulo, puellulā, infante || See Custo.

infante. | See Child.

BRAVADO, inanes minæ (C.).—(immanis) terror verborum (C.).—verba minærum plena (H.—of threaten de la child. See Child. See Child. ing b.).—| Boast, jactatio, osientatio, venditatio, &c. See Bragging.

BRAVE, | Courageous, &c., animosus (opp. timi-dus; full of high spirit and animal courage to b. danger fearlessly).—fortis (opp. ignavus; b.; with moral courage to b. danger and endure hardships).—strenuus (opp. ignavus; going resolutely and actively to work, and firm ignarus; going resolutely and actively to more, and perme and persevering in carrying it through).—acer (op-p. lentus; spirited, eager, flery).—magnanimus (of lofty, noble courage, self-sacrificing).—Jn. fortis et animosus; animosus et fortis; fortis atque strenuus; strenuus et fortis; acer et fortis. To be very b., egregie fortem esse. A b. soldier, miles bonus, egregius. To himself a b. man, se fortem præbere, præstare. To show drinker, acer potor .- | Splendid, fine, grand, magnificus, splendidus, præclarus, iautissimus; formosus, nincus, spiendidus, præciarus, iautissimus; formosus, pucher, speciosus. — [Excellen], noble, bortus, egregius, præciarus, eximius, excellens, præstans. F.-sare a b. fellow (to a slase), frugi es horno. Tis a b. thing to die for one's country, dulce et decornim est pro partial mori.

BRAYE (defy), v. que provocare; contumacem esses in our de decornimacier esses and contumenter assessing of the contraction of

in qm or adversus qd, contumaciter speriere qd, con-temnere qd. Since he b.'s me to it, quando eo me pro-vocat. To b. all human laws, omnia jura humana conmnere. To b. dangers, obviam ire, se offerre periculis.
BRAVELY. fortiter, animose, strenue, acriter; temnere.

bene, egregie, pulchre, præclare, eximie, speciose, his daily b., el opera vita erat (Ter. chorm. 2, 3, 16). splendide, laute

BRAVERY, | Boldness: fortitudo, fortis animus. virtus (virt. shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive; fort. in energetic resistance and unshrink-ing endurance: like constantia),—acrimonia (fery couing enderance: like constantia].—acrimonia (fery conrage). To be of distinguished personal b, manu fortem
or promptum esse.—"Splendour, &c., splendor, ornatus cultus, &c.—"Bostful is how, jactantia, ostentaito, venditatio,—ostentatio sui.—Jactantia sui! (T.).—
vana de se predicatio—jactantia circulatoria.
BRAVO, s. sicarius.— | Interj. sophôs | euge! factum

bene! lando!

BRAWL, v. altercari, jurgare, rixari. B. with one, jurgio contendere cum qo, rixari cum qo, rixa mihi est cum qo. B. with each other, inter se altercari, inter se rixari. jurgiis certare inter se. BRAWL, s. aitercatio, jurgium, rixa, lites (-ium).

BRAWLER, homo jurgiosus; homo rixosus or rixe cupidus, rixator; (a b. odeocate), rabula.

BRAWLING, jurgiosus, rixosus, rixe cupidus;

BRAWN, | Muscles, musculi, tori (poet.); partes corporis musculosse.— Strength, nervi, lacerti, robur. B. of the arm, lacerti, tori iscertorum (poet.).— Boar's flesh, aprugna caro, aprugna (wild); ver-

BRAWNY. musculosus, torosus, lacertosus, robustus. BRAY, | Pound, plusere, contundere. - | As an ass. rudere. — | To cry out, vociferari, ciamorem toliere, edere; (of a speaker) latrare.

BRAYING, tritura, contusio.— | rudor; vociferatio,

clamor; clangor.

BRAZE, v. res inducere ci rei or qd ære inducere; solder with brass) were ferruminare. — harden, durare; frontem ei perfricare. I am brazed to shame, obduruit animus ad pudorem.

obduruit animus ad pudorem.

BRAZEN, sheneus, aenus, æreus; aenus or ahenus (post.)—116. lhe b. age, ætas aenea. #Proceeding from 5 rais. A. b. din æreus sonitus.—[Hard, shameless. A. b. brow or face, os impudens, durum or ferreum. A b. Jaced feliow, homo perificitæ frontis.

BRAZEN, S. B. it out, impudenter or pertinacius quantum pra se ferre.

Brazilis or adirmare; impudentiam pra se ferre. BRAZIER, faber ærarius, ærarius.

BREACH, 0 f a fortification, munimentorum ruine, jacentis muri ruine. To make a b. in the wall, tormentis machinisque (with cannon, \$c.) perfringere as subruere murum, muri portem (ariete incusso) subruere. To enter the city by a b. per apertum ruinh iter in urbem invadere or transcendere. To repair the b.'s. muros quassos reficere. I Any opening caused by breaking, ruptum, selssum To make a b. in a tion, qd frangere, rumpere, dirumpere.—I Viola-tion, violatio. B. of a league, feederis violatio; viola-tum or ruptum feedus. B. of friendship, amicitie vio-latio; amicitia violata. To commit a b. of peace (make wer), pacis fidem rumpere, pacem turbare. To conwar, paces and rumpere, pacet turnere. 12 consider it as a b. of the league, if \$\frac{a}{2}\cdot\text{...}\$ pro rupto feedus habere, si &c. Without a b. of duty, salvo officio. It is a b. of duty, contra officium est. To commit a b of duty, ab officio disordere or recedere; officio suo deduty, ab officio disordere or recedere; officio suo deesse; officium pratermittere, negligere, deserere; ab religione offici in qă re declinare.— I Falling out, discordia, dissidium. It comes to a b., res ad dis-cordias deductur, discordia oritur.

BREAD, panis. Common, every day b., panis ci-barius, plebeius. Coarse b., panis secundus or secun-darius. Pur. schite b., panis siiqilents. Light b., panis tener. Light and white b., panis molli siligine. Good, tener. Light and white b., panis molli siligine. Good, bad b., panis bonus, malus. Hard b., panis durus. Uld, new b., panis vetus, recens. Yesterday's b., panis hesternus. Leavened b., panis fermentatus. Musty b., panis mucidus. To cat something with b., qd cum pane, ad panem edere. What is cates scith b., oponism. The making of b., panificium. Want of b., inopia frumentaria or rei frumentaria: penuria frument cibi. B.-banket, panarium, panariolum. B.-market, forum pistorium.—Flo. support, sustensane. Vetus, victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessariae. To cos kis h. victum cumero emericae. seek his b., victum quærere, quæritare. To earn his b., parare ea, quæ ad victum suppeditant. To earn his b. casily, facile quarrer victum: by the sweet of his brow, "sudore ac labore victum quarrer. He has his h, habet unde vivat. To labour for one's daily b., dlur-num victum quarrere; dlurno questu famem propul-sare; "questum quotidianum facere (quest. quot. C. Cat. 4, 8, 17). Want of one's daily b., hopia questus, inopia questus et penurla alimentorum (T.). To labour for one's b., victum querere. He worked for

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To take the b. out of a man's mouth, deprive him of his b., victu qm privare, relicere qm ad famem. He has hardly b. to eat, *vix habet, unde vitam toleret.

BREADTH, latitudo. In b., in latitudinem; latus. A ditch ten feet in b., tossa decem pedes lata. B. evise, in latitudinem. Magnitude, &c., magnitudo; momentum, gravitas. A finger's, naii's, breadth, digitus, unguis, transversus (e. g. Cic. Atl. 13, 20).

See BROAD.

BREAK, frangere, rumpere (fr. to break to pieces what is hard: rump. to rend to pieces what is flexible: what is hard: rump, lorend to pieces what is flexible: when applied to alphard, rump, implies exertion and danger—membrum rumpere, os frangete, Cat. sp. Prisc., in breaking a limb the rending of the flesh bring the thing seen. Dod.)—diffringere (to b aunder)—confringere (to b. into small pieces)—disrumpere (to burst aunder what was originally entire)—divellere (to tear aunder what was at first joined together). To b. the arm, hip, &c, frangere brachium, coxam, &c. I will b. his neck, frangam ejus cervicem. To b. a man's head, diminuter caput or creebrum (t. To b. at the rad, priefringere. To b. smolt, conterere, comminuere, contundere. His misfortisme b.'s my heart, casu ejus frangor. To b. a lance with one, cum qo in certamen descendere—INTR. Ifrangi, confringit; rumpl, dirumpi; descendere -INTR.) frangi, confringi; rumpi, dirumpi; scindi (to split). The waves b. upon the rock, fluctus a saxo franguntur, fluctus frangit scopulus. My heart saxo franguntur, fluctus frangit scopulus. Ly b.'s, dirumpor dolore. — Bring to yield, tame, subdue, frangere, lnfringere; vincere domare. B. inrincere es ferociam. B. a subdue, frangere, Infringere; vincere, domare. B. a horse, equum domare. B. a man's power, es potentiam infringere, equum domare. B. a man's power, es potentiam infringere, frangere qm. || The cold b.'s (leasens), frigus minuitur, frangitur, se frangit (noi rumpiur or erumpii). The clouds b. nubes rumpunt, rumpuntur (noi frangunt, se frangunt, or franguntur). See 'b. man, below - || W ea & n. c r u s h. ge, debillare, infirmum reddere; minuere, imminuere, comminuere, co broken, no sum, qualis erain. To b. the power of the enemy, hostium vim perceive. Our broken circumsiance, res fracte, fractic opes.—I To break off, violate, put an end to, frangere, rumpere. B. the videoc distinction unique, silentif finem facere. To steete, silentum rumpere, sueman miem sacere. 10
b. his fast, cibum capere, sumere; solvere jejunium; (breakfast) jentare. To b. sieep, somnum internur pere. To b. of an intimacy gradually, amielitam remissione usba elucer, amielitam dissuere, non discinere (C.). To b. his sovad, fildem frangere, violare; etc. dere (C.). To b. ais word, nuem trangere, violate, fidem prodere. To b. lans, leges pertumpere, violate, a legibus discedere (rumpere, poet.). B. his oath, justicandum non servare, non conservare. B. friendship, amicitiam violate, dissolvere, dirumpere. To b. with one, ab amicitia cs se removere, amicitiam es dimittere .- | To make unconnected, frangere, intertere.—[Io make unconnected, trangers, inter-tumpere. Broken words, voces interruptin. A broken words, vox fracta. They b. the ranks, ordines pertur-bant. The clouds b. nubes discutiuntur, sol inter-nubes effulget.—[I To b. a man, i. e. make him bankrupt, qui evertere bonis or fortunis annibus; perdere qm. To b., i. e. become bankrupt, cedere foro, conturbare, corruere, cadere, naufragium omnium forconturbare, corruere, cadere, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere. — I To b., i.e. disclose, sperire, pateracere, detegere; [propose] proponere. — I To b., i.e. refract, refringer. — I To b. open itself [of a sore), rumpi. — I Appear gradually, appetere. — I To b. into lears, lacrime prorumpunt, erumpunt: into a laugh, in cachinnos or risus effundi, risum toliere. — I To b. a man's fall, qm (cadentem) exiper. — I To b. gond [plough, arrum proscindere. — I To b. gond [plough, arrum proscindere. — I To b. as ind (speard), ructare; (downward) medere. — I To b. as ind (speard), ructare; (downward) medere. — I To b. as ind (speard), ructare; (downward) pedere. - | To b. asunder, confringere, perfringere, frangere, dirumpere. - | To b. down, destruere, demoliri, diruere; Intercidere, Intersciudere (a bridge, pontem); INTR. corruere, collabi — FIG. debilitare, infirmare; mluuere, comminuere; frangere, affligere, pessum dare, perdere: INTR. debilitari, &c.; in pejus persum trace. To b. from, se abripere, eri-pere, abstrahere, avellere; erumpere. To b. fm prison, vincula carceris rumpere. To b. in upon, interrumpere, turbare. To b. into, irrumpere, irruere: a house, domum perfringere. To b. the door in, lanuam effringere.—|| To b off, defringere; decerpere; avellere; iNTR. frangl, præfringl: flowers, decerpere flores. the point of the spear, præfringere hastain - | Fig. to b. of friendship, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere: a conversation, sermonem incidere, abrumpere. To b. of in the midst of a speech, præcidere (ahos). But I breathed upon by serpents, a serpentibus afflari. To b. b of, sed satis de hoc. To b. of fm a thing, qd abil i lofty spirit into a man, ct magnam mentem incere, desiberer ve or de re. Here the road b. i of, hic spirare. To wr face b. i love, facies tua spirat amorea, via finem capit.—I To b. open, effringere, refringere, like works seem to b. his spirit, elus mens victuu moliri (s. g. fores); resignare, solvere (literas, epistomoliri (e. g. fores); resignare, solvere (literas, episto-lam): INTR. rumpl, dehiscere; scindi (of the skin); recrudescere (of wounds, b. open afresh): (of flowers) utriculum rumpere, florem aperire. — I To b. out, erumpere; vincula (carceris) rumpere: Ag. erumpere exardescere. A war b's out, bellum ingruit, exorlur. habit of yours, adimam thi hanc consuctudinem. To b. up (dissolve itself), solvi, dissolvi, resolvi.

BREAK, s. ruptum, selssum; rima; (ppase) inter-valium, spatium interjectum.—10 f d sp. prima lux; dluculum. At b. of deay, uol primum ilinxit, prima luce, primo dliuculo, (cum) diluculo. Before day b., ante lucem: (taking place then), anteliucanus. From

day-b., a primă luce. BREAKAGE, fractura.

BREAKER, qui frangit, rumpit, &c.; ruptor.-BREAKFAST, jentaculum .- | To b., jentare, pran-

dere.

BREAKWATER, *moles portui objecta ad fluctus
maritimes arcendos; *moles fluctibus opposita.

BREAM, sparus : pactrus or phagrus.

BREAST, pectus, thorax; præcordia (the cortiy of
the chest, with the heart and impge); latus, laiera (with
reference to the state of the lungs). To receive wounds reference to the state of the lungs). To receive wounds in the b. (i. e. in front), vulnera adversa accipere or adverso coppore excipere. A b. seound, vulnus pec-toris. A pain in the b., dolor pectoris, pracordiorum. — The breats, mammas (espiy of human beings); ubera, -um (espiy of brutes). Under the left b., infra lawam papilium. Heving large b's, mammosus. To izevam papillam. Having large b.'s, mammosus. To put an infant to the b., mammam infanti dire or præ-bere. A little b., mammula.—[(As the seat of feeling. bere. A tittle b., mammula. - || (As the seat of feeling, &c.), pectus, animus. The furies of the b., domestice furies. But see also Boson.

BREAST, v. pectus opponere ci rei, ci rei adverso pectore resistere; obniti, reluctari. To b. the waves, fluctibus (forti pectore) obniti. B. adversity, fortia pectora adversis rebus opponite (imper.).

pectora adversis recus opponite :mper.; BREASTBONE. os pectoris or pectorale. BREASTWONK, pluteus; lorica. BREASTWONK, pluteus; lorica. BREATH, spiritus; anima (b. of iife); halitus (fm. he moula); respiratio. Short b., spirandi or spiritus interminant, respiratio. Source of the properties of the difficultas, meature anime gravior; an inheliatio or anheliatio (panting). Stinking b., anima feetida, os feridum, oris fector, oris or anima gravitas. At one b., uno spiritu, sine respiratione: to drink, non respirare in hauriendo. To hold the b., animam continêre or communication or communication. hauriendo. To hold the b., animam continere or com-primere. To felch, draw b., spirare, spiritum or animam ducere, spiritum haurire. To stop the b., animam or spiritum or spiritus viam intercludere (see Choke). To take b. again, respirare (prop. and fg.): se colli-gere, ad se redire (prop. and fg.). Out of b., exani-matus. To put out of b., exanimare. To be put out of b. with running, cursu exanimari. To the last b.,

usque ad extremum spiritum. Ab. of air, aura. The b. of popular facour, aura popularis.

BREATHE, v. spirare, respirare, animam or spiritum care, spiritum trahere et emittere, animam or spiritum care, spiritum ducere. To b. seids difficulty, ægre ducere spiritum; snhelare (to pant). While I live and b., dum quidem spirare potero, dum animā spirabo meā, dum animā est. A breathing, spirabo ritus, spiratio, respiratio. A breathing between, Interritus, spiratio, respiratio. A breathing between, Interspiratio. To b. upon, afflare quo rci, aspirare ad qm.
A breathing upon, afflatus. To b. into, inspirare. A
breathing-hole, spiraculum. To b. again (fig.), respirare, se or animum colligere or recipere, recreatiray, ppiritu ducere; haurire. To b. the common air,
auram communem haurire. Air is fit to be breathed,
aer spirabili sest. To b. out, exspirare, exhalare; his
last, animam efflare, exspirare (See 'Gies up the
Gnost'). The flowers b. fragrant scents, odores e
floribus afflantur, flores exhalant odores. To be

paulum interquiescere. A breathing, respiratio; quies.

| To exercise, exercêre. | To b. a vein, venam cidere

BREATHING (see shore). - | A rough b., aspiratio: (the sign of it), spiritus asper. Smooth b., spiritus lenis. See ASPIBATE.

BREATHLESS, exanimatus, exanimis: mortuus, See BREED. BRED

BRED. See BREED.
BREECH, hinder part, anus. nates. ciunes.
BREECHES, braccas or braces: wide ones, laxe
bracces: tight ones, braccas strictes: wearing them, braccatus; braccis indutus.

BREED, gignere, generare, creare, procreare; parëre: ferre, efferre, proferre (of the earth, kature).
Where were you bred (born)? ubi natus es?—F10. to b. imitators, imitatores creare. Crime is bred of vice, sceiera ex vitilis manant. This will b. a quarrel, rixam hoc excitabilità inmaint. Javan a guarda e l'acceptation de la composition del composition del composition de la composition del composition d bene doctus et educatus, liberalibus disciplinis insti-tutus; (genieel) urbanus. To be bered up in a thing, ci rei innutriri: to a thing, ad qd educari, ad qd a puero institui.

BREED, s. genus; seminium. Dogs of noble b., nobiles ad venandum canes. In choosing the b., in seminio legendo. A royal b., regio sanguine orti.

BREEDING, partio, generatio, procreatio, genliura, partus, partura; fetura. Good for b., fetura habilis. To raise (animals) for b, submittere. — || Educational training, educatio, disciplina; institute; cuitus : mores.

BREESE, œstrus; asilus; tabanus. BREEZE, aura. BREEZY, flatibus or auris permuisus.

BRETHREN. See BROTHER.
BREVIARY, epitome, summarium, brevisrium (Post-class. bre viarium—oim, quum Latine loque-Romish church, *breviarium, *precationum liber.
BROWLEY See BRIEFKESS.

BREW, potum or cerevisiam coquere.-FIG. a storm is brewing, tempestas imminet, impendet. Wars are brewing, belia tumescunt. | To plot, concoct, me-diari; in animo agitare; comminisci, coquere, con-

BREWER, coctor (cerevisiæ). BREWHOUSE, potaria officina.

BRIAR. See BRIER.

BRIBE, see merces, pretium, donum, pecunia, largi-tio. To offer one a b., pecunia sollicitare or oppurpare qu. To take a b., pecunia macipere, fidem pecunia mutare: meer, adversum dona invictum animum gerere. To resist a b., largitioni resistere.

BRIBE, v. corrumpere, with or without pecunia, mercede, pretio, donis, largitione; pretio mercari, donis ad suam causam perducere, largitione es voluntatem redimere, largitione es mentem cæcare. To attempt to b. aby, preunia sollicitare er oppugnare qm. cs animum donis tentare, cs corruptelam moliri. To b. the court, judicium or judices corrumpere. He that b.'s, corruptor, largitor. A judge that may be bribed, judex venalis (pretio); that cannot be bribed, incorruptus, integer.

ruptus, mieger.

BRIBERY, corrupteia; largitio; amblius (for an office). To be perverted by b., adulterari pecunià (of thinga: e. g., jus civile adulterare pecunià); be opera to b., largitionibus moveri. pecuniam accipere ac

fidem pretio habere addictam.

BRICK, later, later coctus, testa. A little b, later-BRICK, later, later coctus, testa. A little b, later-culus. A b. walt, murus coctilis, latericius. To make (form) b.ts, lateres duc-re, fingere: to burn them, lateres coquere. An unburnt b, later crudus. B. -werk, (opus) latericium. To tay b.ts, opus latericium facere. A b.-laper, comentarius. A b.-kin, fornax interaria. b.-maker, laterarius. B.-dust, lateras in pulverem contriti, testa trita.

BRICK, v. lateribus sternere.
BRIDAL, nuptialis. B. attire, *mundus nuptialis.
B. evit, flammeum. B. garment, *vestis nuptialis. In
her b. garment, candide vestita (Plaut.).— § s. nuptiar. BRIDE, nympha, nova nupta; not sponsa. B.-man,

tranymphus (late). B.-maid, paranympha (late). nustaceus or um, placenta nuptialis. BRIDEGROOM, novus maritus (not sponsus).

BRIDEGROOM, novus martus (soé sponsus). BRIDEWELL, pestrisum, ergastulum.
BRIDGE, pous. A little b, ponticulus. A b. on pida, post sublicius: of boats, pous navalis, rates (et intres) junctas. To throw a b. over a ricer, pontem found property of the property of the property of found facere, annen ponte jungers. To break down 2. postem rescinders, interscinders, interciders, finterrumpere: partially, pontem recidere: behind one, pontem interscindere a tergo.— Of the nose, or an

BRIDLE, frenum; habenæ (reins). To let him here the h, habenas remittere, frenos dars (prop. and fp.). You must bite the b., decoquenda est tibi animi

BRIDLE, v. (prop.) frenare, infrenare equum; fre-nes eque injecre. A bridled horse, equus frenatus.— 1 Pro. frenare, refrenare, coercere, continere, compri-mere, reprimere. To b. one's passions, refrenare, coercère or reprimere cupiditates (libidines); moderari cupiditatibus; frangere cupiditates

cupiditatibus; frangere cupiditates.
BRIEF, bevis; angustus, concisus, astrictus, pressus. Js. contractus et astrictus. [SYM. in STORT.]
A. hanration, narratio brevis. To be b. (74 a peaker), breven (opp. 16 longum) ease; brevitatem athlibre in dar, bervitat servise. Time istelf forces mu to be b, breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facil. Be b. with it, in passes context, verbo diese, precide: d. si potes, received and present the context of pauca redeam ; ut paucis dicam ; ne muita ; ne plura ; quid multa? ad summam. ne longum fiat. ne (multis) te morer. de quo ne multa disseram, quid piura? quid quæris? denique. This is the b. of the thing, have

quid quaris I denique. This is the b. of the thing, have summa est.

BRIEFP, a. literæ; diplôma.

BRIEFP, breviter (in few words).— atrictim. carptim BRIEFLY, breviter (in few words).— atrictim. carptim (bat sightly, not al length: opp. coplose.— Jr. breviter strictimque.— praccise (iouching the principal heads, with omissions: opp. plene et perfecte).— presse or pressins (in a compressed form, but fully and sufficiently: e. g. definire).— arte (or arcte.) anguste (in small company).— quasi prateriens (as if in passing). To speak or write b., breviter discrep, paucis discrepteril practicer; paucis dor breviter acribere or persenter. B. but well, paucis quickem, sed bene. B. and conclusivedy, contorte. To souch b., qd leviter tangere, breviter or strictim attingere; breviter reduce. To state athy b., "paucis verbix reduce. To state athy b., "paucis verbix reduce. To state athy b., "paucis verbix reduce. Estiginere. To state athy b., "paucis verbix reduce. Selletines. To state athy b., "paucis verbix reduce. Estigines. To state athy b., "paucis verbix reduce. Balletines. To state athy b., "paucis verbix reduce. Balletines. Development and the particular particu

mille b., quam brevissime.

BRIER, vepres, spina, dumus, sentis. [SYN. in BRAMBLE.] A little b., veprecula. A place for b.'s graving, vepretum, dumetum, spinetum, locus vepribus pienus. Dog-b., sentis canis, cynosbatos, rubus caninus. Of b.'s, spineus.

BRIERY . spinosus.

BRIGADE, caterva; ala (of cavalry). BRIGADIER, ductor catervæ or alæ.

BRIGAND. latro.

BRIGANTINE, celox (swift-sailer); navis piratica or prædatoria (pirate). || Cout of mail, iorica. BRIGHT, clarus (b. by nature: then also of what is

BRIGHT, clarus (b. by nature: then also of what is clear to the understanding).—lucidus (shining with a b. pure light: opp. Obscurus).—pellucidus (transportal, pellucid).— illustris (existing in light: of a road, stor, &c. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 219).—luminosus (having abudent light).—Initidus, nitens (thining with dawnif pure brightness).—plundidus (shining with ferry implaness).—plundidus (shining with ferry implaness).—g. of a comet opp. sol initidus).—serenus (ealm and cloudless: of b. shirs and weather)—persiscus (transportati, of glass, &c. then evident).—B. eyes, oculi vegeti, micantes, clari, radiantes, archenes, &c. A. ferry b. comet, cometes fingens, ardens. Ab. constellation, clarum sidus. The sky becomes b., disserenascit: a d'aum. luceschi illucescit. 1 Marke b. o. constitution, clarum aidus. The sky becomes b., revocare: to another's remembrance. cl qd in memodiaserenacit: at dawn, lucesci, illucesci. I Make b, riam revocare or reducere: into subjection, in ditionem so Briontem. To be b, clarum, illustrem, &c., esse: stam (or cs) redigere, dition sure subjicere: to an extreme, clare, collucere, collucere, nitiere, spiendere, micrae defectum ducere: to an end, absolvere, perfectere, lucere. To become b., clarum, &c., fieri; clarescere, and effectum ducere: to an end, absolvere, perfectere, and finem adducere, and exitum perfectere. It To b. and the sure of the sure of

Illustrious, clarus, splendidus, filustris, magnificus, præclarus. B. deeds, magnificæ res geste, facta spiendida. A b. name, nomen illustre. To be b., spien dere, fulgere, nitere, enitere, elucere. [Beautiful, dere, tutgere, nitere, entere, etwere.

Be autij ut, nitidus, nitens.
Actuel, ingenious, acutus, perspicas, sollers, ingeniosus.
A mon of b. parts, homo ingeniosus (et sollers), prestanti lipenio præditus.
BRIGHTLY, clare, lucide, &c.
BRIGHTNESS, claritas (g. t.).—aplendor, nitor
(splend, denotes pomp, nit. only nections, simple bequity).

cannoto ich the strength of the control of the strength of the st

(spients, aemotes pomp, nit. only neatment, samples occursy).
—candor (of the sky, sun, gc.) —fulgor (fery b; c; q
a count). The fery b, of the comet had overcome the milder
b, of the sun, stella cometen fulgors stou soils infloren
vicerat. The b. (clearness) of the sky, weather, serenitan,
serenum. Virtue has a b, of her own, vitrus splendet per se. To lose b. (of a thing), obsolescre. B. of intellect, acies mentis, ingenii; ingenii acumen. The b. of glory,

fulgor gloriæ. | Transparency, pelluciditas.
BRIGHTEN, splendidum or nitidum facere qd; in splendorem dare qd; nitorem induere ci rei. | En lighten, illuminare, illustrare. | Polish, polire.-| Gladden, hilarare, exhltarare. To b. a man up, qm exhilarare: the countenance, exhilarare vultum, fron-tem explicare: the mind, nubila animi screnare, ab animo caliginem dispellere ; acuere mentem (sharpen). animo caliginem dispetiere; acuere menteni (sharpen),
—INTA. illustrat; illuminari; nitescere; spiendescere;
(of men) diffundi, hilarem se facere. The sky b.s.,
ccell serenitas redditur, nubes discutiuntur, dissernascit. His face b.s. sp., frons or vultus se explicat.
BRILLIANT, spiendidus (propr. et impr)—splendens. fulgens. nitens. nitidus. [SYN. is BRIGHT.]—
misma (shitteringle heist)—"illustris magnificus (sp.

uens. Ingens. Intens. Intons. JOYN. IN DRIGHT; Intens (gitteringly bright)—Illustris. magnificus (isspropr., the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing). The b. passages in a poem, eminentia, tum (Q]: b. achievements, magnifice res geste. facts asplendiat (). To gain a b. victory, magnifice vincet.

BRILLIANTLY, splendide. magnifice. nitide.

BRIM, margo. ora (the former as a line, the latter BRIM, margo. ora (the former as a line, the latter as a space, esply of a border, on ornamental, or at least artificial, edging).—labrum (prop. 'lip.' the edge, b., etc., of something hollow). B. of a cup, poculi orae or labra. If Upper a ur/ac, summus, with a subdantive. BRIMFUPL at margines (oras, labra) plenus. BRIMFUPL at labra (oras, labra) plenus. TRIMFUPL of b., sulphur. Upf. b., upf. or all plus of the desired with u, sulphur. Upf. or a labra.

phuratus

paniratus.

BRINDED, maculosi coloris, maculosus; albis
maculis; varii or disparis coloris, discolor.

BRINE, aqua saisa. [For pickling, salsura,
salsamentum, muria: fg. mare (salsum); lacrimæ

(salsæ) (asias).

BRING, ferre, afferre, asportare, adducere, perducere [Stn. in Carny]; advehere (by a vehicle or ship); importare (b. into the country); educere (tead out; e.g., a horse); ducere (tead); deducere (b. on his seen, sap); for hosour's sake) in locum, comitari (accompany). for honour's eake) in locum, comitari (accompany). To b. (a i le nd) one home, domun qui deducere. To b. b. (a i le nd) one home, domun qui deducere. To b. one for a person that he may be laught by him, qui deducere ad qui. To b. on offering, sacra facere. B. the horse, equum aditucas. B. me water for my hands, cedo aquam manibus. He brought his message, letter, andatas, literas pertuits. The south wind b': rein, auster apportat imbres. To b. fm one place to another, deferre, deportare, deducere. To b. soord, nuntiare: again, renuntiare. To b. a proposition before the people, rogationen or legem ad populum ferre: a thing before the sende, rem ad senatum referre. To b. ight, proferre in luceme, et en-bris eruere. To b. spon the carpet, in medium proferre. To b. every many misforiumes upon a man's house or family, plurima mala in domum cs inferre. To b. trouble, molestina mala in domum cs inferre. To b. trouble, molestina create. I have brought the him glo that pass, that creare. I have brought the thing to that pass, that &c., eo rem deduxi, rem huc deduxi, ut &c. To b. to extremity, ad summam desperationem or in sum-mum discrimen adducere qm. To b. into doubt, in dubium vocare, devocare, revocare. To b. one to better thoughts, ad sanitatem qm revocare. To b. to nothing, pessum dare, ad nihilum or ad irritum re-digere. To b. to ruin, pessum dare, perdere, ad interitum vocare, præcipitare: to poverty, ad inoplam redigere : to remembrance, memoriam cs rel repetere, revocare: to another's remembrance, ci qd in memoTo b. one honour, honor! esse cl. To b. a great price, magno venire; magno pretile see.— | B. about. efficers, perficere, ad effectum perducere, partner. I will b. it about for you, hoc tibl effectum reddam. | B. back, referre, reducere, reportare: word, renumere. To b. one back to duty, quad bonam frugem revocars. | B. down, deferre, deducere, devocare: elessen, hu mble, break, \$\frac{1}{2}\end{array}, multiple properties of the present green energy and the present green elevare, debilitare, attenuare, atterere, infigurace, elevare, debilitare, attenuare, atterere, infigurace, elevare, labefactare: completiy, pessum dare, evertere. To b. down a history to the present time, historiam ad nostra tempora deducere. | B. forward, proferre, producere; in medium proferre; = pro pose, proponere, (legem) ferre; = ad e an ee, augere, adaugère, fovere, attoilere: withesses, testes proferre: an organisme, argumentum witnesses, testes proferre : an orgament, argumentum afferre. | B. in, inferre, importare, invehere; ducere, introducere in, &c.; (cite) proferre, afferre. = introduce, exhibit, qm loquentem or disputantem inducere or facere, personam (a fictitious personage) introducere. = b. into currency or use, inducere, introducere, instituere : foreign usages, peregrinos ritus asciscere. || Yield, produce, ferre, efficere, reddere.
The land b's in eight-fold, ager effert or efficit cum
octavo. The money wen the mines b. in, pecunia que redit (pecuniæ quas facio) ex metallis. | | B. off (185e, clear), servare, conservare, eripere (ci rei or ex qā re), vindiesre (re or ab re), retrahere (ab re), salvum præstare, avertere (ab qā re). | | B. on, qm in auxilium or constituer. salvum przestare, avertere (ab da re). | B. on, qm in auxilium or consilium vocare; qm socium assumere or sibi adjungere: (produce), movēre, commovēre, cierce, concitare, excitare. | B. over to his own side, in partes suas ducere or trahere. | B. over, in lucem proferre, protrahere; aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere; arguete, coarguere, evincere. | B. to gether, comportare, conferre, congerere, cogere, colligere, contrahere.

B. under, armis subjecre, ditioni suæ subjecre; reprimere, coercere; in officium reducere; ad officium redire cogere. | B. u p, educare (see EDUCATE). To b. up the army, exercitum adducere. The soldiers who brought up the rear, milites qui agmen claudebant or cogebant

BRINK, margo, labrum, ora. [SYN. in BRIM.]

BRISK, salsus.
BRISK, vegetus, vigens, vividus, alseer, hilaris, lætus, ardens, acer, impiger, vehemens, fervidus. B. swieze, vina valida, fervida. To be b. vigere.

BRISKET of beef, *pectus cresi bovis.

BRISKLY, alacri snimo, acriter, hilare, læte, vehementer, cum vi. The work goes on b., fervet opus (V.).
BRISKNESS, vigor, ardor or fervor animi, vis, alacritas, hijaritas.

BRISTLE, seta. His b.'s rise, setse horrescunt. boar's back with the b.'s set up, terga horrentia rigidis

BRISTLE, v. horrescere, horrere, setas erigere. The hair b.'s upon his arms, brachia horrescunt villis. A phalanx bristling with spears, phalanx horrens hastis.

Bristling spears, hastæ horrentes.

BRISTLY, setosus. | Like bristles, hirsutus, horridus.

BRITAIN, Britannia.

BRITISH, Britannicus.

BRITTLE, fragilis (prop. and fig.), caducus (fig.).

BRITTLENESS, fragilitas.

BROACH, veru.

BROACH, v. || Spit, veru (veribus) figere. To b a cask, dolium relinere (after the Roman way);

*terebrâ) dolium aperire; primum de dolio haurtre. To b. the sacred fountains, sacros fontes aperire, recludere. To b. (disclose, reveal), aperire, in lucem proferre or protrahere, illustrare et excitare; in vuigus dare or edere, divulgare. To b. an errour, erroris esse

dare or edere, divulgare. To b. an errour, erroris esse auctorem, parentem.

BROAD, | Wide, latus. | Spreading, patylus. BROAD, | Wide, latus. | Spreading, patylus. Patients | Large, amplus. spatiosus, laxus, magnus. A ditch free feet b., flossa quinque pedes lata. The plain is three miles b., plainties in latitudinem tria milità passuum patet. To be two inches broader than, duobus digitis excedere. To seaz b., in latitudinem diffundi. A b. spreading beech, patula fagus. The b. sea, (68)

cere or perducere; persuadère ci ut &c.; elicere (ensice, coaz) qua ad qd. I cannot be brought to believe
this, adduct non possum, ut credam, hoc esse; adduct non possum, ut hoc sit. I cannot b. myself to &c.,
ab animo meo impetrare non possum, ut &c.; non, ut &c.; non fooled, planifpes: b-breasted, pectous: b-shouthers: b-shouthers:

To b. one honour, honori case ci. To b a great
vastus. A b. utterance, latitude verborum. To pro-Brodansoro, vastus. A b. utterance, latitudo verborum. 10 pronounce letters b., literas dilatare. | Clear, open, nounce letters b., literas dilatare. | Clear, open, clarus; apertus, manifestus. Titib b. day, ad clarum diem, ad muitum diem. B. 1991. | manifesta signa. | Clircumstantial minute, latus, fusion. | Coarse, rusticus, vastus. | Free, loose, liber, licens; pro-

BROADEN, dilatare; laxare, amplificare, ampliare. BROADLY, late, &c. To speak b., voces distrahere.

literas dilatare.

BROCADE, pannus Attalleus (Plin. 8, 48, 74; 33, BROGUE, pero. | Of speech, oris peregrinitas, os

barbarus BROIL, contentio, jurgium, rixa, lites; turba, tu-

multus [STN. in QUARREL].
BROIL, v. torrier, subassare: on the gridiron, in craticula torrier or subassare. Broiled meat, cibus in craticula subassatus. To ô. on the coats, in prună torrier. The sun broiled the bodies of the Gaust, sol ingenti ardore torrebat corpora Gallorum. I am broiling, torreor æstu, æstus me torret, sol me torret, æstuo, ardeo

BROKER, pararius (Sen.), proxeneta, intercessor, interpres. A petty b. (money-changer), numularius. BROKERAGE, proxeneticon, interpretium. BRONZE, æs. Of b., aeneus, æreus; ex ære factus

or expressus. A b., simulacrum ex ære expressum,

factum; signum aeneum.

BRONZE, v. aeneum colorem inducere ci rei.

BROOCH, gemma, ornamentum gemmarum. BROOD, v. incubare (with or without ovis or ova). To be wont to b., incubitare (e.g. in cellis). To b. (i. e. hatch young), pullos ex ovis excludere, pullos excludere, excludere. A brooding, incubatio, incubitus: pullatio. To b. over (i e. cover with the wings), fovere pennis. I vig. Night b's upon the sea, nox incubat ponto. He b.'s over his griefs, fovet suos dolores. The miser b.'s upon his locked-up store, avarus clausis thesauris incubat. To b. over (devise, concoci, &c.), in animo agitare; comminisci, moliri, machinari, coquere, concoquere.

BROOD, s. fetura, fetus, suboles, progenies; pulli, pullities. Dores have eight b's a year, columbæ octies

anno pullos educant.

BROOK, rivus. Little b., rivulus. A rushing b., torrens. Of a b., rivalis. B. water, aqua rivalis. rens. doi:

BROOK, v. ferre; devorare (to swallow: e. g. dolomoods, v. ietre; uevorare (to secutione: e. g. dolo-nem, molestiam, lacrimas. To b. injustice potiently, injuriam æquo animo recipere. He brooked the evrong sitestity, tacitus tulit injuriam. To b. it till, ægre ferre. BROOM, genista, spartum. A b.-field, spartarium. Batcher'a b., Tuscus. | Be Beom, scopes. B.-stick, scoparem manubrium.

BROTH, jus coctis carnibus .- sorbitio (any thing that is sucked by D. Chicken b., Jus gallinaceum. Feel b., Jus agminum. Heat stewed in b., Cibus juruleitus. BROTHEL, lupanar, lustrum, fornix. stabulum. To frequent b.'s, lustrari, lustrum, fornix. stabulum. To frequent b.'s, lustrari, lustraria frequentare: a vasior of such, lustro, scartari.

BROTHER, frater (also affectionately towards a b .in-law, a confederate, &c). - full b., i. e. of the same father and mother, or at least of the same father, frater germanus: of the some mother, frater uterious, frater und matre natus. B. in-law (husband's b.), levir, maritl frater; (wife's b) uxeris frater; (sister' hus-band) maritus soruris. B.'s wife, fratria, uxor fratris. Foster-b., quem eadem nurix aluit, collactaneus. Children of b.s., fratres (sorores) patrueles. B. and sister, fratres. Twin b.s. (fratres) geminl. A little b., fraterculus. A scar between b.s., bellum fraternum. A little b., A b.-killer, fratricida (which is included in parricida). BROTHERHOOD, fraternitas, necessitudo fraterna,

germanitas (fraternal connexion); sodalitas, sodalitium (componionship, &c.); sodalitas, collegium, cor-

pus (fraiernity, association); genus, natio (race, set). BROTHERLY, fraternus. In a b. manner, fra-

BROW. | Eye-brow, supercilium. | Forekead, frons The bending or knilling of the b.'s, superciliorum contractio. To knil or weinkle the b., frontern contrahere, adducere, attrahere: lo elear il frontem emittere, exporrigere, explicare A lofty b., frons

alta. A low, small b., frons brevis. A severe b., frons | severa, triste supercifium. A haughty b., grande supercilium, supercilium. [Countenance, face, vultus; os.] The b. of a mountain, supercilium montis, summum jugum montis.

BROWBEAT, (torvo or minaci) vultu qm terrere, perturbare; qin impudenter or insolenter tractare; in qui insolentius se gerere; qui iudibrio habere. B.-beating, insolens, superbus; subst. supercilium.

BROWN, a color fuscus, &c.

BROWN, v. fuscare, infuscare. Bisum, adustioris coloris, solibus perustus. Browned by the

BROWNISH, sub uscus; subrufus.

BROWSE, depascere, tondere, attondere.—intr.)
pasci, tenera virgulta tondere, sepem depascere, frondes carpere, &c.

BROWSE, s. tenera virguita, frondes.

BRUISE, contundere, coliidere, elidere, terere, conterere. To b. in a mortar, tundere, pinsere, continuere. To b. in a mortar, tundere, pinsere, contundere. To b. io dust, in pulverem redigere, in pulverem conterere. To give a man a bruising, qm pugnis (fustibus) contundere, concidere. Bruised under a eruel yoke, crudeli dominatione oppressi. A bruised spirit, animus fractus, afflictus, dejectus. BRUISE, s. contusio; contusum; ictus.

BRUIT, v. (qd) in vulgus edere. famam cs rei divulgare. differre qd rumoribus. It is bruited abroad, rumor. fama, or sermo est: sermo datur (L.).

BRUIT, s. rumor. fama. sermo, &c. See REPORT, s. Noise. Vid. Noise.

BRUNETTE, virgo subfusca; mulier subfuscuia. BRUNT, impetus, incursio, incursus: concursus, ongressio [SYN. in ATTACK, s.]; vis. | Blow, ictus; Ag. fulmen, casus.

BRUNT of battle, (primus) pugnæ impetus. To bear the b. of the battle, maximum proelli impetum sustinere.

heeb. of the batte, maximum preem impetum susteners.
BRUSH. s. penicillus or peniculus: for coating a wall, penicilius tectorius: for clothes, peniculus or penicilius. A b. of bristles, seta, *scope setis factae.—
I a s a w l l, êc., impetus, incursus: pigna levis.
BRUSH, v. verrere, everrere; (penicilio) tergere, detergère, extergère. He brashed auong a tear, larimam detersit. The soulh seind brushes the cloude away,

notus deterget nubita cocio. B. of the dew, rorem excutere. To b. up, pingere; ornare, exornare; reficere. -¶ Sweep over, graze, verrere; stringere, præ-tringere, destringere.—¶ To b. by, prætervolare. BRUSHWOOD, virgulta; sarmenta, cremium (Col.).

A broom of b., scope virgee.

BRUTAL, by the genit. beluarum or pecudum.—

Creel, \$c., atrox, crudelis, ferus, inhumanus, immanis. A b. fellow, homo inhumanissimus, monstrum hominis

BRUTALITY, inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas

BRUTALIZE, TR.) brutum, inhumanum reddere. ablicere. To be wholly brutatized, omnem humanitatem exulsse, abjecisse; obduru sse.

BRUTE, adj. sensus expers, seosu carens, brutus.

A b. animal, brutum animal.— Rough, fierce, &c., durus, incultus, ferus, atrox, inhumanus, immanis.

BRUTE, s. brutum animal, bestla, belua. [Syx. in

ANIMAL.)
BRUTIFY. See BRUTALIZE.

BRUTISH, gen. beiuarum or pecudum. This is b., hoc est beinarum. In a b. manner, beluarum morc, pecudum ritu. B. lusts, beluinæ voluptates. - I Savage, pe, ferus, immanis, inhumanus, durus, incultus, rusticus.— Lum pish, stolidus, fatuus, hebes, stripidus.

BUBBLE, a. bulla: a title one, bullula.— F10. res

vana or inanis, res levissima, commentum, res ficta et

commenticia, somnium.

BUBBLE, v. bullare, bullire .- | Boil up, effervescere. - Of brooks, &c., leniter sonare, susurrare; micare, salire. - Of a fountain, scaturire, emicare. A bubbling, bullitus; æstus: of a fountain, scatebra. A bubbling funtain, scaturigo. BUCCANIER. See PIRATE.

BUCK, mas, masculus (added to the name of the asimat).-|| B.-goat, caper, hircus.-|| Male-deer, cervus mas, mas dama. Buckskin, peilis cervina.b.-rabbit, cuniculus.

BUCKET, situlus, situla, hydria, urna; modiolus (on a wheel for drawing water); hama (for drawing and carrying, esply a fire-b.). A little b, sitella, utnula. BUCKLE, fibula: of a shor, fibula calcearla or calcei.

BUCKLE, v. fibula subnectere. - | Tob. for the fight, se acclingere ad pugnam. To b. to a thing, dare se ci with one, manus conserere cum qo.

BUCKLER, scutum (large), clipeus (smaller), parma;

pella (small, and of the shape of a half-moon). A little

5., seutulm: parmula.

BUCKTHORN, rhannus catharticus (Lin.).

BUCKWHEAT, polygönum (agopyrum (Lin.).

BUCOLIC. See PASTORAL.

BUD, s. g-mma. germen, ocuius (of trees); calyx (of flowers). A little b., calyculus. - rio. to nip in the b.,

qd primo tempore opprimere et exitinguere.

BUD, v. || Put forth b's, gemmas agere, gemmare; germinare; pullulare. To be ready to b. get
b's, gemmascere. Budded, gemmatus. A buddieg, gemniatio or gemmatus; germinatio. - | B. out, provenire, existere. — | Inoculate, arborem inoculare, arbori oculum inserere. — | B I oo m. florescere, vigoscere. BUDGE, v. loco or ex loco se movere; loco cedere,

cedere ; fugam capere, fugere ab or ex qo loco. BUDGE, adj. morosus, tristis, tetricus, austerus,

severus. BUDGET, saccus, saccuius, pera, balga; fig. copia.

BUFF, corium bubulum, pelils bubula. A b. coat, olorica bubuis.— B. (in colour), lutcus.

BUFFALO, bos buffeius (Lin.); bubalus is doubtful. BUFFET, | In the face with the palm, slapa. | With the fist, colaphus - | Sideboard, abacus.

BUFFET, v. colaphos ci impingere, a'apas et ducere, qm pugnis contundere or cædere. I b. the waves, alterna brachia ducens fluctibus obnitor.

BUPFOON, maccus (harlequin); sannio, coprea; verna; --scurra (jester of a higher sort, as at the tables

of the great). To play the b., scurrari, scurram agere. BUFFOONERY, scurrilitas (Dial. de Or.), dicacitas scurrilis, vernilitas, jocorum lascivia, BUG, cimex .- | Beette, scarabæus.

BUGBEAR, formido .- FIG. to be a mere b., specia non re terribilem esse.

BUGGY, cimleum pienus.

BUGLE-HORN, cornu venatorium. cornu.

BUILD, redificare (houses, ships, towns, &c.); struere, construere, exstruere, moliri: condere (to found); excitare, educere (carry up, erect); architectari (by rules of art); facere To b. before, præstruere. To b to, astruere, adjungere qd cl rei: around, circum struere, To b. up a place (cover it with buildings), locum coardificare, redificare, inredificare. To b. on the sand, cs rei fundamenta tamquam in aquâ ponere (C. de Pin. 2, 22, 72) to b. a row or rows of houses, domos continuare: to b. with freestone, saxo quadrato construcre; on another man's ground, ædificium in alleno exstrucre. A well-built man, prps homo formå honestå et liberali. Bees b. their cells, apes fingunt favos. To b castles in the air, somnia slbi fingere (v. Lucr. 1, 104): to b. aby out, es iuminibus obstruere or officere (i. e place an obstacle before his windows): to b. a bridge over a river, postern in fluvio (or flumine) facere, in flumine effecte; ammem poste jungere; pontem flumini imponere or injucere; over a marsh, paudem pontibus construere: to b. ships, naves ædificare. — INFA.) ædificare, domum or -a ædificare. — [gen.] to construere, fingere, fabricare, facere. — [Tob. myon (fg.), duere, confidere el; confidere, mitig åre. BUILDER, ædificator; conditor; architectus. — IV.a. ædificator, fabricator, conditor, auctor. BUILDING (the act), ædificatio, exædificatio, exsedificatio, extructio: (the structure, ædificatio, edification, opus. Little b., ædification; belams, åre), is sax(slows, åre), d passion for b., "immodicum ædificandi studium. BUIR, bulbus. an obstacle before his windows); to b. a bridge over a

passion for b., BULB, buibus.

BULBOUS, builbosus. B. roots, *plantæ tuberosæ. BULBOUS, builbosus. B. roots, *plantæ tuberosæ. BULGE, || To b out. prochrere, prominére.—Leak, rimas agere; aquas haurire, sidere (sink). BULK, amplitudo, magnitudo; moles (mass). To seti

by the b. (i. e. without exact ca'culation or measurement), per aversionem or aversione vendere (Jur.) .--Compass, ambitus, spatium. The b. of a ship, navis

[Compas, aniottus, spatium. Inco. oj asmp. nava capacitas.—] Main pari, pars maxima, major numerus; multitudo.—] Projection, procursus, cepido.—projectuu (Vitr.)—projectuu (Pond.).

BULKY, magnus, lingen.—[Corpates and canasa, BULKY, magnus, lingen.—[Corpates and canasa, Bulky, and constant prps 'naratiuncula, cui nec caput nec pedes (aft. C. Div. vil. 31, res, ita contractas, ut nec caput nec pedes: =ita turbatas, ut nescias ubi inciplas, ubi finias).

- || To make a b., prps *pugnantia loquendo risum audientibus movere - || The b. in the zodiac, Taurus. - || The b. of the pope, *literæ signo pontificis Romani impressæ.

BULL-DOG, *canis Moiossus (Lin.),
BULL-TIN, || Daily notices, prps acta diurna.
|| Of an army, acta militaria (aft. Veget. de re mil.

BULL'S EYE. To hit the b.'s eye, medium ferire. BULLFINCH, *ioxia pyrrhula (Lin).

BULLOCK, juvencus. - bos castratus (for fattening). See Ox

BULLET, glans piumbea, gians.
BULLION, aurum or argentum rude, infectum.
BULLY, s. homo pugnax.—linguā fortis (if a coverdly b., mly Thraso in the old Com.).—homo rixosus or rixie cupidus. - homo jurgiosus (Gell ; quarrelsome

fellow) .- rixator (Q.). BULLY, v. | Overbear with menaces, &c., minis ac terrore commovere.—obstrepere ci, obtunder qui or aures ci (by taking). Pemponius was bullied into swearing, &c., juravit hoc terrore coactus Pomponius. - To treat with savage crueity, prys aspere tractare, injuriosius (Plant.) tractare, sevire in

qın solere

BULRUSH, juncus, scirpus.

BULWARK, propugnaculum, pl. munimenta, opera; castellum.—Fig. propugnaculum, præsidium,

opera; case-tumo defensor, &c. BUMBAILIPP, *apparitor or viator magistratuum. BUMP, tumor (g. t. for swelling: oculorum, crurum).—tuber (proinbraing secrescence; hunch, boil, tuber). A subseculum.

rum).—tuber (prottoerating excrescence; hunch, oot, prop. a truffet). A little 6, tuberculum, BUMP, v. Tr.) qd offendere ad qd (accidentally).—qd illidere or impingere ci rei (purposely). To b. my head aget the door, caput ad fores offendere. To b. his bead scerely aget the wall, caput parieti ingent impent unpingere.—INTR.) offendere qd, illidi or impingi ci rei.
BIMPUP Bealty classifier.

BUMPER, calix plenus. BUMPKIN, homo rusticus.

BUNCH, tumor, tuber; struma (scrofulous bunch, soply on the neck); hunch, gibba, gibber. A little b., sopis on the neck; it was en, globel. A stitle of, it was the returned in the first of grapes, uvas of fry-berries, corymbus.— Bundle, fascis, fasciculus manipulus: of pens, fascis calamorum.

BUNCH out, v. eminêre, prominêre, exstare : tu-

BUNDLE, fascis, fasciculus (as bound together, to be the more easily carried, e. g. of wood, straw, lignorum, stramentorum).—manipulus, fasciculus manualis (not too big to be carried by hand).—sarcina, sarcinula (as burden), B. of rods, fascis virgarum. B. of letters, fascicuius epistoiarum. To carry a b. of books under his arm, fascicuium librorum sub alā portare. In b.'s, fasciatim or fasceatim; manipulatim .- | A . a bursarcina, sarcinuia

BUNDLE up, v. coiligere, componere, in fasciculos

BUNG, obturamentum: of cork, cortex. To take eul a b., excutere obturamentum. B.-hole, os (dolli).—orificium (late).

BUNG up, v. os. bolli obturare.
BUNGLE, v. a., inscienter, imperite, infabre facere
or conficere; corrumpere; depravare: athg, opus inscienter facere or conficere. To b. a song, disperdere carmen .- | Bungling, insciens, imperitus; malus.

A bungling business, opus inscients, imperitus; maius. A bungling business, opus inscienter factum. BUNGLER, homo imperitus; homo in arte suñ non satis versatus.—"imperitus artifex (of an artist).

BUNGLINGLY, inscite, imperite, infabre, minus commode, crasse, male.

mmode, crasse, maie.
BUN, panis dulcior, placenta, crustuium.
BUOY, index ca rei sd imum maris positæ or sitæ.
BUOY sp. v. sustinēre, sustentare, fulcire.
BUOYANCY, levitas; hilaritas, alacritas, vigor.

BUOYANT, quod ab aqua sustineri potest or susti-netur: levis. - rio. vegetus, hilaris, alacer.

Retur: 18718.—716. Vegetus, mustis, aus.ex.
BUR, lappa.
BURREAU, armarium.
BURDEN, s. onus (g. t.), sarcina (what a man carries or may carry). To bear a b., onus ferre, sustinere.
To lake a b. upon oneself, onus recipere, suscipere:
to lay it down, onus deponere. To be a b. to one, ci
oneri esse, molestum or gravem esse ci. I will bear
the b. of this odism, molem hujus invidue sustinebo.—

**Lia of b. navis onegria Reast of b. jumentum A ship of b., navis oneraria. Beast of b., jumentum onerarium, jumentum; jumentum sarcinarium (e. g. pack-horse).— A ship of 300 tons b., navis trecentarum amphorarum.—rig. load, pressure, \$c., onus, molestia, incommodum, cura.—[Taxes, onera, munera.

| The b. of the song, versus intercalaris (Serv. F. Ect. 8, 21).—v10. this is ever the b. of his song, eandem canti cantilenam (Ter.).

Canti cantienam (14°.).

BURDEN, v. onerare gravare: oneri esse cl. gravem or molestum esse cl; molestiam to differe, molestia qua affierer. The body greatly b. the mind, curpus pragravat animum. Burdened, noratus; gravat animum. Burdened, noratus; gravatus; gravis; onustus. To b. one with asking, obtundere qua rogitando.

BURDENSOME, gravis, molestus; incommodus, iniquus; operosus, laboriosus. To be b., see BURDEN, v.

to be more and more b., ingravescere.

BURGESS, civis, municeps: senator, patronus. BURGLAR, perfossor (parietum. Plaul.).—perfossor ily (Appul.).—effractarius (Sen. Ep. 68).—effractor only (Appul.).—effractarius (Sen. Ep. 68).—enracus (Paul. Uip. \$c.).
BURGLARY, effractura (Paul. Dig.): or Crcl. with

domum perfringere; parietes perfodere (to commit b.). BURIAL, sepultura, humatio; funus, exsequise.

B.-ground, sepultura (cometerium). To refuse aby
a b., qm sepultură prohibere. See Funeral.

a b., qm sepultură prohibēre. See FUNERAL. BURLESQUE, jocosus, jocularis, ridiciulus; ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorsus. BURLESQUE, v. ridiculum reddere, in jocum cr risum vertere; ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquere (io perody). BURLY, magni corporis, grandis, magnitudine in-

signis, vastus, ingens; robustus.

BURN, TR.) absumere or consumere igni, flammis, incendio; urere; incendere, inflammare (to set in incendio; urere; incendere, inflammare (to set iss formes); comburere; (pai necare (of a living person); amburere (b. round, half-b.); cremare, concremare (septy) of the dead); adurec (to b. tere and there, as bread, meal; inurere (to b. iss, brand). To b. oby alise, qm vivum comburere.— If To hart by burning (the hand, for instance), urere, adurere.— If To bire, sing, urere, pungere, morder.— IF arc h, urere, torrive.— If a for it july, it generally the continue of the con flagrare, conflagrare (flammis, incendio); flammis, incendio abount, consumi; radëre, flagrare; uri, aduri,
comburi, exuri; cremari, concermari. He bourst his
falter's house, domum paternam (tares patrios) incendio aboumpsit. The tempie of Diama weas burnt
To b. incense, tura adolète. To b. to ashes, in cinere
redigere; to costs, in carbones redigere. To b. all (tay
waste with fire), omnis igni vastare. Sun-burnt, sole
adustus. To b. oneselj, uri, amburi. Haif-burst,
semiustus, semiustusitus; ambustus; semierematus.

—1 To alou like fire, ardère, flagrare. —1 To b. æstuare (e. g. invidia flagrare or æstuare; invidiæ in-cendio conflagrare). I b. to see you, incensus sum cupiditate te videndi.

BURN, s. ambustum. Green coriander heals b.'s,

coriandrum viride sanat ambusta.

BURNET, pimpinella (Lin.).

BURNING, s. (act.) ustio, exustio; erematio; adustio; (pass.) condagratio, deflagratio; incendium, exustio; crematio;

guisting mma; ardor.

BURNING, add. #Hot, glowing, candens.—

BURNING, and and ardens, flagrans: love, amoris incendium.—] Biting, galling, urens, pungens, mordens.

BURNING GLASS, *vitrum causticum. BURNISH, polire, expolire, levigare.

BURNISH, polire, expoire, levigare. BURROW, cuniculorum cubile. BURROW, sub terră cuniculos facere (cuniculi [mines] dicti abe o [i. e. cuniculius, a rabbu], quod sub terră cuniculos ipsi faciant, ubi lateant in agris. Par. 3. 12).—Poetical expressions are, cubilis fodere, (effossis latebris) sub terrà larem fovère: sub terris ponere domos (all V.). Animali Ibal b., subterranca animalia

BURSAR. See TREASURER, CASHIER.

BURSAR. See TREASURER, CASRIER.
BURST, FR.) rumpere, dirumpere; displodere (e. g. vesicam); effringere (e. g. claustra, fores). To b. through a thing, pertumpere per qd.—1872. Jumpl. dirumpt; dissilire (fly into pieces); dehiscere, discedere (b. open, of the earth); displodi, crepare (to b. with an noise, explode). I b. (with anger or ecadison), rumpor, dirumpor, findor. I b. with laughing, risu dirumpor, tisu emorior. The thunder b.s, fit fragor. A cloud b. by lightning, nubes fulmine elisa.—1 To b. out or forth, erumpere; exardeseere.—erumpere must be used with care: vox, sermo, risus, furor erumpit, b.'s

BUT

set; aget aby, in qm: also trans., erumpere gaudium, to b. forth with expressions of joy (Ter.): erumpere diu coercitam iram, to let one's long-suppressed anger b. cercitam iram, to let one's long-suppressed anger b. pirels (C.); but not erumpere in vocem, in risum, in furorem, in stomachum. To b. into a fit of laughing, tollere risum, cachinnum; cachinnare (not eachinnari); in cachinnos or risus effundi. Tear b. forth, lacrimae oberiuntur, prorumpunt, prosiliumt. To b. into tear, in lacrimae effundi. A war suddenly b.b. out, beitum estriur, exardescit; belli flamma exardescit. (His) seeth hatted b.s. out, ira odium exardescit. wrath, baired b.'s out, ira, odium exardescit. open a door, januam effringere: a prison, vincula carceris rumpere. The sum b.'s forth, sol nubes perrumpit ac dividit (C.); sol inter nubes effuiget: to b. out of the camp, ex castris erumpere : to b. through the enemy, erumpere per hostes (L.). To b. from one's arms, e exu es se eripere.

mplexu cs se eripere. BURST, a. eruptio.— $\parallel Of thunder$, fragor: also by

Crel with the verb.
BURTHEN. See BURDEN.

BURY, sepelire (g. 1), humare (both, but esply sep., like distress, of any mode of disposing of a corpse.—quod nunc communiter in omnibus sepultis ponitar, ut humati dicantur, id erat proprium tum in iis, quos humus injecta contegeret. C. Legg. 2, 22, 56].—humo tegere. terrā, humo contegere (bury).—in 36]—humo tegere, terra, humo contegere (oury).—in sepulcro condere or condere only (poet, and Post-Aug. tumulare, contumulare).—corpus es tumulo inferre (T.)—funere efferre with or without foras (to carry out). (7.)—twere efferre with or without toras (in carry out for burish)—indodere (shaple into the ground). To b. one elser, vivum qui defodere: to be buried atten, vivum terrà obrul. To b. seith mittary honours, mill-tari honesto funere qui humare.—I To put in the ground, indodere (in terram), defodere (in terram), proving, influere (in tertain), delotte (in tertain), debruere (terta).— To overwhelm, obruere, opprimere: to b. in oblivion, oblivione obrutere: to be buried in oblivion, æterná oblivione obrútum esse: to be buried in the ruins, ruina es rei (domûs, &c.) opprimi : in the ponere (dismiss; e. g. amorem); obruere. To b. one's self in one's country seat, rus se abdere. [More under

BUSH, frutex .- | Of thorns, dumus, vepres, ser tis. [STN. in BRAMBLE, BRIER.]—To go about the b., qd vitabundum circumire (in Tac. cs nomen).—ambages agere. A bird in the hand is worth two in the b., spem pretio non emo. Good wine needs no b., proba merx facile emptorem reperit [tametsi in abstruse sita est. (Plant. Pon. 1, 2, 128)]: bonum vinum pittacium or titulum nullum desiderat; res ipsa loqui-

r. Bushes, b.-wood, virgulta, fruteta. BUSH, v. spatiose fruticare.

BUSHEL, modius (Rom.); medimnus (Greek, equal

to six modii). BUSHY, | Thick, fruticosus, frutectosus. - | Of

BUSHY, | Thick, frutteous, frutectous. = | Of heir, heridus, hirsutus. = | Covered with bushes, bushes b. (i.e. part) of one, est ca. Por business sake, negotiis graifs. Pull of b, negotiosus, negotiorum pienus, hezotiis implicatus: to be so, occupatissimum esse, mulis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum (distentum) esse. To do b., rem gerero (gen.); negosiai. (um) esse. To do b., rem gerero (gen.); mercaturam a lander of money and buyer-up of corn); mercaturam formal land large merchant). To divide the b. between them (of two consuls, legales, &c.), officia inter se par-tiri. To make a b. of something, factitare, exercere qd. To do a good, bad b., bene, male rem gerere. To do a good deal of b., to have a good b. (of a merchant), mercaturam facere non ignobilem. To be connected in b. switzm macere non ignoniem. To be connected in 0. with by, ratione cum qo conjunction esse. I have a b to settle wells you, minh est res tecum. What b. have b to settle wells you, minh est res tecum. What b. have b to quid tib hic negotit est? How is it with the b.? quo loco res est? ut res so habet? The my, your b. heen, turn est. This is not my b., hee non meum cat, has non meas sunt parties. To mind his own b, sunn negotium gerere; res suas curare: others' b, suum negotium gerere; res suas curare: others' b. irena negotia curare. To make athg one's (principal) aiiena negotia curare. ferre ad qd; omni cogitatione et curà incumbere in qd; omni contentione elaborare, summă ope nitt, or eniti et contendere (these three with ut). To find one b. (Ag.), hegotium ci facessere; qm exercêre. To the b. in

hand ! ad rem! (to a speaker who is keeping off fm the real point at issue.) This is the true b. of our lives, ad hoc præcipue nati sumus. I make it the b. of my life to do good to others, id unum ago, ut quam plurimis bene faciam. This is the b. of a life, hoc vitam omnem desiderat. He is the man to do your b, hunc ipsum requirebas. A man of b., homo ad res gerendas natus; negotiis tractandis idoneus.

BUSKIN, calceamentum, quod pedes suris tenus tegit .- | Tragic b., cothurnus (also hunter's b.).
BUSKINED, cothurnatus.

BUSS. See Kiss. BUST, herma; clipeus (in painting or relief on a

shield like surface).
BUSTARD, tarda; otis tarda (Lin.).

BUSTLE, s. | Hurry, festinatio nimia or præpro-pera festinatio.—trepidatio (anxious b.) In a b., præ-

BUSTLE . The second sec operosa, semper agens que imonens: jor ne secona, qui viget, omnia movet, et motu præditus est sempiterno.—activus is a Post-class., philos., and gramm., t. i. Krebs.—| Meddling, importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat.—| Anxious, sochicitus,

BUSY, v. occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere, To b. one manifoldis, distinere, distringere (draw the mind this way and that, so that one cannot bend his thoughts to the thing in hand). To b. one's self with a thing, occupari qa re, versari in re or circa qd, so ponere in re; tractare, agere qd; dare se ci rel; all cornectness, urgere qd. To be busied with a thing, (see Busy, above). A busying one's setf with the poets, pertractatio poetarum. To have the thoughts busied with a person, qm cogitare: with something else, alias

res agere.

BUSYBODY, homo importunus, molestus; ardelie homo occupatus in otio, gratis andelans (see Phædr.

BUT, at. sed. verum or vero. autem (at has an adversalive, sed a corrective or limiting force: versum or vero afirms the truth or importance of an assertion; autem carries on a train of thought already begun: it is the weakest adversalive particle!.—It is to be ob-served that autem and vero stand after one or more words, the rest at the beginning of the sentence .- | Bu2 ON THE OTHER HAND, at (esply before personal names and pronouns): BUT AT LEAST, BUT AT ALL EVENTS, and pronouns;: BUT AT LEAST, NUT AT ALL EVENTS, at, at certe or tamen. Bur in objections a micipaled (= but it may be said, or neged), at, at enim, at vero.—| 'TAUE, BUT' in concessions), at, at enim (the concession being followed by another consideration that must not be lost sight of).—| But rorsoorum, at enim.—| But (in the minor premise of a syll og im), at qui. auten. But (in the minor premise of a syll og im), at qui. auten. But BEROLD or Lo! ecce autem!—| NAY, BUT; WAY, BUT ASSUREDLY, enimyero, verum enimyero .-NAT, BUT ASSUAEDLY, enimyero, verum enimyero.

BUT (when a subject is to be ended or suspended), sed, sis verum: b. enough for to-day, sed—in hunc diem hactenus.—I I DON'T SAY... BUT, non modo—sed; non dieam or non dieo—sed; ne dieam or nedum. [Procl. Int. II. 506—508.]—I NOT ONLY NOT—BUT EVEN MOT, non modo—sed ne—quidem (when a verb, both classus; is seven-sed in thenon most non most—seu ne-quidem (seen a rero, common to both clauses, it expressed in the second); non modo non—sed ne-quidem. Such a man with not dare, not only to do, but even to think athy that is not honorable, tails vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare qui de m quidquam audebit, qued non honestum sit. - | Nor THAT-BUT (rejecting one reason and affirming another), non quod—sed; non eo quod—sed; non quo—sed (the last being not only permissible, but of more frequent occurrence than the other forms).—

Nor TMAT—NOT,—BUT, nou quin—sed; non quo

non—sed [Pr. Intr. ii. 811].—| BUT YET, BUT HOW EVER, at, attamen, verum tamen.—PERHAPE—BUT YET, fortasse—verum tamen. With a love of glory too eager perhaps, but yet honorable, amore gloriæ, nimis acri fortasse, verum tamen honesto (C.).-|| Bur ir, sin, sin autem, si vero: BUT IF NOT, si non, si minus, si aliter .- | Nor only-But also, non modo-sed eilam or verum etiam; non solum-sed etiam [see Pract. Intr. ii 504, 505], sts sed et (even in Cicero : non tantum-sed etlam. In non tantum-sed or vero non tantum-sed etlam. non tantum—sed etlam. In non tantum—sed or vero ctum, there is necer a descent if m he greater to the less; and this form cannot be used when neither the subject nor the predicate is common to both sentences. But on the contrability of the contra an if, or but, sine ulla mora, haud cunctanter, liben tissime.-But is sometimes not expressed in Latin, e. g. this is thy office, but not mine, hoc tuum est, non

meum.
BUT, in the sense of EXCEPT, præter; præterquam; excepto (-å, -is); nisi. I saw nobody b. him, præter ilium vidi neminem. No one is seise b. the good man, nemo sapiens est, nisi bonus. Nothing b., mini allud, nisi (that and nothing ets.), nihi allud, quam (i. e. quistadent). The man one of pan (i. e. quistadent). In one one of pan, the name vidi. Nothing could rive a trem vidi. man, soil hoc contingit saplenti. I saw no one b. you, te unum vidi. Nothing could bring them into one united people b. law, coalescere in populi unius corpus, nulla re præterqusm legibus, poterant. The last b. one, proximus a postremo. There is nobody here b. I, soins hic sum. What b.? quid aliud nisi or quam?

All b., tantum quod.

BUT, in the sense of ONLY, modo. tantum. solum (tantum properly confines what was said to a certain magnitude, modo to a certain measure or degree, solum to the thing itself, to the exclusion of others).
tantummodo, nonnisi, solus, unus. I saw b. you, to
unum vidi. I did b. hear these things, not see them, unum vidi. I did b. hear these things, not see them, hee audivi tantum, non vidi. I will speak, do you b. heer, loquar, modo audi. If b., dummodo; dum (with subj.). Do b. tet him, sine modo. Do b. tetay, mane modo. B. too often, sepius justo; nimium seperatura duo. B. too often, sepius justo; nimium seperatura duo. You have b. the name of virtue in your teach to the separatura duo. You have b. the name of virtue in your teach. mouth nomen tantum virtutis usurpas. He come b. lo-day, hotile primum venit. B. a white ago, noni is pridem, nuper admodum. He is b. twenty years old, non amplius vigini annos natus est. Il wonted b tittle that \$c_t tantum non, &c.; non multum abfuit,

quin &c. BUT THAT (except that if not), ni, nisi; quod nisi.

B. that I fear my father, ni metuam patrem. And b. that he was ashamed to confess, et nisi erubesceret non would stand; it sts stands for quo non after an expression of time. The sentence after quin must not contain another relative.-No day almost, b. (that) he comes to my house, dies fere nullus est, quin domum meam veniat, or quo domum meam non veniat. There is none b. is afraid of you, nemo est, qui te non metuat. There is none b. may complain, nemo est, quin conquerl possit. There is no doubt b. (that) &c., non conqueri possit. There is no duub b. (kal) &c., non est dublim, quin (with sub). I have no f-ar b. I shall write you letters enough, non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam. None b. (i. e. those who d id not, neino quin, neino quin, neino quin, neino quin, neino quin, non quin, non, with a nutj., followed in the swhequent clause by sed quod or sed quia with the indic., or by sed ut with

the subj.

BUT, after cannot, I cannot b. &c., facere non possum quin (subj.), or non possum non (with inf.).non possum quin is Præ-class. - It cannot b. be &c.,

fieri non potest, ut non or quin &c.

BUT ron (i. e. were it not for, had it not been for) some person or thing, nisi or ni qs or qd esset, fulsset some person or thing, hist or it qs or qd esset, fuisset (absque qo or qå re esset is used by comic writers).— The bridge would have afforded a way to the enemy b, for one man, Horatius Cocles, pons tur be het bus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset, H. C. (only in comedy should us find absque uno viro, Horatio Coclite, essett.) I would, b. for harling him, vellem, in foret ei dannum. BUTCHER, lantus, seldom lanto, macellarius (meat-

ther. — | I a sacrifice, popa (who struck the sust). Cultrarius (who cut his throut).—rig. homo sanuinarius.

BUTCHER, v. prop. cmdere, jugulare; mactare

BUTCHER, v. prop. cmdere, jugulare; mactare

BUTCHER, v. prop. cmdere, jugulare; mactare

BUTCHER, v. prop. cmdere, jugulare; mactare seller). - | Al a sacrifice, popa (who struck the beast), cultrarius (who cut his throat).- Pig. homo san-

guinarius

(92)

(at a sacrifice) .- PIO. trucidare, concidere; obtruncare. BUTCHERLY, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens,

sævus, ferus. BUTCHER'S BROOM, ruscus.

BUTCHERY, rig. cædes; trucidatio.- | Where beasts are butchered, lanlena.

BUT-END, | Of a gun, manubrium.

BUTLER, cellarius, promus, condus promus; minis-ter or ministrator (vini). BUTT, scopus (con). To aim at a b., destinatum petere (L.): to hit a b., *scopum ferite or ferire only (H.).— Point at which the endeavour is direited, propositum, is qui mihi est (luit, &c.) pro-positus exitus, finis.—105° Not scopus in this mean-ing.—ludirium (e. g. &e took him ludibrium verius quam comitem).—170 make a b. of one, qui ludiirio habère; putare sibi qui por ridiculo et delectamento. To be one's b., ludibrio esse ci .- | Blow, ictus.

BUTT, v. cornu ferire, cornu petere. - | Of a ram, arletare in qm. Butting, qui cornu petit, petulcus. BUTT, || Cask, dolium. labrum.

BUTTER, butgrum. To make b., butyrum facere. Bread and b., panis butyro illitus.

BUTTER, v. butyro illinere qd. BUTTERFLY, papilio.—FIG. a mere b. in love, desultor amoris.

BUTTERY, cella promptuaria, promptuarium; cella penaria (where provisions are laid up). BUTTOCKS, nates, clunes (of men or animals).—

lumbi (loins). BUTTON, orbiculus (flat), globulus (globular). B .-

hole, fissura.

BUTTON, v. *globulis jungere.

BUTTRESS, anteris, idls, f. erisma, n. (ἀντηρές,

ίδοτ: ἔρεισμα, ατος.)
ΒUX() M, obsequens, obsequiosus, obediens. | Gay,

brisk, hilaris, alacer, lætus.— | Wanton, jolly, lascivus, protervus, &c. See Wanton.

BUY, emere (g. t.).—mercari (lo b. as a formal trans action, mly as the mercantile conclusion, of a bargain). -redimere (things not properly articles of trade, but wech the buyer might claim as his due, or ought to receive gratuitously; as peace, justice, love, &c. Död.).—emer-cari (prop. and fig.); nundinari (also to b. by a bribe). To b. at auction, emere in auctione; (of public revenues) redimere. To b. a bargain, bene or recte emere. To have a mind to b., empturire. Fond of buying, emax; a love of buying, emacitas. A buying, emptio. To b. and sell, mercari, mercaturam facere, nundinari. To b. up (b. together), coemere; (that others may not get it) praemerearl. To b. up corn (in order to make it dear), comprimere frumentum. To b. of (bribe), corrumpere; (clear by a bribe) pecunia a supplicio liberare. To let himself be bought, pecuniam accipere.

BUYER, emptor, emens; manceps; propoia (who buys to sell again). A b. up or together, qui qd coemit. A b. up of corn (to make it dearer), qui frumentum comprimit; dardanarius (Pand.). B. and seller, emens et vendens.

BUZZ, susurrare; bombum facere (of bees); murmurare.

BUZZ, s. susurrus; bombus; murmur. BUZZARD, | Species of hawk, buteo. | Fig.

BY of place (near, hard by), ad, apud, juxta, prope, proper, sub; sub manum, ad manum, pixe manibus. The islands weh are near by Sicily, insulæ quæ sunt propter Sciliam. To seat one's self by a person or thing, propter qm or qd considere. To have gardens by the Tiber, ad Tiberim habere hortos. A gate in by proper est spelunca quædam.—Also by
webs: e. g. lo siand, sit by one, cl astare, assidere: bo
by one side, lateric sa dherire; latus ca tegere.—

| Preseni.—To be by, adesse, coram adesse. When I
am by, not by, me præsente, coram me; me absente.— Along, secundum; præter. To keep by the land (in

than, intra; ante. By the year's end, intra annum. By this time, jam. By the time Rome had been built have harded years, treentls annis post urbem conditam exactis. By that time I shall have arrived, jam adero. He was there by day-break cum diluculo advenit. By the time he ended his speech, oratione vixdum failth.

aum notta. BY, implying succession, is often made by an adverb in -tim; also by quot. Year by year, month by month, day by day, quot annis, quot mensibus, quot diebus; or omnibus annis, &c. Man by men, virtim. Town by town, sillage by village, opplatim, vicatim. Step by step, gradatim. By little and tittle, pauliatim. To fall at their feet, one by one, ad omnium pedes sigiliatim accidere. By the pound, ad libram. To proceed to the bore earth mercadem in simulas because he this bore earthm. one by the hour, certain mercedem in singulas horas dare ci. By ones, twos, &e., singull, binl, &c.

BY one's self (i. e. unassisted), per se; per se lpse; per se solus.—[Alone, solus.—[Apart, seorsum, separatim. By itself (in and for itself), per se: viewing the thing by itself, si rem lpsam spectas.

BY (denoting a means), by means of, per (esply of persons); also by the ablat. of the thing or of the gerund; ste the particip, utens or usus with ablat.; also e, ex. To ask a thing of some one by letter, qd ab qo per literas petere. To avenge one's wrongs by means of another, injurias suas per alterum uleisci. To nou-rish viriue by action, virtutem agendo alere. To know rish virius by action, virtutem agendo alere. To know a man by his voice, que se voce agnosere.—I Denoing a cause or its effect, per; a, ab leeply with pass, and neat. verbs): propter; (ex) opela; (es or cs rei) beneficio. To be kil ed by aby, ab qo occidi. To pertia by disease, petire a morbo. The world was created by God, mundus a Deo creatus est. The sieves, by shown you live, acrvl, propter quos vivis. The common people were stirred up by them, common people were stirred up by them, common people were stirred up on, per, propter, ober in year contential care propered quote, propered quia-—also by the ablat. of the thing: a. g. this happened by your fault, vestra cuinb no accidit.—I To this may be referred my, denoting the thing or part I ake n hold of, such is expressed by the ablat.—To drag by the feet, pedibus trahere.

BY, i. e. according to, secundum; e, ex, de; ad. toritate senatûs.

toritate senatus. BY, in adjuration or in supplication, per. BY, denoting excess or defect, is expressed by the obtat.—Shorter by one syllable, unit syllable brevior. Higher by ten feet, decempedibus altior. By much, multo. By far, longe.
BY, in some phroses By stentth, furtim. By turns, in vicem, per vices, alternius. By chance, forte, casu By heart, memoriter. By and by, jam. mox, brevi. By she by, sed quod mith in menteun venit; and il die, guæso

BY-DESIGN, consilium siterum. He had this by-BY-END, end, that &c., simul id sequebatur,

BY LAW, præscriptum minoris momenti. BY-PLACES, devia (loca).

BY STANDER, spectator.

BY-WAY, trames, semits, callis; deverticulum (that turns of from a greater; also fig.).
BY-WORD, proverblum; verbum. To become a b.-w.,

in proverblum venire or cedere: proverblis eludi (be ridiculed in proverbs). See PROVERS.

CABAL, s. ¶ An intriguing body, doll or falla-ciarum machinatores [see Canallen],—or Crel. qui consilia clandestina (in qm) concòquunt. ¶ Political consilia ciandestina (in qui) concoquint. Profificati intrigue, ars, artificium (artifice).—fallacia (deceit, intrigue).—better in pl. aries (malæ): fallaciæ (cabala, intrigues); consilla clandestina (hidden designs); calumniæ (malicious slander, fulse accusation).

CABAL. v. faliacias facere, fingere: consilia clan-

destina concoquere; dare operam consillis clandestinis. with ut (to endeavour to effect by c.'s); likewise calumnias facere; multa machinari: to c. agst aby, fallacias in qm intendere; consiliis clandestinis oppugnare qm; ci dolum nectere. See CABAL, s.

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CABALA, *enbbăla; *arcana Hebræorum doctrina CABALIST, *cabbalista. CABALISTIC, *cabbalisticus.—Adv. *cabbalistice.

CABALLER, doli or fallaciarum machinator (v. Tac.

Ann. 1, 10, 2).

Ann. 1, 10, 2).

CABBAGE, brassica (v. pr.).—olus (any k-tchen-herb, of sech br. is a species, s. Cato R. R. 176, in.; brassica est, quie omnibus oleribus antistat).—caulis siem folium : e.-plant, planta brassiem.

CABBAGE, v. subducere furto; surripere. See TO FILCH.

CABIN. | In a ship, dista (Petron. 115, 1). Cabin-boy, *puer nauticus. | Hui, casula. tugu-riolum. | Small room, cellula.

CABINET, A private room, conclave .- cubiculum minus (a small room adjoining a large one) .zotheca (a small room belonging to the principal one, for reposing, studging). - cubiculum secretius (a private for reporting, issuigney, -currently in sections, p. reporting, issuigney, -currently mer consistorium principis (c. of a prince, Plin, 23, 8, 77, Ammian, 25, 10). | METON, for govern ment, see Adultistration, and 'e. minister,' below.—To hold a ccouncit, secreta consilia agitare: to peep into the c., principum secreta rimari (T. Ann. 6, 33); equally great in the field and in the e., rel militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis regundæ; fortis ac strenuus, pace belloque bonus. - a e.-minister, comes consistorianus (in time of the emperors); or Crcl. princeps amleorum regis, quocum secreta consilia agltare solet (L. 35, 15); amicus regls omnium consiliorum particeps; amicus regls, qui in consilio semper ade-t et omnium rerum habetur particeps (after Nep. Eum 1, 5 and 6).—c. counsellor, qui principi est a consillis interioribus (after Nep. Hann. 2, 2).—consilia interiora or domestica (the sembly).—c. secretary, quem princeps ad manum habet scribæ loco (s. Nep. Eum. 1, 5); also scriba principis, —c seal, signum principis (after Suet. Oct. 94, p. med.). — ecus, signium principis (apier 3 sec. Oct. 94, p. med.).
A repository for valuable or curiosities, thesaurus; horreum: for coins, *numothes: a c. for china, *coliectio Sinensis artificio factorum operum; *copi: operum Sinensis artis.
CABINET-MAKER, intestinarius *(Cod. Theod. 13, CABINET-MAKER, intestina

4, 2, in so far as he makes objects of art) .- lignarius (sc. faber); scriniorum or capsularum opifex (any one

who works in wood, joiner or carpenter).

CABLE, funis ancorarius; ancorale.—ora (hy wch a ship is fustened to the shore); remulcus (towing-c.); rudens (any rope esply belonging to the yards and sails). -to eut the e.'s, ancoralia incidere; ancoras præcidere. CABRIOLET, cislum.

CACHINNATION, lond and screaming laugh-

CACHINNATION, toud and a creaming lawgh-ter, eachinus (as condition)—eachinnatio (Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 65; as action). See LAUGH, s. CACKLE, v. strepere (propr. of genes, §c; applied also to men)—graciliare (of chickens. Auct. Carm. de Philom. 25).—elingtire, strepere (of genes. Pest., and Virg. Ect. 9, 36)—clangere (of genes).—tetrinnire (of duckst. Auct. Carm. de Philom.) Auct. Carm. de Philom.).

CACKLING, streptius (of geese and men).—voces anserum (loud c. Tuc. Germ. 10, 3).—to raise a loud c., vociferal (Col. 8, 18, 2).—claugor (of geese and chickens).—glingrius (of geese: late).
CADAVEROUS, || Looking like & corpse, ca-

daverosus.

CADE, cadus. See CASK.
CADE, cleur (tame by nature, of animals: opp. ferus, immanis).—mansuetus (used to the hand, domestic, tame; of beasts and men; opp. ferus).—domitus (tamed, subduced; of wild beasts and savage nations; opp. ferus).—placidus (of gentle disposition, praceably suctimed: of men and breats: opp. ferus).—milts (meck, yielding: opp. immanis).
CADE, v. mansuefacere. mansuetum facere or red-

CADE, v. manusuracere. manususum lacere or redeete (to accustom to the hand, to render dimensific or sociable: e.g. the people, pichem). See Tame, v. CADENCE, || In music, intervallum — numerus (in speech). || Mn harmonious conclusion, quae-

dam ad numerum conclusio. Having (or with) a g-od c., numerosus: numerose cadens; numerose cadere (all of speech). To close periods with a good c., numeris sententias claudere.

CADET, A younger brother, frater name minor. An a military sense, puer ad military publice informandus.—tiro nobilis is inapplicable

CADGER, coemptor (one who buy up) .- propola

(one was ongs to the common of the necessaries of life).

CÆSTUS, cæstus. To fight with c.'s, pugilare (the boxer with them was pugil, pycta [wintne]: the act,

pugilatus). CAG, doliolum.—seria (oblong cask). See CASK.

CAG, dollolum.—seria (oblong cask). See Cask. CAGR_I An incloss are, cavêa both for birds and wild beasts).—claustrum (for wild beasts). If Any kind of fence for the same purpose, septementum.—septum (an inclosed place: e.g. for hunting, ventations).—vivarium. leopartium (different publishing, ventations).—vivarium. leopartium (different publishing, or the same thing, s. Gell. 2, 20). If A prison, carcer.—custodia (propr. the guarding of aby; also the place itself).—vincula, pl. (chains or fetter;

CAGE, v. in caveam includere. | Animals for pleasure, bestias includere delectationis causa. prison, includere in carcerem. qm in custodiam dare; in carcerem condere or conjicere. See IMPRISON. CAIRN, acervus lapidum. lapides in unum locum

constil. P. colestius, scelus. scelus viri.
CAJOLE, blandiri ci (with words and gestures).—
(manu) permulcère qui (to stroke with the hand).—
amplexari et osculari qui (to embrace and his nby).—
the wind to him in genture. assentari ci (lo hamour aby; yield lo him is reery thing).—adulari (fatter basely).—blanditis delenire qm. commodis verbis persuader ci. AJOLER, assentator (who yields to aby is every thing)—adulator (base fatterer).—bomo blandus (fat-

tering by sweet words).

CAJOLERY, blanditim (insinuating words, caresses). - blanditize et assentationes (C.). - blandimentum - Disnutine et assentationes (c.). - Disnutinentum (caressing means by sech one endeavours to win over aby). - adulatio (base failery).

CAKE, s. placenta.-libum (the flat c. of honey, meal, \$c.; a sacrificial and also birth-day c.).-massa.

pondus (a mass of athg in general).

CAKE, v TR.) with a thg. qd ci rei concoquere.—
INTR.) concrescere (congeal, stick together, \$c.). in

massam concrescere. indurescere. CALAMINE, cadmia, the different sorts of wch were:

CALAMINE, cadmia, the different sorts of wech were: botrfittis: placitis; estractitis to the Lex.).
CALAMITOUS, miser (phisable, in bad circumstances)—inclix (unfortunate)—calmitosus (beset, oppressed with grief; beset with dangers, &c.)—tristis (efficieting)—inclusious (dolefui)—gravis (heavy, distressing). [Calamitous (dolefui)—gravis (heavy, distressing). [Calamitous rimes, gravis or iniqua. CALAMITY, calamitas (misery occasioned by great damage and loss, also by wor:—miseria (misery: opphaspines).—res misere or affilicts (lamentable size ation).—casus adversus or tristis, fm context merely cause (unfortunate accident).—res adversus fortuna cause (unfortunate accident).—res adversus fortuna casus (unfortunale accident).—res adversus, fortuna afflicta, fm contest fortuna only (unfortunate circumstance, esply relating to pecuniary and domestic matters).—fortuna mala (misfortune, ill fate). To bring c.'s upon aby, miseriarum tempestates ci excitare; ci insignem calamitatem inferre. To suffer c., in malis esse, jacere, versari; malis urgeri: a c, calamitatem accipere. See Application.
CALCINATE, TR.) in calcem vertere.—INTR.) in

CALCULATE, v. a. | To reckon, computare, supputare (to sum up).-cs rei rationem inlre; ad calculo vocare qd .- calculum ponere in re (to reckon over, take an account). - computando efficere (to make out by calculating). To c. expenses, or the cost, ad calculos ediculating). To c. expenses, or the cost, au cauculus vocare sumptus: to c. an amound in the current coin of our own country, *ad nostræ pecuniæ rationem revocare qd: to c. the course of the heavenly bodies, stellarum or siderum cursus et motus numeris persequi; cursus siderum dimetiri (measure and c.), -the loss cannot be calculated, damnum majus est quam quod æstimari possit : to c. every thing according to one's own interest, omnia metiri emolumentis et commodis: to e. with any one, rationem cum qo putare, instituere, conferre ; rationem or calculum ponere cum qo (Ptin. Paneg. 20, 5): to c. every thing by pounds, shillings, and pence, omnia ad lucrum revocare: to learn arithmetica discere: to c. well, in arithmeticis satis exercitatum esse: to c. by Olympiads, Olympiadum numero finire; the Gauls c. time by nights, and not by numero nuire; the Gauss c. time by nights, and not by days, Gall spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finium (Cax. B. G. 8, 18).—the Germans do not c. time by days, as we do, but by nights, Germani non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant (Tac. Germ. 11, 2). IT oc. upon a thin p, sperare fore ut &c. I c. upon your coming, spero fore ut venias.—improper, a) to weigh at hg, calculum poncer to e(Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 9).—to c. or weigh all the difficulties (94)

(one who buys to sell again).—caupo (one who retails or circumstances attending any matter, ponere calcules the necessaries of life).

in utraque parte (1888. Sp. 2, 19, 9).—0) to sates a certain effect, accommodare q ad rem.

CALCULATED, adj. accommodatus; aptus; idneus; par.—c. for something, accommodatus ad qd, or of rei: c. for business and nothing else, par negotis nee

supra.

CALCULATION, s. ratio; computatio. supputatio.

To make friendship a mere c. of interest, nimis exigue
et exiliter ad calculos vocare amicitiam. A c. made or
to be made, ratio subducta or subducenda.

CALCULATOR, s. calculator (Mart. and Ulp. Dig.). computator (Sen. Ep. 87, 5).

CALDRON, al. Enum. cortina (resting on three legs for cooking and dyeing).—lebes (λέβης, only among the Greeks, esply used as a present of honour. s. Virg. Æn. 3, 466; 5, 266).

CALEFACTION, s. calefactlo (Aread. Dig.).

factus, us (only in the ablat. Plin. and Lact.), or Crcl.: for the c. of sthg, ad qd catefactendum. CALENDAR, s. calendarium (originally a book of debts or interest; in modern Latin, a calendar. Inser. Grut. 133: to be retained as t. t.).—fasti (the book in which the dies fasti et nefasti, the dies senatus et comitiales, &c., were registered). - ephemeris, idis, f. (a daytitales, &C., were representative book of expenses, seemis, &c.)

CALENDER, s. tormentum (for clothes. Sen. Trang.

1, 3: in later writers, pressorium)

CALENDER, v. (vestes, pannum, &c.) ponderibus premere (Sen. Trang. 1, 3).- ° (Plin. has vestes pol., expol.). - pannum polire, expolire

CALENDS, a. calendee, or kalendee in inscriptions (the first day of the month): till the last of August, usque ad pridle calendas Septembres. Debtors paid interest on the first of the month, hence tristes calen The Greeks had no c. in their calculations of time, hence ad calendas Græcas solvere, to pay at latter Lammas, i. e. never. The name of the month is to be an adj. Hence calendæ Januariæ, not Januarii.

adj. Hener čalenda Januaria, not Januaria, CALP, I Yan ng of a con, vitulus, I Sea-caif, vituius marinus (the pure Lutis term).—phoca (also a sea c., fm pásch.) [0 for belonging to a c., vituius,] 0 f the leg, sura—to have thick caises, crassioribus esse suris

cese suris.

CALIBRE, s. | The diameter of the barret of a gun, "modus tormentorum; also "os tormentorum; os torment bellici: "torment bellici capacitas. —

IMPR. modus.—magnitudo.—amplitudo.—they are of a different c., non sunt ejusdem farinæ.

CALICE. See Chalicz.

a digreest c., not sunt symmetric measure.
CALICE. See CRALICE.
CALICO, byssus, byssinum (byssus was, according to Pollt, 7.5 a, fave gettow flax: in Strab. and later writers, cotton; as stuff made of cotton, Apput. Med. 11, p. 258, 20. byssinum, sc. opus, Tertuil.: vestite vos p. 250, 20. Oyssinum, sc. opus, Ierinii. Yesiite vasiite serico probitatis, by sai no sanctitalis, purpură pudicitie).—sindon (a fine stuff made of cotton. Mart. 2, 16; 4, 19; 11, 1. Auson. Ephem. in parecb. 2). Others give "tela e (lino) xylino texta (xylinum, sc. linum, otton thread. Plin.): prps *pannus xylinus.
CALIGRAPHY, s. *calligraphYa; *scribendi ars. cotton thread.

CALIX (cup of a flower), doliolum floris (Pin.) .-

calathus (late; poel.).

CALK, v. a. *navem picare. [Kraft gives navium

rimas pice, adipe, obducere, explere.]

CALKER, Crcl. by navem picare, &c.

CALL, s. || Sound of the voice, vox. || The call-Chila, Bounn of interview or vertice vocatio in g. sum moning, vocatus; vocatio; evocatio in military service; c, g a person lakes up arms at the first c, q a arma capit, ubi primum bellicum cani audivit).

To come upon aby'r calling, cs vocatu or a qo vocatum or invitatum veniro. Hence septy, The offer of an office, munus oblatum, for context also conditio.—to receive a c., vocari ad munus: test also conditto.—to receive a c., "vocari ad munus:
to receive a c. to go to any place, "quo vocari: ke had a
c. to go to Gottingen, "Gottingenals conditio el offerebatur: to accept a c., "munus oblatum suscipere; conditionem accipere: he accepted the c. without heutation, "non dubitavit accipere, quod deferebatur: to
refuse a c., conditionem recusare. | I mp m lse, impulsus, impulsio. If first, salutatio, salutationis officium (at Rome, the c. of friends or clients in the morning or a mark of respect lowards persons of rank).—daily and frequent c.'s of friends, quotidiana amicorum assidultas et frequentia: lo make a c. [v. lo CALL]: lo put of a c., visendi curam differre (Tac. Ann. 14, 6, 1): your c. will be agreeable to all, carus omnibus expectatusque The calling a person or thing by venies. name, nomenclatio.

CALL, v. | Name, nominare (also to give athg a proper name).-appellare (to c. or address aby by his

Hile) .- vocare. dicere (the former, to c. aby by his name, or, like dicere, to c. aby or athy according to what it is, i. e. to aftx any epithel to it. [55] Vocare generally with a subst., dicere with an adj.).—nomen cl dare or indere or imponere (to give a name to aby) .- to c. by name, qm nomine appellare .- to c. every thing by its ourn name, suo quamque rem nomine appellare.to c. aby or alka after something, cx ua re or ex go nominare qd or qm: I c. athg my own, qd meum vin-dico.—I am called (i. e. I have the name), mihi est nomen, with nom., or dat., or (more seldom) gen. of the name (v. Name, a.). | Invite, invitare (to request aby's participation in athg): invitare qm ad qd (e. g. ad belium, ad quietem, &c.).—ad opus solicitari (to be called upon to perform some deed). || Pisit, visere, es visendl causa venire. invisere, visitare (to e. upon aby to inquire after his health, &c.) .- intervisere (to c. ssionally). -adire, convenire (to c. to speak on or to transact any dusiness). - salutare. salutatum or salutransact any obsences).—sautate. sautatem when tandi caush ad qm venire. ad qm salutandum venire (to c. upon aby, as a mark of respect). [To CALL OUT (challenge to a combat), provocare (cabol L. 24, 8); provocare qm ad pugnam or ad certamen (esply fm among a multitude). CALL OUT (troops to military service), evocare, or evocare ad bellum. Summon to appear at a place, postulare, citare (the former before a court, the latter of any verbal summon); on account of athg, es rei or de re; patres in curiam citarl jubëre (to c. the fathers to appear in the senate-house).—nominatim citage or evocare (to summon aby by his name to take military service). | CALL IN, advocare, to aby, ad qm. to athe, ad or in qd.—accire (to intend to c. in, but so that the person called need not come immediately, therefore merely accire qm, not qm ad qm. &c.). - arcessere (send for aby and make him actually come: e. g. qm arcessi or arcessiri jubere) .- to c. aby in, intro vocare qm (invite him in) .- to c. in a physician, medico uti. medicum morbo adhibere or admovere .- medicum ad ægrotum adducere (of a person fetching him): to c. in money, pecunias exigere. | CALL BACK, revecare: troops, signum receptui dare.—to c. aby back to life, qm in vitam revocare.—to c. athy back to (peopies memory, memoriam es rei renovare or redinte-grare.—to c. athg back to aby's mind (remind him of it), ei qd in memoriam redigere or reducere; qm in memoriam es rei renovare or reducere; qm ad memoriam es rei excitare: to c. athg back to one's own memory, memoriam ts rei repetere or revocare. | CALL TOGEmemoriam us fee repetere or revocare. [CALL TOGE-THER, convocare (also of animals: e.g. a hen her chickens).—to c. a meeting of the people, in concionem vocare or convocare populum; also only cunvocare populum: to c. the masters of the horse to a courtartial, præfectos equitum ad consilium convocare .to c. the senate together, senatum cogere or convocare. -cogere (propr. to drive together or collect in a heap). -congregare (to gather in a flock) -conducere, con-trahere (to concentrate, e. g troops).-copias in unum locum cogere or conducere or contrahere (to collect or socum concret or contrasters (to content or assemble froops at one place).— "[Call.war(or OFF), avocare.—evocare (c. aby out of a party).—vocare forms (c. out of doors).—dby is called away, nunclatur cl, ut prodeat, evocatur qs (C. de Or. 2, 85, 353).—abducer (with or without de or ex loco: to fetch aby away). adversum ire (esply of slaves, called adversitores, who fetched their masters, s. Ruhnk. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 2). arcessere qm (seems principally to have been used for sending a stave, called arcessitor, to fetch aby to a feast, s. Girig. Plin. Ep 5, 6, 45).—sevocare (to c. aside).— | CALL FOR. poscere (to demand in expectation of assent).—deposeere, exposeere (to c. for instantly or urgently).—postulare, expostulare (to e. for aing to urgently).—postutare, expostutare (to e. 101 aing to which one is entitled; expostutare urgently or seriously).
—flagitare, efflagitare (urgently and impetuously, septy if one has a real or pretended right. Cic. Milon. 34, p. init. makes a climax thus: misericordiam implorare, requirere, exposeere, fiagitare) - petere, expetere (to endeavour to obtain by means of entreaty). - exigere emand or collect what one has a right to claim, as a debt, wages, also taxes; if by coercive means, perseque pecuniam) — lo c. for by writing, per literas flagitare.

— CALL TO AN ACCOUNT. See ACCOUNT.— CALL FORTH, provocare, evocare.-citare (to c. aby by name to appear; the conqueror for inst. at Olympia: e.g. victorem Olympia eltari. In a similar manner it may be used for calling forth an actor on the stage, which kind of compliment, however, was not known to the and of complement, nowever, was not known to the associate; revocate que to demand the repetition of any beautiful passage, to encore aby!.—excitate que (the e. from below: e. g. the spirits of the world below, inferos!.—I CALL UPON = to solicit, invocate

(entreat aby about athg, as for aid, &c. : e. g. invocare musas, to invoke the muses). — implorare qm (to implore: e. g. implorare or invocare dees, to implore or invoke the gode, esply for help or assistance).—Implorare fidem cs; invocare subsidium cs; auxilium cs implorare et flagitare (to e. upon aby for protection, help, &c.). To c. upon or appeal to the judge for relief in athg, ad judicia opem confugere. To c. upon aby for mercy, es misericordiam implorare or exigere .-CALL A WITHESE, testari or testem facere qm, usually aniestari qm (in the court previously to the introduction of the cause, when the question was put: "lict ante-staril" whereupon the assenting person presented the lap of his ear to be touched by the postulant). — I TO CALL OUT, a) challenge, see before in this art.—b) exclaim, exclamare.—conclamare (esply of a mul-titude, but also of a single person, in which case it conweys the idea of raising a clamour immediately after any occurrence, s. Cas. B. G. i, 47, Hers.).—clamitare (to offer athy in the strets for sale).—[call up, a) exsuscitare; expergefacere (e somno); excitare (e somno); auscitare somno or e quiete (†). - b) 1M-PROPR. = to rouse. To c. up the spirits of aby (encourage), excitare; incitare, stimulare qm, stimulos admovere ci. - | TO CALL ATHO IN QUESTION, Qd in dubium revocare. - I TO CALL NAMES, ci contumelize causa cognomen dare .- | CALL OVER, recensere. recitare : the senate, senatum recitare : one's stares, servos per nomina citare. - | CALL ALOUD, clamare. vocife-rari. Truth c.'s aloud, veritas clamat.

CALLER, salutator. qui visendi (ac salutandi) causă venit ad qm. A troublesome c., molestus interpeliator. C.'s, salutatio (as a collective), salutantes qui visendi (ac salutandi) causa ad qm veniunt. To let a c. in, qm admittere : to say not at home to a c., qm exclu

qui animitate : so my noi ai nome so a c., qui excui-dere, or ab aditu prohiberation: studium.—(animi) impetus (instinct). I feel a c., fert animus; est im-petua (1): I feel no c. de., "non est in animo, &c.: lo feel no c., abhorrire or alienum esse a re.—! Sphere of aby's duly, office: officium. partes. munus (SYN, in OFFICE).—to be attentive to the duties of one's e., officio auo fungi; officio suo satisfacere; impiere officii sui partea : to neglect the duties of one's c., descrere officii sui partes; ab officio suo decedere or recedere. ministerium (honorable office). ars (profession). uere. ministerium (nonoranie omee), ars (projession), provincia (province or sphere of duly),—status (the position or state in which aby finds himself).—conditio (the position or situation in which he is placed as a member of society. Cond. is fasting, and status trans-

CALLOSITY, a. callus; callum (PROP. hardness of the skin of the hands and feet. - Y10. any kind of hardness, e. g. consuctudo callum obduxerat stomacho meo. -diuturna cogitatio calium obduxerat animis)

CALLOUS, adj. callosus; duricorius (Macrob. Sat. 2, 16. Plin. 15. 18, 19); induratus. CALLOUSNESS, durities; torpor .- FIG. for in-

sensibility: indolentia. animus durus.

CALLOW, adj. impiumis.—c. young ones, juvencæ

aves (Plin.). CALM, s. (the state of the sea when there is no storm),

trauquillitas, tranquillitates (pl. of a continued c.); malacia. Jn. malacia et tranquillitas.—FIG. animi tranquillitas; quies; otium.

CALM, adj. tranquillus (without any violent motion, esply of the sea when not stirred by winds). — quietus (in a state of rest; without exertion). — Jn. tranquilius et quietus .- sedatus (without any stormy violence; e. g. gradus, tempus).-placidus (without violent motion, disgradus, tempus).—placidus (without voiceni motion, dis-turbance, èc., cœlum, dies, sommus, amnis).—otiosus (undisturbed by troublesome business).—qui omni veno carret (dies). A c. iife, vita otiosa, tranquilla, tran-quilla et quieta; placida: a c. sea, mare tranquillum or placidum. To be c., quietum esse, quiescere.—

are all applied also to the mind, and its operations: quietus, allied in sense to otlosus, segnis, languidus; trang. to lenis, piacidus, moderatus. Dod)-Jr. pia cidus quietusque; piacatus et tranquilius; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque. C. speech, oratio placida or sedata. To do athy in a calmer mood, placatiore animo facere qd: to write in a culmer mind, sedatiore animo scribere. To be c. (in mind), animo esse quieto, or tranquillo, or piacato; animo non commoveri. Be c., quiesce (be quiet).—sile; taceas quæso! (be silent).—bono sis animo! bonum habe animum (be of good courage). Their minds are not yet c., mentes nondum resederunt.

CALM, v. tranquillare (to make athg rest; proper

the sea; impropr. men's minds, animos) .- pacare (to | reduce to peace, e. g. provinciam) .- sedare (to make to settle quietly down; e.g. anger; the winds, O.; the waves, C.).—placare (to bring to a milder, quieter state: e.g. lram; also sequora, O.).—permulcere (to c. by soothing words, &c.; the mind, anger).—lenlre (to bring to a milder state; anger, fear, &c.)—reprimere (to repress milace state; anger, year, gc., —reprimere to represe excitement in oby; e. g. concitatam multitudirem, Nep.). To c. aby's mind by encouraging words, cs ani-num verbis confirmate; by comforting words, qm or aninum cs consolatione lenire or permulcère. To c.

annuni cacomeria, acquiescere.

CALMLY, quiete, placide, otiose; (of mind), quieto animo, tranquille, placide, placato animo, sedate, sedato animo.—Jw. tranquille et placide, sedate placideque.

To bear c.; see CALMNESS.

CALMNESS, | Of the sea; see Calm, s. | Of the mind, tranquillias animi, tranquillias, animus tranquillus .- æquus animus, æquitas animil: from context gaultas only. To bear athy with c. placide or sedate ferre qd; not to bear athy with c., qd ægre ferre. CALORIFIC, adj. (producing heat), calorificus (Gell.

17, 8, 12) .- excalfactorius (P/in.).

CALOTTE, s. (an ecclesiastical cap or coif), calautica

(al. calantica, C. Fraem.) .- mitra; mitella.

CALTROP, s. | Thistle, carduus. | An instrument with spikes thrown on the ground to annoy the enemy's horse, murex ferrous,—to set c.'s, murices ferdefodere : muricibus ferreis locum sternere ;

murices ferreos projicere.

CALUMNIATE, TR.) calumnlari (to accuse falsely and with evil design). - criminari qui apud qui - de fama or existinatione es detrahere; de qui absente detrahendi causă maledicere, contumelioseque dicere (Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134) .- ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phor. 3, 25). I am calumnialed, detrohitur de mea fama. CALUMNIATOR, s. calumniator - obtrectator. A 2, 3, 25).

female calumniator, calumniatrix (Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1.

and 14 16)

CALUMNIOUS, adj. calumniosus; falsas criminationes continens

CALUMNIOUSLY, adv. caiumniose; per calum-

niam; per falsas criminationes.

CALUMNY, calumnia, obtrectatio, criminatio (an accusation with evil intention, in a calumnious spirit).

CALVE, v. vitulum parere: a cow, that has just calved, feta (see Foss. Fira. Ect. 1, 49).

CALVINIST, s. *Calvinianæ legis studiosus (aft.

Ammian. 25, 10); *Calvini assecla.

CAMBRIC, s. carbasus. *tela baptistæ, or *tela (a sort of fine linen from Spain. Harduin explains it by Cameracenus, at Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 2) .- Made of c., carbaseus; carbasineus; carbasinus.

CAMEL, s. camelus; with two hunches, camelus

dromas; camélus Bactrim (*camélus Bactrianus). -of or belonging to a c., camelinus.—a driver of c's, cameli magister (Sil. II. 4, 616).—qui camelum regit (Aus. 8, 14, 39).—a keeper of c.'s, camelariue (Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, and 11).—c.'s hair, pilus cameli.—seta cameli (for the tait)

CAMELEON, s. Chamæleon, ontis (Plin.). lacerta chamæleon (Lin.). - || FIG.) versipellis, or qui versat naturam suam atque huc illuc torquet, applied to a man of a variable disposition, or who can assume any character.

CAMELOPARD, s. camelopardalis. cervus camelopardalls.

CAMELOT, s. *pannus e villis caprinis contextus. CAMEO, gemma ectepa. To make c.'s, gemmas ad

ectypas scalpturas aptare.
CAMERA OBSCURA, s. *camera obscura, quæ

dicltur. CAMOMILE, s. matricaria chamomilla (Lin.).

CAMP, 8. castra, p.l. - tentoria, pl. - summer c., æstiva, pl. (sc. castra); winter c., hiberna, pl. (sc. castra); winter c., hiberna, pl. (sc. castra). To choose a place f.r a c., locum idoneum castris deligere; lo measure out a c., castra metiri, dimetlri; to mark a c. by fixing poles, castra metare; locum castris dimetare; he who performs this office, castrorum metator; to pitch a c., castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; tendere; near the enemy, castra sua pæne hostium castris jungere; castra castris hostlum conferre; to remove, castra transferre; to break up, castra movere, permovere, proferre; to take the enemy's c., hostem castris exuere .- of or belong-

ing to a camp, castronsis.

CAMPAIGN,s. | Open level country, planities: æquus et planus locus. campus, with or without planus or apertus. æquor (chiefly used by the poels, at also by C .: Ægyptil et Babylonii in camporum

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patentium æquoribus habitabant). æquata planities. parentuum æquorious naoitaoant. æquata planities. exequatio (a place made c.)— I he i time de uving which an army keeps the field, bellum; ex-peditio; millita; stipendium.—to serve in ac., bello or expeditioni interesse.—to serve in the some c., bello una esse cum qo in castris; in castra profeisci cum qo; militia cum qo perfungi; cum qo militare: to serve under aby in a c., qo imperatore, qo imperante, sub qo merere; sub qo, or sub cs signis militare; cs castra sequi: to serve one's first c, milltiam auspicari; he has served in mony a c., in bello multum versatus est; multa stipendia habuit; a man who has never served in a c., homo nullius stipendii; qui nunquam castra vidit : to re-open the c., copias ex hibernaculis extrahere : to undertake a c. aguinst, proficisci contra qm.

CAMPHOR, s. *camphora. - camphorated, *camphora imbutus. CAN, s. canthărus; hirnea: a small c., hirntila.

CAN, v. n. posse: I c., possum.-leet mihi (of ermission). I cannot put to sea on account of the permission). weather, per tempestatem mihl navigare non licet. c. do it, copla, or potestas mihi est es rei faciendes, or merely es rei: he could have lived more freely, liberius vivendi fuit ei potestas. I cannot al present adopt your advice, non est integrum consilio jam ut amps your devect, not est megtant consint yan ut too he explained the thing so clearly, that sil could understand it, rem tam perspicue explicut, ut omnes melligerent—who e. doubt? quis dubiet?—one e. easily understand, facile intelligitur.—Themistocia could not be at rest, not licuit esse cotion Themistocia. could not be at rea, non licult esses ofton Themistocii.

—I cannot, non possum; non quee; nequee.—Somelimes 'can' is expressed by esse, with the germal in do.
—he c. pay, est solven-do, he c. bear the load, est onerferendo. —¶I can not (=I cannot fairly), often by
nihil or non habeo, qued; non habeo, cut âc.—I cannot fairly and any fault with old age, nihil habeo, qued incutsem senectutem. I cannot agree with you, non
habeo, qued tibl in ea re assentiar.—, I speak as load
at I can, aum possum maxim a voc diec.—this was
at I can, aum possum maxim by one diec.—this was as I can, quam possum maxima voce dico .- this man cannot go wrong, non est in hoc homine peccandi locus. cannot go avong, not eat in not nothine pectant notal new area of zero grant 2 c, pro meis viribus; pro facultate; quantum in me or in mea potestate situm or positum est; ut potero. Do what you c. to get if d me, operam, ut fist, da.—to be more than one c. do, vires excedere.—I CAN is sometimes rendered by scio; I c. peint, pingere scio: so cannot by nescio.— Cannot nut, facere non possum, qu'n (with subj.).—non possum non (with isf.).

The soul cannot but be immortal, fieri non potest ut animus ait mortalis .- [posse and quite were originally transitive: posse denotes being able, as a consequence of power and strength, = divapa: quire, as the consequence of complete qualification, = old the circle in the best writers only in neg. sentences, or sentences that have a neg. character, as many hypothet. sentences have; whereas valere and pollere are intransitive : hence we say, possum or queo vincere, but valeo or polleo ad vincendum].

CANAILLE, s. vulgus; multitudo de plebe; multi-tudo obscura et humilis; sentina reipublicæ or urbis; fæx popull: one of the c., unus de multis, or e multis.

CANAL, a. canalis, fossa. (when it connects two rivers CANAL, a. Callails, fossa, (when if connects two rivers or pieces of walet). To make a c, fossam facere, deprimere. They had promised to make a neighble c, from the lake Avernus to the mouths of the Tiber, ab lacu Averno navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuros, promiserant (Tac. Ann. 15, 42, 2). CANARY, s. a species of wine, brought from the Canaries, visuum Canariense.

CANARY-BIRD. s. *fringilla Canaria (Linn.). CANARY-GRASS, s. phaiaris Canariensis.

CANCEL, inducere (strike out; resolution, decree, &c.); abrogare; delure; reseindere, -[Syn in Annul.] to c. the laws and customs of Lycurgus, Lycurgi leges moresque abrogare (L.).-omnes leges una rogatione delêre (Cic.) .- a will, testamentum rescindere (Q).-a man's decrees, decreta rescindere (Suet.).

CANCER, | A crab-fish, cancer, G. cancri: also the sign of the summer solstice. The sun is going through the sign of c., sol cancri signum transit. - | A virulent sore, canceroma, atls, or carcinoma, atls (καρκίνωμα). CANCEROUS, adj. canceraticus (late).

CANCERATE, v. to become a cancer, cancerare (late). CANDID, adj. sincerus; simplex; apertus: a c. man, homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, veritatis

CANDIDLY, sincere; vere; candide; simpliciter; genuine; sine dolo; sine fraude: to confers c., aperte et ingenue confieri: to judge c., incorrupte et integra judicare: I witt speak c. what I think, quid ipse senting the confierie confieries of the confieries of th tiam, vere, ingenue, ex animi sententia dicam: te speak c., ut ingenue or aperte dicam.

CANDIDATE, candidatus; for the consulship, candidatus consularis; for the ministry. *candidatus ecclesiasticus: to perform the duty of a c., nunere candidatorio fungi (Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2). A c. not only for the consulship, but for immortality and glory, candidatus non consulata tantum, sed immortalitatis et glorise

(Plin. Paneg.).
CANDLE, candéla; of wax, candela cerea; of tallow, candela sebacea, or sebata, or without candela, sebaceus: to make tailow c.'s, candelas sebare (Col. 2, 2), baceus: to make tailow c.'s, candelas sebare (Col. 2, 21, 3. Schneid.).— make mould c, candelas in formam fundere.—to light a c., candelam accendere.—to study by c.-ight, lucubrato.

CANDLEMAS, (the faast of the Purification of the bleased Firgins), "dies Mariæ purificatæ sacer.

CANDLESNUFFER, emunctorium (Fulg. Exod.

CANDLESTICK, candelabrum. — a bed-c., can-delabrum manuale. — a branched c., candelabrum bra-

chiatum. CANDOUR, sinceritas; integritas; simplicitas; animi candor.—justus sine mendacio candor (Vell.).— (tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor: Plin. Paneg.),

CANDY, v. *saccharo condire: candied, *saccharo anditus. *saccharo liquefacto obducere (cover with conditus. candied sugar) .- to candy, INTR.) in crystallos abire

(erystallize).
CANE, arundo (reed: large thick stalk of the reed). canna (smaller, rush).-calamus (thinner halm of the reed).-made of c., arundinens, canneus: abounding in e., arundinosus. A walking stick, baculus, or baculum, scipio.—to lean on a c., inniti baculo; artus baculo sustinere: to cane, or strike with a c., fustem ci impingere [fustis and ferula denote sticks for striking; scipio and baculus, for walking]. CANE, v. See 'strike with a cane,' in CANE, s.

CANINE, adj. caninus .- to be seized with c. mad-

ness, efferari rabie canina.

CANISTER, s. pyxis, idis. theca.—a tin.c., pyxis stannea. capsula.—the sign of the golden b., *aurem pyxidis signum.

CANKER, s. carcinoma (Cato, Ceis. &c.) .- c.-worm,

eruca. campe, es, or campa, æ. CANKER, тв.) corrumpere. intr.) corrumpi ; vitiari. CANNIBAL, s. *humanā carne vescens. The Scythiams are e.'s. Scythæ corporibus hominum ves-cuntur, ejusque victūs alimento vitam ducunt. CANNON, s. belicum tormentum.—to load a c.,

*pulverem cum globo in termentum indere: to fire of oc., *tormentum emittere: to cannonade a city, *urbem tormentis verberare. — | Cannon Ball, telum tormento missum (Cas.).—*globus tormento missus. || CANBON-SHOT (as a distance), quo telum tormento missum (or quo tormentum) adigi potest —to be out of c.-shot, extra tormenti jactum or conjectum esse (aft. Curt. 3, 10).—extra tormenti conjectum consistere (aft. Petron.).—to be within c.-shot, letibus tormentorum interiorem esse (aft. L. 24, 34).

CANNONEER, s. miles tormentarius.

CANOE, s. (an Indian boat), cymba, scapha; linter. CANON, norma: lex (rule); decretum; lex ecclesiastica; decretum canonicum: c.-law, jus canonicum; corpus juris canonici : the canonical books, "libri canonici (t. t.). librorum fide dignorum familia (aft. Q. 1, 4, S. | A dignitury of the church, *canonicus.

CANONESS, canonica.

CANONICALS, vestis hominis ecclesiastici.

CANONIST, *qui jus canonicum profitetur; *juris canonici professor.

CANONIZATION, Crel. by verbs under CANONIZE.

onsecratio does not do here. CANONIZE, qm in sanctorum numerum referre;

om sanctorum ordinibus ascribere; es virtutes consecrare et in sanctorum numero coilocare (Cic. ad Qu.

scrare et in sanctorum numero conocare (Ler. on Me. Fr. I., I., 10, 51).

CANONRY, CANONSHIP, s. canonicatus (18).
CANOROUS, adj. bene sonans; canorus; sonorus.
CANT, P. (3 ibber 14), perplexa ratio loquenii, verba
perplexa. [**Tech i et al **Experies on s.** tocobula que
in the series of the s vocabula artis; verba quasi privata ac sua. To use c. terma, verbis quasi privatis uti ac suis. A c. word serms, verois quasi privatis uti ac suis. A c. word among solitors, vocabulum nauticum; in eamp, vocabulum easireuse; of painters, vocabulum picture, vocabulum pictoribus usitatum. [Affected whins, vox ficta simulatuque, sermo fictus simulatusque: religious e., species fictre pietatis, ficta religio. | Low falk, sermo ex trivils sumptus, vocabula ex triviis arrepta; vilitas sermonis, dictionis.

CANT, v. simulate loqui; pietatem verbis simu lare; triviali sermone uti.

CANTATA, carmen varium.

CANTEEN, theca ampullarum.

CANTER, v. laxioribus habenis ferri, currere.

CANTER, V. BAXIOTOUS HADDERS AND, CAPTER, C. CANTHARIDES, s. canthades, um (fm canthadis. Spanish files, used for blisters, &c.).
CANTICLE, s. cantus, canticum.

CANTO, s. poematis sectio; cantus; liber. CANTON, s. pagus. CANTON, v. stativa habēre; in stativis esse; in præsidio collocatum esse qo loco.-TR.) stativa ponere

qo loco.

CANTONMENT, stativa, pl. castra stativa.

CANVASS, "textum, quod dicitur Canevas; "canava. "canevasium. "Going round to ask for votes, ambitio. prousatio.—ambitus (by tilegal means).

CANVASS, v. IT of in sessing ales, securat; per-secutart; considerare. IT oc. for voles, ambire, cir-cumire.—(circumire stronger than amb. C. Att. 14, 21, Antonium circumire veteranos, ut a-ta Cassaris sancirent; that is, he made in his canvassing the round fm first to last: anibire would only express his can-vassing, and addressing the veterans in general. See Dod. p. 12). || CANVASSING, ambitio; prensatio. CANZONET, s. cantiuncuia (C. Fin. 5, 18).

CAP, s. | For females, mitra; mitelia (fastened under the chin) .- calautica (hanging down to the shoulders, a sort of veil,—reticulum (confining the hair, like a nel). If For men, gaierus or galerum (awén or swō),—pileus (of felt). See HAX.—apex (the pointed c. of priests).—tutulus (woolten c. worn by the famines, § c.). If the c. fits, you may wear it, "hoc per me licet, in te dictum putes.

CAP, | Take off the c. to aby, caput aperire; caput idare. | Top with athg, superintegere qâ re. Armed CAP-A-PIE, a vertice ad talos srinatus.-

cataphractus (L.) .- continuo ferro indutus (T.).

CAPABILITY. See CAPACITY. CAPABLE, adj. utilis ci rei, or idoneus ad qd; bonus ci rei, or ad qd; aptus ad qd: c. of nothing, ad nulham rem utilits; of athy, ad onnies res aptus; (in a bad sense), a quo nullum facinus, nuila fraus abest (C. Of. 3, 18, 75), onnia audacisme suscipere (L. 30, 30); ad quodilitet facinus audacem esse (C. Cat. 2, 5, 9).—incapuble of (in a good sense), a ga re alienum esse, or auhorrëre.

CAPACIOUS, spatiosus; amplus; capax; largus, CAPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo; capacitas.

CAPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo; capacitas. CAPACITATE, es rel gerende facultatem, or ad-jumenta dare: qm instrucer ad questions (capacious-ness); ingenii facultates (mental endowmenta): intelli-gentia, Intelligendi prudentia, via pereipiendi. ingenium. —to pouses great e., ingenio abundare.—to pouses c., of facultatem qd indendi habbre; facultate qd faci-facultate qd faciendi præditum esse : to be beyond one's c., vires excedere .- to adapt one's self to the c. of learners, ad intelligentiam discentium descendere : to common c.'s, sensum ad communem vulgaremque se accommodare; ad contmune judicium popularemque sententiam se accommodare; intelligentia a vulgari non remotum esse: to sharpen the c., ingenium, or intelligendi prudeutiam, acuere.

CAPARISON, s. tegumentum equi. — stragulum,

stragula; stratum; ornamentum equorum; phalerie (mail semicircular shields of silver or gold, with weh the head and neck of horses were adorned): a horse thus adorned, equus phaieratus. -splendid embroidered c.,

babyionica (Lucr. 4, 1023 Ulp.).

CAPARISON, v. equo insternere stragulum or stratum.—equum tapetis sternere (V.).

CAPE, promentorium. | Neck piece of a cloak,

orps coliare; patagium (a border in a female's dress);

clavus (in a man's).

CAPER, s. cappări, nent. indec. || Caper tree, cappăris, cappăris spinosa (Linn.). || A leap, exuitatio.—

to cut capers, exsuitare.

CAPILLAIRE, s. adiantum (àdiavrov, a plant called

maiden-hair; Plin. 22, 21, 30) CAPILLARY, adj. capitlaris (Appul. Herb. 47) .-

capiliaeus (Plin.).
CAPITAL, a. [Chief city, caput regni; urbs nobilissima. [Principal laid out at interest, sors;
caput; vivum (as opp. 'the interest')—pecuniae; num mi; res (money generally).—that the woman's principa or c. might be safer, ut mulierl esset res cautior, &c. (Cic. Cæcin. 4. 11). C. tying idle; dead c., pecuniæ otione or vacue. pecunie steriles.—the c. ties dead, preunie otione jacent.—to live on the interest of c., de fenore vivere; to deduct what is owed fm c., res mienem de capite deducere: to deduct fin c., de vivo detrahere. - the interest due is greater than the c., mergunt sortem usuræ : c. arises fm interest, sors fit ex usura. | C. of a pillar, capitulum.

CAPITAL, eximius; egregius (excellent): a c. crim crimen capitale. c. letters, literæ grandes (opp. minutæ). CAPITALIST, qui pecunias fenore collocat, fenori dat. qui nummos in fenore ponit; fenerator.—A rich

c., dives positis in fenore numniis (H. Sat. 1, 2, 13).

CAPITALLY, egregie. eximie. excellenter (excellently).—proceed agst c., qm capitis accusare; causam ad capitis judicium revocare (capitaliter, mortally. Plin.).

CAPITATION, Poll tax, tributum in singula capita impositum (Cas. B. C. 3, 32. by C. Att. 5, 16, 2, catled druscocklow).—exactic capitum (C. ad Die. 3, 8, 5).—to impose a general c.-tax, in singula capita servorum et liberorum tributum imponere.

CAPITOL (temple and citadel at Rome on the Tar-

peian rock), capitolium.
CAPITULATE, arma conditione ponere; arma per pactionem tradere.—certis conditionibus hosti tradi. pactionem tradere.—Certis conditionious nost tradit—de conditionibus tradeude urbis agere cum qo (to treat about capitulating L. 37, 12).

CAPITULATION, conditiones deditionis.—to come

to a c., ad conditiones deditionis descendere : to refuse a c., nullam deditionis conditionem acripere, conditiones rejicere, recusare: to accede to a c., ad conditiones accedere; certis conditionibus de deditione cum hoste pacisci: to break a c., conditiones pactionesque bellicas perturbare perjurio (C. Off. 3, 29, 118). CAPON, capo, onis, m. (actaes), capus, i.

CAPRICE, libido; animi impetus. To act more fm c. than reflection, impetu quodam animi potius quam cogi-

tatione facere qd. the c. of fortune, inconstantia fortune. CAPRICIOUS, sibl placens; inconstans; ingenio levis; versabilis (late).—"libidine or ex libidine factus (done or made out of caprice). — mobilis (e. g. lnge-nium).—mutabilis, or varius et mutabilis. To be very

c. plumis et folio facilius moveri (C.).

CAPRICIOUSNESS, inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis.—mobilitas (e. g. fortunæ). See Inconstancy.

CAPRICORN, capricornus (a sign of the modiac).

CAPSTAN (an engine for drawing up great weights), erglin, e. m. (by-vine. Filr.).
CAPSULE, capstila (dimin. of capsa).
CAPSULE, capstila (dimin. of capsa).
CAPTAIN, #Commander, general, dux. imperator (a Roma general who has been saluled imperator by his troops after a victory).—prætor (used by Np. in the sense of General of Greek commanders, &c.). Great c.'s, qui maximas res in beilo gesserunt; qui bellică laude formerunt; imperatores summi. Î Centurio (not or-dinum dinetor); of a ship, navarchus (vasasyos), navis præfectus; of feetbooters, latronum or prædoum dux; of pirates, archipitata. A c. of the guard, prætorius cohortis præfectus.

CAPTAINCY, centuriatus. From the hope of getting his c., spe ordinis.

CAPTAINSHIP, belii administratio, imperium:

ductus; præfectura.
CAPTION, comprehensio (act of taking any person). CAPTIOUS, captiosus; fallax; insidiosus. a c. question, captiese interrogare; captiosissimo ge-Interrogationis uti: to answer c. questions, captiosa solvere .- dolosus; subdolus; fraudulentus; (eager to controvert) jurgiosus; rixosus; rixæ cupidus; litigiosus; litium cupidus; to be very c., mira esse ad iitigaudum, or ad rixandum, alacritate; aitercaudi or rixandi studiosus.-auceps verborum.

CAPTIOUSLY, captiose; insidiose; dolose.

CAPTIOUSNESS, aitercandi or rixandi studium; alacritas ad litigandum.

CAPTIVATE, capere; in ditionem, potestatemque cs redigere. | To charm, attrahere, capere, alicere (a person or person's mind). The picture captivates the

eyes, tabuia ocuios tenet.

CAPTIVE, s.) captus; captivus; in custodiam CAPTIVE, adj.) datus; custodiæ or vinculis mandatus: to make c, vincu'a ci injicere; vincuils colligare; vincire catenis: the mind cannot be held c, animo vincula injici non possunt.

CAPTIVITY, captivitas; servitus. To be in c., custodià teneri; in vinculis esse: to be put into c., in custodiam, or in vincula mitti.

CAPTOR, qui capit; qui secum deducit.
CAPTURE, captura, quod capit qs. præda. | The
act of taking, captic; captura.
CAPUCHIN, "monächus pænulatus; monächus

cucullatus; *capucinus.

CAR, carrus, or carrum; vehiculum; plaustrum; currus; carrûca; rhēda. (98)

CARABINE, see CARBINE.

CARAVAN, comitatus (see Cas. B. C. 1, 48). CARAVANSARY, xenodocheum (Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17). CARAWAY, s. carum (Linn.). careum (Plin.). CARBINE, s. *sciopetum equestre.

CARBINEER, s. *eques gravioris armaturæ sclo-

CARBONADO, s. caro frixa. caro carbonibus usta. CARBONADO, v. carbonibus mrere. I To cut

cat across preparatory to broiling, carnem fricare.
CARBUNCLE, #A gem, carbunculus. #A t mour, vomica. anthrax.

CARCASS, corpus mortuum; corpus hominis mor-

il. corpus examine and examinum. cadaver. CARD, s. || A sort of paper, charta. Visiting c., charta salutatrix (Mart. 9, 100, 2)—tessera salutatrix, playing c.'s, *paginæ—to play at c.'s, *paginis luder.—a husse of c.'s, *paginæ—to play at c.'s, *paginis luder.—3 husse of c.'s, casa paginis ædicata (aft. H. Sat. 2, 3, 247).—the playing at c.'s, *lusus paginarum.—a c. player, "qui paginls ludit,-to be a great c.-player, "iudere studiose paginis. | A wool-comb, carmen. pecten.

dere studiose paguias. ¶ A weol-cem b, carmen. pecten. CARD, v. pectere; carminare (Var. Plin.), — Carding, carminatio (Plin. 11, 23, 27). CARDER, qui lanam carminat. CARDINAL, a. "eardinalia." purpuratus pontificia CARDINAL, a. "eardinalia." purpuratus pontificia Romani. c.-loshop, "espiscópus cardinalis.— c. s hat, "litra cardinalis.— cardinalis.

to be promoted to see contain, ratorum collegium cooptan, ratorum collegium cooptan, control of the control of CARDINAL. adj. C. cirities, quatuor partes or fontes honestatis; quatuor partes, a quibtus omnis honestas manat. genera quatuor, ex quibtus honestas miliciumque manat. quaturo loci, in quos honesti natura visque dividitur (C. Off. 1, 6, 18, and 43, 152; 1, 18, 61; 3, 25, 96)—all moralisy prings fin one or other of the c. cirities, omne, quod honestum est, id quatuor partium oriture xaliqui (ibid. 1, 5, 18).

CARE, s. cura; diligentla; curatio es rei (the care, conduct, &c. of a thing). C. in a business, accuratio in que refacienda. Acting with c., diligens. Made with c., accurates. Without care, sine cura or dilientissime. Without care, sine cura or dilientissime. c., accuratus. Trinci, Without care, sine cura or sine, accuratissime. Without care, sine cura or sine, accuratis solută cură. To bestow c. upon a thing, curam impendere rei. To undertake the c. of a thing, curationem es rei suscipere. The c, of that lies upon me, illud est curationis mere. I have a c. of that, illud mihi curne est. To take c. of, curare; procurare. Take c. of your health, cura ut valeas. I wish you would have a c, of that matter, illam rem velim curse habeas. I commit it to your c., mando hoc tuse fidel or tihl. To bestow the utmost c. upon any thing, omni cogitatione curâque incumbere in rem; omnes curas et coglitationes conferre in rem || Con-cern, snxiety, cura; sollicitudo. To bring aby c., sollicitare qm; curam, sollicitudium afferre ci; soli-citum habere qm. To be harassed with c.'s, curis angi; citum habère qm. To be haraused with c.'s, curis angi; sworn, curis absumi or confict. To throw of all c.'s, curas abjicere. Be without c.! noil laborare l bono sis animo! To be inc and anxiety, anxio et sollicito esse animo. To free aby fm c., liberare qm cur\u00e4 or sollicitudine; solvere qm cur\u00e4s: adimere ci curas. I The object of care, cura. This is my c., hoc mish cure est. \u00e4 Car dition, cautio, circumspectio. To have a c. cavere, ne &c.; videre, ne &c.; of a thing, cavere qd, præcavere ab qa re. To act with c., omnja circumpræcavēre ab qå re. spicere. To use all possible care, omne genus esutionis adhibère. To take c. for, consulere, prospicere, service ci rei ; providere qd or ci rei, prospicere qd. CARE, v. grieve, sollicitudinem habêre, ægritudine

affici, se afflictare. To c. about a thing, laborare, solli-citum esse de re. \(\begin{align*} To c. for a thing, attend to it, take c. of it, regard it, laborare de q\(\beta\) re; curare qd; curæ mibi est qd; es rei rationem habere or ducere; qd respicere; cl rel prospicere. Not to c. for, negligere, non curare. To c. for nothing at all, wihil empino gere, non curare, 10 c. jor noning at us, thin variation curare (of the gods); soluto et quieto esse sinitro (of men). To c. ab not other men's business, aliena curare, 1 c. not whot others think, non curo, quid ali censeant. What c. I about that matter I quid mith eum illå re? || To care for, i.e. regard, love, coiere, diligere, magnifacere. || I do not care (i.e. I would rather not), non

curo (with infin.).

CAREEN, v. a ship; navem in latus inclinare ad carinam reficiendam, navem novâ fundare carinâ (O Pont. 4, 3, 5).—navis carlnam denno collocare (Plant Mil. 3, 3, 41). Careening, navis carinæ refectio. Careening, navis carinæ refectio.

CAREER, curriculum; stadium; circus; cursus.

Nature has given us a short c. of life, an immense c. of gtory, exiguom noids vitre curriculum natura circum scripsit, immensum gioriæ (C.).

CAREFUL, Provident, cautious, cautus .- proridus, circumspectus, consideratus.—Jr. cautus pro-ridusque; cautus ac diligens.—curiosus (applying mimust care, capty in investigations: of persons).—diligens processing or made with exact attention, \$\frac{a}{c}\$.: of persons used hings).—accuratus (of things only, made with care). To be c. in athy, curam adhibere de or in $\frac{a}{c}$ reconssum of diligentem esso in $\frac{a}{c}$ in ciligentian adhibère ad qd or in qû re; curam conferre ad qd. || Tros-bled, sollicitus. anxius.—Jr. anxius ac sollicitus. curû et sollicitudine affectus. To be c. in words and actions,

et sonicuulum austus. circumspierer dicta, factaque. CAREFULLY, adv. diligenter; provide; caute. curisse; accurate (of things only). To go c. to work, cir-cumspectius facere qd; cautionem adhibiter in qå re: sery c., omne cautionis genus adhibère in qâ re.

sery c., omne cautionis genus adhibère in qà re. CARFFULNESS, cura (opp. levitas).— diligentia (opp. negligentia). JN. cura et diligentia.—accuratio in qà re faciendà. ('in inveniendis componentisque rebus mira a ccuratio,' C. Brut. 67, 233: this is indeed the only passage, but who is not a single passage of C enesgh I)—sollicitudo (anxiety).—providentia (fore-thanh). thought).—circumspectio. cautio. (Curam ego verbo-rum. rerum volo esse sollicitudinem. Q. 8, 20.)

CARELESS, securus (unconcerned, fm an opinion of safety - imprudens (seent of proper foresight: opp. pa-ratus).—socors (stapidly thoughtless).—incuriosus(want-ing activity and proper care: indifferent).—the enemy bring thus rendered the more careless, suddenly meet the Consul Lucretius, eo solutiore cura hostes in Lucretium incidunt consulem .- negligens (opp. diligens).- in qa re negligens ac dissolutus; parum accuratus.—c in house-keeping, dissolutus ac negligens in re familiari;

-c. dress, cultus corporis parum accuratus, CARELESSLY, sine cură; secure; incuriose (Post-Aug). negligenter .- dissolute (in a careless, expensive

way),-indiligenter.

weyl—indiligenter.

CARELESNESS, accuritas (freedom fm care and
fm fear of danger)—imprudentia (wont of foresight)—
secordia (want of fhought, observation, &c.)—incidential
(want of activity and good heed: indifference)—negligentia (negligence and indifference)—C. in dress, cultus
expors parum accuratus. The fire is the result of c,
negligential and incendit caus ortiur (Paul. Dig.). So,
on the part of the inhabitants, incendium culp fit inhabitantium (Paul. Dig.). C. in verificy letters, negligentia epistolarum (the writing seldom); indiffectial
interarum insultants and composition of letters.

genun epistolarum (the writing seidom); inditigentul literarum (negligenee in the composition of letters). CARESS, blandiri ci (with words or gestures), per-mulcère qui; permulcère qm manu (to sir-ske with the hand).—amplexari et osculari qm (to clasp and kiss).—

paipare, or palpari (to stroke gently).
CARESSES, blanditiæ; blandimenta. To load with e.'s, multa blandimenta ci dare.- Embrace, amplexus.-complexus.

CARGO, onus navi impositum; fm context onus

only.—To discharge her c., navem exonerare.

CARICATURE, vultus in pejus fictus (ugly, distoried likeness. H.). To make a c. of aby, imaginem es lasciviá jocorum proponere ridentium circulis (Plin. 8. 5, 4: no 2. § 12). [Kraft gives pictura practer modum deformits.]
CARL'ATURE, v. See 'make a CARICATURE.'
CARICATURIST, Crel. 'qui cs or cs rei fictam in

pejus imasinem proponit ridentium circulis.

CARIES, ossium vitiatorum caries.

CARIOUS, carie infectus; cariosus. A c. bone, os carie infectus.

CARK, ægritudinem suscipere ex re; mærore confici; mærore se conficere. Carking cares, sollicitudines mordaces (H. Od. 1, 18, 4).

CARLE, homo agrestis. See CHURL. CARMAN, rei vehiculariæ magister; carri ductor. CARMELITE, *(monachus) carmelita (white friar). CARMINATIVE, quod inflationem ievat, discutit. CARMINE, coccum; adj. coccineus (crimson colour).

CARNAGE, cædes; trucidatio (non pugna erat, sed trucidatio velut pecorum). The c. is universal, cædes omnia obtinet. To make a c., cædem or stragem edere or facere.-ingenti cæde hostes prosternere.-qm ad internecionem cædere

CARNAL, voluptarius (in a less evil sense) .- libidinesus (without restraint) .- ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or rebus venereis deditus; libidinum plenus -libidine accensus (where a single instance and not a habit is implied).—impudicus (without shame).

A c. life, vita libidinosa; vita libidinibus dedita, or in libidines effusa: to be c., libidini deditum esse; libidi num plenum esse.

CARNALITY, libido; voiuptatis studium. (99)

CARNALLY, libidinose. To be c. minded, libidint-

CARNATION, candor carnosus (Plin. 11, 37, 54) carnis color .- | The flower, dianthus caryophyllus (Linn.).

CARNEOUS, carnosus (applied to fruits).

CARNEOUS, exmosus (applied to fruita).
CARNIVAL, "Saturnalia, quibus personati discurrunt homines. To celebrate c., prps "ante jefunia anua comissari. (Georges gives Libero patri operari.]
CARNIVOROUS, qui carne, or carnibus, vescitur.—carnivorus (Plin. 9, 24, 40, and 10, 73, 93).
CARNOSITY (a fleshy excrescence), polypus, polypus carnous: he who has it, polyposus (Mart. 12, 37, 2).
CAROL, "cantus iretus (song of joy).—bymnus (to the Desty).—I 80 ng, VIO. cantilens; canteum; cancuc.
CAROL, cantare: in praise of aby, cs laudes cantuprosecui. See Sixo.

prosequi. See SING.

prosequi. See Sing. CAROUSAL, comissatio.— The compotatio used in several passages of C., but only as a transl. of the Greek wyuniogrov, never as a Rom. expression.

CAROUSE, potare, comissari: whole days, totos dies potare or perpotare: for several days together, diem noctemque continuare potando: till evening, perpotare ad vesperum.

CARP, cyprinus (Plin. 9, 16, 25, Hard.).—cyprinus carpio (Linn.). Young c., fetus cyprinorum. A pond

for c., cyprinorum piscina.

CARP AT, carpere, vellicare, maled co ore vellicare (maliciously). To c, at indirectly, qm obliquis orationibus carpere; qm oblique perstringere; jaculari in qm obliquis sententiis; cavillari qm or qd. The solqm obliquis sententile; caviliari qm or qd. The soid discret curped at 2 sabinus. Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur: 10 c. at every body, dicteria dicere in omnes: 10 c. at every bing, omnia in vitium vertere; to c. at biteriesj, acerbis facetiis qm iridëre. CARPENTER, faber tignarius, or materiarius (as a sorker in wood),—faber endium (as employed in building). A ship c., faber navalis. The guid of c.'s, collegum fabrorum tignariorum (Inser.). CARPENTRY, II The art, fabrica materiaria (Plin. 7, 56, 57, 4 1981; opera fabrilis (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3). CARPER, reprehensor; vituperator; objurgator; catigator (in single instances)—homo minima re ad reprehendendum contentus (the habitual c.).—irrisor; iridens (one who makes himself merry with carping at

irridens (one who makes himself merry with carping at persons and things). - cavillator (who avails himself of the merest quibbles in carping) .- derisor; deridens (who

ine meres quisoses in carping).— acrisor; acridens (who carps insulingly).—irrisor petulians (who c.'s perify). CARPET, v. tapete or ·is sternere, insternere. CARPET, tapes (rάπηι), or Latinized, tapetum (a., cmly shagpy and interworen with different colours and figures, to adorn walls, tables, beds, floors, and also horses).—peristroma, itis, n. (περιστρωμα), or in pure Lal., stragulum; peripeta-ma, itis, n. To bring on the c., commemorare qd, mentionem es rei facere, inferre, injic re. movere or commovere qd (to start : e.g. nova quædam).-injicere qd (in sermone).-in medium proferre qd (to bring it forward) .- Jn. commemorare et in medium proferre: to bring a subject often on the c., mentionem es ret agitare; crebro or crebris sermonibus usurpare qd: a subject was brought on the c.,

incidit sermo de qâ re. incidit sermo de q\u00e4 re.

CARRIAGE, vectio, gestatio, portatio (as an act.

SYN. in CARNY).—vectura (also money paid for c.;
also vectura pretium). To pay for the c., pro vectura
soivere.—|| Vehiculum (of eny sort).—currus (with
wheels, and formed for ropid motion).—chiranaxium
(for children to be druwn by the hand, Petron. 28, 4). carpentum (one of the most ancient c.'s, ornamented, for Indies) .- currus arcuatus (a c. with an arched covering, for the Flamines, L. 1, 21).—pilentum (a lofty four-wheeled c. for mairons, when they carried with them the vessels used in sacred rites Serv.).—tensa, or thensa a four-wheeled c., on weh the images of the gads were carried in the Ludi Circenses with cushions, pulvinaria). -cisium (a two-wheeled c. for fast travelling, a cabrio-let).-rheda (a Gallic word; a larger four-wheeled c., to contain several persons with their luggage) .- | Gait,

CARRIER, qui affert, defert, perfert, &c .- tabeliarius (a letter-c.).—gerulus (a porter).—aquarius (a water-c.). A c. pigeon, *columba tabellaria.

water-c.). A c. piyeon, "columna taucuaria.

CARRION, cadaver; often expressed by morticinus with a subst., as, ovis morticina, c. sheep: looking like c. is expressed by cadavcrosus: the smell of c., cadaveris or cadaverum odor.

CARROT, daucus sativus (Linn.). CARROTINESS, rufus color.

CARROTY, rufus. C.-haired, capillo rufo (as agly capillo rutilo implies beauty).

CARRY, sustinere (to tift up and retain stationary)
- terre (to c. as a toad),-baj clare (to c. on the shoulder,
as a pack),-portare (to transport from one place to another)—general general (to c. about, whether on the back, or in the arms, or hand).—vehere; vectors (to c. or, whether persons or things, fm one place to another). To c. a boy in the arms, in mainbus gestare puerum. To c. loads on the arms, in manibus gestare puerum. To c. loads on the b., as beasts of burden, onera dorso gerere sicut ju-menta. To be carried through the city in a litter, lectică ferri or pottari, gestari or vehi per urbem. My feel c. me of their own accord to your room, ad diætam tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (Plin. Ep. 7, 5, 1). To c. nne's all with one, omnia sua secum portare. home, domum ferre. To c. oneself home, or make one-self scarce, domum se auferre (Com.). To c. to the s-ine, uontuin terre. 10 c. oneset nome, or mase one-self scarce, domum se auterne (Com.). To c. to the grace, fuuere efferre, or merely efferre. 4 gan c.'s far-t tormento tela longissim milti possunt. To c. a gold chain, aureo torque ornatum esse. To c. a sword, blatic clinetum or succinctum esse. To c. a polat, adipisci; assequi; consequi. To c one's self honorably, houeste se gerere. To c. to account, in rationem inducere, or merely inferre or inducere .- || CARRY AWAY, abducere, deducere; avehere, devehere (by any conveyance).—vi abducere; vi abstrahere (by force).—furto subducere (by steatth). To be carried away by the stream, vi fluminis abreptum esse.— || Carry Off (= destroy), see DESTROY. - || CARRY OUT or THROUGH, and finem perducere; absolvere; exsequi. - || CARRY ON an art or profession, artem exercere; factitare: to c. on with spirit, omni studio incumbere in qd; diligenter persequi qd; summā industriā versari in re. — || Carry over, transportate; transvehere (by land or water).—transmittere; trainsvenere (by water).—[To c. a point, vincere; to c. the day, victoriam consequi or adipisel; victoriam reportare; superiorem or victorem discedere; palmam ferre; victoriam referre (ex qo); victoriam reportare ab or de qo .- Prov. to c. coals Newcastte, ligna in silvam ferre: a thing to extremities, ultima experiri: a thing too far, modum excedere in re: water through aby's land, aquam per fundum cs ducere: aby's demands to aby, cs ad qm postulata de-f-rre: to c. a town by assault, urbem vi or per vim expugnare; vi or impetu capere: to c. it high, or with a high hand, Insolentem, superbum, &c., se gerere; to c. a bill through, legem perferre. rogationem perferre.

a bill through, legem perferre. rogationem perierre.

CART, carrius or carrius of carr-beleeled weagon, for
baggage of war).—plaustrum (with two or four wheels,
for burden of all sorts).—plotacilum (fittle c.; also a
play c. for children).—vehiculum (g. 1). To put the c.
before the horse, præpostere or perturbato ordine acce
(cum qo). What can be more completely putling the c. Actin (o). If not can be more completely passing one co-before the horse? quid tam perversion præposteriumque excegitari potest? (C.) Don't put the c. before the horse, (videndum est) ne quid perturbatum aut dis-crepans aut præposterum sit (C.).—[A child's c.,

chiramaxium (Petron.).

CART, v. plaustro vehere or invehere (carry in a c.).
-in plaustrum imponere (put into). To be carted, plaustro vehi or invehi.

CART-GREASE, axungia.

CART-HORSE, equus vectuarius (g. t. for horse that draws: aft. Schneider's conject. at Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15, where neither vectarius nor vectorius is suitable) .mentum (any beast of burden or for draught).—cabalius (any horse for common use or labour). CART-HOUSE (or SHED), *receptacuium vehicu-

lorum or plaustrorum.

CARTE-BLANCHE, licentla.

finitam liceutiam cl dare, largiri or permittere. potestatem ci facere, concedere. CARTEL, Stiputation for exchange of pri-soners, paetio de captivis et transfugis permutandis.

To give aby c.-b., In-

- | Hostile message, *literæ (ad certamen singu-Lare) provocantes.

CARTER, plaustrarius (Uip. Dig.).

CARTILAGE, cartilago.

CARTILAGE, cartilago.

CARTILAGINOUS, cartilaginosus (having much

cartilage).—cartilagineus (tike cartilage).

CARTOUCHE, *embolorum theca (cartridge-box).

CARTRIDGE, *embolus (t. t.). C.-box, *embo-

lorum theca CARTULARY, tabulinum or tablinum (place in a

Roman house where papers were kept).— Labularium (place where public records are kept). Labularium archium, grammatophylacion). CARTWRIGHT, plaustrarius artifex (tate); vehicu-

larius artifex (g. l.).
CARVE, ewlare (fm koilos: to work figures in relief

on metals, espty silver, ivory, &c. also in wood. Virg .-

Freund writes carlare) - scalpere. sculpere (the forme of work but little raised, like feer: the latter like 7 higer, of works in half or whole retief. So Müller, 7 Noges, of worse in any or whose resign on a suser, Archaeol. 108.— Insculpere:—seriber:—Inscribere (inscribere) or culting inscriptions). To c. athg in gold, qd auro or in auro occinate: lo c. in those, qd e saxo sculpere or exsculpere: lo c. in marble, lo c. statues in marble, scalpere marmora (C.): lo c. flowers, scalpere for five (Fir.). To c. athg on a tree or wood, qd in robore insculpere.—If To c. med., secare, scindere ta whole animal).—in trusta excutere (of dividing into small status and the status of th portions what had been partially carved. Sen.)-carpere (of dividing into portions with the fingers. Petr.) .- | To c. out a way or passage with one's sword, ferro sibi viam facere. — Apportion or arrange arbitrarily for oneself, qd sibi arripere: "qas res, prout libet (or ad arbitrum suum, ad libidin m, &c.), describere ac disponere. To c. secundum artem, certis ductibus circumferre manum eruditam (Sen.): to c. well, decenter

secare qd (e. g. altilia. Sen).

CARVEL, navicula. parvulum navigium (g. t.).—
lenunculus (a small bark).—actuariolum (a small, low-

built and light vessel, with sails and oars).

CARVER, | At table, scissor. carptor (g. t.).— chironomon (χειρονομών: so far as he does it with flourishes of the hand, &c.; sts to music. See Petron. 36, 6). - structor (he who lays out the table, since he was often also the c) .- qui opsouium carpit (who is actually

often also the c).—qui opsonium carpit (who is actually carring).—I Sculptor, Vid.

CARVING, celatura. sculptura. scalptura [Syx. in CARVING, celatura. sculptura [O.).—signum (any plastic work: opp. tabulæ. picturæ) [See Statue].—I Act of g. meal, \$c. Crcl. by erbs winder CARVE. CARUNCLE, caruncula (G.).—sarcoma, atta.

CARUNCLE, caruncula (G.).—sarcoma, atta.

CASCADE, water-fatt, dejectus aquæ (a place where the water actually falls),—aquæ ex edito desilientes (falling fin a height. Plin. Bp. 5, 6, 23. See § 37, description of an artificial waterfall).—

only of the cataracts of the Nile. CASE, | Covering, &c., theca (g. t.; e. g. of a razor).-vagina (sheath, for a long cutting or sticking instrument),—involucrum (erapper, corering: e.g. of a shield, papers, \$c.).—] State of things, casus (but always in the meaning of accidental circumstance, casually, \$c.: hence 'in such a c.' must not be hoc casu, in hoc Gaul.—res (hing, circumstance, \$c.; esply of the hap-pening, \$c. of a c.).—causa (special c. that is also a cause or ground; as in C. Of \$.1,2,50, incidunt seepe causes, quum repugnare utilitas honestati videtur). locus (a position, a consideration, a portion of a whole subject; as in cui loco—consulite ac providete. C. 1 Verr. 15, 43).—tempus. occasio (occasion; state of things at any time). I have often been in this c., aliquoties candem rem expertus sum; aliquoties idem mihi accidit (evenit): the c. often occurs, res sæpe accidit, usu venit; that &c., sæpe accidit, ut &c.: if the c. should venit; that \$c_*\$, seeps accidit, ut &c.: \$if the c. should occur, a usus venit or venerit; a quando usus esset; al casus inciderit (only Planc. in C. Ep. 10, 21, 13): of (aprecial) c.: often occur, \$c_*\$, seeps incidunt causes or tempora: the c. may occur, fierl potest, usu venire potest: the c. cannol occur, non potest accidere tempus: this sees sedom the c., hoe raro incidebat. In any pas: Ints was setam the c., not rato incuceat. In only, c., utcunque res cecideri (however it may turn out); certe. profecto(at alt evenls). In c. of necessity, si quid facto opus esset (a' 17, èto., s. Ces. B. G. 1, 42). In an urgent c., in a c. of extreme necessity, necessario tempore (Ces. B. G. 7, 40, med.). In good c. (fat, weil-liking), nitidus, pinguis, &c. To be in good c. nitère, liking), nitidus, pinguis, &c. To be in good c, nitêre, nitidum or pinguem case. To be in good c, nitêre, nitidum or pinguem case. To be prepared for every gossible c, ad omnem eventum or ad omnes casus paratum esse. In aby's c, in qo (e, g. in the c. of the Kereii, in Nevilis). In no c. neutiquam. omnino non. nullo modo. nullam in partem: to find oneself in such a c., in eå esse conditione: in the same c., in eådem esse conditione; if I were in that c., isto loco si essem: ease conditions: I were in maste, into two is essential in it is a different c., who fc., alia causa est ejus, qui &c.: that is not the c., that is another c., alia res est; aliud est: is not this the c. in every nation l an boc non ita fit in omni populo! To suppose a c., or the c., fingere: facere; ponere: let us suppose the c., that &c. fingamus (faciamus, &c.) rem ita esse. Supposing the c. that, quo (hoc) posito (noi posito only). - In c. that (= 'on the supposition that;' 'if'), si, also slest, ut (= 'on the supposition that;' if'), si, also si est, ut &c. (Forst, de Lat, falso susp.) si forte: even in c., \$c., ettam si (sai el: ettamsi = ei sai).—In Gromar, caus. For porticular cases, see Nominative, &c.—I Medical c., morbus. segotatio, causa (t. t. is medicine).—I Judicial c., causa.—I Carro or construce, questiones de morbus. *officia hominis

Christiani in locis dubiis. To determine c.'s of conseesce, explicare quæstiones de moribus. hominis Christiani in locis dublis dijudicare.

CASE, v. condere, recondere qd in qam rem (to put it into for the purpose of keeping it there ; e. g. gladium in raginam recondere, also gladium condere only)—
legere (g. l. for cover),—obtegere, contegere, integere,
protegere (cover over),—obducere qd ci rei (lo draw one hing over another; to coal one thing with unother). be cased with a bark, obduci cortice. Nature has cased the eye with membranes, natura oculos membranis sepat et munivit. A column cased with gold, columna extrinseeus inaurata (C.).

CASE-HARDEN, no special term: *externas es rei partes durare or indurare. "qd extrinsecus durare or inderare

CASEMATE, *cella tormentaria.

CASEMENT, no special term. See WINDOW.

CASH, pecunia præsens or numerata, nummi præsentes or numerati (ready money).—also numinus only (esply when there is any opposition; as in prædia locare bes summe sed partibus). C. payment, repræsentatio, with or with ut pecuniæ: to pay in c., præsenti pecuna or numerato solvere; pecuniam repræsentare: to pay aby in hard c., in pecunia ci satisfacere: to sell for c. præsenti pecunia vendere (die oculata vendere, pro-ters in Plant): to be sold for c., præsenti pecunia See MONEY.

CASH-KEEPER, exactor pecuniarum (who col-CASHIER. lects sums due).—*custos pe-

cuniarum (keeper of the chest).
CASHIER, v. loco suo qm movere (g. t). movère, abmovère or submovère qm a munere (eply [m a public office, public). — abolère ci magistratum (a strate); to c. a soldier, qm militia solvere.

CASING. See Case = covering.

CASINO, conventiculum, circulus. CASK, cadus. dolium. seria. See BARREL.

CASKET, arcula, capsula, capsella, cistula, cisteliula, [STN. in Box.] CASQUE, galea.

CASSATION, abolitio. antiquatio (e. g. pœnæ). indue: io.

CASSEROLLE, prps sartago.

CASSIA, *cassia cathartica

CAST, v. jacere - jactare (to c. repeatedly or constantly).-mittere (to send fm one's hand),-jaculari (to hart from the hand).-conjicere (to hurl, with especial with others; also to throw into a place; as milles in locum; qm in vincula).—injicere (to c. into); into alla, ci rei or in qd. To c. athg at aby, qm petere qa re (c.g. with an apple, malo). To c. stones, lapides jacere: at aby, lapides mittere or conjicere in qm: lapidibus petere qm; lapidibus qm prosequi (to persecute him by burling stones at him): to c. stones at one another, "alter alterum lapidibus petit : to c. atha at abu's head, in caput cs od jaculari: money into the sea, pecuniam in mare jubere mergi: to c. a cloak about one, paliium circumjicere: to c. a light, lucem mittere (e. g. luna mittit lucem in terram): to c. one's eyes at athg, oculos conjicere ad or in qd: blame on aby, qm reprehendere (de or in qå re); qm vituperare de qå re [see Blame, v.].— To c. a nativity, animadvertere et notare sidera na talicia; fata per genituras interpretari (after Ammian.): aby's nativity, prædicere et notare vitam es ex natali die (aft. C. de Divin. 2, 42, init.): to c. one's teeth, dentes cadunt, decidunt or excidunt: feathers, plumas mutare: one's skin, pellem exuere; vernationem or se-nectam exuere (of serpents): a stumbling-block in the way, impedimentum ci afferre, or inferre; obstare ci; impedire qm: dust in aby's eyes, ci fumum facere; glaucomsm ob oculos objicere, nebulas cudere (Com.): in the eyes of one's hearers, verborum et argutiarum fulig nem ob oculos audientium jacere (Gett.): to c. athg inag nem of ocumos authenticum jacere (ices.); 10. c. ating in aby's iceth. see CAST AGAINST: 10. c. oneself on the everth, procumbere humi, ad terram projici (both also of pilling unintentionally); at aby's feet, se ad cs pedes projicere or abjicere; or se ei ad pedes proj or abj. (e.g. se Ceasari ad pedes projicere.)—[lots, anothor, an account, &c., see those words.]—[To casti.e., form by contract the state of the contract o pouring fused metal into a mould). fundere: of alth, ex q4 re: fingere (g. f. for forming by a plastic method).

— CAST ABOUT, jactare (toss hither and thither).—dispergere (scatter: per) = consider, Vid. - || To be cast, in a law-suit, causa cadere: to c., damnare, condemnare (of the judges) .- || CAST AGAINST, objicere qd ci rei(=reproach with attg): objicerc (v. pr.).-expro-brare. opprobrare. objurgare qm de qå re. qd crimini dare cl.-|| cast away, abjicere, projecte (e. g. arma): (101)

-one's shield, scutum e manu emittere : money, pecuniam profundere : oneself, se abjicere (in a moral sense; not se projicere, which is 'to run headlung into danger'), se precipitare, or precipitare only, or pracipitari in exitium (rush to destruction); to be c. away (= suffer shipwreck), naufragium facere — CAST BACK, rejicere. - | CAST DOWN: 1.) PROPR. affligere terræ or ad terram. sternere, prosternere: one's eyes, oculos in terram demittere or dejicere; oculos dejicere: terram intueri; before aby, ci oculos submittere : modestly, terram modeste intueri. 2) vig. dishearten, affligere: aby. qm or cs animum affligere; cs animum frangere or infringere. - | CAST FORTH, jacere, ejicere. - | CAST IN or INTO, injicere qd ci rei or in qd: into prison, in custodiam dare. in vincula conjicere : a sleep, sopire, consopire. ci somnum afferre, pargre, conciliare: in one's mind, cogitare cum or in animo or qd or de qâ re: considerare in animo, cum animo, secum; or only considerare qd or de qa re: qd agitare mente, animo, or in mente or cum animo. perpendere, pensitare qd. secum or cum animo reputare qd.— cast off, ponere, de-ponere (lay down or aside).—exuere (put off).—abjicere (throw away). To c. off clothes, vestem ponere, depo-(throw away). To c. of clothes, vestem ponere, deponere, abjicere (wch one has thrown of: vestem deponere also of rejecting as worn out); vestem exuere (wch one has pulled off): human feeling, omnem humanitatem exuere : a servant, dimittere qm : the dogs, canibus vincla demere (O.): canes immittere or instigare (in feras).— CAST OUT, abigere (drive of). peliere, de-peliere. propellere. proturbare (one who is forcing himpenere. properiere. Productions come now is forcing non-self in).—expellere. extrudere. exturbare (out of a place).—exterminare (ex) urbe, de civitate (of driving him out of the limits of a city or state): out of a house, am domo ejicere; am foras extrudere: out of a city, ex urbe ejicere: devils, dæmonas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (Lactant.). - | CAST UP : PROPR. sublime jacere (aft. Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 4). - earth, terram adaggerare: earth about a tree, arborem aggerare: a mound, aggerem jacere, exstruere: a ball, pilam in altum mittere: one's eyes, oculos tollere: an account, computare qd or rationem cs rei : see Account .- FIG.) vomit, evomere. exspuere [see Vomit] .- | CASTUPON: PROPR.) superinjicere: gravel on the road, giarea su-perstruere viam.—Fig.) trust to, fidere or confidere perstruere viam.—PIG.] It us I fo, notere or confidere ct, or ci rei, or qu'a re.—mil qu' re: or s's sope upon aby, spem ponere, reponere, constituere in qo: blame on aby, cuipam in qm conferre, conjicere: Im oncedf, cuipam in qm transferre.—I Casting vole, prps *suffragium or punctum decretorium: *vox decretoria. CAST, s. throw, jactus.—missus.—jacuiatio.—conjectio (e.g. telorum) [SYN. in CAST, x.] ictus (a successful cast, a bit). A stone's c., tapidis jactus or conjectus (e.g. extra jandis tell &c. lecture conjectus).

jectus (e. g. extra iapidis, teli, &c., jactum or conjectum esse): a c. of dice, jactus or missus talorum or tesserarum (Syn. in Dir., Dicr; where the names of the casts will be found).- || Risk, venture, alea: to venture alhg at a c., qd in aleam dare (propr. et fig.); qd in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere: qd discrimini committere: often by agitur qd or de qa re (athg is at stake): or by dimicare de qa re. My life is ventured upon the c, de vità dimico: de vità in dis-crimen vocor: to be brought to the last c., in ultimum discrimen adduci (to be brought into the greatest danger): ultima audere, experiri; ad extrema or ad ultimum auxilium descendere (to be trying one's last chance). It is our last c., ad extrema perventum est; res est ad extremum perducta casum .- | Moulded figure, signum. imago ficta.-simulacrum fictile. figura ficti is (if of clay or plaster).—signum æneum. signum ex ære factum or expressum (if of brass).—|| Form, imago, species, forma. Jn. species et forma. informatio. | Cast of the eyes, limi or perversi oculi: to have a c. with one's eyes, limis or perversis oculis esse; strabonem esse .- | Trick, ars. artificium .- | Shade of colour: to have a c. of black, nigricare (to be b'ackish) .- nigrescere (to become black): of violet, in violam vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (Plin.). White with a c. of violet, candidus color violam sen-White with a c. of voice, candidus color violain sentiens (Plin.). — || Body of men, &c., corpus. The military or sacerdolal c., corpus militum or sacerdotum: or only milites, sacerdotes. The spirit of c., mly by spiritus, with adj. describing the c.; e. g. of the patricians, spiritus patrici (L.).—IMPROPR.) genus, farina. He is of our c., est nostræ farinæ (i. e. as bad as we are. Pers.): of the same c., ejusdem generis or faring.

THRE.

CASTANET, crotalum.

CASTAWAY, damnatus (condemned: hence also
reprobate, vile: quis te miscrior? quis te damnatior?

*C. Pis. 40, extr.).—profligatus. perditus (abandoned).

Iw. profligatus et perditus. - sceleratus. - | Ship

CASTELLAN, castelli præfectus. *custos conclavium areis (if only the superintendent of the rooms, &c.).

CASTER, || One who throws, jaculator (one who hurls; e. g. fulninis).—Crcl. with verbs under Cast, qui Conjector is one w to conjectures, divines, facit. &c. c.— || One who calculates fortunes, conjector.

- || Wheel under chairs, &c., rotula. To put ac.

on alkg, rotulam ci rel subjicere.

CASTIGATE, castigare (with a view to amendment).

punite (as a penal retribution). See PUNISH.
CASTIGATION, castigatio (chastisement which may scree to improve the individual; esply a rebuke).—pœna (for the general good), &c. See Punishment.
CASTIGATOR, castigator.

CASTIGATORY, castigatorius (Plin.).
CASTING-NET, funda. jaculum.—rete (g. t for net.

CASTING-NET, funda, jaculum.—rete (g. t for net.—dim. reticulum).

CAST IRON, "forrum fusum.

CASTILE, arx (on an eminence and fortified).—castrum (fort: rare)—castellum (small fort, fort).

Gerenor of a c. "castellum (zmall fort, out).

sommia. To build c. s in the air, sommia sibi fingere

CASTOR, castor (κάστωρ): lat. fiber (Plin.).

Acc. castora in Jue CASTRAME l'ATION, *ars castra metandi.

CASTRATE, virilitatem ci adimere, excidere, or exsecare. So castrare, evirare, eunuchare, belong rather to the language of low comedy.

rather to the language of tone conseque.

CASUALLY. See 'by ACCIDENT'.

CASUALLY. See 'by ACCIDENT'.

CASUALTY, casus. res fortuita. eventus. To be exposed to many c.', sub casibus multis esse.

CASUARY, "atruthio casuarlus (Linn.).

CASUIST, "qui quirestiones de morihus (hominis Christiani) explicat. "qui officia hominis Christiani in locis dabilis dimidicat

locis dubiis dijudicat. CASUISTRY, by Crel.: to be skilled in c., *quæstlones de moribus optime judicare. — || Sophistry, conciusiuncula failax (a piece of sophistry). — captio dialectica. To defeat aby's c., sophisma diluere; captionem repei-

iere, discutere. CAT, fells, feles. Tom c., *fells mas. C.-like, *fell similis. adv. *more fells. To live like c. and dog, perpetuis inter se jurgiis certare : "tanta est cl cum go disvordia, quanta canibus felibusque sortito obtigit (after H., lupis et aguis quanta sortito obtigit, Tecum mihi discordia est). - || Three-footed support, tripus, odis. - || Cat. o'-nine-tails, flagrum. flagellum (whip

of single thongs; when furnished with iron spikes, scor-pio, Isid. Orig. 5, 27. Scutica was of thongs weren together). To flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails, flagris or flagellis cædere: to death, qm flagellis ad mortem cædere

(H. Sat. 1, 2, 12).
CATACOMBS, puticuli; *catacumbæ.

CATALOGUE, index (catalogus, late): of a library, index bibliothecæ or ilbrorum (Sen. Trang 9, 4: Q. 10. 1, 57): of an auction, tabuia reruin venalium.

CATAPLASM, cataplasma (g. t.).—malagma (emollient application). Warm e.'s, cataplasmata calida. CATAPULT, ca'apulta. CATARACT, cataracta (only of the Nile). See

WATER FALL.

CATARRH, epiphora (ἐπιφορά) or (in later writers) catarhus (κατωρόους): in pure Lat. destillatio. Το be suffering from a c., epiphorā opprimi or "laborare. CATARRHAL," catarhais. A c. fever, febris ca-

CATASTROPHE, catastropha (turn or development of an action. Petron. 54, 3).—fortunæ vicissitudo or commutatio (change of fortune).—exitus (c. of a dra-

matic piece, &c.).

CATCH, v. capere (also fig. to ensuare by deceil or captivate by attractions).—comprehendere (seize: a thief).—accipere, excipere (catch: e.g. a ball, exc. esply when it was thrown up high).—legere (pick up: e. g. cysters). — decipere. circumvenire (c. by deceit).
To try to c., captare (e. g. fies, a ball: also men, of
protilistes): to c. in any act, &c., deprehendere in re.
To be caught in the act of stealing, in furto teneri. To be caught in the act of steating, in latto central co. fire, ignieum (flammam) concipere: ignem comprehendere.—scintillas excipere (of tinder: fungus aridus scintilias excipit. Plin.): api to c. fire, concipiendo igni aptus; concipiendis ignibus idoneus; ignis capacissimus; facilis ad exardescendum (the last also of being of a siery lemper): to c. a disease, morbum nan-cisci; morbum or valetudinem contraliere; eadem vi morbi repleri (by infection) [see DisEASE] : to c. one's (102)

death, "in morbum gravem et mortiferum incidere : acain, "in moroum gravem et mortierum incuerer:
"morbum mortierum contrahere: morbo mortifero
implicari: to c. coid, perfrigescere: lo c. an opponend,
adversarium capre: (by captious questions, \$e\): lo c.
aby by captious questions, captionis interrogationibus
circumscribere et decipere qui: the free c.'s athg. ignis
or flamma comprehendit, corripit qd: to c. hold of aby,
marbandires comprehenders ariners. by the grave qm prehendere, comprehendere, arripere: by the raist, qm medium amplect.—] Seize the mean in g, capter, intelligere (mente), perceptere, assequi.—] Caich at, captare: an opportunity, occasionem capere, arripere is egging at the opportunity, incenter facultatem (qd or egging a di the opportunity, incenter facultatem (qd faciendi) arripere; occasionem qd faciendi avidissime ampiecti (Plin).

CATCH, s. || Act of catching, captura. -- || Thing caught, quod capit qs. præda. -- || Gain, incrum, fructus, commodum; see ADVANTAGE. -- || Of a lock, &c., prps ana or ansa ferrea (iron hook, cramp. Vitr.), or fibula (for holding two things together).

CATCHING, TO BE (of disorders), transire in alios:

a disorder that is c., contagio (contagium is poet.)
morbl: pestilentia (violent epidemie),
CATCHING, as adj. contagiosus.

CATCHPOLL pris apparitor.
CATCHPOLL pris apparitor.
CATECHETICALL, catecheticus («ατηχιστικό»).
CATECHETICALLY, catechetice.

CATE HiSM, catechlsmus (κατηχισμός. eecl.). CATECHIST, catechista (κατηχιστής, eccl.). CATECHIZE, catechizare (eccl. κατηχίζειν).-

cunctando et interrogando elicere discipulorum cunication et interroganio enterre discipiiorum opi-niones, et ad hece, que hi respondeant, si quid vide-atur, dicere (C. Fin. 2, 1, 2). CATECHIZING, catechèsis (κατήχησει, eccl.). CATECHUMEN, audiens (Terl. Pars. 6).

CATEGORICAL, simplex (simple: straightforward). -absolutus (dependent on nothing else; absolute). Jx. simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione).-purus

sumpex et assoutus (opp. cum aujunctone).—purris (unmizez) not invited by an exception. e.g. judicium). CATEGORICALLY, simpliciter. absolute. sine ex-ceptione or adjunctione.—definite (evit a full state-ment of particulars: opp. generatim).—diserte (ex-pressly, in express seords: discrits verbis, serong). To answer c., sine ulla dubitatione respondere. To speak c, presse dicere (so as to keep close to the point: opp. To speak ample dicere. C.).

CATEGORY, genus (g. t, genus class).—categoría (sarnyopia), or pure Lat. prædicamenta, pl. (in logic).
CATENARIAN, catenarius.

CATER, opsonare or opsonari; also opsonare opsonium (Plaut., to purchase provisions: to buy for the kitchen).—sts ecenam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, &c.; or mensas (conquisitissimis) epulis instruere, &c., may help

CATER (at dice), s. quaternio. To throw c., quaternionem mittere

nionem mittere.

CATER-COUSIN, | Distant relation, qui qui loncinqua cognatione contingunt. | parasitus.

CATER-ER, opponator.

CATER-ER, opponator.

CATER-ER, opponator.

a Latin word by poets and tate writers). To destroy c.'s, erucas evincere: to clear trees of c.'s, *arbores eruels purgare or liberare.

CATERWAUL, ululare (howl like dogs, wolves, &c.).

e-gulare (cry out for the purpose of moving compassion; e. g. as women at funerats),—plorare. lamentari. Jr. ejulare atque lamentari.

CATERWAULING, uluiatus.-ejulatus, ejulatio.ploratus, lamentatio [Syn. in Caterwall: - those in us the howl itself; those in to the action of howling].

CATES, cibus delicatus.—cuppedia or cuppediae.— cibi delicatiores.—res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ.— bonæ res (Np. Ayes. 8, 5: transl. of τά ἀγαθά, the nice bits, &c., at table) .- gulæ irritamenta (as provocatives to the appetite). CAT-GUT, chorda. nervus.

CATHARTIC. See APERIENT. CATHEDRAL, *ædes cathedrais. CATHETER, catheter, eris (καθετήρ).

CATHOLIC, catholicus (cccl.). A c., homo catholicus.— If used for Roman-Catholic, vld.

CATHOLICISM, *fides catholica (subjective).— *doc-

trins catholica (objective).

CAT KINS, julus... amentum (Linn.).

CAT-LIKE, "feli similis.

CAT-MINT, "teucrium amarum (Linn.).

CATOPTRICS, catoptrica (as t. t.)... quæ de luce

ac iumine traduntur. CAT'S-EYE, lapls specularis.

CATTLE, pecus, oris, n. pecudes, dum, f. (the former e.ply of the larger oxen, horses, &c.; the latter of the

smaller, as sheep, goals, &c) -armentum, armenta, pl. (beasts for draught or burden, caply for ploughing: oxen, horses, mules, asses: also herd).-grex (flock, i. e. of the smaller animals: sheep, goals, fc.) —junentum (a beast of draught). Jr. pecus et jumenta; armenta et greges. To keep c., pecus et jumenta alere. Pat c., pecus altile. pecudes altiles (for fattening).pecus saginatum (fattened): horned c., cornuta (sc. animalia) .- armenta cornuta -- cornigera and bucera are poet

CAUDLE, the nearest similar preparation was prps

Guogaium (οἰνόγαρον, Apic. 1, 31). CAUL (for the sair), reticulum (Juv. 2, 97). —calautica (not calantica, was prob. a sort of well covering the head and shoulders).- In an atomy, omentum (\$\pi_i\cdot\$ m Acov)

CAULIFLOWER, brasslea botryitis (Linn.).

CAULK. See CALE. CAUSAL, Crel. See CAUSALITY. CAUSALITY, rerum causse aliis ex rebus aptæ.

CAUSE, causa (g. t.-also 'pretence') -fons. origo (source). - Jn. causa et fons, causa et origo. - anctor, effector, princeps (c. when an ag-nt. Syn. in Authon), -ansa. materia (occasion, handle for athy).-ratio (ground). -unde fit qd. The sun is the c. of warmth, sol est caloris origo et fons: nothing happens without a c., nihil evenit sine causa anteredente: he is the c. of the war, ilie est auctor or concitator belli: to search for s c. for declaring war, materiam belli quærere: to give aby c. for blaming one, ansam dare ad reprehendendum : to have just c. for blaming aby, ansam reprehensionis habère: to seek for a c., causam quærere; materiam es rei quærere; ansam quærere ut &c.; occasionem qd faciendi quærere: to invent or feign c.'s, causas contingere : to have good c. to do athg, cum causa qd facere; non sine gravi causă qd facere: without c., sine causă; temere: not without c., non temere: for more e.'s than one, aliquot de causis: for what c.? quamobrem? qua de causa? You have no c. to do athg; or, there is no c. for \$c., non est (or nihit est) quod, or quare, or cur; or nihii est cause, cur; causa non est, cur (serb in subj. in all these expressions). What c. have you for . . . ? quid est causse cur . . . ? or, quid est, cur . . . ? To give aby c. for suspicion, suspicionem movere : to be the c. of athe, locum dare or facere ci rei (i. e to make ils existence possible; e. g. tabuim, mendacio, miraculo) .- auctorem esse es rei ; es rei ordiendæ principem esse : occasionem dare or præbere es rei (see CAUSE, v.]- | Cause (in law), actio, ins. causa, res [SYN. in ACTION]. A bad, good, cause (= law-suit), gausa mala, bona, optima (C.). A capital c., causa capitalis. lis capitalis. A criminal c., causa publica. To gain a c., litem or causam obtinere : judicium vincore; also only vineers: I loss a c., litem amiltere; causam or litem perdere; causam or litem perdere; causa or lite cadere; in causa concidere, in (optima) causa concidere (C.); formula cadere or excidere; to plead a c., causam agree or tractare, agree opti justices (g. l.); causam or litem orare (to make a speech upon it): to plead his own c., iitem suam facere : to undertake a c., causam or litem suscipere or recipere (the former, not to refuse when requested; the latter, to do it voluntarily); the c is still undecided, nondum dijudicata lis est (aft. H. Od. 3, 5, 54): adhue sub judice iis est (H A. P. 78): not to go on with a c., causam deponere, a causa recedere; causam susceptam affligere (of the person conducting it) .- | Party, side. See l'ARTY.

CAUSE, v. auctorem esse cs rei (to be its author; e. g. legis, belli, cs reditûs).—creare (to produce or creale: errorem, bellum).—movère (excile, sir up: risum, bellum, suspicionem).—ansam dare or præbère cs rei or ad qd faciendum (to give a handle for: e. g. reprehensionis or ad reprehendendum) .- es rei ordiendæ nensions or an reprenendendum,—es rei ordiende principem esse.—eausam es rei inferre (le eause it; gwe the first occasion of it: e.g. jurgil).—occasionem dare or præbère es rei (lo supply the opportunity; e.g. sni opprimendi). To c. aby lo do alig, adducere qm ad qd (lead him to it): commovere qm ad qd (more him to it): incitare or concitare qm ad qd (excite him to it). -auctorem esse, ut &c.; qm impellere ut &c. (urge or drive him to it).- Excite; be the exciting eause of: excitare. concitare (any action or passion; taughter; hatred; envy; compassion; a war).—excire. concière or concire (in Class. prose = 'to raise in the mind a passionate impulse to do something: sold to produce a passion or evil: e. g. fram conc., seditionem conc. - terrorem exc.). - movere. commovere (to agitale the mind: then also to produce an emotion, evil, &c., misericordiam, bellum, seditionem mov. or comm.-risum, suspicionem mov.). -- conflare (blow into a flame;

kindle : ci invidiam ; beilum). To e. perspiraton 19 execute, sudorem exercitatione movere: a dispute, controversiani inferie: a quarrel, causam jurgii inferie (†): admiration, admirationem efficere: a deure, cupiditatem afferre (ei es rei): pain, doiorem movere, commovère, facere, efficere: lo c. oby latting pain, doloren ci inurce: lusts, libidines excitare: sleep, ci somnum afterre, parère, concliiare. [Par other combinations, see the mostantives with wech CAUSE is joined.]

CAUSELESS, quos sine causa est .- [Groundless. rationi adversarius (controry to reason).-vanus (only

ap: arent: opp. verus).—futilis (worthless, idle).
CAUSELESSLY, sine causa; temere; ex vano.
CAUSEWAY, agger viæ. To make u c., tramitem

CAUSTIC, causticus (καυστικότ), crodens, septicus ηπτικότ). Caustics, medicamenta rodentia or cro-(σηπτικότ). Caustics. medicamenta rodentia or ero-dentia.— Fro applied to tanguage, &c., mordens. mordax, acidus, aculcatus, acerbus. C, words, verborum aculei : c. wit, acerbitas salis : in a c. manner,

mordaciter acerbe. CAUTELOUS. See CAUTIOUS, CUNNING.

CAUTERIZE, (ferro) adurere. [cauterizare, Veget.] CAUTERY, cauterium (the cauterizing instrument),

or Crel. with ferro or *enuterio adurere. CAUTION, cautio, circumspectio.

To act with c., omnia circumspicere: to proceed with c., cautionem adhibêre ci rei or in re; caute versari in re; caute tractare qd. To use all possible c, omne genus cau-tionis adhibère.- | Security. Vid.

CAUTION, v. mouere or przemonere qm ut caveat, agst athg, monere or præmonere qd cavendum; monere or præmonère de qu re : monère, ut vitet qe qd (warn him to avoid something).—monére or adinonére or præmonére. nr &c. (warn him not to do so and so). CAUTIONARY, monitorius (Post-class, Sen.).—By

Crcl .- Sts by ad terrorem ceterorum (T.). A c. exam-

ple, documentum.

CAUTIOUS, providus (with foresight) .- cautus (with caution) .- circumspectus (with circumspection) .- consid-ratus (having judiciously weighed every thing).prudens (intelligent prudent),-Jr. cautus providusque, prudens et providus, prudens et cautus,-diigens

(careful; carefully observant).
CAUTIOUSLY, provide, caute, circumspecte, considerate. diligenter. To ga c. to work, circumspectius facere qd: cautionem adhibere in re: to set about attag

eery c., omne cautionis genus adhibère in qu re. CAUTIOUSNESS. See CAUTION.

CAVALCADE, *pompa equestris.

CAVALIERLY, imperiose, pro imperio, superbe,

insoienter, arroganter.

CAVALRY, equitatus, equites (g. 1.) .- copiæ equestres (the c. attached to an army),-acies equitum (as drawn up for battle) .- ais (so far as the c. are placed on the wings; at each end of a line of infantry).-Sts eques sing, for equites (as pedes for pedites). - The infantry and e., copie equitum peditumque; inilites equitesque. All the c., integer eques. To be strong in c., muitum equitatu valere; ab equitatu firmum esse; equitatu paratum esse. To order the c. to form, turmas equitum explicare (T. Ann. 13, 38, 3). To serve in the c., equo merère: to give aby a commission in the c. (or, in a c. regiment), ad equum rescribere (Cas. B. G. 1, 42). An engagement of c., prælium equestre or equitum: pugna equestris. Many skirmishes with the c occurred, crebro inter se equestribus pracisis contendebant. A c. horse, equus militaris. A regiment of c., cohors equestris (m A company of c., turma equitum. 500 to 600 men). CAVE. See CAVERN.

CAVERN, caverna (a hole with a round openin :) .specus (with a long opening; a cleft).-speiunca (a d rk and formidable cavity) -speiwum (only in Poets; d-n of wild-beasts) .- cavim (cavity as g. t.). A subterraneous c., specus subterraneus.

CAVIARE, 'ova piscium condita.

CAVITY, cavum or cavus (sc. iocus). cavca -cavatio (hollowing; cavity: twice in Varro, cav. poculorum). See CAVERN.

CAW, crocire. crocitare (croak, like the raven) .canere, occinere (g. t.; occ. esply of what is ominous: corvus ciara voce ante consulem occinuit).

CAWING, crocatio (Fest.).

CAWING, crocatio (Fest.), CEASE, Leave of doing at hg: desinere qd, or with inf. (leave of without the intention of remning: it may also be said of things that care.)—desistere qs re: a or de qs re: or with inf. (to desist, fm an act of the will, and therefore spoken of persons only)—which rece qs re, or with inf. (not used by C.)—mittere, with

inf. (to let it go; give it up) .- finem facere qd faciendi or cs or ci rei (put an end to it) .- conquiescere a re (to rest fm it) -omittere. intermittere qd, or with inf. (the former of a total giving up, the latter of a temporary suspension) .- cessare, with inf. (to stop repeatedly, frindolence, &c.). To c. speaking, finem facere dicend ar loquendi: finem imponere orationi (of an oration):
also perorare. To c. to be (= die), esse desino:—

sts To CEASE is transl. by a verb compounded with e: to c. raining, depluere: raging, descevire. - | Have an end, finem habere or capere .- quiescere. conquiescere (rest) .- abire. decedere (go away: these four of discases; e. g. a fever).-intermittere (to allow an in-terval of rest: to intermit).-residere, considere, semitterea of reat: to intermit).—residere, considere, iemit-tere (of winds and stormy passions subaiding),—sub-sidere (of winds and wares). The wind has entirely cear-d, vent vis omnis exceldt. To e. with day (of a fomity), deficere in qo (Gell.). To make athge, finem facere es or len finem imponered rei. The discus-sion has ceased, disputari desium est.—I Without ceasing; see Ceaselesser. To sing without ceasing, ita cano, ut ninii intermittam: to lahour without

ceasing, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere.
CEASELESS, perpetuus (continued to the end without any break: e. g. risus). - continuus. continens (hanging together or following each other without break or chasm; e. g. incommoda. labor). - assiduus (con-

stantly going on: e. g. imbres).
CEASELESSLY, perpetuo.—continenter (continue
or o uncl.).—sine intermissione. nulio temporis puncto intermisso. assidue (assiduo uncl.) .- usque.

CEDAR, cedrus. The fruit of the c., cedris (Plin.).

- As odj. cedreus; cedrinus, cedro factus (made of cedar).

- As wood, cedrus.

oleum cedrinun CEDE. See YIELD

CEIL, conclave lacunari ornare (Fitr. : not qd lacunare, wch in O. Met. 8, 563, is 'to ornament in the manner of a fretted ceiling').—N.B. If the ceiling was not on ornamented one, legere. sternere. consternere. insternere may be used.

CEILING, tectum (upper flat surface of a chamber or other enclosed space),—if inlaid, paneled, &c., tec-tum laqueatum. laquear, lacunar (laqu. with ref. to the tines like drawn cords, laquel, that define the en-tablatures of a ceiling: lac. with ref. to the sunk squares, lacus, with weh it was ornamented. Both

of flat roofs. An arched c., camera. concameration of flat roofs. An arched c., camera. concameration CELEBRATE, § Give praise to, celebrare (g. t. for making a thing known and famous by one's mention of it) .- prædicare (to praise by a loud and public declaof it.—primitize (to praise by a tous and public decla-ration).—laudare (to praise: opp. vituperare, &c.).— canere (to praise in poetry. Post-Aug for 'celebrare' generally). To c. aby's praises, cs laudes or de cs laudibus praecicare: to c. aby in verse, qm carmine cele-brare: cs laudes or de cs laud bus canere:—cs facta canere (of praising his achievements): aby's name in one's writings, nomen cs celebrare scriptis: memoriam cs scriptis prosequi (the latter, of course, if the person is dead). See Praise abu .- || So lemnize, agere, agitare (v. pr. festirals, birth-days, holidays, &c.).—celebrare (to assist by one's presence in making a numerous assembly; e.g. birth-day, marriage-feast: less freq of a festi-eal). To c. 2 day as a festival, diem prosequi (Np. Att. 4, extr.): a festival for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum ; public games, ludos facere or To c. divine service, sacra procurare ; sacris operari; res divinas rite perpetrare: but in modern better *rebus divinis interesse (of the priests).

CELEBRATED, clarus. præciarus (renowned for eminent services to one's country).—illustris. perillustris (for rank and virtue) .- inclytus (famous : of places, but, in the poets, of persons also). - celeber (much rivited: not used of persons before Liv.) .- nobilis (of nobie birth). Wes Clarus has very often abl. of the thing, gloria, belio, pace. A rery c. man, vir clarissimus, specta: is-simus, amplissimus (Liv. has celeberrimi viri, 26, 21, 16). A very c. monument, celeberrimum monumentum (opp. desertissimum sepulcrum). Perg c., iliustri laude celebratus; claritate præstans: for learning, nobilis et clarus ex doctrină. To be c., gloriă florère; esse in clarus ex doctrina. 10 oc c., gioria unicus, comium ser-naude: to be very c., glorià circumfluere; omnium ser-mone celebrari; in magno nomine et glorià esse; magnà celebritate famæ esse; as an orator, magnum in oratoribus nomen habêre : he is c. everywhere, ejus nomen ionge atque late vagatur: to become c., nominis famam adipiaci; gioriam consequi or assequi; in glo-riam venire; in claritudinem pervenire; also crescre (Ruhnk. Ter. Heast. Prol. 28: clarescere and inclares-cere belong to the site. age). To become c. for athg. (104)

illustrari qa re ; clarum fieri re or ex re. To render c., lilustrare, nobilitare (this also of an erent; e. g. a battle, wch renders a place c.), qm or qd gloriæ commendare; glorià afficere qm (of an action). To render himself c., gloriam or famam abli acquirere, comparare; claritudinem sibi parare; to wish or try to render himself c., gloriam quærere, sequi ; famæ studere, servire, inservire. - Famosus, in Class. prose, = 'infamous,' 'notorious.'

CELEBRATION, prædicatio.—of athg, cs rei or de re.— celebratio in this sense only in Plin. (34, 5, 10. Equestres statuæ Romanorum celebrationem ha-bent, are prized by the Romans). The c. of games,

commissio ludorum.

CELEBRITY, claritudo, claritas.-laus. laudes.nominis fama.

CI LERITY, celeritas.—velocitas. pernicitas. agili-tas. incitatio. rapiditas.—festinantia (too great c.).—

SYN. in SWIFTNESS. CELESTIAL, cœlestis, divinus (godlike).

CELIBACY, vita colebs, colibatus (of a man).
CELIBATE, -conditio vidum. Terts.i. de vira. vel. 9, viduatus.

CELL, cella (small chamber; esply for servants and slaves; also of bees) .- cubiculum (sleeping chamber) .cavum (hole). - loculus, loculamentum , pigeon-hole, or other division of a bureau, &c., e. g. loculata arcula, a chest fitted up with pigeon-holes, &c.).
CELLAR, hypogeum concameratum (in our sense;

an arched cellar under ground).-doliarium (wine or beer cellar, Gaj. Dig.),-cella. cellarium (according to the ancient sense, a store room above ground : e. g. aria, for oil, &c.: penaria, for larder: cella vinaria or apothèca wine-cellar). The c. door, *ostium cellæ or dollarii. *cellæ or dollarii fores (if folding-doors). Key

of the c., clavis cellæ, doliarii, &c.

CELLARIST, cellarius.
CELLULAR, *cellas habens. — loculosus (full of

little h-les or compariments; e. g. putamen, Pisn.).
CEMENT, s. *cæmentum (as t. t., properly chip of stone: particles of hem stone mixed into morter, mortario camentum addatur. Fitr.).—maltha (a kind of c., of hog's fat and lime, for water-pipes, &c.).—ferrumen (iron solder or cement).—glutinum, gluten (glue).— *lithocolla (but this in Plin. is a false reading). [arenatum, sc. opus, was a mortar; one part of time to two of sand. Vitr.]—|| Fig. = bond, ligamentum, vinculum, CEMENT, v. maithare.—ferruminare (e. g. bitumine, plumbo).—lithocoilà colligare qd [Syn. in CE-MENT, s.] .- glutinare. conglutinare (to glue).- | Fro. conglutinare qd (e. g. concordiam ordinum).- firmare. confirmare: a peace, pacem (quasi) coagmentare. CEMETERY, sepuicretum (Cat.).—sepuicra.

CENOBITE, comobita (eccl.) .- monichus (tate).

CENOTAPH, cenotaphium (rawed in honour of a person, whether he was still alive or not).

CENSER, thuribulum (not acerra, weh was a little chest or box in web frankincense was kept) .- | Pan in

cast or box in wea pransincense was kept).— I ren i in which any thing is burnt, foculus (under wich he coals were placed: then foculus fervens).

CENNOR, I At Rome, censor.—magister merum (sits. age).— Il of a book, "librorum censor (before publications)." judex criticus. "censor literatus (after publications)." judex criticus. "censor literatus (after publications)." publication).—|| One who passes judgement: wity
of a severe judge: blamer, judex.—reprehensor. vitupera'or. objurgator. castigator [Syn. in Blame.]
CENSORIOUS, minima re ad reprehendendum con-

CENSORIOUSLY, *studio quodam reprehendendi.

sts austere, rigide, acerbe, acriter, may do. CENSORIOUSNESS, reprehendendi studium CENSURABLE, reprehendendus. vituperabilis. vi-

tuperandus, reprehensione or vituperatione dignus. [See diff. of repr. and vit. under BLAME.] To be c, in vitio esse (of persons and things).—in culpa esse (of persons). To be as c. as, tam in vitio esse, quam &c.

CENSURE, | Judgement pronounced, judicium. censura (O. Veil.). | Btame, repraach, reprehensio. vituperatio. objurgatio [Syn in Blame.] - | Punishment, poena. castigatio. animadversio.

— g wn 15 mment, pecha, castigatio, animadversio. Spiritual c's, *pecha ecclesiastica.

CENSURE, v. reprehendere, culpare, vituperare, improbare, [Syn. in Blame.]—reprehendere et exagilare od.

CENSURER, reprehensor. vituperator. objurgator. CENSURER, represensor, vituperator, onjurgator, catigator (all of a single instance).—[SVE. in BLANE.] CENT, 1 per c., centesime; 2, 3, 4 per c., centesime bine, ternæ, quaternæ; 5 per c., centesime quincunces usuræ. With us tradesmen make c. per c., merces apud nos centuplicato veneunt (Ptin.) .- But

this was the monthly interest : hence centesimme was our 12 per c., binæ centesimæ our 24 per c., &c. But the Roman form may be retained by adding in sin-1)03 annos. See INTEREST.
CENTAUR, centaurus. Of the c.'s, centaureus (H.);

centauricus (Stat.).

CENTAURY, centaureum. The greater c., centaureum majus (*Centaurea Centaurium, Linn.).—eentaureum minus (*Gentiana Centaurium, Linn.).

CENTENARY, centum annorum.—centenarius (a

on of 100 years old). CENTESIMAL, centesimus.

CENTO, cento (e.g., 'eento nuptialis,' the title of one of Ausonius's poems: properly a garment of patch-work). CENTRAL, in medio positus. medius, centralis. c. school, 'schola provincialis: c. force, 'vis centralis: c. heat, 'gins' centralis. A c. point, punctum in medio

positum.

CENTRE, s. | Of a circle, centrum (κέντρον).punctum in medio situm.—|| Of a place, medius es rei locus (e. g. of the earth, medius mundi universi rei locus (e. g. o) the earth, medius mundi universitocus).—media es rei pars (fei in oblique cases, loc. pars often omitted: e. g. in medio or in media urbis).—Miy by medius in agreement: the c. of the line, media acies; also medii: of the island, media insuia; to series; also meun: of the 1stand, media insula: to break through the e. of the enemy's line, per mediam aciem hostium perrumpere: to be situated in the e. of any place, in medio qo loco situm esse:—Examples like altera arx urbis media est, 'is in the c. of the city, are rare. [15] (1) Avoid centrum except for the c of a circle. Plin. has centrum cell, soils, terms, &c., but these bodies were supposed 'dirks.' Cic. uses for 'the c. of the earth,' medius term locus.—(2) Avoid umbilicus, wch Cic. uses only of Greek places, as a transl. of the

CENTRE, v. consistere. positum or situm esse in q\u00e3 re. constare penes qm (Cas.). verti, contineri, stare, or niti que re. pendere ex qo or ex que re. effici que re. less freq. residere in que re (C.). The whole of morality c.'s in the performance of duty, in officio colendo sita vitæ est honestas omnis (C.). At that time all the prospects of the state centred in Marius, ea tempestate spes atque opes civitatis in Mario sitæ (S.).
CENTUPLE, by adj. centupheatus (not to be con-

founded with centuplex, a hundred-fold).—centuplus (a hundred times as much. Vulg. Ev. Luc. 8, 8).

CENTURION, centurio.

CENTURY, | A hundred, centum (distributive, CENTURY, | A numera, centum quarrousire, centeni). The number of |00, centum: | Space of |00 years, centeni anni; centum annorum spatium. -seculum (a 'generation' = according to Etruse. and Roms. compulation, |100 years). | Division of the Rom on propis, centuriatin: to divide into c.'s, centuriare: division by c.'s, centuriatus. CEPHALIC, capiti utilis.—cephalicus (Cels.).

CERATE, ceratum or cerotum.

CERE, cerare, incerare. CEREMONIAL, ritus.—mos receptus. Court e. ritus ac modus, ad quem rex colitur, or colendus est (aft. Curt. 8, 5, 19). CEREMONIOUS, sollemnis. A c. person, homo

nimis officiosus, nimis urbanus.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, *molesta urbanitas. CEREMONY, ritus (g. t. for a received mode of per-

forming solemn offices), - cærimonia, ritus sacri (relig. ceremony or riles) .- officium (conventional form of courtesy). Without e., ambagibus missis or positis (going straight to the point). - sine mora (without delay). -citra honorem verborum (without complimentary speeches). Master of the ceremonies, magister officiorum or aulæ. magister admissionum (all belonging the time of the Emperors).
CERTAIN, certus (g. t. both objectively of persons

and things, whose nature is c.; and subjectively of a person who feels c., &c.)—firmus (firm, resisting any attempt to after or destroy it: hence unchangeable, of through and persons).—stabillis (not yielding or carying, stedfast: of persons and things).—constans (steday consistent: opp. varius, mobilis).—flust (wech may be confidently trusted; of persons and also of things, as in pax fida).—Jw. certus et constans; firmus et constans .- exploratus (the truth or certainty of weh has been asceriained).-status (fixed, not subject to alter-ation: e. g. cursus siderum, Plin.).-ratus (calcu-lated; hence settled, immutable: e. g. in omni æternitate rati immutabilesque siderum cursus).- Jx. ratus et certus; constans et ratus; ratus atque firmus; stabilis, fixus, ratus; certus, ratus, firmus, fixus.— indubius, non dubius (nof indubitatus in good prose). finitus. definitus (defined, marked out accurately: also (105)

of notions) .- Jn. certus et definitus. A c. income, reditus status: c. expenses, expenses state (opp. sumptus fortuiti): a c. friend, amicus certus, fidus, firmus et stabilis : c. death, mors præsens : death is c., mors nos omnes manet: a c. remedy, remedium præsens: is this c.? satin hoc certum est? to live in the e. hope, \$c., certo sperare; non dubiam spem habere : that he might make c. of this, &c., ut had de re certior fierer, &c.: without being c. of the fact, sine certa re (Car. B. G. 5, 29): to know f-r.c. certo scire, less emiy certo scire [Pract. Intr. ii. 560-2], also pro certo scire. I know it for c., certum scio; certo scio; certo com-peri; certum or pro certo habeo: to know athg on c. authority, qd certis auctoribus comperisse : to assert athy as c., pro certo affirmare qd: that my letter may be the more c. to reach you, quo fidelius literæ ad te perferantur: by or agsi a c. day, ad diem; ad diem dietum, constitutum, præstitutum; in diem cerium. CERTAIN may sis be transt. by non dubito (or non dubitum est) quin. 'It is c. that the thing may be done,' non dubito (or non dubium est, or non videtur aone, non audito (or non auditime est, or non videtur esse dublum) quin hoc fieri possit. Il nd eff initely, quidam (vie: g. l. of what one purposely dies not, or fin want of knowledge cannot, name: often contemp-tionaly, as in homines quidam, &c.).—eetus (tironger than quidam: of what one has good reasons for not choosing to name: quibusdam de causis, for e. reasons, weh the hearer or reader may or may not divine, but weh the speaker does not think it necessary to mention; certis de causis, for reasons weh the hearer or reader cannot know, but weh the speaker does not think it advisable to mention) .- nescio qui or nescio quis (somebody or other, the speaker himself does not exactly know who: acc. to Görenz, nescio quis, with something of depreciation).
CERTAINLY, [With certainty, certo. certo colective: certe subjective. See Pr. Intr. ii. 561.
Certo hardty occurs in C. except in certo scien, weh is more common than certe scire). - iiquido (clearly, when the statement is asserted to be manifestly (rue) .duble, sine utila dubitatione, profecto ('assurediy:' a strong assertion that the thing is so: also 'surely.' doubtless,' in assumptions).—næ (= profecto, but stands always at the beginning of a sent., and mly before pers. pronouns) - sane (c. ; in the judgement of every sound mind; also in replies) .- nimirum (of an assertion weh it would be strange if you did not grant : e. g. nimirum recte: — omnibus regibus—hunc regem nimirum anteponetis. C.).—utique (a restrictive particle of as-sertion: in C. principally in his letters with subj., impeservon: in c. principality in his setters with shell, impe-rat,, and other expressions of a wish, advice, or com-mand. Pr. Intr. ii. 897).—I am c. persuaded, persua-sum est mihi; persuasi mihi. I shall c. do, &c., certum est mihi (qd facere); certum est_delibera-

at atl events, saitem. certe, certe quidem (sts tamen), as all events, sattem. certc. certe quidem isstaneu).

—If noi-yetc., si non-at saltem: si non-certe.

CERTAINNESS, fides (trustworthiness); certa

CERTAINTY, fides.—firmitas. stabilitas (fix-deness, stoodiness).—or by adj. certus, exploratus, uon

dublus (certitudo must be avoided). Il a CERTAINTY,

res explorata veritailis. res certissima.—the full or absolute c., veritas ad liquidum explorata. For 'with

tumque; stat sententia; statutum habeo. E CER-TAINLY may often be transl. by non dubito, quin &c.; non dubium est (or videtur esse) quin. 'This may c.

be accomplished, non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit, &c. 'It appeared fm this letter that he would c. arrive before

that day, prorsus ex his literis non videbatur esse du-bium, quin ante eam diem venturus esset (C.).—The

certainty of the event may stabe omitted by adding an expression of positiveness to the assertion: this letter anys that he will c. arrive, &c., he literae plane declarant eum—venturum esse, &c. | I n a n-

s wers, certe (certainly) .- vero (assuredly: an emphatic

assent), --recte (a poiste form of assent). --ita. ita est, sic est (just so). --ita piane (exactly so; just so). --etiam.

sane. sane quidem (concessive forms). | At least.

non dubium est (or videtur esse) quin.

c.,' see CERTAINLY.
CERTIFICATE, testimonium literarum.

CERTIFY, confirmare qd. tidem facere ci rei: any body of atha, qm certiorem facere de re. CERTITUDE. See CERTAINTY.

CERULEAN, cæruleus.

CERUMEN, aurium sordes.

CERUSE, cerusa: pained with c., cerussatus. CERUSE, cerusa: pained with c., cerussatus. CESAREAN. The c. section, sectio or exsectio matris ventris. To perform the c. section or operation, partum mulieri excidere (Narceil. Dig.): to be brought into the world by the c. operation, exsecto matris ventre procreari (Serv. V. Æn. 10, 316, and 7, 761).

CESS, s. See RATE, LEVY.

CESS, v. See Assess.

CESSATION, intermissio (the giving up for a time). -omissio (the giving up entirely), -cessatio (the resting: opp. to previous activity: often in a depreciuting sense),-quies (e. g. per quod tempus, quies cer taminum erat. L.) .- intercapedo (interval during weh athy is interrupted; interruption: e.g. intercapedinem scribend! facere. C.). - interpellatio (interruption of a

scribend: lacere. C.). - Interpetiato (interruption of a peaker; hence interruption gen.). With-ut on g., uno tenore. sine util intermissione. ¶ Term in a lon VID. CESSION, renunciatio (the giring up entirely).—cessio (the yiètding up in favour of another). To make a. of althg. deced 1 er of red-letre qå re or de qå re. CETACEOUS, cetosus (Avien. Arat. 1300).

CHACE. See CHARR.
CHAFE. | Heat with rubbing, fricare. *fricando
refovere. | Gail, atterete. See Excontare. | Inflame with rage, Irritare; es fram concitare or irritare, qm in iram concitare, qm incendere, inflammare. qui iraium reddere. cs iram concire. bilem or stoma-chum ci movere or commovere, calefacere qm (C. in the larguage of conversation). [INTR.] gravius commoveri. (irâ) incendi. Inflammarl. exardescere (irâ) excandescere. irasci. exardescere iracundiă et stomacho (C.). CliAFE, s. estus. ira. Impetus et ira. iracundia. To be in a c., irâ incendi, &c. See Chaye, v.

CHAFER, scarabæus.

CHAFF, palea: mixed with c., paleatus. Wife acus, Eris, n. is 'the pointed hair-like prolongation of the husk: 'gluma, the husk round the grain in its natural state. CHAFFER, v. liceri de pretio. liceri rem. de pretio contendere

CHAFFERN, *vas excalfactorium. CHAFFINCH, fringilla (Linn.).

CHAPPY, paleatus (mized with chaf).
CHAPPY, paleatus (mized with chaf).
CHAPING-DISH, foculus,—pultarius (properly a vessel in wch pulta was conked: also for holding coals for fumigation).

See batillum was a coal-shoved, but st sued as a chafing-dish.

CHAGRIN, s. ægritudo. solilcitudo. dolor, mæror. to give way to c., ægritudini se dedere; mærori ani-mum dare: fm or for c., præ ægritudine or mærore.

[SYN. in GRIEF.]

CHAGRIN, v. ægrltudinem or mærorem afferre ci;

CHAORIN, v. agritudinem or macorem afters ci. molestiam ci afters or exhibere: to be chagrined at athy, agritudine or molestià affici ex qå re. CHAIN, s. catena.—vinculum (g. t. for bond): to put c.'s on aby, catenas ci indere or injicere: aby in c.'s, in catenas qui co-j'icere: to bind aby with c.'s, catenis vincire or constringere qui: to be or lie in c.'s, in catenis esse: catenis or ferro vinctum esse: in fetters and c.'s, in vinculis et catenis esse: to forge c.'s for aby, ci nectere catenas or vincula (H. Od. 1, 29, 5. for one, ci nectere catenas or vincuia (n. 0a. 1, 22. o. 1, 22. o. 1, 23. o. 1, 24. o. 1, 25. bound with c.: a catenatus. — I via. to break the c.: s of slavery, quo or se in liberatum vincitare. [See Yorks.] If C. for or no ment, catena or catella [of gold, won by either sex)—torques (trusted c. of gold for the neck, worn as an homorary discounted to gold for the neck, worn as an homorary discountered to the contract of the sex of the tinction by brave soldiers): wearing such a c., torquatus. I MOUNTAIN CHAIN, montes continui (†); continua or perpetua montium juga; juga velut serie cohrernita; perpetuo jugo juncti colles; saltua montibus circum perpetuis inter se juncti; jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit. Il Connected series, continuatio series. JN. continuatio seriesque (etatena frat used by Gell. In fatum est sempiterna series retum et catena). A wonderful co ficieumsdances, admirabilis continuatio seriesque retum. A c. of circumsdances, admirabilis continuatio seriesque retum. A c. of causer, cause alize et allis aplate et necessitate nexe. CHAIN, v. catenis vincire or constriugere qm, catenac ci indere or indicere. MOUNTAIN CHAIN, montes continui (†); continua or

nas ci indere or injicere.

CHAIN-ARMOUR, lorica serta. - lorica conserta hamis (V.).

ums (r.). CHAIN-SHOT, *giobus estenatus. CHAIN-WORK, *opus estenatum. CHAIR, sedes. sedlle (seat, Vid.).—Sella (c.: also CHAIR, secdes, sedule (seal, Vid.).—selis (c.: also yl cachers and magistrales)—cathèdra (arm or easy c. for women: later, a professor's c.). To place a c. for obg, cl seliam apponere. The arm or elose of a c., arcus selia: (T.).—ancon (argent. Cal. Aur. Tard 2. 1)
—ARM-CARA, selia obliquis ancontibus fatricata (Cal. Aur.).—C. of late, solium, selia (with epith.; c. g. autres). selia curvaita (according to Rom. custom) -- g. survaj. sena curuirs (according to Rom. custom)
-- sedan-chatra, sella. lectica (lectica = 'palanquin,'
the person bein, recum'ent): sella gestatoria (Suct.);
to ride or be carried in a sedan c., lecticà or sellà vehi:
gastamine sella personal col. hecticà recordinate. gestamine sellæ pervehl (of being curried to a place : e. g. Baias. T).
CHAIR, v. *qm in sellam impositum humeris sub-

levare.

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CITAIRMAN. See PRESIDENT. | Carrier of a chair, lecticarius.

CHAISE, carpentum. pilentum. See CARRIAGE. A c. longue, cathedra supina.
CHALCEDONY, *achates Chalcedonicus.

CHALDRON, Crcl. by so many modii (mod. = 1 pcck, 7.68 sol. inches).
CHALICE, calix. See Cup.
CHALK, creta.—like e., cretaceus: full of c., cre-

tosus: to mark athg with c., creta notare qd: to colour tosus: lo mark atta guita c, creta notare qu': lo colour or rub alta guita c, incretare qu': lo draue alta jin c, cretà pingere qu'(kewoypagen): lo draue in c.'a, mono-chromata pingere. A skelch in c.'s, or c. draueing, monochromatos pictura. C. draueing, monochromata, or (as a style of draueing) monochromata genera pic-tura (*Pin. 35, 5, 11).

CHALK, v. creta notare qd .- incretare qd (to colour with c.). If cout, exponere qd (place it clearly before the eyes), qd breviter describere; or definire et (hrevi-ter) describere; qd delineare or adumbrare (to sketch), verbis definire. Jr. definire verbis et describere; i lustrare verbisque definire.—to c. out a path for one-self, viam sibi munire (ad qd); *certam sibi viam definire, or habere certam et definitam viam, quâ &c. (C.); for aby, ci viam munire; aditum ci dare or parare; to athy, ad qd.
CHALK PIT, puteus, ex quo eruitur creta.
CHALKY, cretosus (abounding in it).—cretaceus

(like it).

CHALLENGE, v. provocare (absol. L. 24, 8) .- aby to a battle, provocare qm ad pugnam or ad certamen (esply one out of many) -evocare qm ad pugnam (to call out one who is in a camp, &c.) .- elicere qm ad certamen (to try to make one fight who is unwilling to certamen (to try to make one fight who is unwilling to do so).—lacessere qm and pugnam (to provoke him to fight by attacking him: espig of a body of troops).—to a duel, qm provocare ad pugnam or ad certamen (ad certamen singulare or pugnam singularem, if st is necessary to express this).—to e. oby to drink, provocare qm bibendu: to drink bumpers, posecre majoribus poculis: to a discussion, qm ad disputandum provo-care, evocare, or elicere (the first Post-Cic.: the last in C. alseays with the notion of resutance on the part of the person challenged) \(\begin{align*} To c. a juvor, judicem re-jecter. (judicem sibl) inquum ejerare (t. t. of Roman lows). \(\begin{align*} Cleim as d ue, sibl vindicare or sumere qd. \(\begin{align*} CLeim as d ue, sibl vindicare or sumere qd. [See CLAIM.] | To c. contradiction, impugnari non posse : evidentem esse ; emnibus probari, &c. CHALLENGE, s. provocatio.

CHALLENGER, qui provocat, lacessit, &c .- provocans.

CHAMBER, conclave. cubiculum. dizeta, membrum. [Syn. in Apartment.] — cubiculum dormitorium. membrum dormitorium (sleeping apartment).

CHAMBER-COUNSEL, qui de jure civili consulitur.

CHAMBER FELLOW, contubernalis.
CHAMBERING, vita libidinoss.
CHAMBERIAIN, cubiculi præpositus.— cubiculariis officiis præpositus (both Ammian.).—Lord High C., *toti rei familiari principis præpositus .- præpositus sacri cubiculi (late in the times of the Emperors).

CHAMBERMAID, cubicularia.

CHAMBER POT, matula, matella, matellio, trulla, trulleus (g. tt.) .- scaphium (a boat shaped one for (emales)

CHAMELEON, *iacerta Chammeleon. | PIG. versiellis (Com.), - qui mutat naturam suam atque huc illuc torquet. CHAMFER, stringe (Vitr.).

CHAMFER, s. striatura .- strix canalis (the channel

or hallow) CHAMOIS, rupicapra (*capra rupicapra).

CHAMPA, rupicapra ("capia rupicapra).

CHAMP, mandera manducare.—mordere. To e, the bit, frenum mordere (F. = "showing one's teeth," \$\delta_c\), frena mandere (F.); frenos ore mordere (Tib.).

CHAMPAGNE, "vinum Campanum or Campano-

gallicum

CHAMPAIGN. See CAMPAIGN. CHAMPIGNON, boletus (agaricus campestris, Linn.).

CHAMPION, propugnator,-defensor (defender), CHAN, princeps (as chief person) .- regulus (pettw

CHANCE, casus (c.; what happens unexpectedly as the result of unknown causes: συμφορά).- fors (τόχη: c. as a sort of quasi-mythological being, sporting west men and their affairs, and baffling all human calcute tions, &c.: opp. ratio).—fortuna (fortunæ: not blind c., like (ors, but as taking a part in human affairs fm personal favour or disaffection).—Blind c., fors: a happy or lucky c., for fortuna: by a lucky c., forte fortuna: athg is the result of blind c., qd temere it caree casu: this is no result of mere c., id evenit non temere nec casu: all is the work of c., omnia casu funt or facta sunt: it is all c., casus est in re (i.e. how it will turn out): to trust to c., rem in casum ancipitis fortunæ committere: to leave it to c., casum potius quam consilium sequi. It happened by c., that, forte evenit, ut; casu accidit, ut; forte ita incidit, ut A c.; event whose cause is unknown. casus (as the result of accident) .- eventus (issue, event, as being in conformily with or opposed to aby's wish), To be subject to many c.'s, sub casibus muitis esse. BY CHANCE, forte. casu. fortuito. fortuitu (SYN. under Accident]. si forte. Jn. casu et fortuito or fortuitu. temere (marks athg as not the result of purpose or design). To make mention of athg by c., in mentionem cs rei incidere. lar word after si, sin, nisi (ni), ne, num and ecquid, in the sense of 'perchance'. | GAME OF CHANCE,

CHANCE, v. | Happen, Vid. || Toc. upon (= meet accidentally), incidere in qm, incurrere atque incidere in qm.

CHANCELLOR, *Cancellarius.
upremæ præfectus. *Cancellarius. Lord C., curine supremæ præfectus. *Cancellarius. CHANCE-MEDLEY. Se HOMICIDE. CHANCERY, *cancellaria.—tabularium prætorium. CHANDELIER, candelabrum.

CHANDLER, qui candelas sebat (who makes them).

CHANDLER, qui concent et au l'en-candelarum propola (who sells them). CHANGE, TR.) mutare.—commutare.—immutare. —novare.—variare.—invertere. [Str. in Altrin.]— permutare (exchange: e. g. nomes with each other, nomina inter se)—one's clother, vestes mutare (vestem nomina inter se)—one's clother, vestes mutare (vestem nomina inter sej — one s counce, reverantante, neutra e lo put on mouraing). To c. money, pecuniam permutare: a denorius for 16 asses, denarium sedecim assibus permutare: horses, mutare jumenta (in tracelling): one's horse, in recentem equum experimental control of the second of th (in practing): one s norse, in recented equal ex-fesso transsultare (in riding. L.).—what is once done can't be changed, factum infectum fier non potest: an opinion, judicium animi mutare (S.): one's mode of life, flectere vitam (C.); vitam moresque mutare: one's plan or purpose, institutorum mutationem facere; consilium mutare : one's residence, commutare domieilium; in aliam migrare domum.— I More under ALTER.—INTR.) mutari. commutari. immurari, variare. inverti. [STN. in ALTER.] To c. and c. about, alternare (cum qo).—the weather c.'s, tempestas variat.

— More under ALTER.

More under ALTER. CHANGE, s. vicis. vices.—vicissitudo, vicissitudines. - varietas. - commutatio. [SYN. in ALTERATION.] C. of the times, vicissitudo or varietas temporum: of day and night, vicissitudines dierum noctiumque, vicissitudines diurnæ nocturnæque: of the seasons, vicissitudines anniversariæ; commutationes seasons, vicissitudines anniversarias; commutationes temporum quadriparities (the four seasons). Every thing is subject to c., omnium rerum est vicissitudo (Ter.). C. of fortane, fortunas vicissitudo: in all the c.'s of my fortune, in omni rerum mearum varietate: to experience a c. of fortune, alteram fortunam exerciti. To give aby c. for money, pecuniam permutate (cum qo)—as madt or trifling c., minuta, imbecilla (C.) immutatio.—inversio: a great one, magna: frequent c.'s, mutationes crebræ: a c. of plan, mutatio constiii: of charucter, pursuits, &c., commutatio morum, studiorum: e. of abode, mutatio loci : aby is better for c. of air, loci mutatio ci profuit or visa est profuisse (C.): c. of the weather, permutatio tempestatis. varietas eccii (variableness or variation of the weather): c. of times or circumstances, conversio rerum. inclinatio, conversio temporum; permutatio temporum. To desire political c.'s, novis rebus studere; res novas quæsere pointeaic., novis redus studere; res novas quar-rere: desirous of political c., rerum novarum cu-pidus; rerum mutationis avidus (C.): we shall make this c. the more casily if we are favoured by cir-cumstances, cam mutationem, si tempora adjuvabunt, facilius commodiusque faciemus: to plan or meditate ac., moliri mutationem: to sufer c., mutationem habère: to effect or cause a c. in alag, mutationem habère: to effect or cause a c. in alag, mutationem afterre ci rei: a c. is taking place in alag, it cs rei mutatio, commutatio; mutatur, immutatur qd: justification of affection commutatio; mutatur, immutatur qd: justification of affection commutatio. as if no c. of affairs were possible, proinde ac si nulla commutatio rerum accidere posset (Cars.): to make a gradual c. in athg, sensim pedetentimque facere mu-tationem cs rel; paulatim mutare qd: to make a slight c. in athg. leviter mutare qd: a wonderful c. has taken place in men's opinions, mirum in modum converse sunt omnium mentes (Cas.). Every thing is subject to c, omnium rerum viciositudo est. - || Change |

(place where merchants meet), basilica .- | Change =

email coins, numuit.
CHANGEABLE, inconstans (of things, as the winds, and of inconsistency in persons: opp. constans). and of inconsistency in persons: opp. constans).— varians, varius (the former of things, e.g. celum; the latter of persons).—mutabilis. Jx. varius et mutabilis, mobilis (of persons and things: lugenium, animus, voluntas).—levis (light-minded, fricolous: of persons). -infidelis (unfaithful: of persons) -infirmus (weak: of persons and things).-fluxus (of things: e. g. fides, fortuna). To be as c. as a weathercock, plumis aut folio facilius moveri (C.).

folio facilius moveri (C.).

CHANGEABLENESS, inconstantia (v. pr. of person or thing, physical or moral: e.g. venti; rerum
humanarum. — varietas. — infidelitas. Jx. varietas
a'que infidelitas.—infirmitas. levitas. Jx. levitas et
infirmitas.—mutabilitas mentis (of mind). Jx. inconinfirmitas.—mutabilitas mentis (of mind). Jx. inconarque innuciatas.—innuriatas ievitas. Jx. ievitas et infirmitas.—mutabilitas mentis (of mind). Jx. inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (C.).—mobilitas (of a person or personified thing: e. g. fortunæ). C. of the

weather, colum varians.
CHANGEABLY, mutabiliter (Farr.).

CHANGEPUL. See CHANGEABLE.
CHANGELING, puer subditus (L.), suppositus (Plant.), subditivus (Suet.—subditicius, suppositicius,

not so good).
CHANGER, qui mutat, &c. Money-c., Vid.

CHANNEL, canalis (g. t.) .- rivus (course in weh a stream of water runs).—specus (subteraneous c. Cas. B. C. 3, 49).—fossa (to join two streams or lakes).—Small c., canaliculus or a.— ¶ Narrow sea, fretum. The C. (i. e. between England and France), "fretum Britannicum.—§ A way leading to an end, via. ratio: also quod eo, quo intendas, fert deducitque. CHANT, s. °cantus ecclesiasticus. CHAOS, Chaos (O. Lact.).—rudis et indigesta rerum

moles (O.).—IMPR.) confusio. turbue. We are here living in a political c., hie maximă în turbă maximă-que în confusione rerum omnium vivimus (C.): and this c. he reduced to order, idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit.

CHAOTIC, inordinatus; inordinatus et turbidus; indigestus; indispositus (T). Jn. perturbatus et indispositus. In a c. manner, perturbate et indisposite

(Sen.)

CHAP, v. INTR.) rimas fieri pati. rimas agere.—
fissurâ dehiscere, findi.—# Of the skin, scindi.—TR.) findere.

CHAP, s. rima. | Of the skin, rhagades, rhagadia, pl.

CHAPE, ansa, ansa ferrea,-fibula, CHAPEAU-BAS, *petasus subalaris.

CHAPEL, medicula (small temple) .- sacrarium (any sacred place) .- sace. ium (small c., with the image of a god in it. Voss. ad Ecl. 3, 9, p. 87). a god in it. Voss. ad Ecl. 3, 9, p. 37).
CHAPERON, s. *quæ puellam ducit in convivium (aft. Nep. uxorem ducere in convivium. Pref. 6).
CHAPERON, v. ducere quan in convivium.

CHAPITER, capitulum. CHAPLAIN, *capeliamis.

CHAPLET, sertum, &c. See GARLAND. CHAPMAN. See BUYER.

CHAPMAN. See BUYER.

CHAPS. See Jaw. | Of ariser, &c., os. ostium.—
fauces (c. g., portûs. Cær.).

CHAPTER, caput. | In eccles. sense, *conventus
canonicorum (as assembly).—*collegium canonicorum
(as body).—CHAPTER-BUSE, *curis canonicorum
(CHARACTER, | Mark., *mpression. nota... sig... num.—character (esply a mark stampt or burnt on an animal). Sum of such marks, making up the peculiar c. of a thg. cs rei natura atque vis. 'pecu-liaris forma atque indules: the c. of a writer (with ref. llaris forma atque indules: the c. of a writer (with ref. to style), stillus. acribendi genus (only Prez and Postelass., character, except in Farro). Hence, § Character of a person, natura. indoles. ingenium, animus (the three first, the original cost of the individual's mind; animus, his whole moral and intellectual nature).—

mores this moral c.).—vita (his kind of life).—persona the part he plays, as it were, on the theatre of civil iffe.

C. Led. 1, 4, Q. 10, 1, 55).

All these expressions denote only a part of the whole c.: to denote the whole, join indoies animi ingentique (L. 10, 17); natura et mores : mores naturaque ; ingenium ac mores ; vita moresque; mos et natura (e. g. of a people, gentis).
—goodness of c., bonitas: a gentle, kind, afable c.,
comitas; humanitas; ingenium iene, liberale: a harsh, inexorable c., ingenium durum atque inexorabile: an afable, complaisant c., mores faciles: an elevated c., animus magnus, excelsus, altus; altitudo animi: a fickle c., ingenium mobile: a many-sided c., ingenium muitiplex: of a mild c., milis ingenio: of a firm c., constans : to see a man's c. at once by his face, es mores naturamque ex oculls perposecre (C.): to form one's c., | negotii qd ci dare: to gice aby a veritten c. addressed mores conformare. A peculiarity of c., proprietas: a to another, literas mandataque ci ad qm dare (C.): [ault of c., morum vitium. || Official dignity, appelatio. nomen.—dignitas.—munus. To be clothed [S.]; verbo mandatum dare (C.—Purnio piura etiam. peniano. nomen.—dignilas.—munus. To be elothed with the c. of an ambassodor, legationes administrare, auere; legationibus fungi: to accept the c. of an ambusador, legationum oblie munus (C. Phil. 9, 1, 3). # Good c. See REPUTATION. pellatio. nomen .- dignitas .- munus. To be clothed

CHARACTERISTIC, nota. signum (mark).-proprietas (peculiarity). Often by neut. adj.: it is c. of

the Romans to &c., Romanum est &c.

CHARACTERISTIC, adj, singularis. - proprius.

You have some c. traits, which are found in no other person, quædam in te singularia sunt, quæ in nuilum alium hominem dici neque convenire possunt (C.). That is c. of him, "in hac re, ut in speculo, cernitur ejus bonitas (or whatever the kind of c. may be).

The c. features of aby's character, lineamenta ingenii cs. CHARACTERIZE, notare. designare (g. t.).—describere (with words). To c. aby, cs naturam certis describere signis, quæ sicuti notæ quædam naturæ sunt atributa (Aucl. ad Herena. 4, 50, in.); vitia et virtutes es deformare (Rut. Lup. 2, 7, p. 99).

CHARADE, *ænigma syllabicum. CHARCOAL, carbo. CHARCOAL carbo.

CHARCO, v. | Assail, adorirl. aggredl. Impetum facere or invadere in qm. Incurrere, incursare in qm: aby sword in hand, ferto petere or lacessere qm: in the rear, a tergo adoriri qm [Svn. in Assault, v.]. | Load, onerare. ci onus imiponere (C.), ivijungere (L.).—gravare qm qå re: a waggon, onera in plautumi imponera, a qua "universitation". strum imponere: a gun, *pulverem pyrium sciopeto infundere: a cannon, *tormento telum immittere [see LOAD].-to c. the property with a tax, &c., or to c. a tax upon the land, vectigal imponere agris: to a tax upon the cand, vectigal imponere agris; to c. aby with faxes, tribute, \$c., vectigalia imponere; tributa imponere (Cex.), irrogare, injungere (T.).—

| Commission, imperare, precipere ci qd.—mandare, demandare ci qd, or with ut; dare ci negotium, dare, demandare ci qu, or with ut; unto the resonant or mandatum, ut; prædicere (to gree directions beforehand: ut, ne); inculcare ci (to gre, ut. C. Vatin. 1); 26). Jubëre qm qd facere: aby with a task, negotium, ministerium ci imponere: the states with the duty of providing corn, horses, &c., imperare civitatibus fruprovising corn, norses, gc., imperate critainus immentum, equos, &c.: to c. aby to hold his tongue, imperate ci silentium: vetare, ne quis qd enuntiet, divuiget (Pirn.). He charged them not to let the ambassadors go till he was sent back, els prædixit, ne prius legatos dimitterent, quam ipse esset remissus (Np.). | Entrust, permittere, committere (the committens acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responanother, unereoy he imposes on him a moral respon-sibility: the permittens acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes at most only a political or indicial responsibility. Död.),—credere, concredere (very rare in C., never in Q.; common in Com.),—mandare, demandare ci qd. qd rejicere ad qm. qd ci delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do oneself). To c. aby with the care of my purse, concredere ci mar-suplum cum argento (Piaut.): with the care of a treasure, thesaurum ci concredere (C.): with the care of one's safety, life, salutem committere ci; caput permittere ci (Curl.); vitam credere ci (Ter.); vitam (ac fortunas suas) credere ci (Lucil. ap. Non.); aby with the core of one's boy, cs curse pursuin demandare (L.): aby with a task, munus mandage or dare ci; with the management of a great and difficult affair, rem magnam atque difficilem committee ci (C.): with the management, direction, &c., of athy, ci rei præficere qm: with the defence of a city, ci urbom tuendam dare: to e. aby with the whole management of a busiwater, total nein ad que rejiere. Bet do use as a de bi, rationibus liferre; inducere in rationem qd, also simply inducere cid (C.: e, g, sumptum ci).—

Est imputare qd (propr. and impropr.) was not used in the golden age. but was by Col. Sen. Quint. Tac. qd expensum ferre (to set it down as paid to him ; to c. his account with it). - IMPR) assignare, tribuere ci qd. vertere in qm qd. [See Ascribk.] | To accuse, qu. vertere in qm qd. [See ASCRIBK.] If To accuse, accusare, incusare, insimulare, in es rei insimulationem vorare [Syn. under Accuse]. To c. aby with pride in ada, superbiae triburer et qd. Also qd et exprobrare, objicere (cast it in his teeth). I Put a price on, indicare (to ask: opp. promittere, to bid or offer). What do you see for that quanti indicas? to c. 100 sesterees, indicare centum numis.

CHARGE, s. | Commission, mandatum. res mandata negotium: to meglect a c., negligenter rem inan-datam gerere (C.): a written c., mandata scripta: to impose n c. on aby, ci dare mandatum, negotium; (108)

verbo quam scriptura mandata dedimus). sumptus, impensa. impendium [SYR. in EXPENSE] : at my c., meo sumptu; privato sumptu: at the public c., publico sumptu: to be at c.'s, impensam, sumptum facere (in qam rem); sumptum in qd impendere, sumptum imponere, insumere, ponere in re: to be at no c.'s, nullam impensam facere. | What is entrusted to aby's care, by plcp. creditus, concreditus, commissus, ci commissus ac commendatus ci; creditus et missus, et commissus ac commencatus et; creatus et commissus (... (if only for a time), fluclarius (e. g. opera fiduciaria. Cas. Herz. B. C. 2, 17).—depositum (thing deposited). Il Monitory address, adhortatio. Il Office, munus. munis. officium. partes. provincia (Svx. in Oppits). To attend to one's c., munus administrare, or (Cart), exsequi; munere suo fungi (impi:re. Plin.); officium facere, præstare, &c.: to neg-lect one's c., male administrare or tueri munus (public office). de or ab officio decedere, officium prætermit-tere, negligere, deserere, officium suum non facere, officio deesse, ab officio discedere or recedere (negleet omeio decase, ab officio discedere or recedere (neglete violate one's duty). To refuse a c., munus recusare: to resign a c., abdicare se munere. [10 versight]. Care, cura (care over or 0),—custodia (keeping 0),—Jx. cura custodiaque: sts tutela (protecting care).—presidium (care of one who presides, \$c.). To give about the c. of albg. credere ci cs ret custodiam (Np.).—ad in custodiam ex concreters committen: qd in custodiam cs concredere, committere, tradere (Plaut.): of a person, qm cs curse custodiseque man-dare; also custodem ci ponere, apponere, imponere (for security): qm ci in disciplinam tradere (for instruction): -of a business, præcesse, præfectum esse ci rei: præsidere ci rei (e. g. over the games, the affairs of the city, &c.).—curare, regere, moderari qd. admini-strare qd. To be given in c. to aby, in custodiam es concreditum, commissum, traditum esse (Plant.): curæ es commissum, traditum esse. | Aceusation, accusatio. incusatio. insimulatio. criminatio. crimen; false c., caiumnia. To bring agst aby a c. of, crimen ci afferre or inferre. qm in crimen vocare, adducere, To condenn aby on a c. of \$c., condemnare qm cs rel.

Sxs. and more phrases under Accusa, Accusa, Control, 1 Attack of frop op, licursus, licursio.—excussio (of light troops). Prequest c.'s of casalry, procella equestris (L.): to sound a c., bellicum canere: to order a c. of ceasily, equites immittee in hostem.

[A lead of powder, "pulveris pyril quantum selection matter in the peto immittil (or in science tum infundi) solet.

CHARGEABLE, [Sepensiee, sumptumes. Proceedings of the peto immittil pretti, multorum numorum, carus [Sys.

in Expansive]. In on weck ally can be charged, crei.: o. g. a feld c. with so much lax, ager culvectigal imponitur or imponendum est. Sis an adj. will serve: c. g. c. with a lax, vectigals: with a with a written continue. C. with a fault, affinis culpue: with any base act, affinis ci turpitudini : qui affinis ci turpi-

tudini judicatur.

CHARGEABLENESS. See EXPENSIVENESS.

CHARGERUL. See CHARGEABLE (=expensive). CHARGER, |Large dish, patina lanx. makis or magida. scutula, scutella. Syn. in Dism. ||Warhorse, equus militaris. In Fire, beliator equus. II is belter lo use equus only, as the usual term for horse. CHARILY, parce, maligne .- anguste, exigue (esplay

of expenditure), CHARINESS, malignitas (that withholds some portion of what is due to others). - parsimonia (cs rei).

CHARIOT, currus (g. t.).—carpentum. pilentum. tensa or thensa. [Syn. in Carriage.] | For journegs, cisium, rheda. carruca. petoritum or petorritum. | For racing and war, currus (in silv. age, curriculum) .- essedum (the war e. of the Gauls, Britons, Sc., afterwards used at Rome as the usual c. for a jour-ney).—covinus (war c. armed with reythes of the Gauls, ney).—covinus (war c. armed with regimes of the trauts, Britons, \$c.). A c. drawn by two horse, biggs: by four, quadriggs or currus quadrigarum. To ride in a c., in vehiculo (curru, &c.) sedere: to drive a c., currum regere: turn it in any direction, currum of flectere: get into one; c., inseendere in currum: supset a c., currum evertere: to stop a c., currum sustinere: to describe the control of the currum of of the c keep a c. and horses, currum et equos habère: to go i a a hred c., *meritorio vehiculo or meritoria rheda uti. CHARIOT-RACE, curriculum equorum (L. 15, 33).

CHARIOTEER, auriga. - agitator (when engaged in

CHARITABLE, beneficus (v. pr.).—benignus (c. both in feeling and conduct). Jr. beneficus et benig-

nus.—liberalis (giving freely) To be c., *stipem conferre in egentes; *stipe sublevare egentium inopiani, benefacere egentibus. || Kind; lovingly disposed, &c . humanus. To put a c. interpretation on athg. qd de, humanus. To pui a c. interpression on away, qui in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari.

CHARITABLENESS, beneficentia. — benignitas. liberalitas (C. makes these parts of beneficentia).

CHARITABLY, benigne, liberaliter (benefice is un-class.). Jn. benigne ac liberaliter.—comiter. clemen-ter. leniter, indulgenter (but none of these come up to the full meaning).

CHARITY, | Christian love, caritas (Eccl .- August.). A i ms, stips.—beneficium (as good deed). To ask for c, stipem emendicare a qo: to tive by c., alienā misericordià vivere (C.); stipe precarià victitare (Ammian. 26, 10); mendicantem vivere (Plant.); by aby's c. op c sustentaum ivere. To gies away money in c., stipem confere in egentes; stipe sublevare egentium inopiam. I To be in c. with aby, bene velle ci; smicum esse ci: lo be out of e. with aby, tratum or fratum et offensum esse ci. C. bejans at home, proxinus sum geomet min (Ter); geo min meius esse maio, quam aiteri (gl. Ter, dad. 2, 2, 16). CHARLATAN, [Quae de, de, eirculaior, pharma-copola circumforaneus. [Empty bouster, jactator; ostentator; homo vaniloquus.

CHARLATANERY, | Quackery, *circulatorize medicamentorum venditiones. | Empty boasting.

medicamentorum veoditiones. I E m²_j ty boasting, circulatoria jactatic of therary men, eleculatoria literatorum vanitas: of a physician, ostentatio artis el portentosa scientize veoditatio.

CHARLESS WAIN, ursa major (C.). arctus major (Hgg.). septentito major (Vitr.). Egg. Septentiones includes the greater and lesser bear.

CHARM, I In can tait ion. \$c., carmen. canticum (the prescribed form).—cantio (the utlered form, or utlerance of the form).—cantio (the utlered form, or discrance arteriors, veneficial cantiones.—venenum (prepared drags). To bring it about, as by a c., traction, years, veneficial cantiones.—venenum (prepared drags). To bring it about, as by a c., traction, gratia.—venustas (attractive boatty), chucitive c's, lenocinia: personal c's, vanustas et putchtitudo corporis. The c's of nature, atmentiate nature. Athy has so c. for me, initi voluptatis milus, qui me ejus appetentem facit; studio es rei teneor, or suly teneor qui re: ad que fert naturalis irritatio; ca vesty teneor que re in que restructis irritatio; ca vesty teneor que re in que restructis irritatio; ca vesty teneor que re in que restructualis irritatio; ca vesty teneor que re in que que fer naturalis irritatio; ca only teneor qui re; ad qd me fert naturalis irritatio; cs rei mihi innata dulcedo est (has a natural c. for me).

CHARM, v. faseinare. effascinare (often with abt. voce, lingua, voce atque lingua). To c. away atha, qd voce, ingula, voce atque lingula. To c. away atha, qd carminibus levare (e. g. a disease: afi. Plaut Mit. 4, 6, 57). To c. (= restrain by a c.), qd carminibus compescere (e. g. ignes. O.).— S wb dut e by pleasure, &c., capere. rapere. delenire. A girl whose beauty e.t. puella, cs forms rapit (Prop.). See Dellony.

— To summon by incantations, adjutare (late.

Lact.).—carminibus elicere (e. g. infernas umbras. T.).
CHARMED. || Un der the infinence of a charm, incantatus (H.); præcantatus (Petron.).—|| Delighted.

CHARMER, | Magician, &c., magus. venefícus; or fem., maga, venetica, saga. - | Fig. of one who charms by her beauty, puella, cs forma rapit (Prop.).-

charms by her beauty, puella, cs. forma rapit (Prop.)—
puella or mulier venustissima; puella or mul. specie
or formă venustissimă; mulier omnibus simulacris
emendator (Petron.). My c., deliche mee.
CHARMING, venustus (pull -f attractise beauty;
propr. of persons, but also of things)—formă or specie
venustă (of personal beauty).—gratus (agreeuble: of a
place. Hor. gratum Anium).—amenus (v. pr. of
beautiful country, houser, d.c.).—lepidus.—auxissimus.
You iree in e. c. house, amenissime habita».

FULLY.

CHARMINGLY, amone, venuste. See Delight-LLY. All was going on c, prorsus ibat res. CHARNEL-HOUSE, ossuarium (Inscript).

CHART, *mare et adjacentia loca in tabulă pictă. CHARTER, diplôma, atis (Post-Aug.). - | Privilege, licentia, venia, &c.
CHARTER, v. conducere (navem). — I Chartered

ghis. See Privilege. CHARTER HOUSE, *comobium Carthusianum. -ights.

CHARY, cautus (cautions) -malignus (withholding

fm others a portion of what is right or fair).

CHASE, | Huni, venari. excitate et agitate (drive fm covers and pursue). - sectari (pursue). - canibus venari (hunt with dogs). - | Fig. to follow as a thing venari (nuns with dogs).—Il Fig. to follow as a thing desirable, venari qd (e. g. laudem); sectari or con-sectari qd.—Il Drive nway, agere, pellere, expellere, eficere, extrudere (the three last, c. out of or fm). To c. to a place, agere usque ad locum (e.g. hostes ad castra);
fm the city, &c., civitate qm pellere, expeliere, ejicere:
fm one's house, qm domo extrudere a sese.— || Put to flight (enemies, &c.), qm fugare, qm in fugam dare,

vertere, convertere, or conjicere. - persequi. insequi (lo pursue). - || To chase metals. See Exchase. CHASE, s. venatio. venatus (propr. and fig., the former as action). - venandi studium (love for it). Beformer as action),—venandi studium (love for it). Be-longing or relating to the c., venaticus. venatorius. To be fond of the c., venandi studiosum esse; *venandi studio teneri: to studio teneri: to accompany aby to a e., venantem co-mitari. To live by the c., venando ali. The goddess of the c., dea venatrix (O.).—

Animals chased, venatus. venatio (e. g. frequens ibi et varia venatio).—

Beasis of c., ferm ferm majores, minores. The right of c., "jus feras (minores or majores) venandi.

CHASM, histus.—specus, caverna. [SYN. inCavern.] CHASTE, castus. eastus purusque. purus et castus. integer (unpotiuted). Jn. castus et Integer; integer castusque. - pudicus (modest). - sanctus (pure in the eyes of the Deity). Jn. sanctus et castus. C. tore. eyes of the Deity). In. sanctus et castus. C. lore, amor castus. amor sanctus (amores sancti). C. morats mores pudici. To live a c. life, caste or sancte vivere. This play is c. in subject and language, here ad pudicos mores fac's fabula est. - || Chaste = correct in tanguage, style, &c., (sermo) purus, rectus, bonus, or

emendat

CHASTELY, caste. pudice,-sancte.

CHASTEN, castigare (with a view to the amendment of the offender) .- punire (g. t.) .- FIG.) to e the body, "se ipsum or corpus suum castigare, castimoniam cor poris servare (aft. C. de Legg. 2, 10, 24). To c. aby's pride, superbiam es retundere.

CHASTENESS. See CHASTITY. | In style, &c. See

CORRECT. adj.
CHASTISE, castigare. punire. SYN. in Chasten.

[See PURISH]
CHASTISEMENT, castigatio.—pcna. To receive
c., castigari. puniti. SYN. in CHASTEN.
CHASTISER, punitor. castigator.—vindex. ultor

CHASTITY, castitas. - pudor. pudicitia (shame, modesty). - morum integritas or sanctitas (purity of morals and tife). - castimonia corporis (espiy of religious c.).

Ct! AT, fabulari confabulari, fabulari inter se. sermones cædere (λόγους κόπτειν). — garrire. blaterare.

[SYN. in BABBLE.]
CHAT, s. confabulatio (tate).—sermo. sermones.

CHATTELS, res moventes, res que moveri posant.
CHATTELS, v. | Of some birds, strepere: of the
raren, crocire. crocitate.—| Of the teeth: to c. with one's teeth, dentibus crepitare. His teeth c., dentes colliduntur.— Talk idiy, &c., garrire. blaterare, hariolari. alucinari. nugari: fabulari. confabulari. fa-

bulari inter se, sermones cædere. Syn. in Babble. CHATTER, s. strepitus.— | Idie praie, garrius (late)—confabulatio (late)—garrulitas, loquacitas (lo-quacity). Sta gerræ, nugæ (lak former only in Com— the senseless words of a foolish person: nugæ, trifling stuff)—fabulæ (idle talk, with no foundation in fact). eptice (sillinesses; silly talk).

CHATTERER, garruius. loquax.-blatero. nugator [SYN. in BABBLE, BABBLER]. - qui slière tacenda

thequit.
CHATTERING. See CHATTER, s .- | Of the toeth, crepitus (dentium).

CHAW, mandere, manducare,

CHAWDRON. See ENTRAILS. CHEAP, vilis (v. pr. opp. carus).-parvi or non CHEAP, vilis (v. pr. opp. carus).—parvi or non magni pretii. —non magno parbilis (be be purchased for a moderate sum). C. times, vilitas (opp. caritas). vilitas annome (with ref. to price of corn: opp. caritas annome). To be c., parvi pretii esse. parvo pretio vendi. To buy athg. c., dq parvo pretio emere; qd ære pauco emere (Gelt.): as c. as possible, quam minimo pretio. Dogen-cy, vilisaimo pretio. To come ofer., levi permi defungi, or "leviore quam pro delicto perná defungi.

CHEAPEN heerd of the armier for it.

CHEAPEN, liceri qd (bid a price for it).

CHEAPLES, vilitas. C. in selling athg, vilitas in

vendendå qå re.

CHEAT, v frandare (v. pr.) .- fraudem or fallaciam ci facere.-inducere. dolum ci nectere or confingere: failere (also with fraude) .- imponere ci .- fraude or dolo capere. — eludere. — fueum facere ci. — ci verba dare. — frustrari. — circumducere (Com.). [Syn. in Deceive.] To c. aby of all g, qui fraudare or defraudare qa re: of one's money, qui circumducere or circumvertere argento; qm emungere argento. perfabricare qm (all Com.).—one's creditors, fraudare creditores.
To try to c. aby, fraudare qm tentare, fallaciam intendere in qm. I am cheated of my hopes, spes me fefellit, or frustrata est, or destituit.

CHEAT, s. fraus. fraudatio.—dolus malus, or dolus.—circumscriptio.—fallacia. (In pl. Js. doli atque faliaciæ.)—ars. artes. machinæ. [Sys. is Deceit.]
CHEATER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus

or instructus.—circumseriptor.—quadruplator.—pra-stigiator.—planus.—faisus (of a cheating fortune-leiler. Sect.).—Caisarius (a forger). [SYN. in DEFRADURE I UHEATING, dolus. dolus malus.—doli atque fail-lacine. ara. artes. machime. fraus. Sec Caeax, s.

[SYN. in DECEIT.]

CHECK, v. inhibëre, cohibëre, reprimere, compri-CHECK, v. inhibere. cohibere. reprimere. comprimere. supprimere. sustineire.—sistere (to stop; of living and running objects: inhibere, of tifetas objects in motion. currens sistiur; currus inhibetur. Did.). To c. horses, equos susiliner (opp. agere, incitare).—frenare. referenare (to bridle; to hold in c.).—coercêre (to restrain; hold within proper limits, §c.).—obviam ire ci rel (to meet a difficulty or damper by counteractive constructions. ing measures). — moræ esse ci, moram ci or ci rei afferre (C.), inferre, interponere (Cæs.).—tardare, retardare (delay the execution of an action). — one's breath, animum comprimere (Ter.); spiritum retinêre (Cels., hold one's breath): a vessel, naviglum inhibère (stop it): to c. a sedition, uproar, &c., seditionem, mo-tus comprimere. A marsh checked the cavalry in their tus comprimere. A marsh checked the cavairy in their pursuit of the enemy, palus equites at insequendum hosem tardwit (Case.); to c. the enemy, hosium impetum morai (Cas.), retardare, refrenare (Np.). [See CHRCK, S.] To c. onesety, se sustinere, se reprimere, se cohibère. — I To c. an account, "rationes contra scribere (gft. contrascriptor rationum. Inseript.). CHECK, s. retardatio. retentio. inhibito (act of holding in, delaying, \$c.).—mora (delay). To give a c. to aby [see CHECK, v.], in morá esse or moræ esse ci; moram ci afferre (C.) inferre, interponer (Cas.), facere (L.), objicere, offerre (Plant.). To hold the enemy in c., hostem morai (Cas.). efficere, ut hostis retardarie.

hostem morari (Ces.): efficere, ut hostis retardetur (Np.): a progressu hostem arcère (C.)—# Loss, blose, &c., is ser, detrimentum. calamitas incommodum clades. To receive a c., calamitatem, incommodum of detrimentum accipere (Cas.); incommodum habère or incommodo affici, conflictari (Cas.). A slight c , detrimentum parvulum. To give aby a c. (in war), ei cladem afferre or inferre; ei detrimentum inferre. ci detrimento esse (Cas.). ci incommodum afferre (Cas.). If they should receive any c., si adversa pugna evenerit. The state would have received a serere c., magna The state would have received a serere c., magna clades atque oalamins rempublicam oppressisset (C.).

— || Check on aby for payment, perscriptio. sprapha: also tessera numaria (Sucl.). To pay by c., delegatione solutionem perficere (by referring ones receiver to a third person. Sen.). solvere a qo (C.). To give aby a c. upon another, qm delegare et (C.), or ad m (Sen.): ci delegare qm, a quo fer numeratio. To qm (5sn.); ci detegate qui, a quo nei minerativi honour a c., delegationem recipere: to refuse to honour a c., rescribere pecuniam.— In chess. C. to your king, cave regi: to soy c. to the king, moñere, ut caveatur regi.— I Countersign, "tessera contra

caveatur regi. — | Countersign, ressera contra scripts (e. g. at a theatre).

CHECKER, v. variare or distinguere, with athg, qa
re.—intermiscere (intermingle).—| Tessel ate, V1D. CHECKERWORK, opus sectile (in large pieces of different coloured marble). - opus intestinum (inlaid work) .- opus vermiculatum or tessellatum .- vermicu-

latæ ad effigies rerum et animalium crustæ. [Syn. in

CHEEK, gena (c.: the fleshy side of the face: mly gene, pl.).—bucca (the lower part of the side of the face).—mala (the upper jaw: also c. physiologically: but = genee only in PracAug. poets, and Post-Aug. but = genæ only in Præ-Aug, poets, ond Post-Aug, prose switers).— maxilla (the low-ipue), Pale i, genæ exsangues: hairy c.'s, genæ pliosæ or hirsutæ; smooth shaven, genæ erasæ; hanging c.'s, bucæ flutentea (C.). To have hallow c.'s, macilentis esse malis: to paint or rouge one's c.'s, linere malis eerusså: to paint or rouge one's c.'s, linere malis eerusså: to have one's c.'s rouged becas belle purpurissatas habère (Plaut): rouged c's, painted c.'s, bucces inflare, sufflare (Plaut). Having large c.'s, bucces inflare, sufflare (Plaut). — If Abe-ek-bone, 'so Zygmaticum (t.t.).— maxilla, mala (mal. upper jous: max. lover jouw). C.-fech, dens maxillaris, molaris genninus. CHEER, Provisions, &c. clous alimenta epulæ.

charia. victus, &c. [Svx. in Food.] To give or offer aby good c., apparalls epulls qm accipere, excipere, in-vitare: to load one's table with good c., mensas conqui-(110)

sitissimis epulis exstruere. Poor c., victus tenuis (C.), aspet (Plout.), parcus (Sit.). Princely c., victus basilicus (Plaut.).—I State of mind, &c., hilaritas (cheerfulnes). leitus animus (good c.).—to be of good c., bono or leto animo esse; animo vigere: with good c., alacer. What c.? quo animo est quid tibi animi est? I am not in good c., no bono sum animo.—I Cheers. as shouts of joy or applesus, ciamor et gaudium (T.). ciamor leitus (F.). To receive aby with c.'s, clamore et raudio, or clamore lavto om excipers. et gaudio, or elamore læto qm excipere.

CHEER, v. TR.) hilarare. exhilarare qm (C.). relevare, recreare, confirmare qm. To c. up the counte-nance, vultum exhilarare. frontem explicare (†), diffundere vultum (t) or faciem (Sen.): the mind mum relaxare, discutere: resolvere animi tristitiam. tristes cogitationes discutere (Cels.). To c. up an afflicted person, excitare, erigere, confirmare afflictum : a desponding person, excitare jacentem or abjectum et jacentem; sublevare stratum et abjectum: a depressed spirit, animum demissum et oppressum erigere. c.'s me up a little, me recreat et reficit qd .- | Incite, encourage, excitare qm: qm or es animum excitare or erigere.—qm hortari, cohortari, adhortari (ad qd). qm ineitare, incendere, inflammare: stimulos admovêre or calcaria adhibère cl. (spur him on). incitare et inflammare cs studium.—v. xvxx.) To e. up, animum relaxare; diffundi (C.). hilarem se facere (Ter.). frontem explicare (H.). exporrigere (Ter.).—se erigere, extollere, or suscitare; se consolari (these four all C .of cheering up in dependency, &c.). Do but c. up a little, relaxa modo paulum animum (c.). CHEERER, Orci. with werb, qui recreat, &c.—|| = 'czhorier,' inciler,' hortator, adhortator-(stronger stimulato (C.), exatimulator (T.), impulser (C.), Do but c. up a

CHEERFUL, lætus. hilaris. alacer [Syn. in Joy-PUL].—remissus (opp. severus). To be of a c. temper, magna est in qo hilaritas.—vegĕtus. vividus. vigens [SYN in LIVELY]. CHEERFULLY, alacri animo. hilare. -

ingly, prompte prompto or parato animo. libenter. CHEERFULNESS, lætitia. hilaritas. alacritas. He is a person of great c. of temper, magna est in qo

CHEERILY, hilariter. alacriter.

CHEERLESS, tristis.—mæstus.—abjectus or ab-jectior. afflictus, fractus, demissus fractusque, fractus et demissus.— | Of things, voluptate carens volup-tatis expers. A c. life, vita sine iætitiå ac voluptate

CHEERLY. See CHEERFUL. CHEERY. See CHEERFUL.

CHEESE, easeus. To make c., caseos facere or conficere (g. t.): caseos formare or figurare (to shape them).

Little c., caseolus. Soft c., mollis caseus (Plaut.).

CHEESE-CAKE, placenta caseata (aft. Appul. Met.

1, p. 103, 34). CHEESE-FRAME, forms casearia.

CHEESE-MONGER, *qui caseos vendit,-caseorum

propola.
CHEESE-ROOM, taberna easearia (Ulp. Dig., where they are sold).—caseale (where they are kept).
CHEESE VAT, crates, in qua caseus siccatur (Col.).

CHEESY, caseatus (provided with cheese; mixed with cheese)

CHEMICAL, *chemicus.

CHEMISE, s. industum. CHEMIST, *chemiæ peritus. *chemicus. C. and druggist, pharmacopola.
CHEMISTRY, chemia *ars chemica.

CHEQUER. See CHECKER. CHERISH, fovêre (to c.; prop. by imparting geniul earmth; then fig. to love and protect tenderly. C.) .- qm carum habêre; qm magni facere or æstimare. -curare (altend to).-fovere ac tollere (T., to c. and help forward). To c. hope, spem fovere; spem habere: to c. hatred agst aby, odium habere in qm: to c. one's grief, dolorem fovere : to c. aby's memory, memoriam cs colere, gratissimam es memoriam retinère: to c. the memory of athg, memoriam cs rei tenere, retinere, the memory of stag, memoriam as we relieve tenters, servare, conservare; memoria qd custodire, sepire, tenere. Aby c.'s my memory, memoria mea viget in a samimo, hæret in as mente (C.). His memory werlt to cherished in all ages, memoriam illius excipient omnes anni consequentes. Continue to c. my memory, bona, grata, jucunda memoria mei vigeat in animo luo; fac mel bene memor sis; noli committere, ut memoria mei unquam animo tuo effluat (C.). I shall always c. his memory, memoria iliius nunquam ex animo meo de-cedet (C.).

CHERISHER, qui fovet, &c.

CHERRY, cerasum. C.-tree, cerasus (also the fruit in Prop.). C.-orchard, *locus cerasis consitus. C.-coloured, cerasinus. C.-tree gum, *resina cerasina (not gummi), C.-wine, "vinum e cerasis factum (aft.

silad.). C.-stone, os cerasi. CHERRY-BAY, *laurocerasus (Linn.).

CHERUB, *Cherub, *Cherubus; pl. *Cherubim,

CHERUBIC. See ANGELIC. CHERVIL, chærefolium (Plin. 19, 8, 54). In Gk. pæderos [παιδέρων] and chierephyllum [χαιρέφυλλον], wch Col. always uses.—scandix chierefolium (Linn.). CHESS, lusus latrunculorum. lusus latruncularius

(a game of the ancients, resembling c. or draughts), ludus duodecim scriptorum (C. Q.). To play at c., latruneu is indere (poet. prælia latronum iudere). C.-board, tabula latruncularia (*Sen. Ep. 117, 30). C.-men,

latrunculi. la rones. also calculi, milites.

CHEST, arca. cista. capsa. armarium. scrinium. prxis. Little c., arcula. capsula capsella. cistula, cistellula. [Syn. in Box.] C. of drawers, armarium.— Breast, pectus. thorax. præcordia, pl. (cavity of the c. with the heart and lungs).—latus. intera (esply with ref to the state of the lungs). A weak c., latus imbecilium topp latera bona). My c. grows stronger, lateribus accedunt vires. Broad-chested, pectorosus.— Money box, area. loculi (a private man's) .- fiscus (a soverign's: silv. age).—ærarium (the state c.; trea-sury: elso with privatum, a private man's). CHEST, v. in arcâ concludere, includere, sepire,

CHESTNUT, castanea (the tree), (nux) castanea (the fruit). Horse-c., *asculus hippocastanum. - C. (of colour), hadius, spadix. A c.-grove, castanetum.

CHEVALIER, eques. CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, ericlus (Cas.); also cervus

(Cas. B. G. 7, 72, Herzog.).

CHEW, mandere. manducare. C. the end, rumi-

CHEW, mandere. manducare. C. the end, ruminare or ruminari (et. and intr.)—remandere (tr. and intr.)—remandere (tr. and intr.)—remandere (tr. and intr.—Post-Aug.).—I Fio. medii tate. Vid.
CHICANER,) calumnia (false accusation).—
CHICANER, prevaricatio (percersion of justice by an advocate, who is guilty of coliusion with the opposite party). To practise e., calumniari: to have recovere to the earts of c., intendere animum calumnis: to prolong a content by e., calumnia extrahero. To procise e. agri aby, calumnia ci intendere.—malitiosa paris interpretatio (C.; perrersion of justice).
CHICANE, v. calumniari.—calumnia extrahere.

opti aby, calumnias ci intendere. See CHICANE, a.

CHICANER, calumniator, prævaricator [Syn. in Cuicane].—quadruplator (one who tries to get aby's properly by cunning arts) .- juris contortor (a perverter

of mutice). CHICK. CHICK, pullus, pullus gallinaceus. C'e also CHICKEN, pulli ex ovis orti. 55 Pullus also used (as c.) as a term of endearment (H. Sat. 1, 3, 45). C. hearted, ignavus. timidus. ignavus ac timidus. midus atque ignavus. C.-pox, purpura (t. t.). Chick-weed, alsine (alsine media, Linn.). - *anagaliis ar-

CHICKLING VETCH, *lathyrus (Linn.).

CHICK-PEA, cicer. CHIDE, vitoperare. reprehendere. (verbis) increpare. increpitare. culpare [SYN. in BLAME].—objurgue (to reproach with a fault: opp. landare).—con-Ficiari (to make spilies acquestion). viciari (to make railing accusations).-exagitare, destingere (to make rossing accusations).—exagitate, de-stingere (to make sharp atlacks on a man).—corripere (to blame with harsh words)—cavillari (to blame with irong).— exprobrare (cl qd, to reproach a man with something as dishonorable to him). To e. aby on account of atha, reprehendere qm de or in qa re; vituperare qm de qå re; objurgare qm de or in qå re, or qå re only. To be chided, objurgari, vituperari; in vitupefationem lucidere, cadere, venire, or adduci; vituperatonem subire. To c. in gentie terms, levi brachio objurgare qm (de qå re).

CHIDER, objurgator. reprehensor.

CHIDING, objurgatio. reprehensio. A gentle c.,

lenis objurgatio.

controloguegato.

CHIEF, a. caput; princeps; *reipublicæ gerendæ
Pfinceps: to make aby the v. of a confederacy, *feederis
Pfincipatum deferre ci: the c. (is rank and dipuisly) of
a state, vir primarius popull, dux (g. t.), auctor, princeps (he who takes the lead in athg). || Commander in chief, dux belli. imperator. prætor (leader in war, 19 catef, dux penti imperator, practor (seuser in act, the latter epsly of Greek commonders in chief, orvornite). Leader, caput signifer lax (c. of a party, a compiency, &c.). The c. in a civil wer (who gave the hymal for its breaking out), tuba belli ci-ilis (Cic. ad

Die. 6, 12, 3): the c. of the cavalry, magister equitum. præfectus, with or without equitum (g. t.).

CHIEP, adj. primus (first in order or time, with others after him).—summus. maximus. præcipuus (Post-Aug. principalis; except in causæ principales: opp. secondary causes). - primarius (first in rank, dignity, or value). The c. men in the state, capita rerum or reipublicæ.-primores. primores civitatis or populi (by respunces. primores primores estimates expensive populity consection, birth, power, tedit), principes (by intellect, lalients, powers of debate, activity, &c., hence distinguished above primores, who are a body).—proceers distinguished above primores, who are a body).—proceers consecutive populity opp. commonally).—
optimates (as a positical class, the artistoracy). The c. point, caput es rei : summa es rei. cardo es rei (on weh all turns .- V. and Quint.). -- momentum (ροπή, the critical, decisive point). The c. good, summum bonum. It was always his c. care, ei semper maxima or antiquissima cura fuit.—to make athg one's c. business, omne studium in qa re ponere. This is the c. point, hoe caput est: hoe maximum or primum est. CHIEF-PRIEST, see HIGH-PRIEST.

CHIEFLY, præcipue, potissimum, imprimis, maxime. [Syn. in Especially.]
CHIEFTAIN, CHIEF = 'commander in chief.'

CHILBLAIN, ulcus, quod fit ex frigore hiberno (a swelling arising fm frost).—vitium trigoris (any bad effect of frost). The meaning of pernio and perniunculus is doubtful.

CHILD, a) a human being, without regard to sex and age, but with ref. to the parents; is to be expressed in Latin in sing. by filius (son) or filia (daughter), unless the sentence may be turned in such a manner as to admit the verb nasci .- CHILDREN, liberi, orum; progenies (offspring; descendants). stirps (lit. the stem; both can stand for 'a child,' when this is used in a pregnant sense stand for 'a chita', when this is used in a pregnant sense for 'issue,' 'offspring', proles and suboles are poet in this sense).—natus (for filius), by no means admissible in good prose, any more than fem. nata (for filia) and pt. natl (natæ), e. g. natus meus or de me natus, &c. It is a different thing when we find in Cic. (Læl. 8, 27), bestiæ, quæ ex se natos ita amant, &c. and inter natos best quality of the common state of the common between the parent and the offspring is intended to be prominently marked out; or whenever natus or nata ex &c. appears as a pure participle, with wet filius (or filia) is to be understood, as Nep. Epam. 10, 2: ne tu pejus consulas, qui talem (sc. filium) ex te natum relicturus sis; and again, namque ex me natam (sc. filiam) relinquo pugnam Leuc ricam [see the context of the passage]. beget children, liberos procreare: I have no child (progeny), stirps mihi deest; nuliam liberorum stirpem habeo: my children are dead, orbus sum : to deprive aby of the hope (of bearing) children, ci spem partus adiof the hope (of bearing) children, cl spem partis adimere: to bear children to aby, liberos ex qo parfer or
eniti.—my e.l (as term of affection in addressing eren
grown up persons), mi fill to bone! mea bona! mea
filia! my pretty c.l mea lepida! | With regard to
age. a) Yet u n born. fetus or partus (in tale medical
writers, embryo). | B) Of a tender age, infans (until
tl can speak).—puer (boy).—puella (girl). || Children,
puer!: puellæ: parvi, parvull (the little ones): a your
puer!: puellæ: parvi, parvull (the care: (if by tolence). *atupro per vim oblato, prægnantem facere. (tf by tolence). *atupro per vim oblato, prægnantem facere. (to
be with e., gravidam or prægnantem sess (by aby, ex
be with e., gravidam or prægnantem sess (by aby, ex
be with e., gravidam or prægnantem sess (by aby, ex
be with e.gravidam or prægnantem sess (by aby, ex be with e., gravidam or prægnantem esse (by aby, ex

be with c., gravidam or prægnantem ease (by aby, ex-qo): ventrem ferre, partum ferre or gestare. {\((Attag) \); entrem ferre, partum ferre or gestare. {\((Attag) \); entrem (the bearing), partus (the birth): \(e, g, to be in \(e, \) parturite. \(- \) puerperio cubare: infantem parère or partu edere. A woman is c., puerpera. To die in c., "parturientem exstingul. The pains of c., partus dolores, or fm context dolores only.

CHILDBIRTH. See CHILDBED.

CHILDBERTH. See CHILDBED.

CHILDHOOD, prima setas, prima setatis tempora (g. 1).—infantia. infantise anni (the time schen the child cannot (or not quite) speck).—puertila. setas puerilis (boghood)—fm c., a primă (or ab ineunte) setate; a primă infantiă (T. Ann. 1, 4 3); ab initi setatis; a primă setatis temporibus; a parvo or paravulo; a puero (and in pl. a parvis or parvulis, a pueris, of several, as well as if one speaks of himself in the plural); a teneris, ut Græci dleunt, unguiculis (transplural); a teneria, ut tracei utenia, ingua ani (tracei dition of the Greek & ἀπαλῶν ὑνέχων, only in epist, style of C. ad Die. 1, 6, extr.).

"Improped state, e.g. of arts &c., prima finita, pl.
CHILDISH, puerilis.—inepins (stronger t.). C. con-

duct, puerilitas; mores pueriles; to take a c. delight in, &c., pueriliter exsultare: it is c., puerile est. In a c. manner, pueriliter (e. g. ludere, facere). C. pias. lusus infantium or puerorum. C. fooleries, ineptiæ,

nugæ.
CHILDISHNESS, puerllitas. mores puerlles. c., *puerile factum or puerile actum (cf. Theb. 5, 503, where we find acta puerilia).—petulantia puerilis (childish rashness) .- to commit c.'s (all manner of c.'s), pueriliter multa et petulanter agere; pueriliter se agere or facere (the latter in C. Acad. 2, 11, 33); pueriliter ineptire. CHILDLESS, orbus. liberis orbus (one's children or

child being dead), -liberis carens. liberos non habens, qui est sine liberis. cui deest stirps (who has no children). To be c., liberis orbum esse. liberos non ha-bère; liberis carère (according to the distinction just giren). To become c., to be rendered c., orbum fieri : to render aby c., qm ilberis orbum facere.
CHILDLESSNESS, *stirps nuila.—orbitas (state of

having lost one's children).
CHILD MURDER, See INFANTICIDE.

CHILD LIKE, puerilis (in years).—pius erga parentes (afectionate to his parents).—integer. incorruptus (pure, uncontaminated : e. g. animns).

CHILL, s. frigus (as causing frost, &c., opp. to calor; hence atto the c. produced by fever, and fig. of the cold-ness of indifference).—algor (the c. inasmuch as it is felt). gelu (inasmach as it freezes athy used only in the abl.). horror (the c. in a fever). water with the c. taken of, aqua (potio, &c.) egelida et frigidæ potior (Cels). To take the c. of athg, *qd egelidum facere, egelare (late: Cal. Aurel.).

CHILL, adj. subfrigidus (late) .- frigidus .- algens. algidus [Syn. in Colo]. So egelidus is that fm weh the c. has been taken of, the ex being privative. To be c., frigëre. algêre. (fig.) languere: to become c., fri

gescere. refrigescere. refrigerari.
CHILL, v. refrigerare (also fig. 'to chill,' 'to damp').
—frigidum facere.—rig.) refrigerare.—comprimere. reprimere.

CHILLINESS, frigus (g. t.) .- horror quidam frigi-

dus (shirering and chilliness).
CHILLY. See CHILL, adj.
CHIME, s. *tintinnabulorum concentus. *sonitus campanarum. | Harmony, concordia vocum. sonorum concentus, or concentus concers et congruens.

Tum concentus, or concentus concers a congruent.

CHIME, || Strike a bell, *campanam puisare.

|| Harmonize, concinere, conspirare, consentire, congruere [see Agree]. Not to c, see Disagree. To congluete [see Aus. E]. Not to c., see Disabage. In c. in with a person's discourse, succinete cl or ca setmont; or succinete only (i. e.' sing the same lune after him' clamat 'victum date'; succinit alter: tinhi,' &c. H. Ep. 1, 17, 48).

CHIMERA. commentum (Action).— portentum.

monstrum (a bold, adventurous fiction).-pl. opinionum

CHIMERICAL, fictus. commenticius (invented). inanis. vanus (only existing in the imagination). portentosus. monstruosus (strange, adventurous in

CHIMNEY. The nearest word is fumarium (Tertull. a hote for letting out the smoke), but the thing was un known to the ancients, as the smoke found its way out either through the window holes or through tiles of the roof, therefore in classical language domus fumat (the house smokes, as in Cic. Sext. 10, 24) for our 'the chimney smokes.' culmen fumat (the roof smokes, Virg. Ect. 1, 82). — caminus (store in a room): one's own c .- corner, focus proprius. A c. with a good fire in it, caminus lucuientus (C.).

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *caminos detergendi arti-

CHIN, mentum. CHIN-COUGH, *tussis clangosa, or clamosa, or ferina (t. t.).

CHINA, | The substance, murrha (most probably, according to the latest researches, our own c., see Roloff, Museum of Archwology, vol. il. p. 3). Athg made of c., opus murrhinum.—vas murrhinum, or pl. vasa murrhina.

CHINE, spina.

CHINE, spina.

CHINK, rima.—fissura (a greater one). [A jingling, Crcl. with tinnire, e. g. tinnienda re tof an instrument, after Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30), (also with money, Att. 14, 21, extr.). - tinnitum cière is poet.

CHINK, v. rimas fieri pati; rimas agere; findi .-To jingle, see above. CHINKY, rimosus; plenus rimarum.

CHIP, schidia (σχίδιον), or pure Latin assula (for burning, e. g. of pine-wood, schidia or assula tædæ), scobs. ramenta, pl. (of sawing, boring, or filing.)-particula (g. f.), frustum. frustulum (of bread): crusta (of marble, &c., for mosaic work).-recisamentum (of (112)

carred or cut wood) -a c. of broken matter, fragmen-PROV. A c. of the same block, ejusdem farina. tum.

CHIP, v. concidere in partes. also concidere only.—consecure (by means of cutting).—(asciā) dolare. dedo lare. edolare (to c. with an axe roughty) .- ascia polire (to make smooth with an are).

CHIP-AXE, ascia. - securis (hatchel). - bipennis (double-edged).

CHIPPINGS. See CHIP. S.

CHiRP, (of crickets) stridere.—pipire (of young birds),-pipilare (Catull. of a sparrow).—pipare (Parr. of s See also TO WARBLE. CHIRPING, elangor (v. pr. of sparrows) .- Crel. with

chird inder Chirp, v.
CHIRURGEON, see Surgeon.
CHIRURGERY, see Surgeon.

CHISEL, scalprum fabrile (L. 27, 49, init.)-cælum (graving tool, hollow chisel).—tornus (furner's chisel). CHISEL, v. scaipere .- cælare (with the graving tool).

CHIT, see INFANT, CHILD. CHIT-CHAT, see CHAT, s. CHITTERLINGS, see GUTS, BOWELS.

CIIIVALROUS, equester (relating to a knight) .-"quod equitem decet (becoming a knight). - fortis (brave). Adventurous. Vid.

CHIVALRY, ordo equester (the order of knights) .dignitas equestris (knighthood, as a dignity). - equites (the knights) .- res equestris (as a thing).

CHIVES, see FILAMENTS

CHLOROSIS, *Chlorosis. CHOCOLATE, *quadra cacaotica (squares of c.),-

calda cacaotica (the drink). CHOICE, & Permission or power to choose, optio. eligendi optio (the former the more common). also optio et potestas. potestas optioque (r. pr.)—arbi-trium (a man's free will). To give aby his c., ci op-tionem dare, facere or deferre (all C.—the first common: not optionem ferre). - facere ei potestatem optionem que, ut eligat; facere ci arhitrium in eligendo : to give aby his c. of fice things, ci potestatem optionemque facere, ut eligst, utrum velit: to give aby his free c. in any matter, cs or cs rei optionem mittere: cs eligendi optionem ci dare; ci permittere arbitrium es rei (e. g. opnoment of are; ci permittere around the fee [e.g. whether it is to be peace or var, pacis as belli]. The c. is left to you, or you may make your c., optic that est; if I had my c., si optic easet: it is left to his free c., optic elect or data est. It is only a c. of evils, whill To give aby his c., wch of his colleagues est medium. he will have, ci permittere, ut ex coilegis optet, quem velit | Election, act of choosing, delectus, elec-tio.—creatio (to a office). An elegant c. of words, verborum delectus elegans; elegantia verborum, sermonis. Box" To make one's c.,' see CHOOSE. | Care in

choosing, delectus: too scrupulous in the c. of words, in verborum delectu nimius : with judgement and c., cum delectu. eleganter: without judgement or c., sine (uito) delectu. promiscue. temere. I The best, robur.

tuno detectu, primiscue, tenere. § 1 ne cest, roour. flos, &c. also optima n. pl., but mly by adj CHOICE, § Select, &c., conquisitus. conquisitus extensis præsians. Choicest, conquisitusieus. The c. wines, veterrima vina. The tables were covered with the c. dainties,

mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur. CHOICENE-S, excellentia, præstantia.

CitOIR, chorus canentium. Part of a church, apsis or absis, idis (Isid. Orig. 15, 18, 7, and Paulin. 7p. 12, both of whom doubt whether it is absis, idis. or absida, æ. Freund's Diction.) .- statio canentium (place

of the singers in the church).

of the singers in the church).

CHOKE, Ta., animam or spiritum interciuders (to stop the breath violentity),—suffocare (to kill by closing the organs of respiration, whether by an internal obstacle [quem crassior saliva suffocat. Sen.] or by external means).—[ci didrec spiritum or (port.) fauces or collumn is to kill by external pressure on the throat: to throttie, strapulars with a pord. &c. 1 NNN 1 Nifocari spiritum. strangulare, with a cord, &c.] INTR.) suffocari. spiritu intercluso exstingui: by athg. *qå re suffocare. - I Im-

CHOLER, Bitte, bilis. Anger, bilis.—Ira. ira-iradia stomachus. [Syn. in Angen.] CHOLERIC, Billious, biliosus (Cels.). cholericus

(Plin.). choiera laborans (having the jaundice; Cels.). | Passionate, fervidus, e. g. ingenium (a c. temperament) .- vehemens .- iracundus.

CHOOSE, eligere (to c. one out of several, without ref. to any particular end). - deligere (to c. what is or seems

to be the best for a particular end : eligitur, qui ex promiscua multitudine legitur: deligitur, qui ex pluribus, sed idoneis legitur)—seligere (c. and set spart).—optare (decide for what one thinks good and adviseable; in prose nearly always followed by a disjunctive proposition).—habere delectum cs rei (e.g. verborum, to proceed with judgement and choice in athg). orum, to proceed with juagement una control of adhibere (c. out and apply to a purpose, Q. 9, 4, 11). Sts exquirere (if careful search is implied). place for a camp, locum castris capere; idoneum locum castris deligere: to c. one out of them all, unum e eunctis deligere: fit men for any purpose, idoneos ci rei homines deligere: a son-in-law, qm sibi generum deligere (L.) -- to e. death before slavery, mortem servituti anteponere: of two evils to e. the least, ex mails mini-mum eligere: a line of tife, vitæ rationem inire: a husband for one's daughter, maritum filæ prospicere: husband for one's doughler, maritum fille prospicere:
words, expressions, verba eligere, deligere iome one
person as an example for instation, unum sibi ad imitatum deligere (C.). To let aby c., to optionem danfacere, &c. See CHOICE. | Wish, be willing, velle.
| don'te, nolo. | Ic rather, malo: if you c., it vis, it
| bi piacet: as you c., ut libet: whether I c. or not,
veilm nolim I don't c. either to - or to -, neque
neque-in animo est (T.). | Elect(to an office). Vid.
| PRIL I cenno(c but, non possum non (with inf.):facere non possum, quin (with aubj.).

CHOP AC (I decidere a basiclere to cut off with a

CHOP off, decidere, abscidere (to cut of with a sharp instrument; not to be confounded with abscindere, which is to tear of violently) .- præcidere (c. of the fore part of athg) .- succidere (fm below) .- ecare. To c. off aby's head, caput ci abscidere or desecare. præcidere (both L.); absc. caput a cervicibus es (a dead man's. C.): caput decidere ci gladio (Curt.): aby's hands, manus ci præcidere (Hirt.); manum præcidere gladio (C.): aby's ears, desecare aures (Ces.); decidere aures (T.).

Chop up, mince, concidere.—minute or minutim or minutatim concidere: minutatim consecare. | Devour eagerty, devorare, or comedere. | Exchange, muiare. permutare. commutare. | To c round (of the wind), se vertere (e.g. to the south west) in Africum .- | Attercate, altercari (cum qo): to c. logic with aby, "dialectice disputare cum qo: "dialecticis acuminibus qm compungere (aft. C. 2 de Or. 158). - || Of the skin, scindi: a chopped skin, rha-gades or rhagadia (Plin.-written by Cels. as a Greek

gades or thagadia (Pim.—written by Ceis. as a Greek word: cuties schildtur: paydoia Greet vocant). CHOP, # Portion chopt off, sec Chir.— # Of meat, offa, more celly felia (e.g. quar non egeant ferro structoris ofeliæ. Mart). A mutton c., prys "O'clia vervecina. A port c., offa or felia porcina (offa penita, Piant, is thus defined by Pest., offa porcina cum eaud à in cernis puris offa penita vocatur).

CHOPS, rictus (oris), hiatus (oris). Sts fauces. CHORAL, Crel. - gen. by chorl, &c.

CHORD, chorda (xopān), or in pure Lat. fides (but fides is always used in the plural = 'the strings;' except C. Fin. 4, 27, 75, and in poet),—nervus (vevpov, c. of animat sineus or gut). To touch the c.'s, nervos tangere - | Of a (geometrical) are, basis (Saois).

CHORISTER, puer (or homo) symphoniacus (C. pner or servus symph., who sang, &c. to amuse his master). "choro canentium ascriptus.—The leader of the c. in Greek and Roman plays).—magister, qul numeris chori canentium pravi (Col. 12, 2, 4).-qui præit ac præmonstrat modos (Gell.

 p. med.).
 CHOROGRAPHER, chorographus (χωρογράφος.— File 1. CHOROGRAPHY, chorographia (χωρογραφία. -

Fitr.). CHORUS, chorus.

CHOUGH, corvus graculus (Linn.). CHOUSE. See BANBOOZLE, CHEAT.

CHOUSE. See BAN CHRIST, Christus.

CHRISTENDOM, populus Christianus (late) .- "uni-

versi Christiani.— ordis terræ Christianus. CHRISTEN. See Baptizz. CHRISTENING See Baptism.

CHRISTIAN, Christianus. Christianus. Christianus legis studiosus (Ammian.—Avoid the poet. Christicoia). To mate a man a C., *sacris Christianus legis imbuere qm. legi Christianus qm ascribere (aft. Ammian). To become a C. or C.'s, doctrinam Christi-anam amplecti. sacra Christiana or cuitum Christianum et puram religionem suscipere (of a talet or other body bring converted to Christianily: aft. L. 1, 7, and C. Lega, 1, 23, 60). To be a C., Ciristiana legis esse studiosum: "Christian or Christiana legis esqui: "Christianan doctrinan protieri. C.-nome, (113)

A persecutor of the C.'s, Christianse reliprænomen. gionis insectator (Eutrop.).—populi Christiani vexsior (Sulp. Severus). An enemy or opponent of the C.'s, Christiano nomini inimicus or infestus (aft. Np. Hann.

**CHRISTIANITY, religio Christiana (Eutrop.).

*doctrina Christi or Christiana.—cultus Christianus (the worship) .- sacra Christiana (the service, eaply considered as sacrificial). - *sensus Ciristianus. pietas with or without Christiana (the piety or religious sense of a true Christian).

CitRISTIANLY, out decet Christianum. pie.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, strena (at Rome a new year's

gift. Post-Aug.).
CHRISTMAS DAY, *dies natalis Christi. — dies festus Christi (aft. L. 25, 23). -Not dies nativitatis

Christi. CHRISTMAS-WEEK, *dies Christi nati festl ac sollemnes. To keep C., diem festum Christi [per tri-duum] agere (aft. L. 25, 23). CHROMATICS, *pigmentorum (or colorum) ratio.

"With reference to an unknown species of ancient music, chroma, n. (xomua, the thing.)—chromatice (the doctrine. Vitr.)—chromaticum genus (Macrob. Somn. Selp. 2, 4, fm.)

CHRONIC diseases, morbi longi (opp. acuti).-morbi chronici (late, but now t. t.).

CHRONICLE, v. in annales referre.-memoriæ pro-

dere or tradere.—posteris tradere.

CHRONICLES, chronica, pl. libri chronici iibri
qui chronici appellantur (Post-Avg.).—annales iibri. commentarii annorum, or annales only (year-books, in weh the affairs, &c., of the state were recorded year by Web life agairs, 9c., 10. inc. 2007.

year)—[a.v.] (year books or tables, on web the names of Consuls, Dictators, \$c., with remarkable actions, victories, triumphs, \$c., were ecorded, the year, month, and day, being accurately set down). The c. of a town, commentarius rerum urbanarum (Eat in C. Epp.)

CHRONICLER, annalium scriptor.—chronographus (Sid. Ep. 8, 6) —scriptor rerum or rerum gestarum.

CHRONOLOGICAL, *chronologicus. To arrange the events of several years in a c. order, res gestas plurium annorum, observato cujusque anni ordine, deinceps componere (Gell. 5, 18, a. med): to disturb the c. order of athg, in qå re perturbare ætatum ordinem (C. Brut. 64, 223). Without observing c. order, non careful the control of the c servate temporis ordine.
CHRONOLOGICALLY, servate temporis ordine;

observato cujusque anni ordine. To arrange (the) events c., temporum ordines explicare (C. Brut. 4, 15).

CHRONOLOGY, *chronologYa (may be retained as t. t. if necessary) .- temporum ratio (as computation of the time).—ætatum or temporis ordo, temporum or-dines (as series of time).—descriptio temporum, computatio temporis or temporum. To occupy oneself with c., temporum annales persequi. - annos dinumerare. Roman c., Romanorum annalium ratio.-attention to c., the study of c., notatio temporum.
CHRONOMETER, *chronometrum (χρονόμετρον).

CHRYSALIS, nympha. CHRYSOBERYL, chrysoberyllus.

CHRYSOLITE, topazius. CHRYSOPRASUS, chrysoprasus.

CHUB, *perca cernua (Lin.) .- | A rustic, homo rusticus.—stipes, caudex (as epithet).

CHUBBY-CHEEKED, buccuientus (Com.).

CHUCK (of a hen when feeding her young ones),

ainguitus.

CHUCK, v. singultire (Col. 8, 11, 15).—glocire (of a hen that is going to sit. Col. 8, 5, 4). CHUPF, homo agrestis. home rusticus.—merun; rus (sit onger term). CHUPFY, inhumanus. inurbanus. agrestis. rusticus.

CHUM, contubernalis.—he wished to have him for his son's r., "voichat cum esse in filii sui contubernio. CHUMP, caudex. CHURCH, a) the sacred building, medes sacra.

b) the congregation, *cotus sacer .- *sacra pub-—b) In e congregation, "cottus sacer.—'sacra pub-lica, orum, n. (the disme service.) To go to c., "sacra publica adire, "sacris publicis adesse: to perform the C. service (of the elegyman), rebus divinis interesse: to attend c., sacris adesse (of a laymon).—c) "rac Curren (i. e. the who to bod yo fibe visible Church), legis Christiane studiosi (/mmian. 25, 10); "qui Christum sequuntur;" evitias or respublica Chris

Christum sequences; tianorum; ecclesia (Eccl.).
CHURCH-BUILDING, ediciplina ecclesiastica.
CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, edisciplina ecclesiastica.

CHURCH-FURNITURE, supellex quâ ad res di vinas uti solemus (Col 12, 3, 1).

sacris publicis adest. To be a reguliar c-goer, "num-quam a cœtu sacro or a sacris publicis abesse. CHURCH-HISTORY, "res populi Christiani. CHURCH-LATIN, "iatinitas scriptorum ecclesi-

asticorum.

CHURCH-PROPERTY, * bonum ecclesiasticum (single article).—(as estate). *fundus ecclesiasticus.
CHURCH-RATES, *vectigal res sacras sustinendi

zausā impositum.

CHURCH-TOWER, *turris ædi sacræ imposita. CHURCH-WARDEN, *rerum ecclesiasticarum cu-

rator (g. l.).—*grario ecclesiastico præfectus.
CHURCH-YARD, a) place around a church
(g. l.), *area, quæ ædem sacram cingit.—b)cemeter y.
Vib.

CHURL, homo iliiberaiis homo tenax. homo avarus. avaritiā ardens (strongest term).— || Clown, rusticus (opp. urbanus).—agrestis. homo vuitu motnque corporis vastus atque agrestis

CHURLISH, illiberalis. tenax. sordidus. parcus,-Clownish, rusticus. agrestis. inurbanus. rudis. incuitus

CHURLISHLY, tenuiter, parce. Jn. parce ac tenuiter, illiberaliter, sordide, rustice, inurbane, CHURLISHNESS, inurbanitas, rusticitas,—mores

inculti or rustici.

CHURN, v. butşrum facere.
CHYLE, chylus CHYMIC or CHYMICAL, *chemicus. CHYMIST, *chemiæ peritus; *chemicus.

CHYMISTRY, *chemia; *cars) chemica. CICATRICE. See SCAR. CICATRIZE, INTR.) ad cicatricem pervenire or perduci; cicatricem ducere or inducere (Ceis. 7, 28): it seems likely to c., ad cicatricem tendit (Cels.) .- after the wound has cicatrized, ubi inducta vulneri cicatrix The wound c.'s, cicatrix coit or obducitur .- TR.)

ad cicatricem perducere.
CICERONE, mystagôgus.—qui hospites ad ea, quæ visenda sunt, ducere solet, et unumquidque ostendere (both C. Verr. 4, 59, 132: the latter as an explanation

of the former).
CICERONIAN. A C., *qui Ciceronem sequitur (Ciceronianus may pros be retained): a genuine or true C., vere Ciceronianus.—germanus Cicero (Muret.). CICISBEO, sodalis (Vid. Martial. 9, 3, 8). CIDER, vinum ex malis factum (Pallad. 3, 25, 19).

CIMETER, acinaces.

CINCTURE, cingulum. 20na (the former pure Latin: 20na, borrowed fm the Greek Youn, was likewise used for the girdle of a woman, e. g. pueilæ 20nam solvere, after Calull. 2, 11).

CINDER, carbo emortuus. See Asnes.

CINNABAR, minium (for wch some of the ancients erroneously used cinnabaris, see Piin, 38, 7, 38, Hard.). To dye with c., miniare. c.-mine, metalium miniarium; also miniarium only: of the colour of c., or of a c. colour, miniatus, miniaceus, miniatulus (dyed with c.). -minio colore (red like c.) .- e. colour, color minii (propr.).—color minius (like c., e. g. a c.-red colour). Cinnamon, cinnamum. cinnamomum.

CINQUEFOIL, quinquefolium (Cels. Plin. - adj.

quinquefolius).
CIPHER, *nota numeri; litera (with the ancients, CIPHER, *nota numeri; litera (with the ancients, tince they used letters to express numbers.) *2000 (e., indicating a nought). — Nothing ness, to be a c., indicating a nought). — Nothing ness, to be a c., indicating as nought). — Nothing ness, to be a c., l. 2, 27, nos numerus sumus); rithil valere; nibil auctoritatis habère; nulla cs habetur ratio (stronger).— nullo in oratorum numero esse (of an orator); to become a mere c., ad nibilum venire. — [Convention at or occul it marks of writing, notes (Suct.).— literus secretores (Gell.).—what is written in c., furturum scriptum (Gell.). To write is c., per notas scribere (Suct. Cas. 56); to make out what is written in c., investicare at persecul notas. investigare et persequi notas.

CIPHER, v. ratiocinari: to learn to c., or ciphering, *arithmetica discere: to be experienced in ciphering,

in arithmeticis satis exercitatum esse.

in arthmeticis satis exercitatum esse. CIRCLE, circulus. — Circus (of a greater extent, but doublfut in this meaning, since in Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47, and de Rep. 6, 15, 15, the MSS. cary between circus and circulus)—orbis (with regard to circumference as terminating in itself). To describe a c. circulum describere (circino); circinationem describere; ducere rotundere (circino); circinationem describere; ducere rotunderes. dam circinationem: to describe a c. round aby or athg, circumscribere qd or qm (with a compass, a staff, &c., circino, virgã or virguià).—circulo qd or qm includere,

CHURCH-GOER, qui ad medes sacras venit. qui | (to enclose aly or alleg in a c within weh one is to remain): lo form a c., orbem colligere, in orbem con-sistere (both of soldiers, for the suke of better defending themselves; also in orbem, 1. e. orbe collecto, se tutari). To form a c. round aby (e. g. of auditors), corona qm cingere. To fight in (the form of) a circle, in orbem pugnare.— Social assembly, circulus (i. e. a meetpugnare.— Social assembly, circuius (i. e. a meeing for entertainment); convivium (party).—Js. ni circuiis et convivium convivium (eirele of friends).—corona, see above.— [Circuit, vid. If reason in a c., codem revolvi (aft. C. Diein. 2, 5).—infimâ ratione utt, que videtur pro ratione afteria, ediden dieit, quod in expos tione dictum est (aft. Auct. ad Her.). A circious c. (in argument). demonstrate codem se revolvens (cf. Auct. ad Her. 2, 18, 27).—
Intertain parts.

Unitrict, pagus.

CIRCLE, v. circumdare ci rei qd or rem qå recingrer qå re. circumstare (stand round); circumstader (stand round). with accessary notion of oppressing). circumcludere.—

To move round in a c., circumire (go round).
circumvolate. circumvolitate (fy round, of birds and

persons).

CIRCUIT, | Compass, ambitus (with ref. to expansion in general, e. g. coli ac terrarum; of the camp, castrorum) -circuitus (with ref. to circumcamp, castrorum).—circuitus (win rej. to circums-ference).—circumscriptio (e.g. of the earth, terrue).— complexus (with ref. to the space encompassed, e.g., ccell, mundi, &c.).—The moon completes her e. round the earth in a month, orbis instrationem luna menstruo cursu complet.- Of a judge, e.g. to go on the c., jure dicundo conventus circumire.-circa fora proficisci, ibique quærere et judicia exercere, provinciam obire (of a Roman prætor). CIRCULAR, in orbem circumactus. in orbem sinu-

atus. orbicularus. circinatæ rotunditatis (Plin. 16, 23, 25).—ad circinum fabricatus (made by compasses.— a laler word is circularis).—qui in orbem fertur. To go around ally in a c. course, ut circino circumductum cingere qd (e. g. of a ricer). To more with a c. motion, in orbem agi, or circumagi, or circumferri. In a c. manner, &c., in orbem.

CIRCULAR LETTER, literæ circum qos dimissæ; fm context literæ only: to send a c.-l. to the municipal

towns, literas circum municipia dimittere.

CIRCULATE, INTR.) in orbem agi, or circumagi, or circumferi. The blood c. a, sanguis per venas arteriasque ultro citro commeat: my blood c. a more freely, sanguis liberius meat.—TR.) qd circuitu transferre. To c. a report, rumorm sparger, dispergre, dissipare: a report is c.id, rumor, fama or sermo est: sermo datur (l.): this report is c.id, sermo hic datur: money is c.id, pecunia in communem usum venit.

CIRCULATION, circumactio (e. g. rotarum) .- circulatio. - | C. of the blood, *circulatio sanguinis. - | Of money, communis usus. To be in c., in com-

munem usum venisse.

CIRCUMCISE, circumcidere. A c.'d Jew, Judzeus curtus or recutitus or verpus.

CIRCUMCISION, circumcisio (of the Jews, Eccl.).

CIRCUMPERENCE, || Line that be und a cir-cle, ge., peripheria (respesses, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 278), or in pure Lat. extrema linea circination's, or linea circumcurrens. The island is 25,000 paces in c., insula viginti quinque milia passuum circuitu patet; insula

cingitur viginti quinque milibus.— [Compass, vid. CIRCUMFLEX, circumflexus accentus (Diom. 425, CIRCUMFLEX, circumfitexus accentus (100m. 22), P. and other Gramm.—apex = mork of a long styl. placed over vowels, see Spaid. Q. 1, 5, 23). To place the cover a syllable, syllabm circumflectere (Gell. 4, 7, 2); syllabm apice circumflectere (Gell. 4, 7, 2); syllabm apice circumflectere (Gell. 4, 7, 2); syllabm apice circumflucere (if contracted fm syllabm apice circumflucere (if contracted fm contracted) and the contracted of the contracted

funditur .- circumfusus .- circumfluus (poet. and T.).

CIRCUM PUSE, circumfundere qd ci rei or qd qa re.

CIRCUMJACENT, circumjacens (ci loco).
CIRCUMLOCUTION, | Periphrasis, circuitio, circuitus eloquendi, circuitus piurium verborum, circumiocutio (all as grammatical t. 11. for nepippaars. C. Q.).—[6] Avoid circumscriptio, amfractus verborum (weh in this sense has not the sanction of any old writer), and periphrasis, wch is a Grecism. writer), and peripirasis, wen is a Grecism. A poetical co., circumlocutio poetica (Gell.). If our language does not possess the word, we must employ a c., is non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncianda est (aft. Suel. Tib. 71, extr.). To describe afthy by c., pluribus verbis qu exponer or explicare (C. Q.).—piuribus et per ambitum verborum ed enunciare (Suet. Tib. 71) .- circuitu plurium verboqu'enmetare (ossel, 110, 11)—corcuitu piusum veroc-rom ostendere qu'(Q.); aim simply circumire qu'(Q.S., 2, 17; 12, 10, 32).—E55 circumscribere seità or seità-sot verbà is sure 'lo describa,' dopa,' &c.—circum-scriptio is rather 'a period.' To use a long c., qu' copiosà loquositate circumire. — Il Sesting about

e bush, ambages. CIRCUMNAVIGATE, ab omni parte circumvchi qd (L. 36, 2'), not circumnavigare (wch in Vell. 2, 106, 2n. = 'sail about in.' The passage is ocean circum-The passage is oceani circum-

navigerat sinus).

CIRCUMSCRIBE, finire. includere. coercere. cumscribere (esply to put limits to the exercise of an effice), terminare, determinare (L.), terminis sepire (C.). To c. aby's power, finire potestatem (L.): the power of the tribunes, tribunos plebs circumscribere (Ces.): to be c'd within narrow limits, in exiguum gyrum compulsum esse (C.). To c. within a narrow field, in exiguum angustumque concludere. To be c.'d, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse. See certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum case. See Listit, RESTRAIN.—[CIRCUMSCRIBED = marrow: o.c. mind, angustum ingenium. angustus pectoria. angustus, imbecillus animus.—animus tenuis et infirmus (Cas.). To be of c.'d abilities, anguste en familiaris. CIRCUMSPECT, circumspectus (Post-Class: in C. Cels. Sues. & e., of persons and things: e.g. circ. quickium).—consideratus (both pass., well-seeighed, of things e.g. circ., cons. judicia, C.], and act., 'one who seeighs things well' [e.g. homo, C]).—providus. Js. Drudens et cautus: prudens et providus; cautus Js.

weighs things well' [e, g. homo, C]).—providus. Jx. prudens et providus; cautus et providus.—dilgens (careful: also of things:—gravis (one who act for nound principles after due deliberation). CIRCUMS/ECTION, circumspectio [C.,—circumsectum [udicum [undi-uneighed judgement; for which deserted has circumspicients].—Jx. circumspection of the continual cont gentia. - gravitas (habit of acting carefully after de-liberation). The thing demands much c., res multas cautiones habet; res est multæ diligentiæ. With c., and CIRCUMSPECTLY.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, omnia circumspiciens (pericula, C.) .- considerate. cogitate (not cogitato. Sturenburg ad Cic. Arch. 8, 18), caute. circumspecte (Gell.).

burg as Cic. Arch. 8, 18). caute. circumspects (Gell.).—dilgenter, attente.—circumspecto judicio.
CIRCUMSTANCE, res (the most general word;).
causa (the slale, posture, situation, of a thing).—Jw.
res et causa.—tempus, esply the pl. tempora (posture of things brought on by the c.'s of the time); ratio (a
reason founded in c.'s; hence the c. itself); momentum (the decisive c.); conditio (condition, limitalion); mora (delay); ambages (c. of words). Trifting c.'s, parweres. parva momenta.—The Latins, however, do not ursally employ a distinctive substantive, but prefer some wreaty employ a assumessee substantive, out prejet some general, indifferent expression to convey this motion: as, this c. moved me, hoc me movit, or hac re motus sum. —On this c. rests the whole business, in co tota res vertitur (in co cardo rei vertitur, not lo be recommended). According to c.'s, pro re; pro re nata; ex pro tempore; pro tempore et pro re (Cas. B. G. S). The c.'s of the times, tempora, ratio temporis or temporum; temporum vincula (C. Pam. 10, 6, 2). To act according to c.'s, ex re consulere. Under these or act a coording to c.i., cx re consulere. Under these or such c.i., his rebus; que cum it as int or essent (things being e); in hoc or in tail tempore (in such an existency: under such unlocused c.i. In this meaning the preposition 'in' is mly expressed). Under praemi c.i. in præsentid (opp. in positerum). To suit one's self, in c.i., tempori servire (cal one's cost according to the cioth); necessital; parties (make a virtue of necessity). To be in good c.'s, in rebus secundis esse; in bona conditione constitutum esse. To be in straitened c.'s, perce ac duriter vitam agere. In his embarrassed, or desperate c.'s, in extremis rebus suis. My c.'s are none of the best, res mere sunt minus secundre. To be piaced in the same c.'s, in cadem causa or codem loco csse; eadem est mea causa. I am grievously dissetisfied with my own c's, vehementer me poenitet status mei. A man is always dissatisfied with his own c's, sum quemque fortunæ maxime pænitet (C). Suppose some questique sortiume maxime premier (C). Suppose yourself in my c.i., euin te ease fine, qui aum eço (C.).— I Circumstances (= siale of affairs), retum satum: a great home of c.i. has taken place, magna facta est rerum commutatio; veras sunt ominia: the automord c.i of the time or of affairs, iniquitas rerum.

"3 Sow, erray, apparatus; ornatus; ostentation."

CRCUMSTANCED, comparatus; affectus. The thing as oc., set la res habet; res est ejusmodi, ut &c. CIRCUMSTANTIAL, non necessarius, adventicius.

p letairéed, accuratus, verbous (eordy), copiosus

(diffuse, full).— R. C. evidence, *testimonia, quæ etismsi ad tollendam dubitationem sola non sufficiunt, tamen adjuncta ceteris plurimum valent (afl. Q. 5, 99). A squincta ceteris parimum vaient (oft. c. o, vo). A proof fm c. eridence, *probatio non necessaria illa quidem, sed credibilis. To be condemned on c. eridence, *probatione non necessaria illà quidem sed credibili convictum esse. See also Evidence. To give a c. account of athy (in writing), accurate perscribere qd.

accurate of diag (in erriting), accurate perscribere qd. accurate seribere qd or de re.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, accurate; multis or pluribus verbis; coplose.—singulatim or singillatim (rach

thing one by one).
CIRCUMVALLATE, circumvallare (surround with palisades) .- vallo ct fosså munire or cingere .- circummunire. munitione sepire (with works generally). See

CIRCUMVALLATION, circummunitio. Lines of c., circummunitiones with ramparts and ditches. Auci. B. Hisp. 38, fin.). To form lines of c., circummunire opera, or opere (see Editors of Cas. B. C. 3, 66): round vertex, when operatus of valls castillsque circum-munire vallum in oppid circuitu ducere, oppidum circumvallare (with ramparis, \$c.) — urbem corona cingere or circumdare; menia urbis corona aggredi (with troops; the word being used in a Louer sense); round the enemy, hostern circumvailare; vallo crebrisque castellis hostem circummunice.

CIRCUMVENT, circumvenire.-fraudem or faliaciam ci facere.-dolum ci nectere, confingere, fucum

ciam ei facere.—dolum ei neetere, confingere. fucum ei facere. [Srw. in Decklive.]
CIRCUMVENTION, fraus fraudatlo. circumseriptio. ars. artes. machine. fallacia. Jsv. doli atque fallacia. [Sym. in Deckliv.]
CIRCUMVOLVE, Ta.) eircumvolvere.—circumagere.—converiere. INTB. eircumvolutari [Plin.].—

circumagi, se circumagere.—circumferri. circumverti (of wheels, the heavenly bodies, &c.).—in orbem circumagi or se circumvolvere.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, circumactio. - circumactus.

ambitus (solis).

CIRCUS, circus (of which the adj. is circensis).

CISTERN, cisterna.—putčus (Hirt. B. Alex. 5, §n.). C.-water, aqua cisternarum or cisternina.-aqua specubus et puteis extracta (Hirt. B. Alex. 5, fin.)

CITADEL. castellum.—aix.
CITATION, evocatio (g. t. for summoning a person—before a court. &c.).—vocatio (before a court. Farr. in Gell. 13.12).—in jus vocatio.—|Quotation=passage quoted, locus allatus or laudatus (ciratus, allegatus, productus, not good).— Act of quoting (passages, examples, \$c.), prolatio (e. g. exemplorum).—commemoratio (the mentioning of them).—relatio (Q.).

CITE, IB efore a cour, citare in jus, or in judi-cium vocare.—evocare (g t., to summon an absent per-son).—IQ unde, proferre afferte (not producere; and it is better to avoid adducere, for uch Sen. de Irô, 2, 16, is octive to drois aquicere, for seen sen, ac 170, 2, 10, 2, is the only passage cited, ea animalla in exemplum homints adducit, quibus &c. Krebs allows citare with or without testes or auctores. Livy has magistratuum libros Macer Lichius eitat identidem auctores] .- laudare (to c. with approbation) .- notare (with tores].—laudare (to c. with approbation).—notare (with censure).—nomemorare, commemorare, opponere, proponere (of examples).—to c. as authority, auctorem laudare or memorate (C.) or clare (L.): to c. as a wilness, testem proferre, producere or (with praise) laudare: a passage, locum afterne dictum scriptoris commemorare, referre (often, habitustity): usurpare.—I like belier to c. examples fm Grecian history than fm our own, malo Græcorum quam nostra proferre : I will

our oien, maio Griccorum quam inostra proterre: 1 tests.

. this one example, ponam illud unum exemplum.

CITHERN, cithara. See Hanv.

CITIZEN, cithara. See Hanv.

CITIZEN, cithara. See Hanv.

Sopp. to peregrinus): oppidanus, incola utbil (the inhabitand of acting, lovensman, opp. to Vicanus, a villager);

togatus (the c. in his robe of peace, opp. to plutidatus or miles, the warrior): piebelius, homo ignobials (one of the mues, the warrior; piecetus, nomo ignosiis (one of the commonally, opp. to patricius or vir nobilis); paganus (a common c., often opp. to soldiers. Plin. &c.).—The citizens, civitas, cives; piebs, piebeii (opp. to the nobles); opp. to the nobles;

oppidant, incolor urbis; pagani.
CITIZEN-LIKE, civilis (becoming a citizen, affable, Se.): civills, communis, popularis (usual in common

tife): plebelus.

CITIZENSHIP, civitas, jus civitatis (the right of atlaining c.): civitatuia (with ref. to a pelly lown. Seq. Apocol. p. 852). To give aby the rights of c., admit him thereto, civitatem ci dare, impertire, tribuere; qm in civitatem accipere or recipere; qm in civitatem or in numerum civium asciacere; civitate qm donare; civem um facere.-diploma sivitatis ci offerre (Suet., the best phrase for our 'giving the freedom of the city'), qm ascribere civitati or in civitatem. To receive the rights of c., or the freedom of the city, consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati ci ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: to receive the rights of c. (or freedom of the city) fm aby, civitatem impetrate a qo: for aby, civitatem impetrate a qo: for aby, civitated in one of other rights of c., civitatis beneficio uti nolle: to obtain the rights of e) c., civitais oeneico ut noie: to one them, civitatem furari: to lose them, civitatem perdere: to take them away from aby, civitatem cadimere: also qm de civitate excitatem cadimere: also qm de civitate exterminare or ejicere.

CiTRON, || The tree, citrus, citrus medica (Linn.).

Of c. wood, citreus .- candied c., cortex mail citri con-

- | The fruit, malum citrum. (pomum) citreum. CITY, urbs (always with respect to the greatness, wealth, &c. of its inhabitants; hence also, a capital c., and esply Rome).—oppidum (as a place of habitation secured against attacks from without).—civitas (the collective inhabitants of a c., as bound together by common laws, institutions, and usages, the burgesses or freemen, as such; the c. in a civil regard).—municiplum (a free c., esply in Italy, having its own laws and magistrates, c., epps in realy, naving its own saws and magistrates, whose inhabitants, if they had received the Jus civile Romanum, were regarded as Roman cilizens, had the right of poting at assemblies of the Roman people, and might hold public offices, but had not the Roman sacra; might hote puote cypices, out had not the Roman sucta; otherwise they were only permitted to serve in the Roman legions, and to stand for military offices).—colonia (a Roman colony of cilizens or allies).—præfectura (a c. suspected of diaffection, weh was not governed by its suspected of analyceion, were laws, but by a prefect own magistrates acc. to its own laws, but by a prefect own magnificates acc. to its own town, out on a project seen from Rome) C. and country, urbs agrique. The territory of a c., territorium urbis. ager urbis. In all the cities; from c. to c., opplicatim. At the expense of the c. (i. a. of the public), sumptu publico, also publice.—

If the c. (i. a. the people thereof), lincolos urbis, urbani; opplicani.—

Freedom of the c. See Citierismir.

CITY, as adj. urbanus, or gen. urbis.—oppidanus or gen. oppidi. A c. life, vita urbana. The c. magistrates,

magistratus urbani.—publicus (if opp. to privatus).
CIVET, *zibethum.— c.-cat, *castor zibethicus (Linn.). *viverra zibetha (Linn.).

CIVEI, "stoctam. (Linn.).
(Linn.). viverra zibetha (Linn.).
CIVIC, civilis. civicus. gen. civium. See Civit.
CIVIL, civilis. civicus. gen. civium (civicus, in the best prose, is found only with corona ['the civic crown']; civilis, relating to a cliticae, \$c., does not occur in the sense of 'popular,' condescending,' \$c., till after Ays. Lie. has serme civilis; and in following writers it is used for 'civil' or 'contenus.'

The case (vivium is used, when what is americal holds good of each citizen or many individual citizens of the whole body: e. g. orationes civiles are speeches regarding the state; orationes civium, speeches made by indiing the state; orationes civium, speeches made by indi-vidual citizen,)—togatus (concerning the citizen when wearing the toga, or 'gown of peace; 'opp, militarla: hence togati; opp, militarla: —the c. day, dies civilis. A c. process, causa privata, lis: a c. ripht, jus civile (in the wider ense; opp, jus naturale: also as 'privale right,' opp, jus publicum, —The c. list, 'adomestic sumptus principis: a c. governor, "qui provinciae pravest sine imperio.—pro-conaul (in the time of the Rom. Empp.). A c. affect, magistratus (opp, imperium); officium civile (opp, officium militare). C. and military affect, magistratus et imperia. C. war, bellum civium, bellum civile-bellum intestinum or domesticum: ist a rma or castra belium intestinum or domesticum : sts arma or castra civilia: during a e. war, inter arma civilia: to abhor c. war, a civilibus eastris abhorrëre: arma civilia fugere: to take part in a c. war for a long time, diu in armis civilibus commorari. C. discord, discordia or in armis civillbus commorari. C. discord, discordia mi dissensio civilis. To foment c. discord, discordiam in civitatem inducere. A c. contest, certamen civile. C. death, diminutio or deminutio capitis maxima (lous of recdom, family, and the rights of citizenship).—II Polite, &c., urbanus (courteous).—affabilis (conversing pleasantly with inferiors).—blandus (ef soft, winning incomplexically willist for a vivine or areal may tregaling in speech).—civilis (of a prince or great man treating in-feriors with the simplicity of a plain citizen, that is, as their equal. In this sense it was used by the Post-Augustan writers), -benignus (kind), -facilis (opp. difficilis: a pleasant person to have to do with in social

nellis: a pleasant person to nave to do wis in social insercourse, from being obliging, easily satisfied, &c.)—officiosus (ready to perform kind offices, pay kind attentions, &c.)—ac. invividation, invitatio benigna: he is very c. towards me, perhonorificus in me est. CIVILIAN, juris perituus; juris or jure consultus; luris sciens; in jure prudens; juris interpres.—a distinguished c., juris peritusismus or consultissimus; juris scientissmus: to be an eminent e., juris intelli-(118)

gentia præstare: magnam prudentiam juris civilis habēre: to be looked upon as an eminent c., valde juris consultum videri: to practise as a c., de jure respondére.

CIVILITY, urbanitas, humanitas [SYN. in APPA-BLE]. comitas. officia urbana (civilities).-affabilitas -Jn. comitas affabilitasque sermonis (in conversation): to treat aby with great e., perofficiose et peramanter qui observare; omni comitate qui complecti: show a c to aby, gratum facere or gratificari ci: dismiss aby with great c.'s, qm dimittere cum bona gratia.

CIVILIZATION, cuitus humanus civilisque: cultus

atque humanitas; also (perhaps) elegantior (delicatior) cultus or institutio.—to lead men to c, homines a ferà agrestique vità ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere (Cic. de Or. 1, 8, extr.). [See CIVILIZE.]-c. has not made great progress among those nations, hi populi a cuitu atque humanitate longissime absunt (Cass. B. G. 1, 1).

CIVILIZE, expolire hominemque reddere; omni vită atque cuitu excolere atque expolire; ad humanitatem informate or effingere; a ferå agrestique viià ad hu-manum cultum civilemque deducere (C.).—The creitized nations, populi eruditi (s. C. Rep. 2, 10): a c.'d state, bene morata et bene constituta civitas (C. Brut. 2, 7).

CIVILLY, urbane; humaniter; comiter; officiose; also belle : e. g. to decline c., belle negare.

CLACK, s. || Ceaseless talk, babbling, loquaci-

tas (C.): garrulitas (Q. and Sen .- garritus very late.

CLACK, crepare. crepitare. crepitum dare .- | Les the tongue run, garrire.

CLAD, vestitus.-to be c. in gold and purple, in-signem auro et purpura conspici: the earth is c. with flowers, &c., terra vestitur floribus, herbis, &c.; herbis prata convestiuntur.

CLAIM, poscere (in expectation that the c. will be granted).—deposcere. exposcere (urgently).—postulare. expostulare (when one has a right; exp. urgently).flagitare. efflagitare (impeluously).—Cic. Milon. 3 flagitare. efflagitare (impetuously).—Cic. Mitom. 34, p. initi., makes a climax thus, miscricordiam implorare, requirere, exposecre, flagitare. Jr. posecre et flagitare. Jr. posecre et flagitare.—Cir. petere (more by means of entreaty than c.)—exigere (to.::e, weaps, debts, &c.): persequi pecuniam, &c. (if before a court): per literas flagitare (by letter).—to be entitled to e., jurq quodam suo postulare posse; justam postuland causam habre: sibl vindicare, sumere or assumere d (to lay c. to it). To c. the throne, regnum affectare, quærere (L.): imperium affectare (T.): the name of a learned man, nomen docti sibl vindicare, sumere.
CLAIM, s. postulatio; postulatum (demand).—jus (right: g. l.).—petilo (c. preferred in a court; aiso the right to make such a c.)—vindiciae (judicial of formai

right to make such a c.) .- vindicime (judicial or formal c. to a thing or person). A suit to establish such a c. lis vindiciarum. An unjust c., injustee vindiciae. prefer a c. to athg, rem albi or all se vindicare they law or otherwise). See To CLAIM.]—an intoterable c., post-tulatum intolerable: an impudent c., postulatio pudens: very moderate c.'s, postulata lenissima: to make an unjust c., iniquum postulare: I grant a c., quod qs postulat, concedo: to desist from a c., postu-lationem es rei abjicere: to give up or surrender a c., jus suum dimittere or remittere; de jure suo decedere: to give up a c. to athg, remittere rem : decedere de re. lo gire up a c. lo also, remittere rem: occacere ac re.
The person on thom a c. is made (judicially), unde
petitur. — Il The c. la ims of also, quod dandum er
tribuendum est ci rei (the latter if the c. is one of
right). The c. s of friendship, quod dandum est amicitiæ: of david, quod tribuendum est officio.
CLAIMANT, qui petit.—petitor (in a court of justion)

CLAMBER, eniti in qd (upwards).—descendere, se demittere in qd (downwards).— derepere in qd (slowly and downwards).

CLAMMINESS, lentitia (Plin.).

CLAMMY, tenax (e. g. like war t) .- resinaceus (like resin, resinous).—glutinosus (like glue, gluey). ientus. CLAMOROUS, strepens. fremens.—tumultuosus. violentus, vehemens. C. passions, importunæ libidi-nes. C. disapprobation, reclamatio (of a particular statement).—acclamatio (Cic.—in the historians et is c. approbation). To receive athg with c. approbation.

magno clamore approbare qd; piausu et ciamore promagno clamore approbare qd; plausu et clamore pro-sequi qd: aby, clamore et vocibus clastrepere. CLAMOUR, clamor (freq. in the pl. if it means the c. of several persons).—conviction (of a turbulent ar-sembly of persons). In clamor convictinque; clamor adque convictium.—voces (c. combined with shouts of a turbulent mass of people).—vociferatius vociferatius

loud vehement cries fm displeasure, pain, wrath, &c.). -quiritatio (L.), quiritatus (Plin.-wailing e.; e. g. infantium). -strepitus (c., as din). -fremitus (hollow murmuring of a multitude). -clamor inconditus; clamor dissonus : clamores dissoni : clamor dissonus in diversa vocantium (some shouting one thing, some another) .- a dreadful c., clamor ingens; arises, fit or oritur or exoritur: to raise a c., clamare; vociferari (violently): receive with c. (e. g. aby's arrival), clamoribus excipere qd or qm: with c., cum clamore; cum vociferatu: proclaim or call out ally with c., clamare qd.
CLAMOUR, v. clamare (g. t.: intr. and tr. of a

loudly raised voice in speaking, shouling; also to pro-claim clamorously, &c.). - conclamare (intr. and ir. to c. together: of a multitude of persons).-voclferari (intr. c. sogresser: vj a muiisiae oj persons).—vociletati (intr. and tr. to c. violenily, paisonately, with exercition, fm psin, anger, dissatis/action, &c.).—clamorem edere or tollere. — quiritare (pitiably).— strepere. strepitum edere (to c. so that it resounds).—strepitum facere (with athg, qà re) .- tumultum facere. tumuituari (c. turbulently; the former also in a camp at the upproach of the enemy).—clamitare (loudly).—|| To c. against aby, acclamage ci (C.); clamore qm sectari; ci obstrepere, ci reclamare, conviciis lacessere qm - | To c. for athg,

flagitare, efflagitare qd.

CLAMP, confibula lignea or ferrea (Cat. R. R. 12).

CLAMP, v. *confibulă ligneâ or ferreă jungere, con-

stringere, &c.

CLAN, gens.-tribus. CLANDESTINE, clandestinus (without the knowledge of others). - furtivus. CLANDESTINELY, furtim. clam. - clanculum

(Com.). CLANG, cantus tubarum, cornuum. sonus. sonitus

(as state; when athy produces a c.).—clangor (of cymbals, &c.; also of the wings of great birds in their flight) .- crepitus (the loud c., e. g. of arms, glasses, goblets, &c.).

CLANK, crepare. crepitum dare .- sonare (g 1. for producing a noise). - with arms, concrepare armis (of

veral persons).
CLANK, s. strepitus; crepitus (of goblets, &c.);

onus or sonitus (e. g. armis, &c.).

CLANSMAN, gentills.—tribuils. CLAP, #Strike, ferire; pulsare (repeatedly); verberare (whip). To c.-to the door (in one's face), fores objicere. To c. the hands ingether, collidere manus (violently as an orator does); manus complodere (in approbation, for joy, grief, wonder, &c.); plaudere mani-bus, or plaudere; manu plausum facere (to c. in token of applause). -- to c. a person or thing, plaudere, applaudere ci or ci rei; appiaudere et approbare qu. To c. the wings, ails plaudere; alas quatere cum clangore.—

I Join to, addere qu ci rei or ad qu.—adjicere qu ci rel or ad qd.—apponere ci or ad qd.—imponere qd in rem. To c. a ladder agst a wall, scalam muro applicare or apponere. To c. chains upon a person, catenas eare of apponers. 10 c. causis spon a person, cascinas ci inficere. To c. a yand upon one, custodes ci addere, indere. To c. a plaster on a wonsd, vulneri cataplasma imponere. To c. one thing upon another (fasten it), affixere qd ci rel. To c. spurs to a horse, equo calcaria subdere ; equum calcaribus concitare ; calcaria adhibere or admovere. To c. a man into prison, in vincula, in carcerem conjicere; in carcerem detrudere. To c under, subdere, subjecte. To c. a lawsuit on a man's back, litem ci intendere, impingere.

CLAP, A sort of hammer to strike on a chise; a mallet, malicus. - | Sound, strolling, fremitus. fragor (stronger lerm), - plausus (epty with the hand), - crepitus (with the wing) - thunder-c, cali fragor. fragor oxeli or caelestis. tonitrus (tonitrus oxen) eurs in pl., but no where sing, tonitru, s. Ramsh. 50, 5).

—fullnen (flash of lightning together with a c. of thm-der).—Mark of approbation (by clapping one's hands), plausus. Jr. plausus clamoresque.—colling manus.—Be accianatio enjoy of the people at the appearance of a popular factorite: in the historian only, but in C. = mark of disapprobation. CLAPPER, sixtrum (the c. used at the worship of the properties)—the best properties.

lum (g. t. e. g. of a mill).

CLAPPING of the hands, collisse manus (as ora torical artifice). — plausus (as mark of applause). CLAPTRAPS. See TRAPS.

CLARET, vinum rubellum (t, pale red wine. the grape of week, ofter the conjecture of Voss. Virg. Ect. 5, 7, labruseum. cenanthe).

CLARIPICATION, to be formed by one of the verbs

in CLARIFY.
CLARIFY deliquare (by pouring of liquor. Col. 12,

39, 2).—percolare (by filtering).—defizicare (c. of the dregs).—despumare (of honey).—diffundere (of wine, s. interpr. to H. Ep. 1, 5, 4).—|Clear up, clarum reddere.
CLARION, tuba. itiuus.—Syn. in Thumper.

CLARION ET, tibla argutier.

CLASH, Tn.) collidere — INTR.) | PROPR. dash
agsteach other, collidi (interse).—concurrere inter agst sach ether, collid (interse).—concurrer inter se (run logether: e.g. of two ships).—sith stip, offender qd lwrm, I na hostite manner, inter se col-ida (of thisgs).—concurrer: together, inter se col-ida (of thisgs).—concurrer: together, inter se: exith aby, cum qo (in confici: e.g. of soldiers). To c. (of telters), aspece concurrer: if the convonable c. loge-ther, is bine consonantes collidantur (Q 9, 4, 57).— interse concurrer (of shipsy comms) gostler: but interse concurrer (of shipsy comms) gostler: but Krebs is wrong in saying that collidere is never used of letters and syliables) .- | Be at variance; be inconsistent, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare or dis-His actions c. with his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant. The answers (of the witnesses) c., non congruentia respondent. Take care not to put together "clashing metaphors," ld in primis est custodiendum ut, quo ex genere experis translationis, hoc desinas (Q.). "Clashing metaphors" (Addison), "inconsequentia translationum (aft. Q. 8, 6, 50). — To make a clashing sound, increpare (of arms, O.; of a discus, C.).

CLASH, s. \ [Collision, concursio. concur-CLASH, s. \ \] LOSHING, s. \ \) sus (the running logether: s. g. of ships, encuine, &c., the former as act, the latter as state or thing),—conflict (C. and Q.: e. g. duorum inter se corporum. Q)—the c. logether of letters. literarum aspera concursio (C.). collisus (Plin.), collisto (Just.), are both Post-dag.—] Discrept pance: A ostitie opposition, &c., repugnantia. pugna.—discrepantia (e. g. scriptl et voluntatis).—diversitas.

CLASP, s. fibula .- retinaculum (g. t.) .- | Embrace,

amplexus, complexus.

CLASP, v. fibulare (Col.). infibulare (Cels.).—fibula subnectere. With hands clasped together, digitis inter se pectine Junctis (O. Met. 9). To be clasped together (of parts weh fit one into the other), commissum e-se. inter se commissa esse. colre (Post Aug.). To c. each other's hands, dextram dextræ committere (in pledging their faith .- port. O.) .- || Grasp, prehendere, appre-hendere.- || Embrace, amplecti, complecti; circumplecti (quite round: e. g. a tree); amplexari (embrace tenderly); circumplicare (fuld about: of a serpent for To c. one about the waist, qm medium cominstance). plecti. Clasped in each other's arms, inter se complexi.
The vine c.'s with its tendrils whatever it meets, vitis claviculis suis, quidquid nacta est, complectitur.

CLASPER (of a vine, &c). clavicula. CLASP-KNIFE, *culter plicatilis.

CLASS, classis (v. pr. aiso in a school); ordo (order, rank); genus (race, 'genus: 'e. g. of men. birda, &c.).
Those of the lowest c., homines infimi ordinis or generis: of all c.'s, omnium ordinum homines: c.'s of citizens, pupils, classes (not ordines civium, discipulorum): men pupils, classes (not ordines civium, discipulorum): men of the same c., ejuschem ordinis homines. One of the first c. of citizens, classicus (Gell. 7, 13). To arrange scholars in c.'s, pueros in classes distribuere (2). Philosophers of the lowest c., philosophi, qui mihl quint we classis videntur (C.).—Eps In Nat. Hist. there are no 'c.'s of animals,' but only genera natura-lium (Kreb). To be at the hend of the c. (at school), classem ducere (Q. 1, 2, 23). By c.'s, generatim.

CLASSIPY, In classes describere; generatim dis-

CLASSIC. A c., scriptor primæ classis (C.) .- scrip tor subtilis at que elegans (with ref. to fine selection of words and beauty of style).— [65] Gellins (an offected writer of the age of the Antonines, 130 A.D.) has scriptor classicus, opp. script r proletarius; speaking of him with ref. to the division of Roman citizens into classes. The C.'s, acriptores prime classis; scriptores optimi, præstantissimi, maximi, præcipul, venustissimi atque politissimi (with ref. to style) -optimi latinitatis auctores (with ref. to Lat. style) The (Greek and Lat.) e's, antiqui scriptores utrinsque linguæ, veteres scriptores Græci et Latini.

CLASSICAL, | Best, most distinguished (of writers whose works are masterpieces), optimus, præ writers whose works are maintenances, opinious, printing, irestantissimus, praecipus, eximius, - prime classis, 'A.e. writer,' see Classic. - | With ref. to Greek and Roman writers: 'C. literature,' see Classic. C. antiquity, antiquitas Gracorum et Romanorum,—antiquitas docta et erudita (with ref. to learning) .- antiquitas elegans (with ref. to art). For a long time no author should be read who is not c. of his kind, diu non nist optimus quisque legendus est: to acquire a copia verporum by perusing works that are c., copiam verborum

parare optima iegendo.

CLASSIPICATION, descriptio in classes.

CLATTER, v. crepare or (stronger) crepitare. — mare (g. t.). To c. with their arms, armls concrepare: sonare (g. l.). their arms clattered, increpuere arma. - Chatter, Vid. CLATTER, s. crepitus (e. g. ringing of glasses). C.

of arms, armorum sonus or sonitus.
CLAVICLE. See SHOULDER-BLADE.

CLAVICLE. See SNOUDER-BLADE.
CLAUSE, Member of a sentence, comma (i. i. but written in Gk characters by C. and C.), or pure
Lat. incisum incisio (both C—smaller portion).—
membrum (larger portion).—clausula (in Justat, a clause, chapter, &c., in edicts, laws, &c.). - caput (head, chapter).—comprehensio (period).—enuntiatio, enun-tiatum (sentence). To add a c. to a law, that &c., ad legem adjicere, ut &c.— Limitation, exceptio.— Condition, conditio.

CLAW, unguis.—# Of a crab, brachium. CLAW, v. ungues injicere ci; unguibus discerpere;

scalpere (scratch).
CLAY, argilia (gen.); creta figularis or quâ utuntur figuli (potter's c.). Of c., fictilis (made of c., earthen): figlinus (made by the potter). - | Earth, lutum.

CLAYEY, argillosus. CLAYISH, argillaceus.

CLEAN, v. See CLEANSE. To c. a room, verrere pavimentum (sc. cubiculi. Juv.): a house, ædes (Plaut.): the streets, vias (Suet.) .- | To c. aby out (= take fm him all he has), everrere et extergere omnia (see 'sweep CLEAN ')

CLEAN, I Free from stains, 9c., punu cary spot or blemish.—mundus (only of solid surfaces, weh are free fm dirt or stains). In. mundus purusque. C. vessels, vasa pura: c. linen, bintea pura: a c. piece to make c. pure lavare. 'To CLEAN, | Free from stains, &c., purus (without of paper, charta pura: to wash c., pure lavare. keep c.'. see CLEAN, v. CLEANED. To keep things c. (i. e. habitually), munditize studere, munditiam adhibee (C. Off. 1, 36, 130). To sucep c. (= piunder ailg so as to leave nothing for another), everrere et extergere (e. g. templa. C. Perr. 2, 21, 52). — yra. to hard general students (= not to have stolen ailg), manus abstinere allients. Hard the productive consideration and manufactures. see CLEAN, v. CLEANSE. To keep things c. alieno; ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus .water is aqua limpida. I Free from moral impurity, purus. integer. Jn. purus et integer. - cas-

tus. Jw. purus et castus. castus purusque (chade, both of body and mins).—impollutus. incontaminatus. CLEAN, adv. (quite, alloyether), porsus, plane; funditus (fm the foundation); totus (e.g., he is c. alereed, totus commutatus est).—Numanita was c. destroyed, Numantia funditus deleta est. - | Sis ex-pressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression : e. g. to empty the bottle c., lagenam exorer athg, transifire qd or trans qd.

CLEANLINESS, munditia, mundities.—overdone,

odiosa et exquisita nimis.

CLEANLY, adj. purus (clean); mundus (clean, of

things; and loving cleanness of persons). Over-c., justo mundler.

CLEANNESS, munditia. mundities .- (puritas does not occur in the best prose) .- | Moral purity, integritas (unspoiled character). - castitas (chastity). - sanctitas (holiness). The c. of aby's hands, abstinentia (=alieno abstinere; nulla re conciliare facilius benevolentiam multitudinis possunt ii, qui reipublicæ præsunt, quam abstinentiä et continentiä).

CLEANSE, purgare, r. purgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. lt. purificare not to be recommended); februare (by a socrifice; a religious word); mundum facere, mundare, enundare (purge fm dirt); eluere (wash or rinse out); abluere (by washing off); tergère, detergère (wipe off, sweep); extergère (wipe out); verrere, gero (wipe of, sweep), excepting the evertier (sweep, sweep out); lustrare (consecrate by a purifying sacrifice); explair (expiate)—c. the sewers, closeas purgare, detergere: the stables, stabula, bubilia purgare or emundare: the body fm fith, abuere corpus purgate or chundare: the sound in pitth, abutere corpus illuvie; sores, expurgare ulcera: the forum of the marks of crime, explare forum a sceleris vestigiis. CLEANSER, purgator (e.g. cloacarum, of sewers).—

CLEANSER, purgator (e.g. cloacarum, of severs)—
qui qd purgat, repurgat, enundat, mundum facit, &c.
CLEANSING, purgatio; listratio; explatio. A
weans of c., februum (for an offering); purgamen es
tel (for expiation). A c. medicine, sec Apriliant
CLEAR.—I To the sipht; bright, lipht, &c.
clarus (c.-thinng; naturally c. and bright).—Incidus
(full of light and shedding light)—pellucidus (transporent in liself).—perspicus (transporent, that may be
teen through)—limitative test of the second condition. seen through) .- limpidus (only of water, naturally light (118)

and c.) .- illustris (in the light, bright) .- nitidus, nitens (of a pure brightness).—screnus (c., unctouded: of the sky, day, &c.: fig. of the brow).—lætus, hilaris or -us (cheerful: of the countenance).—purus (pure, clean, unspotted: also, unmixed, as water, air, also sky, gems, &c.).—mundus (clean). Not to be c. about athg, non habere, quod fiqueat. A c. sky, c. weather, serenum, serenitas, sudum. Still and c. weather, tranquilla serenitas. Il becomes c., disserenascit; 'tis so, disserenat. C. water (not mixed), aqua pura .- | Also, clear, i.e. plain, evident, manifest, either to the eye or the mind, perspicuus, apertus, manifestus, evidens; testatus (shown, as it were, by witnesses). - notus, cognitus (known). - certus (certain); planus (intelligible, plain) .- ciarus, fucidus, dilucidus, illustris (bright, lucid) .- expressus (exactly expressed). Hillustris (oright, incia).— expressus (exactly expressed),—distinctus (well-ordered; also of the speaker). It is c, est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est; lucet; liquet. It is clearer than the light, luce or omni luce or solis luce clarius est; persigni, ince or omit ince or some fuce charins est; per-spicuum est omitibus. C. marks of crime, expressa sceleris vestigia. A c. description, dilucida et signifi-cans descriptio.—[Clear, to the hearing, canorus (c. sounding, opp. lo fuscus, thick, holtow: clarisonus is poet.) .- acutus (sharp, high: opp. gravis, deep) .- clarus (c., audible, loud: opp. obtusus).—candidus (c., not thick). A c. voice, vox clara or splendida (this last thick). A c. voice, vox clara or splendida (this last implies sweetness alon); vox explanabilis (articulate).—
vox levis. To make the voice c., splendorem vocis afterre (Plin). C. utterance, os planum or explanatum.
—[Clear, a s a quality of the sight, of the hearing, and also of the mind, acutus (sharp, keen, acute: prop. and flg.).—acer (sharp, piercing: of sight and the mind).—perpleax (sharp, spiedded, piercing: of a person as to his mind).—sollers (intelligent, discerning, judicions).—ingenious (sinventive, talented).—snagu (sagacious, as to scent or hearing, or as to mind).—A cenheed, invenium acutum aret; acise mentls. Acute. head, ingenium acutum, are; acies mentis, acumen ingenii.— | Clear, i.e. free, unencumbered, iber, solutus; liber et solutus.— un'impaired, un'invaired, integer (whole), intactus (untouched, unimpaired), inviolatus (unviolated), invulneratus (unwounded), in-corruptus (untainted, spoiled in no part), incolumis (unhurt), salvus (with life), sospes (saved by the mercy of heaven). C. of a thing, liter or liberatus re or a re; of nearen). On a ning, the lot intactus quarter, or a re-vacuus re or a re; expers cs rel; intactus quarter, of of debt, ære alieno vacuus (having no debts); ære alieno solutus (freed fin them): to get c. of debt, exire ære alieno, æs alienum dissolvere. To get c. of a thing, se qâr e exuere, se ex qâr e explicare, expedire; fugere, effugere qd, swadere ex, &c.; clanici rei or ex re (e. g. custodiæ, vinculis). To keep (one-sel) e. of, (ugere, defugere, cavère; keep another, prohibère or defendere qd ab qo or qm ab qâr e. To come of e., vivum, salvum, integrum evadere (come of sale); absolvi (be acquilled); prenas non dare (ceacape punishment); qd impune facere, fecisse. Fon shall not get of e., as you suppose, hoc tibi non sic abibit; hoe non impune feceris; hoe non impune feceris. se qå re exnere, se ex qå re explicare, expedire ; fugere, omittam .- | Inno cent, pure, innocens, insons, culpit vacuus or carens; purus, castus, integer, sanctus A. c. conscience, conscientia optimæ mentis; conscientia recte facti or recte factorum; mens bene sibi conscia; to have a c. conscience, nullius culpæ sibi conscium esse, sustentari præclara conscientia sua. With a c. conscience, sine soilicitudine reiigionis; salva fide; salvo officio; salvis legibus; boila mente or bono animo. To be c. of a thing, insontem esse cs rei — # Fair, impartial, integer (unbiassed), incorruptus (unbribed), æquus (equal, even, just), studio et irâ vacuus (dispassionale).—|| Free, open, patens, aper-tus; purus (not covered with trees or other things). expeditus (unobstructed).—facilis (easy).—a c. seu is. e. mithout ice). *mare glacie solutum. To give a thing c. without ice), "mare glacie solutum. To give a thing c. course, rem non impedire. To make a c. way, viam sibi aperire; (of those who give way), loco cedere.—
If n Il, entire, solidus, sine ullà deductione; integer, pienus; totus. I set that down as c. gain, id lucro picnus; totus. I sel that down as c. g. appono, in lucro pono, puto esse de lucro.

appione, in tiero pone, pute esse de incre.

CLEAR, | Make clear, pure, bright, \$c., purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. t. purificare not to be recommended).—mundum facere. mundare, emundare (both Post-Aug.) —abluere (wash off).—tergère, detergère (wipe off).—extergère (wipe out). -verrere. everrere (by sweeping).-to c. a language fm incorrect expressions, expurgare sermonem; sermonem usitatum emendare (aft. C. Brut. 74, 259); consuetu dinem vitiosam et corruptam pura et incorrupta consnetudine emendare .- to c. one's conscience (by the confession of alleg), conscientiam exonerare. se exonerare (Curt, 6, 8, 12, and 9, 9) .- | Excuse oneself julty

-to c. oneself fm a charge by on oath, 'jurare se sceleri non affinem esse; 'jurejurando se purgare: to c. oneself fm a charge, crimen amoliri; culpam to c. oneself fm a charge, crimen amolliri, culpam dilotere: to c. oneself fm rices, vitta ponero.—IT o clurify, Vid.—IT o CLEAR UF; a. INTR.) the weather clus, disserenancit (*2. sp. disserenancit (*3. sp. explanare qd (so make intelligible).—aperire (develope, all of them with accessory notion of the thing's being dark or intricate).—explicare (unfold: of difficulties). -interpretari (interpret: words and things weh seem to be without sense to a person not initiated in them); occuita et quasi involuta aperire : doubts, dubia aperire: an errour, errorem aperire; lucis qd afferre rebus. -solvere. dissolvere. resolvere. expedire (to unrevel: untie, as it were: e.g. a knot).—enodare (in-tricate or insidious matters: e.g. the snares of the law, laqueos juris): an ambiguity, ambigultatem solvere, resolvere: captioss questions, captiosa solvere; captions explicare, discutere.— Clear of p (= pag of), e.g. tribus pensionibus solvere pecuniam, to e. of a debt in three instalments. To c. of a debt, we alienum solvere, dissolvere; se liberare ære alieno; nomen solvere, dissolvere, expedire (all of debis), also solvere, reddere debitum; solidum solvere (the whole debt); ad assem solvere (to c. of every sixpence, not ad denarium. amen solvere (to c. of every surpence, not an ucinarium, s. Cic. Quint. 4, extr.). — || To disencember, tutum reddere or præstare (e. g. a place, the sea &c., of enemies, ab hostibus, or of robbers, s latronibus or prædonibus, i. e. to overcome them). To e trees fm moss, arbores emuscare (g.t.),—arboribus muscum abradere, arbores interradere (by scraping it of 1: to c. out the sewers, cloacas purgare or detergere. | To et east away, tollere (e.g. tollere mensam. tollere patinam [t], to c. the table); tollere de loco; ex loco (fm a place).—amoliri (of obstacles; also with addition of e medio, with labour and difficulty). away obstacles, impedimenta superare: ea quæ obstant transcendere (overcome them).—amoliri quæ impedimento sunt (remove them by great exertions, aft. Ter. And. 4, 2, 24).—II CLEAR OUT (= empty). To c. a room, a house, &c., vacuum facere, vacuefacere, purgare (to c. of athy unnecessary, e. g. fossas).—detergere (of sewers, trenches, &c., cloacas, fossas).—|| To pay the custom-house duty, portorium dare. — || To pay the custom-house duty, portorium dare. — || To gain: e. g. a good deal of money is cleared by alla, permagna pecunia ex re conficitur. Ie. some money by atlg. pecunias faclo or capio ex re: what is cleared by the mines, pecunia, quæ redit ex metallis; pecunias, by the mines, pecunia, que redit ex metalin; pecunias, quas facio ex metallis. I e. nothing, except by athy, est solum minh que, g. predium) in reditur (Plins. Ep. 4, 6, 1): that by sech sting is cleared, fructuosum; questiosum: a great deal is cleared by the singurds, wherimus est reditus vinearum: a certain amount is cleared by athg, qd statum reditim præstat (Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 5): Afty talents are cleared every year fm that district, ex ea regione redeunt quotannis quinquaginta talenta - | To sell off or clear a shop, divendere. distrahere. foras, quidquid habeo, vendo (Plant. Stich. 1, 3, 67).— A equit, absolvere, of athg, cs rel (of a crime, injuriarum), or with regard to a thing, qa re or de qà re (e. g. regni suspicione, de prævaricatione).-exsolvere (of athg, qå re).—liberare (of athg, qå re).

CLE

CLEAR. adv. See CLEAN, adv. CLEARANCE, apocha (ἀποχή, g. t. for receipt), or accepti latio. *apocha manu sigilloque firmata. *literæ

rei accepte or tradite testes.— For a ship, "portorii soluti apocha. "portorii accepti latio. CLEARLY, clare, perspicue, evidenter, plane, lucide, dilucide, enodate, enucleate, expresse: to speak cide. dilucide. enodate. enucleate. expresse: to speak e., perspicue diecre. plane et aperte diecre. plane et dilucide loqui. distincte diecre (c. and intelligibly); plane et articulate eloqui (so that eccry syliable is heard. Gell. 5, 9): to say albg c. and plainly, articulatin distincteque diecre qui (opp. fues disputare qui elibere. Cle. Legg. 1, 13, 36): to serife e., plane, aperte, perspicue senbere. distincte ae distribute scribere (with distinctness and proper order or arrangement: with r-f. to the sense); literate perscribere (with regard to the letto me some; interace persecutive durin regard to me ex-ters, s. Cic. Pis. 25, extr.): lo write c. to aby, enucleate persecibere ad qm: to pronounce c., exprimere et ex-planare verta (Pin. Pang. 64, 3).—Ess. evidenter in used by Liv., and therefore correct! but there is no anwhere years, and interpreted correct; but there is no the bearing for evidenter vidence; it should be plane, aperte, penitus, per-pieue videre (Krebs).—[Obeious 1]s, un-stable (sot sinc ullo dubio).—sinc ullà dubitatione without any hexitation).—certe (certainty). This read-

ing is c. the right one, have lectio haud duble or sine duble vera est: this reading is c. preferable, have lectio sine ullà dublitatione præferenda est. Often by Crei. with manifestum est. He is c. a fool, manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

planitas) sententiarum is the correct reading, s. Ruperti — splendor vocis (c. of the voice; splendor verborum however = beauty of expression, s. C. Brut. 49, 164, and Ptin. Ep. 7, 9, 2).—elegantia (e. and correctness of expression with ref. to grammar, C. de Or. 3, 10, 39).— || Purily, munditia. mundities. castitas. Integritas.— |

Legritas.— || Purily puritas is to be rejected fm class. prose. C. of language, sermo purus or emendatus or purus et emendatus (by no means sermonis puritas); incorrupta integritas, incorrupta sanitas (c. of expression as quality of the orator, Cic. Brut. 35, 132; de Opt. Gen. 3, 8); mundities verborum or orationis (c. in speech; i. e. the absence of all vulgarisms, &c. Gell. 1, 23; 10, 3) .- cœli serenitas (e. of the sky).

CLEAR-SIGHTED (in athg), sagax ad qd perspiciendum. A c.-s.'d man, vir prudentis consilli. CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS. perspicacitas.

CLEAR-STARCH, v. *amylo solidare, fm amylum

CLEAVE, inta) hærere in qu re; adhærere ci rei; inherère ci rei or in qà re, e. g. lingua adheret or in-heret.—adherescere ci rei or ad qd; inherescere in qà re.—pic, to e. to a habit, "Institutum auum mor-dicus tenère: to words, "in verborum quasi cortice hærêre: lo c. lo a person continually, quasi umbra qm sequitur qs; se agglut nare (Piaut. Men. 2, 2, 63). manere (to remain fast) .- hæret ei peccatum (he c.'s to his fautt) .- se dare, se dedere, se tradere ci or ci rei. na janti,—se dare, se decere, se tracere el or el rel. se addicere el (to e to a person or thing fin inclination),
—morem gerere, obsequì el (e. to a person),—indulgère el rel (e. to athg).—studère el rel (stronger term),—se conferre ad studium es rel. dedere se studio es rel. totum se tradere ci (stronger term for to c. to aby), also totum ce esse; ce esse proprium (C. ad Div. 7. 30, 2), —multum esse in re (stronger term for to c. to athg: e. g. in venationibus). See CLING .- TR.) findere (q. 1.). diffindere (asunder), cædere (with an axe: e, g lig-num).—cleft, fissus (g. t. as Suet. Cæs. 61, ungula); bisulcus (in two parts, = cloven, ungula. pes. lingua): to c. a rock, saxum diffindere.—discutere (to strike asunder ; e. g. murum) .- secare (cut : propr. and imaumaer; e. g. murum;—secare (cu: propr. and m-propr.)— persecare. Intersecare (propr.)— scindere (propr. and impropr.). To e. in the middle, medium secare.—etcu findere (with a blow); dissecare. Cloven-footed animals, bisulea, pl. A horse with hoofs cloven the fluores course in modum displaying fissis avecules tike fingers, equus in modum digitorum fissis ungulis

CLEAVER, qui findit (of person) .- dolabra (butcher's hopping-knife). CLEAVING-STONE, schistos or -us (σχιστός, Plin.).

CLEF (in music). Kraft gives, *signum, *clavis, CLEFF, fissura, fissum.—rima (fissure in a solid body lengthwise and into the depth of it; chink).—hiatus (wide c., open and deep). To have a c. in it, fissurå dehiscere. rimam agere (ducere poet.).
CLEFT, = cloven. See CLEAVE, TR.)

CLEMENCY, clementia .- mansuetudo (mildness of a private person who does not take rengeance for a mortification suffered; opp. Iracundia. Dod.). Ste lenitae (gentleness).—indulgentia (rradiness to overlook). Jx. facilitas et elementia (Ter.); elementia mansuetudoque (C.); lenitas et clementia (C.). To act with c., clementia uti. To show c. to aby, clementer agere cum mentlâ uti. mentia uti. To show c. to aby, elementer agree cum op: elementer tractare qui grattan facere delicit (to pardon a particular crime). With c., elementer, leniter, moliter, indugenter.— Clementa (hemis, diel, Col.—cccil, Fior. and Luc.), or Cret. by adj. Titis, lenits, coling mercifully and humanity towards the criminal, those who have wronged towards the criminal, those who have wronged towards the criminal, those who have seen conditions of the criminal.

him, \$c.: opp crudels).—leuis (mid, placeble: opp. veheinens, asper, acer).—indulgens (ready to overlook, \$c.: opp. acerbus et severus).—I 90 fits weather, mitis. leuis. poet.

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

CLEPSYDRA. See ' water-clock' under CLOCK. CLERGY, c.erus. - clerici. ecclesiastici (Feel.).

asticus, sacrorum antistes.

CLERICAL, ciericus. ecclesiasticus. The c. profession, *ordo ciericorum; to enter the c. profession, *ordini ciericorum ascribi.

CLERK, | Clergyman, Vid .- | Scholar, doctus. doctrina instructus, eruditus. Jn. doctus atque erudocuma instructus, eruditus. In docus aque emiditus, Agraef., perdoctus pereuditus, doctus aque imprimis eruditus, mire or doctissime eruditus, &c. (Nec Leanstell) To be a great e, multă doctrină esse. — | Writer or other helper to a judge, erades man, &c., scriba (scribe), - minister (g. 1.), A merchanta c., mercatoris minister. C. of the market, agoranômus (árpoparopus: al Rome this was one office of the ædilis plebis) .- præfectus annonæ (who presides over the sale, &c., of corn) .- | Parish-elerk, famuius sacrorum.

CLERKSHIP, | Scholarship, Vid. - | Office of being a clerk, scribe ministerium (L. 4, 8). scriptus, ûs (L.). - scribatus, ûs (Cod. Just. 7, 62, 4). To

be a c., scriptum facere.

CLEVER, callidus (c.: of intellectual sagacity and cunning, derived fm experience and knowledge of the world: cujus " tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu world: cujus "tamquam manus opere, sie animus usu-cone all'ut." C.).—sollerst possessing practical genius and inventire power).—astutus (acute in inventing and executing seret projects. Död.—cunning, with insale sharp sighledness. Ramsh.: e. g. vulpes).—versutus (versatlie; c. in dissimulation, and in getting out of scrapes).—vafer (adroit in practising tricks, cepty in language... aumnian illes a cettifosomia lawyer).—erulaw afairs; cunning, like a pellifogging lawyer).—eru-ditus (well-trained, well-instructed).—ingeniosus (fertile in expedients) .- dexter (dextrous; naturally ready and c in applying his knowledge or art).—bonus (g. t. good at athg). C. in athg, qui commode or scienter qu facit (e. g. a c. dancer, qui commode saltat).—arte insignis (e. g. medicus arte ins.) .- peritus cs rei -exercitatus in qua re: naturally c. in or at ally, aptus fac-tusque ad qd. To be a c. man in one's line or profes-sion, admirabilen esse suo genere (C.). A c. roque or rascal, veterator. — (in qa re) satis veterator. To be c. at alag, habilem esse ad qd; aptum esse ad qd: to be naturally c. at athg, natum esse ad qd. CLEVERLY, sollerter. — commode (e. g. saltare),

&c .- scienter (with knowledge of one's art, &c.) .- perite.

c. - ingeniose. - docte (e. g. psallere).

CLEVERNESS, [Dexterity, cunning, sollertia.

- calliditas. - astutia. - vafritia(Sen). Syn. inClever]. -in athg, docilitas, ingenium docile (aptness to learn).
-peritia es rei.—scientia es rei.—eruditio, doctrina. -usus cs rei (practice in athg) .- exercitatio (dexterity acquired by practice. Q. 10, 5, 9).
(LEW or CLUE, glomus, To twist at a in a c., ad

glomerare. - || Guiding thread, linum or filum dux (vid. Prop. 3, 5, 8. V. Æn. 6, 29). - IMPR.) prps dux.

-qd sequor. CLEW, v. To c. sails, the nearest is vela subdu-

CLIENT, V. 10 c. saiss, the nearest is veia auduu-cer (to ref lhem). CLICK, tinnire.—tinnitare. CLIENT, cliens (m. and f). C.'s, clientes. clientelæ. A young c., clientuius: to be aby's c., esse in cs clientela: to become aby's c., conferre se in cs clientelam; ci se in clientelam ac fidem commendare.

CLIENTSHIP, clientela.

CLIFFY. See ROCKY.

CLIFFY, Sce NOCKY.

CLIMACTERIC,

arnus climactericus,—annus

CLIMACTERICAL,

artatis, quem κλιμιοκτηρικό

appellant (Censor, de die nat. Getl. 15, 7: esply the 65rd

year). The cimacterical years, anni climacterici, gradus ætatis hunname (Censor), scansilis annorum led

quam κλιμιοκτήρος appellant (Piin, 7, 49, 50). One's climacleric or climacterical year, tempus climactericum. Aby is in his climacterical year, habet qs climactericum tempus (Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 4): lo be in one's first, second, climacterical year, in primo, secundo, &c.,

zetatis gradu esse (Censor.). CLIMATE, | With ref. to temperature, cœlum. natura cœli. temperatio cœli (Col.). The variableness of the c., exeli varietas -aeris qualitas (nature of the air) .- net (the air itself) .- Climate is often transt by regio when 'a district' is spoken of with ref. to its c. A heatity, cell is alubritas, celium salubre, aer salubris: an unheatity c, aer pestilens; celi gravitas: the heatity c, of a country, salubris loci natura (opp. pestilens natura loci). A mild c, temperatio or temperies cell; temperata cell regio; aer temperatus calore or frigore: a warm c, aer calidus: a coid c., aer frigidus. regio refrigerata: lo live in a warm c., soli vicinum (120)

CLERGYMAN, sacerdos (priest).—clericus. ecclesisticus sacerorum antistes.

CLERICAL, clericus. ecclesiasticus. The c. prosson, ordo clericorum: to enter the c. profession, ordo clericorum is to enter the c. profession, ordini clericorum ascribi.

CLIMAX, gradatio (κλίμαξ).

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CLIMB, scandere.—up, into, &c., scandere qd or in qd (e. g. the walls, muros; the rampart, in aggerem). que, g. the walts, muros: the rampart, in agreem).—
conseemdere with acc. (with ref. to remaining on the top
of the thing ascended: e. g. equum, navem).—ascendere qd or in qd (to: up till the top is reached: a walts,
murum; the sides of a ship, navem or in navem).—
inscendere in qd (with ref. to being in it after we have
accended: a tree, in arborem; into a carriage, bed, in
currum, lectum).—escendere in qd (with ref. to our
being raised above the rest, and so distinguished for being raised above the rest, and so distinguished fm them, when we are there: the rostrum, eac. in rostra, in concionem; the mast, esc. in malum). To e. over, transcendere qd (e. g. a wall, maceriem, muros); su-perare qd (if it is a feat of difficulty and labour: e. g. munitiones) .- evadere in with acc. (to a place, whether with a friendly or hostile purpose).—niti or eniti in with acc. (lo struggle up to). To c. up to the top of the mounacc. (to alruggle up to). To c. up to the top of the mountain, evadere in jugum montis; entil in verticem montis: to the top of the eadl, murum or in murum cendere; in menia evadere (both either of the defenders or attackers of a city). Hard to c. (of a hull, &c.), aditu difficilis or arduus.—y10.) To c. to honours, ronk, office, &c., ascendere ad altiorem gradum or ad ampliora officia; procedere beneritus! begins

CLIMBERS. (herbæ, plantæ, &c) quæ se arboribus circumvolvunt; quæ claviculis suis, tamquam manibus, quicquid sunt nactæ, apprehendunt (aft. C. de Sen. 52).

CLINCH. To c. a nail, prps eclavum per asciam tabulam, &c.) adactum retundere. To c. the fist, digitos comprimere pugnumque facere. comprimere in pugnum manum (opp. manum explicare): to c. an argument, argumentum breviter astringere (C. put is in a concise, striking form): argumentum etiam atque etiam premere (to press it vigorously; fix it fast by re-petition).- || Grasp in the hand. See Grass. CLINCH, || Double entendre, ambiguitas verbi

or verborum.—suspicio ridiculi abscondita (C.). CLINCHER. || Clamp, Vid. -|| An irrefragable

argument, agumentum brevier astrictum (concisely and forcibly pul). argumentum luce clarius. CLING, adhmeire (cl rel; also ad ql, of clinging to what one will not leace. Cest.: also of properties that close to a person)—inhardre ad qd and cl rel (C. propr. and fig. ad saxa, C. visceribus, C.).—adhærescere ad ad. ci rei. also in gå re (ad gam disciplinam, C. ad saxum, C.). To c. lo (an opinion, &c.), manere, permanere, perstare in de re; a da re non discedere: non mutare, immutare qd: to e. obstinately to athe, qd mordicus tenere (e. g. to words, verba, C.).—\!\!\! To be given up to a pursuil, adhærecere ci rei_or ad qam rem .--amplector or amplexus teneo qd. To c. 10 justice and honour, justitize honestatique adhærescere; justitiam et virtutem amplecti : to c. to atha too fondly, nimio amore qd amplexus teneo: men who c. to certain traditional opinions, certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati. To c. to aby's party, deditum, addictum esse, favere, studere ci ; favere CLINGY, lentus. See CLAMMY.

CLINK, tinnire.—sonare. CLINK, s. tinnitus.—sonitus.

CLIP, # Hug, complecti, amplecti. - | Shear, crop, tondere, detondere; resecare (cut away), circumcidere (cut round). - præcidere (cut of the end). - decurtare (cut town), and so mutitale. C.). - detruncare Toc. one's wings, pennas ci incidere or intervidere. Toc. trees, arbitres mutane or amutane the second. trees, arbores putare or amputare (lop, prune : opp. immittere), decacuminare (to top them), detruncare (to lop, L.), collucare, interlucare (thin it below), sublucare (g. t.), Intervellere (thin it by pulling or culling out boughs here and there), tondere (c., as a hedge). To c. coin, numos circumcidere. To c. words, literas, syllabas opprimere.—PIG. take away useless matter (of a writing. &c.), resecure, circumcidere, præcidere, amputare, circumscribere, coercere. To c. away gaudy ornamenis, ambitiosa recidere. To c. (g. l., i. e. to re-duce, lessen). minuere, imminuere, deminuere, exte-nuare; detrahere, deminuere qd de qå re.

CLIQUE, sodalitas. - sodales.

CLOAK. See CLOKE. CLOCK, horologium (ώρολόγιον, g. t. for any in-

CLO CLO

strament for telling the time). A c. goes, "horologium movetur: a c. is right, horologii llinew congruunt ad horas (of a sun-cioi. in Plin.); horologii virgula congruit ad horas (of our c.). A c. is wrong, horologii virgula congruit ad horas (of our c.). grut an noras (of our c.). Ac. is wrong, horologis vir-gula non congruit ad boras: goes loo fast, loo slow, "horologium celerius or tardius movetur: sirika; "horologium sono indicat horas: to set a c., horo-logium difigenter ordinare: to seind up a c., "horologium diligenter ordinare: to wind up a c., *horo-logium intendere: the c. has slopi, *horologium moveri desiit! the c. is down, *horologium devolutum est (Reckabra), *Man o'clock is if! hora quota est! at what o'clock! horá quotâ! or quotâ! only. Il has struck fire o'clock, 'hora quinta mulia est: they bring word that it is fire o'clock, hora quinta nunciatur (Suel. Dom. 16): to ask what o'clock it is, horas (not horam) requirere: to ask aby what o'clock it is, quærere horas a qo: to send aby to see what o'clock it is, mittere ad a qo: to send oby to see what o'c ock it is, miltere ad horas. Hands of a c., "horologil virgulus" works of a c. machinatio, quá horas moventur (aft. C. N. D. 2, 35, 97). A son sebo is tible c-work, homo observantissimus omnium officiorum (Plin.). "qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit or administrat. — | Water-c, clepsydra (a\delta\sigma\cdot\sigm dial), aut ex aqua (water-c.), contemplere. CLOCK-CASE, *theca horologii.

CLOCK-MAKER, artifex horologiorum (see Plin.

CLOCK-MAKING, are horologia faciendi (aft. Plin.

CLOCKWORK, machinatio, qua horse moventur (according to Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97). To be like c.. observantissimum esse omnium officiorum.-omnia ad tempus diligentissime agere or administrare. who is like c., *homo, qui, tamquam lineæ solarii (or virgulæ horologii), ad horas semper congruit. See under CLOCK.

CLOD, gleba, dim. glebula (of earth; also a lump of other substances, as pitch, \$\frac{a}{c}.\).—globus, dim. globulus ig. 1. for any round mass; also of flour).—¶ A cloven, homo rusticus. stipes. caudex (as abusive epithets agst

CLODDY (of the soil), glebosus (opp. tener). CLODPATE or CLOD! OLL, s. CLOD (= clown). CLOG, impedire. impedimentum afferre ci rei facicDOU, impedite, impedimentum aftere et rei taci-endie (g. i.).—obstare or officere et and et rei es (the former, merely to be in the way; the latter implying a hostite manner).—lo e. a person's plans, es consillis obst re or officere (with the difference just mentioned), overare que or q d q åre, gravare que qå re (to load or burden with; grav. poetical, also qd me gravat; e. g. burden with; grav. poeticat, also qu me grava, ..., officium, H.); *nimium onus imponere cl; *nimio pondere onerare qm: to be clogged with business, negotiis obratum or oppressum esse. See also to be a c. under CLOG. s.

CLOG, s. compes (felter). - | Clogs for walking in, *teguments calceorum (aft. Col. 1, 8, 18, who gives tegmina pedum for shoes). Wooden c.'s, ponem (high wooden shoes worn by slaves, &c. Cat. R. R. 59, and 135. Plant. Cas. 2, 8, 59) .- | A hindrance, impedimentum (g. l.).—onus (weight).—mora (delay).—
to be a c. to aby or athg, moram ci or ci rei afferre;
esse in mora; inferre moram et impedimentum: to be a great c. to aby, multam ci moram afferre : to athg, moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (e. g. beilo, C.).

CLOISTER, comobium (Eccl.) - monasterium (later and g. t.). -ta go into a c., "in contum monachorum or monacharum recipi. - | A portico, porticus (fm porta, on account of the many doors, as it were, formed by the on account of the many acors, as is were, formers by me columns, was a covered well, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, with the Romans had contiguous to their houses for walks, early round the temples and public buildings, in order to be sheltered from rain. peristylium was an uncovered space in the middle of a house surrounded by porticees.

CLOISTRAL monasterialis (quite late), or Crci. with gen. : e. g. comobitarum or monachorum (of the monks), or comobil or monasteril (of the cloister).

months), or comond or monasteri (of the clositer).

CLOKE or CLOAK, amiculum (large, wide, but
short and open in front, worn by women, L. 27, 4, and
34, 7, as we I as by men. Np. Dat. 3, 2).—pallium,
dim., palifolum (the wide Grecian c. worn in cartier
times at Rome by women only, later by men also.—
[1975] the pall. was likewise used to rest or steep on; he who wears such a c., palliatus).—pænula (a narrower yarment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection agst the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes and of every age, station, and rank; esply on journeys, (121)

on the march; it likewise served as either upper or under bed covering, s. sen. Ep. 87, 2: he that wears it, penulatus) .- lacerna (thick woollen c., consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a protection agst cold und rain, as well in wear as in time of peace: he that wears it, lacernatus).—Bena (x\air.as, similar to the lacerna, only occurs in the poets of the site. age).—paludamentum, sagum, dim. saguhm, (the proper wear-habis of the Romans; the pal. longer and wider, the sag. shorter and narrower; generally, pal. is used in speaking of the war-e. of the general: he that wears it, paludatus; sagatus or saguiatus).—chiamys (χλαμότ, the war-dress of the Greeks, esply of the Greek cavalry, quite similar to the sagum; it was entirely open in front, and is only used when speaking of Greeks; in later times a c., sweet wirth speaking of Oreess's in later times a c., similar to the word-dress of the Greeks, worsh by women, boys, and Citharedi, \$\phi_c\$:—abolla (double, or rather a lined c., we do also served as a bed-cover, used by travellers, soldiers, and also philosophers)—palla (the state-c., of the Roman Isalies: also worn by actors on the stage and singers: he that wears it, palia amictus). — gausapa. amphimalla (winter-c. of thick amictus).—gausapa. amphimalia (winter-c. of thick stuff; the gaus. shogy on one side, and the amph. on both; they were introduced about the time of Pliny. s. H. Nal. 8, 48, 73.—endrômis, 1dis., f. (a. thick, warm.c., wch generally was put on by runners, prize-fighters, and people who had been playing at ball, &c., after the game, to save themselves from taking cold).—to wear acramiculo circumiatum esse; pallium, &c., gestare; pallio, &c., amictum esse; to put on one's c. with taste pallio, &c., amicum esse; to put on one's c. with taste (em., ut. app. pendext (O. Met. 2, 733)—pallium propriate propr one's c., pallium atoliere; pallium colligere (to keep it clean).—110.] Pretext, species (by uch one endeavours to give whatever is will or suspicious the appearance of innocence).—pretextus only used in Post-Aug, age instead of simulatio (cs rel), pretext, c. under wech one conceals the truth: to cover a very bot dispusion with the c. of integrity, honesth præscriptione rem turnismiam tegere.—to seray oneself in the c. of virtue, virtue se involvere (H. Od. 3, 29, 55); to cover attegrity to the control of the with the c. of charity, qd humanitate tegere (Np. Dion.

2, 4). See also Pretext.

CLOKE or CLOAK, v. | Conceal by a pretext (athg), rem involucis tegere et quasi vells outendere, also velare rem only .- to c. athg with athg, prætendere qd ei rei; rem tegere or occultare qå re; rem excusatione cs rel tegere (by excuses, s. C. Lal. 12, 43); rem in es rei simulationem conferre (e. g. timorem in rei frumentariæ simulationem conferebant. Cas. B. G. 1, 40); rem colorare nomine qo (Val. Max. 8, 2, 2). to endeavour to c. athg. velamentum ci rei quærere (Sen. de Vit. Beat. 12): to c. an infamous thing, honestà præscriptione rem turpem tegere; rel deformi dare colorem (both = palliate or make plausible, give an ex-ternal colouring. Cæs B. G. 3, 32. Q. 3, 8, 44); to c. one's crime with fine words, spiendida verba prætendere culpæ suæ (O. Rem. 240). – integumentis involvere qd; nomine cs rei qd involvere (both Val. Max.), nomine cs rei tegere atque velare qd (e. g. cupiditatem

CLOKE-BAG, averta (a sort of great portmanteau; later times of the emperors: a horse that carries it, avertarius). - mantica. hippoperæ (saddle-bays. Hor. Sal. i, 6, i06. Sen. Ep. 87, 7; hippopera, the singular.

CLOSE, Ta. | To shul, claudere. operire (opp. aperire).—ostium or fores operire: to c. the gates agst aby, claudere cl portas: to c. the eyes, oculos claudere ooy, clausere ci portas: to c. the eyes, oculos claudere (propr. to c. the eyes for ever, i. e. to die;) coulos operite (propr. to c. the eyes for eyes, of people who are going to sleep).—pupulos claudere (propr. of the eye-tids).—lo c. the line of march, agmen claudere or cogret: the ranks are closed, ordines densatur: to march with closed ronks, munito agmine incedere (S. Jug. 46, 3); to c. aby in one's arms, see EMBRACE. - To terminate or to bring to an end, finem facere with Gerund. in . . . dl: e. g. to e. a letter, a speech, seri-bendl, dicendi finem facere. finem ei rel imponere, constituere.-perorare (of a speech): to e. one's life, vitam finire; vita excedere; diem supremum obire.ad finem or exitum adducere qd. finire qd .- terminare qd (to put an end to, with ref. to space); finem or moduin imponere ci rei; finem statuere or constituere ci rei (with ref. to time); epistolam concludere (a letter); to e. a controversy, controversiam dirimere : to c. an account, conficere rationem et consolidare: to c. a bargain, negtlum conficere or conficere et absolvere (fir oneself); CLO CLO

negotium procurare (for aby): I c. the bargain with aby, de pretio inter nos convenit: the bargain was closed, de pretio inter ementem et venden em convenit. sepire; mænibus cingere: to c. in with a rampart and ditch, sepire vallo et fossa: the enemy, hostem circumvenire; locorum angustiis claudere (in defiles): to be closed in by athg, qu re cingi, circumdari, contineri. cooses in oy alag, qa re cinqi, circumaani, contineri. See Exclose. — I To Close U r, claudere. intercludere. præcludere (interci. in the middle, præcl. in front)—
obstruere (ic c. up, by alag erected for that purpose, the access to alag or place).—ci aditum intercludere or præcludere (in aby): viam præcludere (in front): viam obstruere (to berricade, as il were, or obstruct): iter intercludere or interrumpere (to the enemy on his march): iter obseptive (to c. up by a wall, hedge, or any houndary: alab by tronon—INTAL locite (or a ct the boundary; also by troops).—INTR.) coire (e. g. of the eye-lids, wounds, &c.).—florem suum comprimere (of flowers) .- | TO CLOSE WITH: to come into close quarters, manum conserve, ad manum accedere, cominus pugnare (gladiis), cominus gladiis uti. manu decertare (all these = to fight c. together, or to come to c. quarters with the sword, after the commencement of the fight with javelins, arrows, &c.). - inter se (colintis signis) concurrere. prælium committere (m/y of two hostile armies) .- (armis) congredi cum qo; (manu) confligere cum qo; ferrum et manus conferre cum qo; signa conferre cum qo (all, e. g. cum hostibus).— To coalesce, coalescere. congiutinari.

CLOSE, s. | Enclosure, septum. conseptum. locus septus.—cohors or cors, in MSS. also chors (hurdles for cattle, and a place fenced round with hurdles, &c , whether morable or not). - | A small field, agelius. ager conseptus. C. - | Conclusion (or point where alle has an end), finis. extremum. terminus. exitus. [Syn. in End.]—clausula (the c. of a sentence or letter); at the c. of the speech, in extrema oratione: at the c. of a book, in extremo libro: at the c. of the year, extremo anno (or extremo anni); also excume anno: at the c. of the month of June, extremo mense Junio (not ultimo mense, exch signifies in the month of June of lust year): at the c., in fine. in extremo (with ref. to space); also ad ultimum. ad extremum (at the very c). To bring athy to a c., finem ci rel afferre. qd ad finem adducere or perducere; eq d absolver (to effect or complete in all its parts); contrare (to effect or complete in all its parts); contrare consummare qd. one dispatch); conflecer, perficers. consummare qd. one by the past part, of the verbs meaning to confine. Vici.)—||Reserved, incitumus. tectus. cocultus. occultus. of continue, the cetus: c. to abs. tectus ad am.—cautus (in book, in extremo libro: at the c. of the year, extremo

cuitus et tectus: c. to aby, tectus ad qm .- cautus (in speaking) .- timidus (timid) .- frigidus (cold) .- || Solid. densus, condensus (consisting of closely adhering paris: opp. rarus).—spissus (of parts weck hardly admit any interstices to be visible, almost impenetrable: opp. solutus).—solidus (of a firm mass, compact: opp. cassus, pervius).—confertus (crammed, as it were: opp. rarus). -arctior or artiot (closer): a c. battle array, acies con-densa, conferta: with c. ranks, munito agmine (e. g. densa, conterta: win c. ronta, munito agmme (e. g. to march, incedere, S. Juy -16, 5),—IC on exist, pressus (fig. of an author, orator, &e., and his style.)—brevis (fort, size) of an orator, &e.).—concisus sententias (e. g. of thoughth); sententias densus, creber (rich in idea: Thucydides creber rerum frequentia, concise for the richness of thoughts) .- | Narrow, angustus (not wide: opp. latus) .- artus (more correct than arctus, confined, limi ed: opp. iaxus). - contractus (contracted, more cognate with ang. than with art.; hence Jn. contractus cognate with age. In the ward at a few set of a contracts et angustus, e. g. Nilus).—perangustus (evg c.): c. writing (e. g. on the margin of the pages), paginae contractio (Cic. Att. 5. 4, extr.).—c.-packing, hominum in angusto sedentium coartatio (after Liv. 27, 46, of the c. sitting in the theatre) .- e. meaning of a word, *angustior vocis notio.-to make c., *angustum reddere; angustare; coartare; contrahere: to become c., in artius coire: the limits of the world are too c. (narrow) for him, orbis terrarum eum non capit (aft. Curt. 7, 8, 12).—c. logether, e.g. to range the ships c. together, naves in arto stipare.—a c. garment, vestis stricta et singulos actus exprimens, or vestis astricta.— || Inlimate: to be with a person on the closest terms of friendship, artissimo amicitiæ vinculo cum qo conjuncpremaining, artissino annichte vincula cum que conjunctum esse; familiarissine uti qo: the closest lies of friendship, artissima amietitie vincula: to form a c. stimmer; with oby, sibi conjungere qui familiari anicitià: I am on terms of c. intimacy with aby, magna est mill cum qo familiaritias, also familiaritate magnā or arta or intima or maxima cum qo conjunctum esse; magno usu familiaritatis cum qo conjunctum esse; (122)

artà familiaritate complecti qm: to live with aby on terms of c. intimacy, qo familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate cs versari, also vivere cum qo (s. C. ic. Tusc. 1, 33, 81, Wolf).—a c. relation, propinqua cognatione conjunctus: a very c. relation, proximus cog-natione or propinquitate; arta propinquitate conjuncnatione or propinquitate; aris propinquitate conjunctus. | Paris mon ious, parcus, tenax, parcus et tenax, -restrictus, restrictus et tenax, -mailgnus (c. tenax, -barce) parcer et tenax, -restrictus, preparcus; to be e., parce vivere (live closely), parcere with dat.; parcum, tenacem esse with gen.; parce ac tenuiter vivere. | Dull (of the weather), gravis (heary), -nubilus (cloudy: e.g. cœium; day, dies), -subunbilus (somewhat cloudy). | Altentie, attentus, intentus, persecutive of the particular expenses of the particular expe attentus (stronger term): to this and similar considera-tions c. attention ought to be paid, have et talia circum-spicienda sunt: to listen with c. attention to athy, perattente audire qd: to pay the closest attention to one's studies, totum se abdere in literas. Often by omni or summo studio; studiosissime; enixissime; e. g. to pay c. attention to one's books, summo studio discere; animo sequi qd .- to pay c. attention to what aby says, diligenter attendere, attente or attento animo or seduio audire qm; præbëre se ci attentum auditorem; adesse animo (animis), erigere mentem (mentes) auresque et animo (animis), erigere mentem (mentes) auresque ci qm dieentem attendere (of those who pay c. attention to an orator).—|| Near, propinquus; vicinus (of place, less freq. with ref. to time)—initimus (with dat).— prope. in propinquo (c. to athp): to be c. to, prope esse (g. l.); propinquum or vicinum esse (with ref. to time and place); non longe abesse. in propinquo adesso: subcase (of place and time): closer, propius adesso: to be c. at hand, appetere (i. c. to approach, of time, a day, night, season, &c.): to be very c., supra caput esse. in cervicibus esse. in capite et in cervicibus esse. place, time, and events, s. Herz. S. Cat. 52, 22): to lie or be situated c. by, prope or in propinquo jacere or situm esse. prope esse. non longe abesse. subesse: to stand c. by aby, non longe abesse a qo: quite c. by, juxta; secundum (c. by, indicating a direction, along . . .): c. to or by the shore, prope ripam, secundum ripam (along: e.g. navigare).—ery c. to or by, proxime a with abl. or acc.—continens (of place: e.g. continens ci loco or cum qo loco).—Ecg. afinis in the above meaning is not met with in classic prose: conterminus meaning is not met with in classic prose? Conterminus and contiguus only used by poets and later writers.—

"To come to c. quarters," see 'to Close with."

CLOSE-FISTED, See Close, adj. = parsiCLOSE-HANDED, monious.

CLOSELY, | In a reserved manner, caute. - | Thickly, &c., dense. spisse. solide. confertim. arctius. - | Concisely, presse. - | Narrowly, anguste. - to write c., arte (or arcte) scribere; paginam contrahere (i. e. for the purpose of getting room on the page or sheel for what one has to say).— Parsimoniously, parce. maligne. tenuiter. parce ac tenuiter (e. g. vivere, to live c.) .- | In a diligent, attentive manner, omni or summo studio; studiose; studiosissime. enixissime: to attend c. to his books, summo studio discere: to examine athg c., to look c. into athg, intentis oculis qd intueri; intueri qd acri et attento animo (C.). qd studiose intueri (e. g.

quarter aturam, C.).

CLOSENESS, | Density of substance, &c., crassitudo.—densitas (thickness).—spissitas (c. approaching to impenetrability).— | Taciturnity, taciturnitas pec-tus ciausum. — | Nearness, propinquitas. — vicinia (neighbourhood),- | Closeness of an intimacy or connexion, mly by conjunctio with a proper adj (magna, summa, tanta, quanta, &c): he had often heard fm me what a delightful c. of intimacy there was between us, supe ex me audierat, quam suavis esset inter nos et quanta conjunctio: this c. of our intimacy, have nostra conjunctio. The greatest possible c. of intimacy, arthissima (cum qo) summae conjunctionis vincula: to have a great c. of intimacy with oby, arte (artissime) cum qo conjungi.— || Parsimony, parsimonia (ru athg, cs rei).—tenacitas (close-fistedness. * 2. 34. 7, 4). -malignitas (the niggardliness that withholds fm others the full measure of what is due to them).— Of a rosm, the air, &c., gravitas.—|| Cogency of an argument, auctoritas (see Q. 10, 1, 111), or by Crcl. to use great c. of argument, firma ad probandum arguments afferre; sima et firmissima argumenta afferre.

CLOSE STOOL, lasanum.-sella pertusa, giso sella

CLOSET, conclave (g. 1. for a room) .- cubiculum minus or secretius. zotheca [SYN. in CABINET]. To venture into a c., committere se in conclave, cubicuium, &c. : go or retire into a c., in conclave, cubiculum, &c., tre (C.), with aby, cum qo.- | Capboard,

CLOSET, v. To have been closeted with aby (literally), in idem conclave, *or in cubiculum secretius, cum qo esse, or (fig.) sine arbitris cum qo locutum esse; in consilium a qo adhibitum esse.

CLOT, massa (e. g. of pitch, picis. F.).—gleba (e. g. turis, Lucr., picis, Car., sevi, Car.).—glebula, massula. A c. of blood, sanguis concretus (O.); *concreti

sanguinis particula.

CLOT, v. coire. concrescere. - spissari. - Jn. spissari et in densitatem coire.—coagulari (prop. by rennet, as milk; then of any liquid mass, made to coagulate in any way).—Clotted milk, lac gelatum, congelatum: hair clotted with blood, crines concrett sanguine.

CLOTH, pannus. woollen c., pannus laneus: linen, pannus linteus. lintea, pl. Stout c., pannus duplex. Fine c., pannus tenuior (opp. pan. crassior). Cotton c., prps, *pannus xylinus [see Calico]. hair-c., cilicium. A c. manufactory, panni officina.— || Table c., linteum in mensă ponendum or positum (s. Appul. Apol. 308, 19), or only "mensæ linteum. To lay the c., "mensam linteo sternere (aft. Mart. 14, 133): triclinium sternere

(to prepare the dinner-ofus, after the ancient fashion).—
CLOTHE, vestire, convestire (propr. with a garment, then with other covering).—veste tegere.—veste induere qm. vestem induere ci (put a garment on aby).

—veste qm amicire (with an article of dress, that is not drawn on, but thrown round). To c. oneself, induere sibl vestem or se veste. veste indui (of c.'s that are sibl vestem or se veste, veste indui (of c.: that are drawn on), veste se amicire (of garments thrown around): to c. oneself in athg, vestiri, amiciri qa re; (acc. to the distinction just given, poet velari qa re): to c oneself in the Roman garb, or acc. to the Roman fashion, Romano habitu ut: to c. oneself no bette than a slave, se non serve melius vestire (†): to be c.'d than a store, so non serve menus ventre (1): so so to a purple and gold, insignem auro et purpurtà conspici. The earth is c'd with flowers, terra vestitur floribus: the meadows are c'd with grass, herbis prata convestiuntur.

CLOTHES, vestes vestimenta, tegumenta corporis.

[See DRESS, GARMENT.] To change one's c.'s, vesti-menta mutare. To be fond of fine c.'s, nimio induigere vestitui; vestes emere sumptuosius (aft. Plin. Ep. 9, 12, init.). Prov. C.'s make the man, homo ex veste, aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, vulgo æstimatur (aft. Sen. Ep. 47, 14). The ex-pense of one's c.'s sumptus vestium. The servant who looks after one's c.'s, vestispex (Inser.: fen. vestispica, —capsarius (the slave who looked after his master's c.'s —capacius (the stude who tooked after his matter's c. s while he bathed). Old-fashioned c.'s, vestlus obsoletus. To send one's c.'s to the wash, vestes lavandas dare: dirty or foul c.'s, *lintea sordida. To make c's, vestes dirty or foul c.'s, elinea sordida. To make c's, vestes conficer: to mend or patch them, resarcire: to put them on [see To Clotue]: to take them off, exuere (of c.'s that are drawn on), ponere, deponere (of c.'s To leave off c.'s, vestes abjecter, rejicere, deponere: to tear c.'s, vestes discindere: to take, pull, or strip a man's c.'s off, vest. ci detrahere : to buy new c.'s, novam sibl parare vestem. A full suit of c.'s, synthesis (Scar. Dig. 34, 2, 38. Mart. 2, 46, 4). pienus, justus vestitus (Kraft).— C.'s-brush, peniculus or penicillus. ancients used for this purpose either cauda bubula (a cow's tait for brushing of the dust), or crinacel cuts (the skin of a hedge-hoof for muting them smooth).—

[C.'s-press, armarium (not scrinium. The ancients kept them either in a chest, area vestiaria, or in a room or closet for the purpose, vestiarium).-| Bed-c.'s, vestimenta stragula, or fm context, stragula only (stragulum was under the sleeper, opertorium above Sen.)

CLOTHIER, *panni textor .- | Seller of clothes, qui pannos vendit. To be a c., pannos vendere, venditare.

CLOTHING, vestitus .--vestimenta.-cultus.-vestis ornatus (as ornamented). See CLOTHES. CLOTTED, concretus. See To CLOT.

CLOTT-POLL, stipes. caudex. asinus. CLOTTY, see CLOTTED.— Of land, glebosus (opp.

CLOUD, nubes (also impr. e. g. of dust, nubes pulveris; of locusts, nubes locustarum). To fall fm the c.'s, de cœio delabi; ex astris delabi or decidere. sky was covered with thick (dark, dense) c.'s, colum erat grave sordidis nubibus: to see as through a c., cernere quasi per caliginem: to form (or form themselves into) a cloud, in nubem cogi. Phov. he seemed (to himself) to have fatten fm the c.'s. vin alium quendam orbem delatus sibi videbatur. rie) to throw a c.

over athg, caliginem ci rei (e. g. cs animo) offundere.

— | In precious stones, &c., nubes.— vena.—
| Great muititude (magna) copia. multitudo. nubes must not be used, unless the image of a c. is preserved; as in nubes locustarum, since they darken the air like a c. : of birds, volucrum; of infantry and cavairy, equitum peditumque. CLOUD, v. nubibus obducere.

The sky is c.'d over, cœlum nubibus obducitur; nubilatur; nubilare cœpit, FIG.) aby's brow is c.'d over, oculi cs tristitiæ quoddam nubilum ducunt (Q. 11, 3, 75). A c.'d brow, frons contracts (wrinkled forchead); vultus tristls. frons nubila

(sad, serious look : the latter Mart. 2, 11). CLOUDED, nubilus. obnubilus.

CLOUDINESS. Crel .- C. of brow, from contracta,

CLOUDLESS, nubibus vacuus. - serenus (calm, CLOUDY, nubilus, obnubilus. The sky is becoming

e, ecelum nubibus obducitur; nubilatur; nubilare ccepit.—I Of marble, &c., venosus.
CLOUT, pannus, dim. panniculus. lacinia (prop. the lappet of a dress; then any pendent piece of cioth or

er substance).

CLOUT, v. (male) sarcire, resarcire.—pannum se-suere (to stitch on a patch). Clouted, pannis obsitus

(covered with c.'s).

CLOVE, caryophyllum or garyophyllum (Plin. 12, 7, 15. according to Vincent: according to Sprengel the trifoliate multein).— caryophyllus aromaticus (Linn.).

—] C. of garite, nucleus allil.
CLOVEN. See CLEAVE, end.
CLOVEN, trifolium. A c.-field, *ager trifolio consītus. Paov. To liee in o.. in æternā rosā vivero:
(Mart.): in omnium rerum affluentibus coplis vivero: circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantià vivere.

CLOWN, rustleus (the peasant, as well with ref. to CLOWN, rusticus (the peacant, as well with re-his occupation as to his manners, opp. utbanus).—agrea-tis (the peacant with regard to his discilling and man-ners. It is the rusticus violates merely the conven-tional, but the agreetis also the common taxe of civility). He is a mere c., merum rus est (Com.) .homo agrestis, stipes. caudex (as abusive epithets) .-1 On the stage (in farces), qui partes ridendas agit (after Petron. 80, 9).

(after Petron. so, 9).

CLOWNISH, rusticus. [STN. in CLOWN.] — rusticanus (milder than rusticus; resembling those who tive in the country, or what bears the stamp or impression found in the country: 'countrified').—inurbanus. sion found in the country: 'countrified','-inurhanus.
inhumanus (without refinement or polish,'-incultus
(without clivilization). C. conduct, comportenent, &c.,
rusticitas (sic. agr): c. manners, more rusticit,
c. voice or pronunciation, vox rustica (unrefined, or rold
of polith), c. agrestis (rough, vuilgar); sonus vocis
agrestis: c. bahfuiness (unbecoming, or not in its
place), rusticitas (the French, 'mauvaise houte'). [See RUSTIC.] In a c. manner, rustice, e. g. rustice loqui, facere, &c. (to speak, act in a c. manner.)

lacere, &c. (to speek, act in ac. manner.)
CLOWNISHNESS, rusticitas, inurbanitas, inhumanitas, [Syn. in CLOWNISH.]—mores inculti or rustici.—verba rustica (of words), see also the subsituander CLOWNISH. To be guilty of c. in one's conduct or manners, ab humanitate abhorrere.

CLOY, satiare (to cause aby to have enough of ally, propr. and fig.) with ally, q\u00e1 re.—saturare (to fill so that the person is incapable of taking any more, propr. and fig.) with athy, us re.—exsatisre (to satisfy fully, vino ciboque. L.).—exsaturare (C. saturare strengthened). To c. oneself, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare; vino ciboque exsatiari. I am cloyed with athg. satietas es rei me tenet.-me tædet or pertæsum est es rel (am es rei me tenet. - me treuer or personne for fill, quench, wearied of it even to loathing). - explère (to fill, quench, propr. and impr.) .- satietatem or fastidium afferre. satietatem creare; fastidium movere cl; tædium af-

satietatem creare; fastidium movero el; tædium af-ferre; tædio officere qui, nauseam facere. CLUB, § As means of defence, or secapon, clava. C.-bearer, qui clavam gerit (poel, claviger)— fustis (a long piece of wood for threahing, fustilus tun-dere, but caply as instrument for corporal punishment and inficting death, as mititary punishment. Plaut. C. he for Lee fustivistium], cetturionen fusti recev-&c. [see Lex. fustuarium], centurionem fusti percu-tere. Vell.: decimum quemque fusti necare or ferire, Tac.).—baculum nodosum (aft Val. Max. 2, 78, who has letus nodosus, i. e. a stroke with it). -baculum cum nodo (aft. L. 1, 18, who has the contrary to it, viz. bac. nous (aft. L. 1, 18, who has the constary to it. viz. bac. sine nodo).— Society, circulus (g. t. a social circle).

-factio (a political e. or society, forming a party in the state, like that of the Jacobins in Paris, see Trajan, Plin. Ep. 10, 36). - globus consensionis (of conspirators).

-sodalitas. sodalitium (any society of friends or comrades, e. g. at Rome of certain priests to perform some secret worship attended by a feast, Greek eraspeia, wch Traj. Plin. Ep. 10, 36 (43). 1, also makes use of in Latin).—collegium (a corporation, e. g. of mechanics, tradesmen, &c.): a literary c., *secretas doctorum hominum: cœtus, conventus hominum or amicorum (g. t. for any assembly).—consessus (for a given purpose).—sessiuncula (a meeting, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56, where he joins the words circuli et sessiunculæ). acroasis (c. of literary men, where one of the member reads alkg aloud to the assembly). See also SOCIET:.— Member of a c., sodalis (epp) for the purpose of feui-ing, playing, \$5.2) vit factionis (of polit, parly): socius (for serious purposes): homo quisdem corporis (L. 4, 9): the members of our, his, &c. c., nostri or sul corporis homines (see L. 6, 34), or nostri, sul, only (see L. 4, 57), homo de circulo. - Share of a reckon-L. *, 5/), "nono de circui»—] share of a reckoning (exply incurred by feasting, &c.), *sumptus comissationis (not compotationis)—to pay for the whole c., *comissationis sumptus facere (propr.).—symböla, e.g. to pay one's c., *symbolam solvere. *pro hospitio solvers. vere (at an inn).

CLUB, v. conferre ad or in qd .- pecuniam dare ad qd. pecuniam or stipem conferre. coliationem facere.

nmune, in publicum conferre.

CLUB-FOOT, tali pravi (H. Sat. 1, 3, 48) .- tall exstantes (Schol).

CLUB-FOOTED, scaurus (H. and others). - talis pravis or exstantibus (H. Sat. 1, 3, 48. Schot.). CLUB-LAW. Vis.

CLUCK, singultire (of a hen when leading her young ones, Col. 8, 11, 15).—glocire (of a hen when sitting, Col. 8, 5, 4).

CLUCKING, singultus.

CLUCKING-HEN, gallina singultiens or glociens. [SYN in CLUCK.]

CLUE. See CLEW.

CLUMP, massa.—gleba [Syn. in Clod].—massula, glebula (of smaller size).—# A group (e. g. of trees), silvula (Cot. 8, 15); arbores condensæ, locus arboris

CLUMSILY, inepte. incommode. inscite. vaste. To be c. made, vasto esse corpore (of men and beasts) — inselte factum esse (of things).—Incondite, inficete, incomposite, illiberaliter, inurbane rustice To act c., corporis motu esse agrestem; rustice se præbère (to behave c.), also rustice facere : to dance c., inhius commode saltare : not to behave c., non incommode se gerere. -crasse, insulse, ineleganter, lliepide, invenuste,

CLUMSINESS, species informis or vasta (unwieldi-ness).—Inhablis moles vasti corporis (unwieldy bulk of body, Curt. 9, 2, 21) .- rusticitas. inurbanitas (not illiberallias). inhumanitas (of manners), also mores in-culti or rustlei (inelegantia only found in Gaj. Instit. 1, § 84, Goesch.).—crassitudo (of size).—duritas (in speech, i. e. expression, of a verse, &c.).—to have more c. than strength, carnis plus habere quam lacertorum

(Q. of style).
CLUMSY, inhabilis (unmanageable, e. g. of bodies, opp. habilis).—vastus (of living beings and things, e. g. opp. habilis).—vastus (of licing beings and things, e.g., corpore vato, of clumy structure, of anisate beings, increase, of anisate beings, increase, increa fellow, homo agrestis. homo vultu motuque corporis vastus atque agrestis (of external behaviour).—homo inurbanus, rusticus (ill-bred, unmannerly). To have a c. gait or carriage, corporis motu esse agrestem .berais (incongruous with the manners of a well-bred perais (incongraous with the manners of a west-ore man). C. manners, mores rustlei, rustleitas.—impo-litus (not properly wrought or polished).—tardus et pæne immobilis (slow and almost immoveable, e. g. of an animal).--Incultus, uncivilized, morally and physically'.-- intonsus (without all breeding). -- Jn. intonsus et incultus.—ineruditus (polished neither by breeding nor education).—Imperitus (without practical oreasing who education,—impetitus (urinous practicus experience).—inconditus (not properly composed or arranged, as poems, words, eerse, &c.).—crassus (in opp. to whateer is ryfaced, polished, delicate, &c.).—inclegans (cept) of sigle in speaking).—liverus (arckward).—illepidus (not mannerly). Rother c., subrusticus. subagrestis.

grapes, also of bees, see Cluster, v.).—corymbus (of ivy, and other like plants).—racemi (in pl. a c. of grapes, ivy, \$c.; in the sing. racemus is the branch or stalk to weh the berries are attached).—acervus, cumulus (heap).—circulus (c. of men); corona (ring of men about a speaker); turba (crowd, throng); multitudo in unum conglobata. — examen (of bees). In c.'s, **uvarum modo. catervatim (in crowds).— acervatim (in heaps, &c.). The fruit of others grow in c.'s, alia dependent racemis (Plin.).— | Of islands, *insulæ complures: if the name of the islands is mentioned, in-sulæ only; thus the c. of the Strophades, Strophades

CLUSTER, v. INTR.) prps "uvarum modo crescere (to grow in c.'s).—racemis dependere.—uvas or racemos fetre or facere.—I Of bees, confluere (V.). To c. on the branches, uvam ramis demittere († V. Georg. 4, the oranches, uvam ramis demittere († 7. Georg. 4, 568); pedibus per mutua nexis (frondente) ramo pen-dère († Æn. 7, 67); on a roof, delubri culmine longă uvă considere (Jur. 13, 68). Bees clustering on houses or temples, uva dependens in domibus templisve (Psin. 11, 16) .- Assemble in crowds, see Assemble, INTR.)-TR.) See HEAP TOGETHER.

CLUSTRILY, "uve modo. "uve similis. CLUSTRILY, "uve modo. "uve similis. CLUTCH, " To grap, manus adhibère ci rei. manus affere ci rei.—rapere. arripere qd (eiolentis) involare in qd (impr. to fit upon utilg for the purpose of taking immediate possession of it, c. g. in allenas possessiones.— prehendere, (to seize upon athe, to hold it)—corripere qd (to match at athe sogeriy).— I To do ub he the first, bugnum facere; comprimere in pugnum manus; digitos comprimere pugnumque facere. See Flar.

lacere. See First.

CLUTCH, s. a taking, seizing, captura. captus.

— Clurch, s. a taking, seizing, captura. captus.

— Cluws (pl.), unguis. ungues.—Fig.) to get into aby's c.'s, in manus ca ventre: to tear athy from aby's c.'s, qd ex manibus or ex faucibus cs erlpere.

CLUTTER, turba (confusion, combined with bustle or noise) .- strepitus (loud noise) .- tumultus. tumultuatio (a confused clamour; then in general the noise caused by a multitude or any single person: the former as state, the latter as act).—Jx. strepitus et tumultus: to make a c., tumultuari. tumultum facere.-quid tumultuaris, soror, atque insanis? quid tumultus or turbe fult (e. g on the market, apud forum)?

CLUTTER, v. strepitum facere or edere. clamsre. ciamltare.

CLYSTER, clyster (in later writers also clysterium, clysmus, or enema, weh are however to be avoided): or pure Lat. lotlo (Cels.). A c. of ail, infusio in olea: to be relieved by a c., clystere purgari: to administer a c., oe retirere og a c., ciystere purgan: to aaminister a c., qd clystere injicere or infundere; qd clystere infun-dere per intestinum; qd per clysterem immittere; ducere alvum clystere: to administer a c. of sea-scater, with oil or nitre, aquam marinam in alvum infundere, adjecto vel oleo vel nitro (Cets.).

COACERVATE, v. TR.) coacervare. construere.

See HEAP, v. COACERVATION, coacervatio. accumulatio. acer-See HEAP, s.

COACH, currus (any wheel-carriage to travel in expeditiously).—pllentum (with four wheels, high, hanging on springs [pensilis, Serv. V. En. 8, 666], with flat top, open on both sides, and painted green, used by top, open on both sides, and painted green, used by matron in religious processions, &c., see Serv. &c.)—
tensa or thensa (with four wheels, and drawin by four horse, ornamented with worsy and sideer, on web the status of the gods were carried to the circus, and then pluced on their pulvinatis).—clsium (a light less-wheeled travelling carriage, with a seal of basket-work: cabridet).—Theda (a Gallic word; a larger form). wheeled c., with sufficient room for several persons and luggage).—epirhedium (a small one-horsed resicle, with a sort of wooden arch over the horse, to hold up the shaft, see Cramer Schol. Juven. 8, 66).—carruca (a bably covered). - petoritum or petorritum (an open four-wheeled Gallic vehicle). A c. and pair, bigæ: quadrigm (four-horsed); currus quadrigarum (with the horses all four abreast, not, as in our times, two and two). A c. or vehicle with its horses put to it, vehiculum Junctum: to ride in a c., curru vehi; juncto vehiculo vehi; junctis jumentis vehi: to ride in a four-horsed c., quadrigis or curru quadrigarum vehi: to sit in a c., in vehiculo, curru (&c.) sedere : to drive a c., currum regere; to some place, currum qo flectere; to upset a c., currum evertere: to stop the c., currum sustinere: by the c., curiu; curru vectus; in curru (or rhedå, &c.) sedens (sitting in the c.); to keep a c. and horses, CLUSTER, fisciculus (c of flowers). - uva (of currum et equos habere: to have (or go in) one's own e.

er carriage, *suo vehiculo (or sua rheda, &c.) uti; in a backsey.c., *meritorio vehiculo or meritoria řhedá uti: a siage-c., vehiculum publicum (i. e. a vehicle coming the nearest to our mail or posting vehicle, used is he times of the Emperors): řheda cursualis (post-choise, time of the Emp). See also Carriacu, Ventecku, Wacoos. The body of a c., capsus (Vit. 7), 5, 8, as a foreign word, used by Calisli, only (98, 6): the carriage of a c., rotre et axes (opp. capsus): the seed of a c., solde of seella vehiculi or curris (see Sen. Bp. 70, 20. a hackney c., *meritorio vehiculo or meritoria rheda Phædr. 3, 6, 5): the head of a c., *tegimentum currus: the pole of a c., temo. C.-box, sella prima (see Phædr.

COACH-HORSE, equus rhedarius, carrucarius (aft. Farr. R. R. 3, 17, 7, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38), who has mulus thed. and carr, since the ancients used mules, and not horses, except upon state occasions, such as religious processions, &c.—equus vectuarius (any dranghi horse in craeral, according to Schneider's conjecture, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15, in wech passage wither vectarius, nor vectorius, can be the right reading).

vectorius, can be the right reading).
COACH-HOUSE, *receptaculum vehiculorum or

COACH-MAKER, vehicularius, or carpentarius, or rhedarius, or plaustrarius artifex. Syn. in Coach and CARRIAGE

COACHMAN, rhedarius (driver of a rheda, °C. Mil. 10, 29).—carrucarius mulio (driver of a carruca, drawn by mules, *Capitot. Maxim Jun. 4; Syn. of theda and carr. in Coach) .- auriga (driver of the war-chariot, &c.;

poet. moderator equorum).

COACTION. See COMPULSION.
COACTIVE. See COMPULSORY.
COADJUTOR, adjutor (e. g. as teacher).—
(who partakes or assists in athy).—minister. administer (who takes a subordinate part in assisting aby),—collega (in an office).—hypodidascalus (usher).—Jr. minister et adjutor ; socius et particeps es rei ; servus et minister es rei :--to be aby's c., es socium esse in re [compare with To Assist].--to appoint a c. to aby, ci dare qm ad rem adjutorem; qm socium sibi adjungere (for oneseif).—To employ a c., qm socium adhibere in re (in any business).—FEM. adjutrix. socia. minis-

a. See Syn. above.
COAGULATE, INTR.) coire (to run together, and thus c.)—concrescere (to c. by growing, as it were, together)—congelari, se congelare (by decoming cold; of any liquid)—coaqulari (propr. to be made to c. by means of rennet, of milk, &c.; then generally of any liquid)—as gelatum, concretum—TR. coagulare (by renset).— congelare (by cold; used also intrans. by Ovid, 1ster congelat).

COAGULATION, coagulatio. COAL, carbo (g. t.). — *carbo bituminosus (our mineral c.).—live c., pruna; carbo candens or vivus: dead c., carbo exstinctus, emortuus: to swallow red-hot c.'s, vivum ignem devorare: the smoke of c., vapor earbonum ; as black as e., tam ater quam carbo est piceus (as pilch).—qui multo atrior est, quam Ægyptius (of persons).—Prov. to carry c's to Newcastle, in silvam ligna ferre (H. Sat. 1, 10, 34).

COAL-DUST, puivis carbonis (†). COAL-HOUSE or HOLE, *cella carbonaria. COAL-MINE or PIT, fodina (any pit) .- (perhaps)

*fedina carbonaria.

COAL-PAN, foculus (if containing burning coals, feculus fervens). - olla carbonaria (pot, if for the above

COAL-SCUTTLE or BASKET, *corbis carbonarius.

COAL-SHOVEL, batillum.

COAL TRADE, negotium carbonarium (Aurel. Vict. de Fir. Itt. 72); to carry on a c.-trade, negotium earbo-narium exercère; *carbones vendere or venditare.

COAL-VESSEL or BARGE, *navis carbonaria.

COALESCE, coalescere, ci rei (propr. lo unite by growing logether [of things], or lo grow into one; hence the come together, or simply to unite: e. g. ut cum patribus coalescerent plebls anim, L.): in unius popull corpus coalescere (of a nation),—coire (to come or run together)—misceri (to mix with, of things) ci rei or cum gå re .- Sta convenire ci rej or cum gå re (to agree with, and so be capable of coalescing), - confundi in unum or in unum corpus confundi (to unite firmly, of things).

COALITION, coalitus. consociatio, junctio. gregatio [see SYN. in COMBINE] .- societas (the state of being united).—colto (a uniting of several persons, my in a bad sense, e. g. coltionem facere, C.).—coltus (a combining). See also COMBINATION.

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COARSE, | Not fine or tender, crassus (v. pr.), densus (thick, with parts closely pressed together).
-c. flour, *farina crassa: c. bread, panis secundarius or secundus : c. food, victus asper : c. sand, sabulo. saburra (as ballast): a c. toga, toga crassa: c. thread, fiium crassum.— || Rough, un polished, linhumanus. inurbanus. agrestis. rusticus [SYN. in Book].—JN. ferus agrestisque. A c. joke, jocus illiberalis.—jocus invidiosus (that makes us enemies): c. manners, mores inculti. rusticitas (coarseness of behaviour): a c. brute, merum rus. To use c. language agst aby, aspere or contumeliose (the latter in an insulting manner) invehi in qm; probris et maledictis vexare qm: c. minded, horridus; horridus et durus: asperi animi (or by the words given above, inhumanus, &c., wch relate more to the want of outward polish than to what is really wrong), ide want of outward points had to what is really wrong, if Common, or d in ary, vulgaris or by subta, vulgus with gen., 'e practitioners' (drbuth.), "vulgus medicorum (aft. C. vulgus patronorum, &c.).— | Not made neatly or skilfully, non artificiosus. inconditus. infabre factus. inscitus. - a c. overloaded style, opinum quoddam et tamquam adipatæ dictionis genus (C. Or. 8).—pingue quiddam sonare.
COARSELY, crasse.— Rudely, in an unpo

lished manner, luurbane. rustice. vaste (e.g. loqui). inficete. illiberaliter. incomposite.- | In an unskil-

inficete. Illiberaliter, incomposite.— | In an unskif-jul, un fin ished man ner, inscite. incommode. COARSENESS, lopp, fineness, crassitudo.— Houghness of manners, &c., inhumanitas, inur-banitas, tusticitas. C. of speech, verba rustica (rough, coarse words), maledicta, probra, probra et maledicta (abuse, &c.). contimeliae (insulting language). C. of mind, ingenium incultum (uson of exilitation): aspe-mind, ingenium incultum (uson of exilitation): asperitas animi (savage c.): feritas animi. A savage or brutal c. of mind, feritas animi et agrestis immanitas,

or state c. of mina, teritas anima et agestis inimanias. C. of manners, mores agrestes, or feri.
COAST, litus (as the line of c.)—ora (as a more extended space, bordering on the sea). To tie at anchor of a c., in salo navem tenère in ancoris. acta (=litus)should not be used except with ref. to Greek history, &c. (according to Död. 'coast as presenting agreeable views, a pleasant residence,' &c.].—Towns on

the c., urbes maritimæ.

COAST, v. To c. by a place, oram or locum qm prætervehi (passing by and leaving il); oram legere (creeping along by it). See 'sail by,' under SAIL. COASTER, qui oram legt, &c. — [Coasting Verset, navis oratia (Plin.).

COASTING. C. vessed, navis or navicula oratia: the

master of a c. vessel, magister navis orariæ (Plin Ep. 10, 17, or 26). The c. trade, *commercium maritimum.

COAT, s. As the ancients did not wear c.'s, there is no exact term: see GARMENT.—' Great-c.,' the nearest words are endromis and gausapum (or gausapa or gausape. See GARMENT).—To turn c., deficere, desciscere a qo. To be a turn-c., defecisse or descivisse a partibus (optimatium, &c. as the case may be). - || A waist coat, prps colobium (a short vest without arms, the form of the tunic at its first introduction. Serv. ad V. Æn. 9, 616). C. of mail, lorica serta (Np.). -lorica conserta hamis (V.) .- PROV. To cut one's c. according to one's cloth, suo se modulo ac pede metiri .- | Covering of the flesh, se modulo acpede metrii.— || Covering of the fless, pellis (bristly; with pili).— velius (facey; with vili).— the c. of a horse, pellis. His c is harsh and dry, are the pellis (F). is harsh, dry c., pellis dura a frigida (Lr.); to cast its c. (of the serpent), vernationem or senectam exuere. The horse changes his c., equus vilios mutat.— || C. of certain vegetables (e.g. the onion), cutis the content of the - || C. of certain vegetables (e. g. the onion), cutis (thin covering of soft vegetables, e. g. of berries; of the kernel of a nut).—membrana. tunica (membr. of chestnuts, tealnuts, &c. tunic. of mushrooms, wheat, bark, &c.).—crolling (hick outleard skin, e. g. of grapes).—callus. callum (of apples, &c.).—folliculus (husk of corn, pod).—|| La yer, of planter, &c., stratura (what is spread upon atkg; e. g. of manure, of gravel, &c. Suel. Pallad.).—circumiliti (the laying on of colours, varnish, acc, &c. See. and Plin.).—circumiliti is industrant or macher earth &c. Viti.—tullihastic is alcatering. mortar, earth, &c. Vitr.) .- trullissatio is plastering, or laying on mortar with a trowel. Vitr.-to lay a c. of paint upon athg, ci rei inducere: to give a wall a c. of plaster, tectorium in parietem inducere: he has giren athy four c.'s of paint, el rei quater induxit colorem (Plin): to cover athy with a c. of plaster of Paris, gypso qd illinere (Plin.) .- | C. of arms, insigne generis (cf. Sull. 31, 88).

COAT, v. inducere qd cl rei or super qd; inducers qd qå re (e. g. ceram parieti or parietem cerà : the rooj with gold, aurum tecto: the bricks with leather, coria super lateres)—lllinere qd ci rei or qd qâ re (e. g. aurum marmori: qd gypso).—circumlinere qd qâ re(10 smear over with athy; e. g. alvos fimo bubulo. Plin.).
—trullissare (i. i. for laying on mortar with a trowel.
Vitr.).—contegere or integere qd qå re (e. g. luto, Cær.):
to c. a wall with mud, parieti lutum inducere (Fitr.).

to c. a wall with mud, parieti lutum inducere (Fitr.).

COAX, muleëre, permuleëre qm.—paipare, or ci or
qm paipari (propr. to itroke and pat; c. g. a horse).—
blandiri ci (to fatter with oft words). To c. a horse,
equum paipari (Utp. Dig.): I will c. him, and try if I
ean by any means, dc., palpabo, equonam modo posin,
&c. (C.): to c. aby by presents, qm munere paipare
(Iwe.): to c. aby ciumeing, ci male palpari (III.) To c.
aby out of alhg, suis blandittis qd a qo exprimere (C.).
COAXING, paipatio (Plaust.).—voces blandes. blanditise (toft words). assentationes (see Flattery).—
Js. blanditize et assentationes.

dities (10)1 words). Essentationes.

COBALT, *cobaltum (t. t.).

COBBLE, sarcire, reservire (to mend what was torn) (=to be a cobbler), sutrinam facere.—|| To bungle, qd imperite, infabre, inscienter facere or conficere.

COBBLER, sutor veteramentarius (Suet. Vit. 2) .sutor cerdo (Mart.). See Shormaker. To be a c., sutrinam facere. A c.'s boy, *sutori operas præbens. A c.'s stall, taberna sutrina. C.'s wax, *pix sutoria.— Bungler, [vid.] home in arte sua non satis versatus.

As term of contempt for any base mechanic, cerde

(200c.), COBWEB, texta aranea, pl.; also aranea, pl. alone (Plin. Phædr. 2, 8, 23).—textura or teia aranea.—lo brush away all the c.a. omnem aranearum operam perdere; omnes aranearum teias disjicere: covered with c.'s, araneosus : like a c., similia textis aranels; also araneosus.

also aranessus.

COCHINEAL, coccum (*coccus cacti. Linn.),
COCHLEATED, cochleatus (Pompon. ap. Non.),
COCK, M ale bir d, mas (opp. to femina).— The
male of the hen, galine maritus; galius galinaceus, also galius or galinaceus alone. A gamee., algalinaceus pyetes. A young c, pulius galinaceus.— Turkeye., galius Indicus; meleagris gallopavo (Linn.).—
C.'s comb, galli crista; wattles, pales galli.— The crossing of a c., galii cantus: c.-crowing, galiicinium (late): about c.-crowing, sub galii cantum.—C.-fight, pugna or certamen gallorum: to set c.'s a-fighting, gallos inter se committere.—C.-spur, caicar galli. Weather-c., "vexiium flantia venti index (aft. Vitr. 1, 6, 4); or gaiius æneus flantis venti index.—vig.) leader, head, dux, caput, princeps; signifer.— To be c.-a-hoop, triumph caput, princeps; signifer.— I 20 oc. c-3-000, ritutipin are or ovare gaudio; exalutare. lettari. JN: lietari et triumphare.— I 0 f an arrow, crena.— I 0 f a gun, retinaculum (pyrite).— I 0 f a pipe, cas k, &c., os; epistomium.— I 0 f kap, meta fcmi.— II Gnomon of a di ati, gnomo (rwaww).— II Needle of a balance, examen.

COCK, v. attollere, erigere : the hat, causiam erigere : the nose, naribus contemptum or fastidium ostendere ; at aby, qm suspendere naso: the ears, aures erigere, arrigere. (aurem substringere, H. is only poet.). - To c. a que, retinaculum erigere or ad ictum parare,-To c. hay, fornum in metas exstruere.-INTR.) to strut, magnifice incidere, qd sibi esse videri.

magnines incuere, qu sint esse videri.

COCKADE, insigne petasi (publicum); *insigne
militare, quod est in petaso (of a soldier).

COCKATRICE, basiliscus.

COCKATRICE, basiliscus.

COCK-BOAT, scapha. cymba. linter. [Syn. in Boat]. COCK-CHAPER, *scarabæus meioloniha (Linn.). COCK-LOFT, conaculum superius .- To live in a c., sub tegulis habitare (Suet. Gramm.) .- in superiore

sub tegulis habitare (Suet. Gramm.).—in superiore habitare conaculo (Plaut. in the upper story, uch, with the encients, was under the roof).—tribus habitare scalis (up three pair of stairs. Mart. of a poor poet).

COCK-SURE (of a person), fidens, confidens; (a thing), certus.—To be c. (of a person), rem factus stalim putare.—The thing is c., res in vado est (is safe).—I am c. of him, eum feel meum.

COCK-ER, alleul indugere; indugentia corrumpere

qm: induigentia tractare qm; qm moilire, emoilire, effeminare. oneself, moliius se habere; nimium sibi etteminare. onessy, montus se naoere; nimium sioi parcere, or effeminari, molliri; molliri. COCKERING, nimia indulgentia. COCKLE, || Fish. pecten: dim. pectunculus.—|| Weed., theras, -adis (Linn.).

COCKLE, v. rugare. (paillolum rugat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 39).— Preund makes ruga merely less than sinus: Georges makes ruga elevaled, and sinus sunk.
COCKNEY, oppidanus, homo delicatus qui in urbe

COCK SWAIN, gubernator. rector navis. COCOA, *faba Cacao (the nut).—*potio e Cacaone cocta (cocoa, as beverage).

COD or COD-FISH, *gadus morhua (Linn.). Some think the ascilus of the Romans was a cod-fish; others that it was a haddock, or whiting.

tons is was a hadaock, or waising.

COD, # A wask, pod, siliqua.—valvulus (of leguminous plants). See Pod.

CODE, leges (scriptes).—also prps codex, corpus

juris (c. g. the Roman, juris Romani).

CODICIL, codicilius, codiciili (as supplement to a will, or an informal testamentary document, in Plin. and Tac.). codicilii testamento confirmati (Ulp. p. 132, Ed. Bonn.). The c. is invalid, is so much waste paper, codicilli pro non scriptis habendi (Plin. Ep. 2,

16, 1). CODLE 10, 1).
CODLE, | lento igne coquere (boil over a slow fire).
CODDLE, | lento vapore decoquere. leniter decoquere. leniter prună decoquere (all plin.—of slowly boiling athy down).— în ollă ciausă coquere (stewdown).—1 Make effeminate by over ind wigence, qui deliciis solvere (Q.): molii educatione nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangere (Q.).

COEQUAL, sequalis (equal according to inherent quality, also with ref. to age, size, valour, dignity, not to be confounded with sequabilis, e. g. sequabilis in qm.

T. Ann. 6, 31, in). See EQUAL. COERCE, coercere. continere. cohibere. refrenare (to hold in check, all with acc.) .- inhibere (to stop)...comprimere (to suppress)...-reprimere, supprimere (to repet)...-obviam ire ci rei (to take coercine measures)...-juventutem refenare or coercere; cupiditates coercire or continere or comprimere; cupiditates lates coercere or continere or comprimer; cupicitia-tibus imperan-loc. by eseere laws, vincire qd severia legibus.—circumscribere (to restrict aby, e. g. in his liberty, manner of life, &c.).—in angustum deducere (reduce lo a narrow composs, e.g., perturbationes. C.).— moderari. temperare. modum facere el rei (to pui a limit or bounds to athg). Js. cohibère et continère. reprimere et coercère—qui vi cogere (to force to athg,

reprimere et coercere — qui vi cogere (to jorce to ausg. and ql. selfi hijfan or ui and subj.). Se edu or o COMPEL. COERCION, coercitio. vis (force). messaitas (c. imposed by necessity): do do albg fan c., vi coactus qd facto: to sue c. with aby, qm vi cogere; qm per vim adigere: to nue c., vim adhibère. selfhout any c., non vi coactus.-the right of c. over aby, coercitio in qm (s.

Suet. Oct. 45).—moderatio. temperatio (of things).
COERCIVE. C. means or measures, vis (g. l.); C. means or measures, vis (g. t.); also coercitio (L. 4, 53, damnum aliamque coercition e m inhibere) .- to have recourse to (or use) c. means aget aby, vi grasseri in qm (Liv. 3, 44): not in consequence of any c. measures, non vi coactus (incoactus, silc. age).

by e. snean, per vim; also vi, as above.

CECL. Tertuil.

Aug.).—equalis. par et equalis. ex nuita parte dissimilis (Aug.).—The Son is c. with the Father, *eadem Patris et Fliit est natura.

COETANEOUS, quod uno er uno et eodem tempore est or fit. -codem tempore (at or about the same time; when two or several simultaneous events are related in contra-distinction; e. g. to be c. with athg, eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri). - simui (at the same period or time, e. g. simul Protogenes florult).—c. with aby, æqualls ci or cs (i. e. who lives at the same time).
—æqualem esse ci (with ref. to age) almost c., ætate proximum esse ci. See 'at the same Time.'
COEXISTENT, qd uno (or uno et eodem) tempore

COFFEE, | The berries, 'fabæ coffeæ (pl.)...... | The drink, 'coffea; 'potus coffeæ: to make c., 'potum coffeæ coquere or parare: to invite aby to take connection of the control of the con

COFFEE-HOUSE, thermopolium (any place where warm beverage is sold, or may be had).-one who keeps a c. house, prps thermopoia.

COFFEE-MILL, prps fistula serrata (see also HAND-

MILL)

COFFEE-POT, prps *hirnea (bui never cantharus)
coffee. *hirnula coffee (of smaller size).
COFFEE-TRAY, *tabuia, quâ circumfertur coffea.
COFFEE-TREE, *coffea (Linn.), *coffea Arabica

COFFER, riscus (pioner, of orier covered with skin, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16, Ruhnken).—cista (aisrn, chest or box of any kind, also for travelling: see Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54, who has cistam cs effringere, break open).—area (for now not constant to entringers, oreas open)—area (for locking up money, &c.). Capaa (for keeping fm injury, loss, &c.). See Box.—a smail c., arcula, capsula.—
[Coppun, melon. for treasure (e. g. the king's c.), exaration (privatum, Np. 4th. 8, 8): the emperor i, fiscus (opp. ærarium publicum, i. e. the public treasury).— pin (yila, propr. of the Persian kings, then the c.'s of an foreign prince, C. Off. 2, 22, 76: Macedonium gaza. (con, Curl. 3, 13.5: pecunia regia, quan gazam Perses scant; and Mel. 1, 11: gaza, sio Perses exartum recant. See also TREASONE).

COFFIN, area (g. t. whether of wood, stone, &c.) .-COFFIN, area (g. 1. whether of wood, stone, &c.).—
surephism (copxopdyror, propr. c. made of the Assian
sine, weh come from Assos in Troas, weh consumed
all the body but the teeth in 40 days. Diel. Antiqq; then
c, of any other material).—loculus (for an embalmed
crose, or any part of it, s. Pinn. 7, 2, 2, 3 20, and 7, 16,
le).—capulus (Farr. ap. Non.—tra ad capulum, Juer.).
silver c., loc. argenteus (Just. 39, 1, 6).—to put in
a c., arch or loculo condere (e. g. in a temple, in
temple).
COFFIN. y. See To Branz

COFFIN, v. See To BURY.

COFFIN-BEARER, lecticarius. vespillo. sandapi-

Triving and the state of the st

kyde jactre bolum (L'aust. of a very ciever tarous).

COG, of a wh et el, dens (g. 1. for any protecting point in he shape of a toolh, e. g. that of an anchor, a comb, aust, the collect of a plough.

COGENCY, via (force), via a factendam fidem.—pendus (seejabl.)—momentum (tendency to turn the scale in one's facour, poeth). To Amer great c., magno si perusadendum momento cess (De Issent. 26, 77); spermanencum momento esse (ve ment 20, 11); frammesse ad probandum: the conflicting reasons are of equal c., contrariarum rationum paria sunt mo-menta: the c. of some arguments consists in their num ber, quadam argumenta turbà valent (Q.): there is intle c. in such arymments, hujusmodi arguments nul-lius sunt momenti, or "parum firma sunt ad fidem ficisedam or ad persuadendum: these arymments op-poor to you to be of some c., have arguments "aliquid apad vestros animos momenti habérs videntur" (C.). The more and stronger reasons will have the most c., plures cause et majores ponderis plus habebunt (C.):
lo produce an argument of great c., firmissimum
siquid afferre. This argument for the existence of the god: appears to me to have the greatest c., firmissimum hoc afferri videtur, cur deos esse credamus: it seems to me that there is not much c. in the reason you allege, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): an argument of irresistible c., argumentum necessarium (Q.); necessarie demonstrans (C.)

COGENT, gravis.—firmus or firmus ad probandum: it oppears to me that this is a most c. argument, &c., firmissimum hoe afferri videtur: it does not appear to finissimum hoc afferri videtur: st does not appear to me that the reason given by you is a very c. one, raiseme eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmand puto (C.): a very c. argument, argumentum firmissi-mum, potentissimum (Q.): net c., infirmus (Q.). COGENTLY, graviter.—Miy by Crcl., to argue c., firmissimis ad probandum argumentis uti; firmissi-mum qd afferre: not to argue c., rationes non satis

firmas afferre.

COGITATE. See MEDITATE, THINK.
COGITATION, cogitatio.— intentio cogitandi (as efori).— Meditation, reflection. See Reflec-

COGITATIVE, cogitans. intelligens.—cogitationis particeps (possessing the faculty of c.).
COGNATE, of kin, cognatus, consanguineus, pro-

pinquus, affinis. See RELATED.
COGNATION, cognatio. propinquitas. agnatio, affinitas. See RELATIONSHIP.

amnitas. See RELATIONEMIF. COGNITION, cognition scientia, with or without frum; also cognitiones (but never scientiae) rerum.— Js. cognitio et scientia: e. of athg. scientia or cognitio or prudentia es rei.—notitia es rei.—intelligentia es or productità ca ret.—notitia ca ret.—interingentia ca ret.—In. cognitio et intelligentia. notio ca rei (the notion one has of athg, e. g. notitia or notio Dei).— prudentia ca rei (the clear insight into a thing).—expleta rerum comprehensio (certain c.) .- memoria præteritorum (e. of past events or things): to have a c. of athg, notitiam es rei habere or tenere; es rei scientiam or prudentism habere; intelligere qd. COGNITIVE, intelligens. The c. faculty, intelli-

gentia, intellectu

COGNIZANCE (as g. t.) s. KNOWLEDGE. — | Judicial notice or decision, jurisdictio; jurisdictions, to fall under the c. of aby, sub cs [ms et Jurisdictionem subjunctum esse (C. Agr. 2, 36, in).—if falls under my c., jurisdictio mea est (Sen. Ciem. 1, 1): also hoc meum est; hujus rei potestas Penes me est: to commission aby to take c. of athg. ci cognitionem deferre: to take c. of athg, cognitionem (127)

constituere.-quæstionem habere es rei or de qa re. constituere.—quæstionem habère es rel or de q\u00e5 re, question i præesse (preside at it). Em quæstion was often accompanied with terture.]—cognoscere de q\u00e5 re, after having laken e. of the matter, 're diligenter cognit\u00e5: this does not fall under my e., hoe non est mei numeris or mei arbitril: pertinère ad qm, e.g. ad allum judicem (to fait under the e. of another judop:.—to come arrive at the e. of atte, venire in cognitionem: cognetic companies of the e. of another judop:.—to come extended to the e. of a matter, 'wirti (according to the number, dumwit, triumvirt, &c.) ad rem judicio suo exigendam missi.—timumvirt, &c.) ad rem judicio suo exigendam missi.—timum de signum (a. 1.).—insigne de characteristica de la characteristic Badge, signum (g. t.). — insigne (a characteristic mark). See Badge.

mark). See BADGS.
COGNOMINAL, codem nomine (g. t. but exply of the same sur- or family-name. C. Ferr. 4, 46, 103).—codem cognomine or (post. and Post.Aug.). cognominis adj. (of the same family name or title).—cognominatus (rynonymous. e. g. cognominata verb. C.).
COGNOSCIBLE, quod cognosei potest; und cognominatus and habet; quod in humanam intelligentiam

cadit.

cadit.

COHABIT, || Dwell together, in eadem domo habitare (to live in one house).—contubernales esse (propr. in one tent, then later, in one room).—cum qu habitare. apud qm or in domo cs habitare.—|| Dwell together as husband and wife, cum qa concu-

bare, concumbere, cubiare (the last repeatedly).

COHABITATION, || Act of living together, contubernium (propr. in one tent, and prips also in one room). -- || As man and wife, concubitus (out of

qm coheredem cum qo scribere; qm coheredem cl instituere

COHERE, cohærere or cohærescere inter se .nexos et aptos esse inter se .- to c. well, præclare inter se cohærere: cohærere cum qå re or ci rei (with athg): by athg, contineri qa re; rem continet qd.— To agree, facere cum qo. consentire. conspirare. congruere.—

with aby, cum qo convenire, concordare. [SYN. in AGREE. Vid.] COHERENCE.] cohærentia (as state, e.g. mundi).— COHERENCY,] contextus (connexion as state, e.g. of a discourse, orationis, sermonis; of matters and words rerum et verborum; comp. Ernesti lex. techn. Rom. p. 90).—perpetuitas (uninterrupted continuation, e. g. orationis). — the systematic c., continuatio seriesque p. so; — perpetutias (unineer apres continuation, e. g. orationis). — the systematic c., continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex aifà nexa et omnes inter se aptæ colligatæque videantur (C. N. D. 1, 4, extr.).—there is c. in matters, cohærère sibi or inter se.—in c., see Co-HERENT.—lo relate athy in (or with) proper c., cuncta, ut acta sunt, ci exponere; ci omnem rem ordine nar-

COHERENT, cohærens.—contextus (connected, opp. diffusus, solutus, e. g. oratio).—continens (hanging together or being connected in one uninterrupted line, denoting the inner or substantial connexion of a disaenousmy see inner of sucriansius connection, of a dis-coursel,—perpetitus (in one confinuation, opp. to what is given in fragments, e. g. oratio, historial,—not c., incoherent, interruptus. dissipatus (cattlered). COHERENTLY (sibi) constanter (consistently), or Crel. to spack c., 'inter se cohwrentla loqui: not to

Crel. to speak c., "inter se coherentia loqui: not to speak c., se incoherentia. conjunctio. colligatio (as act and state): coupitatio; conflutinatio (as act): coagmentatio. See Syn. in To Join.
COHESIVE. See COHERENT. Also glutinous. resinaccus. tenax (that has the power of sticking or cohering).
COHORT, cohors. The prætorian c., cohors præ-

toria.

COIP. See BONNET, CAP.

COIL, glomerare (in the shape of a ball), e. g. lanam clomerare.

COIL, glomus. glomus lini. COIN, a) a single piece, numus. b) several COIN, a) a single piece, numus. b) several pieces, and in opp. to greater c, numuli. c) in general, coined pieces of silver, βc., numili. c) in general, coined pieces of silver, βc., numili. coine is unclass, so too the Greek numisma (κόμισμα) is not found in the prove of the gold. age.—copper c, we signatum; silver, c, argentum signatum; aslo argenum onsig [s. Money]: good c., numi boni countefeit or bad c., numi adulterini: to issue bad c. (i. e. to be a coiner of bad money), pecunias vitiare (Eutrop. 9, 14); monetam adulterinam exercise (Uip. Dig. 48, 13, 6, ½); numos adulterinos percutere (Ilg. Suet. Ner. 25): Iligrian c., pecunia Illyriorum signo signata: heavy c., as grave great and small c., numi ounsis note: 10 pay in the same c. pay a part respondere (as well propr. e. g. C. All. 16, 7, 6, as fig. or proveds in a bad sense in Ter. Phorm. 1.4, 34); par part referre (not pro part, see Bentl. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55), or parem gratam referre c (ib. 4, 4, 51); both e 'returning like for like, in good and bad sense); paria paribus responderc (C. ad Att. 6, 1, 22, with repard to words; i. e. to reply to the letter of Atticus in the same sty e); a collection of c.'s, "numotheca: one that understands c.'s, (antiquary). *rei numariæ peritus: the science or know-ledge of c.'s (numismatics), *numorum doctrina: to isage of c. s (numisimaries), "numorum doctrina: is beclure on cl.a. *de numis practipere: assay of a c., spectatio pecunine (C. Verr. 3. 77, etc.): species of c., genus numorum (ib 78, 181); also numus only, if in the sense of c., money in general: the same c (i.e. pieces

the sense of c., money in general: the same c (i.e. pieces of the same value; e, g, in paying box money), corpora numorum cadem (Papiniam. Dig. 16, 3, 24): to pay in Roman c, ad denarium solvere (C. Q. 4, extr.). COIN, v. propr.) cudere. ferire, percurere: signare (to put on the stamp or impression). See Mixt. v. To c. asses such as c to be of only the sixth part of their former calculations. when a see sextainario pondere ferire; one who c's base money, paracharactes (mapaxapaxnn, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9); falsæ monetæ reus (ibid. as accused); monetam 21, 9); faisse moneue reus (tota, as accusea); moneum adulterinam exercère (Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1). to c. base money, also (alt. Suet. Ner. 25) numos adulterinos percutere. See also Coiner.—fermâ (publică) pereutere. forma signare: money coined in the same mould, numi una forma percussi (aft. Sen. Ep. 34, extr.): silver that has not been coined, argentum non signatum formá, sed rudi pondere (uncoined) .- | Invent, fingere. confingere .- comminisci: to c. athg against aby, affingere

ei qd: fo c. new words, verba novare. COINAGE or COINING, res numaria (whatever relates to it): to regulate the c., rem unmariam constituere : the standard of c , ratio meraria : regulation contuere: the standard of c, ratio erraria: regulation con-cerning the c, lex numaria: right of c. *jus numos cudendi or feriendi or percutiendi.— || Money, Vid. COIN.— || Invention, fiction, fictio Q; confictio (Col.— Act of coining money, custo monetais (Cod. Theol. 11, 16, 18).— I the coin nod money of a real m (collectively), *numi formá (publică) percussi; or numi collection (P. Rici.).— || Mosey contra or numi collection of the production of the producti reat m (concentrety, "num torma punnes percuss; or numi only, moneta (Or. Plin.).—!! M n sey coimed at the same is me (or of the same c.), numi ună formă percussi (af. Suet. Ep. 34, cnd.). To be of the same c. ună formă percusso (-as., -a) csse (Sen. Ép. 34, end. or actions casi in the same mondel.) Flu.) !! Pur ei weention, fictio (Q. 9, 2, 29, §c.).—confictio (C. Rosc. Am. 13. init.). The c. of words, fictio nominum, vocum.— || Thing coined, resticts or commenticia; resticts et commenticia; commentum. [2] Avoid the late word figmentum.

COINCIDE, | Meet together in space, convenire in unum locum,-(inter se) congruere (agrec).-Jy. convenire in unum locum atque inter se congruere (as C. Rose. 22, 62, quum multæ cansæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter sese congruere videntur). in locum atque inter sees congruere videntur). — # Agree together, concinere (cum qo qa re). consentire (prop. and exply of agreement in opinion; but
also by a sort of personification, of things: dat or with cum; also inter se) .- congruere (opp. repugnare: with aby, ci or cum qo: also ci rei or cum qa re; inter se, and absol.: used also of coincidence in point of lime).—
'To c. in opinion with aby' is also idem sentire cum on (not adjicere ci, Corenz); and incidere in qm (e.g. in Diodorum, C). Not to c. in opinion, discrepare, dissentire, dissidere. His opinion does not c. with the His opinion does not c. with the opinions, &c., sententia non constat cum—sententiis. [See Agree.] To c. with any other event in point of time, codem tempore quo aliud esse or fiert.—in Idem tempus incidere. Events weh e. in point of time, quie uno, or uno et codem tempore sunt or flunt.

COINCIDENCE, concursio (act of running together, g. crebra conc. vocalium; of accidental events, fortuitorum) .- concursus (as state, e. g. calamitatum) .conventus in this meaning only in Sen. N. Qu. 7, 13, conv. duarum stellarum - | Agreement, convententia (cum q\(\hat{a}\) re).—consensus.—consensio. concentus.—\(\hat{a}\) by a lucky c., \(\hat{c}\), by Crcl. with peroppor-

tune cadit; percommode accidit.

tune cant; tercommone accuat.

COINCIDENT, continens (ci rel; touching it, so
that there is no break between).—I In point if time,
in idem tempus incident; or Crei with quod uno, or
uno ct codem, tempore est or fit.—II d greeing, consentiens, congruens, contors.—consentaieus ci rei; conjunctus cum qu re (in agreement with its nature).

COINER, monetæ opifex, monetarius (Past-Aug.),
—cusor(Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1),—"Counterfeiter, paracharactes (παραχαράκτης, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9).—falsæ

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COISTREL. See COWARD. COIT, discus. COITION, coftus .- inftus .- | Act of (two bodies, &c)

coming together, concursio. concursus (avoid con-See COINCIDENCE.

COLANDER, colum (g. t for sieve, &c.). To pass

COLANDER, coum (g. t. for neec, &c.). To pass alby lirrough a c., percolare; per colum transmittere. COLD, s. frigus (as causing frost, &c.; also fig. as the coldness of indifference, woul of pensibility, &c.). algor (is felt: the obsol. algus is the c. itself)—gelu (willy in abl.; the c. such caussis ce., &c.)— Extremec. map be transl. by vis. frigoris; vis hermalis; the collection of duration). To the object of a property of the collection of duration. be able to endure c., algoris patientem esse : to be unable to endure either extreme heat or extreme c., neque frigora neque restus tolerare posse: to be stiff or benumbed with c., gelu torpère. Fig. frigedo (Varr. op. Non.) is 'the state of a man attacked by c.' bid.—# An illness, graveto (sopria, hace nave claudit, vocem obtundit, tussim siccam movet, &c. Cels.). - destillatio narium. or destillatio only (quum 'tenuls per has [nares] pituita profiuit, caput leviler dolet, gravitas ejus sentitur, frequentia sternumenta sunt.' Cels): to cure or get rid of a c., gravedinem removere (C.): to doctor or treat a c., gravedini subvenire (C.): a troublesome c., gravedo molesta: I hare a c., nares gravedine vexantur: to give aby c, gravedinem concitare or afferre: apt to lake c, or (of things) apt to give c, gravedinosus.

COLD, adj. frigidus (of a moderate degree of coldness,

opp. calidus; also fig. as without fire, inanimate, \$ c.). algens, algidus (t of what is unpleasantly c., in itself, of a c. nature; algens also of what does not keep a man warm, e.g. toga algens).—gendus (icy c., also fig. in the poets).—egelidus (with the chill taken off; in later writers = 'very cold').—languidus, lentus (fig. without fire or animation; less strong than trigldus; e. g. orator nimls lentus in dicendo et psene frigidus. C.). - Very nimia lentus in dicendo et puene frigidus. C., ... Fery c., perfigidus: c. water, aqua frigida: a c. draughi, potus algens. frigida (sc. potio, 'a refreehing draught'), C. cup (of bread, wine, and beer). Intila (panis) e v'ino or e cerevisià (cf. Plin. 9. 8, 9, Cels. 3, 19). A c. wind, ventus frigidus: c. or every c. weedher, tempestas fri-gida, perfrigida: the weather is becoming c., frigus ingruit (but not frigescit tempestas): it is growing colder, *frigus ingravescit: a c. winter, hiems frigida: a c. shudder shakes my timbs, gelidus horror mihi quatit membra (V.): to bathe in c. water, frigida (sc. aqua) lavari : to drink c. water, frigidam (sc. aquam) bibere : a man of a c. nature, or character, homo frigidus: to do athy in c. blond, consulto et rogitatum facere qd : c. praise, *laus frigida: lo give aby c. praise, qm frigide laudare:—lo become or grow c., frigescere, refrigescere, refrigerare (propr. and fig. of both men and things):—lo make c., refrigerare (also fig.). To be cold, frigere (lo br c., pp. calere).—algère (lo fee c., opp. extuare).

COLDISH, frigidulus (F. Caiult, propr. and fig.).

Frigidusculus (Gell. only fig.).—subfrigidus (figl. only fig.).

COLDLY, frigide (fig. in Hor. also gelide).—lente

Stangurship, SS. PROPR. frigus, algor, gelu [SYN. in Colon, s.], — IMPROPR. frigus, c. of mind, frigus, animus friguis.—pectus leutum (†), lentitudo phegamatic indifference of one who sees another wronged, without trying to prevent it).
COLE. COLEWORT, brassica. See CABBAGE.

COLIC, tormina, pl.-colicus delor. colon.-delores vi. To have the c., ex intestinis laborare; torminibus laborare or affectim esse. Medicine for the c., colice, colleum medicamentum. One who has the c., colicus (the elder Plin., not colica for the disease); one who is subject to the c., torminosus.

COLLAPSE, concidere, corruere, — collabi. — labi fig. to waste away; e. g. of the cheeks. Sen. Hippol. 364). - collabi. - labi Collapsed cheeks, fluentes buccæ; genæ labentes (of a

dying person, &c.).
COLLAR, collare (g. 4, hence prps may be used for a shirt coliar). - numbum or mellum (a dog-c, armed with sharp points. Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15). - armilla (iron ring sharp points Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15).—armilla (it on ring) for a doy's neck; hence canis armillatus, Prop. 4, 8, 24.
—monile (neck ornament, mly with gold and precious stones, for women and children).—torques, catella spiden chains for the neck, the former a twisted chain, the latter compact of rings: bolk given as rewords to brave soldiers).—phaletæ (crescents of silver or guid, properly as ornaments of horses, but also of slaves) .columbar (a sort of wooden c., put round the neck of slaves as a punishment).-numeria (a wooden machine.

in which the head and feet of slaves or children were fastened as a punishment). - helcium (f. Them, to druw, eras a horse collar. Appul.). To slip the c., "se expedire ex armilià, &c.: (FIG.) se expedire ex laqueo. A c. of brawn, prps eylindrus carnis verrinæ, or caro verrina in cylindri speciem convoluta.

COL

COLLAR, v. by g. t. prehendere, or (summå) veste gm prehendere (aft. pallio gm prehendere).—or *collo qm prehendere (by the neck: aft. auricula qm prehendere). - | To c. meat, carnem (verrinam, &c.) in cylindri speciem convolvere.

COLLAR-BONE, jugulum. os colli.

COLLATE, || Compare, conferre comparare, &c.; together, inter se (both used by Ruhnken of collating MSS.). See Compare. - || C. aby to a benefica, *beneficium (ecclesiasticum) ci tribuere or deferre.

actim (eccressation) of trouver or otherre.

COLLATERAL A. c. time (in pedigrees), linea transversa [opp. linea directa: see, under Lux, the passage for Paul. [by, 88, 10, 9]. To stand in a c. time or relationship to a family, "linea transversa contingere up or cs domure. C. relationship law ('cognatio que ex transverso proced it ad differentiam clus que ex transverso proced it ad differentiam clus que ex transverso proced it ad differentiam clus que ex inter accendente et descendentes." Foecol, sub est inter ascendentes et descendentes.' Facciol. sub est inter ascendentes et descendentes. Facciot. suo co., Ac. relation, ex lateribus cognatus ('sunt et ex lateribus cognatus ('sunt et ex lateribus cognatus ('faires sororesque.' Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10).—[Concurrent, accessory: see Additional.—[Indirect. Vid.

COLLATERALLY, ex lateribus, or "linea trans-

COLLATION, collatio (act of conferring; also act of comparing). Repast, comula (c., a slight, simple dinner),—gustatio (slight repast. Petron),—merenda (luncheon, taken between 4 and 5 in the afternoon).

COLLATOR, colletor (confributor, e.g. to a banquet: and a payer of money to the state: in the sense of one who compares. August.).
COLLEAGUE, collega. To be aby's e., collegam ci

se: to appoint a c. to aby, collegam ci dare.
COLLECT, | To gather, legere.—colligere (loge-

ther) .- conferre. comportare (to bring or earry together). conquirere (to seek and collect fm various places, with accessory notion of zeal) .- congerere in unum locum (to one place) .- coacervare (in a heap) .- to c. treasures, money, &c., pecuniam or opes undique conquirere (but not pecuniam cogere, weh, in C. Verr. 2, 57, 141, conveys the meaning of extorting money).—conficere (also of money, &c., stronger term),-to c. an army or troops, copias or exercitum parare or comparare : to c. the troops at one place, copias in unum focum cog-re or contrahere .- to c. one's thoughts, cogitationes suas ad unam rem dirigere (aft. C. Acud. 2, 20, 66) .mum cogitationemque colligere: to c. oneself, se or animum colligere; as imum recipere, ad se redire; not to be able to c. oneself, sui or mentis or animi non compotem esse; minus compotem esse sui; mente vix constare; non apud se esse (fo be beside oneself); se sohibere (restrain oneself); iram reprimere (represe one's anger) .- | To c. money (officially), accipere. exigere. See above the meaning of pecuniam cogere (i. e. to extert); pecunias imperatas exigere (the war tax); of taxes, &c. (in general), vectlgalia, &c. exigere. - INTR) to collect, concervari, augeri, crescere (propr. to be collected in one heap, to increase, grow, the littler e.g. of water).—If To come logether (of several persons), cogl se congregate, congregate, convenire, edire (in a mass), confluere. frequentes convenire, edire (in a mass) confluere. If To in fer or conine (fa great haste), convoluer.—If To in fer or convenire, c clude: see those words.

COLLECTION,—I of money: see Collection.—

[Church prayer: see Prayer.

COLLECTION,—I a ct, lectio. collectio; conquisitio.

[SYN. in Collect, v]—in make or order a. of money to be made, collationen facere .- | The result or produce of a c., thesaurus (of objects of art, &c.),—
corpus (e. g. of the whole Roman law, omnis juris Romani:
of the Holy Scriptures, "corpus librorum sacrorum): a c. of passages, &c. (in general), excerpta. conjectanea (of remarks, &c. Gell. 4, 14, in).—dicta collectanea (of sentences, Suet. Cas. 56) .- a c. of striking passages fm writings, electorum commentarius or commentarii (Plus Ep. 3, 5, 17).—# Assemblage, conventus, cortus: corona (c. of persone who surround a speaker). See ASSEMBLY. — Contribution of money, collatio, e. g. to make a e. for the poor, collatione uti ad susti dam tenuiorum inoplam.

COLLECTIVE, ad unum omnes cuncti (opp. di-

spersi), universi (opp. singuli).

COLLECTIVELY, conjunctim. una.

COLLECTOR, #One that gathers, qui qd legit.

collegit, conquirit. [Swn. in COLLECT, v.]-#A tax
general tax access the seal (129)

gatherer, exactor, exactor vectigalium coactor (g. f.). -portitor (of harbour duties); magister scripture et portûs (chief c. of pasiure-land taxes and harbour duties): to be the c. of harbour-duties, in portu operam dare. qui vectigalia exercent et exigunt (administrators and c.'s of public tazes in general): to be a c. of tazes, vec-tigalia exigere.—the c. of tazes, &c., in Gaul, Galliae rationes procurans (Plin. 7, 16, 17): c. of tributes, *tributorum administrator: reipublicæ rationes procurans. *collegii, quod vectigalibus publicis exigendis insti-tutum est (a director of that department in general).tribunus ærarii (at Rome, Suet. Cas. 41).

COL

COLLEGE, An assembly (of persons who follow the same pursuit, collegium, corpus: to form into a c. those who &c., collegium constituere ex iis, qui &c. (Liv. 5, 50, 4): to receive aby in a c., qm in collegium legre or coptare (copp.; if it is the members themselves who elect).— If he place, "domus academica, auditoribus academics academica estimata—to be at c. (i. e. at a university). "inter academic cives versari; "in academic devision entering academic devision entering academic expension entering demia studiorum causa, or literarum causa, versari.to go to c. (i. e. university), in academiam migrare: to belong to a c., inter academiae cives versari, as abore.—

| College=largeschool. Vid. School. College = large school. Vid. School.
COLLEGE-BUILDING. * addition academicum.

COLLEGE-PRIEND, 'quocum in academia con-

inuctus vivi.

COLLEGE-LIFE, vita academica.

COLLEGE TUTOR, *doctor academicus. COLLEGIAN, *civis academicus.- *academiæ eivis

(as a member). - in numerum civium academicorum seriptus COLLEGIATE, *academicus. - collegiarius (very late, Tertuil.). - collegialis (Inscript.). A c. body. col-

legium.

COLLIER, carbonarius. - Bee propr. a man who makes charcoal.

COLLIERY. See COAL-MINE.

COLLIQUATE, See To MELT.

COLLISION, collisus (Post-aug.). — concursio (as act).—concursus [as state].—pugna. contentio (hostile c.): to be in c., inter se pugnare (of things); with a hg, pugnare cum re. repugnare ci rei (see C. Off. 3, 7, 34, and 12, 50): to come into c. with aby, est mihi certamen cum qo: with athg incurrere in qd. offendere ad od. allidi ad qd (to strike aget in general).
COLLOCATE, collocare (to set with choice and in-

tention in a particular place), ponere (g. t.), statuere. constituere (in its proper place). See To Place. COLLOP, caruncula (a small piece of flesh. C.).

offa. ofeila [see Chor, s.].— In turiesque = child, frustum pueri (Piaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72).

COLLOQUIAL. C. language, sermo communis:

too sermo only.

COLLOQUY, collocutio (also in pl.). colloquium (a dialogue, as well for the pui pose of entertainment as on business. Comp. Manut. C. ad Div. 1, 9, p. 84, ed. Richt.). -to have a c. with aby, cum qo colloqui: a secret c, arcano or secreto cum qo colloqui. See Conversation. COLLUDE, colludere cum qo (C. Verr. 2, 24, 58): secreto in obscuro de re agere cum qo (Cas. B. G. 1,

COLLUSION, coliusio (C. Ferr. 3, 13, 33); with aby, cum qo; with the enemy, clandestina cum hoste colloquia, n. pl. (C. Cat. Maj. 12, 40); to be in c. with aby, see Collubs. See also Cabal. COLLUSIVE, dolosus.

COLLUSIVE LY, dolose, per dolum, malå fide. g. agere).—collusorie (U/p. Dig. 30, 50, § 2).

(OLLYRIUM, collşrium (Hor. an eye salve. Gr.

κολλύριον, dim. fm κυλλύρα, a sort of cake, wch it pro-bably resembled in shape).

COLOCYNTH, colocynthis, idis (κολοκυνθίτ).

COLON, ecolon (xwhov, as t. t.-prop. a portion or

ember of a sentence, &c.).

COLONEL, dux præfectusque militum. pl. primorum ordinum centurlones, tribunus militum (of infaniry).—præfectus (of carairy).—præfectus prætorio (time of Emper., c. of the imperial guards).—Lieutenanic., (prps) legatus : to be c., ordines ducere : the rank of a c., centuriatus; in hopes of being made c., spe ordinis

(Cas. B. G. 1, 3).
COLONELCY, centuriatus.
COLONIAL, Relating to a colony, colonicus
(e. g. colonicus colonies, raised or levied fee Roman colonim. Cas.). - | Brought from a colony (of wares, &c.), ex colonia (or coloniis) advectus, arcesi - C. produce, eres or merces ex coloniis advectæ or arcessitæ: res or merces transmarinæ (brought fee COLONIST. See COLONY. COLONIZE See COLONY.

COLONNADE, columnarum ordo, series, --porticus

COLONY, | A number of persons (migrating to a place to cultivate the land, &c.), colonya, coloni. send out a c. to a place, coloniam or colonos mittere in qin locum : coloniam deducere in qm locum,-deductio coloniarum in qm agrum (the rolonization).—1 The place itself, colonia.—to establish a c., coloniam condere: at some place, coloniam in qoloco constituere,

collocare: relating to a c., colonicus.
COLOQUINTIDA, colocynthis (*cucumis colocyn-

this, Linn.).
COLORATE. See To Colour.

COLOSSAL, colossicus colosseus (propr.),—vastus. immanis.—Jn. vastus et immanis: a c. statue, colossus. statua colossica or colossea. signum colossicum. moles (c. mass. &c., e. g. moles imperii, c. empire).
COLOSSUS. See CoLossaL.

COLDUR. As properly of a body, color (g. t. also of thee. of a discourse).—pigmentum (ac, a paint).

- full, deep or strong c. (lasd on equally thick), color satur: a weak or thin c., color dilutior: a natural t., color nativus or yetus: a fresh or healthy c., color validus: vigor (of the body; also used of the bright enlour of pearls. Plin.): a person who has a fresh c., coloratus: to have got a fresher or healthier c., coloratiorem factum esse (Col.); to lose one's e., colorem amittere, colorem remittere : what has lost its c., decolor: to take a c., see To COLOUR, v. INTR .- to assum (take) another c. or change its c., colorem alienum accipere: to retain its c., or the c. of alig stands, *colorem servare or retinere: to have much, or a great deat of c., in one's face, muito sanguine et rubore ci facies suffusa est: to change c., colorem mutare or immutare; and (poet.) perdere, or color excidit cl. non manet cl see To Grow Palk, To Blush): not to change c., con-sister or c (C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 3, 2): constat ci color et vultus: of rich or variegated c.'s, coloribus variis (cf. V. En. 4, 701); distinctus vario colore (O.) .- coloratus r. Zm. 3, (v1); austinctus vario colore (O.).—coloratus (coloured, g., t., epip) of a dark red, g. of the Orientals, tolorati Seres, O. Am. 1. 14, 5); versicolor: without c., sinc colore: variety of c., colorum varietas (cf. C. Fin 2.3.10).—colores varii (V. Zm. 4, 701); the shading off offices, in a painting Plim. 35, 5.12); of one c., unius coloris: unicidior: of two c. b. biscolor characteristics. e., unius coloris : unicolor : of two e.'s, bicolor : of three 's, triplice-colore : of various c.'s, multis or variis coloribus, paet. multicolor: of the same e., concolor (i.e. of one c., opp, discolor), -ejusdem coloris, codem colore (of the same c., i. e. wch another thing has): to lose its c., decolorem fieri (of stuffs): pallor decolorat qd (disco-lours). evauescere; pallidiorem fieri (to fade, of c.'s and stuffs). colorem mutare (g. f. +). pallescere. expailescere. -the lass or changing of c., coloris mutatio, decoloratio; to produce a c., see To Colour; of a light c., colore claro: of a whitish c., colore albido. colore claro splen-dere (Lucr. 5, 1257): a pale or fawn c., leucophæus (λευκόφαιος, Vitr. and Plin.): of a darkish c., austerus = nigricans: of a reddish c., rubeus. subruber (as blood); subrufus (of chestnut c.): subrubicundus; to be of a light-reddish c., survivore to the algorithm of a light-reddish c.); to be of a light-reddish c., to be of a light-reddish c., survivorer c. of a beatuml c., badius, spadis (of a horse).—¶ At g is in g c., mean of culturing, piguentum. color (the latter also impr. with ref. to style).—to take a c., colorem bibere, ducere: to give to athg a c., colorem inducere ci rei: the brightness of c.'s, pigmentorum flos et color (C. Brut. 87, 298, where it is impr. with ref. to style). to paint a crime in very dark e.'s. crimen atroetter deferre (T. Ann. 13, 19, 4): to give a fair c. to a foul matter, rei deformi dare coloto give a fair c. so a year matter, for detoline and converge (a.); honests præscriptione rem turpem tegere (both = palliate. Vid.), —oil.-c., pigmentum oleatum (any dyring material or stuff made with oil).—to paint athg with oil-c.'s, *pigmentum oleatum inducere ci rei. athy with oil-c'.s, "pigmentum oleatum inducer ci rei.

—of the c. of oil, colors oile (Plin. 37, 5, 20). - colore
oleagino (Feget. 3, 17, 1); water c'.s, "pigmentum aquà
dilutum. A box of water-c'.s, loculata arcula, ubi
diversi sunt colores (cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 17, 4); ληκυθοι
(aft. C. Alt. 1, 14, 3, a pot containing c'.e': compare
Passow's Handw. s. v.); c. man, pigmentarus.—
Cooperation of the color o Complexion: a fine c., color suavis; coloris suavitas: §Complexion: afnec, color suavis; coloris suavias; a gwod c, coloris bonitas: a erry gwod c, color erggius: a deadly pule c, color exanguis. See also Colorum under the first head.—§Pretext, species. imago. simularrum. sis color (QL): under the c. of, specie, in speciem (opp. reapse); verbo. verbo et simulatione, opp. revera, re ipså. nomine (in order to politate); par (130)

simulationem (sub prætextu or sub obtentu, not to be recommended). See PRETEXT. - | Character (as in a man's true c.'s), mores, indoles, indoles animi ingeniique (L. 10, 17); natura et mores. mores naturaque. *peculiaris forms atque indoles (the peculiarities of an object, peculiar features or c.'s).—to paint aby in his true c.'s on naturam cettis describere signis. prps *cs vivam or vividam imaginem exprimere: cs vitia (or vitia et virtutes, as the case may be) deformare (Rutil. Lup.): imaginem consuctudinis atque vitæ cs exprimere.

COLOURS (military), signum militare; fm the context signum only (any military standard, consisting of a lance to wich any image was officed, e.g. an agic, although that is als particularly mentioned as being the principal standard of the legions, besides the signa mit. principal standard of the tegions, oresides in esigna init. Cas. B. C. 3, 99).—vexilium (a lance with a piece of some coloured stuff, e. g. red for the legions, in web, of a later period, the name of the Emperor was ecought. Sucl. Fesp. 6. The signa and vexilla were used in greater and smaller divisions of the army; vex. esplu is found with the Triarii, the allies, the cavalry, &c.) .- to display the c., signum or vexilium proponere; vexilium tollere: to lower the c. vexilium submittere, before aby cl (Stat Silv. 4, 2, 43): to swear fidelity to aby's c., sacramentum or sacramento dicere ci. sacramentum dicere apud qm (propr.); to follow the c., signa sequi: to follow any's c., castra es sequi; in es castra se conficere: to desert the c., signa militaria relinquere; a signis discedere, signa deserere, desertis signis ad hostem transire, ad hostem transfugere or perfugere. (impropr.) fidem movere. a qu deficere; qm deserere. ad adversarios transire. in partes es transgredi. deficere ad qm: to be true to one's c., to stick to one's c., fidem servare (impr.).

COLOUR, v. Th.) tingere, with athg, qA re (by dipping the stuff into a dye).—inficere, with athg, qA re (to do over, to c. with something wch does not destroy, but do over, to c. with tomething with does not destroy, but changes, the natural quality of the thing)—imburer question and the colorent of the (to get a c. to a taby)—incure imaly 59, of colouring with a deceptive dye).—[65] When 'to colour' is taken in the sense of 'producing a colour', tingere is used with the acc. of the c., e. y. ceruleum tingere, to c. atag water-blue: to c. purple, purparan tingere. See also 'To D'R.—O c. blue, ceruleum efficere coloren: to c. atag red, rufare (of a yelleutis) red, e. y. the hair, capillum); minare (of a ciseut course red, y. the hair, capillum); lowish red, e. g. the hair, capillum); miniare (of a cin-nabar-c.); fucare (of purple), cocco tingere (cearlet); e nigro rutilum capillum reddere, to c. dark hair red: to c. athg sky-blue, colore cæruleo tingere (the thing so coloured is cæruleatus). See To STAIN. FIG.) I To palliate, make plausible, rem colorare nomine qo (by a pretext, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2). rem involucris tegere et quasi velis obtendere; also velare rem onis; to c. athg with any excuse, prætendere qd ci rei; rein tegere or occultare qa re; rem excusatione es sei tegere (by excuses: see C. Lal. 12, 43); rem in cs rei simulationem conferre (under a pretext: see Cas. B. C. 1, 40): to endeavour to c. aing with some pretext, vela-mentum ci rei quærere (Sen. de vit. beat, 12); rei deformi dare colorem (Cas. B. C. 3, 32. Q. 3, 8, 44): to endeavour to c. one's guilt with fine words, splendida verba prætendere culpæ suæ (O. Rem. 240). honestå præscriptione rem turpem tegere. Vitia sua fucare, colorare. Coloured, coloratus (with a fair c.). - fucatus (with a deceptive dye). INTR.) to c. at athg, rubescere. -(for shame) erubescere; pudore or rubore suffundi; —(for shame) etubescere; pudore or rubore suffund; rubor mish suffunditur or offunditur. Ic. at or on account of athy (blush), rubere (C. Ferr. 2, 76, extr.); to c. to ne's own praises, pudore affici ex sufi laude. COLOURABLE. Vid. Specious, Plausiale.

COLOURABLE. Vid. SPECIOUS, FLAUSTELE. COLOURING, colores. *colorum ratio. tinctus. infectus.—tinctura (manner in such alag is coloured).— *pigmentorum (colorum) ratio (the art of laging on colours). colorum commissurm et transitus (the biendc-lours). colorum commissurm et transitus (the biending of the colours in a painting, Plin, 35, 5, 12).—
a fine or bright c., nitor: a good c., colores boni.—
Bembellishment (in rheforic), cultus. ornatus.
diceudi or orationis cultus or ornatus. diceudi corrationis or verborum lumina (any conspicusus rhetorical embellishment or c.). quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia (with ref. to expression and thought): fucus, pigmenta orationis (of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste).-to give a narrative a pleasant c., narrationem gratia et venere exornare : too much, nimium depinger ed.— || Plausible character || see Colora |
= preizz||.—to give one's faults a faise colour, vitia sua fucare, colorare.

COLOURIST, pingendi artif-x.

COLOURIMAN, pigmentarius.

COM

COLT, pullus equi; puitus equinus. *pullus equinus COLT, pullus equit; pulsus equinus. *pullus equinus masculus (the male). Doledrus (Lotin of the middle age).—equuieus. equilus (g. 1. for young horse: the latter, Farr.). An asse, c., pullus asininus.—aselius (a small or young ass).—FIG.) [A rash young person, inconsultus. Inconsideratus. temerarius. Jr. inconsultus et temerarius. temerarias atque inconsideratus. deratus.

COLTSFOOT, tussilago, COLT'S-TOOTH, dens pullinus. Prov. To have cast one's c.-t., voluptates temperantiā suā frenasse ac domuisse (L. 30, 14).

COLTER, dens or culter aratri (on the nature of it and the plough in general, see Yoss F. Georg. 1, 170). COLUMBARY, columbarium. columbarid cells (g. t. s. Farr. 3, 7, 4. Pallad. 1, 24 in. and 25 in.).—turris.

turricula (if placed on a column in the court, &c.). COLUMN, columna —signum. statua (if erected in COLUMN, columna—signum, status (if erected in honour of oby). A small c., columnia: a colosasi stone c., moles lapidea: the shaft of a c., scapus: the neck of a c., hypotrachelium (tworparyhlov): the espital, capitalium: the food of a c., a pita (of the columns: the lower part of it was plinthus, whishow): basis (faces, of the status; see above for diff, between col. and stat.); the pedestal, stylobites (erwhofarne): the order of c.'s. genus columnarum: the orrangement of c.'s. "columnarum dispositio: the interval between e's, tripartito agmine, or diviso in tres partes exercitu, c's, tripartito agmine, or diviso in tree partes exercitu, innecdere: io approach in three c's, triplici acie instructà ventre: lo march in three c's, triplici acie instructà ventre: lo march in three c's, triplici acie instructà proficies: by c's, exercitu in partes diviso (e. g. lo march up, incedere).—[Of a book, pagina. COMB, peeten, a drasing e., pecten trairritus radiis: a small book c., peeten densioribus radiis; peeten densioribus radiis; competent desionale (for combonette competition).

pecten densus (1).—1995 "pecten crinais (for comb-ng; but for keeping up the hair, and as ornament, the Roman ladies made use of the arus discriminalis, see Böttiger's Sabina. 1, P 17). The tooth of a c., radius pectinis.—a c. for sood, carmen; pecten: for flax, 1 am' ferrel, quibus linum pectitus (Plin. 19, 1, 3). A curry-c., strigilis : a horse-c., scopuiæ setosæ equis comendis: c. of a cock, crista; Juba .- | In the shape of a

, *pectinl similis : as adv. pectinatim. COMB (a place surrounded on all sides by mountains,

in weh several valleys meet), convallis.

COMB, v. pecter (g. l.) pectere capillos or comas (but not comere cap. or com.; i. e. to dress the hair). To e. the hair back fm the forehead (h in Chinoise), capillos a fronte contra naturam retroagere: to c. wool, capilios a frome contra naturam retrosgere; to c. se-os, carminare; to c. fox, hamis ferreis linum pectere; to e. a horse, strigili radere, subradere. Combed, to be formed by part part. of the above serbs.

COMB MAKER, pectinarius (Inscript.).

COMB MAKER, pectharius (Inscript.),
COMBAT, pugna, proclium, acies. [STW. in BATTLE.]—certamen (g. i. for contest; i. e. both the emus—
prælii concursus (Np. Threat.), 4), or only concursus;
congressus (the coming loc close quarters)—prælii concursus (Np. Threat.), 4), or only concursus;
congressus (the coming loc close quarters)—prælii dincatio (C. Qu. Fr. 1. 1, 1, 45), or dimicatio only (c. os a
hozardous thing, hence dimicatio—enply straggle and
difficulties)—pi. dimicationes, if continued
or reposted (e.g. Ces. B. C. 7, 8, 6, onnum superiorum
di mication um fructum in eo die atque hore concaterati' the of the hore concaterati' the of the hore concaterati' the of the hore consistere): the c. of the boxer or prize fighter, pugliatus: of the wrestler, luctatio; luctatus (the former as act, the latter as state): with wild beasts, see Fight: a c. for life, dimicatio adversus qm (e. g. adv. elephantum): a fierce c., proclium acre: the c. was fierce and long, pugnatum est diu atque acriter: a long and fierce c. takes place, fit proclium acri certamine: a slight c. is fought, fit or agitur leve proclium [see Setemisk]: to descend to the c., in proclium ire. in proclium or aciem prodire. In aciem or certamen descendere (for a single prodice. In actem or certamen descendere (for a single engagement, the last also = 10 engage in a c. or fight in general): to lead 100,000 infantry to the c. (or battle), in actem centum millia peditum producere: to begin the c., pugnam or certamen or problum initie [g. ti. to engage, of inter party, taken singly): preclium committer manum (only in L., pugnam or preclium) concert (of the general is seed as the soldiers); inter accept the general is seed as the soldiers); inter accept the general is acted as the soldiers); primus preclium committi (q. tof any division of the ship, &c., seek altacks first: see Hirl. B. Altacks. of the ship. &c., weh attacks first; see Hirt. B. Alex.

25): to renew the c., in pugnum tedire; certamen or pugnam repetere (after a longer or shorter intervation, see Justin 1, 6, 10, L. 10, 36); pugnam normal integrare; preclium redintegrare or renovare (to renew, begin fin the commenment: 4. a. mly with fresh troops, see L. 7, 7; 1, 12; 2, 47. Cas. B. 2, 3, 20); pugnam iterare (to fight a second battle ir is, on the following day, as L. 6, 33). To continue the c., pugnam explere (af fresh troops, the first transmitted of the continue the c., pugnam continue the continue the c. pugnam explore (af fresh troops, the first transmitted of the continue that the pugnandum or ad diminandum firmus (Cas. B. G. 7, 80, of troops); reads for the c. all uprama parature. of the c., ad pugnam paratus; manu promptus: after finding them all eager for the c., postquam omnium animos alacres videt.

COMBAT, v. pugnare; certare; concertare; con-tendere (e. g. armis, prœllo, acie); decernere (mly with armis, ferro, prœlio, or acle).—dimicare (e. g. prœllo, acle); depugnare, decertare, digiadiari (fight a deadly fight with weapons); all with cum qo, inter se (with Aphi with recoponal; all with cum qo, mer se (with another, among themselves); prediarl, preclium or pugnam facere or edere: prediarl also fig with words; aby, cum qo.—conflictari; aby, cum qo. (e.g. cum adversa fortuna).—Se more under Frunt.—with words, cettare, concertare, contendere (verbis). To c. fortune, cum adversa fortund conflictari. To c. forevil, fortifer dimicare; fortiler resistere. To c. a thing (with words). pugnare contra qd; qd oppugnare, impugnare: one's opinion, c. opinioni repugnare; sententiam cs impug-

opinion, c. opinion repugnare; sententiam es impug-nare; all things, contra omina disserer armatus (any armed man),—gladiator (in the circus, §c.).—luctator (arraller).—pugli (puglilat).—venator (that fights in the circus with wild beats).

COMBINATION, junctio. conjunctio. congregatio. consociatio. colligatio, vinculum (the means).—copulatio (a lying logether): to enter into c, se conjungere; conjungi; jungi; consociari: into an intimute c., arcte conjungi: to bring into c., see Comning: to stand in c., conjunctum esse (of things) cum qa re; pertinere ad qd. A mark or sign of c., *copulandi signum: the c. od. A mark or say of c., optimin spinin.

of words (with regard to style), compositio. mixtio, permixtio: a c. of accidents, concursus calamitatum.—

contextus (c. as state; e. g. of speech, orationis, sermonis; of things and words, terum et verborum; comp. Ern. Lex. techn. Rom. p. 90): a systematical c., continuatio seriesque rerun, ut alia ex aliá nexa et omnes inter se apræ colligatæque videantur (C. N. D. 1, 4, extr.). A c. of the noblest efforts, concursus honestissimorum studiorum .- | Association, societas conjunctio et societas, commercium (c. in gen. propr. and immore social configurations hum-nue confictua impropri, societua confictua impropri, societua (ceret e. emong young people, see Society).—e. agal abg. see CONETIACY.

COMBINACY.

together; conj., esply for any purpose); with asky, cl rei or (cum) qå re; with aby, cum qo—congregare to unite two or several persons into a flock as it were; with aby, cum qo).—copulare (c. firmly, or to cause two or several objects to be firmly combined; e.g. by means of a tie, a rope, &c.: fg. with aby or atig, cum qå re or qu),
—miscere ci rei or cum qå re (by mixing),—adjungere
ad qd (by adding to athg).—devincire (to c indissolubly, nu qu (og aaang 10 atag).—Devinette (to c indisolubly, fig.).—comparate (to c secral things in the same proportion to constitute one couple).—conjustinate (by gluing together).—colijare (by tying). To be well c d, præciare inter se cohærere: with athe, cohærere cum gå re or ci rel : to be c.'d by athg, contineri qå re; rem continet qd .- uno vinculo copulare (c. by the same tie, see L. 28, 12, 14): to c. by pouring together, e. g. in unum or unum corpus confundere (of two nations) fig. See also To Mix. To e. men for social life, dissipatos See airs 10 311X. 10 c. men jor sectos sife, dissipatos homines ad or in societatem vitæ convocare.—connectere cum qå re (by a ksol, flg. e. g. orientem et occidentem: to c. friendship with pleasure, amilitiam cum voluptaie); committere ci rei (e. g. lacum mari): that ore c'd with each other, res inter se juncte or ci-ligate. — I of mittiaty forces, junger copias, arma conjungere, vires conferre, (of a nation) in unius populi corpus coalescere: to c. one's forces with those of aby (e. g. of a general), se conjungere cum copils ca (g. t.), arma consociare cum qo (as ally); signa conferre ad qm (esply in ballie).— To a saociale oneself with, se jungere or conjungere cum qo. societatem inire or coire or facere cum qo: to be c.'d with oby, societatem habere cum qo: c. by wedlock, matrimorio ci jungi; qm secum conjungere. To c. against aby, see To Conspias. ermalem (i. e. powder) a vestitu coercens, not a very happy Crcl.].

COMBUSTIBILITY, *facilitas exardescendi.

COMBUSTIBLLITY, "facilitas exarde-seculi.
COMBUSTIBLE, facilis ad exarde-seculum.—igni
concipiendo aptus or idoneus: c. matter, matera
facilis ad exarde-seculum (that easily takes fre); alimenta ignis (seith sech fire is kept up); res, quibus
ignis excitari potest (g. l. for what is fit to kindle fire
with); res, quæ sunt ad inceudia (with sech one puls
fire to athg); "phigaiston (the matter sech was one
supposed to be in all c. bodies); that contains c. matter, quod ignis or flamma consumit.

COMBUSTION, | Burning, a) exustio.-crematio (to ashes).—adustio (singeing, scorching).—ustio (of a wound). β) intr. deflagratio. conflagratio. incendium. - Tumult, tumuitus (exciled by slaves, peasants, or allies). - motus (g. t. for disturbances in the state). See

COMMOTION.

COME, of persons, venire: I am c., veni, adsum.
—pervenire (prop. and fig.).—advenire. accedere (approach): to c. on foot, pedes venio or advenic; on horseback, equo vehor or advenor; in a carriage, &c., curru or navi vehor or advehor. To cause aby to c., qm arcessere, accire; qm exc re, evocare (the latter on the part of a magistrate, see Bremi Nep. Con. 5, 3); to one, qm ad se arcessere; qm ad se vocare, qm ad se venire jubere (of a thing, e. g. qd arcessere vectura) [see To Send ron]: to c. (such or such) u way, qa via proficisci: to c. frequently to a place, ad or in locum ventitare : locum frequentare . r celebrare. To c. often to aby, crebio ad qm venire; qm frequentare : to c. unsupp. titos on intervenire of; opprimere qu (to c. upon, fall upon and d stroy); c. kere, huc veni; huc ades; c. to me, proplus me huc accede; when they came to speak of the money, ub la pecunies mentionem ventum est; it was by mere accident that I came to speak of them, non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidi: how c.'s it that you answer in this manner? quid this in mentem venit its responder? — [I Mark.] of this ngs, venire (of interpolar) goods, &c., letri, adterit, perferri (to be brought). To c. suddenly, ingruere (of disease and calamites): to c. imperceptible, oberpere (of time, old age, &c.): to see athg coming, qd præsagire (e. g. cs rei eventum): athg does not c. to the right person, in alienum incidere: it comes to (a fight, lawsuit, fc.), res venit ad qd (e. g. ad arma atque pugnam, ad inimicitias, in contentionem). venitur ad qd (e.g. ad causam dicendam) or in qd (e.g. in jus, to a lawsuit): how comes it that . . . ? qui factumest, ut &c.? unde fit, ut &c.? hence it comes that &c., Ita fit, ut &c.; inde or ex qo evenit, ut &c; hæc causa est, cur or quod &c.; hinc e-t, quod &c.; hinc fit, ut &c.: boc est, quare &c. ex quo fit, ut &c. : and thus it came, that &c., quo factum est, ut &c.; also (at the beginning of a senience) by itaque (see interpp. Np. Arist. 1, 1): they returned whence they come, reversi sunt, unde profecti erant: when he was asked whence (or fm whal country) he came, quum interrogaretur, cujatem se esse diceret: where do you c. fm? unde venis? I don't know how it c.'s, fit nescio quomodo: it has c. to this, or to such a pass, &c., that &c., res eo deducta est or rem eo adduximus, ut &c .- Wany combina or tem eo audunins, ut ca. — ggg anny comona-tions of 'to come,' with noune, have been left out here, and are to be looked for under the respective articles; e. g. 'to come into contact,' see CONTACT, &c. &c. To c. first, antevenire qui or qd: he came last, ultimus or postremus venit: to c. quickly, advolare. adventare; to aby's assistance, propere subvenire, undique convolare (of a multitude flying fm all parts): to c. between, intervenire (unexpectedly); supervenire (of press) in c. octocen, intervenire (unexpectedly); supervenire (of presson and things; e. g. of the night, see L. 23, 18, bith with dat.); to c. in proper time, in good time, \$c., see Time: to be coming and going, commente ad qm (to oby), in locum (of place, see Ruhnk. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35; poet. only, meare).— To happen (c. to pass), cadere. accidere (accidentally, mly of unfortunate events; acc. sts with (accidentally, may of unfortunate events; acc. its with the addition of easu).— continger (esply of happy gents).— evenire idenoting the effect of a certain seaue)—usu venire (of facts wich lake place, and wich one uninesses oneself; not usu evenire, see Gernhard. B. Cat. Maj. 3, 7. Brem. Nep. Hannib. 12, 3).— If To become, heri; evadere [see Brown].— a) To cone. become, fierl; evadere [see BKCOMK].—raj 10 COMK ABOUT (= happen, falt out), evenire, fierl, &c.: how c's that...? qui fit or factum est, ut &c.—|| To COME AGAIN, reverti. To c. again to any place, qo reverti or redire; qui locum repetere (return where one weed to be; remigrace (to a place where one tived before; e.g. Romain), see also RETURN.— To come AFTER, postvenite (of persons); posten aecidere (of files)

COMBING CLOTH [Kraft gives *pallium pulverem + things): to c. immediately after, insequi. subsequi: to c. after aby or athy (with ref. to order, rank, dignity, or lime), succedere ci and ci rei: lo c. immediate y after aby or alleg, excipere qm and qd (seld, without acc., as in Cas. B. G. 2, 7, see Held.): one misfortune c.'s after another, "malum excipit malum. See also To ofter mother, *malum excipit malum. See also To Follow— I To CONK ALONO, procedere, progredi. Ire, una Ire, qui sequi (with day); e. along/ move to oclus (com/c)— I To CONK ARONER, discodere (5. A. of Mings). Allabli (imperceptibly). fails core (by getting cracks), dehiscere (to gape open).- | To COME AT (or BY = obtain, vid), compotem fieri cs rei. potiri qa re. adipisci (what one desired). assequi. consequi (for wch one has been striving), nancisci (by accident). imwen one note over streengl, naneset (by decident). Hin-petrare (to gain by entreaties), obtinere (obtain), an-ferre (carry of as the result of victors, prop. or fig.). Easy to c. at (= attainable, impernabilis.—I To come awar, abire (g. t) a or ex (very eidom with only abl. of place), absecdere a or ex, decedere qo loco, de or ex qo loco (to leave). discedere a qo, loco, a or e loco (c. away fm. divertere a qo (fm aby). To c. away secretly, furtim degredi. clam se subducere. See also under To Go .- | To COME BACK, redire (to be on the way back or home). reverti (to turn back), reducem way outs or nome; reveru (to turn back). reducem ease (of a happy return fm a distant country, ceptivity, &c.), recurrere (hairity), revolare (still stronger, to fy back). To order aby to c. back, qui revocare, qui repetere (urgently).—] To come by, we above to come AT.—|| To COME BEFORE, prævenire. To c. before (i. e. appear before, e. g. the court or judge), in judicium venire (of persons). ad judicem deferri (of things). -|| To come Down, devenire descendere, corruere (fall down, of houses, &c.).-delabi (glide down).-defluere (of rain).-degredi. To c. down to aby's terms, ad conditionem descendere, accedere.- F1G.) down to,' (i. e.) to be handed down to, e. g. hæc in tempora or usque ad nostra tempora durare, ad nostram memoriam manere (of written and other monuments, &c., in wch sense metatem ferre : pervenire ad nos or nostram ætatem gre without ancient authority); tradi ab antiquis usque ad nostram ætatem (of a custom, manners, &c.).— To come ponth, provenire (also fig. to grow). evadere ex, &c. emergere ex, &c. (e. g. ex terra, also exire supra terram). enasci (fig. of plants). erumpere, prorumpere (suddenly), also with substo. in publicum prodire (appear in public). In lucem proferri, prorabil. detei, pateferi (of things brought to light, &c.). See also Appear. To come forward. a) PROPE, procedere (g. l.), prodire, apparère, exsis-tere (esply of duslinguished men, see C. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; Arch. 7, 15; Och. C. Ecl. p. 131); openly, procedere in solem ex umbraculis, os suum populo ostendere.— ire, inire, c. in with me! sequere intro me! c. in! intro veni or venite! To c. in hastily, "intro venire *intro se proripere. introgredi : the vessel is propere. c. in, navis appulsa est (not appulit): to have (or be) c. in, adesse nancisci locum: the post comes in, "cursor publicus venit: no one is allowed to c. in, nemini aditus publicus venit; no one is allowed to c. m, nemini aditus patet; not to allowe aby to c. in, que introitu prohibère, cl introitum pracciudere, que janua prohibère, qui aditu janua arcère, que excludere, to c. in aby's way (as an impediment), obstare, impedimento esse chosistre ci in via.—5) to comp 1y, obsequi, conceitere. See also To Yield.—7) = to be gained in ab un dan ex, condingere (of good things)—suppetere.—1 To COME INTO, intrare limen) ingreal. Introire.

—1 To COME INTO, intrare limen) ingreal. inire (locum). incidere in qu'accedentality). detabi in qu'apprentible or graduality. adduct in qu'e. g. danger, \$c.). To c into port, in portum venire or pervenire (of ships or persons).—portum capere (with difficulty). Tears c. into aby's eyes, lacrimes ci or co-cuils obortes sunt. To c. into aby's eyes, lacrimes ci or co-cuils obortes sunt. To c. into aby's shouls, power, \$c., in cs manus or potestatem devenire. incurrere in qu'e. g. troubles, esply by owe's own fault). decidere in qu'e. g. in angustins rei familiaris): to c. into fushion, ce vi mes revisiture of dun mores repliniture, od una recirei mos recipitur. qd in mores recipitur. qd usu reci-pitur. To c. into use, in usum venire. in consuctudinem or morem venire. more recipi; ab omnibus recipi (into general use). inveterascere (gradually): to recipi (1860 generai sies). Investratoris (grounassy): ec. into danger, in periculum or in discrimen vesire, incidere; periculum subire (of things): to c. isto the world, in vitam edi; in incem edi et suscipi; masci (to be born): to c. first into the world [of turns), primum provenite—[170 come in won (a there of alth)), participem esse cs rei (in general). venire in partem es rei. habere partem in re (the share considered as property). - TO COME NEAR, a) PROPR. prope accedere. appro-

inquare: to c. near aby or athg, (propius) accedere ad | mus redit.-to c. to an end, finem capere or habere. with acc.: to c. near (of time), prope adesse. subesse. appetere: the time comes near, when &c., prope adest quum &c.: prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse.

\(\beta\) | resemble, prope accedere ad qd; accedere ad similitudinem cs rel: allg does not al all c. near such or such a thing, nullo modo comparari posse cum re. - | TO COME NEXT. see above TO COME AFTER, or TO FOLLOW. - | TO COME OF, a) = 10 be born of, or descended from, ortum, criundum esse a qo. originem trahere a qo. originem ducere a or ex qo.—genus ducere a qo. ad qm originem sui referre: to c. of a good family, honesto genere (natum esse); honesto loco (ortum esse). nonesin genere (nathm ease); nonesin consultation of the c. of a humble [amily humili or obscure or ignobili loco (natum esse). $-\beta$) = to be the consequence of, fleri or factum est ex qa re. This comes of having too little to do, hoc fit (or factum est) ex ulmio otto. Sis by hunc fructum capere or percipere ex qå re, or cs rei, or (the consequence being bad) qd hoc fert incommodum. - To COME OFF. a) deviate, deflectere, degredi. aberrare. discedere a qa re, eiabl, evadere, to c. of the right way, de vià decedere (impr.). B) escape (to find oneself at the end of an afair): to c. of without harm, pulchre discedere (Com.): to c. of without much harm, ambustum evadere. semiustum effugere (L. 22. 35 and 42): to c off with slight punishment, levi defungi poena (L. 29, 21); nihit mait nancisel (without any harm, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 10): he shall not c. off in this manner, inulium id numquam a me auferet, haud sic auf-ret (Com.): to c. of unpunished, impune abire; sine prena demitti; to c. off conqueror, victoriam consequi or adipisci, victoriam reportare: to c. of with Rying colours, superiorem or victorem discedere. superare (also with repard to opinion, &c., as Cas. B. G. 5, 31). —

7) to fail off, cadere. decidere (g. l.). delabi (by giding). B. 10 separate itself from: the bark comes of the tree, coriex ab arboro recedit. to c. of (of hair), defluere .- | To come on, a) in spice (of persons), succedere qd or ad or sub qd (gradually). accedere ad qd (g. t to c. on). approprinquare ad qd or ci rei adventare (of the approach of a hostile army) .progredi. progressus facere (make progress), see COME FORWARD. By thrire, grow, crescre. provenite (of plants and animals) — To COME OVER, transire (e. g. to a person's side or party, in cs pattes transire) transgred; locum transcendere or superare (to c. over a place, e. g. over a mountain). a cold shudder came over me, horror ingens me perstrinxit .anudate came over me, notro ingens me perstinuit.—
I To come out, exire (to step out), egredi, progredi
(of persons only), to cause aby to c. out, que evecare
(foras): to c. out (of publications), edi (in lucem);
emitti foras dari. *prelum reliquisse (of printed
sorrki), to c. out (of secrets, &c.), extre in turbam
in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); J.S. extre atque in
sulgus; emanare (in vulgus); J.S. extre atque in vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanare. to c. out (of teeth), cadere. excYdere. decYdere (fott out); evelli, extrahi, eximi, excipi (to be pulled out). to c. (= to get) out of a danger, out of the water, \$c., (se) emergere. evadere ex &c. to c. out with athy, qd excidit ex ore (of words, &c.). - | TO COME ROUND, circumagi, &c. a) to become better, in melius mutari. meliore loco esse copisse, &c. times will c. round, "lætiora tempora hanc iniact. times with c. round, lection cumpora nanc in-quitatem rerum excipient. B) | To change gra-dually, loc. round to a person; opinion, ad cs sen-tentiam adduct, perduct, traduct. | To come short, deficere. Ic. short of alky, careo qå re. deficit mihi qd; deficit me qd (to be wanting), see also To FAIL and to Lose - To come to, a) PROPR. pervenire que (to a place). qm convenire (to a person): it (or the matter) has come to this, res eo processit, deducta est; eo ventum est (ut &c.). matters have c. to a crisis, ad extrema perventum est; res est ad extremum de ducta casum: to have c. to a (full) persuasion, persuaducta casum: on name c. to a () att persuation, persua-sissimum habère, plenum persuasionis esse. Io c. lo the conclusion, concludere: hence one may c. to the conclusion, ex quo effici cogique potest: have I not c. to a right conclusion? satisfie hoc conclusum est? to e. to aby's knowledge or ears, palam fleri a qo audiri; al cs aures pervenire.—to c. To, see to c. ROUND.— \$\beta\$ amount to, efficere; also esse, what does it c. to? quæ summa est? quantum est? if comes to a large sum, longam summam efficere : the gold wich came to Attic talent, aurum, quod summam Attici talenti expiebat. it comes (amounts) to something, es momenti esse. Vid. Amount, Cost. 7) to come to pasa, see TO HAPPEN. -d) to c. to oneself, or to one's senses, sui or mentis compotem esse. ad sanitatem redire or reverti (s. Herz, Cas. B. G. 1, 42), ad se redire, se colligere, animum recipere, he comes to himself, ani-(1.33)

exitum habere; exstingui. interire. occidere (to die). the matter is not yet c. to an end, res nondum finem invenit : to c. to (a certain state or condition), ad qd pervenire, &c.—to c. to a very great age, ad summam senectutem pervenire. I don't know what it will c. to, quorsum id evadat, nescio. Is it c. to this, that &c.? adeone res rediit, ut &c. ? to c. to the throne, summa rerum or regnum ac diadema defertur ci or ad qm. imperium transit ad qm .- to c. to athg, ad qd pervenire; e. g. to one's properly, one's money, to dignities, &c., ad snum, ad numos, ad honores; aby comes to such or such property, &c., qd transit or pervenit. to c. to the serong person, in alienum incidere (e. g. of letters). - to c. to life, nasci; in lucem edi; reviviscere et recreari (to review, to resume new vital strength): to c. to light, in lucem proferri. protrahi. detegi. patefieri : not to c. to light, lucem non aspicere. publico carere : to c. to to light, lucein non aspirere, pittines variety index, the knewledge of, qd cognoscere or deprehendere; ad qd pervenire. It comes to nothing, nihil esse, ad qd pervenire. It comes to nothing, nihil esse, quad de pecunia sperem, nihil est. Ter. Heout. 4, 7, 4, as to he money, it comes to nothing): the minimum comes to nothing: the minimum comes to nothing: comes to nothing, in qu re nihii est. de hac re nihii est, to c. to hand, qd in manum accipere; in cs manus venire; in cs manus incidere (to c. or fall into aby's hands).—to c. to one's ears, e. g. ad cs aures pervenire or permanare; ad qm perferri or deferri; exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); Jr. exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferre (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanare (to c. to the ears of the public).—it comes to athg. res venit ad qd (e.g. to a fight, a battle, ad arma atque pugnam); or in quid (e.g. to a townsit, in contentionem); or venitur ad qd (e, g. ad causum dicendam or in qd, e. g. in jus), - TO COME TOGETHER, convenire (g. 1.). concurrere, in certainen venire cum qo. obviam fieri ci (accidentally), see also to Assemble.— ii to come up to (= equal), equare. adequari ci rei or qd (with acc. if = to be equat). æquare qm. æquari or adæquari cum qo (to c. up to aby in beauty, talents, &c.), also non inferiorem esse qo: to c. up to athy, adequare (with acc. of the thing in wch one equals aby, and gen. of the person whom one equals); also qa re se adæquare posse ci. qm or qd one cyaus; and que es a anequate power ci. qui or que que en equiparare (e. g. in physical strength, beauty, gc., see interpp. to Np. Them. 6, 11. 1) to come up with (= overtake), in cursu nancisci qm; assequi; æquare. - TO COME UPON, invadere (of persons and things); vim ci inferre (of violence done, rubbers, &c.). - morbo corripi (of illness). See also to SEIZE, TO INVADE, TO ATTACK, to c. upon uby for payment, exi eie; persequi pecuniam, &c. (if by legal means).—[To come future time, tuturus (that is going or about to be).—posterus (following with regard to time).—(post.) ven turus. veniens consequens (coming next, subsequent, of time). Jn. consequents aconserves: generations to c., posteri (pl., opp majores).—for the time to c., postero tempore.—in posterum.—postlac.—in reliquum tempus (for the time that remains): things that are to c., pus (10 the time that remains): things that no c., future, time, n. res future: to foresee what is to c., quod futurum est scire, animo prospleere futura, quie futura sunt prospleere or provibere. In posterie, prospleere. to rejuice in the present moment, without thinking of what is toc., presentibus fruit nec in longius consultare.

COME, as adv. of exhortation, age age dum i age sis age vero i—In pt. agite! agite dum!

COMEDIAN, artifex scenicus (g t). the singer of the eanticum (recitativo, monologue) in comedy, opp. tragectus (in tragedy). actor comicus, or comicus only (aωμικοι, αωμφόσι). They all designate the actor in general who appears in comedy, not the person who acts the low comic parts, who, aft Petron. 80, 9. can only be called qui par es ridendas agit : all 50, 9. can only or carried up par extremes agu: an the actors in a comedy, xcalecal (opp cothurnal, tragedians, Sen. Ep. 87). See sites Acron.—# Writer of comedy, *poeta scenicus (g. l.); poeta conicus, or connicus only, esply comicl, pl.: like a c., *scenicoum more, comico more, scenicus (g. l., e. g. complodere manus et pectus ferire scenicum est).— || Comic actress, artifex scenics, or scenica only (in later times).

COMEDY, comcedia .- fabu'a Ateliana (sort of farce mongst the Romans): relating or belonging to e., comicum (xaµxsoc, opp. tragicus): in a minner belonging loc, comice. Comic character ii. e. in comedy), partes ridendæ. See also PLAY. To act ac, see To Act.

COMELINESS, decentia. decorum.—decor(external

grace) .- venu-tas .- puichritudo .- forma .- species .dignitas. See BEAUTY, GRACE.

COMELY, decens (poet, only, and in silv. age).—decorus (of speech and actions only).—pulcher (g. t).—formosus, speciosus. venustus. See Beautiful, Handsus. In a.c. manner, decore, recte. ut decet.

COMER, qui (quæ) venit: a new c. (i. e. to a country), advena .- alienigena (a stranger, foreigner, opp. in genal.—peregrinus (g. l. a stranger, porecipaer, opp. inter-genal.)—peregrinus (g. l. a stranger, opp. civis).—JN. peregrinus atque advena.—novellus. noviclus (new in any situation, e. g. novelli Aquile:enses = coloni qui nuper Aquilejam deducti crant: noveill servi).

COMET, cometes, sidus cometes, stella cometes (κωμήτητ)—or in pure Lat. stella crinita (Ναεί. Ces. 88).—κεγ΄ One of the three first expressions is generally used, or stella crinita, quam Graed κωμήτην vocant, or quam cometam vocant (C. N. D. 2, 5, 14, Piin. 2, 25, 22, and even as late as Suet. Claud. 46, and Eutrop. 10, 8 [4]); hence it follows that stella crinita may be looked upon more as an attempt to translate κωμήτης, than as a genuine Lat. expression. The c. remained above the horizon for four hours every night, stella coinctes quum norizen for four nours every night, well a conserts quant orizetur et occumberet, quatuor spatium horarum con-sumebat: the c shone during sevenly days, and with such spiendour that the whole sky scemed to be on fire, stella cometes septuaginta diebus ita luxit, ut cœlum omne flagrare videretur.

COMPIT, condire (fruit, &c.). *saccharum inco-quere ci rei (aft. Plin. 34, 17, 48). *saccharo condire. the comfiling of fruit, conditus; conditura (manner of

c. e. g. g. olivas condinui legere. Col.).

COMFITURES, duicia, pl., or dulciola, pl. orim (Appul Met. iv. p. 115, 12). *merces cuppediarum (aft. Symm. Ep. 8, 19, where we find forum cup.). beliaria. dulciola (both n. pl., the latter in later writers) .- mensa secunda (as constituting a course). Salgama are fruits preserved in a pickle; e.g. as olives now are. Col.

COMFORT, | To console, consolari qm (of persons and personified objects; e.g. of hope, of a good con-science: consolari qm qd or de qå re: seld, qd qå re, as magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolatur. C.: the simple solari is not found in prose of the gold age).

- solatium ci præbēre or afferre (to c., that is, yield or aford c., of things) .- ci solatio or solatium esse (to c., i. e. to be a c. to aby, of things): to go away or depart eemforted, requirer animo discedere: this com'orts me, hoc est mini solatio: to c. oneself, se consolari (on account of attg, de q\u00e1re. C. yourself, or be comforted, not a ministrative or herealth. ne te afflictes: es bono animo. - | Enliven, refresh, qm reficere, recreare: animum ci facere: animo qm qui rencere, recreare; animum et tacere; animo qui implère. To be comported, animo relaxari; animi remissionem quarere oby mental relaxations); to be mentally comforted by athg, qå re recreari (e.g. by a letter, literis); to c. aby with food, eibo Juvare qm; by food and dishk, c be ac petione firmare qm: to c. one's body (or oneself) with food and sleep, corpus curare (Curt. 3, 8, 22); also se reficere. se recreare. Jn. reficere et recreare, recreare et reficere. To be e mforted

neere et recreare, recreare et reheere. To be emforted by athg, då re refici, or so reficere, or vites reficere (bodily, e. g., by food, \$c.). Comforting, recreans, reficients: susvis, duleis,—I or glad den, vid.
COMFORT, consolatio (the action of comforting), medicina (the means by wech aby is comforted, poet, solamen: c. in pain, solatium doloris; c. in one's sufferings, solatium malorum : to impart c. to aby, qm ferrigi, solatum maiorum; to supart c. 10 aug, qm consolat; on account of alag, de qi e: to give aby much c. (of persons), multa or magna ei solatu dare (Cl. To of gord c., solatium prebère or afferte; solatio or suntium esse: to admit of some c., off-at some c., of suntium esse: to admit of some c., off-at some c., the solation of the constitution of the solation of the habite to the solation of the solation of the themselves): to a ford no e., nihil habite consolationis; themselves): to a ford no e., nihil habite consolationis; this is my c., eo solatio utor. To utter words of c., solatia dicere (†. 0). To seek c. fm one only source, omnia in unam consolationem conjicere (C.). This is omnia in unam consolationem conjicere (C.). This is the only c. wich supports me, have una consolatio me sustentat: to look for c. in philosophy, medicinam petere a philosophia: to need no c., non egere medicina. -voluptas (comfortable sensation), -jucuaditas, dul-cedo (agreeableness), -the c. s of life, commoda vita. commoditas vitæ: aby feels a c., voluptas sensibus cs blanditur. Without c., see Comfortless. COMFORTABLE, || Consuling, consulatorius (e.g.

literm), to le c. (i. e. in consoling), solatio esse: to be very c., magno solatio esse: it is a very c. thing that &c., magnum est solatium, with infinit. : to address c. experience of the state of the

mihl est (i e. I am well off); hilaritate delector. hilare vivo (I am c., i. e. che-rful and happy).—a c. house, domiculum bonum. See also Pleasant.

COMFORTABLY, grate, jucunde, suaviter. [SYN. in COMFORTABLE.] See Pleasantly.

IN COMPORTABLE.] See PLEASANILY.
COMPORTABLE, consolator; or Crcl. with verbs under
COMPORT. A Job's c., qui malo solatio qm consolatur
(aft. C. d. Am. 104, nos malo solatio, sed non muito
tamen, consolamur, quod &c.). THE COMPORTE
(=the Holy Spirit's, Spiritus Sacer.—Praceletius (Exc.).
COMPORTLESS. [That a d mile of no comfort,

spe dest tutus (of persons); desperatus (of things): aby is c, cs dolor or luctus nullo solatio levari potest (cannot be comforted). — || Destitute of all comfort. incommodus. admodum incommodus. injucundus. *omni vitæ commoditate destitutus.

c. expression, ridiculum dictum. ridiculum.-jocosus (full of jokes).-jocularis. jocularius (calculated divert others). - ridendus (wch excites laughter). fellow, homo ridiculus (who excites laughter). — collion culator in C. Att. 4, 16, 3, very unsafe text (s. Orelli on that passage), and so belier avoided.—lepidus (pleasant, fm good humour).—facetus (wilty).—a comical fellow, iepidum caput (Com.).—a comical narrator, facetus

narrator.

COMICALLY, comice. comico more. ridicule. lepide. facete. joculariter. [Syx. in Contc.]

COMING, ventio (Plant).—redulto. reditus (return; the former as act, the latter as state).—adventus (arrival).—accessus ie g. ad urben, to the town, C.). To exc.—in of a ship, appulsus (with or without filtoris). To exc. pect aby's c. with eagerness, es adventum non medio-criter captare. Sudden c., see ARRIVAL. The c. of a criter captare. Sudden c., see Addition. In the copy wessel into port, Crel. with in portum venire or pervenire. COMING, vid. 'TO COME (of future things).'
COMING-IN (of a ship), appulsus (with or without

LOTALAU-IN (of a snip), appulsus (with or without literis).— I ne one, vid.

COMMA, comma, ktis, n. (εδμμα), or pure Latin, incisum (as one clause of a period, Gramm.; new Latin as mark of punctuation). Το put a comma after a

as mark of punctuation). To pus a comma after a woord, "comma post verbum ponere.

COMMAND, v. || To give a command, jubëre ig. t. order athg to be done, with the implied notion that the person who commands has, or assumes that he has, a the person was communed by highs act, with acc. If the person commanded is named; or by high pass, of the person is not named, nor plainly alluded to fin the contest. If the person, however, is virtually expressed in the contest, the high, not, it used. It is also, although Januar contest, we spirit it is used in the sense of tim-perate—Jubëre el is never found in the gold, age).— imperate el do or ut (le e in consequence of the power invested in aby; seld, in the sense of Jubëre with foli. accus, and infan), precipere el do or with ut (le e. is consequence of one's authority, prudence, experience, and superior talents).-præscribere ci qd or with ut (prescribe: both præc. and præscr., of superiors giving rules or directions for conduct to their inferiors). mandare ci qd or with ut (to charge or commission, the manner of the execution being left to the person comm s sioned).-pronunciare (to cause to be proclaimed by a herald, &c.) .- edicere. edictum proponere (with ut, of a magistrate, commanding publicly by a proclamation).regulation, or act; the proper term to be opplied to an act passed by the Roman 'pleb' in-decenire (the passe a resolution, that athy should be done, on the part of the senate. Consul).—sancire. edicto sancire (to c. or forbid under a penalty 'that' \$c., ut or ne).— To or jorous music a pensity sine sec., it of net.—— I a hase a right to c, imperand just potentiatemque habére; at any place, loco praesase. To c. an arms, exercitul praesase or prapositum ease; exercitum ducere: to c. the other using, alternat tenfer cornu (Np.): to c. the face, navibus et class praesase or prapositor of the contract esse: the cavalry, equitatui præsse: to c. in a province, præsse provinciæ (S.), or in provincia (C.). To where, presses provinciar co., for in producting co., aby, imperium in qm or qm sub imperio habëre; est mihi imperium in qm. imperiare ci. cs esse imperatorem, imperio regere or imperio tenere qm, qd (to have the chief c. of aby or atlag). dominari, dominationem habere in qm (c absolutely). omminat, dominate to the commonder by the case when imperio regers is to be commonded by aby, imperio x teneri, teneri in ca ditions et potestate: not to allow oncest to be commonded, imperium ca detrectare. To have no right to c., nullam potestatem, nullum impe

rium habere; nullum est es in qu re arbitrium: to | allow oneself to be commanded by aby, cf or cs imperio pareire, obtemperare. I will do what you c. (- bid, wish), factom que jubes or pracelps, ut dixist or dicis; ut placuerit. - I To be master of, imperared rel.—moderari cf rel, e. 2, to c. one's tongue, lingue or orationi: one's pain, grief, dolori imperare. dolorem in potestate tenere: to c. oneself, sibi imperare. animi potentem esse. animum suum comprimere, coercere : ene'e anger, tram reprimere: not to c. one's anger, tra teneri ; impotentem esse iræ (stronger); we do not c. our passions (desires), cupiditates dominationem in nos our passons (seeres), cuprotates bournarions in the habent: the mind commonds the body, animus regit corpus; not to c. our ambition, ambition teneri: to corpus; not oc. our ambition, ambition teneri: to comes passions, cuplidatables (online, comprimere, coerece, frenare, cuprotates of frangere,—I To overlosh, so that the domains as frangere,—II To overlosh, so that the may be seen or annoyed: a) in a military snay of seen or annoyes: a) in a military sense, superare locum: imminite ci loco; the lower commanded the high ground where the spring was, turtis superabat fastigium fontis (B. G. 8, 41): the hill com-manded the town, collis imminet urbi. The lower c.'s the city, ex turri tela jaciuntur ad urbem (aft. Cas. B. G. 8, 4). B) To give a view of, qm locum prospicere. The house commands an extensive view of the Selds, domus longos agros prospicit (H.): the country-

house commands the lake, villa lacum prospicit (Plin). COMMAND, s. | Of a superior, Jussus, Jussum (c. of aby who has or pretends to have a right to do it). auctoritas (declaration of the will of a superior),-imperium (c. of a general, a prince).-imperatum (the thing commanded by one who has an imperium).--præceptum (precept, regulation).-mandatum (commission, charge) -edictum (edict, public proclamation) .- decre tum (resolution of the senate, a consul, in the form of a decree). - plebiscitum (resolution of the Roman plebs, opp. populi jussum, i. e. of the whole people, s. Bremi Nep. Arist. 1, 4). - rescriptum (c. of a prince, Post-Aug.). -a written c., litera (e. g. Tiberius sent a written c. to the army, Tiberius literas ad exercitum misit): a secret e., præceptum arcanum.-at the c. of aby, jussu or autoritate cs. jubente qo. olso jussus a qo; Sts also a qo only (e. g. he did his duty towards the Athenians, at whose c. he had gone out, Athenianshus a quibus profectus erat, officia præstabat, Np. Mill. 2, 3, Dühne). without aby's c, injussues; a qo non jussus. uitro (of one's own accord, opp. cs jussu or jussus); sua sponce (columtaris); to oot without special c., pitvato, non publico consilio qd facere.—to give the c., vid. 70 COMMAND: to execute a c., justum or imperatum facero. mandata efficere, confecte, perfecte, exsequi, persequi: in the exactest manner, mandata exhaurire, imperio ca defungi: to follow, obey a c.; to act according to d c., es præceptum observare, curars. es dicto pacére, audientem esse dicto or jussis es. imperio es obtemperare: without deloy, quod qui imperavit, im-pigre facere: xeadously, imperata enixe facere: negli-gentily or instity, somniculose imperia persequi: puncgenter curare: to refuse obedience to aby's c.'s; or, not to obey his c.'s, imperium aspernari, contemnere, imperium, mandatum negligere. decreto non stare : to act against the c., contra edictum facere (it being a pro-elamation): to transgress the c., mandatum excedere, egredi.—! The power (of commanding aby), imperium egred. — 1 ne power (o) commanany acy, imperium (esply in the army).—potestas (the c. given or conferred on aby, thus the legal c.): under aby's c., quo duce. cs ductu: to have the c. of an army, a first, &c., exercitui, navibus et classi præesse or præpo-itum esse: to have the e. of the other (i. e. the left) wing of the army, alterum tenere cornu (Nep. Pel. p. 4, 3): to be under aby's e., es imperio parère (esply of soldiers); el parère. in porestate or sub imperio cs esse to be under aby's guidance or power): to place oneself under the c. of aby, se ad auctoritatem cs conferre. Chief c., summa rerum. se ad suctoritatem cs conierre. Chief c, summa return, summum imperium. summa imperiu, or imperium only: s. also Criff Comman imperium does not exclusively refer to military matters. s. Theod. Branfei, in 'Jahn's Jahrbücher, 1832, vt. 3, p. 300,—belli imperium. belli summa (of the general:—summa imperii maritimi (of the admired).—to have the c. of an imperii maritimi (of the admired).—to have the c. of an imperii maritimi (of the admired). y, summam imperii tenere, obtinere. summæ rei or rerum, summæ imperii præesse, præesse exercitui. ducere exercitum: to have the chief a. of a feet, navibus et classi presesse: totl officio martimo prepositum cuncta administrare (if the whole administration of nareal affairs belongs to the person): to give to aby the chief e, summam rerum ad qm deferre, summam imperiie trademe de enter et summain retuin au qui deterre, summain imperii el tradere: of an army, a ficel, qui exercitui or elassi præficere: in a war, qui toti belio imperioque (135)

præficere, summam belli ei deferre, summam imperti bellique administrandi ci permittere. qm beilo præponere: to be under the chief.c. of oby. cs imperio parere (g. t.); sub qo militare (of soldiers): to serve under oby's c. (during a war), qo or sub qo imperatore or sub signis cs mereri: to be sent anywhere with the c., qo cum imperio proficisci: to prolong aby's c., imperium prorogare (prolongare not Latin): to prolong th another year, imperium in annum propagare (hence to continue, e. g. the war, belium): to take away the c., adimere ci imperium or abrogare cs imperium (C.): to lay down the c., imperium deponere: an extraordinary e., imperium extraordinarium (C.): to give aby an extraordinary c., dare ci imperium extraordinarium or extra ordinem: to hold the most important c.'s, cepisse et gerere maxima imper a. - || The command (of one's passions, &c.), continentia; temperantia (the moderation in them; comp. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 164): to have a c. in them; comp. C. de Incent. 2, 54, 164); to have a c. (or no c.) ore one's passions, desires, ore oneself, see To COMMAND.—" Desire, wish, disposal, justum. voluntas.—what are your c.11 quid vist quid jubest. Tell me in a word, what ore thy c.14 quin tu uno verbo dic, quid ext, quod me jubest I am at your c., superior, quid velis: I am in all things at your c., omulus in rechassing the in this potential, this confirmo (C. ad Dre. 5, 4, 6, Cortte): my purse is at your c., meå arca utere non secus ac tuå (Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 8): my house is always at your c., semper tibl patent fores hæ: my home is always at your c., whether I may be in or not, tibl mea domus me præsente, absente patet: to submit entirely to aby's c.'s, se totum fingere ad arbitrium et nutum cs: lo do athg at aby's c., ad nutum cs et volun-tatem qd facere: to be at c. (i. e. ready or at hand for use), promptus: money wch is at c., pecunia præsens: to be at c., promptum or paratum esse : to be sufficiently at c., suppetere (of things, s Mab. Cas. B. G. 1, 3): to have at c., providisse, paravisse : to keep at c., habere paratum, in expedito, in procinctu : to have money at one's c., pecuniam in numerato or præ manu habere-tears weh aby has at his c., lacrimæ confletæ dolorls. COMMANDED. Crel. by words and examples in To

COMMAND and COMMAND, 8.

COMMANDER, prefectus es and ci. præpositus ei. CUMMANDER, prefectus es and cl. prepositus el. qui cl preses or prepositus est (g. 1.)—dux (g' an army or a dicision).—dux summus. imperator (c.-in-chig)—belli or exercitiva dux, or from the contest dux, ductor only (any c. in war; c duct. however not in ploin proce). bello prepositus.—c. of the horse, magister equitum (e. pr. in the Roman army): of the fect, prefectus classis: to be c.-in-chig; vid. 'ch have the chief Command." dux, prefectus classis (admiral): pretor contents and Romans arms of land-increase. COMMAND.—GUX. presectus cussass (sombriar): practor (c. of freops. not Romans, esplsy of innd-troops. organyor, often used by Np., 2. susterpp to Mitt. 4, 4).—prefectus equitum (g. 1. schle mag. eq. refers the Roman horse osity): lo be c. of the horse, equilistic present control of the control of the control of the property confarum pedestrium (fux. b). be, copils pedestribus, or simply coplis præesse: e. of oc, copins peccasinula, or simply copins piecewes: c. v., the artillery, prps *prefectus relitorimentarias aummus: to be elected c., chosen c.-in chief, ducem deligh ad belium gerendum: the valour of a c., virtus imperatoria: talents for a fature c., indoies imperatoria virtuis (Justin 2, 8, 15): the experience of a c., rel

militaris peritia.

COMMANDER (= a paring-ran), fistûca.

COMMENORATE, [To make mention of, vid.

Mention.—[To clebrate, agere. agitare (v pr.
e.g. an event, to existency of allo, one's birth-day,

e. g. an erent, the anniversary of athg, one's birth-day, \$\frac{g}{2}\, \text{c}.\ \] -celebrate (with pemp or demonstrations of ye, by one's presence; e. g. a birth-day, a wedding, less frequently of feath,—to e. a day, diem prosequi (s. Negati,—to e. a day, diem prosequi (s. Negati,—to e. a thing by a feat for three days, diem festum agree triduum or per triduum.

COMMEMORATION, celebratio (public celebrations): but my by memoria (commemoratio is the actions): but my by memoria (commemoratio is the actions): but my by memoria (commemoratio is the action): a memoriam es or es rei cusus: a specific in e. of aby, "oratio in memoriam es habita.—laudatio in commercia, and electrical estate in e. of aby, "oratio in memoriam es habita.—laudatio in commercia, and electrical estate in e. of aby, "oratio in memoriam es habita.—laudatio in commercia, and electrical estate in e. same her estate in e. or above estate in e. or above estate in e. or above estate estate in e. or above estate es sn.c. of aby. "Oratio in memoriam cs habita.—Laudatio (a paneggric, not elogium).—a paper, sassy, \$c., in c. of aby, "libelius in memoriam cs compositus. A statue ratsed in c. of aby, clipus: to erect a statue in c. of aby, laudis ut maneat memoria, statuam cs pouere. In c., memoriam causai: in c. of, in memoriam cs. (Suet. Dig.).—to raise monuments in c. of aby, memoriam various monuments conserved. moriam nominis monumentis consecrare.

COMMEMORATIVE [see COMMEMORATION], quod es rei memoriam revocat, renovat, redintegrat, repræsentat. quod memoriam nominis (cs) consecrat : a c. statue, statua, laudis ut maneat memoria, posita.

COMMENCE, v. INTR.) ? To take sis commence-

ment, incipere (vid. 70 BEGIN) .- the combat c.'s, proe-

aum committitur, hostes acie concurrunt: the war num commutatir. nostes acte concurrant: the war c.'s, bellum suscipitur: daybreak c.'s, dies appetit. lucescit. dilucescit. iliucescit. evening c.'s, advesperascit: night c.'s, nox appetit. TR.) incipere. coepisse. inchoare. ordiri. exordiri [Svw. in Brain]. to c. speaking, initium dicendi facere, sumere; exordio: dicere : to e after aby, qm excipere : he commenced (his

speech thus, ingressue set sic lequi. See BEGIN.
COMMENCEMENT. See BEGINING.
COMMEND, commendare.— Est commendare answers exactly to the English word in all its meanings. (1) To recommend to protection, &c., or favorable notice, commender qm or qd ci. (2) To make an impression in favour of ath 9, (vox) que una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet (C.). (3) Deliver over to notice, e. g. commendare qd literis. commendare nomen tuum immortalitati.— To c. aby to another strongly, ci qm de meliore notal commendare (Cur. ap. C. Epp. 7, 29: the fig. taken fm the nota, by weh the quality of wine was marked); to c. aby very earnestly, etiam atque cliam or magnopere or valde commendare; qm intime commendare: very *peramanter commendare. To c. aby very kindly, *peramanter commendare. To c. aby very strongly by letter, ad qm de qo scribere diligentissime: to have aby commended to one, commendatum sibi qm habere: to c. oneself to aby's love and protection, se commendare cs amoriet fidei : to endeavour to c. oneself to aby, quærere sibi apud qm commendationem. To to aby, quærere sibi apud qm commendationem. To conseelf, gratum esse; placete; probari (all of things); to c. oneself by athg, se commendare qå re (of persons); commendari qå re (of things); to c. itself (with emphasis on the self; i. e. by its own good qualities), suapte naturå gratum esse.—In. commendare et committere. Ic. this property of mine to your honour and safe-keeping, bona nostra hec tibl permitto et tuæ mando diel:—demandare is i commit as arbana e a mine. fidei. — demandare is 'fo commit as a charge,' e. g. unius magistri curæ piures liberos demandare. For Commend = praise, see PRAISE. COMMENDABLE,

COMMENDABLE, commendandus. commenda-tione dignus. commendabilis (L. Col.). See PRAISE-

WORTHY

COMMENDATION, commendatio (in all the senses of the English word).—snasto (act of commending, e. g. legis). That he may know my c. was no ordinary one, ut sciat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse (C.), Aby's c. is of very great use to me with aby, maximo adjumento est mihi cs commendatio apud qm. Modesty is the best c. of youth, prima commendatio proficiscitur ci a modestia: to have received a strong c. from aby, magnopere or diligentissime commendari a qo (to aby ci). See PRAISE.

COMMENDATORY, commendaticius (not commendutorus, weh is tate, Sidon, ... C.-letters, commenda-ticine literæ or tabelæ. To give aby c letters to aby, 'qm commendare ci per literas. A c. specch, oratio commendaticia (aft. C. ed Dre. 5, 5) ... sussio (if it decises the ado pt ion of the thing commend-d; e. g. of

See PANEGYRIC.

a tawn. See PANEGYRIC.
COMMENDER, commendator (Plin.).—fem. commendatrix (C. and Plin.).
COMMENSURABLE, | Reducible to a comCOMMENSURATE, | mon measure, Crcl. with
meitri, commeitri. There things are not c., % narim
rerum alteram cum altera commettri non potes (gt).
C de Just. 126. tenestium cum tempore commets. C. de Inc. 1, 26: negotium cum tempore commetiri). - | A dequate, par. conveniens. congruens. qd satis esse videtur.

csse vinctur.

COMMENT on or upon, [Annotate, interpretar]
qd. csse interpreten cs rei. explanare.—enarrare, commentari (explain an author, poem, de., the former orbaily, the latter in writing: both sile. age). To c. on a book, commentari librum [Sud. Gram. 2]: commena cook, commentar intrumi Gues. Crim. 2: commentar taria in librum componer (Gett).—If no make observations on, to censure, notam ascribere ci rei (cffix a mark of censure; prop. of the Rom. Censor: only of written c.'s)—invelvi in qm.—reprehendere et exagniare qd.—notare qd. Toe. seeredy on airs, notare or notare ac vituperare qm: to c. playfutly on aby, notare qm joco (Suet.). To c. unfavorably on every circumstance, omnia in deterius trahere.

COMMENT, s. || Annotation, annotatio (Post-Ang.).—*schollon.—explicatio, interpretatio, See An NOTATION, NOTE.—|| Remark, censure, nota (a written rem., prop. of the Rom. Censur.—a server e., nota censoriæ severitatis. - animadversio. To escape must censorise severitatis.— animatversio. 10 eeque-mapleasant c', seffigere animatdversionem (c. 9. neque-nim effusere animatversionem possemus, si semper listem peditous uterenur. C', .—lo make c' son atag, souare qd; reprehendere et exagitare qd; on aby, nouare ac vituperare qm. Sec Communt, v. (136)

COMMENTARY, commentarius or commentarium, dim. commentariolum (Pl. commentarii; very seld. commentaria. But has commentarium = liber, scriptum: not a 'serves of explanatory notes:' it was however used in this sense in Gellius's time, who speaks of a Grammarian's commentaria in Virgilium, though the nature of that work is unknown) -interpretatio .tatio. To write a c. on Virgil, commentarium in Vir-

gilium componere (Gell.).

COMMENTATOR, interpres. explanator (who explains).—enarrator (who explains) an author hermeneutically).—calumniator (who makes multicious com-

COMMERCE, mercatura (copiy of the merchant). mercatio (commercial transaction, the buying and selling, Gell. 3, 3) .- negotium, or pl. negotia (the business ing, Gett. 8, 3).— negotiating or proceedings on early as corn-merchant and money-with aby carries on, early as corn-merchant and moneylender) .- commercium (e, commercial intercourse, Jug. 18, 6. Ptin. 33, 1, 3; with athg. cs rei, Plin. 12, 14, 30: then also = liberty of c.).—wholesale business, mercatura magna et copiosa: in retail, merc. tenuis See TRADE. The Roman merchants carry on a c. with Gaul. mercatores Romani ad Gallos commeant (i. e. they visit Gaul with their merchandize, Cas. B. G.1,1).- | Social intercourse, conversatio (Fell. Q.). usus. consuetudo (of his service, &c) .- convictus (in so far as one lives

commerce, ye, —converse, to so just so one state with aby). See [NTERCOURSE, COMMERCE, v. See the above art. COMMERCIAL, Belonging to commerce, e.g., c. agent, curator negotiorum publicus (oft. S. Jug. 71, to be the c. agent of a society. *rem es societatia agere; negotia es societatis procurare (C. ad Die. 12, 24): c. Rog, insigne navium mercatoriarum: c spirit, mercandi studium or cupiditas (s. C. de Rep 2, 4, 7). -c. law, *lex mercatoria; lex emendis aut vendendis rebus (C. Verr. 1, 55, 143). - c. town or place, forum rerum venalium .- commercium (place where commerce esply barter, is carried on).-emporium (the place near harbour, where c. was carried on) -- oppidum, (ubi est; forum rerum venalium (a town where c. is carried on, v. S. Jug. 71, in.).—forum, oppidum nundinarium (a place where weekly markets are held): a flourishing c. town, urbs emporio florentissima: the most frequented c. town of the whole empire, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebra um.

COMMINATION, minatio. comminatio. denun-ciatio.—minæ. Syn. in TEREATENING. COMMINATORY, minax. miniabundus (propr.

of persons).—Adv. minaciter.
COMMINGLE, miscère (to nix). permiscère (mix together thoroughly); with athg, qd cum qå re or qd ci rei. - admiscere ci rei (to mix with; commonly in the ret.—autinscere crief to mix with j commoning in the passive voice, admisceri qu re, to become mixed with athy).—confundere, with athy, cum qu re (propr. to pour together; hence fig. mingle; e.g. the true with the false, vera cum faisis).

COMMINUTE, conterere .- friare (to crumble), -

pinsere (pound in order to reduce athg).—contundere (crush, e. g. in a mortar, in pilâ).

COMMISERATE, # Have compassion, misereri, commisereri cs. miseret me cs. misericordia es comcommissered to misers (to pity aby). — misericordia ce common or captum esse (to pity aby). — misericordia qua or qd prosequi. misericordiam ci imperire. miserari, commiserari qd (to pity, and show the pity at the same time, s. Bremi, Np. Ages. 5, 2).—to pity aby s fate, misfortune, cs fortunam commiserari; casum cs miserari.

COMMISERATION, misericordia (pity). ratio commiseratio (demonstration of pity). See Com-

PASSION COMMISSARIAT, duumviri, &c. (according to the

numb. of members) rebus, quas beli usus poscunt, subministrandis (as a board). COMMISSARISHIP, *præfectura rei frumentariæ

*præfectura annonæ (at Rome).

COMMISSARY, curator (he that takes care of aby's business in general, e. g. agent of the Adriatic maritime company, curator corporis maris Hadriatici. Inser.).—
recupera or (J » dge to decide questions relating to property reculperators age to access questions, continue in property and pecuniary transactions, appointed by the practor: to nominate such, date recuperatores.— Hey not cognitor, nor inquisitor. Det. and Schutz. Lex. Cic. ve.).— Commissary (military), annone præfectus (at Rome, L. 4, 13) .- rei frumentariæ præfectus (in Hrt. B. G 8, 35: frumentarius = qui frumentum in oppidum importati.—qui res, quas belli usus poscunt, sub-minis:rat. A board of c.'s, duumviri (according to the number) rebus, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrandis.

COMMISSION, | Appointment of an officer in the army, *præfectura militum.- | A trust or

warrant, mandatum (e. or order to deliver any message; either verbally or by writing), -negotium (c. to perform athg; instead of wch provincia is sts used): to give a c. to aby, ei negotium dare or mandare ; mandare ci qd : to receire a c., mandatum datur mihi a qo. To execute a c., mandatum exsequi, persequi, conficere, perficere, peragere: execute a c. in the most exact manner, exhaurire mandatum: in a careless manner, morglicenter rem mandatum gerrer.—I Act of com-mitting a crime, prep patratic: (Fell., but of con-cluding a peace: commissio, e.g. placuli, Arnob, late: perpetratio, Terball)—bettee by Crel. patrare, perpe-trare, facere. committere, &c. see Commit. A sin of c., peccatum, quod in effectu est (opp. 'an of omission,' deixtum: Bough Did. does not confine delict. Ia his sotion). To issue a c. of bankruptcy ayıl aby, 'recuperatores dare, qui bona cs in gratism creditorum 'endant. To have received, or to hold ac (in the arms), personner une que qui nona ca in granismi creditorium rein-dant. To have received, or to hold ac (in the army), pres ordines ducere: or pracectură ornari (af. C. Ep. ad Fam. 7, 5). A ship in c., pres. "navis omnibus rebus ornata atque instructa: lo pui a ship in c., navem expedier atque instructa (c. Hirt. B. Acc., 25). - A body of persons entrusted with an in-quest or the decision of a matter, recupera-tores; arbitri: to appoint such a c., recuperatures (arbitros) dare: to reject the c., recuperatures the decision of a c., judicium recuperatorium. To send to any place a c. of enquiry, mittere, qui present a spectent (T): lo order a c. of enquiry to be sent, de re present cognosci jubere. See also COMMITTEE.

COMMISSION, v. mandaia ci date.—mandare ci, ut; negotium date ci, ut (charge with the execution of athg). To be c.'d with athg, jussus sum facere qd: by aby, mandatum habere a qo: (s. also among Commisany, mandatum maerie a qu' (s. asso among commandes) sistem, subst.)—ci es rei faciendm licentiam dare or permittere (cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2)—liberum es rei arbitrium ci permittere (L. 32, 37; both = to authorize oby, to preferm athg: es nomine, in aby's name: qo auctore, under aby's authority, e. g. to do athg, facere qd).—deferre, demandare ci qd (entrust aby with the execution of athg. e. g. curam cs rei). delegare ci qd (gold. age, to c. aby with athg that one ought to perform oneself; in silv. age, to c., in a general sense, s. Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 22).

sense, s. Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 22).

COMMI-SIONER, procurator (agent, \$c., C. Att.
4, 16, extr.)—negotiorum curator (S. Jug. 71, 2); or
seque-ster, interprese, confector negotiorum (att in
Ferr. 2, 44, 108).—per quem agimus (our agent, C. Ferr.
3, 66, 155). C. in any matter, transactor et administer
arel (Ferr. 2, 28, 69). Custom-house c.'s, portitores; exactores portorii; "duumviri (triumviri &c. according to numb.) portoriis exigendis.—qui portoria exi-gunt.—telonarii (Cod. Just.). C.'s of taxes, qui vec-tigalia exigunt.—*duumviri (triumviri, &c., according to numb.) vectigalibus exigendis. C.'s of bankruptcy.
*recuperatores bonis cs in graviam creditorum vendendis; or erecuperatures, qui bona es in gratiam cre-ditorum vendant. To be aby's c., es rationes nego-

ditorum vendant. To be aby's c., cs rationes nego-tiaque procurare; negotia cs gerere. COMMISSURE, commissura (= knot, tie).—coag-mentum. coagmentatio (the joining of two bodies).— junctura (by what they are joined, Piin. 13, 15, 29). COMMIT, To en trust, committere (we leave it to a person, imposing on him a moral responsibility).— permittere (to leave a thing quite to another).—man-dare. demandare (to c. to be kept or performed).—deponere qd apud qm (to give athg to aby to be kept safe). —credere (e. g. occulta sua ci credere):—to c. (as it were,) oneself to aby's protection, se permittere, committere, tradere in cs fidem: to c to memory, mandare memoriæ qd.- | To imprison, comprehendere (to urrest).—in custodiam dare, in vincula conjicere (put into custody).—|| To be gnilly of: facere.—commit-tere. admittere. in se admittere (the latter implying more of moral guilt), -- suscipere in se. -- patrare. perpetrare. To c a crime, admittere scelus, maleficium, dedecus, flagitium. - flagitium committere (C.) - facinus we way, nagratum.—nagratum committer (C.)—facinus in se admittere (Cex.); a foul crime, fordum facinus in se consciscere (L.): a the fit furtum facere:—a murder, seedem facere (C.), edere, perpetara (L.): a fault or blunder, errare: in errore versari; errore capi or duci: in errorem induci [sod, errorem committere]:—rdiin errorem induci (not, errorem committere):—ridicalous failist, "labil in Joulaires errores (Rubnk.): of a breach of faith, perfidiosum esse.—fidem violare or frangere: adsitery, adulterium committere: what fault has he committed I quid designavit! (Com.) *** To commit to of ofen best trant, by agere with a multole adverb: to c. a folly, stulte agere: to c. an act of im-prudence, imprudenter, or temere et imprudenter agere. COMMITMENT, comprehensio.

COMMITTEE, | Men elected for a given purpose: delecti.-apocieti (in the Greek towns, chosen men who assembled to discuss state-matters; the sub-c., Liv. 35, 34, pure Latin, delecti, Liv. 38, 1, dei. Atoiorum). - The ancients, however, generally express such a word by indicating at the same time the number of men who formed the c., e. g. a c. in financial matters, trium-viri mensarii (since it consisted of three); a c. for draw-

ing up laws, slecemviri legibus scribendis.

COMMIX, see Commingle.

COMMIXTURE. permixio (action and thing). admixtio (action) .- admixtum. res admixta (thing

COMMODIOUS, | Fit and proper for the ac-complishment of a purpose: commodus (proper; whatever has the proper measure, and for sis nature is suited to the purpose). - opportunus (convenient fm situation: prop. of place, then of time, age, &c.) .- aptus (suitable, as the effect of nature and art) .- idoneus (fit, whatever is c. by its natural qualities); Jr. opportunus et idoneus; commodus et idoneus; habilis et aptus. house, domicilium bonum.

COMMODIOUSLY, opportune (conveniently for the purpose). -- idonce (property). -- apte (in a manner to suit or to fil). -- recte (becomingly). -- controde: bene. --

To dwell c., bene habitare.

COMMODITY, | What possesses the quality of ease, comfort: commoditas. commodum - opportunitas (convenience). - | Profit, commodum, emolumentum (adeaniage, opp. incommodum, detrimentum).—lucrum. fructus (gain; opp. damnum).—qua-stus (gain, wch one seeks, profit), -utilitas (g. t. for the use or serviceableness of athg). - | Ware or merchandise, mers. Commodities, merces.

COMMON, That in which the persons spoken of participate alike: communis (in wch

all have or may have a share, opp. proprius). - publicus (that weh belongs to or concerns the whole people or the state, opp. privatus). A c. fautt, vitium commune: the c. sense of mankind, communis sensus (i. e. moral perception, tact, &c e. g. in the intercourse between man and man; it afterwards came to have nearly the meaning of our 'c, sense:' e. g. sensum communem auferre, sound human understanding, Phædr. 1, 7, 4.
In this meaning, sensus alone was used: persona furore deienta sensum non habet, Ulp. Dig. Nearly so omnes eripere ci sensus. Catult.).—To speak accordso omnes effect et sensus. Canut. ... — 10 spena according to the c. sentiment of men, ex communi hominum opinione dicere. The c. weal or good, bomm publicum; salus communis or publica (the c. welfare); res publica (the state in general): the c. wealth, publica res or res publica: this is common to free nations, hoc commune est liberorum populorum: to have a c. cause with aby, in eadem cum qo causa esse: to make c. cause with aby, causam suam or consilia sua conjungere cum qo: c. interest, utilitatis communio: to have a c. cum qo: c. therees, utilicats communione sociatum esse, interest with aby, utilitatis communione sociatum esse.

Instead of 'c. to A und B,' the Romans often said 'c. to A with B.' Thus: these things are c. to rich and poor, communia ista locupietibus sunt cum pauperibus; this is c. to us and (or with) the brute creation, commune est nobis qd cum bestijs .- In common, communiter; in promiscuo; promiscue; publice: to have every thing in c. with aby, on his cum qo communiter possidere (C.). To have athy in c. with aby, est mihi qd commune cum qo: hec mihi cum qo conjuncts et communia sunt (C.). They have every thing in c., om-nium rerum est inter eos communitas: between friends let every thing, without exception, be in c., inter amicos sit omnium rerum sine ulla exceptione communitas (C.), - || Common to the greater number of persons, to the mutitude,-communis (but without the accessary notion of meanness).- || Ordinary, mean, low, populatis (usual among the people: hence, of inferior qu lity, \$c. g t.) .- vuigaris. pervulgaris (c. to the multi-tude, to be found or met with every where; then, g. t. low, bad). - vuigatus, pervulgatus, pervagatus. Jr. communis et pervagatus (spread every where = known). communis et pervagatus (preud ever merce anomen), usitatus thabitual, usual), quotidianus (met icih every day), piebejus (betonging to the c. people: uncivitized, los). Ac. avging, proverbium vulgare or contritum or sermone tritum; proverbium, quod in ominium ore or sermone tritum; proveroum, quou in ominium ore est or versatur: c. tife, vita quotidiana: the language of c. tife, grenus sermonis usitatum: eloquence borrous or derives its materials fm c. tife, dicendi ratio in communi quodam usu versatur. A c. beauty, forma vulgaris or quotidiana : c. salt, sal popularis (Cat.): no c.

abilities, haud mediocre ingenium. A c. soldier, miles gr-garius (more, however, as term of contempt, since miles by itself, designates the c. soldier, opp. officer).— The COMMONS : plebs (the c. people, opp. to patrich and equites).—vulgus (of low extraction and profession, stands for every c. and low multitude, e.g. of the people, soldiers, &c.).—(ex populi (the scum of the people): a c. souners, gc.,.—iex populi (the scum of the people): a c. man, homo vulgaris. unus e or de multis (one of the great multitude); homo de plebe. plebejus (a c. ettizen); homo infino or sordido loco natus. homo sordizen); zenj; nomo immo or sorumo toco natus. nomo sordi-dus. homo obscurus (of low, obscure birth); homo rudis (an uncaucated person); homo inhonestus (a dis-honest, vile person): a quile e. person, homo uitima-sortis (with respect lo extraction); homo inhonestissimis relative to character). A c. prostitute, puella or mulier vulgaris; niulier, quæ domum omnium libidimuster vuigaris; muster, que aomum omnium libidi-nibus patefecti, prostibulum: the son of a c. prosi-tute, ex vuigato corpore genitus. To make oneset f. c. with aby, se ablicere at ocu suum ac consuctudimen (cf. C. Parad. 1, 3, 14; de Legg. 1, 9, 26); not to make oneset f. c. with aby, is adulum sermonemum defuger: to raise oneself, or to be, above the c level, plus sapere, quam ceteri: far above, &c., longe ab imperiorum inteiligentia sensuque sejunctum esse. Not to be raised teligentia sensuque seguirettii esse. Not to oe raisea abore the c. level, in niedlo positium esse (C.): in iniellect, mediocris esse ingenii (C.). To become c., increbrescere (of a custom, \$c.). To introduce athy into c. life, ad vitam communem adducere (of alph that was before confined to a higher sphere : e. g. philosophiam). General, universus .- generalis (relating to the -- whole).-- communis (c., relating or belonging to alt).-vulgarls. tritus (c. or habitual).-- In. vulgarls communisque (relating to the general use of a thing).-- In
some instances 'c.' in this signification is expressed by omnis: this is the c. taik, hic sermo omnibus est in ore. This is a c. fault of sinvers, omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus (II). A c. term, notic communis (sech is c. to more than one thing): c. law, jus civile (s. C. Cæcin. 26, 73): the c. wewl or wetfare, res publica. salus: to consult the c. good, in commune conferre, consulere or consultare

COMMON-COUNCIL, senatus civitatis (Plin.):
*senatus municipalis. A member of the c.-c, *senator municipalis.—decurio (according to Rom. customs).
COMMON-CRIER, pronunciator.—præco (herald,

also al auctions).

COMMON-GOOD, res publica.-salus : to consult for the c. g., in commune conferre, consulere, or consultare

COMMON-HALL, curia.

COMMON-LAW, jus consuctudinis (C. de Invent. 2, 22, 67).

COMMON-PLACE (= an ordinary topic in philosophy), locus communis or locus only (τόπος. C. N. D. 2, 24)

COMMON-PLACE (adj.), vulgaris. communis et contritus (C.). A c.-p. poet, porta de populo (C.). COMMON-PLACE BOOKS, adversaria, pl.

COMMON-PRAYER BOOK, sollemnia precationum carmina (aft. Liv.).—Tiber liturgicus or ritualis.
COMMON-PROPERTY, res communis (e.g. pictor res communis terrarum erat, Plin.).

res communis terraum eras, Pins.,
COMMON, s. ager publicus (C.).—ager compascuus
(c. pasiure, C. Top. 3, 12).
COMMONALTY, pleba (the common people in opp.
partly to populus, partly to patricli, nobiles); also the
lower cless of the people (in a depreciating sense)—
vulgus (the common people, the multitude, as duttinguished by ignorrance, creduitly, §c., fm the better class
of the people)—multitude (the multitude in general). of the people). - multitudo (the m COMMONER. See Common.

COMMONS, see COMMON. House of C.'s, *evocati populi Britannici.- | Daily fare or allowance, victus populi Britainic.— I Desiry far or automine, victus, quotidiania.— or lettus, cibus only. COMMONLY, communiter (in such a manner as to be shared by all spoken of).—vulgo (by the great majority of men in general): often by Crcl. with omnes: c. known, omnibus notus (of persons and things) notus et apud omnes pervuigatus (that has come to every body's knowledge, of things only). To make athg c known, vulgare: not to let athg be c. known, intra privatos parietes qd retinere: to become c. known, vui-gari. - | Usuaily: fere (almost always). -- vulgo (by gari... Usa di iy : rere (associ assoys)... Vulgo (oy mariy sever) body)... passim (n mony different places)... Not communiter. As he c. does, ut soict, ut assoict. As c. happens, ut fit: it is c. asked, quori, suir a more than c. tearned divine. "theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus: it c. happens so, sic fere fieri soict. COMMONWEALTH, respublic a bera, fm context. Expublic and st. The mountrely is transformed into a constant sind of the community."

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c., a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicatur respublica

COMMOTION, | In the state: tumultus (Romen name for any sudden outbreak agai them: e.g. of stares, peasants, allies), .- motus, motus concursusque (in the promonts, acres,—motus, mous concurreduce (in lae state)—seditio (mating aget the government).—Vis repentina (sudden c.).—turbae. C. among the citizens, seditio domestica; to excite a c., turbas date or facere (Ter.).—turnultum facere (S.), concitare; seditionem facere, concitare, commovere, concire; to cause a rio-lent c. in the camp, maximus in castris turbus efficere (C.): to cause fresh c.'s. novos tumuitus movere († H.): cause c.'s in a state, tumuitum injicere civitati (C.): turbæ ac tumu tûs concitatorem esse (C.): tumultum edere or præbere (L.): quell the c., tumultum sedare (L.), comprimere (T.); seditionem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, exstinguere : a c. breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit : breaks out again, sed. recrudescit: it subsides, sed. languescit: it is appeared, sed. conficescit. - | Any violent motion: motus. jactatio. jactatus. agitatio [SYN. in AGITATION].—tunnultus (of the sea, the body; also of the mind, mentis t).—vehementior animi concitatio animi permotio (of the mind). To put every thing in c., *miscère ac turbare or turbare ac miscère omnia. See also AGITATION.

COMMUNE, confabulari. fabulari (together, inter se; with aby, cum qo).—sermones cædere (λόγουτ se: and any, cum qui-stimous cause (λστον κόντευ, to curry on a pleasant and familiar conversation with aby, the object of with tends more to entertainment than instruction). Το c. together in a private and confidential manner, cum qu fabulor insusurrans ac præ-

confidential manner, cum qo l'audulor insusurrans ac præ-bens invieme aurem (Saet. Cat. 22). COMMUNICABLE, quod communicari potest. COMMUNICABLE, admensam sacram accedens. COMMUNICATE, impertire (teas cmiy imperturi e qd or qm qd re (to gire aby has share, x. Zumpt. 4 418). —communicare qd cum qo (to make athp. whether a material or mosted obited commun with another the material or mental object, common with another: the material or mental object, common with another; the construction comm. ct qd is not classical, a. Held. Cas. B. G. 3, 18. Rudd.m. Instit. Gramm. 2. p. 1971.—participent faces q me as rel (to allow aby to take a part or share in athy; esply of mental matters. Communicate conveys the notion of two persons receiving one whole in common; by part. I.a., one of the two receives a portion only. Participants ad even on hardly hallows to extend the contract of the co only. Participare qd cum qo hards receives a portion only. Participare qd cum qo hards belongs to subcr prose).—infundere qd in, with accus. (diffuse, spread, e.g. ceil to the state, mala in civilatem).—exponere ci qd (to., athg. verbaily).—perscribere qd ad qm or (wore the state). cations is quite to the section of the sections of the section seldom) ci qd (to c by writing).-effundere qd or ci qd. terre et patefacere. — enunciare, evulgare, divulgare (to bring to the knowledge of the multitude what ought not to be told at all, or, at least, only to confidential cum hominibus communicare (to reveal to persons) .men, fm God, Eccl. revelare). See also COMMERCE .-INTR.) to take the Lord's Supper, *ad mensam sacram accedere; *sumere comam Domini: *ex sacra configuration: the houses e., "domus its sunt inter se conjunctæ, ut ex altera in alteram transiri possit: or *domus transitione pervia inter se con-

junctæ sunt (aft. V. pervium usum habere, †).
COMMUNICATION, communicatio. — Verbal c.,
communicatio sermonis (C. Att. 1, 17, 6).—Verbal or teritien e., consuctudo sive sermonis sive scripti (i. e. the habit of c., &c.): to make a c. to aby, to make c.'s to the aboit of c., gc.): to make c. to day, to make c. is ady on the most important subjects, maximis de rebus communicare cum qo. See to Communicare. I muses make a c. to gost, "habeo, quod tecun communicare uncesse est (g. t.).—habeo, quod ad te perscribarm necesse est. (g. t.).—habeo, quod tecnit for necessariam necesse est. (g. t.).—habeo, quod tecnit necessariam necesse est. (g. t.).—habeo, quod tecnit necesse est. (g. t.).—habeo, quod ad te perscribarm necesse est. (g. t.).—habeo, persons). — congressus, congressio (social meeting of conversation, &c., opp. digressus, digressio). — usus (fre-

quest c. or intercourse with aby, in so far as one makes or of him) .- consuctudo (the habit of frequent inter-correct) .- societas. Any connexion or c. in general: curse).—societas. Any connection or c. in general; conjunctio (conjunction).— commercium, see Con-nerce.— C. between places and troops in ser; e. g. to cut of the c.'s between two armies, socie-taem mutui auxili intersepire or dirimere; to cut of sly's c. with the army, qm ab exercitu intercludere : to est a person of for all c. with aby, c) omnes aditus ad qm intercludere: to cut of the enemy's c.'s by sea, hostes marinis commentibus intercludere.—line of c. assess marins commeatious interctuders.—time of c. (i.e. of forts, well, &c.), brachium—lo consect iteo places by a line of c. brachium ab uno loco ad alterum dirigere ac munire: to carry a line of c. fm the fort to the comp, castellum brachiis cum opere castrorum con-

ngere.— Pussage for c.: transitio.—transitus. COMMUNICATIVE, affabilis (who likes to enter into s conversation, conversable, condescending).-lingua or sermone promptus (ready to talk) .- loquax, garrulus (loguacions).—apertus (open, candid); to be c., affabilem, &c., esse; se aperire or se patefacere ci: familiariter agere cum qo (to speak or act candidly with aby).

COMMUNION. communio (social connexion, by sch

sthy becomes common to several individuals: fellowship: sug occomes common to severa insuriants: jetiousnis; co-com. sanguinis, consanguinisy, C.).—communitas; ac quoisis of what is common).—consortio. consortium (usulad participation in alby; the social connection among persons).—conjunctio. societas (any connection waisa, epply for the accomplishment of any object).— mus. consultudo (intercourse, acquaintanceship)— femilia consultudo (intercourse, acquaintanceship) familiaritas (insinale acq). — nexus (canacion o) several things among another). By c. (as in '10 praise God by c.,' Raisigh, communiter. conjunctim. To have or massisin c. with aby, cum qo conjunctum esse (with each other, inter se): societatem or commercium cum qo habere: societas or commercium mihi est cum qo. In Eccles. sense, prps. "in rebus sacris commercium cum qo habere, or "rerum sacrarum communione cum qo conjunctum esse. [[] 'Communion' in an Eccles. sense, is communio in St. August. Thus; private qm communione sacri altaris: suspendere qm communione: imperatores nostræ communionis, &c.] |= Lord's Supper, *cœna Domini; *cœna or mensa sacra; eucharistia (Eccl.) communio sancti altaris (August.). To receive the e., sumere cœnam Domini; ex sacrà cœnà sumere cibum; ecelebrare eucharistiam : accedere ad mensam sacram | C.-table, mensa

sacra,—sitare. C.-cloth. *tegmen altarium.
COMMUNITY, I The state civitias commune.
respublica (rob.co.ob.)—conventus [Syn. in Synxs].
the Christian (.) Christiani *Double Christianus (the
Christians, collectively lake).—*Christian collectively alex. (the Christians, taken in the sense of forming or consti-(the Christians, taken in the sense of forming or consti-uating one state).— I Common possession of a thg, communitias (ex ref: e. g. vitæ et victús). To be con-mected with aby by c. of interests, utilitatis communione

commutable, commutable, by cum que re commu-commutable, tari posse: inter se permu-

COMMUTATION, mutatio (with gen. of the thing exchanged or of the person who changes, T. Agr. 28, 4). recommutatio (change, e.g. annue commutationes).—
ermmutatio (the exchange with gen. of the thing, e.g.
perm. mercium.—

commutatio, is neithout any ancient authority). See also
thanging, is neithout any ancient authority). See also To CHANGE and EXCHANGE.

COMMUTE, mutare, for athg (cum) qa re (to change). -permutare, for ally, qå re (exchange, esply with regard to bills or barler).-commutare cum qå re (to change, i. e. to put one thing in the place of the other);

c. things, res inter se mutare or permutare, COMPACT, densus. condensus (consisting of com-O'M'ACI, acnaus. concensus (consisting of con-pressed parts, opp. ratus).—spissus (consisting of parts to compressed, that scarcely any interstites are visible; classes impervious, impectrable, opp. solutus).—soli-dus (consisting of a firm mass, massive, opp. cassus, pervius).—confertus (pressed logether, creamend, as it were, opp. Tatus).—artior or arctior (compressed into a were, opp. Tatus).—artior or arctior (compressed full a small space).—pres-us (of an orator's siyle, concise, wereous).—brevia (also of style, &c.).—creber (whatever is found together in numbers of frequently).—cibus plenus. To make c. (according to the above distinctions). clemaste; condensare; spissare; cumplisare; solidare: become c., densari. &c. (the pass. of the above verbs); spissescere ; solidescere.

COMPACT, v. coagmentare (to join closely) .- jungere. conjungere (to join, to unite, s. Unite).—de-vincire (to join firmly, unite indissolubly). See also the ets. spissare, spissescere, &c., in Compact, adj.

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COMPACT, s. pactio. pactum (an agreement drawn in proper form, and wich has become legal, the former as action).—conventus. conventum. constitutum (the subject agreed upon; also before it is made irrevocable, or formally binding). To enter into a c. with aby, cum qo constitutum facere; pactionem facere or conficere or infre cum qo: it was settled by c. that \$c., pacto convenit, ut &c.: the c. was not concluded, conditiones non convenerunt: to abide by the terms of a c., pacto stare; pactum servare: not to abide by a c., pacto non stare; pactionem perturbare. To sellie a matter by a c., qd transigere.—according to the terms of a c., ex convento (C. Att. 6, 3, 7); ex pacto; Jr. ex pacto et convento; ut erat constitutum. To make a c. with

aby, cum qo pacisci.

COMPACTLY, dense. confertim. spisse. arctius. breviter. presse [Syn. in Compact. adj.].

COMPACTNES:, densitas. spissitas (close coherence

of the single parts, e. g. densitas aeris). - soliditas (sirm-

COMPANION, socius (who partakes in athg, e. g. in a journey, itineris).—comes (who accompanies one).— sodalis (comrade).—contubernalis (c. in the same tens or room) .- commilito. quocum mihi est militia communis (c. in arms).-convector (travelling c. in any munia (c. 18 w maj.—convector (travellary t. 18 any evolvel, also on board a ship).—college, (one of the same profession, a partner, e. g. fellow-alov, fellow-alov, deg.).—conservus cone of the same service, fellow-slav).—equals (a presentit who more has been brought up).—errgalis (a presentit homo one has been brought up). who belongs to our set: also in a bad sense) -congerro (one with whom one exchanges jokes and nonsense, Plaut. Most. 3, 27).—re et ratione conjunctus. consurts. socius (commercial partner, the latter in H. Od. 3, 24, 60).—convictor (who lives with aby: cats and drinks with him, \$c.).—conviva (guest who is invited at table with him, qc.).—conviva (guest who is invited as same by aby): a good c., homo jucundus et delectationi natus (who possesses the talent of agreeable entertain-ment); homo facilis or morum facilium (a sociable and menti; nomo tactits or mortum tactitum (a sociatore ana pleasant c. in general; my usual and daily c.'s are learned people, utor familiaribus et quotidianis con-victoribus hominibus doctis. A c. in athg, particeps or socius cs rei (whooveer takes a share in a maiter, partaker). A jolly c., combibo; compôtor. A female c., socia, comes. To become aby's c., præběre se comitem ci: addere or adjungere se comitem ci: to have aby for a c., habere qui comitem.
COMPANIONABLE, commodus (who suits his man-

ners to those of others, s ciuble: — all abilis (who is ready to speak to persons; condescending in conversation and intercourse)—sociabilis (inclined for intercourse with others).—congregabilis (easily to be united with a flock or society; sociable).—facilis (sociable, as quality of character).—not c., insociabilis.—rari aditus (of persons to whom one has not easily access, inaccessible) .whom one has not easily access, insustrately, insustrately (suifen) A c. character, mores commodi; to be a c. person, moribus esse commodis. See SociaL. COMPANIONABLY, socialiter.

COMPANIONSHIP, [Connexion among commoditions and commissions are commissions and commissions and commissions and commissions are commissions and commissions are commissions and commissions and commissions are commissions are commissions and commissions are commissions and commissions are commissions and commissions are commissions are commissions are commissional commissions and commissions are commissions are commissional commissions and commissions are commissions and commissions ar -moresus

rades: contubernium. commilitum. sodalitas or sodalitium. condiscipulatus [SYN. in COMPANION.]. [Body of companions: sodalitas; sodales, &c, the pl. of the words under COMPANION. See also SOCIETY.

· COMPANY, | Society. connexion: societas (e. g. soc. Bithynica, the c. of the farmers of the revenue in Bithynica).—corpus (e. g. the Adriutic, maris Hadrlatici, Inser.). To form a c., societatem facere: to enter into c. with aby, qm sibi socium adjungere: voluntariam societatem coire cum qo: to be in a c. (= parinership) societatem coire cum qo: to be in a c. (= parinership)
with aby, cs socium esse; re a cratione cum qo conjunctum esse (see Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 172). P Division
of a regiment on foot: prosenturia. To divide
into c.'s. centuriare: to entist in a c., nomen dare.
COMPARABLE, comparabilis; quod comparari
poteat. To be c., comparationem habère: not to be c. to
or with athg. nullo modo comparari posse cum re.
COMPARATIVE, comparations and (compared with),
—comparativus (judicatio, C. genus cause, Q.: hence, c.
anatoms. "Anatomia or anatomice comparative, with or

anatomy, anatomia or anatomice comparativa, with or anatomy, "anatomia or anatomice comparativa, with or without a quæ dicitur).—ad quod adjunctio quædam accedit or cum adjunctione (opp, simplex et absolutus). Necessity may be c. or absolute, sunt quædam cum ad-Justines necessitudines, quedam simplices et absolutes. Siz by Crol. setth videri quodammodo posses; speciem qm cs rei videre, &c. I think I see a c. retieal of athy, speciem qm videre videor quasi reviviscentics crel (aft. C. I. Fam. 4). The c. degree, gradus comparativus (Gramm.).

COMPARATIVELY, comparate (comparative only

Gelt.). -ex comparatione (C.) .- cum adjunctione (opp. 1 simpliciter et absolute).

COMPARE, | To endeavour to detect the objects; comparare (c. two things weh are quite similar to one another, i e. stand in the relation of a pair) .componere (to place the one by the side of the other; of things wich approximate to each other, and when the difference existing between them may be equalized) conferre (to subject to comparison things weh are very different fm-or op; osed to-each other).—contendere (to hold together things to discover whether they suit toge-ther, if that point is still doubtful), all: with alleg. cl rei or cum qa re .- c. between or among another, with an-

other, comparate or conferre inter se: lo be compared with one another, in contentions judicium vocari. COMPARISON, comparatio. collatio. contentio. SYN IN COMPARE, v.]. To admit of a c., comparational habiter is do not one in labere is a damit of no c., nullo modo comparational habiter is do not of no c., nullo modo comparation.

COMPARTMENT, loculus. loculamentum (any partition, i. e. separation in boxes, desks, &c.).—foruli (c.'s in bookcases, sheives) - Pars, membrum, area (c.

in garden bed): divided into c.'s, loculatus (e. g. arcula).
COMPASS, amblius (with regard to expansion in general, e. g. of heaven and earth, coeli et terrarum: of the camp. castrorum).—circultus (with regard to width, extent, also that of any writing, voluminis, Suet. Vit.).—circumscriptio (a circle described, as it were, round athy, e, g, of the earth, terrae).—complexus (with regard to the space encompassed, e, g, coell, mundi).—the great c, magnitudo circunus: the wide c, latus ambitus: amplitudo : of great c , magnus (e. g. a book, liber) : of wide c., lato amultu; amplus; of enormous c., vastus (also of the voice): to have a great, or wide c., habere magnum or latum ambitum; late patere (esply of a country; then also fig. = to be of extensive application) : in c., in circuitu; also circuitu: the island is 25,000 paces in c., insula viginti quinque miliia passuum circuitu patet; insula cingitur viginti quinque millibus passuum : the thing in its whole c., res tota or universa : to have studied, or to know the whole c. of athg, rem omnem didicisse or novisse; es rei peritissimum esse; to be confined within a narrow c., to lie in a narrow c., exiguls finibus contineri (e. g. Latini suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur) .- cancelli (the boundary ; fig. the tine weh ought not to be passed). - modus (the measure by means of wch an object is timited according to space, time, and degree).— The mariner's c.: *capsula acûs magneticæ (the box of a c.).—*acus magnetica nautarum (the magnetic needle itself).

COMPASS, circumdare ci rei qd or rem qa re.cingere qa re (to enclose with athy).-circumstare (to st ind around) .- circumsedere (to sit around, as it were of besiegers) -stipare (to surround in masses) .- sepire. circumsepire (to surround with either a hedge or any work intended for a defence).-amplecti. complecti (to encompass, surround on all sides). circumplecti (to enencompass, surround on ass mass). Circumprective en-close all round).—complecti, comprehendere (physically and metaphysically to comprise).— If To go round: ambire (go all around athg).—obire (go round, in order to see, to inspect, \$c.).—circumre (go round, not to go in, therefore impropr. : qd vitabundum circumire, to in, ineregore impropr.; qu vitassantum commen, aroid alig in discourse, e.g. aby's name, cs nomen, post-Aug.) — To attain: consequi, assequi (overtake).—adipisci (to attain, reach an object, for such one had a desire or longing). - impetrare reflect or obtain what has been requested). - obtinere (place oneself in possession after obstinate resistance): by violence, exprimere, ex-torquere : to c. the highest power, rerum poliri.

COMPASSION, misericordia (pity or feeling of symothy for the unmersted misery of others, s. C. Tusc. 4, 18, misericordia est ægritudo ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis) .- miseratio (act of pitying) .- for or out of c., propter misericordiam; misericordia captus or permotus (seized or moved by c.): to excite c., misericordiam or miserationem commovère : it deserves or excites some c., habet qd misericordiam: to excite c. in aby, or aby's c., qm ad misericordiam vocare or adducere or allicere; es mentem ad misericordiam revocare; misericordiam ci concitare, or es misericordiam concitare (to excite aby c.); miser-foodid flectere qm (to couse aby to desist fm ally by exciting his c.); menten cs miseratione permovere (to move aby exciting his c., c. g. the judge on the part of the abro-cate): to endeavour to excite aby c., miser-toodism cs captare : to implore aby's c., misericordiam es requirere et efflagilare, or implorare et exposcere: to Ay to aby's c., ad misericordiam cs confugere : to be mured, seized by c., misericordià moveri or commoveri or permoveri (140)

or capi : to be full of c., misericordia frangi . to have c. wpon aby, miseriordiam et tribuere, imperiire: la have (feel) c., miseriordem esse (to have a compussionate heart): se miseriordem præbère (to show oneself compassionate in a single instance): misericordià moveri, capi ; to have, feel c. for aby, misereri (in later writers also commisereri) es; miseret me es; tenet me misericordia es (different fm miserari and commiserari qd, i. e. to display one's c. by words ; lament, regret): I have c. on thee (pity thee), thou hast c. on me (pitied me), miseret me tui, miseret te mei : to fret e. for othy, e. g. for aby's faie, misericoidiam es fortunis adhi-bère; es casum or fortunam miserari or commiserari (by displaying it aloud; s. the preceding instance); to have (feet) no c., misericordiam non recipere: to tive on the c. of others, allena misericordia vivere : tear of c., misericordie lacrina; worthy of e., miserandus. com-miserandus. misera lone dignus tof persons and things.

Let miserabilis, in this signification, does not occur in the prose of the golden age). dolendus, lugendus (of things only. All in the sense of descreng c.). COMPASSIONATE, misericors, towards aby, in qm (g. t.)—ad misericordiam propensus (given or in-

clined to by ... - ear misericortain propensus (green or sistemed to by ... - erry e, misericordià singulari (vir). — le show onesel e. louerds aby, misericordem esse or misericordia ul in qm; misericordem se præbère in qm: to render aby e. s. 'to excite oby's Compassion. —

to renaer any c. s. in occure any compassion.

misericordine pienus (full of compassion).

COMPASSIONATE, v. see Compassion.

COMPASSIONATELY, misericordi animo (misericorditer is quite unclassical); cum misericordia. cum miseratione.-misericordia ductus, captus, permotus (Im compassion). To behave c., misericordem se præ-bere: misericordia uti (in qm).

COMPATIBILITY, convenientia (agreement: cum gå re).

COMPATIBLE, consentaneus (ci rei). conveniens (ci rei or ad qd) .- congruens ci rei. sociabilis (ci rei: capable of being united with it. Post.-Aug. rare: Plin.). To be c., congruere, congruentem or convenientem esse ci rei.—aptum esse ci rei. non alienum esse a re. Not to be c. with a hg. ci rei contratium esse or adversari; a qa re abhorrere: qd recusat qd: a qa re alsenum esse. Sts by esse with gen. It is not c. with the

num esse. Sto by esse with gen. It is note, with the character of a swise man, supientis non est. COMPATRIOT, popularis (properly, one of the same tribe; then also, of the same country, state, vicinity, or town, for wech Geld, only, 17, 17, has gentish).—qui of the same state, country; so contert-neus, not found before Plin, prefait, § 11.—civit (for the same town or city; concivis not Lat.).—municeps testizen country country is considered to the same town or city; concivis not Lat.).—municeps testizen own country country. The same town or city concivis not Lat.)—municeps testizen over c., noster bound (C.); nosters; incola noster, popularis, civis, municeps noster; power c., vestras (s. Charis, 133 P.); our c.', populares nostri; bound (s. Charis. 133 P.): our c.'s, populares nostri; homines

nostri; also nostri only, or nostrates.
COMPEER, see EQUAL. COMPANION,

COMPEL, qm vi cogere (but cogere alone only, if = urge, press, necessitate) .- c. aby to athg, qm vi cogere ad qd; or with a following Inf., or with ut and subj. : qm (per vim) adigere or qm subigere ad qd or with following ut and subj (to drive, induce sby agst his will to athg, c. him); ci necessitatem imponere or injecere qd faciendi (to impose on aby the necessity of doing athg) —
c oneself, sibi vim facere; naturæ repugnare (to oppose nature); to allow oneself to be compelled to athe, invitum facere qd: to see oneself compelled to &c, necessario cogi with Inf. (On se coactum videre, vid. under ' To SEE ')

OMPELLABLE, qui cogi potest.

COMPELLER, coactor. COMPENDIOUS, brevis (short).-in angustum coactus (compressed, cut short). See BRIEF. C. methods of teaching, docendi compendia (Q.).

COMPENDIOUSLY. See BRIEFLY. COMPENDIOUSNESS, brevitas. S COMPENDIOUSNESS, brevitas. See BRIEFNESS. COMPEND, or COMPENDIUM, epitôme.-sum-COMPENSION OF CONTENSION, epitoline.—suin-matium, breviarium (a sunporta, suin, before, and brev. at the time of Sencea, s. Sen. Bp. 39, 1).—(lecta, n. pd. orum; excerpta, n. pd. (extracts, estracted passages); to make a c of any work. a c., qd (librum) in sagusium cogrec; qd in epitomen cogrec (the later writers only have qd epitomarel: lo give s c. of a roluminous week, auctorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumser bere.

compensare, ly something, qd qå re or cun re (equalize, make up) — explère, supplêre (repair, restore), a quaite, exacquare (make op) of COMPENSATION, compensatio, pensatio, acquaite

exequatio [Syn. in Compensare], *impense pecu-

nim restitutio (for money spent).— remuneratio.

COMPETE scith, competere, una petere qd (be a competitor)—certare or concertare or contendere cum qo, emulari qm or cum qo; with abyin alig, qå re ertare or concertare cum qo; of muluni competition qå re inter se certare. If it is with (of things), certare cum qå re; poet, ci re (e.g. s, viridque certat bacca Venafro. H.).—æmulari qd (e.g. Balicæ uvæ Albanum vinum æmulantur. Plin

vinum menulantur. Plin.]

COMPETENCY, vi tun (whal one can live on).—

quod satie esse videtur tehal is probably enough). To
have a c., habére in sumptum (c.i.—rem habére. 'habére, unde commode vivim. Not lo hare ac, dest

mini in sumptum ad necessatios usus (Gell.). A c. of
havawledge, satis idonea cs rei si sientia.

COMPETENT, quod satis esse videturor visum est.

—par.—satis idoneus.—Also satis with gen. A c knowtedge of also, satis idoneca se ris ciennia. A c. judge,
judex idoneus or locupies. To be c. to do also, jus
p-testatemque habère (to hare the right: yd faciendi);
also facere qd possum (to b ablr).

COMPETENTLY, satis (sufficiently).—congruenter

COMPETENTLY, satis (sufficiently).—congruenter convenienter (suitably); congruenter convenienterque; recte; idonee.

COMPETITION, æmulatlo (g. t.).—multorum peritio. There is a strong c., *multi ldem petunt. Eps.* competitio occurs in later worters only, and in a quite different signification, s. Dict. Crcl. by: competere, who a nester of

COMPETITOR, competitor (g. t.).—qui una petit munus (c. for an office) —qui competit eandem puellam (rival). fem. competitrix. Sts æmulus, fem. æmula

(g. 1). rivalis (in love).

COMPILATION, compilatio (prop. a plundering: used playfully by C. ad Dic. 2, 8, in. of a collection of record)—collectanea. dicta collectanea (collected sanisaces, Suct. Cas. 5, 6).—electorum commentarius or commentarii (collection of choice pasagas; if may action, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17).—exerpta. conjectanea (collection single seneral, Gell. 4, 14, in.).

COMPILE, aliorum scrinia or sapientiam compiliare (af. H. Sat. 1, 121: C. Mar 11, 25).—excerper (a make an extract from a scriitup)—exscribere (to scried, e.g. passages) fina shock).—eligere (choice passages)—prop. *Il-rum e pluribus (scriptoribus) confundere (eft. C. oratio a pluribus confusa, C. Brat. 26, 100; to see a several persona have confusa, C. Brat. 26, 100; to see a several persona have confusa, C. Brat. 26, 100; to see a several persona have confusa, C. Brat. 26, 100; to see a several persona have confusa, C. Brat. 26, 100; to see a several persona have confusal confusa.

COMPILER, compilator (late; in class Lat. a planderer).—aliurum secinia compilata (aft. H. Sat. 1, 1, 121.—"qui librum ex aliurum scriptis, or e pluribus scriptoribus, contundit. [See celegarius is a selected parange; eclogarii = loci electi. C. Att. 16, 2, 5, Orti.]

COMPLACENCE or COMPLACENCY, delectatio (delight).—objectatio (amusement, entertainment).—voluptas (pleasure, the pleasure) feeting).—amor sui (seif lore). To regard oneself with c., sibi piacère. Bobliging dispositions. See Companisation.

[Obliging disposition. Sec COMPLAISANT.
COMPLACENT, gratus. jucindus—comis. benignum-numanus—officiosus. Sec COMPLAISANT.
COMPLACENTLY, commode; comiter; officiose;

benigne; obsequenter (L.).

COMPLAIN, queri. conqueri : about athq, queri qd or de re, also with quod or Accusative and Infinitive conquert qd or de re or with Accusative and Infinitire: to aby, cum qo.-querimonlam habêre de re (to make a c. about athg, &c.) .- expostulare de re (cum qo), of athy to aby, qm cum qo (to call a person to an oc-count, to c, of him in words); Jn. expostulare et queri (with following Accusative and Infinitive) .- accusate, incusare qm or qd (to c. of aby or athe, accus. also of a judicial complaint: incus. not found in C.) .- [5] queri ad or apud qm (Plaut.) and ci qd (O.) are rure. To utter sorrowful feelings .- lamentari. cum detu et luctu queri (lament, to c. with a lond voice)—deplorare, defice. -vagire (to whimper, of young chidren): to c. of snaisposition, &c., de lucommodà or adversa valetudine queri .- to c. of one's misfortune to aby, adversam fortunam conqueri cum qo: to c. of pain, dolorem suum ei impertire : de dolore quodam corporis queri.

corports queri.

COMPLAINANT, accusantor, qui accusat (accuser, proseculor in general, but exply in criminal matters).

COMPLAINER, qui dolet, &c., see ComPLAIN.

COMPLAINT, | Expression of sorrow, vexa-

COMPLAINT, B Expression of sorrow, vexation, \$\frac{a}{c}\$, at some unloward occurrence, \$\frac{a}{c}\$.: questus (the state of complaining)—querimonis (c. of what one has really suffered: the object being redress or satisfaction),—querelatc, as an act of, of the blamble, feeling, intended, for the most part, to case the heart).—

lamentatio. lamentum (as displayed by any loud utterauce of grief or other signs of affiction, the first as action, the latter the c. itself).—plangor. planetus (the beating of the breast, arms, &c.); Jn. plangor et lamentatio. - quiricatus (loud lament). - vagitus (that of children). - gemitus (a deep sigh; groan); Jn. g-miins et lamentatio. - useless c.'s, querelæ linertes; lamenet lamentatio. - useless c.'s, querelæ inertes; lamentatio inutilis; a letter full of c's, epistola querelarum plena : c.'s agst the times, querela temporum : to break out into c.'s, lamentari: about athg, queri qd (e. g. about one's fale, fatum suum or fortunas suas): agst the gods, querimonias facere in deus; to utter c.'s incessantly, lamentis se dedere ; lamentis vacare : to fill the forum with one's c.'s, plangore et lamentatione complère forum : not to be able to bear aby s c.'s, querimo-las es sustinére non posse: lo die without uttering a c., non miserabiliter emori. [C. ag *1 a b y or a thy: a c. in general); querela (expression or ulterance of dis-satisfaction about real or imaginary wrong).—querimonia (when one wishes a real injury to be redressed). expostulatio (a calling aby to an account). C. about athg, querela (querimonia) ca rei er de re te g. about a crime, querimonea criminis: about injusies, quereia or querimonia de injurils): c to aby, quereia cum qo: to prefer a c. about athy, queri or conqueri qu or de re; to aby, cum qu (in C. never apud qm); expostulare de re, to aby, cum qo (rail to an account); Jn. expostulare et queri: with quod and Accus and Inf. bandy loud c.'s, querimontas ultro citroque jactare : to lodge a c with aty, querimoniam or querelum deferre ad qm: no cause or ground of e. had reer avisen, nulla uniquam (inter cos) querimonla intercessit; alleg is a reasonable ground for c., ud nonnullam habet querelam.

C. before a court, magistrate, &c.: querimonia, querela (c. of injury suffered). — criminatio (c., as attributing the cause of athy to aby). — delatio nominis (the act of naming to the judge the person agst whom one is going to lodge a c.) -perticulum (c. as to the danger in weh the accused finds himself). - actio (the legal procedure in general, as well in criminal as civil matters; then also the usual speech of the con plainant).-accusatio (c. as accusation, weh is brought before the court, exply in criminal cases; also the speech usual upon that occasion).-pethio. postulatio (the certi suit in any matter).—condictia (civil suit agat aby; about both, s. Utp Dig. 44, 7, 24).—formula (the prescribed form of the c.)—libellus (the written accusations) tion). - (iica (dian), = actlo, occurs only when a Greek cont is spoken of. A malicious or unfounded c., calumnia. To lodge a c. with aby, querimontam or querelam deferre ad qm: to lodge a c., actionem instituere. lege agere. In jus vocare (in general, esply, howvever, in civil matters); accusationem comparare constitue eque. accusationem comparare et instruere (in criminal malters) .- See Action. | Disease, mor-Vid. ILLNESS.

COMPLAISANCE, humanitas.—mores commodi or faciles, facilitas. comitas.—absequium.—obsequentia (Caes.), voluntas officiosa (O. Pont. 3, 2, 17). [Sin. in Obliging.]

COMPLAISANT, humanus. commodus. facilis. comis. placendi studiosus (O. A. A. 3, 4, 23). officiosus. benigaus [SYN in Obliging]. To be c., facilem se præbere: officiosum, &c. esse (in qm).

COMPLEMENT, complementum.—refectio (making whole again or repairing).—supplementum (that weh makes athg whole, e. g. supplementum scribere legionibus).

COMPLETE, plenus (g. t. having its full number, size, &c.).—Integer (tith-le, numnitiated, &c.).—Juno-burus, perfectus Jr. aboolutus epertectus perfectus, perfectus adque aisolutus expetus est perfectus, perfectus adque aisolutus expetus et perfectus, perfectus experiential expetus expetus experiential expetus experiential expetus experiential expetus expetus experiential expetus expetus experiential expetus expetus, expetus expetus, expetus expetus, expetus expetus, expetus,

stroke to a thing, to crown it. e. g. joy, gaudium).

COMPLETE, v. complère. explere (to fitt up. e. g. a
gap); --suppière (supply, restore, what was defective, a. g.

the legions, legiones) -absolvere (place in such a state that nothing is wanting, e. g. a benefaction, beneficium), qd plene or plene cumulateque perfecre (give to athy the highest degree of perfection),—ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere (g. s. for to bring to an end).—conficere (finish, perform) .- consummare (to consummate, bring to a point, accomplish; classical since the August. age, s. Ruhnk Vell. 2, 89)—perpolire (give the last polish, with ref. to mental productions; also Jx., perpolire atque conficere).—extremam or summam manum imponere ci rel (lo give athg the finishing stroke, V. En. 7, 573. Sen. Ep. 12, 4. Q. I. procem. 4).

COMPLETELY, perfecte. absolute (without want or fault).—plane. protsus. omnino (entirely, thoroughly): plene. Integre.—to accomplish alleg c., qd plene per-

ficere

COMPLETENESS, absolutio (the finishing athy off. so as to make a whole),—plenitudo (funess, e.g. syliabæ, Auci. ad Her. 4, 20, 28),—integritas (integrity. indivisibility, an unmutitated, unabridged state).—per

COMPLETION, | The state of perfection: absolutio, perfectio; Jn. absolutio perfectioque. | A completing: confectio .- consummatio (consummation, post-Aug.) .- finis. exitus (end). See also the les under COMPLETE.

COMPLEX, ex diversis partibus compositus.—complexus (term of logic). concretus (concrete, compounded).
— muitiplex (manifold).

COMPLEXION, || Colour of the face: color-oris; fm context color only. A healthy c., color verus: a fine c., color suavis; coloris suavitas: a good c., coloris bonitas: a very good c., color egregius: a very pale c., color exsunguis | Temperament of the body: ingenium (the peculiarities of the mind).—natura (natural qualities as well of the constituent parts of the body rai quanties as well of the constituent parts of the body as of the mental faculties of every being; nature).—ani-mus (mind, disposition of mind, character).—constitutio (the temper formed by education).—habitus (the internal and external condition or state of a matter, with all the objects of its existence).—temperatio (temper).
COMPLEXITY, implicatio.—perturbatio.—but mly

by Crel. with turbatus. conturbatus, perturbatus. confusus. Js. perturbatus et onfusus. inneditus, perpexus. inneditus, perpexus. COMPLIANCE, propensa voluntus (ready disposition).—facilitas (readinas).—ob-equium. obsequentia (a yielding to the wishes and humour of others, the latter, Cas. B. G. 7, 29).—officium (kind or complaisant sen-Car. B. G. 7, 29).—officium (kind or complaiant semiment or action, of him who wishes to show any alter-tion or render any service to aby).—voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service, O. Pont. 3, 2, 17). To force aby into c., *cogere qni, ut concedat de postulatis.—too great c., nimia obsequentia.—indulgentia (indulgence).

(Muligence), COMPLIANT, obsequens. obsequiosus (willingly acceding to others' wishes; the latter only in Plant. Capit. 2, 3, 58).—facilis. officiosus (complaisant, ready to render a service).—c. in alle, promptus or paratus to renew a service;—c. in any, promptus or parameter and qd (ready for ethy); inclinatus or propensus ad qd (canity to be induced, inclined for athy).—Indulgens (indulgen, opp. durus). To be c. to aby, ci or cs voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: know that thou art a great deal too c. (indulgent), te esse auricuià infimà molliorem

deas too c. (manigerat), to cose autricus manuscus conjungere conjungere (og. L.),—complicare (wind up).—cong'omerare (like a ball of colton, for instance, or a clot).—copulare (combine, copulate).— inter se jungere copularque; copulando jungere. | To involve, entangle; implicare or im-

pedire.—perturbare. confundere.

COMPLICATED, e. g. a c. malter, res impedita, contorta, difficilis, contorta et difficilis: a difficult and c. undertaking, magnum et arduum opus : the mat-

ter is every c., res in magnis difficultatibus e-t. COMPLICATION, congeries (mass, heep).—implicatio (act of entanglino).—nodus (knot). Or by Crel. with perturbatus. impeditus. perplexus; or by allud super aliud acervatum or cumulatum.

COMPLICE, particeps cs rei (e. g. conjurationis).— sceleris conscius (see Accomplice).

COMPLIMENT, | Salutation, greeting: salu-tatio.—salus (salute).—also honor (the honour done by the c.). To make one's c.'s to aby, qm salutare; salutem cl dicere, impertire: to send one's c.'s to aby, valere qm jubeo: adke my c's to Diony-ius, Diony-ius plote sal-vêre: as having been exchanged, salute dată învicem vêre: as having been exchanged, salute dată învicem reddităque; aslute acceptă reddităque; asso functi mutuă gratulatione (if the c's are combined with any congradulation): so present another person's c's, salu-(142)

tem nunciare. - I A complimentary speech or detem nunciare. "A compilmentary speech or de-monstration of civility: verborum hones. verba honoridea.—laus (fattering praise).— blanda vanitas. also verba, pl. (putite but emply words). His words or convertation are nothing but mere c.'s, cjus ser-mones meri sunt honores (see H. Ep. 2, 2, 88). A speech or discourse full of c., oratio blands: those are mere c.'s, verba latthee sunt: a letter containing bare mere c.'s, verba isthæc sunt: a letter containing bare or emply c.'s, inanis sermol literature; without any c., citra honorem verborum (i. e. without wishing o say mere c.'e); sine fuco ac fallacisi (without wishing to say adventure, without dispuise, guile). To make aby a c. of athe, donare cl qd or qm qd re: cl qd dono dare. COMPLIMENT, v. honorificis verbis qm prosequit. To c. a person on athg, a lo congratulate him; gratulat cl qd (e.g., on his safe arrivel, adventum); \(\beta\)) to praise him, g. on account of his measures, laudare es instituta. He complimented me by saying &c.,

hoc mill tribuit, ut diceret &c.

COMPLIMENTAL, honorarius.—urbanus (man-COMPLIMENTARY, serty, polite).— officiosus (futl of zeal to rend-r a service).—modestus (modest).— (Juli of Real to remar a service, — movement been moratus (neell mannered).

COMPLIMENTALLY, urbane. officiose. — verbis honorificia. — honorifice (C.).—belle.

COMPLIMENTER, *homo ad omnes officiorum

formulas factus.

COMPLOT, consensio, conspiratio. consensionis or conspirationls globus (g. t.). - conjuratio (conspiracy).societas. sodalitium (union, in a bad sense, a gang; all designating the secret union, as well as its members).—coltio (a secret assembly or meeting). The c. is frustrated, consensionis globus qu re disjicitur. To make a c.,

see COMPLOT, v. consensiones or coltionem facere: conspirare; societatem coire: agst aby, ln qm corspirare; contra qui conjurare; ad qui opprimendum con-sentire (in order to crush aby).

COMPLOTTER, see CONSPIRATOR.

COMPLY with athg, consentire ci rel or ad qd (to c. with a proposal, &c., e. g. ad indutias). To c. with the proposed conditions, conditiones accipere; ad condi-tiones accedere or descendere (c. with them, exply ofter long hesitation). To c. with the times (Middleton), tempori cedere or servire; versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus : loc. with, or follow, aby's commands, wishes, ci obsequi.-cedere cl in qa re: to c. with aby's requests, es precibus cedere ; es precibus locum dare or relinquere; ci roganti obsequi; precibus es indulgêre : to c. with aby's witt, or wishes, cs voluntati merem gerere or obsequi: too frequently, cl indulgere (to be too indulgent with aby): to refuse to c. with aby's wishes, in sententlå suå perstare or perseverare.

COMPONENT, e.g., c. parts of a thing: elementa cs rel.—res ex quibus conflatur et efficitur qd (C. iff, 1, 4, 14).—res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of weh athy consists, or on weh it rests, C. (0, 1, 9, 29, and 55, 126): to settle the c. parts of athy,

Og. 1, 9, 29, and 33, 120): to settle the c. parts of an apply life, ea, in quibus vita beata consistit. COMPORT, | Agree a, with: convenire congruere, conclinere [SYN. in AGREE.] | To c. on early: segrere (with an adv., e. g. with propriety, honeste).—
to c. oneself as, getter or accree qm, agere pro qo' (i. e. lo present) or show eastly; not segrere (with a consection of show enesting the segrere or accree qm, agere pro que (i. e. lo present) or show enestig; not se getter or agere qm or se agere pro qo) -exhibere qm (to show one self). To c. oneself according to one's rank, pro dignitate vivere: to c. ones If towards aby according to his rank, dignitati es consulere: to e. oneself or behave kindly, \$c. towards aby, qm liberaliter habere; unkindly, as-

*comportment, vivendl ratio. vita. mores. -See also CONDUCT.

COMPOSE, 1 To bring into connexion: componer (to combine to one whole),—jungere, conjungere (t. for combine),—copulare (to join together); inter ne jungere copulareque; or copulando jungere.—!! To se jungere conjuntreque; or conjuntant jungere. — 1 v c. a s a musician: modos fac-re.—modos musicos componere (oft. Q. 1, 12, 14). To c. an air, cantum rescribere vocum sonls (C. Tusc. 4, 2, 3); musicis modis canticum excipere (Q. and others). || To arrange: ordinare (g. f.). -- in ordinem adducere or redigere .- disponere .- digerere. In ordlnem digerere .gere.—aisponere.—aigerere. In ordineth digerere.—componere. collocare. constituere [Sym.in Arrange].

§ To be composed of, or formed of, &c., constare: man is composed of soul and body. homo constat (ex) animo et corpore or e corpore constat et animo; hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore. To c, as an author: scribere. conscribere (to c.

COM COM

by writing) .- componere (to place together with order and art; all with reference to any writing, librum),— concipere, with or without verbls (to shape in words, for weak there was a form existing previously, e.g. an eath, jusjurandum: an edicl, edictum: a petition, libelium. used; never in speaking of original productions of the mind) -to c. verses, versus facere or scribere; versus fundere (as an impromptu).-to c. extempore verses, ex tempore versus fundere: Mechanically by ypes:

typis or literarum formis describere (e.g. a book,
librum).— No seille amicably, e.g. differences,

§e.: componere.—dirimere. cum bon'à gratià componere. controversias componere, minuere (the latter in Cas. B. G. 7, 23, Hern.). If To calm: tranquiliare (e. g. animos).—sedare (to make quiel, to appease, e. g. anger, §c.]. — placare (to assuage). — permulcère (to oppease by carcises, §c.) — leuire (to cause to abate, e.g. anger, fear, \$c.): to e. aby's mind by exhortations, e.g.
monstrances, \$c., cs animum verbis confirmate: by consolations, qm solari; qm or animum cs consolatione lenire, permulcere.—to become composed, acquiescere; consolatione se lenire (by consoling on-self).

COMPOSEDLY, quieto animo; tranquille; placide; placato animo; sedate; sedato animo; Js. tranquille et placide; sedate piacideque. COMPOSEDNESS. See COMPOSURE.

COMPOSEINESS. See COMPOSURE.

COMPOSER. I suthor: scriptor. Or by Crel. qui
librum acripsit or conscripsit or composuit.— auctor.

With regard to musical works: "prodos musicos faciendi or componendi peritus. I Compositor,
vid. I C. of disputes, \$\phi_c\$, qui controversias componit, miruli, &c.

COMPOSITION, | The act: compositio (e. g. of ointments, unguentorum) .- or by Crei. with verbs under COMPOSE, e. y. the Greek language is more flexible in COMPOSE, e. y. the Greek tanguage is more persone in the c. of words, Gracus serms ad duplicanda verba facility (L. 27, 11, 5). || The thing composed:— mixtura. compositio—exply: a) c. of metals: *ess mixtura: *compositio metallica. \$\beta\$) musical c.: *inusica, quam vocant, compositio (in general); canticum modis musicis exceptum, cantus vocum sonis rescriptus (vocale.). The act of composing a work by writing: conscriptio, compositio, conceptio [SYN. in COMPOSE]. The work so composed, iller, libel-lus (very small c., C. Arch. poel. 35, Math.). Myrecment: conventum (convention, weh does not formally end) - pactio. pactum (an agreement in the proper egal form). See AGREEMENT, COMPACT.

tegat form). See AGREEMENT, COMPACT.

COMPOSITOR, || In a printer's office: *typothëta.—in the pt. *operm typographicm (the assistants

in general) -- typographus, a printer. COMPOST, lætamen (any manure).--stercus. fimus

(dung, as means of manuring).
COMPOST, v. Ta. to manure with dung: ster-

corare. - stercorationem facere. See Dung.

COMPOSURE, compositio (the proper combination or arrangement of words with regard to style). - | A djustment of a difference: compositio, see Com-rosition. | Mental tranquittity: animi tranquillitas. animus tranquillus.—animi sequitas. mus æquus (c. of the mind).—mentis or animi status (the c. or state in wch the mind finds itself, see Cic. Parad. 1, 3, extr.).—to disturbaby's c of mind, animum es perturbare, perterrère; animum es de statu or de sede sua demovére: animum es perterritum loco et certo de statu demovère : mentem e sede suâ et statu demovere : to lose one's c., de gradu (or de statu suo) dejiri; de atatu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidére; perturbari; by athy, qå re: to have lost one's c., sui or mentis or animi non compôtem case; minus compotem esse sui; mente vix constare: to preserve one's c. of mind, non dejici se de gradu pati: to keep one's c. in a marter, non perturbari in re, nec de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, sed præsenti animo uti et constanti (C. Off. 1. 23, 80); also sequo animo ferre qd: with c., sequo anisedate (e. g. to endure pain, dolorem ferre).

COMPOUND, v. | To join logether: componere. -jungere, conjungere,-copulare. Jw. inter se jungere copulareque: or copulando adjungere. - confundere qu eum qA re (240 fg); lo c. medicines, medicamenia parare (Co.); componere (Co.); temperare (Scrobapparare (Scrobapparare); in poculo diuere (Curt.). To c. words, dupil care verba (L. 27, 11, 5, faciliore ad dupiticanda verba (Graceo sermone).— Composaded words: see Convoux.

To c. verbs with prepositions, voces prepositionibus subjungere (Q.). I d'ajust d'differences, &c.), componere (controversiam, litem). IT o be composu a ded of, constare (xx): man is composuded of body and sont, homo constat ex animo et corpore. IT o c. a [143] cum qa re (also fig): to c. medicines, medicamenta (143)

debt, *parte pecuniæ solutå creditoribus satisfacere. transactionem facere, componere (Dig. to have a sellte-

transactionem ineers, componers (Dig. to have a seitte-ment with one's creditors).

(OMPOUND, INTR.) | To compound for &c.

Mly by Crel. with mihl satis est or sufficit, or abundo est or sufficit, quod : mihl abunde est, si &c .: habees with accus. and infin.—you should be glad to c. for my making no complaints about him to you, sat s habeas, me nihil tecum de eo queri: 'they were glad to c. for his commitment to the Tower,' *aatin shi va-e dixerunt, quod in custodiam or carcerem esset con-jectus. I shall be glad to c. for that reward, id modo si mercedis Datur mihi—satis mihi esse ducam (Plaus.).

Bargain, pacisci eum qo: transigere cum qo.
COMPOUND, adj. compositus. C. words, verba
copulata n- juncta or inter se conjuncta (opp. s:mplicta
C.): verba composita voces compositæ (Q.: bat in C.) verba compos. = words properly arranged). verba du-

plicata

COMPOUND, s. mixtio. permixtio (as acl and thing).—mixtura (the kind and nature of the mixture; also the mixture itself).—admixtum. res admixta. A c. (= c. word): verbum copulatum or junctum (see COMPOUND, adj.).
COMPOUNDER. Crel. with verbs.

COMPREHEND, | To comprese: comprehendere. complecti (as well of space as of mental comprehension) —continere (of things only)—the world c.'s every thing, mundus omnis complexu suo correct et continet: loc. smel, late patère: lo be comprehended in allo, subusse ci rel; pertindre ad rem belong to allogi: lo be comprehended in the number, esse or laberil in co numero. I To master with one's intellect, &c.: comprehend-re, complecti with and without animo or mente .- cogliatione comprehendere (c. with one's inments.—cognitione comprehensive (c. win one's in-tellect).—caprer (ments). ments concipere, percipere, cognoscere et pricipere (seize with one's intellect).— saskqui (reach or seize, as it were, the meaning or sense of alag, to understand)—intelligree, also with the addition of animo ac ratione (C.) .- Js. intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere. - perspicere (see through a thing) -to have comprehended, comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehensumque habere; animo comprehensum tenère; ratione et intelligentia tenère; comprehensial theory; rations et intemperata tenere; lo c. readily, celeritor comprehendere; artipere; lo c. athy thoroughly, penitus perspicere pianeque cognoscere; casy or difficult lo c., see Comprehensial, enchair cannot at all be comprehended, quod inultius mens aut cogitatio capter potest; not lo be comprehended, fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim ac notionem ; I cannot c. (i e. I am at a loss), miror, admitor qd, also with quod or infin.: e g. I cannot c. why your letter is so short, admiror brevitatem epistolie: it is difficult to c. what or of what nature the mind is, diffictlis est animi, quid aut qualis sit, intelligentla; scarcely to be able to c. ally with the greatest meditation, qd vix summa in-genii ratione comprehendere.—one who c.'s ally easily, doellis, in qo est ingenii docilnas (teocharie); per spicax (having a quick eye); slow in comprehending, tardus (slow of comprehension).

COMPRETIENSIBLE, By the mind: comprehensibiles, quod in (sub) intelligentian cadit, quod intelligentian nosta capit, quod intelligentia nosta capit, quod intelligente erratione comprehendere possumus (mat may be embraced by the mental faculties, opp. quod fugit intelligentia nostræ vim et notionem; quod nullius mens aut coglitatio capere potest). facilis in ellectu or ad intelligendum. accommodatus ad intelligentiam. expeditus, cognitu perfacilis (what may be easily comprehended). To be c., cognosci ac percipi posse: alig is not c., qd in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. C. to the people, adcommine judicium popularemque intelligen-tiam accommodatus (and adverbiatly accommodate); ad vulgarem ropularemque sensum accommodatus. Capable of being comprised; qd comprehendi qå re potest. comprehensibilis (tate, Lactant.) COMPREHENSIBLY, plane; perspirae; comprehensibilis (tate, Lactant.)

ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodate

COMPREHENSION, comprehensio (act of seizing mentally).—captus (power of c.; e. g. ut est captus hominum, C.c. Tusc. 2, 27, 65, Klotz.; or ut castus est Germanorum, Cas. B G. 4, 3, Herz. But captus atone is never = ingenium, prudentia. &c.) - vis per-cipiendi. -- intolligentia (the power of compenhending athg, = understanding, intellect, intelligence, insight, post dug Intellectus) -- intelligendi prudentia, or prudentia only (the intellectual powers, as faculty of com-prehending athy rightly, and the clear insight, acquired by them, into the essence or nature of things, see C. de Or. 1, 20, 90, and Parlit, Or. 8, 29),-ingenium (the mental capacities, mental powers in general, the facul-ties, the head).—quick c., celeritas perciplendi; celeritas ingenii; adapted to common c., ad commune judicium popularemque sententiam accommodatus (or accommodate = in a manner adapted, §c.). To go beyond one's c, fugere intelligentime nostræ vim.—to sharpen the c., or make it acute, ingenium or intelligendi prudentiam acuere : to adapt oneself to the c. of ordinary men, sensum ad communem vulgaremque se accommodare: of one's heavers, ad intelligentiam auditorum descendere : se summittere ad mensuram discentium : not to be above the c. of ordinary men, intelligentia a vulgari non remotum esse.

COMPREHENSIVE, late patens (e. g. præceptum : extending to many particulars, &c): a c. memory, magna memoria: to possess a c. knowledge of athg, penitus cognovisse or intelligere qd.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, ambitus. - *comprehensio et ambitus ille multarum rerum.

COMPRESS, s. (in surgery) penicillus or penicillum.—to put a c. on, penicillum superimponere.

COMPRESS, v. comprimere.—condensare (to make tight). || To c. matler (in a book, speech, &c.). coartare (or coarctare): coartare et peranguste refercire (to c. in a narrow compass, C.: opp. dilatare atque explicare).—astringere (e. g. argumenta, Q.). To c. many subjects into one book, plura in unum librum coartare. COMPRESSIBLE, quod comprimi potest.

COMPRESSION, compressio (as act). - compressus

(as state, but only in abl. sing.).

COMPRISE, continere. complecti comprehendere. to be comprised in ally, qa re contineri: in qa re inesse.

—pertinere per or ad qd (to extend to): all lands web
the empire c. s, omnes terræ, per quas regnum pertinet.

the empire c. s. omnes terræ. per quas regnum persuacione COMPROMISE, s. compromissum (a reciprocal pro mise, esply to abide by the decision of an umpire). To enter into a c. to do athg, compromittee qd facere (the conditions being expressed by ut). To make a c.; or enter into a c., *compromittere (de qa re), ut uterque enter into a c., *compromittere (de qa re), ut uterque aliquantum, or paulum, de jure suo decedat (if each is to make a concession): rem intra parietes peragere (to settle it without going into court), or inter se transigere

ipsos, ut lubet (Ter.).

COMPROMISE, v. compromittere (e. g. qd facere; de qå re: also in arbitrum).—arbitrio cs permittere, subjecere; conferre ad arbitrium arbitrum inter partes dare (to appoint arbiters).—dirimere or disceptare qd (to settle athy by arbitration or c.). See Com-PROMISE, S. || To c. a person: qm traducere (to expose to the laughter, &c. of others, e.g. collusorem, Sen, de B. nef. 2, 17, 5).—qm in invidiam actucere (bring him into odium). - qui ci rei implicare or il igare (L involve him unpleasantly). - a joke wch c.'s another person, jocus invidiosus, - to c. oneself, i. e. to expose ne's honour, lædere famam suam; famam suam in discrimen adducere

COMPTROLLER, contrascriptor rationum (Inser.).

to be a c., *rationes contra scribere.

COMPULSION, vis (force) -- necessitas (constraint) imposed by necessity) .- without any c., voluntate (of one's own free will, opp. vi or invitus et coaclus); Jr. judicio et voluntate.—sponte. sua (tua, &c.) sponte (of one's own accord, of one's free will, excusiuc); Jn. sua spoute et voluntate : I do alhg by c., vi coactus qu facio: lo oblige a persou by c., qui vi cogere, qui per vim adigere.—ci necessitatem imponere or injicere; to resort to c., vim adhibere.

COMPULSORY, Crcl. by vi, per vim (cogere, &c.), C. measures, vis. coercitio. To use c. measures with aby, cl necessitatem imponere or injicere (qd faciendi). -vi cogere qm.-vi grassari in qm (L. 3, 44).

COMPUNCTION, conscientiæ angor or sollicitudo.

- animus acerbissima pœnitentia afflictus. — to feel c., angore conscientiæ et sollicitudine agitari, vexari; conscientià animi excruciari (in a high degree); also conscienția animi terret qm: aby feels c., peccatorum ex consciențiă timor ci exoritur. I feel c., conscienția animi me stimulat or terret; conscientiæ maleficiorum meorum me stimulant.

COMPUTABLE, numerabilis,- to be c., numerari

COMPUTATION, computatio. supputatio (a reckoning together) .- ratio subducta or subducenda (the account or reckaning made, or to be made, up) .- See CAL-CULATION. To make loo minute and anzious a c., nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare qd.

COMPUTE, computare, supputare (to reckon together).—rationem es sel inire, ducere, subducere, calculos ponere, subducere, vocare, revocare ad calculos

(in calculate) .- to have computed athg, subductum habere qd: to c. a thing m-nutely and anxiously, sollicitis qd supputare articulis (O. Pont 2, 3, 18): to c. too closely and stingily, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare qd; digitis computare qd or cs rei rationem (on one's fingers): to c. one's gain, profit, &c., enumero, quod ad me rediturum puto.

COMRADE. See COMPANION.

CON, ediscere; memoriae mandare, tradere, com-mittere, infigere (to learn by heart).

CON. Pro and con, in ultamque partem [See for and against under Against]. To state the pro's and con's, causarum contentionem facere (C Off. 2, 2, 8). To argue pro and c., or to state the pro's and c.'s,

et pro re et contra rem disputare.
CON AMORE, cum libidine. - Nothing is done well, that is not done c. a., nihil quisquam, misi and libeat,

præciare facere potest (C.).
CONCATENATE, uno vinculo copulare (oft. L. 28,

12. 4). — nectere inter se, conjungere. [concatenare, Lact; Min. Fel.]
CONCATENATION, conjunctio. colligatio. copulatio (act of joining) .- continuatio (the corrying on in an unbroken series: causarum, C.). (Fig.) e. g., a c. of causes (prps.), causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ; a c, of calamities, concursus calamitatum, -or Crel with continuus. A c. of labours, continui labores (concatenati labores. CONCAVE, concavus (opp. gibbus, i. e. convex, Cels.

8, 1, in.).

CONCAVITY, recessus cavus, cavum. See CAVITY. CONCEAL, abdere (e.g. documents, tabulas) .- abscondere.—recondere (e. g. numos aurunique).—occulere. occultare.—obscurare (e. g. the greatness of the gain concealed the greatness of the danger, magnitudo lucri obscurabat magnitudinem periculi) .- abstrudere. -dissimulare (e. g. one's grief, hatred, \$c., ægritud:nem animi, odium); Jn. tegere et dissimulare; dissimuanimi, odium); Jw. tegere et dissimulare; dissimulare de occulare.—celare (one's opinom, sententiam: one's anger, iram). [Syrs. in Hills].—C. othe from aby, and qd (by no monns. cl qd: bul in the possive own may say celaiur mihi qd, sec Ondend Hivi. B Alex. 7, 1).—(e. a. this same where, abdere qd in locum or in loce; occultare qd loce or in loce (sery syddom in locum, see Hirs. Cos. B. O. 7, 85, ett.); 10c. athy under athy, abdere qd sub qd re or intra qd (e.g. a knife, a sword ander one's robe, cultum abb tests, fertum intra vessulers of the cost of tem).—tegere qd qå re (fig., to cover with athg. to pattiate, e. g. the name of tyrant with his affability, nomen tyranni humanitate sna). - to c. one's self, delitescere (of persons and things) .- se abdere in occultum (to c. oneself in a lurking place).— occulturi (to be removed or to be out of sight, of things, e.g. of stars, opp. apparere).—to c. oneself in any place, delitescere in qo loco or in loco; se abdere in locum; se occulture loco or in loco (see above) - the wild beasts e. themselves in their lairs, feræ latibulis se tegunt.—
to c. onesel' bof-re oby, se occulare ci or a conspectu
oc. onesel' se onesel c. nesealed, abditum laière; in occulto se continère; abditum et inclusum in occulto
laière: to be concealed, altère. [CONCALED, occultus] (in general).—abditus. absconditus. reconditus. Jr. abditus atque reconditus (hidden).—clandestinus (clandestine. Syn. in Secret), -incognitus (unknown), -to keep oneself concealed, delitescere; something is not concealed from me, qd me non fugit or me non præterit (qd mihl or me non latel, is un-class.). CONCEALABI.E, see CONCEAL.

CONCEALMENT, occultatio.—dissimulatio.—or by Crel. with verbs under CONCEAL.

CONCEDE, | Grant ('n disputation), concedere (a. t.) .- confiteri (without conviction).- assentiri (with

(g. 1.).—connect (wanous correction).—assentity (with connection).—dare (as a ground o argue upon).—Do you c. that &c ! dasne! (with acc. and inf.). Who would not c. this? quis hoc non dederit! if you c. this, you must also c, dato hoc, dandum crit illud: this being conceded, quo concesso; quibus concessis. | Grant: con cedere .- largiri (liberally, fm kindness): to c. aby's

demand. postulationi es concedere.

CONCEIT, | Notion: cogitatio. - cogitatum (that which is thought) -mens (mind, then = opinion, view). -sententia (opinion, whether as entertained only, or declared) .- cogitatio (repentina) -inventum (invention). clared.)—cogitatio (repentina).—inventum (inventant), consilium (a plan for anything).—dictum (prenounced sentence, a bon mot, §c.).—a clever c., callidum inventum; a strenge c., mirum inventum; wire dictum; a choice c, arcessitum dictum: swiff conceits, facetiæ; sales; facete, sales, acute dicta: I had a fooliah c, ineptum qd mihi in nentem venit: nugæ (absurdites).— I Judgement, opinion opinio CON CON

any uncertain supposition, be it founded on athy or tony invertain supposition, be it jounaea on any or not).—existimatio (the opinion web one forms after having made an estimate of aby or alhy).—judicium (the view or conviction web rests upon judgement).— [Self-s. (or 'a great c. of onself,' Bentl.) vana or arrogans de se persuasio: to have no tittle c. (of one self), multam sibi tribuere; se que esse putare; magnifice de se statuere: magnos sibi sumere spiritus (to be conceited). To have a great deat of c., tumescre inani persuasione (Q. 1, 2, 18); sibi placere. Pull of c, arrogantiæ plenus. To pul aby out of conceit with athg, et fastidium or satietatem creare; fastidium movere et: fastidium or satietatem or tædium afferre; tædio afficere qui; nauscam facere; lo be out of c. with athg, prenitet me cs rei; satietas or tædium cs rei me capit; venit mihi qd in tædium; fastidire qd; satietas or tæ-

only rocks and mountains at this place). - qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (to imagine).—qd conjectura in-formare (to presume). See To FANCY, IMAGINE.

formare (to pressure). See To Faker, IMAGINZ.

CONCEITED, arrogans (arrogan).— superbus
(houghly). A e. person, homo opinionibus inflatus
(C. Of. 1, 28, 91); homo nimium amator ingenii suj
(diled with loo siph a notion of hiswelf, Q.).—putidus ("fected, espty in speaking) .- gesticulationibus molestus (by making gestures),-ascitus (copied fm others, not

natural, opp. nativus).

CONCEITEDLY, putide; inepte.

CONCEITEDNESS, nimia opinio ingenii et virtuis. vana or arrogans de se persuasio.—arrogantia (arrogance). - superbia (haughliness). - ineptiæ (afcela-tion) See also Concert.

CONCEIVABLE, qd in (sub) intelligentiam cadit. quod intelligentia nostra capit, quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus, quod cogitari po-test, quod cogitatione comprehendi or percipi potest. quod in eogitationem cadit .- cogitabilis not met with

before Sen. Ep. 58, 13, and Appul Apol. 315, 4.

CONCEIVE, Comprehend: comprehendere, complecti with or without animo or mente.—cogitacomplete setta or settaons animo or mente.—ogra-tione comprehender.—capere (mente). mente conci-pere, percipere, cognoscere et percipere, assequi, in-telligere. To here c./d, comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehensumque habére; animo comprecognium comprehensumque nabere; animo comprehensum there; ratione et intelligentit tenère [Syn. is Comprehensum; is that cannot be c.'d, quod nuilitus mens aut cogitatio capre potest.—! To form an idea, or to represent to one's mind; qd cogitatere; qd cogitatione fingere or depingere to form an image of athg in one's mind; fingere, effingere (to form), plugere, deplugere, cogitare, animo cogitare, animo sibl effingere animo sibl effingere animo sibl effingere. concipere (to represent to one's mind).-animo præcipere (to c. before or previously; to anticipate).—opinione præcipere (to presume athg).— || To become presnant, concipere, gravidam or pragnantem fier.

— I To form in the mind, concipere. To c. hopes,
spem concipere: to c. suspicion fm athg, suspicionem
ex re ducere, trahere; incidit mihi suspicio ex re: to ec a suspicion that &c., venit c in suspicionem, with sec. and is fin.: to c. haired agst aby, odium in qm habere or gerere. odio in qm ferri. odium in qm concepi-se or erga qm suscepisse, tenet qm odium es rei. qs es rei odium habet: I have e.'d a disgust agst athg, fastidire qd; satietas es rei me cepit.— To plot: machinari (to design) .- excepitare (to contrive) .-- comminisci (to invent) .- coquere. concoquere (to brood, or to hatch).

CONCENT, concentus (also fig. = harmony).

CONCENTRATE, coiligere. cogere. in unum conferre, contrahere. To c. troops, copias in unum con-trahere or in unum iocum contrahere (Cas.) or cogere (C.): to e. one's thoughts, cogitationes suas ad unam rem dirigere (aft. C. Acad 2, 20, 66). mentem advertere ad unam rem. continere mentem ac eogitationem, ne vagetur (aft. C.). To be c.'d (of troops), inter se CONCENTRIC. *commune

CONCENTRICAL, centrum habens.

CONCEPTION .- | Act of conceiving (both of women and animals), conceptio. conceptus. us.- | Act women and animals), conceptio, conceptio, fis.—] Act or power of comprehending, intelligental full faculty of comprehending or understanding ally, the understanding; intellectus, post-May,...—vis percip-endi (the faculty or power of comprehending any object presented to the mind); not to be above the c, of ord-nary men, intelligentia a vuigari non remotum esse:

not to be above his pupils' powers of c., ab intelligentif discentium non remotum esse; to be beyond our c., fagere intelligentise nostrae vim: to sharpen one's poners of c., ingenium or intelligendi prudentiam acuere: adapted to aby poners of c., ad cs intelligentiam accommodatus: to develope a dark or confused c., the control of the confused c., and cs intelligentiam accommodatus: to develope a dark or confused c., obscuram intelligentiam enodare; animi complicatam notionem evolvere. - | Notion, idea, notio (the notion wch one attaches to athg; hence also the signification or meaning of a word). - informatio (the image of alleg that one forms in one's mind). - species. idea (the mental inone forms in one i mina; -- spotter tuition of an object, idia, mly transl. by species in C., Tan and Tusc. 1, 24, 56). General c.'s, e. g. Top. 7, in. and Tusc. i, 24, 56). General c.'s, notities rerum: dark or obscure c.'s, intelligenties obscuræ, adumbraæ, inchoatæ; cognitio indagationis indigens: confused c.'s. animi complicatæ notiones: to form a c. of athg, qd mente formare or fingere; qd animo effingere; es rei notionem mente fingere; informare in animo es rei notionem; notionem es rei animo concipere: to form some obscure e's, adumbratas concipere intelligentias animo menteque : le have a clear and definite c. of athg, satis firme conceptum animo comprehensumque habere qd; probe or plane intelligere, perspectum habere qd: to have no c.

prane interigere, perspectum navere qu'il nave not.

of atth, notionem ex rei nullam habère; qu'ignorare.

CONCERN, v. || To interest, qu'mea interest something interests me).—qu'ad me pertinet (relates to or affects me).—|| To concern (= interest) une self about, qd ad me pertinere puto .- qd mihi cure self about, qd ad me pertinêre puto-qd mihi curse or cordi (not curse cordque) eat.—qd fovc (I interest myself for also, or promote it, e.g. artes). I am con-cerned (= interested) for a dog, i.e. endeevour to pro-mote his couse, fc. cupio ca caush (a. C. ad Div. 13, 64. 1; Rose. Am. 51, 149).—cl studeo cs sum studies usa. ci faveo (I interest myself is his foreur).— ci (ribuo (I interest myself for him in an active manner, or take an active part in his interest; s. Cortle, C. ad Div. 13, 9, 2. * All in the sense of concerning one-self about athg, or the interests of aby).—incumbere in or ad qd (to apply oneself to alky with diligence)—anniti de qk re or ad qd faciendum, eniti, ut &c. (to take pains about athy).—commendatum sib haber qd (to lake charge of alky, to commend it to oneself): to e. oneself very much about alkg, incumbere toto animo et studio omni in qd; summo studio administrare qd; imprimis mihi qd curæ est; egregia est cs industria in qa re; eniti et contendere, quam maxime possis, ut &c.: omni ope anniti, ut &c.: to c. oneself (or to care) &c.: omni ope anniti, ut &c.: loc. onerelf (or lo care) about nothing so much, as &c., nihil antiquius or prius habère, quam &c., nihil antiquius ci est que en la care en la ca a certain master, agitur res or ae que re (il regards ding, i. e. alhg is at stake), e. g. liberty, libertus or de libertate. Il e.'s me, hoc ad me (vc. pertinet); hoc med refert (that c.'s me): res mea agitur (it regards my cause = me). Concerning or regarding, however, &c , i. e. such or such a thing (in continuing a ducuurse), jam or autem (see Hotting. C. Ect. p 65):-quod ad me attinet (with regard to myself, in wch case quod pertinet ad me would be quite erroneous, s. Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 25). It c.'s you, res tua agitur; res ad te spectat; de te fabula narratur (= we are speaking of you, or by any similar phrase): what does it c. me? quid ad me? quid mihi cum illa re? what c's us more? quod magis ad nos pertinet (H Sai. 2, 6, 73)?- To be concerned (= disturbed), in soliicitudine esse; solicitudine or ægritudine affectum esse. To be con-cerned about alko, qd ægre ferre: (much) es rei soli-citudine vei maxime urgeri. I om much c', d about your bad state of health, incredibili sum sollicitudine de tuå valetudine

CONCERN, CONCERNMENT, res. — negotium (business). — causa (law-snit; then, any business one may have undertaken).—cura (the care of any business, may nave nnucriasen; —cura (the core of any obstinets, the administration, the office; — solicitude (solicitude). anxietas (anxiety): an important c., res major: a c. of little importance; res minuta or parva. This offair caused me soms c., solicitus eram hae de re: nothing gave me more c. than &c., nihil me magis sollicitabat. quam &c.

quam ac.
CONCERNING, e.g., c. me, quod attinet ad me;
de me. a me; per me. See also CONCERN, v.
CONCERT, symphonia, or pure Latin, concentus
(instrumental music),—certamen musicum (as musical contest). Ac. gieen by an amateur, *symphoniacure, excellentis artificis acrosma: to gire a c., *concentum

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edere.-concordia vocum (in music, harmony, unison, ecere — concordia vocum (in music, narmony, union, accord; pl. homotoli). — Il agreemen k consensio. consensio.—consensus.—concordia (concord).—collusio (secret unicarianding, C. Ferr. 3, 13, 33; with aby, cum qo): with the enemy, clandestina cum hoste colloquia (C. Cal. Maj. 12, 40): to acl in secret e. with aby, colludere cum qo (C. Ferr. 2, 24, 58).—conspiratio (concord, agreement) .- consensus conspirans .- | To be or act in c. with, concinere; concordare; consentire; consentire atque concinere; conspirare; qo probante, consentiente, or es auctoritate, consensu facere qd.

CONCERT, v. | To agree upon or to settle, constitute qd, with aby, cum qo (to settle). To c. athg with aby, mini convenit qd cum qo (not convenio cum soils asy, mini convenit que um que not convenio cum que que qui rei; lo c. (lo fix upon) lime and place, condicere tempus et locum. A c.d signal, signum, quod convenit. See To Acases. To Sertik.— Il To deliberate, take into consideration, deliberate (lo take into consideration).—deliberate or habère deliberationem (lo deliberate).—consulere or consultate ('o take counsel) .- considum inire or capere (to take counset, de re), colioqui qd cum qo; mly de re (to talk orer with one).-conferre qd. consilia conferre de re. communicare cum qo de re. —agere or disceptare cum qo de re (to discuss what is to be done). To c. measures. quid agam, or agendum sit, consuiere, &c.

CONCESSION, concessio (C. Fragm. Orat. in Togde cand.).—permissio (permission).—concessus and permissus (in the ablat. only) .- potestas, copia (the given

or granted power).

CONCILIATE, | Gain over: gain to oneself, conciliare (qm; cs animum: to oneself, sibi, also amorem sibi ab omnibus: cs voluntatem sibi: cs amorem sibi ao monious: es voluntarem sior: es es voluntarem sior: es benevolentiam sibi).—parare. comparare (g. 11. for procure). To c. the favour of men, by athg, qã re hominium (plebis &C.) animos ad benevolentiam allierer: to c. the hearts in favour of aby, animos (hominum, plebis, &C.) conclinier ad benevolentiam eag qm: the favour of the people, conciliare et favorem ad vulgus: to c. a person by money, qm pecunia con-

CONCILIATION, conciliatio.

CONCILIATOR, conciliator es rei (e. g. nuptiarum).

-(conciliatrix, fem.). CONCILIATORY, ad conciliandum aptus.

CONCISE, pressus [Fig. of an author, orator, &c., and his manner of writing).—brevis (short, tikewise of an author, &c., and his manner of writing).—brevis (short, tikewise of an author, &c., and his thoughts, &c.). senientis densus, creber (rich in thoughts).—in angustum coactus (compressed into a small space).

CONCISELY, breviter (g. t.) .- paucis (sc. verbis). -CONCISELY, breviter (p. 1.)—paucia (ac. verbia).— breviter (in a few words.)—attictim. carptim (only su-perficially, not at length, opp. coplose); breviter atric-timque.—pracciae (in few words. opp. plene et perfecte).— presse or pressius (briefly, but at he same time, ca-hausting the matter, c. g. definite): to speak c., breviter or paucis or pracciae diecre (opp. coplose, plene et per-fecte diecre); brevi praccidere; paucis or breviter scri-bere or perscribere: lo develope one's ideas, &c. c. on a subject, breviter exponere or paucis absolvere qd: in mauca conferre qd: breviter astriugere on d to mention pauca conferre qd; breviter astringere qd (to mention athg c., e. g. argumenta): very c., in verba conferam paucissima

paucissima. CONGIENESS, brevitas (in a speech).— brevilo-quenia (C. Gell. 12, 2, 7): c. in speaking, brevitas dicendi (g. l.): celeritas dicendi (guckass in speak-ing): the emphatical c. (with regard to style) of Thucy-dide, "astricta brevitas Thucydidis: to study c., bre-dide," astricta brevitas Thucydidis: to study c., brevitati servire; brevitatem adhibere, in athg, in qa re; vitati servire; previtatem aonivere, su asag, in qa re; brevitatem sequi in qå re (e.g. in explaining, in interpretando): the time itself compels me to study c., brevit loquentem me tempus ipsum facit: with c., breviter; paucis (verbis); see CONCIBELY: with the utmost pos-sible c., quam brevissime: to say every thing with the utmost c., omnia breviter strictimque (not in trans-

CONCLAMATION, conclamatio. See the verb Con-

CLAMARE under To CALL.

CONCLAVE, | Place for the election of the *conciave .- | The cardinals assembled

here, conciave.

CONCLUDE, | End, concludere (e.g. a letter).— finire (to end): finem facere es or ci rel, finem ci rei finite (to end): Intern Lacere ca or ci rei, nieme ci rei imponere, constituere (to put an end to). To c. his speech, finem dicendi facere; perorate.—ad finem or ad exitum adducere qd (to bring also to a conclusion to a eccompital vi).—conficere, transigere qd (to exitte).—componere qd (to c. amicably).—terminate qd (to put a limit to also, with regard to place).—finem or modura imponere ci rei; finem stature or constituere (146)

ci rei (to put an end to athg, with regard to duration): to c. a peace, pacem facere (not concludere): to c. a business, expedire negotium (to settle it); profligare negotium (c. it by a violent exertion). | To draw a negotian (c. it of a vision, exertion). It of a vision, or to c. from athg, concludere); cogete.—efficere, colligere, from, ex qu te (to c. from).—hence, one may c., or it can be c.'d, ex quo effici cogique potest. If of determine, decide: sta tuere, constituere, apud animum statuere, decer

CONCLUSION. conclusio (the closing or finishing point, C. ad Qu. Pr. 1, 1, 16: in extrema parte et couclusione muneris ac negotii tui) .- finis. exitus (the end, the ultimate result) -extrema pars (the last part of a matter), clausala (the c. of a letter, or any writing, consisting of a few words only, or a single sentence). consisting of a jew words only, or a single sent-ract,—
epilógiu (sin-loyor), pire Lat., conclusio or pertura lo
(the c. of a speech according to rules, in so far as it constitutes a definite and utilimate part of it: at the c. of
the speech, in extremã oratione (in the latter part; in
the orationis, quite at the end): a letter, in the c. of
which &c., epistola, in quã extremã &c.: in c., ad
extremum. To bring a thing to a c., qd ad finem vemire: (weith roagraf to a mech) personare (see above permire: (weith roagraf to a mech) personare (see above pernire: (with regard to a speech) perorare (see above peroratio.— C. of a syllogism, conclusio (C. de Invent. 1, 29, 45, also with addition of rationis).—rational contin (the c. or proof deduced fm the syllogism). An acute c., acute conclusum: a hypothetical c., connexum (C. Fat. 7, 14): to draw a c., see CONCLUDE. The whole c. is wrong, tota conclusio jacet : is not this a logical c.? satisme hoc conclusum est?

a ingical 1.7 stitute note conclusion set (Toxical State No. 2008). The conclusive of the set of th most c. proof) .- quod habet or facit momentum (the final or decisive point) .- ultimus (the last, wch required

not or accuse point)—utilities (ine sass, sca requires mothing after it, preclium, hora).

To digest, concoquere (TR. and INTR., properly: then for both, to deced a matter, e.g., also one has read, fc., as Scn. Ep. 84, 6, and to submit the state of the same state after reflection) .- excogitare (to strike out by thinking, c.) -fingere. comminisci (to invent, to contrive, design) .- coquere, concoquere (to design, brood over or halch, as it were).—machinari (to contrice cunningly).
—ementiri (to invent falsely).—dolos nectere, producere (to cabal).

re (to cabal). See CABAL. CONCOCTION, concoctio.

adjuvans (e.g. concomitant, = secondary, causes, causes adjuvantes).—qd subsequitur or consequitur qam rem, ijuvantes).—qd subsequitur or consequitur qam rem. (ONCOMITANTLY, socialiter.

CONCORD, concordia.-consensus. conspiratio et consensus (agreement, harmony in the disposition of conscious (agreement, manony in an asposition of mind).— unanimitas (unanimity, fraternal c., fraternal c., fraternal c., fraternal c. 40, 8). To establish c., concordiam constituere, lacere : among \$c., pacem et concordiam conciliare inter \$c.: to re-establish c. among others, alios rursus in pristinam concordiam reducere : to disturb the c. that existed between several persons, concordiam qrm turbare or disjungere; also unanimos distinêre (L. 7, 21): lo promote c., concordia consulere: to produce greuter c., majorem (e. g. ordinum) concordiam facere: to live in the umost c., miră concordia vivere (of conto the in the ulmost c., mira concordia vivere (of con-sorts, T. Agr. 6, 1): with aby, concordissime vivere cum qo, [Harmony, concentus concordia vocum (in music; pl. homotoni, harmonies).—IMPR.) To stand (in music; ps. nonnotoni, narmonies),—18PK.) 20 stand or be in hormony, to accord, concluere; concordare; consentire; consentire aique concinere; conspirare; weith aids, convenire ci rei (e. g. sententies),—|| Gram, Term, verborum constructio or structura (the former in Cicero = a skilful structure of a speech, but is found in later writers in the grammatical sense, construction). -convenientia (the agreement).

CONCORDANCE, *index biblicus. *indices biblici

(Bau.)

CONCORDANT, consentiens (agreeing in judgement and opinion).—concors. unanimus (c., of one and the same disposition of mind; unan. in prose, Liv. 7, 21). concineus (singing in harmony; then, as harmonizing, with regard to opinion, opp. discrepans).—conspirans (trop. agrecing, as well in general, with regard to things, as in sentiment, of persons).—consonus (harmonizing, opp. absonus, absurdus).—modulatus (property mes-

Js. concors et congruens.
CONCORDAT. *concordatum; *pactio cum pontifice

Ramano facta

CONCOURSE, concursus. concursatio.-concursio CONCOUNSE, concursus. concursatio.—concursio (a meeting logsther, as act, in general, e.g. of the stars, stelarum: the frequent c. of voucls, crebra concursus (a coming into conluct or clashing topsther, denoting a state, as well of bodily objects as stated in combat, and in general of fatal accident, calamitatum).—Egg conventus, in this meaning, is only met with in Sen. N. Qu. 7, 12, 3 (conv. duarum stellarum); in gold. age if is = meeting (in concreto), i. e. amendis.

smembly.

CONCRETE, v. concrescere. coire.—coalescere (to grow together, to be united).—coagmentari (to be joined)

cemented together).
CONCRETE, adj. *concretus.-a e. notion, *notio

onotio rei singularis.

CONCRETE, a. massa (g. f.) .- moles (great mass with regard as well to size as circumference, with the additional notion of "too great" or huge, ill-shaped).— permitto (mixture, as action and thing). CONCRETELY, re (opp. cogitatione, C. Tusc. 4,

11, 241,

CONCRETION, concretio (a growing together) .- per-mixtio (mixture, as thing) .- mixtura (the mixing, or thing mixed).

CONCUBINAGE, concubinatus. - pellicatus (C.). to the in c., in concubinatu esse (of a woman, Ulp. Dig. 25, 7, in). feminam habêre in concubinatu (of the man,

ib. 6 1). to. 9 1).

CONCUBINE, concubina. mulier, quæ cum qo
vivere consuevit.—amica. amicula (\$\delta \tau \text{ipa}_n \text{ mistress},
term of contempt, scortum, as Tac. Hist., 1, 13, 4: principale scortum).—pellex (c. of a married man).—contu-bernalis (a female slave who cohabited with a slave, wer not being allowed to contract a civil marriage).

CONCUPISCENCE, libido. libidines. corporis libidines. capiditatis ardor or impetus. See Lusz.

CONCUR, IT o. c. (= agree) with, consentire—not to c. with, dissentire; dissidere; discrepare: to c. with dispensive or congruence cum qo; idem sentire cum (assentiri ci de qà re, C , by no means adjicere ci). To meet, convenire in unum locum (find themselves in the same place at the same time) .- (inter se) congruere (egree).—Jw. convenire in unum locum atque inter se congruere (e.g. C. Rose. 22, 62; quum multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur).—if two consonants, rowels, c., si binæ conconsistes colliduatur (Q.): "si binæ vocales inter se con-currant (compare with Auct. ad Her. 4, 12, 18). | To forward or favour, ci rei favêre (e.g. ilius honori favent omnia, every thing c.'s towards his advancement).

CONCURRENCE, consensus. consensio concentus. tonvenientia (agreement).—general c., consensus om-aium or communis: onnium bonorum conspiratio (the slum or communis: omnium bonorum conspirato (tae c) all patriol.—with your c., te consentiente, probante: without your c., te adversante, rencente, probante: without your c., te adversante, rencente, notes entered to the perfect c. of Catalias, summa Caruli voluntate. A c. of causes, cause alize et alia aptes. | C on co are c: vid. con CUR RENT: To here a c. jurisdiction. juris close utriusque est. "hujus rel potentas penes un dini-

que est. C. causes (= secondary causes), cause adjuantes (opp. ca-isse proximæ). CONCURRENTLY, una; simul; conjuncte.

CONCUSSION, concussus. collisus (post Aug.) CONDEM N, damnare or condemnare qm or qd (with either Gen, of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without nomine or crimine, or with de and Abl : the punishment, however, is generally put in the Gen., seldom in the Abl., or with ad or in with Accus., see Zumpt, 146) .- to c. aby to death, qm capite or capitis damnare or condemnare; qm preme capitalis damnare; qm condemnare; qm condemnare; qm condemnare; to c. aby to hard labour, qm damnare to c. aby to hard labour, qm damnare ad or in opus publicum: to c. to pry the costs, damnare in expensas; to c. aby without iried, or wintered, qm meapenaas: so: aby windows srea, or underso, qui indictà causă damnare or condemnare. Il Censure, non probare. improbare. reprobare (espress disappro-sation: opp. probare. approbare).—damnare (c.: demnare (c.: also opp. approbare).—dissuadēre qd or de te (dissuade from a project one c.'s).—reprehendere; vituperare (opp. probate. laudate. Syn. in Blame). Jr. reprehend-re et exagitate qd. To c. athg in pasriosate, or no measured terms, qd vehementer repre-henders; valde vituperare. to c. aby for athg, repre-hendere qm de qå re, or in qå re; vituperare qm de qå te. objurvare qui de qa re, or in qa re, or qa re; accu-

enred according to time, as in music, in a speech, \$c.). sare qu de qu re or in qu re, to be condemned, repre-ls. concors et congruens. or incidere or adduci; vituperationem subire; to be greatly condemned, in varias reprehensiones incurrere.

—to c. onesel/, cuipam or facinus in se admittere. See BLAME, CENSURE

CONDEMNABLE, damnandus. condemnandus. reprehendendus. vituperabilis. vituperandus. reprehensione or vituperatione dignus (blameworthy,

hensions or vituperatione dignus (blomeworthy, Sym. between repr. and vit. under TO BLAME). Not to be c., a reprehensione abesse (not blom-ble): nihil in a habere, quod reprehendi possit (to be sirhout foutl). CONDEMNATION, dannatio; condemnatio (post-Mag).—sentence of c., damnatofum judicium: *sententia, quà qa capitis condemnatur (of death): to pronounce sentence of c. on aby (i. e. of c. to death), capitis or capite damnare qm; capitis condemnare qm; supplicium constituere in qm. | Blame, censure, re prehensio (the censure weh tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future, opp. probatio),—vitu-peratio (the censure weh tends to extort a conjession and produce repentance, opp. laus). (1) vituperium is spurious Latin, introduced (C. de Legg. 3, 10, 23) by ignorant coppists.
CONDEMNATORY, damnatorius. A c. sentence,

damnatorium judicium.
CONDENSATION, densatio.—spisratio (Sen. Ep. 86, 17).—[condeusatio, Cæl. Aurel. Acut. 8, 18, extr.-conspissatio, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.]

CONDENSE, densare. condensare.—spissare. con-spissare (to make so dense, as hardly to admit of being penetrated).— to be condensed, densari; condensari; spissari; conspissari.—concrescere (propr. to grow to-gether, to become one mass, coagulate, e.g. of milk, &c.); condensed air, acr densatus. | To compress matter

(in a book): see COMPRESS.

CONDESCEND, descendere, or sua voluntate descendere : to athg, ad qd (v. pr.). se demittere : to athg, ad or in qd .- se submittere; to athg, ad or in qd .- dignan qd facere (not Cic.—but Catull. Lucr. Virg. Col. Suel. both positively and negatively). To c. to play with young men, ad indum adolescentium descendere (C.): to c. to use all manner of entreaties, descendere in preces omnes: to make money by dealing in slaves, descendere ad mangonicos quæstus (C.): to c. to use flattery, se demittere in adulationem: to servile endura see demittere usque ad serviem patientiam (T.): to c. to the abilities of one's pupils, se submittere ad mensuram discentium (Q.): in friendship, the superiors ought ram discentium (4.): in friendship, the supervore ough to c, qui superiores until summittere se debeut in amicitial (C.): to c. to the disgrace of pieading one's cause as criminal, summitters se in humilitatem causam dicentium (L.).— Six 'to c.' may be translated under a change of form by dignum habere, ducere, judicare qu qã to. To c. to invite aby to dinner, qui dignum humore come habere: not to c. vecen to cook at oby,

'qm ne aspectu quidem dignum haber.

'qm ne aspectu quidem dignum haber.

Cofto ESCENDING, comia. humanus. — affablis.

Cofto in concreation. — Escivilis, is this sense, is not classical: see AFFABLE.—facilis. officiosus (ready to render a service, completisans).—to de c., se summit-

tere (C.).
CONDESCENDINGLY, comiter; humane; huma-

niter; obsequenter; officiose.
CONDESCENSION, comitas (condescending manners).—humanitas (prepossessing demeanour or man-ners).—facilitas (obliging demeanour).— obsequium (compliance).
CONDIGN, debitus. meritus (due, deserved).-

nus (worthy). - condignus (Plaut.). - c. punishment,

debita or merita peena.

CONDIMENT, condimentum (athg by which hood is made palatable; then also fig. e. g. cond. amieitize).—

aroma, atia, n. (foreign spices, as cinnamon, ginger, \$c.).—See \$SaxNoviNo.

\$c.)—See SEASONING.
CONUSCIPLE, condiscipulus.—to be aby's c., una
cum qo literas discere or praceptorem audire. fem.
condiscipula (Mars. 10, 35, 13).
CONDITION, B's ate, status. conditio (cond. te
lasting, status iransient).—locus (the vituation of a
present or liting as brought about by circumstances, see Hern. Cas. B. G. 2, 26).—causa (any unusual, embar-rassing c., of weh it is still uncertain how it may end). -res (circumstances in the widest sense) .- a good or Sourishing c., bonus status. bona conditio. locus. res bonæ or secundæ or florentes : to be in the same or in a similar c., in eodem loco esse; in eâdem caush esse; cadem est mea causa: imagine yoursel; in my c., eum te esse finge, qui ego sum: lo find onesel; in a better c., in meliore conditione or in meliore caush I. 3

esse: meliore lo o res meze sunt: lo be in a wretched c., în summă înfelecitate versari; pessimo loco esse: to be in a bad c. or state, deteriore statu esse: to keep athg in a g od c. or state, qd integrum et incolume servare; qd tueri: lo restore athg to its former c., in pristinum restituere. in antiquum statum restituere (g. t.); in integrum restituere (esply in juridical matters); refi-cere, restituere (lo mend): lo remain in ils c., statum suum tenere (lo remain as il was); integrum manere (to remain uninjured by another): a hopeless c, tes pessime, perditæ in their desperate c, in extremis suis rebus: my c. is not one of the best, res meæ sunt minus secunde: Planina is in nearly the same c., eadem fere causa est Planil; to be in an embarrassing c on tere causa est rianti; to be in an embarrassing c on account of albo, premi qla re(e, g. from want of corn, re frimentarià; see Möb. Cas. B. G. 1, 52, p. 16); mobody is satisfied with his own c., sum quemque fortune maxime premiet (C. ad Div. G. 1, in.): lo drive aby from his (advantageous) c., loco suo or gradu movere; statu suo or gradu dejicere : the c. of affairs, rerum status: the c. of affairs is entirely changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt oninia; the unfavorable c. of afairs, iniquitas rerum or tem-porum: according to the c. of ufairs (circumstances), pro re; pro re nath; pro rei conditione or statu; ut res se habet; ut res fert. | Rank, position in society, vitre genus (g. t.). - conditio (with regard to occupation e. g. infimi generia conditio atque fortuna. C.). - ars (art, profession).—to choose one's c. in life, vitre genus deli-gere or suscipere. | Natural disposition, indoles, natura, nature habitus (innate capacities). | Stipulation, cond tio.-lex (the prescribed rule or clause contained in a contract) .- pactum. conventum (the agreement or compact itself) .- conventus, us (Auct. ad Her. 2, 13, extr.) .- exceptio (the exception, limitation : ster. 2, 13, extr.).—exceptio (the exception, timitation; the c. of excluding allhy).—adjunctio (a retricting clause, C. de Ine. 2, 57, 171).—causa (as philos. 1, the c. as that by weh athy becomes comprehensible or possible; as Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 4; qui voluptatibus dediti quasi in diem vivunt, vivendi causas quotidie finiunt) -Conditions (=lerms): to offer or propose c.'s, conditiones ferre, proponere; leges proponere: to establish, to fix c.'s, cond. statuere, constituere: to prescribe c.'s to aby, conditiones ferre, dicere ci; astringere qm conditionibus: to accept the c.'s, conditiones accipere, recipere ; ad conditiones accedere ; ad couditiones venire (to come to terms) or descendere (to submit to them): not to accept the c.'s, to reject the c.'s, conditiones recusare, repudiare, respuere, aspernari, rejicere: lo observe the c.'s, in conditione manere; con-ditionibus stare; conventis stare: not to observe the c.'s, conditiones omittere. - on this c., el conditione; sub ea conditione; cum conditione; ea lege; his conditionibus; his legibus: on c. that &c. (sub) ea conditionibus; ditione, ut or ne &c. (eå corditione ne quid postea scriberet, C.). [On the sub (not C.) see Sturenburg, i. p. 147.]—cum eo, ut &c.; ita.....ut or si; sic..... si &c. (only in so far as or if); to make peace on the following c. s, pacem facere (constituere) ditionibus (legibus): the peace was established on the following c.'s, pax in eas conditiones convenit: that he would not come on any other c., alia ratione se esse

non ventrum (Cas. B. G. 1, 42, Herz.).

CONDITION, v. || To provide with a c., circumscriber. || To stipulate, peaked. depacked.—qd convenit cl cum qo or inter aliquo (to agree with aby about ally or among another); sibi depacisci (to reserve to oneself, to c. for oneself); sibi excipere (to exempt oneself); stipulari (to cause formally to be

promised to oneself).

CONDITIONAL, conditionalis (accompanied or clogged by c., legal, t. 1. post-Aug.). - conjuncte clatus (asserted hypothetically, opp. simpliciter elatus, categorically, C. de Or. 1, 38, 158; only later writers have hypotheticus) .- c. necessities, quædam cum adjunctione necessitudines (opp. quædam simplices et absoiutæ, i. e. without any c. clause, C. Invent. 2, 57,

soutte, i. e. without any c. clause, C. Invent. 2, 57, 1711; lo receive e, praise, cum exceptione laudari. CONDITIONALLY, cum exceptione cum adjunctione (with a subjoined timitation or restriction, C. Invent. 2, 57, 171).—conjuncte (hypotheticalty, opp. simpliciter, categoricalty, C.e. de Or. 1, 38, 158). To be praised c, cum exceptione inudari (C.): to affern aing c., conjuncte qu efferre et adjungere aiia.

c., conjuncte qu'efferre et adjungere alia.

CONDITIONED, affectus (bodity or mentalty constituted in such or such a manner, e.g. well, bene, or such a manner, e.g. well, bene; badly, maie).—comparatus (in such or such condition or state, generalty in conjunction, e.g. sic comparatum ease, ut &c.).—well

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c., bene moratus (well disposed, mannerly: of persons

CONDOLE (with aby), casum inclumque cs doiere. cs vicem dolere, coram suum dolorem ci deciarare, —Sis miserari, commiserari,—deplorare, deflere, CONDOLENCE, doloris sui coram deciaratio (afs. Suipic, in C. Ep. 4, 5, in.): a letter of c., literæ conso-

CONDUCE, conferre ad qd .- valere or vim habere ad qd (to have influence upon athg),-prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (to be of use towards effecting an object: the latter also with ut) .- facere or efficere (to effect; with ut). To c. much, more, to atlig, magnum momentum, pius momenti afferre: this so far c.'s to it, that &c., qd hoc momenti facit, ut &c.—it c.'s much to his glory, that &r., magni interest ad laudem, with acc. and in.

CONDUCIVE, utilis (useful; conducibilis is unknown to good prose) .- saluber. salutaris (salutary, the latter also with ad qd) .- efficax (efficacions) .- commodus. ac-For 'to be c.' commodatus. aptus (convenient, fit). see CONDUCE

CONDUCT, ratio (behaviour in general). - mores (manners, outward demeanour) .- vita (manner of living) .- "ratio, qua qu utitur adversus qm (c. with regard to others). - modest, composed, moral c., modestia: becoming, gentle c., in intercourse, humanitas: condeoccoming, genie c., in intercourse, humanitas: conde-scending c. (seply lowerd an inferior), comitas: kind c., liberalitas: prepossessing, polite c. lowerds others, observantia: prudente, prudentia; proude c, superbia; insolent, hauphly c, insolentia: wild, rough c, ferecitas (as characteristic feature): - indecent c, imputediai; illegal c, intemperantia. || E secort: vid. || I d m in is-tration, dueto. ductus (commend) - deviation || - deviation || tration, ductio, ductus (command). - administratio (administration) .- cura (superintendence, management : cs rei) -gubernatio. moderatio (government, the conducting of state affairs, rei publicae). - gestio (the managing, e.g. negotii. - curatio. procuratio (management, a taking care of athg). -- to commit the c. of athg to aby, ci qd curandum tradere; curam cs rei ci dem ndare: undir abyl c., qo duce; ce ductu (of marmy).—to commit the c. of a war to aby, ducem qm creare belio gerendo. || Safe-canduct. Vid. CONDUCT, v | Lend, ducere .- agere (g. 1. to put in

motion) - manu ducere (tead by the hand). | To lead. when the place, whither, through which, &c., is indicated, ducere,—abducere (toc. away).—deducere (toc down from a place or away to some place).—educere (toc. out), from a place, innd, ex. &c., or to some place, in, &c. (e.g. the troop into the battle).—adducere ad or in (toc. down with oneself to a place; then, in peweral, in (toc. down with oneself to a place; then, in peweral, to lead, c., convey to some place).—perducere ad or in (to c. to the place of its destination).—inducere in &c. (10 c. b) one prace of se assuming.—Producere ad or in &c. (to c. into, e. g troops into aditie)—producere ad or in &c. (to c. forth, to lead out to a place, e. y. caltie out of the town, fuments, equos, &c.): to c. through a forest, traducere silvam: to c. aby to any person, qm deducere and qm (for the sake of cultivating his acquainstance, cf. C. Lal. 1, 1); qm perducere ad qin (a prisoner, in order to deliver him up to aby, see Cas. B. G. 7. 13); qm introducere ad qm (from the ante-chamber, &c. into abu's room for audience, see Curt. 6, 7, 17) .- to c. aby home. ducere domum (g. t. of a leader or companion) --deducere domum (exply from the forum, on the part of the clients or a multitude): to c. to prison, to the scaffold, to death, ducere in carcerem (in vincula), ad mortem; in both cases also ducere only (see C. Verr. 2, 12, extr. Suel Calig. p. 27, in.): lo c. into the right path, ducere in viam: again, reducere in viam; erranti ci mon-strare viam both proper and fig.). INTR.) a road c.'s to some place, via fert qo (i. e. leads to any place): via to some place, Via fert qo (i.e. leads to any place): via duett qo (leads to a place, e.g. safejs): my feet c. me involuntarily to your chamber, ad distam tuam işsi me pedes ducunt (Plin. Ep. 7, 5): the roads, the footsteps c. to a place, itineta, vestigia ferunt qo.—See LEAD. If oa dministrer, qa danimistrare, gere (e.g. war: see WAR).—Qd regree (to direct athg).——ci rel præesse (to superintend athg), e. qd procurare (for another in his absence).—to: the domestic afairs, domum regere, domesticam agere curam tin general), res domesticas dispensare (with regard to receipts and expenditure): to c. a government, tem publicam administrare; summæ rerum præesse: to c. aby's cause, causam es defendere, orare, perorare; es patronum esse: to c. the affairs of a province, provinciam administrare, provinciæ præesse; provinciam procurare (in the name of the Roman Emperor). I To attend, comitari qm or qd. comitem cs esse. comitem se ci dare, præbère, adjungere (g. t. to accompany aby). - inter contites es aspici (to be in aby's relinne). prosequi qm or qd (to attend or c. solemnly, i. c. home,

es a journey, &c.) .- deducere (to e. as a demonstration of respect, e.g. a patron by his client, a young Roman by his relations and friends to the capitolium, for the suke of relinquishing his terocinium; a magistrate, when setting out for the province; a bride to the house of her consort).—to c. aby home, prosequi, deducere qm domum: to be conducted by a crowd, stipari (e. g. by an unu-ua/ly numerous multitude, non usitată frequentia). | To atfend aby as his escort, præsidio esse cl. custodiæ sese ci (for the sake of protection or as escort): lo cause a person to be conducted to any place under a sufe escort, pressino dato or cum custodibus qm mittere qo.

pasisio dato or cum custodibus qm mittere qo. CONDUCTOR, dux (Leader).—princeps (who does alg first, and is followed by others): Jrs. dux et princeps—ductor (the experienced lender, general; in a column discourse, not in simple prose).—rector. moderator. gubernator (the governor, spip of the state, religiously).—princeps of the state, religiously—princeps os rel (leader of athg).—auctor (the leader or president).—ONDUIT. ductus (a leading, conducting).—tubus (a holiew cylindrical body, also in aquecacte; and in the latter case usually of wood or clay).—fixtula (a narrower labe, esply in aqueduct, through with the water is propelled by the pressure of the sir, or spontaneously by its own pressures: usually of lead.—canalis (any pipetide spoul, gutter, canal).—cuniculus (property, or mine or a nuberraneous passage; hence any tube or

pipelike apout, gutter, canal)—cuniculus (property, a mine or a subterraneus passage; kence any tube or pipe, e. g. of an oven, fornacis: Ptin 9, 38, 63; CONE, (in geometry) cours. The axis of a c., *axis cont. Is the form of a c., *cono similis, *conicus (surveix); condicis (surveix); in coni formam reduction and coner in the form of a c., *turris in coni modum excitata (aft. Curl. 8.11, 5); a hitli is the form of a c., collis in coni modum erectus (aft. Curl. \$4.c; collis in modum coni fastigatus (aft. L. 37, 27); the apox of a c., acumen coni (Lucr. 4, 432).
CONICA, \$4.c tine, *linea conica. Ac. section, CONICAL, *sectio conica. Sec CONE.
CONICAL, *sectio conica. Sec CONE.
CONICAL, *sectio conica. Sec CONE.
CONICAL in the conica conica conica factorial interest externous excelere (Adyors correst, to carry on a cheerful and confidential conversation for amusement rather than intruction, capty in the comic criteria.

rather than instruction, esply in the comic writers),—
to chal with aby (secretly), fabulari or confabulari cum qo (cum qo fabulor insusurrans ac præbens invicem aurem, Suet. Cal. 22) .- garrire (to chat, gossip) .- blateture (to chal without causing, also to say much about trifling matters).—hariolari (to speak incoherently, to talk non-ense). - alucinari (le speak without thought or pre-meditation). - nugarl (to tatk absurdly or to say absurd and ridiculous things; all mostly TR. with Accus.).

CONFABULATION, sermo. sermones (conversation of two or several persons in general),—fabulæ (mere talk, web is founded on no facts),—ineptiæ (aburd, silly talk), confabulatio (the confidential talking or conversation between two or among several persons; the two last ones in later writers only).

CONFECT. condire (fruit, &c.). See PRESERVE CONFECTION, dul-la, lum. or dulciola, pl. (Appul. Met. 4, p. 115, 12).— beliaria (sweetmeats); also mensa secunda (dessert).—cuppedia (g. l. for any dainty ored Com and late)

CONFECTIONARY, merces cuppediarum Plin. 6, 28, 32, where we also find merces odorum).

Plm. 6, 28, 32, where we also find merces odorum). CONFECTION ER, prop pis or dulciarius (in later writers); cuppedia-arius or cuppediarius (Comic and is later writers)—c. is abop, taberna cuppediaria (ali. Sym. Ep. 8, 19, who has forum cup). CONFEDERACY, fectus (a public treaty, confirmed by the authority of the government; at Rome, by that of the seast and the complete amounts) thetween the chieft

e senate and the people) .- sponsio (between the chiefs of the hostile armies without being ratified by the senate and people of the belitgerent parties: see Lic. 9, 5, in.: non foodere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta-si). To enter into a c mith aby, factin so cum qo facere, lecre, ferire, percutere; fædus Jungere cum qo; facere Jungi c); fædus linte cum qo; I am in a c. mith aby, mihi cum qo fædus est ictum ; to receive aby into a c. qui fæderi ascribere : to observe the terms of a c., fredna servare; fredere stare; in fide manere: not to observe it, fœdus negligere: to break the terms of a c., fædus violare, rumpere, frangere; Jw. fædus violare

frangereque.

CONFEDERATE, see CONFEDERACY.

CONFEDER, INTR.) To discourse with, rem concorder interse (to c. with aby about aths).—culloqui que ferre interse (to c. with aby about aths).—culloqui que ferre interse (to c. with aby about aths).—Them. cum qo, m/y coil. de re (see commentators on Nep. Them. 9, 4).—conferre qd. consilia conferre de re. communicate cum qo de re (to communicate alhq).—coram conferre qd: agere de qu re or with ut (to speak about

athg), with aby, cum qo.—loqui cum qo (to tath with a'y).—collòqui cum qo (to tath with aby, esply to settle athg).—habere sermones de qà re (to discourse about athg) .- consiliari; in consilium inire (to take counset together: the latter of judges).—deliberare or habere deliberationem (to enter into a deliberation).—consulere or consultare (to ask aby's advice) -deliberare or consultare cum qo; qm adhibêre ln consilium or ad deliberationes: lo c. with one another, consilia inter se communicare. TRANS.) To contribute, conferre ad qd (to co operate, i. e. to contribute one's share).—vim habere, valere ad qd (to exercise an influence upon athg).

—1 To compars, comparare or conferre inter se.— To be so we spon, dare, tribuere (to give, to silot, —donare ci qd or qm qå re (to present with: all if present with: all if 151).—afters (of things only, as C. N. D. 2, 60, 151: quadrupedum celeritas et via noble ipsis affert celeritatem et vim): to c. a benefit spon aby, beneficelum in qui confere: to c. a office upon aby, munus ci deferre, mandare; assignare (of deferre significal deferre significant defermance defermanc or possessed.'-e. g. ad qm summam imperii, to c. upon aby the chief command: regnum ac diadema uni, H. Carm. 2, 2, 22): lo c. advantage or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre: lo c. a title on aby, titulum imponere cl: to c. a benefit, obligation, favour, &c. See those substantives.

CONFERENCE, consultatio. deliberatio (consulta-

CONFERENCE, consultatio, deliberatio (consultation).—colloquium (conversation, interview): to hold a c., see To CONFER: secret c. s., consilia arcana: to have or hold private c. s., secret o colloqui: to attend secret c. s., consilia arcanis interesse: to have a c., about atth, rem conferre inter see.—§ C om paris on: Video CONFESS, fateri (y. l. and presumes that one is asked).—confiteri, profiteri (conf. to c. what one cannot conceal any longer, e. g. a crime, a fault, &c.; prof. to c. of one's own accord, to discluse without fear, &c., hence freq. combined with pres se ferre. Cf. C. Cacin. 9, 24: confitetur, atque its literater conficuir, ut non solum fateri, sed etam profiter videatur. Rab. Perd. 5, 17: fateor, atque etam profitery et presented to conceal; negate (to deny); infitias ire, infitiari (to deny a facil; to c. freely, openia, sinercely, aperte, ingenue, aperte et ingenue confieri; sinercely, aperte, ingenue, aperte et ingenue confieri; sincercly, aperte, ingenne, aperte et lugenue confiteri ; libere profiteri : to c. to a priest, *peccata sua sacerdoti confiteri; *peccatorum suorum confessionem ad sacrorum interpretem deferre: to c. Christ, *Christum sequi; *doctrinam Christianam profiteri. It is consequi; *doctrinam Christianam profiteri. fessed, constat; omnes sciunt; nemo ignorat; inter

CONFESSEDLY, aperte. Often by Crel. a good man, inter omnes eum virum probum esse

CONFESSION, confessio. professio (see To Cox-PESS). To bring aby to a c. of sikg, qm adducere ad confessionem cs rel (by persuasion); cl exprimere confessionem es rei, or exprimere, ut qs confiteatur qd lby coercire or compulsory mean.); 10 extort a c. fm aby, exprimere or extorquere, ut fateatur, &c.; cogere, ut confitentur or ut concedat (to compet aby to confess, whether a matter be such or such; see Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14, and 1, 8, 15 and 161. || Confession, in Eccl. sense:

confessio peccatorum.
mysterium sacrum confessionis peccatorum (and holy act). — ministerium peccatorum cum Deo conciliandorum (as duty of the priet). To go to c., *ob re confessionis invsterium sacrum: to hear c's, *confitentibus operam dare: the form of c.,

neur c 1, "connentious operam dare: the joir of c, "confessionis (peccatorum) formula. CONFESSIONAL, "sella audiendis confessionibus. CONFESSOR, "ascerdos a confessionibus; "venia divine interpres (the priest, who shrives). Aby's c, b' "ascerdos qui est ci a confessionibus (Sciepp), ""actionis descriptions of the confessionibus (Sciepp)." ter conscientize (Pontan.). — qui animum es regit et moderatur : to have aby a sone's c. outi qo venize divinze interprete. — || C. of the Christian faith, oqui

CONFIDANT, familiaris. Intimus (as friend, see INTIMATE) .- consiliorum particeps or socius (as conn seller) .- conscius (who is priry to athg). Ha is the c. of the king, rex el omnia consilia credit : he is my c. in all my plans, conjunctissimus est mecum consiliorum meorum societate: to become the c. of aby, in familiari-tatem cs venire: to make aby one's c., qm in familiari-tatem recipere; sibi conjungere qm familiari amicitlà. to have aby as a c., qo familiariter or intime uti : to be the c. of aby, in familiaritate ca versari. CONFIDE, fidere or confidere cl or ci rei or qu re (to

place one's confidence in aby or allo).—fretum esse qo or qa re (to trust in, depend upon).—nitl qa re (to rets upon). - fiduciam habere es rei (to have confidence in CON CON

ethe): credere. fidem habere or tribuere or adjungere to put faith in; all four without distinction; see C. de Divin. 2, 55, 113. 2, 59, 1221: not to e. in aby, ci parum fidere ; ci fidem non habere ; ci parvam fidem habere ; not to c. at all in aby, ci diffidere. Confiding in, fretus qu re; nixus qå re (trusting in athg, relying on it).—ferox qå re (confiding presumptuously, e. g. eå parte virluin). qå re (confiding presumptuously, e. g. eå parte virium).

¶ To entrust, credere. concredere. commendare et concredere.—committere, permittere (to leave to aby). mandare. demandare (to give to aby to keep, or in charge). -deponere qd apud qin (to give athg to aby in trust).to c. athg to the faith of aby, fidel cs qd committere or permittere; tradere in cs fidem qd; to c. one's plans to aby, consilia sua ci credere: one's secrets, occuita sua ci credere: one's life, vitam suam ci credere or com-mittere: to c. oneself to aby's protection, se permittere, committere, tradere in cs fidem: to c. every thing to aby, summam fidem rerum omnium ci habere : fo c. several boys to the care of one master, unius magistri · curæ plures pueros demandare: to c. oue's honour to aby, existimationem suam committere ci : to c. in aby's secrecy, taciturnitati es qd concredere : to e. an office, command, &c. to aby, munus, imperium ci dare or mandare : to c. a lown to aby (in order to defend it), "urbeni ci tuendam dare: a person to whom one c.'s all one's secrets, secretorum omnium arbiter; a person to whom one may c. alhg, or in whom one may entirely c., homo certus or fidus: a person who c.'s too easily in others, incautior fidel æstimator.

CONFIDENCE, fiducia.-fides (faith in aby's inte rily): spes firma or certa (firm hope) .- c. in oneself, fiducia (sui). fidentia (self-c., boldness).—confidentia (a blind trust, esply in one's own strength).—audacia (boldness). To have or place c. in aby, fidere or confidere ci and ci rei; fretum esse qo or qa re (to rely upon athg); fiduciam habere es rei (to have c. in athg): to have c. in oneself, fiduciam in se collocare: to place too much c. in oneself, nimis confidere : to place one's whole c. in aby, se totum ci committere ; omnis consilia ci credere : to have no c. in a person, ci diffidere : to tell athg to aby in c., ci qd secreto dicere: I tell you this in c., hoc tibi soli dictum puta: hoe in aurem tibl dixerim; hoc lapidi dixerim; secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi (sub rosà tibi hoc dixerim, not Latin). I wish to say a word or two to you in c., tribus verbis te volo. From c. in myself, yourself, fiducia mea, tua. From c. in athg, qa re fretus (abjectivety; as being protected by it) or confisus (subjectively, as trusting in it, and so making oneself easy, Dod.). To feel some c. that \$c., fiduciam habere with Accus, and Inf.: to have e. in oneself, sibi confidere (great e.), multum in se fiducim certa cum spe collocare: to have great c. in aby, multum ci tribuere (to think much of aby): to inspire e., fiduciam facere : to lose the c. of others, fidem aliorum amiliter: he places so much c. in me, as to believe that I shall do nothing, &c., fidea apud hunc est me nihil facturum, &c. To gain the c. of men, hominum animos sibi conciliare: full c., firma animi confisio: with c., fidenter. fidenti animo (confidently): to speak with c., confidenter or asseveranter loqui; to assert with c., asseverare qd or de qa re; pro certo affirmare qd : full

of c., fiducize plenus.
CONFIDENT, fidens (confiding).—confidens (with confidence, daring). To make aby c., ci fiduciam afferre. He feels c. that I shall do nothing, &c., tides apud hunc me mhii facturum, &c. I feel c., or entertain c Appe, certam spem habeo; magnam fiduciam habeo; a c. utineas, testis certus or locupies. [Boid, confidens on oneself; in classic proce in a bod sense only, c. g. bold, impudent).—Impavidus, intrepidus (vulhoul irembing, not paulialaimoss).—Protervus (pert, almost impudent): & c. face, os ferreum (in a bad sense).—audax (bold, in a good and bad sense.—audens

ts post-Aug.), CONFIDENTLY, adv. fidenter; confidenter; fidenti

animo.—impavide; intrepide;—cerie; aime dublo. See höre phrases under Corpiners, Confider, Confider, CONFIGURATION, #In safroigy, positura stellarum (Gell. 14, 1).—positus ac spatia siderum (7. Ann. 6, 21, 3). #Extern al form, forma externa. species (the external look).

CONFINE, adj. finitinus.—confinis (having a com-mon border or c.'s).—propinquus (g. l. near, all with Dat.).—conjunctus ci loco.—continens ci loco or cum qo ioco (adjacent).
CONFINE, 18TR.) To border upon, finitimum,

vicinum, confinem ci esse (esplu of nations who dwell on the c.'s) .- adjacere, imminere ci terræ; tangere, Ritingere, contingere terram (esply of lands that border upon one another).—IR | To livit by boundaries, (150)

haite. definire (to mark the limits or boundaries) .- ter minare, determinare, terminationinus finire (to deter-mine the limits beyond weh one ought not to pass; not to transgress) .- includere (to shut in or enclose, e.g. of one district enclosing another, and so forming its boun daries) .- cancellis circumscribere (impropr. to c.). To be confined by, finiri qu re (to be bordered, e. g by a promontory) .- attingi, contingi qa re (to be bordered by, or to be conlignous, e. g. of a land).—contineri qu re (to be surrounded, e. g. by a river).—impediri qu re (to be obstructed by allo, e.g. the view by a monstain). [To imprison, to lock up, qm in custodiam includere, includere, concludere, in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere; in cu-todiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere; custodiæ or vinculis man-dare; in carcerem conjicere, detrudere; in ergastulum nate; in calcerem conjucere, actiquere; in ergastitum mittere: to co. for isfe, vinculis atternis mandare: to be confined in prison, in custodià case or servari; custodià teneri; in carcere or in vinculis esse. | To restrain, terminis or cancellis circumscribere. finire. definire. terminis circumscribere et definire. also circumscribere only (to surround with boundaries, as it were) .- finire. definire (to keep between certain boundaries).-coercere (to keep within proper limits, to curb or bridle): to c. a thing within its proper timits, qd intra terminos coercere ; to c. one's empire within its ancient limits, antiquis terminis regnum finire : to be confined within their own narrow limits, suls finibus exiguis contineri: to c. a thing within a na row sphere, in exi guum angustumque concludere (e. g. friendship, C. Of. 1, 17, 53, Beier) : to c. the view, definire aspectum (C.); to c. the orator within narrow limits, oratorem in exi-guum gyrum compellere (C. de Or. 3, 19, 70): to c. one's steech, orationem finire or in angustias compel-lere (opp. oratio exsultare potest): to be confined for time, temporis angustiis includi. To e. oneself, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possis: to c. oneself to athg, se continere re or in re (of things and persons). To be confined, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse. See RESTRAIN. To be confined to one's bed, lecto detineri or teneri: lecto affixum esse. e lecto surgere nequeo (fm illness). To be confined (i. e. in child-bed), puerperio cubare.

CONFINEMENT, inclusio (act of enclosing) .- eircumscriptio (limitation) .- cohibitio (act of restraining: lale: irm Laciant.).—corritio (act of coercing, Liv. Sen.). | Imprisonment, in custodia inclusio.—captivitas (captivity): to be in c., in custodia haberi or servari: custodiâ teneri or retineri: to keep aby in close c., qm clauso conclavi servare, qm clausum asservare : to release aby fm c., qm e custodià emittere; lo deliver fm c. (by force), qm e custodià eripere; not to bear c. to the house, durare in ædibus non posse. | Childto the nouse, durate in scalous non posse. [Chitabled, puerperium: to die in one's c., ex partu perire (afl. Suct. Colig. 12),

CONFINES, fines (pl. of finis, the limit of a thing as

the end of its extension; in the pl., as above, the bor ders of a land, and the land itself).—terminus (the land-mark, then fig. like finis, the point beyond with atthe not allowed to pass, with this difference, that term. undinot diverse to pass, with interpretary, that term, mar-cales the exact point, fiuls is more general; therefore, fines et term'ini; fines et quasi termini, merer the re-verse). To live on the c's of two countries, finem sub utrumque habitare (H. Sal. 2, 1, 3)): to determine the c.'s, fines terminare ; fines constituere.

CONFIRM, | Make or declare valid, sancire (e. g. augurem, the choice of an augur; pactum, legem, &c.). — cs rei auctorem fieri (to approve of and receive: e. g. of a law, legis; suid of the senete). - ratum facere or efficere : ratum este jubere (fo declare something that has laken place, raid, &c.).

Strengthen by arguments or witnesses, confirmate, with or without rationibus or arguments. probate. comprobare (to deciare to others as true, raid or fil): by athg, qå re: by examples, exemplis comprobare. firmare, affirmare, confirmare (to c. the truth of athg)—filem ci rei addere (to add confirmairuth of athy)—filem ci rel addere (to add confirmation of faith to athy): to e. the truth of a seyin, that fee, facere, ut vere dictum videatur, Re, (see Nep, that fee, facere, ut vere dictum videatur, Re, (see Nep, thic. 11, 6): the result, the issue of the matter has confirmed it, exitus docuit (t). To e. by one's testimony, testimonto confirmare: to e. by one's outh, jurequarko obstringere (to asserve ate with an oath, T. Ann. 4, 31, 3); to e. by oath, jurequarko firmare, sancire. To e.'d, probari; compronari.—I To make firm; esta bitsh, stabilite (to give duration or atability, e.g to liberty, government fee.)—fundare (to found, e.g. the security of the state, one's power, fee.)—I discreptions of the state, one's power, fee.)—I discreptions of the state, one's power, fee.)—I discreptions of the state, one's power, fee.)—I discreptions. utriusque sexus doctrinam Christianam professos coram omnibus commendare Deo.— ** sacris Christianis initiare is (according to the adopted idiom) our

CONFIRMATION, confirmatio. - auctoritas (the consent, esply of the senate).—fides (certainty).—affirmatio (offirmation). This news requires c., *fama nondum certa est: rem certis auctoribus non comperi (of a person relating; aft. C. At. 14, 8, 1): the c. by auspices is still required, auspiciorum adhuc ildes exigitur. Por the better c. of the matter, "ut rea majoren vim habeat.— As retigious act, confirmatio (Eccl.); *soilemnis ritus, quo adolescentes urriusque sexús doctrinam Christiansiu, in quam ab

incunte metate imbuti sunt, coram omnibus profitentur. CONFIRMATORY, ci rei fidem afferens. ad fidem

valeus, ci rei fidem faciens (all Q.).
CONFISCATE, confiscare. in fiscum redigere (to c. for the benefit of the imperial treasury, property, &c) .in publicum addicere. proscribere (to take publicare. away for the benefit of the state, proser. if it is done by public notice). - commisso todere, commisso vindicare public notice;—commisso meter commissorms rin-(to declare forfeited to the treasury on account of arrears of taxes, Scevola, Dig 19, 2, 61, extr. Paul, Dig 39, 4, 11: in the same manner, to be c. 6, in com-missum cadere or venire, Murcian. Dig 39, 4, 16, in. Quint. Decl. 341).

CONFISCATION, confiscatio (the e. of property for the benefit of the imperial treasury, regis, i. e. of his goods, Flor. 3, 9, 3).—publicatio (c. of property for the benefit of the state).—commissum (c. or appropriation of goods, &c., by the state for arrears, taxes, rates, &c., Jurid. 4. 1. in the times of the emperors). - proscriptio (the dooming to death and c.). - Bob sectio was a suice

by auction of booty or confiscated property.

CONFITURE, salgama, pt. (pickles or preserves.) CONFLAGRATION, incendium.—ignis (fire = c.). conflagratio (Sen. confl atque diluvium). meendium commune (if it ruges at many places at the same time, see C. Phil. 10, 10, 21. Liv. 28, 42, 10): the c increases, incendium crescit (opp. decrescit): the e. is extinguished or put out, incendium restinguitur or exstinguitur. To be consumed by a c., incendio or flammis

See FIRE.

CONFLICT, v. | Come into hostile collision, confligere, with or without armis, manu, procito (to fight, with ref. to the violence and not the nature of the arms; of any riolent c.), with aby, cum qo, or with one arms: of any riolent c.), with aby, cum qo, or with one another, inter sec-condictant, with aby, cum qo (to fight about, also fig. to struggle with adversity, cum adversa fortunh.—luctant, with aby, cum qo (as a wrestler, for instance, also fig. s. g. cum fluctibus).—pugnare (to fight): g. l.,—certare—concertare, contendere (nily with addition of armis, previlo, acc, verbis).—decernere (my with addition of armis, previlo, acc, verbis,—decernere (my with armis, ferro, previlo, acc, and addition of armis, previlo, acc, verbis,—decernere (my with armis, ferro, previlo, acc).—digitalization of the content of the conte tous ness verbs aise, with aby, cum qo, or with one another, together, inter so.—preciain, precilium or pugnam facere or edere [Syn. in Fight, vid.].—I To be at variance or in consistent with, ci let repugnare or adversari; cum qå re pugnare or discrepare:—to be conficting (of words, evidence, &c.), inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare or dissidere. Conficting, pugnars, repugnare, discrepare or dissidere. Conficting, pugnars, repugnans (of hings).

(ONFLICT, I Battle, engagement, pugna, product, and pugnars, propil dimination provide memory as excepting and productions.

lium, acies, proelii dimicatio, prielii concursus or congressus only, see BATTLE. — | Act of contending, contest, certailo (contest with aby, as action, as well in general as before a court) -concertatio (of two or several persons, the dispute) .- certamen (as thing) .contentio (a dispute carried on with violence) .- pugna (with regard to opinions; of literati, C. de Div. 2, 51, in : hie quanta pugna est docti-simorum hominum). discrepantia repugnantia (conflicting nature of opi-

mions, de. l. See CONTEST, STRUGGLE.
CONFLUENCE, confluents or confluentes (as the point of union of two rivers, e. g. of the Moselle and the Roine, Mose et Rheni. If taking it as the act, it is to be expressed by the partiep, conduens, e. g. the c. of the Rhone,' confluens Rhodanus) .- | Concourse of people, concursus; concursatio - cuetus (un assem-bly; see Assembly) - frequentia (a numerous concourse or ascembly). - conventus (concourse in concreto, assembly for any purpose).

CONFLUENT, confluens.

CONFORM. oneself; or c. INTRANS.) es rationem habère (to c. or regulate one's movements or actions ac-cerding to those of another person),—ci or cs voluntati-obtemperate or obsequi (to obey a person); qm aucto-sem sequi (to follow aby as the leader); ad cs volun-

tatem se conformare; ad cs arbitrium et nutum se fingere (to c. oneself to the will and fancies of others) . so c. oneself entirety to the will &c., totum se fingere et accommodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere : c. oneself to (== regulate one's conduct by athy), cs rei rationem habere. qd spectare (to take into consideration, to regard). - cl rei obsequi (to regulate one's mode of acting according to athg) .--qd sequi (to take athg as a pattern or model): to c. oneself to the times, or to the circums ances of the times, tempori or temporibus service or inservice: to c. oneseif to lime and circumstances, tempori et rebus TRANS) accommodare qd ci tei or ad rem servire. (e. g. orationem ad intelligentiam auditorum accommodare; sumptus peregrinationis ad mercedes; ora-tionem auribus auditorum, ad vulgarem popularemque sensum; suum consilium ad consilium alterius).—diripere qd ad rem (to regulate, e.g. to c. one's mode of living to a certain law, vitam ad certain normam: one's opinion to the will of another person, sententiam suam ad voluntalem alterius).

CONFORMABLE, consentaneus. — conveniens or congruens (agreeable; all three ci rei) — accommodatus congruens (agreeaois; au inree et rei) —accommonanta ad qd (suitable to athg, arranged accordingly),—apus ci rei or ad qd (st for athg); Jn. aptus consentaneus-que ci rei. To be c. to or with athg, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rei. - [It may likewise be expressed by esse with rel.—E. It may income oe expresses og esse win Gen. of the quality, v. g. it is c. lo Gallic custom that He, est hoc Gallice consuctudinis, ut &c.: he main-ained that it was not c. with the Greek custom, negavit, moris esse Grace-rum. Not c. to or with athy, allenum esse re or a te: to be c. with (suitable to) the character one has assumed, and with circumstances, decere, quasi antum esse consentaneumque personæ et temporibus (Esse the latter as definition of the former, C. Orat, 22, 74).

CONFORMABLY, convenienter, congruenter ci rei; apte ad qd .- accommodate; apte; apre congruenterque ; congruenter convenienterque : lo live c. with nature, congruenter nature convenienterque vivere. C. with nature, secundum naturam (e. g. vivere): c. with the laws, secundum leges (i.e. in conformity with, opp. contra leges): c. with the law, ex lege: c. with circumstances, pro tempore et pro re ; ex re et ex tempore.—or Abl. only, if it signifies according to or in conformity with, e. g. institute sue; consustudine Romanorum: or lastly, by ut or uti with a verb, e. g. uti doctus sum.

CONFORMATION, conformatio (e. g. of the fealures. lineamentorum: of words, verborum or voca -figura, species, forms (form); JR, conformatio et figura (e. g. of the whole face and body, totius oris et corporis). The c. of the body, comis membrorum et totius corporis figura, or corporis figura only (corporis structura is without ancient authority).
CONPORMITY, convenientia. consensus. consen-

sio concentus, -similitudo (similitude). - congruentia (so far as the similitude depends upon or resis in the symmetry of the component parts, the latter Prin. Ep. symmetry of the component parts the latter Pin. Ep. 2, 5, 11).—congruentia morum (c. of manners, character, Suct. Oth. 2).—in c. with, see Confornably.

CONFOUND, || Mix together in confusion or

entanglement, implicare (propr. and fig.). - tur-bare. conturbare. perturbare (to put into disorder, our continuate perturbate (to put into aisoraer, g. l.; cont. and pert. also = to perplex, to disturb).—
miscee. permiscee (hg. to throw into disorder by entangling together).—confundere (to pour together; hence hg. to put into disorder; then to disturb; to perplex): lo c. abu's project rationes ci conturbare: plex): 10 c. any s project rationes ci conturbate: in c. cery thing, omnia perturbate or miscre (See Cos-Fuse.)—1. To take in a wrong sense, qm allum esse putare (to take aby for aby else).—qd confundere qå re (to c. athg with alig, to mix, e. g. vera faisle).— To a bash, pudorem ci injicere, incutere (†).—rubo-rem ci afferre (to cause to blush, T. Ann. 13, 15, 2). am confounded, pullor suffunitiur mini; by alla, pudore afficior qa re: ca mentem animumque perturbare; in perturbationem conficere; consternare; percutere (not percellere, see above).— To destroy, to overthrow (plans, &c.), ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (avoid ad nibil redi gere in this sense). - perimere [See the examples], -disturbare (e. g. nuptias, legem). To c. all a person's pluns, disturbare ci omnes ratione: unless same acci-dent or business had confounded his plan, nisi aiqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisset: ail his hopes and plans were confounded by death, ownem spem stque omnia vitee consilia mots pervertit: thus was their whole underlaking confounded, its frustra id mceptum lis fuit. To be confounded, irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, recidere or venire : to c. one's hopes, spem faliere, ludere, or destituere : to see one's hopes consounded, spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe dejici:
spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur. See Destroy,
Overthrow. To c. in argument, arguments

am vincere. CONFOUNDED, confusus (put into disorder, and then = perplexed).—turbatus. conturbatus. perturba-tus (put into disorder; cont. and pert. also = per-plexed); Jn. conturbatus et confusus. commotus perplexed); J.M. conturbatus et confusus, commotus permotus (sinlently moved or aglicitef)—percussus thinker, not perculsus, sech means, deeply afficied or defected, see Brent, Suet. 17th 11; No. District of the control -attonitus (as is struck by a thunder-boil). JN Con-linus et attonitus.—spe dejectus (aving one's hopes utterly destroyed)—fulminatus (as if struck by light-ning, Petron, 50, 7).—examinatus (entirely beyond one-self, unshhilated): to become c.. obstupesce, and the preserves of the webs in To Convound. To be c., stuperc; cs animum attupor tenet: to be very meeds c. about alph, qk re examinatum there is the consuch a degree, as not to be able to utter a single word, torpebat vox spiritusque (L. 2, 25). A e. rascal, homo ex omui parte detestabilis. You c. rascal, O hominem impurum i monstrum hominis !- ! Abashed, pudore

CONFOUNDEDLY, fcede .- nefarie. C. ugly, insignis ad deformitatem.

CONFRATERNITY, coilegium corpus.-sodaiitas. sodalitium (if for the real or ostensible purpose of feasi-ing together).—hetwia. CONFRONT, || To stand opposite to aby or

ath g, exadversus qm stare, contra qd esse or positum esse, ex adverso positum esse (g. tt. the firmer of persons, the latter two of things).- | To place or hold together in order to compare, comparare. con-ferre, contendere, among another, inter se, with athg, ierre, conteniere, among another, inter se, suth altag, cirel or cum q\u00e4 re (cont. however, in poets only and soils Dat.). To be confronted, in contentionis judicium vocari.— If no piece op posite is a by, compatare qui ci (to match with another person: e, a prizegen es Seet Catig, 35; or committere qui cum
componere qui cum qo (T. Ann. 15, 51, 4).

CONPRONTATION compositios with absence of

CONFRONTATION, compositio, with aby, cum qo

(aft. T. Ann. 15, 51, 4).

CONFUSE, miscère (to mix) permiscère (together thoroughly), with athg, qd cum qu re, qd qu re or qd ci rei .- commiscere (to mix together), with athg, qd cum qa re or qd ci rei.—co fundere, with alle, cum qa re (propr. to pour together; hence, fig. to mingle or con-found, e g. vera cum falsis).—turbare. conturbare. perturbare (to bring into confusion ; g. tt.; cont. and pert also = to throw into consternation). To c. a pe son by indefinite answers, qui incertis responsis impli-

son of marginet assers, qui incettis responses impir-care: to e. the minds, animos implicare or confundere: to e. the understanding, mentem turbace; mentem alienner (to render senseless)—If A b as h, ruborem el elicero per a confundation of the confundation of the conformation of the confundation of the confundation of the part of reconstitution of the confundation of the confundati conjounded).—continuus tout of order; then aiso—
emfounded; IX. continuatus et confusus.—inconditus (not properly arranged).—impeditus (difficult, not
easily to be unracelled, as il were, §c.).—perpexus
(unninelligible, obscure, infricale): c ranks or march,
ordines turbati or controbati or perturbati or confusi: c. Aight, fuga effusa : a c. cry, clamor inconditus : a c. speech, oratio confusa; sermo perpiexus: a e. notion, notio complicata: c. in one's hend (mind), mente turbath: my head is quite c., sum animo conturbate et incerto: to make aby c., cs mentem turbare (of the understanding); cs animum confundere (of the mind, the courage, &c.); qm conturbare or perturbare (to confuse aby). To become c, mente turbari (to become c. in one's head); memoria turbari. memoria cs confunditur (aby's recollection becomes c.). A c. nad intricate affair, res impedita or contorta or difficilis or contorta

CONFUSEDLY, confuse, perplexe (e. g. loqui).—
perturbate, permiste, obscure (SYM in CONFUSE).
CONFUSION, perturbatio (disturbance of the order of athy, as act, e g. of an army, exercitus).-pertur-(152)

batio ordinis (disturbance in the succession or order of athg),-implicatio (e. g. rei familiaris, c. in one's accounts or circumstances) .- mens turbata (c. of the understanding). perturbatio (absolute consternation). terpidatio (trembling fm fear of an approaching danger, &c.).—turba (the noise weh proceeds when every thing is in wild c.).—tumultus (the impeluous or boisterous c. and noise of an assembly, tumult, commotion). General e., omnium rerum perturbatio: a general c. takes place, omnibus iocis trepidatur: to cause a general e., omnia miscère et turbare : to put inio c., see To Con-FUSE : to full into c., turbari : conturbari : perturbari. "Blushing: putor (shame) -rubor (blushing).—
"Blushing: putor (shame) -rubor (blushing).—
verecundia (shame, in a good sense): to my c., "cum
magno meo putore—dedectus (sigrace): to our c.,
cum nostrā ignominiā; cum nostro dedecore: with much e., cum summo probre; cum probre atque de-decore; cum ignominià et dedecore. — | Destruc-tion, disturbatio. eversio, see Destruction. — ex-stinctio (fig extermination).—Tulnæ.—Interitus. Jr. occasus et ruinæ. occasus interitusque [See DESTRUC-

CONFUTATION, responsio (Q. 5, 7, 14).-confuta-

tio. refutatio (see To CONFUTE). CONFUTE, refellere (to show by argument, that what has been said, is false; to c. aby's opinion or athg) .- redarguere (to convince of falsehood, of persons and things). Jn. refeliere et renarguere,-convincere (either to convince a person of his errour, or establish the falsehood of athy triumphantly, e. g. errores).—re-vincere (to prove the contrary of an assertion by an irresistible argument; of persons and things; compare L. 6, 26, 7: crimina, revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihli attinet).—confutare (to make alig fall to the ground, a person or alig, e. g. argumenta Stoicorum: the refutans acts on the defensive in refuting the arguments brought agst him; the confutans on the offensive in exposing their worthlessness and culting them up) .refutare (see confutare: not to admit, to push back, repulse, as it were, = refute; often with the addition of oratione, a person or thing; e.g., the contrary, contraria: to refute athy more by deeds than by words, qd magis re, quam verbis) .- diluere (to weaken the force, or to show the invalidity of atho, e. g. of an accusation, crimen: the arguments or proofs of the opposite party, confirmationem adversariorum). Jn. refutare ac di-lucre, or dijuere ac refeijere.—diluere qd et jalsum esse docere (to make athy full to the ground and show that it is false) .- dissolvere (to dissolve or annihilate by proofs and explication, e.g. a sophism, mentioniem: an accusation before the judge or in the court, criminationem). To c. athg by eridence, qd testimenils refutare: he has c.'d himself, suo sibi argumento confutatus est: to c. aby by his own words, suo sibi giadio qm jugulare (proverbially in Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34): to endeavour to c. aby with weak proofs, plumbee gladie qm jugulare (C. Att. 1, 16, 2).

CONGE. Abow, corporis inclinatio (of men).—
Renuum flexio (of wo-men). Leave, discharge,
dismissio dismission fin service, of servants and soldiers).—missio (the discharge of soldiers). To give aby
his., cloomeatum dare (propr., of soldiers, bus daes of other things). To ask for his c., commeatum petere. See Leave. Farewell - | In architecture, apophysis. apothesis (apophygis is erroneous; see Schneider, Virt 4, 1, 11, and 4, 7, 3), the inflected part on the roof of a column. FAREWELL - | In architecture, apo-

CONGEAL, congelari; nive concrescere; frigoribus conglaciare; gelu consistere; fm the context also du-rescere (almost all in Cic. N. D. 2, 10, init.) -se congelare (to freeze, to congest by getting cold).—coire (to run logether, to cursis and thus congest) - spissari (s. t. to grow thick, consistent). Jr. spissari et in densi-tatem coire (all of any liquid mass).—coagulari (to curdle, of milk, and liquors of that unture; then coayulate, of any liquid mass). To cause or make to c., congeiare (by letting athg get cold); coagulare (by runnet -lac geiatum, concretum (eurd).

CONGELATION, coaguiatio. See To CONGRAL

CONGENER, congener (Plin.).

CONGENIAL, propinquus, with aby or athg, ei or ci rei (bearing resemblance to) .- affinis (in this signification, without classic authority).—accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (adapted to, suitable).—aptus ci rei or ad qd (fit, proper).—congruens. consentiens. concors (congruens, agreeing): Jn. aptus et accommodatus; aptus consentaneusque; congruens et aptus; aptus et congruens.—c. with athy, consentaneus ci rei; conjunctus cum qâ re (compatible, suitable to its nature).—animo conjunctus cum qo (of a c. character with a person) Ste jucundus (delightful); or suavis, duicis, pergratus, j to be e. with, congruere, convenire, respondere ci res. A e. temper, *cognatio quædam animorum.

CONGER, conger, -congrus. omuræna conger Linn.). CONGERIES, congeries (lapidum, lignorum, &c.). CONGEST, v. congerere. conferre. comportare

CONGESTION, congestio (as act, or thing heaped up, post-Aug.),—congestus, ûs (C.).—C. (of blood, &c.), **congestio (t. t. avupapprate), or by Crcl. with conglobari: if there is any c. of blood, sl conglobatur sanguis

(aft. Pien. 23, 2, 28; ob id conglobato sanguine, there being a c. of blood from this cause).
CONGLOBATE, conglobare. - rotundare; corrotun-

dare (to make round),—complicare (to wind up, or to-gether).—glomerare, conglomerare (wind into a bati. Sec O. Met. 6, 19): to be conglobated, conglobari (to assume the form of a sphere), also in speciem orbis globari .- se rotundare. rotundari (to round itself, g. t.); in rotunditatem globari.

CONGLOBATE, adj. conglobatus.—lpse in se con-globatus (C.). conglobatus undique æquabiliter (C.; of the sea). - globosus; Jx. solidus et giobosus.

CONGLOMERATE, conglomerare (to collect into a ass in the shape of a bail; see CONGLOBATE) .- complicare (to wrap up).—convolvere (to roli together).—circumvolvere qd ci rei (to roll albg round albg).

CONGLUTINATE, conglutinare (to glue together) conferrnminare (Plin. 27, 3, 45, to join with putty or cement) .- agglutinare qd ci rei (to stick athg to athg, or upon athy) .- glutinare (to glue).

CONGLUTINATION, conglutinatio. glutinatio. See

CONGLUTINATI CONGRATULATE, congratulari (ci. absol.: ci rei). gratulationem facere. gratulatione fungi (to offer one's congratulations; also, mutua gratulatione fungi, i. e. to e. one another). - gratulari; on account of athg, cl qd or de te (that athy has taken a happy turn, e.g. on aby's arrival, cs adventum or ci de arventu: also with acc. and infin.): to c. aby on the arrival of the new year, optare ci et ominari in proximum annum læta (aft Ptin. Ep. 4, 15, 5); one another, primum incipientis anni diem lætis precationibus invicem faustum ominari anni alem lætis precationious invicem tatisum ominari. (Plin. 28, 2, 5; cf). Past. 1, 175; cur læta tuis dicuntur verba Kalendisi. (Ep. A subst. after 'to c' is often transi, by a past partep, e. g, to c. aby on the recovery of his liberty, gratulari ci recupera tam libertaem. | To e. one-etf, gaudére. —to c. one-etf, gaudére. —to c. one-etf on albg. gaudére. Lietari qå re, de qå re.—ev c. one-etf on ethera tuiture tam libertaem at læt de hann politicum activa. ourseives (rejoice) that \$c., bene nobiscum actum esse

putamus, quod &c.
CONGRATULATION, gratulatio. — congratulatio CUNUISATULATION, gratulatio. — congratulatio (of several persons). To offer cit; see To Covenaru-LATE. A leiter of e., epistola gratulatoria (Copital). Max. et Baloi. 17. — from the context alon, gratulatio to send a letter of c. to aby, per literas gratulari ci: on account of athe, qd or de re (e. g. on a victory, devictos horizon er notation).

CONGRATULATORY, gratulabundus. — gratula-torius (post-Class.). A c. letter, epistola gratula-

CONGREGATE, TR) cogere (propr. to drive together, to collect at one point in a heop) .- congregare (to bring together, to unite in one flock, as it were), -convocare (to call together, to convoke) .- conducere. contrahere (to draw logether, to concentrate, e. g. troops). INTR) | To assemble or form themselves into an assembly, cogi; s-congregare; congregari; convenire. coire (to come together). confluere. frequentes convenire (to flock together, to assemble in masses). convolare (to assemble in great haste) .- concurrere (to

run logether, in masses).—concursare. CONGREGATION, congregatio (act of assembling). convocatio,—conventus (an assembly).—coetus,—co-rona.—consessus.— || C. = body assembled at church, *coetus sacer. = Church, *colesia. populus Christianus. Prps convenius the best word for the c., = 'members of any sect in a country,' e. g. *convenius

Lutheranu

Lutheranus.
CONGREGATIONAL, ad cœtum, &c., pertinens.
CONGRESS, [Mesting (exply that of plenipotentiaries): conventus; coheilium.—congresslo. congressus (any, esply friendly, meeting, interview, &c., the former as act, the latter as state, opp. digressio, digressus). The c. of the Greeks at Thermoppier, conventus Pyliacus; commune Græckæ concilium: lo hold a c., conventum agere; in qm iocum convenire. | The body of such plenipotentiaries, apocieti; legati.
CONGRUENCE, convenientia, congruentia (con-

formily). -congruentia morum (conformily of charac-

ter, Suet. Oth. 2) .- similitudo (similitude : sunt que dam animi similitudines cum corpore). - consensio. consensus. concentus (agreement).-cognatio quædain (a sort of relationship ; fig.).

CONGRUITY, congruentia. See CONGRUENCE.

CONGRUOUS, conveniens, congruens (congruus is un Class.). - consentaneus ci rei or cum re (conformable or agreeing with athg, suitable) .- accommo ci rei or an reun (adapted),—aptus ci rei or ad q (ff for or appropriate).—decorus ci or ci rei (becoming o attig; appropriate i oil): to be c., convenire, con-gruere, responder ci rei. CONGRUOUSLY, convenienter; congruenter; de-

côre; accommodate. Also Jw. congruenter conve-nienterque; apte et quasi decôre; apte congruenter-

que. CONIC.
CONICAL,) "cono similis; "conicus (κωνεκότ); co-CONICAL,) notides (κωνεκότ); "in coni forman redactus. A. c. tower, "turis in coni modum excitata (aft. Curt. 8, 11, 6). A. c. hitl., collis in coni modum excitata (aft. Curt. 3, 12, 7). C. shope, coni forma: c. section, "sectio conica: the apec of a core, acumen coni (Lucr. 4, 432)

CONJECTURABLE, quod conjectura prospici or provideri potest (what may be conjectured).—quod con-jectură consequi possumus (whatever can be arrived at

by conjecture), CONJECTURAL, conjecturalis (e. g. causa, C.—ars, medicina, Cels.)—in conjectura positus. C. criticiam, *eriitca conjecturalis. To be merely c., in conjectura positum ess

CONJECTURALLY, conjectură; quantum conjectare licet. To judge of a thing c., conjectură judicare qd: lo judge c., conjicere or conjectare de re: lo judge c. from athg; to infer c. from athg, ex qå re conjec turam facere de re.

CONJECTURE, conjicere. conjecture (to 'put things together; to c. from reasons of probability) .- conjectura prospicere or providere or augurari (la foresee conjecturally; to c) .-- conjectural consequi (to arrive at by a c.) .- opinione or animo præcipere (to anticipate con a c.).—opinione or animo pieceipete (to bonders) to look unders' to suspect, or, of good things, to hope).—opinari (to imagine; to think it most probable, though one cannot prove its possibility by valid reasons; not autumare, see To Belleve).—as I c., ut opinor: ut mea fert opinio: BELIEVE:—as I e., ut opinor; ut mea fert opino; as for as I can e., quantum opinione auguror; quantum ego conjectură augurare possum; quantum ego conjectură asequor; quantum animi mel conjectura colligere possum: to e. from alag, conjecturare in bad.) or capit EEC (opineturare in bad.) or capit EEC (opineturare in bad.) or capit EEC (opineturare)—divincitor, pressumption)—uur pelo conjecturare —divincitor (a keret forebosius). According to more, conjuntum ero conjecturare)

sumption; — suspicion; — utivitato (a servi-foreboding). According to mg c., quantum ego conjec-tură assequor; quantum equidem judicare possum; net opinione: to form a c. about atha, conjecter or con-jectare de re: to be very acule in forming c.: about atha, callidissime conjictre de re: to be founded on a mere c., in conjectură positum esse; conjectură niti; conjecturà contineri: lo be deceived in one's e.'s, falso suspicari: I find my c's confirmed, ea, quæ fore suspi-catus eram, facta cognosco.

CONJOIN, see JOIN. CONJOINT, junctus. conjunctus. universus (ail parts of a mass united at one point), CONJOINTLY, conjuncte.—una (together at one

place, in conjunction with); hence, una cum (logether, simultaneously with) .- conjunctim (in conjunction, e. g. to ask for help, auxilia petere) .- ad unum omnes to use for neep, audia pecety,—au unim omnes (all, without a single exception),—cuncil (all together united somewhere, opp. dispers).—universi (all taken together, wherever they may be, opp. singui).

CONJUGAL, conjuginis (1) or conjuginis contuition to the contraction of the co

tus (O.), maritalis (concerning married people).—the c. union, conjugium maritale: e. rights, jura conjugalia nnion, conjugium mariene: c. rignis, jură conjugultă or connublalia (†): c. fideitly, conjugii fides; fides marita: c. love, conjugalis annor, CONJUGALLY, conjugaliter, connubialiter. CONJUGATE, fleetere, declinare: the latter used

by Varro, of all grammatical changes (e. g. derivation, comparison, &c.), as well as of conjugation and de-

CONJUGATION, (verborum) flexura (in Gram.).—
or declinatio (Varr. See on declinare in the preceding word). | Union, conjunctio (the combination of several things, e. g. ejusmodi conjunctionem tectrum urbem appellant).—concursus (a concourse of things e. g. honestissimorum studiorum).

CONJUNCTION, \$\(\begin{align*} A \) connecting particle, conjunctio, particula conjunctiva. \$\(\beta\). Of the heavenly bedies, astrorum concursion. \$\(\beta\). Association, conjunctio (g. 1. also = friendly connexion).—societas (existing union, altiance, association); Jn. conjunctio et societas.

CONJUNCTIVE, modus conjunctivus or subjunc-

tivus (in tater writers and Gram.).

CONJUNCTURE, tempus; tempora, pt.; temporum ratio. There are often c.'s, &c., incidunt sape tempora, quam &c. In such a c. of affairs, in hoc or in tail tempore (of a bad state of things). - || Mode of join-

ing. conjunctio.

CONJURATION, | An earnest entreaty, obtestatio. obsecratio [Syn. in To Conjunc]. | Form of enchantment, carmen. canticum (the prescribed form).—cantio (c, as actually used).—fascinatio (by looks and words).—theurgia (late).—delenimenta, pt. ars magica, magice (the art).—veneficia et cantiones (C.).—præstigiæ (Iricks of a juggler) —cantus magicus, —to practise c., præstigias agere (play juggling fricks).
—inferorum animas elicere, animas or mortuorum
animas excitare (of raining spirits).

CONJURE, || To entreat earnestly, obtestari.

CONJUKE, | To entreal earnealty, obtestari, -obsectare, -implorate et obtestari, by day, per qm.—
to e. day seik teere, &c, muitis precluse et actimis obtestari; to e. by all that is holy, muitis, omnibus, infinis precluse petere, orace; omnibus precluse orare et obtestari qm | To enchant, fascinate, effascinate (both of eschontment by books, i.e. the fascinate, of orac cateful is lady, mal occhio chettatura, then also, of orac cateful is lady, mal occhio chettatura, then also, of orac enchantment; for weh reason the words, visu, lingua, voce atque lingua, are additi-nally joined, to determine the sort of enchantment). - Incantare (in the signifithe sort of ecentaments!.—Incantare (in the again-cation of enchanting by magic sentences: not met with, in this sense, before Aprell. Apol. p. 305: for incantata vincula, H. Saf. 1, 8, 49, does not apply): to c. up (spirits, A-nds, &c.), animas or mortuorum imagines excitare (C.): inferorum animas elicere. Infernas umbras carminibus elicere -jubére Manes exire ex sepuleris (O.). elicere animulas noxias et priesagia sollicitare larvarum (make them tell the future) .- carminibus compescer (resirain by c.—e. g. ignes).—ic. assay, incantamentis fugare.—adjuratione divini nominis expeliere (e. g. dæmones, Lact.). If To practise the aris of a conjurer, *colere artem magleam or artes

magicas.

CONJURER, magus (udyor g. t.). - præstiglator
(who plays jnogling tricks). - circulator. planus (who
goes about conjuring for his bread, circ. often with serpents).—pilarius (with glasses, balls, &c.).—ventilator (who makes pebbles, dice, &c., dispppear; changes them fm hand to hand, &c., ψηφοπαίκτης οτ ψηφοκλέπτης).
Το play the c., præ-tigias agere.
CONNATE, insitus. innatus. ingeneratus, ingenl-

tus. Jw. insitus et innatus (originally inherent) .- natu-

ralis, nativus (notural, opp assumptus, adventiclus, ascitus, i e. acquired by art, &c.).—congeneratus. a parentibus propagatus (inherited fm our parente). CONNECT, conjungere (to combine, in general).copulare (to couple, as it were; to combine closely).connectere (to c., to unite, all three, with athg, cum qa Ir) -to be connected with athg, conjunctum esse cl Ici

r) — to connecte with any conjuncte (c. g. conjuncte cum q år confierer c.). See Conjuncte conjuncte cum q år confexere, C.). See Conjunction CONNEXION, conjunctio (g. l.; also=friendly c.). colligatio. copulatio (copulation, a coupling together, Ag. = firm c.).—societas (an existing union, alliance, &c); JN. conjunctio et societas.—necessitudo (the reciprocal c. in weh a person stands as relation, col-league, friend, patron or client, with another person), conjunctio affinitatis (by marriage), sodalitas (c. of comconjunctio affinitatis (by marriage), sodalitas (c. of componious, e. g. in Rome, of certain pricals: them, in general, a society, in such athy secret is carried on permenting intercents in general, proper and fig.). The c. of the soul with the body, societas et contagio exports: stimute c. (e. friendship), conjunctio et familiaritas: lo enter tino c.; lo form a c. such, see conjunctic conjunction of the soul such conj conjungere; conjungi; jungi; consociari; with aby, jungi: a more intimate c., arctiora necessitudinis vlneula cum qo contrahere : to bring into e., see To Con-NECT: to stand in c., conjunctum esse, with aby, cum qo (or, among one anather, inter se): to stand in c. with athg, conjungi or conjunctum esse cum qa re (to be connected with a shap: pertinere ad qd (to stand in c. with athg, to belong to it). to have great or extensive e.'s, cum multis homilibus usu or consuctudine conjunctum esse. in c. with aby, conjunctus cum qo; (154)

also cum qo only (coply if it means with the co-of tion, or in the company of a person).—] Similifuede, cognatio; conjunctio (e. g. cognatio studiorum, the mutual relationship of sciences).—consensus (agreement of opinion; e. g. animorum). To stand in c. with athg, cognationem habere cum qå re; propinquum or fluitimum or propinquum et finitimum esse ci rei: there is a c. between the human soul and the gods, animus tenetur cognatione deorum : not to have even the remotest c. with athg, remotissimum esse qa re. -|| Coherence; connected arrangement; coherentia (coherence, e. g. of the world, mundi).—contextus (the c., as state, e. g. of a speech, orationis, sermonis; of things and words, rerum et verborum. Comp. Ernesti Lex. Techn. Rom , p. 50).—systematic c., continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex silà nexa et omnes inter se aptæ colligatæque videautur (C. N. D. 1, 4, extr.), -being in c., continens. continuus. - A c. (= person connected by marriage, &c.), affinis. Relations and c.'s, genere proximi. necessarii. propinqui et affines

CONNIVANCE, venia. Indulgentia. - Ste dissimulatio (the pretending not to see). - or Crcl. by connivers in qu re [conniventia, Post-Class]-by way of e., dissi-

CONNIVE, connivere in re (to wink at it) .- ci rei or ci qd ignoscere (to hold excused, to take no notice -cl or ci rei indulgere (to indulge aby in athg) .indulgentia tractare qm (to treat aby with indulgence).

omittere, prætermittere (lei alhg pass, not punish il). CONNOISSEUR, homo eiegans: spectator elegans (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18): intelligens existimator; homo-ingenlosus atque intelligens; doctus æstimator (e. g. of poetry, carminum). -doctus et intelligens existima tor; homo doctus et prudens: to be a c. in athg. qd tor; homo doctus et prudens: to be a c. in atha, da intelligere, calière, cognitum or perceptum habere; multum in qă re versatum esse: to be no c., cs rei ignarum or imperitum esse; in qã re perceptium or hospitem esse: a c. in the fine arts, intelligens or sciens or pertius artis (in context, esply in pl. sethout artis).—artium judex or subtilis artium judex et califus (judge of the fine arts, aft. Hor. Sal. 2, 3, 73). The judgement of a c., judicium intelligens; judicium eraditissimum: the eve of a c., erudici oculi; acumen argutum judicis (H. A. P. 364). The ear of a c., aures eruditie or terese: c.'s (alop) li, qui intelligent; docti eruditæ or teretes: c.'s (also) li, qui intelligunt; docti atque prudentes: one who is no c., (homo) rudis (see Vell. 1, 13, 4: Mummius tam rudis fuit, ut &c., i. e. was so tittle of a c. that &c.); homo imperitus, igna-

rus, of allog, cs rei.

(ONNUBIAL, see CONSUGAL.

CONQUER, vincere (g. t.).—superare (in opercome; both prop. and improp., e. g. the enemy, difficulties); Jx. vincere et superare .- domare (to tame, stronger term than vincere, see Flor. 4, 12, 30: Germani victi magis quam domiti erant) - profligare (to overthrow a hostite quam domiti erant) — profligare (to everthrive a hostite army so compiletly, that it cannot be railied again).— subigere (see Syn. under Subdux).— françere (fg. bebeak the power of albg. e. g. of a pasion).—imperare (fg. lo govern, command, have the empire of, &c. e. the pasions, cupiditatibus). To c. entirely, devincere (in a general battle); perdomare (to tame entirely); prosternere (propr. 'to dash to the ground;' hence, to disconfit, deject utlerly). To be conquered, inferioram disconfere into me a mercatum reseables. inferiorem discedere; victum or superatum recedere: lo have never been c. d, semper superiorem or victorem discessisse: lo confess oncself c. d, manus date (also with addition, vincique se pati, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 31). To c. oneself, se ipsum or animum vincere; animum contundere (if by very violent measures). To c. (towns or countries), capere potiri (qa re). occupare.

conjugate. CONQUERABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vinel, domari, CONQUERABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vinel, domari, expugnari potest; superablits (0, T.); vinebilis (Ter., cass) to goin, causa).—expugnablis (e.g., urbs, L.). CONQUERED; formed by the pust partep, of the

verbs in To CONQUER.

cros in 10 conquen. CONQUENCE, victor.—expugnator with Gen. (e. of a town, urbis)—domitor (with Gen., vanguisher, e.g., of Spain, Hispanlie).—Pompey's troops considered themselves already the c's, Pompejanl victiss Jam sloi videbantur: to come of c., victorem or superiorem disce-dere: to be the c. of aby or athg see To Conquen.

CONQUEST, occupatio (the taking possession of).—
expugnatio (the taking by storm)—victoria (rictory).
To make great c.'s, magnas terms expugnare: to comsolidate one's e.'s, firmo en quæ bello subegi: to retoin one's c.'s, *parta retinêre. See Victory. CONSANGUINEOUS, sanguine conjunctus. con-

sanguineus (†).

CONSANGUINITY, consanguinitas; sanguinis confunctio, communio, or by Crcl. with sanguine om attin-

gere; sanguine cum qo conjunctum esse. CONSCIENCE, conscientia virtutis et vitlorum conscientia factorum. conscientia animi or mentis (the conscientia factorum. conscientia animi or mentia (lac consciensment of having done right or wrong, for wch, an classic prose, conscientia neers standa along, usless the gran, of 'string,' or 'guill', is implied by the context), -religio (acrupie; also conscientiousness, vid.).—Idea (conscientiousness). A good c., conscientia buna (Cela, Q. 2, 15, 32, Q. 6, 1, 35, and 9, 2, 95. T. Agr. 1, 2); conscientiousness. conscientia recte facti or recte factorum or pulcherrimi facti; conscientia rectæ voluntatis; conscientia op-timæ mentis; mens bene sibi conscia; also bone mentis fiducia; but seldom conscientia (°C. Att. 12, 28, 2): a very good c., conscientia optima (Pim. Ep. 1, 12, 3; but conscientia euregia supe repetiti regni pa-terni is = 'a noble, folly feeling of the mind, satisfiel with sited|,' L. 29, 33, 9): to have a good c., nullius culpæ sib conscium esse; sustentari præciarà con-scientià suà: to consola consessi suità a good c., optime mentis conscientià se consolari: a person who has a good c., homo integer et bonus (integer vite sceieria eue purus is poet.) A du c., conscientia mala (S. Juafacti; conscientia rectie voluntatis; conscientia opque purus is poet.) A bad c., conscientia maia (S. Jug. 62, 8. Q 12, 1, 3); but more usually conscientia delictorum or peccatorum or maleficiorum or scelerum; siso mens male sibi conscia; animus sibi conscius; fm the context also conscientia only: to have a bad c., conscientià morderi [see REMORSE]. To read a bad c. in aby's face, conscientize notas in ipso ore es deprehendere: with a good c., sine sollicitudine religionis (without scruple, Trajan. Plin. Ep. 10, 62); salvâ fide; salvo officio; salvis legibus; bonâ mente or bono animo (but never bonă or salvă conscientiă); also liquido (with perfect certainty, without scruple, e.g. to say, to mainiain, to take an oath, dicere, affirmare, jurare, see Ruhak. Ter. Andr. 4 3, 141: I swear with a good c., ex animi sententih juro: I can take my oath of it with a good c., liquet mihi dejerare (Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 40); or liquido possum jurare: as far as you can with a good c., quantum fides tua patietur: my c. does not allow me to pass over in silence, that &c., illud me tacere conscientia mea non patitur, quod &c. (see L. 5, 25, 6): I cannot do this with a good c., hoc sine scelere fieri nuilo pacto potest: to attribute athy to an evil c., qd in con-scientiam ducere (see Sail. Jug. 85, 26): aby feels the stings of c., conscientia mordetur qs; conscientia animi stimulat or terret qm; angore conscientiæ agi-tatur; qm conscientiæ maleficiorum suorum stimulant: the voice of c. is powerful, magna est vis con-scientize: the stings of c., angor conscientize fraudisque cruciatus : a man without a c., homo sine ulla religione ac tide: to have no c., sine uilă religione ac fide esse; nihil religioni sibi habere (oft. Cic. de Dio. i, 35, in.). To make a c. of not doing (or not to do) athg! (i. e. my To make a c. of nor away (or not so away (ar. religio mihi est; subit animum religio, both with infin. to make na c. of doing athy (e. g. to kill aby, &c.), religio ei non est, with fallowing quo minus; non habet religioni, with infn.: the people made a c., res illa in reli gionem venit populo: I make na c. of doing it (feel no scruple about it), nuila mihi religio est (Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 70): I will take that on my c., culpain in me transferas transferatis (aft. Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5). Upon my c., I don't know, ne vivam, si scio: for upon my c., I did think so, nam, ita vivam, putavi (hoc, illud): I ask you on your c., have you a wife? ex tul animi sententia tu uxorem habes? (see C. de Or. 2, 64, extr.). Cuses of c., vid. under Care (end).-|| Consciousness, vid.

CONSCIENTIOUS, religiosus; sanctus; severus; justus (SYN. in Conscientiousness). To be c. in ally, religionem adhibère: to deviate fm the c. performance of a duty, a religione officii declinare: in the most c. monner, optima fide (e. g. to pay aby athg. ci qd annu-merare); sanctissime (e. g. tuerl religiones publicas). CONSCIENTIOUSLY, religiose; sancte; severe.—

diligenter (exactly, punctually).

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, religio (c. towards the gods and all weh concerns them, e. g. c. of a judge who acts faithfully to his oath, &c.).—sanctitas (severe integrity, as quality of one who, respecting the laws of God and man, shrinks fm avarice, rapacity, oppression, &c.). severitas (strict c., as quality of him who practises justice and right without partiality).—justica (love of justice and equity).—fides (faith and h-nesty, in general, towards those with whom we deal); In. religio ac fides. -diligentia (exactness, punctuality, in general); c. in

—diligentia (exaciness, punctuality, in general); c. in giring advice, religio in consilio dando. CONSCIOUS. To be c., conscium sibi esse cs rei, or with Accus and Infin.: not to be c. of any guilt, not in be c. of athg. millius sibi cuipae conscium esse; milli conscire sib (II. Ep. 1., 16); 12 am prieretip, c. of; it, bens mentini. I am c. how, that \$c_i\$, seto (if it is a matter of knowledge); sentio (if it is a fell conneition, exigentin, C.). I am not c. that I was ever, \$c_i\$ conscius units uniquam mic whises, &c. (C.) mihi sum, numquam me fuisse, &c. (C.)

CONSCIOUSLY, sciens. prudens. Jr. sciens ac prudens.

printens.

CONSCIOUSNESS, conscientia (also, in a more limited sense of the word = the c. of having acted rightly)—sensus (feeing). The c. of having acted rightly, conscientia recte factorum: the c. of having tired a holy life and done much good, is a pleu ant feeling, conscientia bene acte vira multorumque bene factorum recordatio jucundissima est : I have the c. of having acted rightly, mihi conscius sum, recte me

CONSCRIPT, conscriptus. - novus miles. miles, tiro (a newly levied soldier, opp. vetus miles, veteranus). The c.'s, milites tirones; milites in supveteranus). The c.'s, milites trones; milites in sup-plementum lecti; also supplementum (as supple-mentary troops): to supply the army by c.'s, supple-explere supplemento; delectious supplere; supplementum scribere ci.

CONSCRIPTION, delectus (of soldiers) .- conquisitio militum (stronger term). A strict c. is ordered, *acer delectus denunciatur: delectus acerbitas (L.). To raise 30,000 troops by the c. rigidly enforced, in tentissimă conquisitione ad triginta milia peditum conficere.

CONSECRATE, | To make holy by ceremonies, dedicare. inaugurare (to c.: lnaug alto in speak-ing of a person, e.g. of a priest. Bog dedicare is only used of bings uch retate immediately to the cultus of the gods, as statues, images, altars, temples, &c.: if is was performed by the augurium, it was termed inaugurare) .- consecrare (to make holy or sacred, of athy, even of fields and animals; the consecratio might be performed by aby, the ded. only by a magistrate, to whom the pontifex, in that case, repeated or dictated the customary form of words).—cultui divino sacrare (to c. for purposes of worship, Ammian.). To c. an atter, nam dedicare, consecrare : to c. a temple to a god, deo delubrum dedicare or templum consecrare : to c. aby (as a god), qm deum consecrare. Consecrated. sacratus; consecratus; sacer (holy, as the quality of the gods); religiosus (sacred).—rig.) to dedicate, dedicare. di--offerre (ta offer) .- diis primitias offerre. To e. one's life to the service of one's country, vitam suam

totani patrize dedere.
CONSECRATION, consecratio. dedicatio [Syn CONSECRATE]. C. also = apotheosis (T. Ann. 13, 2, extr. Suel. D.m. 2): the c. of a priest, consecratio (Inser. Grut. 303, 2, see To CONSECRATE). (To receive gurailo is without any classical authority. To receive guratio is without any classical authority. To receive

augurands or consecrands sacer.

CONSECUTIVE, contineus, continuus (following immediately one after the other without interruption)—contextus (hanging one on the other, not interrupted). ordine (according to order, in turn) .- alter post niterum. alius post alium (one after the other, the former in speaking of two; the latter of several persons). During three c. days, triduum continuum ; tres dies continuos : what have you been doing for so many c. days? quid tot continuos dies egisti?

CONSECUTIVELY, continenter (in one succession,

in one continuance, continue and continuo, un Class.).

in one continuance, continue and continuo, un Utass., defineeps (successively, one after another).

CONSENT, consensio, consensus. assensus.—Sts voluntas (the will); permissio (permission, e. g. that aby may remain where he is, mansionis, C. ad Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 3) .- venia (indulgence in athg, c.) .- auctoritas, jussus (c. of any superior, the former in Rome of the senate, the latter of the people). With your c., to consentiente, probante: with the c. of the people, secundo populo: with-

The phrase ' to make a conscience,' appears to be used with some difference of meaning; thus, mast make a c. in keeping the just laws of superiors Taylor) = 'we must observe them religiously.' But L'Estrange uses: 'to make a c. of betraying for in the sense of not betraying for gold from a conscientious principle of duty. Locke says, 'we must making it a point of c. to do the thing in question, or

ont your c., te adversante, renuente, nolente; injussu with the full c. of Catulus, summa Catuli voluntate: with aby's c., cs permissu (i. e. permission): cs voluntate (with his good will, e. g. to do athg, facere qd): without aby's e., injussu cs (prop. without any order): with the c. of all, consensu omnium (i. e. with the

concurrence of all in one opinion; they gave their unan-imous c. that &c., assensu omnes permiserunt, ut &c. CONSENTANEOUS, consentaneus. conveniens or congruens (all three with ci rei). See also CONFORM-

ABLE.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, see CONFORMABLY. CONSEQUENCE, | The following of one thing after another; consecutio. consequentia (e. g. eventorum consequentia, C.). | Of cause and effect, consecutio (the c.. as effect; philos. t. t.).—exitus (1881e). eventus (effect): quod ex qa re evenit, evenit or eventurum est, or quæ ex qå re eveniunt, evenerunt, eventura sunt (Auct. ad Her. 4, 55, in.): c.'s and circumstances, res consequentes et circumstantes : if is the unhappy c. of &c., culpa est in qu re. viiium est es rei (c. g. you maintain it to be the unhappy c. of human errour, in hominum vitlis als esse culpam; C. N. D. 3, 31, in.): it is the lamentable c. of too great abundance, copiæ vitium est (Q. 10, 1, 62. Herz., p. 110): to have such or such a c., consecutionem es rei afferre. consequitur qd qam rem. manst qd ex re (of errours, sins, &c., e. g. peccata ex vitils manant): what other c. can result for the change of the camp, but &c.? castrorum mutatio quid habet, niel &c.? (Cas. B. G. 2) 31, p. in.) The natural c. was that &c., id hujus modi erat, ut &c : the c of it was that &c., qo factum est, ut &c. To have important c's, magni esse momenti; to have dad.'s, male evenire, secus cadit res, ac spe-raverat qs: to have good c's, bene evenire, for aby, cl evenire ex sententia: the c.'s of athg last during one's evenife ex sententia; the c. s of ains sax arring one s whole life, omnis vita perturbatur qå re (e. g. errore, inscientia, see C. Fin. 1, 14. in.): to judge of measures by their c's, consilis eventis ponderare: to fear the c.'s of athg, quorsum qd casurum or evasurum or erupturum sit, vereri: to dread the c.'s, quorsum res erup-tura sit, horrere: to calculate the c.'s of athg. rationem habere es rei (see Cors. B. G. 1, 13, Herz.), not to know the c.'s of athg. *neseire ea, que ex q\u00e4 re eventura sunt (of c.'s that will follow): not to know what the c.'s of athg will be, *neseire quid ex q\u00e4 re eventurum sit ry some with one, nuestre quid ex qu' re eventurum sit of c. sit may follow). In c. of, c. nuss cs rei (e. g. timoris causă, Cws. B. C. 1, 33).—ex (e. g. ex divilis juvenuluem luxuria atque avatita invasere, S. Cat. 12, 2).—præ (of a precentier cause; aft. a m.g., e. g. præ streptiu vix auditi): vid. on account of under Account. - Moment, importance;
-momentum. pondus; discrimen (seight, importance). To be of much c., magni momenti esse; magni referre. A matter of great c., res gravissima or summa or maxima. res magni momenti or discriminis: to be of c., auctoritate valere or posse (of persons); vim habere or exercere (of persons and things), of c. (of things), gravis (opp. levis, of no c.) magnus, grandis. luculentus. A town of c., urbs magna, opulenta, florens: a state of c., civitas ampla et florens or gravis et opulenta (opp. civ. exigua et infirma, of no c.): to be a person of c., gravem personam sustluere: to suffer a toss of some c., magnam facere jacturam : to be of no c nullo esse numero. nullum numerum obtinere, nihil posse or valere (of persons); leve esse. nullius momenti esse (of things): that is of no c., *hec sunt levia or inania. That very thing is of great c., magni refert id ipsum: to know something of c., aliquit, quod referret, scire: it is of no c. to me, men minime refert : to think alling a malter of no c., qd parvi facere; qd in levi ha-bëre. in auctoritate gravis; auctoritate or dignitate præditus, opibus or gratifa florens (influential)—vir illustris, nobilis, generis nobilitate clarus (by birth or rank) .- vir potens (by power): a mun of no c., homo neque honore neque nomine illustris (C.); homo ignobllis, obscurus. See also IMPORTANCE. IIn logic (1), the last proposition of a syllogism, conclusio. complexio (2): conclusion im premises, con-clusio. Does not this c. necessarily follow? satisne hoc conclusum videtur? I deny the c.; or, that c. does not follow, id inde effici nequit : id inde non conficitur or sequitur. If the premiss cannot be denied, the c. is necessary, si quod primum in connexo necessarium est,

fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium (C.). CONSEQUENT, consequence, (quod non est consequens, vituperandum est):—it is c., consequens est (it stands to reasen).

CONSEQUENT, s. (in logic) conclusio. complexio. Vid. CONSEQUENCE.

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CONSEQUENTIAL, | Following by rational deduction, consequents. consentances (Phil. t. t.). ex necessarià conclusione confectus (following necessarily fm premises). - sibi constans (consistent).

davis jos premesej-po us., magnificus. CONSEQUENTIALLY, consequenter (Appul. Met. 10, in 238) - recue (C. according to correct deduction. de Divin. 2, 17, 40). constanter (consistently); very. constantissime. | Pompously, magnifice, vid. AFFECT-EDLY.

CONSEQUENTLY, igitur. ergo. itaque .tin a sentence of exhoriation).—Sis quod (= 'in reference to wch,' e. g. Male metuo, ne Philumente moibus adgravescat; quod te, Esculapi, et te, Salus, ne quid sit hujus, oro. Ter .- vid. Pract. Intr. 2, 829). Sts jam (of what a person knows after and fm a pre-Jam me Pompeii totum esse seis, C.).— If fm a number of premises or observations an inference is drawn, quæ quum ita sint (this being so) is used. See

THEREFORE.

CONSERVATION, conservatio. tultio (as act).salus, incolumitas (the unimpaired condition of state).

—sustentatio (maintenance; Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 8).

Vid. PRESERVATION.
CONSERVATIVE, Crcl. by verbs, servare, conservare, tueri : Sta the substantives, servator, conservator, conservatrix (fem.) taken adjectively. A c. (member of a political party), qui optimatium causam agit. optima-

tium fauto fprop. eristocraf).

CONSERVATOR, servator. conservator. conservatitx (em.). Keeper of a public institution, custos.

curator. To make aby the c. of athg, constituere or

practicer qui curatoren ci rel.

CONSERVATORY, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia, or quibus objectæ sunt vitreæ (after Mart. 8, 14).—*hiberna plantarum, specularibus instructa.

CONSERVE. Vid. PRESERVE. CONSERVES. See COMPITURES: PRESERVES.

CONSIDER. | To look at athgearefully, spectare (q. t.) .- contemplari (esply of examining objects of art or nature, generally implying a calm but attentive contemplation).—considerate (in order to judge of it; Cf. C. Off. 1, 41, 147. Gell. 2, 21).—intuerl (to look upon C. Off. 1, 41, 147. Gell. 2, 21).—Intuerl (to look upon athq); Jr. intuerl et contemplari.—contueri (with great attention). - oculis collustrare or perlustrare (in a scrulinising way).—visere. Invisere (to look upon near or close by, see Görenz, C. Pin. 5, 11. p. 151).—per-picere (in all its parts, to examine); Jn. contueri perspicereque, circumspicere (all round).—oculis percurrere (super-ficially).—intentis oculis contemplari (attentively). IMPR.) with the mind : contemplari animo or animo et cogitatione, considerate secum in animo; or contemplari, considerare only. Jn. contempiari considerare.-referre animum ad qd. lustrare animo or ratione animoque, periustrare animo or mente animoque, circumspicere mente (with all collateral circumstances attending athg).—expeniëre. perpendëre (to weigh):—to e. athg as elosely as possible, qd quism maxime intentis oculls, ut alunt, accretime contemplari: to e. the matter in its proper light, ad veritatem re occare rationem: to e. consect, consuberare se ijssum cum animo; contemplatione sul fui. I To look upon, lo reckon, spectare, intueri.—habêre, ducere, rationem es rei habêre of ducere, respicere qu' (fa weigh a matter); they all considered Pompey as a measure fui Manna. senger fm Heaven, omnes Pompejum sicut qm de cœlo delapsum intuebantur: to c. aby as a father, qm In patris loco habere; observare qui et deligere ut alterum parentem: to c. aby as one's child, qm in ilberorum numero havere: to c. alth (as) a fortunate circumstance, boni consulere qd (Cf. Q. 1, 6, 32): to be considered a good man, speciem boni viri præ se ferre: to c. athy an afront, ad or in contumeliam a cipere qd: not to c., negligere (qd). To c. the person, discrimen personse (discrimina personarum) servare: the judge has to c. the cause, not the person, non homitum. sed causarum oportet Judicem totum esse: without con-idering the person, nullius ratione habită delectu omni et discrimine omisso. omissis auctoritatibus. | To take into account, e. g. not to c. the expense, money, &c., pecuniæ, sumptibus non parcere: to e. oneself, suam rationem ducere, de se cogitare.— To reflect upon, commentari de re (to c. about athg); meditari; meditari (secum) de re or qd (to think over how dig is to be done). Jn. commentari atque meditari de re. considerare (secum in animo) qd or de re (to take into consideration). - perpendère qu' (xamine carefully). - qd reputare (secum), in or cum animo

test-ulate, e. g. the consequences of athg)—cogitare ad or de re (g. t. to think or meditate about): to c. maturely, din multumque secum reputare. toto animo or toto pectore cogitare, intendere cogitationem in qd.spitare mente or animo or in mente or cum animo. volutare secum animo, in animo, or (with aby) cum qo. volvere animo or secum. versare secum in snimo (turn over in one's mind: not in C., in Liv. and Sall. frequently). To c. with one's friends, cum amicis volupropularies, confeilig, frequently, fre, multa secum re-parate de re; etiam atque etiam reputare, quid &c.; videre etiam atque etiam et considerare, quid &c.; c. j estar is to be done, quid agendum: to e. ecery friend on all sidea, omnia diligenter circumspicere; smoia ratione animoque lustrare; secum in animo versare unamquamque rem; after having considered end calculated every thing, circumspectis rebus omni-bus rationibusque subductis: to c. all that can be was rationiousque subquetis: 10 c. at 1 mas can be wrest both for and agst athg, omnes in utraque parte calcales ponere.—Il To esteem, respect, see these revis.—Il To recompense, remunerati qm pramio. meritum premium ci persolvero (according to merit). Ser To RECOMPENSE.

CONSIDERABLE, haud spernendus, non contemneadus (not to be despised) .- non mediocris (not midneadus isot to be despised,—n.c.n mediocris (not mid-dins)—magnus, grandis (great).—gravis (importan). —luculentus (c. in vatue).—also by aliquantum (i. e. a c. quantity) with Gen. e. g. al. practae: pretty c. debts, al aris alleni. Not c., tentuis, levis: a c., part, pars bona: c. in number or extent, amplus,—procerus (with regard to breadth, height):—a c. suno of money, magna or grandis pecunia: a c. potrimony, luculentum patri-monium: a c. ediface (bridding), opus conspiciendum: a c. territory, agri lati (Virg. Xin. 8, 8): a c. loss, dam-num grave (con. leve): to have a c. income. *luculen-dum grave (con. leve): to have a c. income. *luculennum grave (opp. leve): to hare a c. income, 'luculentere reditu uti. See also GRRAT, LARGE.
CONSIDERABLY, ample. magnifice.—aliquanto (with comparatives), or aliquantum (Herz. Cæs. B. G.

CONSIDERATE, providus. cautus. Jr. cautus providu-que. circumspectus. consideratus.— Prudens ipradent). Jw. prudens et providus; prudens et entus —diligens (careful in the choice of means, &c.).—humanus kind and attentive).—qui allorum (or cs) rationem diligenter habet.

CONSIDERATELY, provide caute circumspecte. prudenter. considerate diligenter. To go to work c., circumspectius facere qd; cautionem adhibēre in qå the to act very c. in any matter, owne cautionis genus athibère in qu re: to act and speak c., circumspicere dicta factaque.— I K in d ty: vid.

dicta factaque. — | Kindty: vid. CONSIDERATENESS, providentia (foresight: leading as lo adopt such measures as well ward of a fore-ten danger, *Lie. 30, 5, 5, compare with C. de Invent. 2, 53, 160.—circum-pectio (circumspection).—circum-spectum judicium (instead of weh Gell. 14, 2, uses circomspicientia, sound, prudent judgement).—prudentia (that prud-nce weh acts in all cases with circumspec-tion).—diligentia (careful choice of measures in athg): to act with much c. in athg, cautionem or diligentiam adhibère in qà re. omne cautionis genus adhibère in qà re. See PRUDENCE.

4ir. See PRUDENE.
CONSIDERATION. | Reflection, examination, deliberatio (mature c. what resolution to take,
the C. Att. 8, 15, 2; 0β, 1, 3, 9],—consultatio (white
oblera-cogitatio (mediation),—extimatio (reflection,
c.g. extimatio in jocum irre successii, anger gase way
to c. Justin, 12, 6, 5).—judicium (e. g. judicio facere
ql. to da athy with c.); the matter requires c., res cadit
in deliberationem; res est consilli: we must take the
matter into further c., rem amplius deliberandom esse
censui. After mature or due c., re consultà et expionata. Te diigenter perpensa or considerată inità
sudductăque ratione. circumspectis rebus omnibus
audouctăque ratione. circumspectis rebus omnibus
consulte. rationibusque subductis. With c., consilio. consulte (not consulto, wch means with a premeditated purpose). consulto, wen means with a premeatitate purpose, considerate, remoth temeritate; after mature c, bono consilio (e. g. to do alhg, facere qd): without c, sine consilio inconsiderate, temere: a person who sets with c., homo consideratus; who acts without c., homo inconsideratus or inconsultus: to require a good deal of c., multæ cogitationis esse: to have no c., nulla cogitatione esse. imprudentem or inconsideratum or inconsultum or temerarium esse, nullius consilii esse: (157)

maxima, res magni momenti or discriminis. See also IMPORTANCE .- | Weight, authority, vis. gravitas: a person of great c., homo, in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo (as statesman); homo gravis (g. t. tenul or nui: a metoritate esse (of persons). - Regard, respectus (prop. a retrospective glance, hence retrospection with the mind, as it were). - ratio (in taking any measures). To take a person or thing into c., respectum habere ad qm. respicere qm or qd. rationem spectum habere ad qm. respiecre qm or qu. intermental habere es or es rei, rationem ducere es rei; to loke one's own interests into e., suam rationem ducere. de se cogitare: to have particular e., for aby or athg, es or es rei rationem diligenter habere: to have no e. for \$c., negligere qm or qd nihil curare qd : out of e. for aby (this is freq. expressed in Latin by the mere dative of the person for whom one shows that c); to pardon aby, out of c. for aby, condonare qd cl (e. g. animadversionem et supplicium, quo usurus eram in qm, remittere ci et condonare, Vatin. in C. ad Die. 5, 10, 4): mittere ci et condonare, Valin. in C. ad Die. 3, 10, 4;; in c. of these circumstatares the people preferred, &c., here respiciens populus maluit, &c.: fm the c., that the nemmy might cross in fise days, quod diebus quinque hostis transire possit: without c. for, sine respectu ce: unité a rei ratione habità: without c. of persons, nullius ratione habità. delectu omni et discrimine omisso, omissis auctoritatibus: to act without any c. for aby, omnia ad libidinem suam facere : in c. of this, ejus rei ratione habită; ejus rei respectu.-eo quod (because). If Motive, causa, ratio: to be induced by some c., qd or nonuthil sequi (in aths. in re, see C. Of. 1, 11, 35. Beier. p. 81, 9; Rose. Am. 3, 8, Matthia?): fm or for more than one c., aliquot de causis.— I Com promoter mane one c., anquet de causa.— If O me pen sation, remuneration premium on pretium (the latter in gold, age for prem. honos, merces): lo espect some c. for our's services fin aby, prelium meriti a que desiderare.— If sie em, to frest aby servic services of the production o observare, honorare qm. reverentiam adhibere adversus om or præstare.

sus quo or præs'are.

CONSIDERING, "Taking it into consideration, qd respiciens or intuens.— cum ea ratione,
ratione habita ics rel,.— C. this, ke &c., her crespiciens: Id ille intuens, &c.— When 'considering' is
used restrictively in entences that make a statemen,
not absolutely, but comparatively, if is transt. in various ways: the battle was a sharp one, c. the small numous ways: the baltle was a sharp one, c. the small num-ber of the combaiants, proclium a traceius, quam pro numero pugnantium: a seealthy man, c. the time he lived al, ut tum erant tempora, dives: ut temporibus illis, dives: a good speaker, c. that he was a Thebam, saite exercitatus in dicendo, the Thebanus scilicet; he was a tearned man, c. that he was a Roman, multer, ut in homine Romano, literæ: c. the manners of these times, (præsertim) ut

iltera: c. the manners of these times, (praesertim) ut nunc sunt mores. See also Inasnuciu As. CONSIGN, || Deliver over, tradere quo or qi: to aby or athg, ci or ci rei.—demandare.—assignare (e. g Eumenem custodibus, Just.): to c. one's boys to the care of a master, purcos magistro tradere (C.), or demandare (L.): to c. a person to the care of another, commendare et tradere qm ei (by a recommendation). commencate et tracere qui ci (og a recommendation).

-a business over to aby, permittere ci negotium: 'lo
c. to writing.' (Addison') consignare literis (C.). vid.
Entraust. To c. goods to aby, prps "merces (vendendas) mittere ad redemptorem qui or redemptori ci: lo c. to the flames, in flammas conficere.

CONSIGNMENT, Crcl. by verbs under Consign.
CONSIST, || To be composed of, constare: of athg, in re, or ex re or re (g. t.). compositum esse (ex re). contineri qa re; a/so esse with gen; man c.'s of body and soul, homo constat (ex) animo et corpore, or e corpore constat et animo; hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore: the gods have not bodies con-sisting of veins, nerves, and bones, non venis et nervis et ossibus continentur dii: a part of his properly consisted of ready money, partem rei familiaris in pecunia habebat: a dactyle.'s of one long and two short sylla-bles, dactylus est e longa et duabus brevibus: the army e.'s of 6000 men, exercitus est militum decem milium. c.'s of 0000 men, exercitus est mintum accent mintum, numerus copiarum explet decem milia.—¶ To be comprised or contained in athg, consistere in recontiner ir or in re (the latter, i.e. with 'in', seldom, although classic, see C. Off. 3, 15, 61; Ferr. 4, 27, 60, where we find, in qâ re contineri atque inesse).—versari. situm or positum esse (to be placed in, te depend on !- cerni (to show or display itself) in re-Virtue c.'s niti re or in re (to tean on athy for support). Virtue c.'s in acting, virtus cernitur in agendo.- | To be consistent with, consentire ci rei or cum re. convenire. congruere, concordare: the former cannot c. with the latter, posterius priori non convenit: not to c. with, abhorrere a qu re. dissentire. dissidere. discrepare. See TO AGREE.

CONSISTENCE, | Degree of solidity: the nearest substantives are: soliditas, densitas, spissitas. crassitude: till it is of the c. of honey, done melis crassitudinem habeat (Cels. 6. 6. 1).— Suitableness. agreement with, convenientia (e. g. partium) .- conagreements with, convenients (e.g. partum),—one of the parts of any whole, see Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11).

CONSISTENCY, firmins (of bodies, and impr. the c. of character, web fig it to resist temptations, &c.),—

firmitudo (innate c.). - rectitudo. constantia (confirmitudo (innale c.).—rectitudo. constantia (con-stancy.—perseverantia (c. of one who does not allow himself to be deterred by difficulties).—ratio constans (equasimity; also of things that do not niler): to ob-serve a rule with great c., regulam constantissime ser-vare; in c. with also, see Consistentia: for the sake of c., constantine caush: these assertions do not seem remarkable for their c., hæc non constantissime dici mihi videntur .- | Degree of denseness: see Con-SISTENCE.

CONSISTENT, | Harmonizing with, consentiens, congruens, concors. C. with athg, consentances ci rei. decorus ci or ci rei. conjunctus cum qa re accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (fit, proper).—uptus ci rei or ad qd (becoming, suitable); Jn. aptus et accommodatus, aptus consentaneusque, congruens et aptus. aptus et congruens : c. with the circumstances or times, consentaneus tempori, ad tempus accommodatus; to be c. with athg, congruere, convenire, convenientem, autum, consentaneumque esse ci rei; respondêre ci rel. also by esse with Gen., e. g. it is c. with the Gallic custom, that &c, est hoc Gallice consuctudinis, ut &c.: he maintained that it was not c. with the manners of the Greeks, negavit, moris esse Græcorum, &c.: to be c. with the character one has assumed, and the circumstances of the time, decere. quasi aptum esse consentaneumque persone et temporibus (the latter as definition of the former, by C. Orat. 22, 741; not to be c. with, alienum esse re or a re. | Observing consistency; a c. person, homo stabilis et constans; Jn. firmus et rectus (C. Fam. 12, 5, 2. et quis consideratior illo, quis rectior, quis prudentior?). A c. mode of thinking, constantia: to be or remain c., sibi constare. secum consentire, se non descrere, sibi consentaneum esse. suis judicits stare: he would never say this if he cared to be c., numquam id diceret, si ipse se audiret (C. Tusc. 5, 10, 3): not to be c. (of persons, a se discedere.

CONSISTENTLY, convenienter, congruenter, de-core, accommodate, apte; Jn. apte et quasi decore, apte congruenterque, congruenter convenienterque: to tire c. with nature, accommodate (accommodatissime) ad naturam vivere. secundum naturam vivere: to act c., constanter facere (very c., constantissime).

Sts expressed by the prepositions, ad, ex, pro; e. g. ad veritatem (c. with truth).—ex lege (c with the law). pro tempore et pro re. ex re et ex tempore (c. with the times and circumstances); or by abl only, e.g. instituto suo, c. with his design .- c. with the customs of the Romans, consuctudine Romanorum.

CONSISTORY, *senatus ecclesiasticus. *synedrium: the president of the c., *princeps senatus ecclesiastici: to e the president of the c., *senatui ecclesiastico præidee: member or counsel of the c., *senatul ecclesiastico pra-sidee: member or counsel of the c., *a consillis ecclesi-asticls: assessor of the c., *assessor conattis ecclesiastici.

Consistorium was the cabinet-council of a Roman Emperor, and the member of the council of a Roman

Emperor, and the members of it, consistoriani, Cod. Inst. CONSOCIATE, consociare qd cum qo: or absol. consoc. qd or rem inter sese (C. L.). INTRANS.) consociari cum go. See ASSOCIATE, V.

CONSOCIATE, see COMPANION, ASSOCIATE. CONSOCIATION, consociatio. See COMPANION-

SHIP.

CONSOLABLE. consolabilis (C.).

CONSOLATION, solatium (c. sech athg affords and with one feets).—consolatio (act of consoling).—confirmatio animi (stronger).— medicina (the consolatory means; remedy; solamen, poet.).—Sis fomentum (e. g. næc sunt solatia, hæc foment a summorum dolorum, one sum solates, nec four rits summan soot and co. True. 2, 24, 69); to be some c. (to aby), to afford c., solatium præbëre or afferre. solatio or solatium esse; to afford some small degree of e., nonnuliam consolationem or aliquid solatii habere: to afford so c., nihii (158)

habere consolationis: that is my c., co solatio utor: this is my gratest c, consolor me maxime illo solatio: to be free fm guilt is a great c, vacare cuipă magnum est solatium: the misjorium of others is a poor c, levis est consolatio ex miseriis aliorum: this is the only c. that supports me, hac una consolatio me austentat : to find c. in misery, consolationem malorum invenire : to had c. in philosophy; or to apply to philosophy for c., medicinam petere a philosophia; to need no c., non egère medicinà: a letter of c., literæ consolatoriæ. codicilli consolatori (a note): a state that admits of no c., desperatæ res: a word of c., solatium: to look to one only source for c., omnia in unam consolationem conjicere: a good conscience is the best c., conscientia rectæ vojuntatia maxima consolatio est (C.): a source of c., mly, solatiom; *solati copia; unde solatium peti or repeti potest: it is a great c. that, magnum est solatium (followed by infin): this is no trifting c. to me, hæc res mihi non mediocrem consolationem affert : arecent sorrow will not admit of c., recens animi dolor consolationes rejicit ac refugit (Flin. Ep. 5, 16, 11). It is often some c. to know one's fate, supe est caiamitatis solatium, nosse sortem suam (Curt.). I have none of the c.'s weh others have had in similar circumstances, ea me solatia deficiunt, que ceteris simili in fortuna non defuerunt. Consolatio is the term used by Cicero for the discourse he composed for his own c. after

the death of his daughter.
CONSOLATORY, consolatorius. *solatii plenus : to be c., solatio esse: very, magno solatio esse: it is very c. that &c., magnum est solatium, with following infa.

CONSOLE, consolari qm (in qa re, as in miseriis; de qa re: of persons and things),—solatium ci præbere or afferre.—ci solatio or solatium esse (to be of consolaor afferre.—ci solation or solatium ease (to be of consolation to shy; to c. aby by letter, up nor ilteras consolari; on account of athg, consolari up de qà re: thus c.'s me, hoc est mihi solatio: to go away c.'d, æquiors animo discedere. To c. oneself, se consolari (on account of athg), de qà re: to c. oneself with athg, se consolari qar (e.g. with eain hopes, spe inani); consolatium que que qà re. less commonly qà qà re, as C. Tuse. 5, 31, 85: magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolatur, Krebs. To c. oneself, se consolatu dere proposed consolatur, cons c. me in my grief, vincit omnem consolationem dolor:
aby cannot be c.'d. cs dolor or luctus nullo solatio
levari potest. Stronger terms for to CONSOLE are, erigere; excitare; firmare, confirmare (to impire with courage) .- relevare. recreare (comfort): to c. an afficted person, qm confirmare, excitare. affictum cs animum recreare (comp. C. Att. 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum unumquemque confirmans, excitans); animum es jacentem or qm abjectum et jacentem excitare; sublevare stratum et abjectum; ad animi æquitatem extollere qm: to c. a dejected person, animum demissum et oppressum erigere : to

person, animum demissum et oppressum engene...

be c.'d by a hope, spe infalecture): ancon or parotia
(CONSOLE, s. (in architecture): ancon or parotia
(ivyaéu, ñoro, ô. copostir, dort, h. Fift. 4, 6, 4. Schned.).

CONSOLIDATE, v. Tr.) firmare. confirmare (to
make lasting, e. g. the reign, empre). = stallitire (to
give firmaes, e. g. of liberty, empire). - fundare (of
power, security, liberty, dominion).—IXTR.). solidescere
(to become frum: to unite, to form one khole, Plin. 11, (to become firm; to unite, to form one whole, Plin. 11, 37, 87; also spissescere).—[[] consolidate is used 31, 81; also spissescero:— [292] consolidate is used by C. in the particip. consolidates, of accusins that are selled: Fits, uses it of a wall, &c., as i. t. Krebs.]—
See To Conkazer, To Unitz.
CONSOLIDATION, confirmatio.—for the c. of the empire(or the power of the empire), ad municadas opes

CONSONANCE, concentus, concordia, consensus, CONSONANCY, consensus conspirans, consensus concentusque, conspiratio: in be in c., concinere, concordare, consentire, consentire atque concinere, conspirare: with athg, convenire ci rei (e. g. sententiæ).—
not to be in c. with, dissentire, dissidere, discrepare
[consonantia only Vitr. and late writers]. See Con-FORMITY

CONSONANT, adj. concinens. concors. congruens; JN. concers et congruens. consonus (opp. absonus).—
modulatus (proper, harmonious. See also ConformABLE, CONSISTENT).
CONSONANT (litera) consonans. consona (later).

C.'s come together, coeunt: clash, rixantur (Q.). The closhing of c.'s, consonantium inter se congressus: to end in a c., in consonantem cadere or excidere.

CONSONANTLY, concorditer, congruenter, modu-See also CONFORMABLY, CONSISTENTLY.

CONSORT, maritus (opp. cælebs).—conjux (spouse). vir (man) .- novus maritus (tately married, Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 36): fem. conjux; uxor (married according to the usual ceremonies; wife). — marita opp. vidua (widew). — materfamilias (opp. concubina). opp. Anna (1872-187).—Insertaininas opp. Contonion of c. is, martic (Papin. Dig 24, 1, 52, estr.: 20, of needs married persons, nov martil, Apput. Met. 8, p. 201, 361.—conjuges (Catalii 64, 234). To become the c. of aby, nubere ci (of the female). See also Husband. WIFE.

CONSORT, v. See To Associate.
CONSPICUOUS, | Obvious to the sight, conspicuus, oculis subjectus tobeions to the sight) .- expressus (clearly discribile, e.g. fraces, restjors, vesti-gia: marks, indicia).—apertus l'iying openig bejor-one's eges, opp. occulius).—manifestus (plain, polpa-ble, exident, opp. latens, occulius): to be c., ante oculos positum esse, appr. miens, occurrus): 10 or c., ante ocuros positum esse, apparere (g. l.). See also CLEAR.— [Unusual, remarkable, notabilis or no-andus.—insignis, insignitus, conspicuus or conspiciendus (that will draw upon itself the eyes of people; Sei Bremi. Suet. Oct. 45).—mirus (strange, odd, extraordinary): a c. dress or costume, dissentiens a ceteris habitus: c. fm one's dress, cultu notabilis: to be c., esse notabilem (remarkable, of persons and things) .conspici conspiculim esse (to draw upon itself the eyes Conspicies Conspicient case to or area upon their the eggs of the public, e. g. by its extraoragan nature, of persons and things, see Bremi. Nep. Att. 13, 5, and Suel. Oct. 451, — E minent, insignis, præstans, ciatus, nobilis, egregius, excellens, eximius [Syn. in Distinouished].

CONSPICUOUSLY, manifesto or manifeste, ita ut facile sppareat, mirum in modum, aperte, dilucide, palam — | Eminently, egregie, eximie.

CONSPIRACY, conjuratio (v. pr.).—conspiratio (any association either for good or bad purposes). To form a c., see To Conspian. To discover a c., conjurationem invenire atque deprehendere, conjurationem detegere (of a non-conspirator).—conjurationem patefacere or prodere (on the part of a member): to suppress a c., conjurationem opprimere; privy to a c., conjurationis

con-cius, or (fm context) conscius only.

CONSPIRATOR, conjuratus.— conjurationis particeps or socius: the c.'s, conjurati. conjurationis globus.

giotius.

CONSPIRE, conjurare. conjurationem facere (v. pr.).

—conspirare (16 join for a certain purpose in general),

To c. with dop, conjurare cum qo: 16 c. sgsi aby or
alby, conjurare contra quo or qd. conspirare in quo or
qd; for accomplishing a certain purpose, conjurare de
qd re faceienda or in qd; conspirare in or as qd; 16 c.
agsi aby's 1/pf, conjurare de qo interficiendo or in cs moriem, conspirare in cs cædem,

CONSTABLE, *constabularius, qui dicitur (as t. t.), disciplinae publicae prarpositus or custos.—inquisitor (who is employed in search of suspicious characters, see Brems. Suct. Cas. i).—apparitor (the officer of a court

of fusive who executes arrests).

CONSTANCY, | Perseverance, perseverantia (that c. weh is not deterred by difficulties).—constantia (consistent conduct). - assiduitas (unremitting perse-verance). - pertinacia (pertinacious adherance to athg. e. g. an opinion, design).—pervicacia (firmness in en-dearouring to attain one's end).—obstinatio. obstinatior voluntas, obstinatus animus (obstinate pervisience in, e. g. a recolation, decision).—atabilitas (in friend-ship).—animum firmitas (framess of mind, or e of sentiment): of opision, perpetua in senientia sua permansic, obstinatio sententiae: in falla, obstinatio sententiae in falla, obstinatio sententiae: fidei: aby does not possess c. in bearing adversities, minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens cs est; wild c., perseveranter. obstinato animo. constanter. See also Constantly.— Patience, patientia (the will to endure suffering) and adversity without flinching; cf. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 163).—tolerantia the animus. sequitas animi (equanimisy, caimness): to endure sufferings with e., pail ac ferre qd. perpett, perferre qd (see L. 28, 34. H. Ep. 1, 15, 17).— || Continuance, perpetuitas (uninterrupted duration).— perennitas. duturnitas (long duration).— stabilitas (immutentias). bility).—I Paithfulness, fidelitas (erga amicum, erga patriam).—fides.—fidus amor (c. in love, but fidelitas

patriami.—nees.—neus amor (c. in tove, out nuentas erga conjugem, if conjugal fidelity is meant). CONSTANT, || Firm, constans (remaining like it-self).—stabilis (sleady, unchanging).—firmus (firm,

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resisting external impressions; all these may be said, e.g. of a friend). A c. mind or courage, animus firmus. to be of a c. mind or courage, stare animo or (of several) stare animis (in circumstances of danger) -stabili et firmo esse animo: to bear athg with a c. mind, wquo animo ferre qd .- | To be c. to athg, in qa re manere or permanere (e. g. in veritate; in senteutia; in sua erga qm voluntate perm.).-in qå re perstare (e. g. sententia sua; in pravitate sua; in societate): not to be c. to athg, deficere a q\(A\) re (e. g a virtute).—decisere a re (e. g. a consuctudine parentum; a societate; a veritate): to be c. to a person, fidum manere ci, fidem servare or tenere; in fide or in officio cx manere or permanère.- | Incessant, perennis (e. g. cursus or jectualite.— I necessan, perculus (..., c. cursus stellarum).— perpetuus (continual, c. g. ianghing, risus).—continens. continuus (uninterrupted, licon-moda, labor, imber)—semplierus (lasing, eternal, c. g. lenis Vester).—assiduus. CONSTANTLY, Firmiy, constanter. perseve-

ranter, firmiter, affirmato animo, pertinaciter, pervicacius, obstinate, obstinate animo: to endure paine, c., constanter ferre dolorem [See Syn. in Constant], - | Continually, perpetuo. continenter. sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisco (tinue and continuo are un-Class.) .- assidue (assidue, un-Class.).—usque, semper: to study c., studia nun-quam intermittere; totă vită assicere literis; hærere in libris: to work c., nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: to be c. entreating aby, qm precibus fail-

CONSTELLATION, || Considered astrologically, the 'nspect' of the stars, astrorum or creit affec-tio (C. Fat 4, 8, de Diein 2, 47, 99).—siderum significatio (Ptin Ep. 2, 20). - positus siderum (the relative position of the heavenly bodies: their 'aspects'). To be born under the same c., endem statu coeli et stellarum natum esse: if it be of any consequence under what c any tiving being is born, si ad rem pertineat quo-modo corlo affecto, compositisque sideribus, quodque animai oriatur (ibid. § 98). Born under a lucky c., dextro sidere editus or natus; born under an unlucky c, maio astro natus. See STAR.- Considered astronomically as a group of stars; sidus. CONSTERNATE, see, To throw into consternation,

under CONSTERNATION,
CONSTERNATION, perturbatio, consternatio; trepidatio (state of agitation and consequent indecision).—
res trepida (the state of things that produces c.). His res trepida (the state of bings that produces c.). His considerance chieffer confluo magne perturbationis notas præ se ferebat: to fili aby seith c., ce mentem animumque perturbare: in perturbatione, considerance; consternare; percutere (E. a. not percelere; by a perch, oratione differre (see Rubak. Ter. Andr. 2. 4. 5): to be in c., stupère, ca animum stupor tenet: lo be in great c. about albg, qa re examinatum esse; he was in such c. that he could not utter a single word, torpebat vox spiritusque (L. 2, 25).
CONSTIPATE, | To condense, densare. conden-

sare .- spissare. conspissare. - confercire. - comprimere, see Condense. - | To produce costiveness, aivum astringere, supprimere, comprimere, durare (Cels.), co-hibère, firmare, sistere, inhibère.

CONSTIPATION, alvus astricta or restricta; alvus durata or suppressas; venter suppressus. Tom suffering fac, eventer or alvus nihii reddii, nihii per seventer excernit (Cels. 2, 12, 2)—habeo alvum suppressam (Cels. 2, 12, 2). I have been suff-ring fm c.

pressain (1622, 1622), Tave over ingring in of or servard days, pluribus diebus non descendit aivus, CUNSTITUENT, s. mandator (Gaj, Instit. 2, 9, 20), -elector (Anel. ad Herenn., g. t.). A person's c.'s, either mandatores mei (those who have commissioned ne), or *ii, quorum ego vicarius sum (in senatu). CONSTITUENT, adj. C. parts, elementa es rei, res,

ex quibus conflatur et efficitur qd (C. Of. 1, 4, 14).res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of wch athg consists or is composed, C. Off. 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126).

and 33, 126).

CONSTITUTE, statuere, constituere, designare (to order). Jr., constituere et designare,—dicere (asy or indicate in general),—IT o appoint, constituere (establish, seille; sei on a right footing),—instituere (institute; appoint; ordain a thing or person). See APPOINT.

APPOINT:.

CONSTITUTION, § State, status. conditio. Obs. cond. is lasting, status, fransient.—[Composition, compositios, structura (the manner in wech alky is composed). —[Ordinance, law, lex. The e.s. (of a cloved, 4c.), leges; instituta et leges.—constitutio (in affectio: a good, strong c., firms corporis constitutio of affectio: a good, strong c., firms corporis constitutio or

affectio. corpus bene constitutum. valetudinis prosperitas: to have a strong c., corpore robusto esse. ci corpus bene constitutum est: a bad, weak c., corporis or valetudinis infirmitas, imbeciliitas, valetudo tenuis. infirms or non firms: to have a weak c., valetudine infirms uti: to have a very bad or weak c., tenui aut nulis potius esse valetudine.— Form of government, civitatis forms.—civitatis status (state of the country). - reipublicæ ratio or modus (with reference to the nature of the government),—reipublicæ genus (con-sidered as a species of the various c.'s)—instituta et leges (its laws and institutions collectively). A c. very mdiciously established by our fathers, descriptio civitaties majoribus postris sapientissime constituta: to chance the c., formam reipublicae mutare: to give a c. to a state, rempublicam institutis temperare. rempublicam or imperium constituere, rempublicam stabilire : agst the c. of the country, *legibus civitatis repugnans. non legitimus; non justus.

CON

CONSTITUTIONAL, legitimus. *legibus civitatis conveniens: not c., *legibus civitatis repugnans.— BArising fm constitution of body, mly by innatus. insitus. ingeneratus. ingenitus or insitus et Innatus (innate). - naturalis. nativus (natural, opp. to

time; non juste.

CONSTRAIN, qm vi cogere or cogere only (if = constrain, qm vi cogere or cogere ad qd CONSTRAIN, qm vi cogere or cogere only (if encessitate: to \$\varphi_c\$ ut with subj.)—qm vi cogere ad ad (or with following infin.). ci necessitatem imponere or injicere qd faciendi: to c. oneself, sibi vim facere. nature repugnare: to \$\varphi_c\$ constrained, necessario cogi utith following infin.). Vid. COMFEL.

CONSTRAINED, by the past particp. of the verbunder CONSTRAIN, if = compel. Not natural, wide coactus, durus (hard)—contortus (C). A c. style, oratio contorta: a c. look, vuitus compositus, ficus: a lunch itsus invitus, coactus, ficus. Vid. FORCED.

Vid. FORCED.

c. laugh, risus invitus, coactus, fictus. CONSTRAINT. See Compulsion.

CONSTRICT, or CONSTRINGE, To contract, contrahere (opp. porrigere, tendere). To bind, copulando jungere or conjungere. constringere.—astringere (to pull closely together; then of cold, also of medicines; opp. solvere) .- coartare (to draw into a narrow

cines; opp. solvetis. — custant v. v. v. compass).

CONSTRICTION, contractio (g. t.). — constrictio (propr. the tying or lacing together, then of the inner parts of the body by medicines; latc).

CONSTRUCT, acdificate (v. pr. e. g. ships. towns, fc.).—structe. constructe (e. g. a building, vessel, fc.); Jn. construere atque ædificare .- exstruere (erect, e. g. JN. construere sique addineare.—existruere (erect, e. g. a o lover).—condere (to found, e. g. a foure).—excilere (erect, e. g. a monument, lower, &c.).—educere (to erect a lofty building, e. g. pyramides).—facere (to make, build in general).—architectari (to c. according to the rules of art, e. g. a temple, &c.).—prestruere ci rei (before any object).—astruere, adjungere qd ci rei (neur doinos continuare (S. Cat. 20, 9, Herz.): all around, circum struere: of heurs stone, saxo quadrato construere : to c. a house, exstruere or ædificare domum : to c. a bridge over a river, postem in flumine (sot in flumen) facere, efficere, injicere: to c. fortifications, munimenta excitare: to c. (describe) on a giren line an equilateral triangle, in data linea triangulum æquis lateribus constituere (Q. 1, 10, 3). GRAMM.) componere.

CONSTRUCTION, | The act of constructing, welificatio. exedificatio. exstructio: c. of a wail, ductus nuri.—|| Grammatical c., verborum conformatio or composito (the way in wech one word follows amother).— consecutio verborum (the logical order of the overs,—consecutiv versorum (nee sogress order 9) the words according to Gramm.),—constructio (is used in C. for the artificial arrangement of a speech; but in gram-mariams=construction)—IM ean in 30, sense, e.g. a word admits of various c's, lutjus vocts potentas multi-plex est (aft. Auct. ad Her. 4, 34, in.); this word does not admit of any other c., but &c., neque ulla alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, nisi &c : whenever a word admits sinjecta notio est, nisi ac: twhenever a word admiss of more than one c., quum verbum potest in dias plu-resve sententias accipi: to put a good or favorable c. on athg, qd in bonam partem accipere or b ne inter-pretarli sine offensione accipere qd; to put the word c. pretail; sine oftensione accipere qu; so put the worse. on stabe, in majam partein accipere or naise interpretail qd: to put a better or more favorable c. on ather in mitiorem or in meliorem partein accipere or interpretail qd: a worse c., in pelorem partein accipere or deterius interpretail qd: a worse c. on every thing, omnia in detectus trainer.—[455] these phrases with [1160]

the comparative are used where we should use the positive: 'to put a good, bad, \$c., c. on athg'].— To put a c. on athg that it was not intended to have,

To put a c on aing that it was not intended to hore, allier ed, a dictum erat, accipere. CONSTRUCTOR, ædificator.—conditor (founder). CONSTRUE, interpretari ed. explanare (g. 11.): 'to construe aing favorably, unfavorably, '&c., see 'put a good, bed. &c. construction on,' under Construction. In the sechnical sense of construction. STRUCTION. In the technical sense of con-struing Latin, &c., *verba ita inter se jungere, ut nostra loquendi consuetudo fert. — I To be com-jungi cum &c. (e. 9. hoc verbum conjungitur cum ablativo: Hos mot construitur).

CONSUBSTANTIAL, consubstantialis (Tert.). ejus-

dem naturæ.

CONSUL, consul (at Rome). One who has been c., vir consularis: the c. of last year, qui proximo anno consulatum gerebat: who is c. for the second time, bis consul: for the third, fifth, &c. time, tertium, quintum consul: regarding the c., consularis: he won unanimously elected c., populi dunctis suffraglis consul factus or declaratus est.—¶ Mercan title agent, procurator mercatures. The Dutch c. at Livorno, "procurator mercatures Balavorum in Italie portu. Liburno (Nyttenb.

CONSULATE, CONSULSHIP, dignitas consularis; fastigium consulare (the dignity). consulatus (the office

or duly).

CONSULT, | To ask advice, qm consulere (g t. also to c. a physician): about athg, de re: by letter, per literas : petere consilium a qo. exquirere consilium cs iteras: petere consinum a qo. exquirere consinum es (deronger terms), qm in consilium adhibère,—rogare, interrogare qm sententiam (to ask oby's opision, the latter of a presiding sensior).—Togare, quid ci videa-tur, quid censeat (g. 1t). Toc. the books of the Sibyli, adire libros Sibylinos: to sent to Despis to c. the oracle, mittere Delphos consultum or deliberatum : consulted, rogatus, interrogatus (asked one's opinion). || To take counsel with aby, consiliari. in consilium ire (the latter of judges, &c)—deliberare (to take into consideration), also habere deliberationem: consulere or consultare, consilium mire or capere (to take counsel).—about athg, de re: with aby, deliberare or consultare cum qo, qm in consilium vocare or or consultate cum qo, qm in consultum vocare or assumere. consilium capere una cum qo, qm adhibëre in consilium or ad deliberationes: with oby obout alog, qm (or qd) in consilium ca rei adhibëre. — consilia inter se communicare: for the sake of consulting, con-siliandi cauxi: one must c. about alog, consilii rea est. res in deliberationem cadit: to c. nobody, se solum in consilium vocare: as to the rest you had belier c. sour-self, de reliquo malo te ipsum loqui tecum (C. ad Dys-12, 3, extr.). - | Have regard to; to c. aby's interes consulere ci: consulere or prospicere ca saluti or tionibus: to c. the interests of mankind, utilitati he

CONSULTATION, consultatio. consilium (the ing counsel with oneself or with others; the former as action).—deliberatio (the coreful consideration of what is to be done, or what resolution is to be taken, C Of 3, 9; Att. 8, 15, 2); Jr. deliberatio et consultatio: hold a c., consultare or deliberare, consilium habére de re; deliberationes habere de re (of several persons): to hold a c. with aby, deliberare, consultare cum qo (C.): to hold c.'s on the state of the rejublic, deliberationes habere de republica (C.): to require any c., aliquam in deliberationem or consultationem res venit : to call or invite aby to a c., qm adhibere in consilium or ad

deliterationes (C.).

deliterationes (C.).

CONSUME, I To destroy, consumere, absumere; conficere (e, g, of care, &c.): 3s. conficere et consumere, absumere, absumere, absumere, absumere, absumere, absumere, are also used): to be consumed by fire, flammin absuminencial consumi: fire c'. a elit hings, ginis consumeror confector omnium: the fire c.'s every things, ignis min adsumption of confector omnium: the fire c.'s every things, ignis consumer by grief, agritudo exest cs animum: to be consumed by grief, agritudo exest cs animum: to be consumed by grief, agritudo exest cs animum: to be consumed by grief, nicerore consumi: to c. one's energies, strength, &c., vires consumere. Time c.'s all things, nihil est quod non conficial vetustas: to c. oneself (itself), se conficere; tabescere (see Consume, intr.): consuming, tabificus (perturbationes, morbus): omnia hauriens (of fire) .- | To lavish, e. g. property, effundere, conficer: Jn. effundere et consumere.-dissipare. ob igurire. lacerare (e. g. patrimonium, patria bona).—perdere (e. unnecessarity, sease, e. g. tempus; or tempore abuil). If To use for the sustenance of the body, edere, comedere (eut up).—exedere (eat away or up; used also of grief).

CONSUME, INTR.) se conficere. tabescere. contabescere (to waste away gradually; of persons; e. g. morbo, desiderio).

CONSUMER, consumptor, confector (veterani con-sumptores se, patrimonii, Sen.). See To Consume. I The consumer (opp. to 'the seller') emptor, emptores. CONSUMMATE, ad exitum adducere. ad finem

perducere. conficere (finish).—consummare (Class. after the Aug. age: see Ruhnk. Vell. 2, 89).—absolvere.—per-ficere [SYN. in PERVECT, v.].—ad effectum adducere (opp. spe concipere, C.) .- ad effectum es rei pervenire

(e. g. consiliorum, C.).
CONSUMMATE, adj. summus.—perfectus. absoiutus. Jw. perfectus atque absolutus. absolutus et perfectus, expletus et perfectus, perfectus cumulatusque. perfectus completusque (having the highest degree of perfection): also absolutus omnibus numeris. perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus (perfect in every part) .- A e. philosopher, philosophus absolutus: a c. orator, orator perfectus, homo perfectus in dicendo: a man of c. learning, homo or vir doctissimus. homo poblis et clarus ex doctrina: a physician of c. skill, medicus arte insignis. For a c. rogue, rascal,

fool, &c., see ARRANT.
CONSUMMATELY, perfecte absolute.—plane, prorsus, omnino.—summe (in the highest degree: officiosus, C.). Ste by superialize adj.—c. foolish, stolidissimus.—bene et

navitet impudena (C.).

CONSUMMATION, | The completing, confectio.

consummato (post-dug).—effectio. effectus (the carrying into effect).—peractio. exsecutio (execution).—

finis. exitus (end).—| State of completion, absolutio. perfectio.—In. absolutio perfectioue.—to bring one's plans to their c., consiliorum suorum exsecutorem esse: the work has not yet been brought to its c., operi nondum accessit ultima manus: to bring athg to its c.,

qd ad exitum or ad finem adducere.

CONSUMPTION, consumptio (a consuming; see To CONSUMP). | The disease, tabes (of which Cels. 3, 22, gives the different kinds in Greek; later writers in Latin : as, atrophia; cachexia; phthisis) .- A slow c., lenta tabes: to fall into a c., corpus ad tabem venit. in tabes in Invadit: to be dying of c., "tabe laborare [Sidon. Ep. 5, 14, uses phthisiscare, to be suffering for c.]: to die of a rapid c., subito macie, et deinde morte corripi.—Oss. Phthisis is (according to Cels. 3, 22) the longe periculosissima species; oritur fere e capite; inde in pulmonem descillat; huic exulceratio accedit; ex hac febricula levis fit, quæ etiam cum quievit, tamen ex nac teoricuia levis fit, quæ etiam cum quievit, tamen repetit: frequent sussis est: pue sex-reatur; interdum cruentum aliquid. This is 'vera phthisis.'
CONSUMPTIVE, tabidus (g. l.)—phthisicus (plere-sic, phthisicus (plere-sic, phthisicus (Fit. Plin.): to be e., 'tabe laborare [Sidon, phthisiscare]. See also Consumerton. | Destructive. Vid.

CONTACT, tactio, tactus (a louching).—contactus (e. g. mulleris, viri: also impropr. cont. valentiorum; and = 'contagious example,' T.).—contagio (c., in a and = 'contagious example, T.).—contagio (c., in a good or bad sense: contagium only in poets [in plur.], and in post-Au., prose]: not to come into c. with athy, no minima quidem carel societate contingl: point of e., *punctum contactus (propr. in Geometr.). angle of

CONTAGION, contactus (propr. and trop. as act). contagio (contagium only in post-Aug. prose; in plur. in poets, lucri, H.: the infection and the disease itself: propr. and trop.) .- They keep their morals pure from propr. and trop.;— they keep their moras pure from c., mores sinceros integrosque a contagione servant (with gen. of the persons for whom the infection proceeds: e. g. accolarum).—To infect a whole flock by c., uni-versum gregem contagione proternere: the disease propagates itself by e., contactu morbus in alios vulgatur: crime, like a plague, spreads amongst the well dis-posed by c., licentia scelerum, quasi tabes, ad integros contactu procedit (S. Fragm. 1, 19, p. 220). See Cox-TAGIOUSNESS.

CONTAGIOUS, pestilens. contagiosus (Veget .- but used in mod. Med.): a c. disease, contagio (un-Cl. contagium) morbi. - pestilentia. - vulgatus in homines morbus (of one that has proved itself c., L.). A c. example, contactus (e. g. ceteræ legiones contactu bellum

meditahantur, T.).

CONTAGIOUSNESS, contactus (e. g. dominationis, T.).—contagio (e. g. criminis; illius sceleris; turpitudinis).—contagiones (e. g. Græciam evertit contagiones) dinis,...contagiones (c. g. Graciam everut contagio-nibus malorum, C.)...contagia, pl. (in poetry, and post-Aug. prose; e. g. luerl, H., scelerum, Luc.). CONTAIN, § To hold (as a ressel, &c.), continere.

complecti. comprehendere.-habêre (e. g. quid tandem compress. comprehensive -- manere (* p. qual universal habit liber iste, quod, &c. uhut after all did the book c, which, &c., see C. Brut. 4, 14): to be contained in althy, q & re continer; in q & re inesse: to be contained in philosophical works, philosophorum libris continer; (C.). | Restrain; to c. oneself, se tenere, cohibere, coercere or continere, potentem sul or mentis esse, compotem esse sul or mentis or animi, in potestate mentis esse: to be hardly able to c. on self, vix se continêre posse, quin, &c., vix temperare sibi posse, quin, &c.: I can hardly c. myself, vix comprimor, quin, &c. (see Plant. Most. 1, 3, 46): to be unable to c. oneself, sui non potentem or sui impotentem esse; sul non compotem esse; also non apud se esse (to be beside oneself, e. g. præ iracundia, not to c. one's anger): to c. one's anger, iram reprimere: not to c. one's unger, ira teneri : not to be able to c. one's anger, impotentem esse iræ: to c. aby in his duty (Spenser), coercère qui et in officio continere; to c. one's trars, lacrimas tenere. fletum reprimere. lacrimis temperare (C.): one's laugh-

ter, risum tenère, continère. Vid. RESTRAIN.
CONTAMINATE, contaminare. commaculare. inquinare.—polluere. spurcare. conspurcare [Syn. in Defile].—oblinere (e. g. particidio oblitus, C.).—(ce-dare (to defle, to make foul).—violare (to disconour, also to profane): to c. oneself, se inquinare sordibus; turpitudinis notam subire (lo disgrace oneself): to c. one's hands with blood, contaminare se sanguine (C.): manus sus sanguine cruentare. to c. one's character by debauchery, vitam oblinere liblidine. libidinbus inquinari: to c. one's glory, gloriam furdare, infuscare: one's fame, famam inquinare: to c. the mind by all manner of wickedness, contaminare mentem omni scelere (L.): to be contaminated, contaminari (e. g. par ricidio): contaminated with crime, flagitiis commacu latus (T.): to be contaminated by no crime, nullo crimine imbutum esse: not contaminated, inviolatus.

CONTAMINATION, contaminatio, pollutio (both late) .- macula. labes (blot; stigma) .- contagio. contactus (contagious infection): free from c., inviolatus (opp.

pollutus).
CONTEMN, see DESPISE.
CONTEMPLATE, PROPR.) spectare.—contemplari
(only of contemplating natural objects or works of
srt).—considerare (to examine or consider with reference to forming a choice or decision: when applied to beauties of nature or art, consid. is an act of the under-standing, contemplari, of the feeling or imagination, Cf. C. Of. 1, 41, 147. Gell. 2, 21).—intured (to fix one's Cf. C. (g. 1, 71, 171, 171. Gen. 2, 21, manuar, types upon). JN. intuer it contemplari—contuer i (to c. with fixed attention).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to survey carefully).—ixerce. Invisere (to lake a close view; exply of things that interest us, Görenz, C. Fin. 5, 1, 1, p. 531.)—perspicer (to look through and through; examine carefully).—JR. contueri perspicereque.—To c. eagerly, intentils, oculis contemplari IMPADPA.) contemplari animo, or animo et cogitatione. considerare secum in animo, or simply contemplari or considerare, and Jn. contemplari et considerare. referre animum ad qd (to direct one's mind to any object); lustrare animo, or ratione animoque.-perlustrare animo, or mente animoque, circumspicere mente, perpendo or mente animoque, circumspicere mente, perpendore, expendere (weigh), —to c. alig with the ulmost care, qd quam maxime intentis oculis, ut ajunt, acerrime contemplari : to c. the thing as it really is, ad veritatem revocare rationem: to c. oneself, considerare se ipsum cum animo: contemplatione sui frui.

CONTEMPLATION, contempiatio. consideratio. inspectio (as well with the eyes as with the mind): careful, spectio (as nest with the eyes as with the mina): careful, minuse c., conspectus [e. g. of mature, nature]—reprated or disigent, constant c., contemplationes (see Gerenz, C. Fin. 5, 19, 51): to be blind in the c. of things, execum esse in contemplandis rebus: a careful and accurate c., magna ac diligens contemplatio (C the c. of nature, consideratio contemplatioque natura Meditation [vid.], meditatio. commentatio .- to be terapt in c., multa cum animo suo cogitare: wrapt in c., mente in qu re defixus. in cogitatione defixus: considerandus, visendus.—See Constonations (In) more desirable considerandus, visendus.—See Constonations. [7 of Asea etals in c., agitare also with (in) mente or animo—cogitare (with following inf.).—parare (to be preprint).—molifi (a great and difficult work).—Id agere, ut, &c. : the c. of great undertakings, magnarum rerum agitatio. vld. PURPOSE.

CONTEMPLATIVE, contemplativus (philosoph. t. 1 Sen. Ep. 95, 10, philosophia contemplativa opp. activa). A c. life, degendæ vitæ ratio in contemplatione et cognitione rerum (divinarum) posita (C. Fin. 5, 4, 11): c. philosophy, philosophia contemplativa (Sen.); or quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur : to be a c. philosopher, or to lead a c. tife, studium in contempla-tione rerum collocare (in a philos. sense); c. studies or pursuits, studia cogitationis (C. Off. 1, 6, 19), or studia

scientiæ cognitionisque.

CONTEMPLATOR, contemplator. fem. contemplatrix: animadversor (who watches athg, C. Off. 1, 41, 146:) c. of nature, speculator venatorque naturæ (C. N. D. 1, 30, in.). See also Oasenven.

1, 30, in.). See also Oaserver.
CONTEMPORARY, quod uno or uno et codem tem-CONTEMPORARY, quod uno or uno et codem tempore est or fit. To bec, codem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri (of things).—I Of persons, æqualis ci or et (léving about the same time), or equalis liborum temporum. qui ejusdem ætatis est [155] coævus, coetaneus and contemporaneus, belong to declining Lotinity].—aby's c, cs or cli æqualis: a man's c.'s, ejusdem ætatis or tempora homines ce ætas: mearly my c, meus fere æqualis: a celebrated c. of his was Prolagoras, simul floruit Protagoras: Alcibiades, Critias, and Theramcnes, were almost c.'s, eidem ætati suppares Alcibiades, Critias, Theramenes: Socrates was not understood by his c.'s, Socrates metas sua parum intelligatis. Socrates ab hominibus su tiemporis parum intelligatis. Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligeba-C. history, historia nostræ ætatis; or nostri (illius, sui, &c.) temporis (v. Lamprid. Anton. Diadum, &c.).
—earum rerum historia, quæ nostrå ætate, or ipsius ætate, or illå ætate gestæ sunt (v. C. Brut. 83, 286): a writer of c. history, qui scribit (scripsit, &c.) historiam earum rerum, quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ (C. Brut. 83, 286), or historiam sui temporis.

CONTEMPT, contemptio. contemptus.-despicientla (a looking down with c. spon subp); J.s. contemption of despicientia.—spretio (a disdaining, L. 40, 5) [Sys. in Desriss].—A proud c. of others, fastidium: to fall suite c., in contemptionem adduct (by athy, qå re); in contemptionem venire (with aby, c!): to be regarded with c., contemnt (by aby, a qo): to be an object of c. to aby, contemptul or despicatul (not despectul) esse ci: to draw c, upon aby, ci contemptum or contemptunem affers in the contemptum of contemptunem or contemptunem c: to araw c. upon aby, ci contemptum or contempt thome affere: with c., or in c., contemptim cum contemptu. cum fastidio: to speak of aby with c., con-temptim loquid eq c: to look down upon aby with c., despicere qm.—Sis the partep, contemnens may serve (e.g. translabat contemnens osas (paseed them by with c., Propert, 3, 1, estr.). 'In c. of alky,' by contemptus or neglectus in abl. abol.—he returned to Rome in c. of all my entreaties, contemptis or neglectis precibus mela Roman rediti. ose cho chouse contempts. Romam rediit : one who shows c., contemptor. f. contemptrix. spretor. See Contemptuously.
CONTEMPTIBLE, contemnendus (to be despised)

contemptis, despectus (depised, Str., in Daspiss).
abjectus (worldies); Js., contemptiss et abjectus.
vilis (mean, e. g., honour.)—[555] Not contemptisl despicabilis or aspernabilis]—e. in the eyes of all the rest, abjectus or contemptis or despectus a ceteris: a c. fellow, homo despicatissimus. homo contemptissimus, or contemptissimus et despectissimus : to become c., in contemptionem venire or adduci : to render c., contemptum or contemptionem afferre ci. in contemptionem adducere qm: to render aby c. in aby's eyes, afferre ci contemptionem apud qm: to be c., contemptui or

despicatul (not despectui) esse.
CONTEMPTIBLY, abjecte.—humiliter. illiberaliter (meanly),—timide. ignave (in a cowardly manner).—serviliter. muliebriter (tike a slave or woman: alt C.). To behave c., humilem or illiberalem se præbere

(meanly).
CONTEMPTUOUS, contemnens: c. behaviour, fastidium. superbia.—insolentia. See PROUD, HAUGHTY. CONTEMPTUOUSLY, contemptim: to speak c. of

aby, contemptim loqui de qo: to look down c. upon aby aby, contemptim loqui de qo; to look down c. wpon aby or athg, despicereq mor qd, or despicatul habëre or de-spicatum habëre: he passed by the bones of the dead c., transibat contemmen ossa (Prop. 3, 1, extr.); to thick c. of aby, male de qo opinari (see Bremi, Suet. Oct. 51): to treat aby, c., *qm contemptim tractare, qm contem-ners (or despicere) et pro nihilo ducere.—despicere et verantible averantie. pro nihilo putare.

CONTEND, | C. with = fight; see To Combat. | Fig. (in argument), impugnare. oppugnare. To c. agst aby's views, ca opinioni repugnare.—certare cum qo de qu re (to endeavour to get the better of an antagonist in argument) .- concertare (of two endeavouring to do so alterment).—concertare (of two endeasouring to do so alterioactely, cum quo eq air e).—contendere verbis or juigio (c. violently, in a quarreloome manner, cum qo).—decretae (to bring to a decision by argument or words).—altereari cum qo (to have an altercation with aby): controversiam habere (to have a dispute or difference, before a court or elsewhere), with aby, cum qo, about alig, de qå re (e. g. de fundo, de hereditate).—litigare (to be (162)) involved in a dispute, gen. and before a court, cum qo de qå re).—disceptare, also with verbis (to have a dispute, discuss with a view to discover the truth, or ascertain what is right; with aby, cum qo, about athy, de qå re).

—rixari (cum qo, to quarrel with aby).—jurgio con--rixari (cum qo, to quarrel with aby), -jurgio con-tendere cum qo, jurgiis certare, see To QUARREL.-to c. for and agst, disputare in contrarias partes, or in utramque partem : to c. neither for nor aget, in nullam uramque parceni. so c. neuter jor nor agre, in initial partem disputare: to c. for athe, pro epignare. See also Discuss, Discuss, Discuss, Maintain, affirmare. [nof asserver]. nof asserverare. veile. contendere. also—To c. that athy is not so, new mean and acc. and inf. (e. g. Democritus negat elle-

Sare, seth acc. and sty. (s. g. Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poctant magnum esse posse, C.)—
[STN. in Assert]. I CONTEND POR; see STRIVE (for).
CONTENT, I Contented, vid. I 70 bec. (to do athp), veile or paratum esse. facile pati. I am quite to let the battene of kind offices be in my favour, apud me plus officit residere facilitime patior (C.).
ONTENT, v. Satisfy, vid.— I Gratify, please, vid.— II Gratify, please,

CONTENT, CONTENTMENT, tranquillitas animi. animus tranquillius (mental tranquillity, absence of passions and desires. See Sen. Tranq. 2, 3). — hilaritas. animus hilaris (serenity, cheerfulness): to live in c., sorte sua contentum vivere. tranquille vivere: to my great c., cum magna mea voluptate. See also SATIS-

CONTENTED, contentus; with athg, qa re: to be c. with one's lot, sorte sua contentum vivere: to be c. with very little, minimo contentum esse (C.): to be, &c., qå re contentum esse ; acquiescere qå re (not to re any more or athy else); in qa re acquiescere (to find conany more or alhy else; in que acquiencere (to mac con-ieniment in alhy, f. Zumpi, § 416); qd probare or ap-probare or accipere (to approve of; accept). I Abost, parvo or paucis contentus (with little).—norte and con-tentus (with his fale).—nuis rebus contentus; eo, quod adest, contentus.—tranquillus (in his mind): a.c. mind, animus sequus or tranquillus. Vid. Satisfied and

STITUTE BOUND TRANSPIRE BASE
CONTENTAL DLY, transpulle, placide (calmiy): to
live very c., sorte suà contentum vivere. See CONTENT,
adj. [15] Not contente, we his 'eshemenily'.]
CONTENTS, quod q are continetur (that we his esclosed in a certain space).—summa (the principal head
of a letter, discoverse, \$c_i,...-sententia, sententine (principal or leading thought in a speech, writing, disquisition).—we may now the universe and the of a smeach the tion).—argumentum (the subject-matter of a speech, \$c.; for wch materia is not classical; see Quint. 5, 10, 9, Spalding).—epitome (short extract).—vid. PURPORT.— A table of contents, argumentum (will mly do, from the context). *argumenti conspectus (aft. pecuniæ conspec-

CONTENTION, concertatio (the reciprocal exertions of two persons to conquer each other in argument).

—certatio (dispute in general, as act; also before a court).—certamen (contest with words, as event).—concours...—certamen (contest with words, as event).—contentio (carried on violently).—disceptatio (a discussion for the purpose of arriving, e. g. at the real truth of aths; also before a cours!..—pupsa (between literati in maiters of opinion, as C. de Divin. 2, 51, in.: hie quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum).— controversia (the dispute, in as far as each believes himself in the right; also before a court; and, in general, a literary dispute).—alternatio same vinlend disgeneral, a literary dispute) .- altercatio (any violent disgeneral, a literary dispute)—altercatic (any violent dis-cussion, but spily a dispute arising from difference of opinion, and such, at times, is carried on from mer-obstinacy, and mily with heal)—jutgium (dispute ac-composited with abusive, insulting words),—rixa (violent dispute, on triffer spily; sitended by menaces and er-acts of violence).—lia (in standard prose only of a win-before a court). To cause a., controversiam facto (as well of the thing as of the person that causes it)— causam jurgii interne (to get up a quentre); of a sathor). See also DISPUTA, QUARREL, Emila-anthory. author). See also DISPUTE, QUARREL. | Emula-tion, zeal, memulatio. studium. certamen: an honorable c., honesta certatio : to enter into a c. with aby, in certamen cum qo descendere. Vid. ZEAL. | Contentiousness, vid

CONTENTIOUS, certandi or concertationis cupidus -litigiosus. cupidus litium (fond of law-suits, liti-gious).--cupidus rixæ. ad rixam promptus (fond of

warrels). See also QUARRELSOME.
CONTENTIOUSNESS, "litium cupiditas, certandi
r concertationis studium, aitercandi or rixandi studium. alacritas ad litigandum [STN. in CONTENTIOS].

ium, slaeritas ad inigandum (Sia. in Contenta Contenta Ent., see Content. CONTERTMENT, see Contints (having a common from-er).—conjunctus ci loco (see Held. Cas. B. G. 1, 64) continens ci loco, or um qo loco.—attingens qui locum (C. Fam. 15, 4, 4). — Taffinis, in this sense, occurs in Cl. prose only in L. 28, 17, 5: conterminus and contiguus, Poet., and in later writers. See Cox-TIGUODE

CONTEST, v. impugnare. oppugnare (to attack an opinion).—qd in controversiam vocare, adducere, or perducere (to call it into controversy).—To c. a point with perducere (to callii into controversy).—To c. a point with aby, contendere cum qo de q\u00e4 re: to c. cevery thing, contra omnia disserere: to e. aby's opinion, co opinioni repugnare: to be contested, in contentionem venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, feduci; in disceptationem vocari, after with, vid.

CONTEST, a. | With weapons, vid. COMBAT, | With words, vid. Disputs, CONTENTION,—lo enter into a c. with aby, certamen cum qo instituere: a c.

grises, oritur certamen or controversia: to engage in a e., in certamen descendere, with aby, cum qo: to be involved in a c. with, \$c., venire in certamen cum qo. I have a c. with aby, est mini certamen or certatio or contentio or controversia cum qo. habeo contentionem or aliquid contentionis cum qo. habeo controversiam eum qo (g. t.). They are engaged in a c. with each other respecting some property, est inter eos de posses-sione contentio. I have a c. with aby about alle, est mihi controversia es rei cum qo. habeo controversiam cum qo de qu re. litigo cum qo de qu re: to terminate s e. (by an arrangement, &c.), controversiam compo-ners or dirimers or sedare: the interference of the Consuis put an end to the e., intercursu consulum rixa sedata est: to decide a c., dijudicare controversiam. IMPROPR.) certatio (e. g. virtutis cum voluptate): there can be no c. between the useful and the good, utilia cum honestis pugnare non possunt: a e. agsi lust is no easy matter, cupiditatibus resistere difficile est : the c. of the elements, pugna rerum nature secum.

(Sen. Bp. 80, or) = a supersyst man system of the said.

CONTESTED, qd in controversia est or versatur. controversus quod or de qo ambigitur (the object e., s.g. res, ager). — dubius (doubtful); Jn. dubius controversusque. (In L. 3, 72, and Sen. Ep. 85, 20, we fond controversiosus controversiosus sibi adjudicare rem, L.] — To be e., in controversi\u00e5 esse or versari. in controversiam deductum esse. in contentione esse or ver-

troversiam deductum esse. in contentione esse or versari. In disceptatione versari. At high still a c. point, adhue sub judice lis est (H.). CONTEXT, verba (exripioris) contexta (opp. singula verba: aft. Q. 9, 4, 23, ejus [ordinis] observatio in verbis est singulia et contextis); fm the c., "excontextis inpuis seriptoris verbis: or "ext pissus seriptoris verbis, non singulis, sed contextis (e. g. judicare, intelligere qd) .- Oss. contextus orationis, sermonis, intelligere (qt).—Oss. contextus orations, sermons, &c., is the meamer in tech if is put logichler, the mulved dependence of its parts, &c. Six perhaps continuatio sericaque rerum or verborum may help. CONTEXTURE, contextus (Lucr. and Ulp. Dig.). CONTIGNATION, contiguatio (Cas.).

CONTIGUITY, Crcl. with adjectives or verbs under CONTIGUOUS. From the c. of their houses, *propter centiguas domos. [continentia, cohærentia, are used in this sense by Macrob. Sat. 5, 15, continentia regionum;

cohærentia regionum].

CONTIGUOUS, continuus (e. g. aer terræ, Sen.). —continens ci loco or cum qo loco (e. g. per Cappado-ciæ partem eam, quæ eum Cilicià continens est, C.; continentia atque adjuncta prædia huic fundo, C.). Jx. continens atque adjunctus (ci loco).—conjunctus ci loco (Cas. Np.; not cum qo loco, since that would imply 'intermitture,' internal connexion,' Held. ad supply intermittate. Internal connection, Held. da Cas. B. C. 61).—confinis (having a common frontier).— contiguus (e. g. contiguas tenuere domos, O. Poet. and later prose writers).—To be c., adjacere, imminire ci terræ. tangere, attingere, contingere terram (esply of e. countries).—continentes or continuos (poèt. conti-guos) esse (of houses).—contingere inter se (of wch each touches the other): our houses are c., continuas habemus or tenemus domos (aft. O. Met. 4, 57, see Gierig.)

CONTINENCE, | Self-restraint, continentia (command over sensual desires: opp. libido; luxuria; incontinentia; vid. C. Inrent. 2, 44, Gr. Papareta). temperantia (moderation in sensual enjoyments).—abs-tinentia (in the gold. age, is command over the desire of what belongs to another).—imperium sui (the mastery over one's own passions, Plin.).—One, animi continentia; integritas et continentia are in C. the integrity and e. of a good magistrate, &c. || Chastity, castitas.-

point of view) .- continentia (Eccl. t. t.) .- abstinentia veneris (2.). To preserve c., castitatem tueri. castitatis gloriam tenère (both Lactant.)—continentiam servare (daysus 1; an example of c., exemplum continentie: to tive a life of c. (of a num), *sanctimoniam per omnem vitam servare

CONTINENT, s. continens terra; but more com-COMMINENT, a. continent terra; but more commonly continents, fonly (Abi. e and is quality common, Freund). On the c., in continent (Kp.): to send ambusadors to the c., in continent eigatos mittere (Car.): to be brought to him on the c., in continent adduct: to reach the c., ac continent empervenire: to fetch fin the c., ex continent comportare (things): excontinent arrespire (arrespire (arresp petcs m the c., ex continents comporture (things); ex-continents arcessire (persons; e. g., fabros, Ces.); to leave aby on the c., qm in continente relinquere (Cas.) B. G. 5, 8); to spend the winter on the c., in continenti hiemem agere (ib. 22). [Politian is wrong in wring it a continens. Arebs. CONTINENT. adj.: continens (in ga re).—abstinens

[SYN. in CONTINENCE]. — castus continensque. abstinens rebus venereis (Col.): to lead a c. life, continenter vivere (C.); rebus venereis non uti (aft. C.); rebus venereis abstinere, Col.

**CONTINENTAL; by gen. continentis: a e. town, oppidum continentis (cf. L. 35, 43): the e. powers or

oppinum continents (c). L. 35, v3): the c. powers or states, *principes or civitates Europe.

CONTINENTLY, continenter. — abstinenter [Syn. in Continenter]: to Hesc., continenter vivere (C.); abstinere rebus venereis (Col. 12, 4, 3).

CONTINGENCY, The quality of being for-tuitous; Crcl. by in casu esse; fortuito accidere (C.); *casu non necessitate accidere, fieri, &c.; cæco casu fieri (C.). [Kraft gires *conditio fortuita, in casu po-sita; nulla necessitas.] To proce the c. of alle, *pro bare rem casu evenisse; probare rem non esse necessariam. [A contingency (= a contingent event); casus.—quod casu fit.—quod non habet necessitatem, quod fortuito, or temere ac fortuito, fit (factum est, &c.), quod fortuito accidit. Contingencies, fortuita (pl.); res fortuitæ ; casus.

CONTINGENT, fortuitus, forte oblatus, in casu positus, non necessarius, adventicius [Syn. in Acci-DENTAL]: To be c., in casu esse (e. g. quod externum, DENTAL]: To be c., in casu esse (e. g. quod externum, id in casu ess!: if these things are governed by any necessary law of this kind, what in the world is there, that we can believe to be merely e. ? is here habent aliquam talem necessitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemust C. erente, fortuite (pr.); res fortuite, or in fortuna posite (C.).—casus. These things are necessary, not c., have quadam ex necessitate eodem modo semper flunt (C.).

tate codem modo semper fiunt (C.).
CONTINGENT (of toros), quantum militum quaque civitas mittere debet (afi Np. Arist. 3, 1): also auxilia onio, 17.0 delemine the c. of each state, quantum militum quaque civitas mittas, constituere, auxilia singularum civitatum describere (Just. 9, 5, 4). To bring one's c. into the sleid, suum numerum confere (Ces. B. G. 7, 15, estr.),
CONTINGENTLY, casu.—fortulto or fortultu.—fort fortulas bernere. Ju. casu et fortulos: temere

ac fortuito [SYN. in ACCIDENT].

CONTINUAL, continens (uninterrupted; bella, labor, itinera, febres). - continuus (same meaning; labor, itinera, febres).— continuus (same meaning) belala, L.; cursus preciirum, T.; incommoda, Ces.; labor, Q.; itinera, Lepid, ap. C.)—assiduus (ako uninteruptei; but of time only, not of place; constant; imbres, opera, æ; recordatic; febricula; otlum; sterilitas; incursus barbarorum; gemitus, O,)—perpetuus (continuing all through to the end; historia; return C.) defense control manifestics, commissioners, and continuing all through to the end; historia; return C. defense control manifestics, computers. risus, O.; defensio contra qm: amicitia; sumptus, voluntas). perennia (lasting the whole year; then lasting through many years; militia; cursus stella-rum; aquæ; amnis). Js. continuus et perennis (e. g. motio); perennis atque perpetuus (e. g. cursus stella-rum). Vid. Constant.

rum). Vid. Constant.

CONTINUALLY, continenter [50] in this sense continue is pre- and post- Class., continue is found stace in Q. [2, 0, 3; 9, 1, 1], but Hand entrefy rejects it is this sense: "Quod perpetuum est—ld veters scriptores adverbis continue et continenter, non adverbie eontinue et continenter, non adverbie eontinue expirmunt. Hoc enim non ponitur, nish-pro 'statim', 'nuil'à mor à interposità." il 104.)—uno tenore, perpetuo, assidue [55] assidue, pro- and post- Class: [Paul.; Plin. SYN. in CONSTANT).—sine intermissione, nullo temporis nuncto intermisso. (subdust intermission. poris puncto intermisso (without intermission),-semper. usque (always: the former absolutely, the semper. Usque (aways: the former doscinics), the latter with a reference, expressed or implied, to a definite limit).——Jn. continenter usque ad qd (c. up to a certain point, s. g. ad ipsum negotium, C.).—to M 2

rain c. for two days, continenter biduum-pluere (L.): to be c. at his books, studia numquam intermittere; totă vită assidere iibris; hærere în iibris; to be c. at work, nuiium tempus ad laborem intermittere; to be

c. beseeching aby, qm precibus fatigare. CONTINUANCE, continuatio (e. g. imbrium, Cas.; laborum, Suel.; causarum, C.) .- diuturnitas (long c., belli, Np.; pugnæ, Cæs.; reipublicæ, C.). — tenor (equable course).—perpetuitas (e. g. voluntatis). stabilitas (firmness: steady continuance; amicitiæ, forstannings (primees: steady continuance: annicine, for-tinne).—To be of long c, durare; manère; star; sta'itiem, firmum, ease: to be of short c., non diu ma-nère or stare; fragilem, caducum fluxium ease. [\$\vec{p}_2^{\circ}\cdot 4\text{ tong c. of ashy' may often be translated by duturmus with the evord that in English follows' of-a long c. of peace, tabour, &c., diuturna pax; diutur-nus or diutinus labor; a long c. of sercheds health, diuturna perturbatio tottus valetudinis.—This joy scat anturns perturbatio tottus vasetuamis.—This joy was not of long c., here lettita non nimis diaturna fuit (Xp.): this emotion is generally of no very long c., here perturbatio animi plerumque brevis ext, et ad tempus (C.).—they maintain the c. of the human sout after death, alunt animos post mortem mañer or remanêre.—For a c., diu: to please for a c., diu placère. Persverenace. Vid. | A bode. Vid. CONTINUATION. || Act of continuing athg: Ceel, bu sephs under Convirue: to the of the end

CONTINUATION. | Act of continuing alby: Crel by serb under Constitute: for the c. of the species, ad genus faciendum (Just). | Continuance. Vid. | Continuation (i. e. later portion) of a narrative, &c. reliqua pars. "quod reliquum est [16]" continuatio not Lat. in this sense]; the c. is to follow, reliqua deincesp persequemur (as promise of follow, reliqua deincesp persequemur (as promise of follow, reliqua deinceps persequemur (as promise of the author, C.).—plura, alia or quædam sequentur, addentur, subjicientur (Kraft).—As a title or heading, 'Continuation' may be translated by *pars or parti-cuia altera, tertia, &c. (as the case may be; Krebs); or by "res instituta porro tractatur or pertractatur. porro or ampiius tractatur eadem res, or de eadem re

CONTINUE, TR.) | To go on with athg: facere qd pergo.—exsequi, esply persequi qd (to carry it through till the proposed end is reached: e.g. an undertaking, incepta exs. or pers. : enmity, inimicitias persequi) .- ci operi instare (to carry it on with activity and spirit) .- perseverare in re or with inf. (to carry it on with perlinacity, perseverance: to c. the war, perseverare in bello, or persev. bellare: the siege, perseverare in obsidione). — extendere (to lengthen; e. g. athg to midnight, qd ad mediam noctem; the battle to nightfall, pugnam ad nectem. L.),—propagare (lo prolong; e. g. aby's command for another year, propag. ci imperium in annum, L.).—producere (lo draw out; lo lengthen : e. g. sermonem in multam noctem) .- continuare or non intermittere ad (to carry on without inter-ruption: e. g. opun, Cae.).— Ref. Never use conti-nuare unless the action has been uninterrupted: to c. after an interruption is pergere qd facere.—
'to c. a journey' may be iter continuare (Cas.), or iter non intermittere, if it is uninterrupted; but to c. it after a halt (= to resume it) must be pergere conficere iter reliquum (C.); iter persequi; to c. a drinking bout for two days and two nights, contin. perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus (Plin.); to c. one's studies, literarum studia tenere or persequi; to c. the war (vid. perseverare above), belium persequi or (after an interruption) bellum renovare, instaurare (Krebs oft. Dietrich).—The work is continued without any inter-mission through the whole of the night, nulia pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur (Cas.): that the work might be continued without the slightest interruption, ne quod omnino tempus ab opere intermittere-tur (Id.).—Athg has been continued by athg up to this day, qd usque ad hoc tempus qa re continuatum permansit (C.): to c. a subject, ea, que restant, persequi (C.).—The same subject continued (as the heading of an article in a review, gc.), *res instituta porro tractatur or pertractatur (vid. Continuation).

**To extatur or pertractatur (vid. Continuation).

To extend in an unbroken line (of extension in space), continuar (e. g pontem, T.; so Millon: 'a bridge From Hell continued'). extendere (stretch out; e.g. of the lines of an army: cornua; aciem; agmen ad mare, Curt.).— To retain; to persevere in a custom, in the habitual performance of athg, \$c., tenere : retinere .- servare (all opp. relicere) .- to c. a barbarous custom, retinere (illam) immanem ac barbaram consuctudinem (e. g. hominum immojandorum, C.); you c. your old ways and character, morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines (Ter.); lo c. one's kindness to aby, "pergere benigne or comiter qm tractare; "pergere beneficia in qm conferre; "pergere (164)

benevolentiam ci præstare; aby c.'s his kindness to me, obtineo es benevolentiam (gratiam, humanitatem, &c.); es gratiam mihi retineo; es benevolentiam tucor; to c. one's intimacy with aby, in consuctudine

cum qo permanère.

CONTINUE, INTR.) [To last; manère. permanère.—durare.—stare (lo last long without being shaken or overthrown: regnum stetit, L.; qui si steterit idem, C.) .- perstare (in the same sense as stare : nibil est toto, quod perstet, in orbe, O.) .- integram manere (to tast without being injured, spoilt, &c.). Tenere in the sense of 'lasting' occurs in L. only of the writers of the golden age: the rain continued all night, imber per totam noctem tenuit.] I am your friend, and shall c. to be so, et sum et ero semper tibl amicus: "me semper tui studiosum habebis. If my health c.'s good, si sanitas constabit (Phædr.).—To c. long, diuturnum si saintas constanti (resear.)— to c. song, unutarrous case: the battle continued without any pause for free hours, horis quinque continenter pugnatum est. Ons. ed non intermitti may be foltomed by infin.—The weather c.'s, year after year, to be fine at the proper season, non intermittit suo tempore cœium nitescere (C.). Abide: manere (e. g. with aby, apud qm) —morari (e. g. hic; in provincia; Romæ).—commorari (e. g. at Rome, Rome; with aby, apud qm; in those parts, circum isther ioca), sustinere se in go loco (to stop there, fm thinking it dangerous to proceed, &c. till certain intelligence is obtained. Vid. C. Att. 10, 2, in.) -To continue in athg: manere (e.g. in amicità, voluntate, &c.).—stare (to remain unshaken: stare in sententià, L.: also with abl. only; suis judicits stare, C.), - perstare (e. g. in sententia, Cas.; in incepto, L.), perseverare.—constare (e. g. in sententià).—consistere. persistere (Vid. Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 36).

CONTINUED, continuatus .- As adj. continuus. continens.—perpetuus. assiduus. perennis. [SIN. is CONTINUAL, vid.] A c. stream (of persons), conti-nens agmen (e. g. migratium).—A c. feeer, febris continens (Cels.), perpetua (Plin.); c. sleepe, somnus continens; c. bobour, labor continens (Ces.), assiduus (C.). In consequence of the long-c. rains, continuatione

imbrium (Cas

CONTINUITY, continuatio .- continuitas (very rare: Varro; of the spine, spinæ, Plin.).—perpetuitas (un-interrupted continuance in any course).

CONTINUOUS, continens. continuus.

CONTORT, contarquere (used espig of whirling round, hurling, &c. weapons; but also of other bodies; globum, tantum corpus, currum, amnem).—distor-quêre: depravare (distori, tatis in an unnatural, un-pleasing manner; svit os, oculos, labra, &c.).—Con-torted, contortus. Jn. contortus et defiexus.—dis-tortus (e. y. vultus. cruza). depravatus (oculi, cruza)

CONTORTION, contortio (the swinging round: dex-træ).—distortio. depravatio (both of the mouth: also distort, membrorum).-Jr. distortio et depravatio.

distort, membrorum).—J.v. distortie et depravatio.
CONTOUR, extreme îlneæ; extremistas picturae
(Plin.): to draw a c., extrema corporum facere (or
pingere), et desinentis picturae modum includere
(Plin. 35, 10, 36): primas lineas ducere; primis lineis
designare q (ketech, Q.).
CONTRABAND, vetitus. C. poods, *vetitæ mer-

confinabal, ventus. C. goods, "ventus mer-ees.—To import c. goods, "clam importare or invehere; "merces vetitas importare; rempublicam fraudare portorio; a dealer in c. goods, "merces vetitas impor-tante for the important of tans (of the importer). equi mercaturam vetitam

CONTRACT, locatio. conductio (the conductor stipulates to receive fm the locator a certain sum, merce for the performance of some work, e. g. the erection of a building, or in consideration for the use and enjoyment of a thing to be returned. In the case of buildings, the contractor was called redemptor). redemptio (buildingc., or c. for the performance of a work); redemptura (only L. 23, 48, redempturis augère patrimonium, and Utp.) .- conditio (the stipulated terms) -For the genethe second secon tionis or conductio (for the conductor).— tabulæ conductionis or conductio (for the conductor).—syngrapha (the deed, as signed by both parties): the portico was restored by c., porticus locatione reficiebatur (C.); they complained that the c. was too high, questi sunt, so nimium magno conduxisse: to cancel a c., locationem inducere (C.), pactionem rescindere (C.): the c. was thrown up, renuntiata est tota conductio (C. Ferr. 1, 6, 17, ed. Zumpt. al. conditio): to undertake the c., opus redimere (e. g. navem fabricandam, Ulp.), or

conducere (e. g. columnum faciendam, C., the person fm whom it is taken, de qo).—By the terms of the c., ex conductione; ex lege locationis.—the amount of the c., the sum specified in the c., locarium (the sum weh the lessor fixes and receives; but Varr., L. L. 5, 15, seems to confine it to the sum paid for a shop, stall, &c., quod datur, in stabuio et taberna ubi consistant, Lib. 5, 15). -merces, mercedula (the sum to be paid by a lessee, -articles, increasing the same to be price of a lessor, rent, \$c.). -- pretium conducti. The faithful observance of c.'s, rerum contractarum fides (C. Off. 1, 5, 2,). In every c., in omni re contrabenda (C. Off. 2, 18); in concluding c.'a, in contrahendis negotiis (C. 0f. 2, 10); in con-training c.'a, in contrahendis negotiis (C. 0f. 2, 11); to enter into a c. with aby, contrahere cum qo (C. Tusc. 5, 36; and 0f. 2, 18, 64). ¶ MARHAGE-CONTRACT; pactio nuptialis; pactlo matrimonii (T.).—The m.-c., tabulæ nuptiales; dotis tabellæ.—To conclude a m.c., pactionem nuptialem facere (L.; to enter into it); detis tabellas consignare (to sign it, of the actual signing and sealing); to violate a m .- c., tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

CONTRACT, v. | Draw together into a smaller compass: contrahere (g. l.—the limbs; membra [opp. porrigere];—supercilia [opp. deducere]; colium [opp. tendere]; frontem [= to wrinkle it, C.]: a speech, orationem [opp. summittere] (into the space of a few books, in paucos libros),—constringere (to bind Log-ther, then fig. = lo compress; a speech; chain of reasoning, &c.).—astringere (lo compress tightly; opp. solvere; e.g. the hands: then of cold, medicines, and finally of compressing a speech).—contare (lo force into a narrow space; iter, viam) .- coiligere (e. g. orbem, of troops) .- coangustare (rare: Hist. Varr.; to c. a pipe, tabe, &c. fistulam, Cels.).— Il Draw together upon ourselves; hence form, incur, &c., contrahere, (e.t.—in mearly all the meanings of the Engl. verb: thus, contr. amicliam, C.: morbum, Plin.; saginam corporis, Just.; æs alienum, C.; matrimonia, Suet.). colligere (e. g. the habit of endurance, usum patiendi, To e. an intimacy with aby, recipere qm in familiaritatem. consuctudinem facere cum qo [not contrahere familiaritatem cum qo, Krchs].-to c. an illness, contrahere adversam valetudinem; fm or by athg, qå re; contrahere causam valetudinis ex qå re (e. g. ex profluvio alvi, Suet.). morbum nancisci : to e. debte, ses alienum contrahere, facere, conflare: rust, debis, as ali-num contrahere, facere, conflare: rusi, robiginem trahere (Plin.), m any couse, qa re; io c. a habit, facere sibi morem (qd faciendi: but this implies more exercise of with than to 'contract': vid. colligere above). To c. a marriage, in matrimonium contrahere.— More under the substanti. with wech 'contract' is used. To contract' of the contract of th dicuntur, quum in priore ultima vocalis eliditur, quia sequens verbum a vocali incipit, ad hiatum evitandum; item sine vocalibus brevitatis causa; ut muiti' modis. Singula etiam verba contrabi dicuntur, ut quum bis dicitur pro duis, ala pro axiila. Schütz, Lex. Cic.).—imminuere verbum (C. Or. 47, 157; e. g. nosse for novisse).—duas syllabas in unam cogere (lo e. two syllabas in unam cogere (lo e. two syllabas into one: aft. Q.).—excutere syllabam (to throw out a syllabat; as dixti for dixist; deprendere for deprehendere, Q.). Render contracted (=narrow); to narrow; coangustare (propr. e.g. fistulam. See above). - angustum reddere To c. the dere [contrahere animum is to make it sad; to

CONTRACT, v. INTR.) se contrahere (e. g. the lungs, pulmones: -also of animals). -se astringere, astringi

(of the intestines). CONTRACTED (as adj), contractus. contractus et angustus.—angustus (narrow). C. means or circum-stances, angustize rei familiaris. tenuitas.—contracta paupertas (H.). As an epithet of the mind; angustus (narrow; animus, C.): minutus et angustus angustus (narrow; animus, c.); inimuse angustus (C.).—parvus (C.); parvus exiguusque (J. lillie)—tenuis (e. g. animus, ingenium),—imbedilius (weak).

CONTRACTEDNESS, of mind; angustus animus

et parvus; pectoris angustiæ,
CONTRACTIBLE, CONTRACTIBLITY; Crcl.
by rerbs: se contrahere or se contrahere posse; contrahi posse; constringi, coartari, coangustari, &c.,

CONTRACTION, contractio (g. l. digitorum [opp. remissio or porrectio]; brachii [opp. projectio]; super-

ciliorum [opp. remissio]; frontis [opp. remissio]).—constrictio (the binding together; hence, of the intestines by medicine: tale).—coartatio (of tubes, &c., opp. laxatio, Vitr.). - | C. in words, writing, &c., verborum nota. (scripture) compendium.-[Obs. note are any nota. (scripture) compendium.—Ons. note are any thus, distinct for a word; thus, disguists, when he woode per notas, used b for a, c/p b, &c., and as for z, Suel. Oct. &cl.]—colitus syllabarum (as vilasses for vilaviase, Q. 9, 4, 69)—[§5]? correptio is 'the shorteming' a syllable; opp. productio.] To write with c.'s, *per compendia scribere.—notare (opp. perscribere, cf. Bremi, Suet. Oct. 64).
CONTRACTOR, contrahens (g. l.).—paciscens (who

makes a c. or agreement) .- conductor. redemplor (who undertakes to supply articles, e.g. for an army, opp. locator, he who offers the c. to others: redemptor esply of a c. for a building). The parochus, prabitor were persons who provided certain necessary articles for Roman citizens, tracelling in an official character. This preci, (in C. Off. 2, 15, 53) is probably an attempt to translate

(the Greek πάροχος. CONTRADICT, obloqui, aby, cl.—contra dicere (absolute; to speak against athg; contradicere ci or ci rei, was not used before the silv. age).—adversari (to oppose: ci: to c. every body, adversari semper omni-bus, C.).—impugnare qd (to assait, e.g. an opinion, bla, C.;.—Impugnare qu (to assus, e. g. an openion, g. ci rei or contra qd).—To c. in a noisy manner, obstreper: lo e. suita a loud coiee, reclamare: lo e. one another, obliqui (c) personn). Inter se pugnare or roughless, obliqui (c) personn). Inter se pugnare or roughless, obliqui (d) personn). pagnate of distributed with each other, &c.: of opinions): loc. oneself, secum pugnare (g. f.); pugnantia loqui (to say contradictory things); a se dissidére. sibi dissentire. sibi non constare (of persons who do not abide by a statement they have made: e.g. of a witness, &c.): they (the wit-nesses) contradict one another, non congruentia respon-

CONTRADICTION, A) as action: contradictio (post-Aug.) .- reclamatio (lond c. uttered) .- the spirit of c., *obloquendi or obloquendi et repugnandi libido; concertationis studium (C. de Divin. 1, 30, 62). without c., nullo obioquente (nobody contradicting); beyond (all) c., sine dublo (C.); procui dubio (L.); haud duble (S. L.). non duble (C. rare: all, without doubt); sine (ulia) controversia. - to meet with e., impugnari; non omnihus probari (of statements): lo meet with no c., non impugnari; omnibus probari (also of statements): to meet with violent c., acriter or graviter impugnari : to bear no e., non pati sibi qm obioqui (of persons); to admit of no c., nibil dubitationis habere : infirmari non posse ; cer tum, evidentem esse (opp. dubium esse, of things; e. g. evidence, &c.).—B) as state; discrepancy, inconsistency: repugnantia. pugna.—discrepantia (dis-crepancy, c. g. scripti et voluntatis).—diversitas (great diversity between things, as Tac. Germ. 15, 3: mira-diversitas natura).—to stand in c. to athg, ci rei repugdiversitas nature).—to stand in c. lo athg, ci rei repug-nare or adversari; cum qu re pugnare or discrepare; abhorrère a qu re (e. g. a vită hominum et a moribus); lo stand in c. to each other, inter se upugnare or repug-nare or discrepare or dissidère. See 'to be at variance with,' under Variance. There is a c. between these statements, have inter se repugnant, non coherent. A monster mode up of c.'s, monstrum ex contraria diversisque inter se pugnantibus natures studis con-datum (C. Cet. C., ser.), c. cul voce set adversari suppo-

CONTRADICTIOUS, cui mos est, adversari semper

CONTRADICTOR, obioquens [oblocutor, only Plant. Mil. 3, 1, 48].—contra dicens [contradictor only in forensic Latin].

CONTRADICTORILY, repugnanter (C.; but opp. to patienter). contrarie. diverse.
CONTRADICTORY, contrarius.—pugnans, repug-

CONTRADICTORY, contrarius.—pugnans, repug-nans (of things).—diversus (quite digrent).—disparatu (in loye, vid. C. de Invent. 1, 28, 42).—obloquens (of persons contradicting). C. things, 8c., que inter se pugnant, repugnant, sunt contraria (C.): c. assertions, statements, 6c., *verba, que inter se repugnant on cobarrent. C. lores, leges contrarize (Q.): to be c., there on many art represents —in magning income. inter se pugnare or repugnare.—in maximă inconstan-tiă versari (of opinions, C. N. D. 1, 16, 42).—To issue c. decrees, contrarium decernere atque (paullo ante) decreverat

coreverat. See Contrady. CONTRADISTINCTION, Crel. by quod cs rei contrarium est; quod a qa re toto genere disjungo, or dis-junctum esse vojo; or aliud enim [hoc]-aliud [illud] esse volo. Firtues in c. to vices, vitia, quæ sunt virtutum contraria (C.): the refinement of those who reside in towns, in c. to the rudeness of those who live in the country, urbanitas, cui contraria est rusticitas [C. uses country, urbanicas, cut contrains est rusticus (c. uses the gen. after contrarius). National law in c. to civil taw (jus gentium), aliud enim jus gentium, aliud jus civile esse volo. What is right in c. to what is expedient, honesta, quæ a commodis non nomine, sed genere toto disjungo or disjungenda sunt (cf. C. de Nat.

CONTRADISTINGUISH, non nomine, sed genere toto disjungere (qd a qå re, C. de Nat. 1, 7, 16). quod cs rei contrarium esse volo .- See CONTRADISTINC-

CONTRARIETY, repugnantia. pugna.-discrepantia (want of agreement, inconsistency; e.g. scriptl et voluntatis).—(mira) diversitas (script contrarietas late; Macrob. Som. Seip. 2, 14, Sid.).

CONTRARILY; c. to, contra (e.g. to the law, legem).

-contrarie. in contrarias partes (in apposite directions):
'to be carried so contrarily' (Locke), distrahi in contrarias partes (C.); contra ea (on the other hand. Not C. but Ces.).

CONTRARIWISE, ex or e contrario [not vice versa].

Vid. 'on the CONTRARY.

VIG. on the CONTARY.
CONTRARY, contrarius,—adversus (propr. opp. to one who is looking at it; then impropr. in relective, of molions opposed to each other in the same species; as, saplentia and stutittia, C. Top. 11, 47; but also for contrarius, generally, vid. C. Or. 19, 56 [compared with 89, 135], and Getl. 16, 8).—oppositus (placed opposite; opposed to; of the action; but not in the sense of 'contrary,' 'the opposite.'—for contrary,' appelio, que barbari opposita, Muret. On the meaning of oppositum and antithesis, see Opposite, s.)diversus (the diversa will have nothing in common, and go different or even opposite ways from each other; whereas the contraria confront and stand directly opposite to each other; hence, diversa aut etiam contraria, Fire to such silier, a meric, three same and that shall be parallel (silient) (a) ql re (inconsistent with).—disparallel (contradictory, vid. C. Invent. 1, 28, 42).—C. to each other, contraril inter se.—To be of a c. opinion, dissentire, dissidire a qo or inter se; even here some are of ac. opinion, id lipsum nonnullis secus videtur. are of a c. opinion, in Ipsum nonnums secus vicution. On this subject, authors are of c. opinions, discrepatinter scriptores, or (if they are not merely writers, but the great supporters of an opinion) inter auctores. Ons. 'To be c. to atho,' is mig contra ad ease (c. g. contra naturam, contra officium esse, to be c. to nature, to duly). A c. wind, ventus adversus: to have the wind c., vento adverso navigare; ventus (naviganti) ema c., vento auverso navigare; ventus (navigani) i adversum tenet: lo have c. winds, ventis adversis uti. Every virtus has its c. vice, omni virtuti vitiun contrario nomine opponitur (C.). In a c. direction, in contrarias partes (c. g. fluere, lo flow back, of streams, C. Die. 1, 35); contrarie (e. g. procedere, of the stars, C.).— Contrarius is often followed by ac [Pr. Introd. ii. 183, 206]: to move in a c. direction to that of the heavens, versari contrario motu atque coelum.

Used as virtually an adverb [fm being referred to
the subject, or to the whole affirmation]. My by præter. C. to the laws of God and man, præter jus fasque: c. to aby's wish, præter cs voiuntatem: c. to expectation, præter opinionem: c. to one's hopes, præter spem, secus ac speraveram [on contra. see nest Obs.]: c. to my secus ac speraversm [on contra see nest 00s.]: c. so my wishes, prester optatum meum (e. g. accidit qd).—
[\$\frac{1}{2}\sigma} \text{contra with spem exspectationem, consuctudinem is rare, for preser (Krebs); if is, however, quite Class.; contra opinionem, Cas. S.; exspectationem, Hirl.; spem, S. L.)—To act c. to, negliger (e. g., legem, consuctudinem); migrare qd (e. g., functions). (e. g. legem, consectument); migrare qu (e. g.) use civile); to a precept, directions, ge., extra prescriptum exredi; to one's promise, fillem non servare; filem frangere. Contra is offen used with acque or quam and a verb: c. to his expectations, contra acque ratus crat: c. to the opinion he had himself delivered, contra quam ipse censuerat [Hand rejects Herzog's distinction, that contra ac compares, contra quam heightens and excludes]: c. to what is the custom with us, contra

CONTRARY, used as inbit.—contratium, pars contratia, contratia, p.i. [52] diversum; in this sense, belongs to the age of T. On oppositum and antithesis, see 'Trac Oppositum' in y views are the very c. of these, mini contra videtur (3. Jug. 85, 1, but Kritz has contra ca). [55] (1) 'The contrary' is mly translated by the adj. contratius, in concord; sts in the nest.—g. hujus virtuits contraria est viitositas; fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia; both C. (2) 'The contrary to what, \$c.' is contratium as or adque: e.g. bid operate the very c. of what he had decreed a little before, contratium decremere, adque paulio and decreverat, C.—To do the very c. of what, \$c., contra facere ac (atque) [66] CONTRARY, used as subst .- contrarium. pars con-

or quam. As opposed to an adj., it must be trave-lated by contra: whether he is happy or the c., nirum felix sit, an contra: some things seem probable, others the c., aliæ res probabiles videntur, aliæ contra. | On the c., ex contrario. contrario has no authority; that ex-contrario is used by C.; e contrario Ny, no ad Q.; but contrario is found C. de Fin. 3, 12, 36; ad Heren., 1, 10, 17; 2, 11, 16. Hand thinkt that ex contrario s ex alterá parte contraria; e contrario = contra, vol. il. 631]: contra (on the other hand; on the c.) .- contra ea 531]: COUTA (on the other hand; on the C.),—COUTA CO. (Cors. L., and coply N), who very sidom user contra alone. Freund.) [35] In many cases, where the anti-thesis need not be so strongly marked, it is enough its use at, attannen, attern.—Far from—on the c., tantum about, ut.—ut, or (L.) ut contra: whereas on the c., quod contra; as—so on the c. ut—sic contra; ut—sic ex contrario (Cas. B. G. 7, 30); for on the c., name contra; but on the c., atqui contra; sed contra; a. contra; or contraque after a neg. (e. g. non enim tua uila cuipa—contraque summa laus, quod, &c., C.); nos onty not—but on the c.; non modo non—sed contra: not -but on the c., non quo-sed contra (e.g. non quo acui -ingenia adolescentium noliem, sed contra ingenia ob-

I Un the c. (in ansecre of dissent), timo. imo vero, inue enim vero, imo potius.

CONTRAST, I In painting, architecture, dec. asperitas (relief; sharpe, opp. monolonous smoothnesses, e. g. quum aspectus ejus scene propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, Viter. 7, 5; ut aspectus propter asperitatem intercolumniorum haberet auctoristers I d. 3 3 2 7. tatem, Id. 3, 3).—To form a pleasing c., propter asperitatem omnium visus eblandiri, or habere auctoritatem. *graid quadam asperitate placere [Argi gires jm 100r. res inter se pugnantes, contrarie invicem se excipiumt or mire occurrunt, sech is not serp happy]. A c. of colours, colouru varietas, dispares colores (C. Fin. 2 3, 10: varietas—proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dictiur). There is too strong a c. of colours coloribus dictiur). There is too strong a c. of colours is mistitude, diversitas, discrepantia, dissimilitudo mira quedam dissimilitudo, distantia (e. g. between coloribus discrepantia dissimilitudo. egrată quadam asperitate placere [Kraft gires fm Doer. characters, morum; pursuits, &c., stud.orum). A striking c., mira diversitas (c. g. naturæ). To form a striking c, init adversitus (c.g. naturæ). 10 jorn a c. wilh alhg, ci rei repugnare; cum qå re pugnare or discrepare or multum discrepare: a striking c., a qå te abhorrëre. There is a striking c. belween his actions and his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant: there is a strange c, between such and such things, heec inter se discrepant. See DIFFERENCE.
CONTRAST, v. TR)-See COMPARE. INTR.) dif-

ferre (multum). discrepare (inter se; cum qa re, a qa re; also in re, in any respect).
CONTRAVALLATION. To form lines of c., *mu-

nimenta munimentis objicere, opponere (Kraft).

CONTRAVENE, contra qd esse, contrarium ce ret or ci rel esse (to contradict if),—ad vanum or ad irritum or ad vanum et irritum redigere (make of no effect).

-adversari. repugnare (oppose, contradict).
CONTRAVENTION, violatio (with gen. e. g. feederis): to be in direct c. of athg, qd migrare or transcendere (to transgress, jus gentium, morem, ordinem naturas, &c.).—violare (e. g. foedus, jus gentium). Js. migrare et non servare.—adversari, repugnare (to oppose, contradict): to act in c. of a law, legem migrare

or violare or negligere.

or violare or negligere.

CONTRIBUTE, | To give money jointly with
others, &c., conferre, for any object, ad or in qd.—
pecuniam or stipem conferre. collationem facere (absol.
to give a c.).—afterre qd (C.): to c. for a public purto give a c.).—afterre qd (C.): to c. for a public purpose, for the common good, &c., in commune, in publicum conferre: to c. to a feast, symbolism dare (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 61): to c. according to one's means, pro result or pro facultatibus conferre [ESS] contributere pecuniam in C. Phil. 14, 14, estr. is now read attribute, to give an order on the exchequer for payment; in the sense of "contribute," is the sense of "contribute," is the sense of "contribute," of the feast and hut and of manager of greekers contribute. is the sense of contribute, it is joined in the poets of the Aug, age, but not of money: e. g. of rivers contributing their waters, O. Mel. 7, 25]; of contributing on the some years of one's own life, 7th, 1, 6, 64]. If To assist in effecting at Ag, conferred a q.d.—win above a qd, valere ad qd or (stronger) multum valers ad qd.—prodesse or adjuvare ad qd. (the fatter old owith uti.)—also adjumente cased riet, cs. rei or in re adjutorem or adjutricem esse (g. t. for afording any sort of help or assistance).—cs rei or ci rei esse ministrum or ministram (to supply the means of effecting it, in a bad sense; to assist subordinately in

affecting it): to c. much, plurimum conferre or valere ! ad; magnum momentum afferre ad qd: to c. more to alks, plus momenti afferre ad qd (C.): running brooks c. very much to the beauty of scenery, ad amountatem locorum salientes rivi plurimum conferunt (C.).

isocorum sallentes rivi plurimum conferunt (C.).
CONTRIBUTION, collato (set of contributing, e. g. coll. stipis aut decimae; and 'contribution,' as thing; is post-Aug. periters, the c.'s paid to the emperoral collatus, dis (late: Censor, quum tuo collatu scirem pe plura disicisse).— "pecunia ad rem juvandam collata, data.—stips. collecta, m (money collected or contributed; the former suply of what is begged; the talore of places of entertainment, de.).—symbola (c. to a feats, Com.).—[25] contribution ont used in this sense series in Dig. and JCtt., but collatio, or, if a forced c., tributum pecunias imperation exacts. Rec. see [Nov.]. turn. pecuniae imperatae or exactae, &c., see IMPOST.]turn, pecunise imperatue or exactue, &c., see layout. To levg c.'s on the lowns or states, pecuniam a civitatibus cogere: lo exact the psymeni of their c.'s, pecunian a cxigere (eith great striciness, &c., accrbissime): to demand a c. from a guest, collectam a conviva exigere (C.): to give a c., sttpem conferre; (for a feast) symbolam dare. A c. to the expenses of a war, trium, unde bell limpenses tolerantur (glt. Plins. 12, 14, 32): to pay c.'s, stipendium or tributum pendere: to refuse to pay their c. i, stipendium or de stipendio recu-sare: to leey c.'s on a country, or put a country under sare: to test c: on a country, or put a country under c, region is stipendium imponere, pecunias imperaça argentum in stipendium imponere. Il Article contributed to a journal; to seed mang c.'s to the transactions of a literary society, *acta eruditorum multis accessionibas augere (Morus).

CONTRIBUTOR, collator (præ- and post-Class.) tributarius. stipendiarius (who paid tribute, \$c.).

Iributarius, stipenciarius (uno paid frionte, 4c.).
CONTRITION, 1 Act of rubbing to powder,
\$\phi_c\$, attritio, attritus, distritus, Pinis Sen.; attritio
prps only Lamprid, and Mirc. Capella; Freund).—
To reduce atly to powder by c., quan minutissime
commondere qd (to a very fine powder, Col. 12, 28, 1); qd
commonder to the control of conterere in pulverem (Plin.). | Deep sorrow for sin, animus acerbissima poenitastia afflictus [5] contritio has the sufficient authority of Lactant, for Eccl. Latin. As distinguished fm 'attrition,' by Rom. Cath. writers, *contritio, quam Pontificii vocant.
The Roman Catholics distinguish c. fm attrition, *Pontificii aliud contritionem, aliud attritionem esse volunt]. So deep, or so sincere was his c., tanta vis erat poni-tendi (Curt.).

CONTRIVANCE, # As act, inventio.—excogitatio. 1 As thing, inventum. res inventa (invention; see Brut. 56, 205).—ars. artificium. machina (trick, C. Brut. 56, 205).—ars. artificium. machina (trick, artiful means; in Com. techna, stropha, fm τέχνη, στροφή).—machinatio (c. agsi aby, in a bud sense).—To apply c.'s, adhibere machinas (ad qd faciendum, C.): devise some c., commoliri dolum et machinam qm; artificium quoddam excogitare: lo ruin aby 90 one's c.'s, machinis labefactare or percellere qm (C.). The Greeks are adepts in all c.'s for getting money, Græci omnes vias pecuniæ noruni: a peculiar c. of one's oren, omnes vias pecuniae norunt: a pecuniar c. o) one own, quod qs per se invenit.—By aby's c., cs machinis (e. g. 10 be ruined, labefactari): cs operâ (by aby's means or exertions); qo auctore. O cunning men! O elever c.! O callidos homines! O rem exceptatam (C.)! Scheme, plan, consilium.—ratlo (means, method).
—machina. machinatio. conatus (malicious, ill-na--machina. machinatio. conatus (malicious, ili-na-iured c.). To adopt, have recentres to, êt. come c., con-silium capere, inire: agel aby, in consequence of alla, contra qu. de që re. Vid. Schuke, Plan. CONTRIVE, invenire. Preprire, Plan.

FIND). - excogitare (think out; c. as the result of thought). - comminisci (devise, c., mly in a bad sense; not used of material objects) .- machinari (to c. artificial means; if aget a person, in a bad sense; but also used of the contrivances of nature). - moliri (something re-tences with facere is often omitted). C. to let me know, facito, ut sciam (C.): c. to be at home, domi assitis facite: he contrived to get a surplus revenue, effect, ut are vectigables superesset pecunia, que in arario repo-nertu (Np.). I contrived to get the first place in the affections of them both, effect, ut neutri illorum quis-quam esset me carior (C.): to c. a plan for al i's destruction, ad perniciem es ud cogitare (Np. Dat. 6, 8): to c. crafty devices, dolos nectere (L.), procudere (Plant.)

CONTRIVER, inventor. excogitator. repertor (Poet. and post-Class.) .- architectus et machinator (the c. of (167)

any bad business, troubles, confusion, danger, C.) .-

Auctor. See AUTHOR.

CONTROL, s. disciplina (c. of those who are teachers, including the state).—coercitio (right of c. over aby, in qm; see Suet. Oct. 45).—moderatio (act of controlling, calming, e.g. mod. populi effenati).—potestas (power; e.g. of parents).—ditio (power over one who is kept in subjection, or complete dependence).—To preserve or possess an absolute c. over aby, om in meā potestate ao ditione tence (C. Ferr. 1, 37; of one who is the creative of another).—continere qm potestate sua (C.): to be under the absolute c. of an individual, in unlus potestate ac moderatione verti (of things that depend on his will, C.): to have no c. over oneself or over one's mind; to have lost all self-c, exisse ex or de potentia (of those who, from lust or rage, non sunt in potentia mentis, are not under the c. of reason, C. Tucc. 3, 5, il). Any one has the absolute c. of athg, es cat summa potestas cs rei (e. g. rerum omnium, C.), cs rei potestas omnis in qo sita est (C.): to have the absolute c. of athg, es rei (or es rei faciendæ) potestatem habere; athg, es rel (or es rel faciendes) potestatem habers ludicum, C.): to be impatient of c., "aliene auctoritatis impatientem esse.—sibi indulgêre: parental c., potestas patris.— parentum disciplina: to exercise severe c. over aby, qm severius coercère; tristlore disciplina continère qm: to be under aby) c., esse in potestate ca or ca rel (e. g. Pompeli, mentis, C.): to keep one's feelings and one's grief under strict c., motum animi et dolorem in suà potestate tenère (C.): to under consente de control d annin et douvrem in sua pouesaite tenere (c. f. : e sur-ject oneself or submit lo doy's c., es sub cs potestates aublicere (Anct. ad Her. 2, 31, in.): to give up one's power or right of c. over ady, ex potestate qm (clinit-tere: to another person, ommem suam potestatem de qo tradere ci (c.): to be under nobody's c., in sul potesquarter ci (c.): so we have the tate esse (esply of a Roman who is no longer under the tate esse (esse (esse (esply of a Roman who is no longer under the tate esse (esse (c. of a father). | Counter-register, "ration contra scriptæ (aft. contrascriptor rationum, Inser.).

CONTROL, v. || Keep in check, inhibère (loc. a lifetess object). Colhère. reprimere. comprimere, suprimere. - corrèère. continère. - fieuare. refrançe [SYN. in REBTRAIN].—moderari. temperare [SYN. in GOVERN].—modurari moderationem adhibère ci rei or in qa re.—To e. oneself, se continere: sibi temperare; sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere; animo suo imperare; not to be able to c. oneself, intemperantem esse; sui impe tentem or non potentem esse; sui non compotem esse; animo suo imperare non posse: to c. one's anger or wrath, ire moderari or temperare; iram tenere, continere (opp. iræ indulgere); iram reprimere; one's passions, cupiditates continêre, coercêre; comprimere, frenare, domare ac frangere; cupiditatibus modum facere; appetitus contrahere; perturbationes in angustum deducere (C. Acad. 1, 10, 38): to c. one's gricf. dolori imperare; dolorem in potestate tenere: to c. athg by strict laws, vincire qd severis legibus: not to be able to c. one's anger, irâ teneri; impotentem esse irm: to c. one's tongue, iingum (or orationi) mederari; iinguam continere; modum tenere verborum: not to bear to be controlled, *alienæ auctoritatis impatientem case. || To c. accounts, *rationes contra scribere

(aft. contrascriptor rationum, Inser.).

CONTROLLER, | One who keeps in check, governs, dominator es rei (e. g. dom. rerum Deus, C.). -moderator. gubernator. rector. Jn. rector et guber-nator (ruler, guide, &c., esply of God).-repressor (one who represes, restrains; e. g. cadis quotidiana, C.; tributorum, Eutrop.).—custos. curator (oroseer, inspector). I C. (or comprotter) of accounts, contrascriptor rationum (Inser.).

scriptor rationum (Inner.).

CONTROVERSIAL, controversus et plenus dissensionis (C., of a subject). — pugnax et quasi bellatoritus (Pin. Bp. 7, 9, 7, pugnax hic et quasi bellatoritus stilus).—controversus (that sech is controversus et a. g. jus controversus, (C., also that is fond of c., quod caset acuta illa gens et controversus natura, C.] (controversialis on y Sd.; controversionis, L. contr. res., a thing in dispute; contr. res., Sen., a disputed control of the latent wheelenging supraga course in the point).—C. theology, *theologiæ en pars, quæ se in dis-crepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat (Fr. Jacobs). - *theologia controversa (aft. jus controversum, C.); or *theologia controversa et piena dissensionis (aft. C.) .- *controversize theologicze (aft. contr. scholasti-

CONTROVERSIALIST, equi se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat: a stout c., homo per-pugnax in disputando (C.); qui pugnacissime defendit suam sententiam.

CONTROVERSY, controversia (the point about wch a contest takes place, the parties placing themselves in array on different sides).—disceptatio (an amicable discussion, to arrive at what is true or right): to decide or put an end to a c., controversiam tollere, sedare, dirimere, distrahere, also componere (Cas.): to judge c.'s, controversias dijudicare: to leave a c. undecided, qd in controversia relinquere : a c. arises, oritur, exsistit, nascitur controversia: beyond all c., sine (uiiâ) controversià: to carry on the c. till night, controversiam usque ad noctem ducere: to have a c. with athy, habere controversiam cum qo (de qa re): the whole c. turns on this, de hac re omnils est controversia: I have no c. with him, mihi cum eo controversiæ nihil est: to keep a.c. alive, controversiam alere (Car., but of a dispute).
[Ons. Controversari inter vos de qã re, to have a c. about a malter, occurs once in C. Fragm; but that is authority enough.] Subject of c., quæstio. res controversa.—causa (the subject proposed, &c.), often Cret. quod cadit in controversiam. The c. is this, agitur de, &c.. to become a subject of c., in controversiam venire: to be a subject of c., in controversia esse or versari: to make athg a subject of c., rem in (dicendi) controversiam vocare; in controversiam adducere or (Cas.) deducere.

CONTROVERT, impugnare, oppugnare: to c. suc-resfully, see REFUTE. To c. aby's opinion, es opinioni cessfully, see REFUTE. To c. aby's opinion, estrepugnare (C.); cs sententiam impugnare (T.).

CONTROVERTIBLE, quod in controversiam cadit or in controversiam vocari potest .- controversus (that is controverted, and therefore disputable, opp. confessus). Jw. dubius et controversus (e. g. res, C.) .- quod or de qu musique es controversus te y, res, c),—quon or de qu musique res dubla et controversu (C); res de quà in utramque partem disputari potest (Sen. Ep. 88, who also uses, in utramque partem disputabills; wch admits of arguments for and rgst). [On controversious, see Controversious, see Controversious, see Controversions) ERSIAL.] Not c., see INCONTROVERTIBLE.
CONTROVERTIST, see CONTROVERSIALIST

CONTUMACIOUS, contumax. pertinax [SYN. in Obstinacy; contumax is also the proper legal term OBSTINACY; CONUMBAX is also the proper tegal term for one who disobey the peremptory order of a court, Hermog, Dig. 42, 1, 53].—Imperium detrectans (resusting authority; refractory). [15]: refractarious, processor, once C. 444, 2, 1, 3; but Orelli thanks the passage doublint: refractarious once Sen.; præfractus is (1) rugged, of sigle; opp. rotundus; (2) harsh, unbeading,

rugged, of style: opp. rotundus; (2) harsh, unbending, præfractus et ferrus. C.)
CONTUM ACIOUSLY, contumnaciter. pertinaciter.
- [\$\int_{\infty}\$ for præfractes \(^{\infty}\) in a harsh, unbending manner, stylly; vid. C. Off. 3, 22].
CONTUM ACIOUSN ESS., contumacia (also, in the CONTUM ACIOUSN ESS.) contumacia (also, in the content of the country of the content of the country of the content condemn aby with costs for c., contumaciam ejus, qui jus dicenti non obtemperat, litis damno coercere (Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53): to pronounce sentence agst aby, or nonsuit him, for e., "in contumaciæ pænam or contumaciæ nomine absentem damnare (Bau.).

CONTUMELIOUS, contumeliosus (of persons and things; in qa re: adversus qm).-probrosus (attacking one's moral character). - C. language, contum. dicta (S.) or verba (Q.); verborum contumelize [Ons. ignominiosa dicta, in connexion with immunda dicta, H. A. P. 247, not='contumelious language']. To assail aby with c. language, contumeliam jacere in qm; verborum contumelis lacerare qm; contumelià qm insequi: to overwhelm aby with c. language, contumeliis operire atque opprimere qm; vexare qm omnibus contumeliis: to look upon athg as c. to me, in meam contumeliam qd verto.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, contumeliose (C.; also, -ius, -lasime)

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, see CONTUMELY. language, contumeliosa dicta or verba; verborum contumeliæ.

CONTUMELY, contumelia (a wrong done to aby's honour). — [For kindred meanings, see INSULT, APPRONT, &c.] To sufer or bear c., contumelias patl. [C. mocks M. Antonius for using contumeliam facere; but Freund observes, that it is not very clear why; whether because it was an archaism, or because it is used in the sense of contumelia affici, aft. analog. of jacturam facere. — Contumelian facere ci, is used by Ter.] To assoil aby with c., see under Contume-

CONTUSE, elidere (e. g. the fuot, pedem) .- contun-(168)

dere (e. g. qm fustibus, pugnis; es faciem palmă, Jer.). obtevere (by trampling on it). - sugillate (to strike on the face, so as to leave a bruise; Cf. Schneid, Gr. Lez. υπ υπώπιον)

on wswaroy).

CONTUSION, compressio. contusio (as act).—contusum (Seris. Comp. 209; Phr. 29, 5.38, sc.). *membri pars elias (as thing: the injured timb).

CONVALESCENCE, sanitas restituta, or (Just.) recuperata.—inclinata in mellus yaletudo (incripint c.,

when the disease has taken a good turn) .- valetudo confirmata or a morbo confirmata; but as these rather denote 'recovery,' it is better to use Crel. with convalescere. [convalescentia, late; Symmach.] To assure aby of his speedy c., dicere ci, fore ut perbrevi conva-

CONVALESCENT, Crel .- To be c., convalescere. morbum (e. g. quartanam) passum convalescere (viresque integras recuperare); recreari e or a morbo; sanitatem recipere; evadere e morbo; ex incommodâ valetudine emergere; sanum fieri e morbo; mellus ci c., plane convalescere: to be slowly c., tarde convalescere or paullatim sanitatem recipere (Just.). [See Recover.] [Convalescere ex or de morbo; not, with Muretus, a morbo: the simple abl, after it denotes the means by weh the convalescence has been brought about]. To assure aby that he will very soon be c., dicere ci, fore, ut perbrevi convalescat. He is almost c. already, inclinata jam in melius megri valetudo est.

CONVENE | Convoke; convocare.—to c. a meeting

or assembly, concilium convocare; qos ad concilium (or ad concionem, L.) convocate; concionem vocate, advo-care. || To summon judicially (Aylife), citate (summon to appear, e. g. before a court).—qm evocate, excite (on the part of magistrates).—in jus vocate. in judicium arcessere (before a court of justice) .- INTR.)

see Assemble, INTR.)
CONVENIENCE, commoditas. commodum.—opportunitas (convenient nature of athg with ref. to time place).-(In a house) one must consider c. and beauty, est adhibenda commoditatis dignitatisque diligentia (C. Off. 1, 39, 138): with these faults it has this great c., in his vitlis inest illa magna commoditas (C. Rep. 2, 4): the c.'s of life (opp. to its necessaries), commoditas vita; commoda, ornamenta vitæ.—vitæ cultus (of refised. civilized life);—also usus only (see Herzog. Cæs. B. G. 6, 24).—Conveniences, commoditates; commoda; opportunitates. At your c., or, if it suits your c., si com-modum tibi erit; quod commodo tuo fiat; quum commodum tuum erit: but only if it suits your c., tuo tamen commodo; or sed tamen quod commodo too fat; I would wish you to come as soon as ever it suits your c., tu, quod commodo tuo fiat, quam primum velim venias: from considerations of c., commodi causă.—See Convenient.

CONVENIENT, | Fit, suitable, commodus.-op-portunus (esply with ref. to situation; then also fm the time of its occurrence, its age, &c.),—aptus (fit).—accommodatus (ad qd; or ci rei, adapted to it).—idoneus (fit, c. fm its natural properties). Jn. opportunus et idoneus; commodus et idoneus; habilis et aptus.-appositus ad qd (e.g. well adapted for ; menses ad agendum maxime apposit, C.). Ste expeditus (offering no difficulties; e. g. via).—Verg.c., percommodus; peridoneus; peroportunus (ci rei or ad qd): a.c. dress for running in, vestis commoda ad cursum.—If it is c. to you, si commodum tibl erit : but only if it is c. to you, tuo tamen commodo ; sed tamen quod commodo tuo fiat : I will not claim it till it is c. to you, non exigam, nisi commodo tuo: when it is c. to you, quum tuum erit commodum: come as soon as ever it is c. to you, tu, quod commodo tuo fiat, quamprimum veilm venias: see him yourself (i. e. hare an interview with him) as soon as it is c. to you, ipse, quod commodo tuo fiat, cum eo colloquere: a c. time, tem-pus opportunum, idoneum, commodum for doing atag, tempus ad agendum idoneum or appositum: a c. house, "domus commoda or "commode instructa; domicillum bonum: a e. opportunity, occasio idonea, or, commeda et idonea; opportunitas. | Proper, &c. (vid.), utilis. -it is c., convenit (is suitable with inf. espin Lucr.; with ut. C., gui convenit, ut qui-lidem improbos se quam populares esse malint).—utile est (sa useful).— CONVENIENTLY, commode; opportune,-bene.

idonee, apte.-recte. accommodate, apposite [SYN. in

CONVENT, monasterium. conobium (Eccl): to go into a c., "in cœtum monachorum or monacharum recipi .- more Christiano cuitui divino sacrari tof one who

takes the vows, Ammian. Marc 18, io. extr.): of or belonging to a c., monasterialis (tate), or by Gen. mo-nachorum (monacharum), or econobii, monasterii. The c. walls, "muri, qui conobium, or monasterium, cingunt: the e.-rule, "lex comobitis (or monachis) servanda: the c.-school, *scholæ, in quibusa cœnobitis, or a monachis, literæ traduntur; *scholæ, quæ in cœnobio habentur.

CONVENTICLE, conventiculum (concenticle, used by T. for the place of meeting; so Arnob.) .- *conventiculum eorum, qui patriam religionem, or patria sacra,

CONVENTION, | An assembly; see Assembly, CONGREGATION. | Agreement, vid. CONVENTIONAL, quod fit (&c.) ex pacto, ex fœ-

dere, ex conventu (Auct. ad Her. 2, 13, extr.), or ex convento (C. Att. 6, 3, 7); Jn. ex pacto et convento.

[163] conventionalis, founded on, or relating to, a convention; e. g. conv. stipulatio, Pomp. and Utp. Dig. 45, 1, 5 and 52]. C. arrangements, pacta. pactiones. || The word is ste used in a wider sense for what is arranged by a tacit agreement or understanding; prps usu recep-tus (Plin.).—tralaticius (handed down fm father to son; a matter of routine).

a matter of routine).

CONVERGE, vergere (in or ad qd): to the centre, in medium (C. N. D. 2, 48, 116); to a point, ad unum ideraque punctum vergere; *codem vergere: to c. to that point, iliuc vergere (T. but in a fig. sense).

CONVERGENT, Crel, with verbs under Con-CONVERGENCY, VERGE. From the convergency of all its nearts to the centre, *exe. p. nucl. convergency of all its nearts to the centre, *exe. p. nucl. convergency.

of all its parts to the centre, *ex eo, quod omnes ejus partes in medium vergunt, &c.

CONVERSABLE, affabilis. -- in omni sermone affa-

bilis (C.).
CONVERSABLENESS, affabilitas.—affabilitas ser

monis (C., who joins comitas affabilitasque sermonis).
CONVERSABLY, affabiliter (Macr. -issime, Gell.). CONVERSANT, exercitatus in re or in qa re faciendå .- versatus in re. Jn. exercitatus et paratus. versatus exercitatusque (who has been much engaged in athg, tus exercitatusque (who has oven much engages in since and thus has had much practice)—peritus cs rei (skilled in athg).—ah re instructus (furnished with it, of some knowledge; a. g. dialecticis, with logic, C.): to be c. with all the usual topics and common-places of philosop.hy, habere omnes philosophiæ notos et tractatos iocos (C. Or. 33, 188).—Not e. with athg, in qa re rudis (C.). -cs rei ignarus (see IGNORANT).-To be tolerably c. with athg, exercitationem modicam consecutum esse: I am e. with athg, in qu re satis exercitatus sum; cs rei usu exercitatus sum : c. with Latin and Greek, Græce et Latine doctus; doctus Græcis et Latinis literis (espig with Lat. and Gr. literature): e. with the law, eruditus disciplină juris: to be e. with many subjects, multarum rerum peritum esse: to be very e. with athg, muitarum rerum peritum esse: 10 oe eery c. with atay, bene or probe versatum esse in re; magnum usum habère in re (to pouess practical knowledge, e. g. of military matters, of politics, \$c.): evy c. with non-tical afairs, in rebus maritimis exercitatismus paratismismus (C.). If D be conversant about (e. g. Mathematics are: a doar calession). See Traxaror. CONVERSATION, sermo (mostly without definite or CONVERSATION, sermo (mostly without definite or

serious object) .- colloquium. collocutio (agreed upon for uny giren purpose; a conference) .- [= DIALOGUE, vid.] a private e., sermonis cum qo communicatio : a familiur c., sermones familiares. confabulatio: a c., for the sake of passing the time, sermones ludicri: a c. (a têteà-téte), præsentis cum præsenti colloquium; præsens sermo: a learned c., sermo doctus: to enter into c. with aby, se dare in sermonem cum qo; sermonem cum go instituere or ordiri or occipere : to have or hold a c. with aby, sermonem conferre cum qo; cum qo colloqui: to have or hold a secret c. with aby, arcano or secreto cum qo colloqui: to carry on a c., sermocinari; colloqui cum qo; confabulari; sermones eædere or serere cum qo (with the notion of a familiar or agree-able c., serm. cad. esply Comic.). I have a c. with aby, est mihi sermo cum qo, about athg, de re: to touch on such or such a subject in the course of c., in sermonem delabi or incidere : to turn the c. to some other subject, sermonem alio transferre: the c. flags, sermo friget: sermonem and transcrer: the c. Jabys, sermon fright; not to let the c. drop or flag, sermonem quærere; fabulas arcessere (by endearouring to find subjecte; see Rubnk, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 10): to break of the c, sermonem incidere or (if suddenly) pracedere [medium sermonem abrumpere, V. En. 4, 381; inceptum sermonem abrumpere (T. Ann. 4, 60, 2); sermonem, quen inchoavi, abrumpere (A, 4, 3, 13; hence abrumpere sermonem is by no means unclussic.): the usual topic of c. 4, \$6, 8, \$7, \$8 remo plerumque habetur de, &c.: to be the subject of general c. (of persons), in ore or in (169)

sermone omnium esse; in fabulis esse; omnium sermonibus vapulare: to become the subject of general c., fabulam fieri; in sermonem venire.—in sermonem incidere (C. Fam. 9, 3; tamen in sermonem incidemus): athg is the subject of every body's c. through one whole summer, qd unam æstatem aures refercit sermonibus : to report to aby a person's c., cs sermonem ad qm de-ferre: I will send you a full and exact account of the c. I had with him, omnem illius meumque sermonem omnibus verbis expressum mittam : to say frequently in c., nibus verbis expressin mittain; to any feequentisy in c., in sermonibus dictiare (C. Fam. 1, 9, extr.); to speak of allaf frequently in c., ad crebris usurpare sermonibus; to take part in a c., sermoni interesse: a c. gets abroad or is reported by aby, sermo per qui enhants. There is some c. about, 8c. (see Talks): in the cowies of e., in sermone: to mention athy to aby in the course of c., ci in sermone injicere, with Acc. and Inf. (C. ad Div. 12, 16, 2): a thing is said in the course of c., in-cidit mentio de qu re; incidit sermo in qm rem.— Crassus began the c., Crassus princeps fult sermonis ordiendi: to carry on a c. titl a late hour (of the night), sermonem in muitam nociem producere: he scized upon something that had fallen in c., and prelended that upon something that had fatten in c., and pretended that it was a commission, sermone alique arreity pro mandatis abusus est (C.). The language of common c., sermo (= oratio remissa et finitium quotidianæ locutioni, Aucl. ad Her. Cf. 2, 9, 4, 19; soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistosiis; and H. is ermoni propioria.] Criminal conversation, adulterium. To have a c.-c. with aby, adulterio cognovisse cs uxorem.

-Vid. ADULTERY.
CONVERSE, s. || Conversation, vid. || In Logic the predicate becoming the subject, and the subject the predicate, Crei. In some propositions the c. is also true, quandam et retrorsum idem valent (Q., who gives as the example, vivit homo, qui spirat; and spirat, qui vivit; 5, 9, 6): of some propositions the c. is not true, quædam in contrarium non recurrunt (Q. ib.; his example is, movetur, qui ingreditur, weh cannot be

converted to : qui movetur, ingreditur).

CONVERSE, ioqui cum qo (g. t. = to speak).—sermocinare or sermonem conferre cum qo (to have a discourse) .- cum qo colioqui (of a tête à-tête, esply to settle some matter) .- confabulari or sermones familiares conferre cum qo (of familiar or intimate conversation): to c. very agreeably with aby, jucundissime ioqui cum qo: to e. about athg, habere sermones de qu re; disputare de qa re (alleging reasons for and agst athg); here they conversed on literary, scientific subjects, *erant ibi sermones de literis or de artium studiis atque doctrină: Tiberius hardly erer conversed even with, &c., nullus Tiberio aut rarissimus etiam cum (proximis) sermo (Suet. Tib. 68).—To c. logether, colloqui inter se or inter nos, vos, \$c. [\$\overline{ VERSATION

CONVERSELY, retrorsum (C. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ex terrà aqua, ex aquà oritur aer, ex aere æther; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex æthere aer, &c .- So too retro, retorsum viciasim ex æthere aer, &c.—So too retro, Lucr. N. D. 1, 760).—To hold good c., retorsum idem vaiere: not to hold good c., in contrarium non recur-rere (boh A. vid. under 'the Converses'). CONVERSION, | Act of changing, change, conversio.—commutatio. | Moral change, 'morum mutatio.—Ad bonam frugem revocatio (from vice).—

mores emendatiores .- vita emendatior (with reference to one's former mode of life, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 11).- accessio ad Christi doctrinam (the embracing of Christianity) .- | C. of a proposition (in Log.), Crel. by (idem) retrorsum dicere (see the CONVERSE)

CONVERT, s. * proselytus (Eccl. Tertull.). - *qui a patriis sacris ad aliena transiit. To make a c. of abu: To make a c. of aby; see To CONVERT.

CONVERT, | To change; TR.) mutare (into athg, in qd) .- vertere (qd in qd) .- convertere in qm or qd (to c. alkg or aby into something or somebody size; e.g. Hecubam in canem; crimen in laudem; providentise munera in mutuam perniciem, Q.).—convertere in for-mam cs rei (e. g. terras in freti formam, O.).—fingere or formare in qd; transformare or transfigurare in qd; figurare in habitum es rei (to give it the shape of something clse); figurare in naturam cs rei (to communicate to it the properties of something else).—transferre or traducere (in or ad qm or qd, or with adv. of motion to a place; huc, alio : to remove or change it from-to) .- To c. enmilies into friendship, inimicitias in amicitiam traduthe change): to c. pain into joy, doloren gaudio mu-tare: to c. aby's gravity into mirth, cs snimum at hilaritatem risumque traducere (C.). § To change the use or destination of athg.—To c. athg to one's own use, qd suum facere.—qd in se transferre (unjustly) .- convertere qd in suam rem or ad suum commodum (C.; turn it to one's own advantage or profit): to c. another man's properly to my own use, in meam rem aliena convertere (C. Off. 1, 14, 42).—convertere in aliam naturam (to change into another nature) .- | To change beneficially; in a moral point of change beneficially; in a moral point of view, cortigere, emendare (to rectly),—airo mores ca emendare; qm ad virturem revocare (with a qā re; e, g, a perditā (uxuriā, Np. Dion, 6, 2); qm ad frugem cortigere or compeliere (Comic.); qm in melius traducere (Sen. de Ird., 2, 13, extr.); one who is not capoble of being converted, insanabilis. | With reference to opinion, qm de sententia deducere, demovere; in alian mentem adducere; aliam mentem injicere; qm a consilio revocare (with ref. to a purpose); opinione qm dejicere (with ref. to a pripidice). I With refer-ence to creed, *ad verum Dei cultum es animum convertere. | To convert a proposition (in Log.),

convertere. I To convert a proposition in wegs, idem, &c., retrorsum dicere.

To ne Converten. I To be changed into a different indicate, convert in aliam naturan. mutari in qd (c. g. in taurum). — se vertere or community of the convertence suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere; morum muta-tionem facere; ad sanitatem redire—in melius traduci (Sen.): he is quite a converted character, totus factus est alius; commutatus est totus; in meilus mutatus est alius; commutatus est totus; in meilius mutatus est. If na matter of opinion, sententiam mutare, sententia suá decedere. If With reference to creed, "detorum deorum superstitionious purgari "Christun sequi, "ad Christianam fidem transite (to embrace the Christian religion: of a heathen), CONVERT, ISTA; See To B: CONVERT, above, CONVERT, BLE, commutabilis (C. and Q.): but mly

by Crel, with verbs in CONVERT. | A c. proposition (in Logic), quod retrorsum idem valet; quod in contrarium recurrit (Q.).

CONVEX, convexus .- gibbus (opp. concavus, Cele.

8, 1, in). CONVEXITY, convexitas (prob. only in the elder Pin.) -convexa (pl. of convexum, substantively used;

This, — converse up to your value, — asportiare (m one place to another, as corn, effects, &c.).—vehere, vecture (espir by animals, a vehicle, m) bloom, all three includes the substitute of the control carry, e g. a burden).-bajuiare (on one's shoulders or carry, e. g. a ourous, --vaquinte (nn one's inouteurs or oback), --transportare, transvehere qo (to c. either by water or land to a place; of persons and things), --a loce transferre or deportare qo (to c. from any place to some other),--transvehere (to c. across by means of a vehicle, &c.).—abducere (to c. fm a place, esply of persons, then of things also); Jn. auferre et abducere.— perferendum curare (lo e. to the place of its destination).—com-portare (to e. together, or to one place).—transferre (e. across).—devehere (fm a place, e. q. qm equo devehere qo, to e. aby fm a place to some place on horse-back): to c. provisions to the army, exercitui commeatum supportare: to c. food (the hand, &c.) to the mouth, cibum ad os ferre, admovere ; manum ad os admovere : to c. across a river, traducere trans flumen : to c. aby under an escort to any place, qm cum custodibus mittere qo: not one of the transports, that conveyed the soldiers, was missing, nulla navis, quæ milites portaret, desiderabatur : meatibus exercitum reportare (Cas. B. G. 5, 23, in.).

1 To transmit; see To Send, -perferre (to carry to aby, e.g. literas; and impropr. commissions or commands, es mandata). - perferendum curare (to have athy conveyed) .- He had every thing conveyed to his own house, ad se omnia transtulit (i. e. fm another's, Np.) .deportare (to have a person conveyed under the care of guards to the place of his banishment). || To convey onesetf to any place, se conferre qo. in qm locum se conferre. ire, proficisci qo. || To make over (a right or property), cedere ci qd or qû re; concedere ci qd; transcribere ci qd (by a written document, Dig.): to c. a parl of some property, cedere ci qd de qåre: of one's share in a thing, cedere parte suå; also cedere ci pos-sessione es rei (e. g., garden, hortorum): to c. property to a mortgagee, rem hypothècæ nomine obligare (JCt.). Convey away, amovère (e. g. nebulonem illum ex istis locis, C.).—demovère.—removère (put it aside).—portare. asportare (e. g. corn, effects, &c.).—amoliri

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(to remore a mass by violent exertion)—avehere. devehere (draw away by a vehicle or beast of burden; deveh. mly with mention of the place to which—abducere (propr. to lead away a person; then also things). Jx. auterre et abducere.—To c. away secretly or by stealth. clam removere: Aurio subducere (of bostages, L. 9, 11). -subtrahere (e. g. the baggage, impedimenta).- To convey oneself away, amovere se (e. g. he resolved to c. himself away at once, and to the greatest possible distance, statuit repente recedere, seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet.) .- abire, &c. (See (io AWAT.) IMPROPR.)—To c. a meaning, n ly by vis subjecta est voci; here vis est verbi, &c. [See Meaning.] | Communicate intelligence, &c. Vid. COMMUNICATE,

CONVEYANCE, | As act, transvectio (e. across, or fm one side to the other; e.g. Acherontiis)-portatio (act of carrying away; transporting goods, &c.).—asportatio (the conceying or carrying away; C. Ferr. 2, 4, 9, extr. everum [signorum] asportatio (difficilis videba-19, eff. corum [asprorum] aspurance rimeta a la cultur.—vectura (the being conveyed by waggen or ship; pro vectura solvere; sine vectura pertuno; vect. mercium, peut. Dis).—exportatio (c. out of a country).—deportatio (the being conveyed to the place of one's bonishment).—invectio (c. into a country).—subvectio. banishment.,—invectio (c. nino a country,—sub-vector and (T.) subvectus (the c. of supplies to an army, \$c., whether by land or sea).—[\$\frac{1}{2}\triangle \text{vectio occurs only in,} efficer quadrupedum vectiones, \$C.; vectatio is exercise on horseback, or in a carriage, Suci.]—4 A exercise on horseback, or in a carriage, Suel.]— A a conseyance, see VENICLE.—In the pl., consequence, vectume (for corn, supplies, &c., Cas. B. C. 3, 32). B. The means of c., "occasio vecture (of getting adda converged).—occasio vehiculi (for a traveller).—casus navigandi (by sea).—I have hitherto been unable to find any menns of c., "me adhue vectura occasio frustrata est. [Conveyance of property, transcriptio (e. Gaj. Inst. 3, 130; fm aby to another, a qo ad qm).—cessio (the giving up one's rights over a property to

another), CONVEYANCER, scriba publicus (g. 1. for any scribe, notary, &c., authorized by the wate).—signator (one who sign witis, deck, &c., as a winess).—tabellio (who draws up deeds, witis, &c., Ulp. Dig.). CONVICT, convincers: a person, qualso without any mention of the crime); of athy, cs rel, sts in qã re, de qã re (in pari peccato, C., in homiedido, Plin, in affectatione imperii, T.); or with inf. (e. g. to c. aby of witer imprage, om mini scipe convincers. C.).—corre utter ignorance, qm nihil scire convincere, C.) .- coar guere qm cs rei (expresses generally only the hope of convicting; hence the perf. must be used of actually convicting; Ulp. says 1, 192, de V. S. arguisse = accusasse et convicise).—condemnare (to condemn, vid.).—[To c. (a statement, &c., of falsehood, errour), convincere.—redarguere: revincere (by establishing the contrary). | Convicted, convictus es rei and in re; compertus es rei.—of an assault, de vi; of a capital crime, rerum capitalium. C. by his own mouth or confession, convictive confession, convictive confession.

capitalum. C. by his own mouth or conjession, convictus confessingue. See CONPEMBE.
CONVICT, a. damnatus. condemnatus.
CONVICT, and, see Convictus, CONVICT, and, see Convictus, compertus. &c. []
guilty: Crcl. sith convictus, compertus. &c. []
convicto, in this sense, not Lat.]—If it is his second conon a charge of this kind, all quo in part anter peccate convictus sit (C.). [If it is not necessary to distinguish be-tween conviction and condemnation, see Condemnarice. I fail persuasion, persuasio; but miy by Crcl. with persuasum habere, &c. [See 'to be considered' in the Constitution of certe scio (absol. and with acc, and inf.).

CONVINCE, convincere qm es rei er de qa re (to make good one's position agai aby by invincible argu-ments).—persuadere de re (persuade a man; indire in it believe it). Spy Instead of de re, persuadère lakes the acc, but only of a neutre pronoun: id, illud, quidquam, or unum, multa, &c.—To c. aby that, &c., convincere or persuadere with acc. and infin. To be con rinced, that, &c., persuadetur or persuasum est mihi, tibi, Sc. (15) by no messe persuadeer, or persuasus sum;
—sibl persuader (or e. oneself): I am consisted, military
persuasi: milit persuasum est, of airs, de qu'e; persuasum habeo (C. Ferr. 15, 22; but Zumpt strikes out
persuasum and reads haben only).—[25] persuasum mini habeo, Cas. B. G. 3, 2, being a s-mewhat doubt-ful reading, is better avoided; although Herzog seems ful reading, is cetter accorded; atthough iterzog seems to defend it satisfactorily]: I am fully convinced, mihi persuasissimum est; plane non dubito, quin, &c.; certo scio, with acc. and infin.—Sts exploratum, perspectum, cognitum habère qd (to know it for certain), i cumot be convinced, non possum adduci, ut credam: I would exist you to be convinced, that, &c., hoe tibl persuadeaa velrm: velim tibi its persuadeas; sic volo tibi persuadea; sic volo tibi persuadea; sic volo tibi persuadea; sic volo tibi persuadea; sic volo cumo faciam. Not to be easily conveniced, non facile adduct ad credendum (Np.): you c. me that it is just or you say (in a letter), prorsus its case, ut scribin mihi persuades: I carnestly wish to be convinced of the said case was persuader in blue seculosco. the existence of the gods, doos esse persuaderi mihi-piane velim: I could never be convinced that the soul, pane veitm: I could never be convinced that the soul, é., mith numquam persuaderi potult, animos, &c. All men are conveneced, that you are as sound a lawyer a say man living, constant inter omnes heminem te jura peritiorem case. [65] Ons. That hoc, sic, its, are often used with persuadier, where in us they seem respectiones; e. g. having convinced himself that my liters, &c., quum also it in persuasisset, meas—lite-leters, &c., quum also it in persuasisset, meas—lite-

idieri, ec, quain morta, et a, ec, Quain morta, ec, Quain morta, ec, Quain morta, et al persuadendum accommodatus.

d persuasionem appositus.— firmus ad probandum (copent, e. g. argumentum).— gravis (weighty, e. g. argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum. [Q. uses in three passauers]

persuasibilis = π_tθ_απός, in three passages]
CONVINCINGLY, ad persuadendum accommodate;
ad persuasionem apposite (e. g. to speak, dicere). mani-

CONVIVIAL, | Pertaining to a banquet, convivalis (instead of convivialis, e. g. objectamenta ludio-num, L.).—epularis (e. g. accubitio, C.). | Fond of das quels, company, &c., qui conviviis delectatur. qui in eenviviis versatur. — qui nullum convivium renuit.—qui cœnas obit; ad cœnas itat, &c. [epulo, late, Appul.] - | One suited to be a pleasant guest. A c. person, conviva commodus, hilaris.- | A there is much drinking).—comissatio (of a riolous kind).—accubitio epularis (in C. but rather as a definition of coavivium. &c.)

CONVIVIALITY, either Crcl. by lætum convivam agere (H), &c., or by the general terms for MIRTH.

CONVOCATION, convocatio (the act of convoking,

Pseudo-Cic.). | Assembly, congregation; vid. CONVOKE, convocare.—lo c. an assembly of the people, in concionem vocare or convocare populum; also convocare populum only: to c. the senale, senatum cogere or convocare : to c. the soldiers, milites in contionem convocare (to an assembly).

CONVOLVULUS, convolvulus (Plin, 21, 5, 11).
CONVOY, qm præsidii causă comitari.—præsidio esus ci or ci rei (e. g. impedimentis).—qm comitari

(g. t. for accompanying).

CONVOY, s. | As protecting force, præsidium (g. l.).—milites præsidiarii.—(of ships) *naves præsidiariæ. To grant aby a c., præsidium ci dare; a strong e., firmo præsidio qui munire: to grant aby a c. to any piace, præsidium dare, ut qs tuto perveniat qm locum pines, Principal in units, at ye care per veries yen course per veries (M. Fagen, 4.1); efficere, at tuto a gam locum pervenist (Id. Timol. 2, 2).—To serve as a c., preside one (cl, navibus, &c.). I Ons. Sis 'convey' includes bell the protecting and protected facts (Febs.), "naves mercatories (Ermo) presided or presidental classe munitz; or commeatus (body of persons sailing, travelling begins of commeatus today of persons satting, revessing logisther; e.g. commeatus nostri Pontico mari ac Trapicunte oppido adventantes, T.). To cut of our c. e. commeatus nostros intercipere (if they were bringing in

supputed.

CONVUISE, PROFR.) | Cause convulsions;
spannes facere (off. spannes fleri prohibet, Plin. 30,
11, 36), and, probably, convellere, as convulsus is so
and. Impropra.) | Shake violently, convellere
(e.g. rempublicam, instituta, &c.). Jn. labefactare et convellere, quatere, quassare, concutere, conquassare (to shake) .- percutere. percellere (to make a violent impression on athy: percut. of a sudden, unexpected con-ruision; percell. of one, the effects of wch are of long duration). To c. the state, rempublicam conveilere, quassare, concutere, labefactare, dilacerare.—rempubl. stroiter agitare (Sail.): the empire, regnum concutere, libedactare; imperium percutere: to c. the earth (Phomon), terram ingenti motu concutere. To c. oby with laughter, magnum, maximum, mirum risum of movire, concitare. To be ceneuised with laughter, the concuted with laughter, the concentration of t risu corruere (C.), emori (Ter.), rumpi (Afran. ap. Nown.); cachinnum tollere; miros risus edere.

CONVULSED, convulsus (med. t. l. Suet. Q.).—To

be e., convelli. spasmo laborare. IMPROPR.) See CESTULIE.

CONVULSION, spasmus. spasma (both Plin. σπασ μότ, σπάσμα), pure Latin, convulsio (Scrib. Comp. 165): to be seized with c.'s, convelli: one who is subject to c.'s, spasticus (σπαστικός). To prevent c.'s, spasmos fieri prohibère (Plin.). To be useful in c.'s, ad spasmos

CONVULSIVE, spasticus. CONVULSIVELY, quasi spasmo vexaretur.

COO of doves), gemere (Virg. Ect. 1, 58), Fig.)
To be billing and cooing (of livers, &c.), columbulatim labra conserere labris (Mattius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 2). -labris columbari ci (Mæcen. ap. Sen. Ep. 114). lumbatim dare basia (Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 3, 219)

COOING, gemitus. | Billing and cooing, exosculatio. COOK, coquus. fem. coqua; coquula (dimin.): the head c. in the house of a wealthy Roman, archimagirus (apxic. ss nea house of a weathy Roman, archimagirus (apparásepos, 1908): to be one's one c., sibi manusula parare cibum: a c.'s boy, "puer culmarius; pl. cuitnarii (Scrib. Larg. 230): hunger is the best c., cibi condimentum fames est (C. de Fin. 2, 28, 90): malum panem tenerum tibi et siligineum fames redet (Sex. Ep. 123, 2): a c.'s-shop, popina: one who keeps a c.'s-shop, popinarius (late). A c.'s knife, cuiter coquinaris (Far.). (Var.)

COOK, v. coquere (to prepare food by heat), - mitigare. igne mollire (to make soft by heat); to c, atha in athg (e. e. in milk, oil, &c.), coquere in or ex q are (e. g. in lacte; ex oleo, &c.); incoquere q re or cum q a ra (e. g. aqua ferventi, cum aqua); to c. athg well, percoquere: to c. some food, cibum or cibaria coquere; cibum parare or comparare (g. t. for prepare): to e. one's own meal or dinner, sibi manu sua parare cibum: cooked, coctus; igne mollitus.

COOK, v. INTR. coquinare (Plaut.).
COOKERY, res coquinaria.—coctura (Ihe manner in wech one cooks). A c.-book, liber, qui observationes coquendi continet (v. Plin. 18, 25): *liber, qui est de re coquinarià, or de opsoniis et condimentis. [[2]]
Liber de re coquinarià, would not be Lal.] (as title),

Liber de re coquinarià, sould sut be Lot.] (as title), de re coquinarià or de oposniis et condimentis. See also 'the art of cookery,' in Cookino.

COOKING, coctura (the manner of e.); also Crcl. e. g to make use of fire for e., util igne ad mitigandum or ad molliendum chum: meal for c., "caro coquenda: a sessel for e., vas coquinarium; pl. vasa coquinaria; vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti assolent or assolemus; vasa, que ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent: the art of c., "ars coquinaria; "ars cullnaria: une used for e., vinum cibarium: seood used for c., ligna cocta, coctilia, acapna (dried usood uch burst viribott smoke).—ligna, quibus ad coquenda cibaria uti assolent (aft. Col. 12, 3, 2).

COOK-MAID, see Cook

COOK-MAID, see Cook. COOK-ROOM, *culina.

COOL, frigidus (that makes c.) .- alsus (c. in itself, of houses, rooms, &c., it so happens that it is found only in the comparative, e. g. nihit alsius).—somewhat c., sub-frigidus; frigidiusculus (late): to make or render c., refrigerare. frigidum facere (frigerare and frigefactare not used in proce).—| Pio. Lukewarm, see Trein.
| With ref. to temperament, tranquilius, quietus, pacatus, sedatus, placidus (Svn. in Calm).—
lentus (indiferent).—sævus (c. agst a tover): c. in danger, impavidus; fortis (despising danger); to be c., quie-

ger, impavious; fortis (despising danger): to be c., quietum, &c., esse. | Impudent, vid.
COOL, s. frigus (the being cold, and so refreshing, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 10; fr. amabile).—algor (the being felt to be cold): the c. of the evening, *aër vespertinus.
*aura spirans ab occidence.
COOL, v. TR.) refrigerare; frigidum facere; see 'to

COOL, v. Th.) reingerate; rigidum lacete; see make c.' in Cool.—date ei frigus († 10 afford coolness),
—recreare (to refresh); to c. a person (who is in a personation) by fanning him, mestuant lene frigus ventilare flabello (Mart. 3, 82): the winds c. the atmosphere, ventorum flatu nimii temperantur calores: to c. one-self in the shade, umbris refrigerari.

self in the shade, umbris refrigerari.
COOL, 1972.) frigescere. refrigescere. refrigerari
(propr. and fg. of persons and things).—languescere.
languescere (to grow insquid: figg. s. g. industria).—
defervescere (to free head, watus; and impropr. of passion, fra).—(sensim) residère (to asbeide, g. g. tumor
animi, C.; ce lumpetus, L.; or animorum impetus
ardorque, L.; mentes a superiore certamine, Cæs.).—
remittere animum (opp. to a former sale of sintense
exertion or excitement; a qli re; e, g. a contentione
pugner, L.).—Aby's zeal in a couse c.'s, languidiore
studio est in re: lo allow one's zeal to c., studium rei
deponere: to allow one's intimacy with aby to c, amiofitam sensim dissuere (C. Læl. 21, 76; where am
eluere is a doubljui readings). eluere is a doubtful reading).

COOLER, *alveus refrigeratorius.

COOLING, refrigerans. refrigeratrix (fem.). C. medicines, draughts, medicamenta refrigerantia. All lettuces have c. properties, est natura omnibus lactuces generibus refrigeratrix: a c. polion, potio refrigeratoria (Pelag. Vet. 28, med.) .- potio refrigeratrix, potio nivata (cooled with snow), | Subst.; the c. of atha.

COOLING-SALVE, *unguentum refrigeratorium. COOLING-FURNACE, *fornix refrigeratoria.

COOLLY, frigide (fig in a cold manner, H. A. P. 171, has gelide in a bad sense).-languide. lente (in a feeble, sluggish way).-piacide, placate, sedate (in a calm, tranquil manner).- sequo animo (with undisturbed tranquillity).—lento pectore († Tib.).—To take athg c., æquo animo ferre qd.—placide or sedate ferre and can be seen and the second content of th qq († 710. 3, 11, 6). To took c. on (at an action one ought to precent), qm qd facientem lenius specto (L. &c.).—To praise aby very c., frigide laudare qm (Gell): to think a maller c. over, tranquillo animo qd conferre (C.), reputare. || Bravely, vid. || Impudently, vid.

COOLNESS, *frigus temperatius or (H.) amabile; also frigus only, vid. Cool, s. | Impudence, vid. | Bravery, vid. | Indifference, pectus lentum († Tib.) .- lentitudo (indifference with wch one tooks on any wrong done to others) .- frigus (want of interest that one displays towards others).

COOM, | Soot over the mouth of an oven,

·fuligo fornacalis.

COOP, | Barrel, cupa. | Cage for poultry, saginarium (e. g. includent in saginario; in this instance, for geese, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, cxir.).
COOP UP. See to SHUT UP.

COOPER, victor (Plant. Rud. 4, 3, 51).-doliarius (a

doubtful reading, Plin. 8, 6, 12).

COOPERAGE, *victoris merces. | Place where cooper's work is done (Hebst.), dolearia officina

(Inser. Orell. 4888).

CO-OPERATE, una agere; in athg, juvare or adjuvare qd: to c. very effectually to an end, multum valere ad qd (see C. Tusc. 3, 3, 5).—in partem cs rei venire; interesse ci rei (by personal attendance or influence) attingere qd (to c. in the execution of athg): not to have co-operated in athg, cn rei expertem esse; non contu-lisse ad qd (not to have contributed one's share): to undertake to c., capessere partem cs rei (e. g belli).
CO-OPERATION, opera. auxillum. With aby's c.,

es opera or auxilio; qo juvante or adjuvante or adjutore: to promise aby one's failhful c. in athq, polliceri ci nec infidelem nec segnem operam in qa re.

See also PARTICIPATION.

CO-OPERATOR, socius. particeps or socius es rei. affinis es rei or ei rei. adjutor (assistant).-minister. administer (who takes or has a subordinate character in the performance of athg, mostly in a bad sense). Jr. minister et adjutor; socius et particeps cs rei; servus ct minister cs rei : to be aby's c. in athg, cs socium esse in re : to give aby a person as his c., ci dare qm ad rem adjutorem.

COOT, fillen (V. and Plin.); fulex, Yels, f. (C. Poet.

de Div. 1, 8, in.)
CO-PARTNER, see PARTNER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP, see PARTNERSHIP.

COPE, *stola sacerdotalis, vestis lintea religiosaque (Suet. Oth. 12).

COPE, TRANS.) fastigare (to terminate by a pointed top) .- To c. a wall, prps *coronam muro imponere, or summum murum opere tectorio (testaceo, &c.) iori-

care (aft. parietes-opere tectorio marmorato loricare,

to coat them with, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, i).

COPE with, confligere (g. t. when the stress is on the vehemence, spirit, &c. of the combatants, not on the kind of weapons; of two persons or whole armies). - obsistere, resistere ci (stand agst).-certare cum qo or cum qa re to contend agat, with a probability of success; vie with). To be able to c with aby, parem ci esse posse (C. pro Pont. 26).—Not to be able to c with aby, contents sustinere non posse (C. Phit. 7, 6, 17).—parem ci esse non posse (e. g. distracti adverzariis pares esse non possumus, C.): with aby or athg, non posse ci or ci rei cum qo or cum qa re certare non posse (C.).

COPIER, COPYIST, transcribens — librarius (see Schütz, Lez. C. s. v.). — librariolus (Dimin.). | Compiler, vid.

COPING, lorica (any defensive coat of stucco, bricks, &c., whether for walls or floors).—corona, fastigium ifastigium g. l. for top; corona, with ref. to its being (172)

set on with a projection or moulding; it was also med for other mouldings or fillets: angusta muti corona crat; non pinnæ fastigium ejus distinxerant, Curl. 9, 4).—To put a c. on a wall, prps *coronam muro im-ponere, or *summum murum or muri fastigium opere tectorio loricare: to put a brick c. on a wall, "murum opere latericio fastigare, "coronam operis latericii muro imponere.

COPIOUS, copiosus (also = copious in thought, opp. exilis). - abundans (opp. inops) .- largus. Sis dives, locupies (rich): a c. writer, scriptor creber rerum frequentià (C. de Or. 2, 13, 56): a c. tanyange, lingua locupies (C. Fisn. 1, 3, 10): lingua dives (Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9). A c. fountain, fons largus aquæ (†).—A c. fioed

of tears, largus fletus (†).

COPIOUSLY, copiose. uberrime, ubertim. abundanter. large. abunde. prolixe. largiter: too c., effuse; Jn. large effuseque, See ABUNDANTLY, PLENTI-PULLY.

COPIOUSNESS, copia.-abundantia (abundance).rerum frequentia (of matter, as C de Or. 2, 13, 56; Thucydides creberest rerum frequentia) .- C. of thought,

crebritas sententiarum (C. Brut. 95, 325).

COPPER, | The metal, as cyprium (sts fm con-text, as only).—cuprum (whence our 'copper' and the German 'K upfer' are derived).—of c., cyprius; cupreus (late); cuprinus (late).- To engrave on c., in ms incidere: containing or abounding in c., mrosus, A copper (= small piece of money), numus cyprius, as, assis (small piece of money)—numulus.—Coppers, rudera, pl. (al. randera; c. coins, mris acervi, quum milites religione inducti jacerent, post profectionem Hannibalis magni inventi. L. 26, 1i, 9, Drakenb.). A few c.'s, numulorum aliquid. A copper (= resset), vas cyprium (any resset made of c.).—cortina (round vesset for cooking, &c., it stood on three legs).-ahênum.

COPPER, v. (= sheathe with c.) *prps lamellis cyprils or æneis loricare.

COPPER, as adj. cyprius; cupreus (late); cuprinus (late)

COPPER-BOTTOMED. A c. b. ressel, *navis, cujus carina iamellis cypriis loricata est. COPPER-COLOUR, *color cyprius.

COPPER-COLOURED, art similis (e. g. capillus).— rubidus (e. g. rubidă facie).—æneus (bronze-coloured, e. g. harha, Suel. Ner. 2). COPPER-DROSS, æris recrementus COPPER-MINES, metalla æraria, pl.

COPPER ORE, chalcitis (Ptin.).

COPPER-PLATE, *pictura linearis per æneam iami-nam expressa (Ern.). *imago ære excusa (Wytt.); figura mnea; also fm context, imago only. A book with c.-p engravings, opus picturis linearibus per laminas æneas expressum (Ern.)- liber figuris meels ornatus (the former, if it consists entirely of such engravings). art of c .- p. engraving, "chalcographia. A c .- p. engraver,

COPER-SHEATHINGS, Croi. with lamelia cypriae.

COPER-SHEATHINGS, Croi. with lamelia cypriae.

A ship with c.-a., prps "navis lamelia cypria or zeneis

COPPER-SMITH, ærarius. COPPER-SNAKE, colüber chersēa (Linn.). COPPER-WIRE, virgula ænea.

COPPER-WORM, teredo. COPPERAS, chalcanthum or (pure Lat.) atramer-

tum (Plin. 34, 12, 32). COPPERY, ærosus.

loricata

COPPICE, siiva credua (Cat. Far. = silva, quæ in COPSE,) hoc habetur, ut cædatur; or, according to Servius, que succisa rursus ex stirpibus aut radicibus renascitur, Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 80).—In a less strict sense, frutices. virgulta, pl.; fruticetum, frutetum. spinetum. viminetum [SYN. in THICKET] .- locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus (aft. Cas. B. G. 2, 17).
COPULA, *copula (t. t.) or *copula, quam gramma-

tici vocant

COPULATE, [Couple; vid. | Sexually (of animals); coire (absol. or with cum).—inire. comprimere (coir. and comprim. also of men; comp. of the peacock, Col.).—inlir. maritari. marem pati (of the female).

COPULATION, coytus,-inytus. The season of c., colfus tempus (g. t.).—admissuræ tempus (of quadru-noda).—tempus, quo aves cocunt (of birds).—The natural desire of c., coitus libido.—catulitlo (of dogs and wolves): subatio (of swine). — The passionate desire rabies. cocundi ardor.-salacitas.

COPULATIVE, connexivus (e. g. conjunctio, Gell.

10, 29, 1). COPY, | Of any written document, &c., exemplar. exemplum : a c. of a speech written out by the author, oratio sua manu transcripta; an exact c. of a will, tabulæ testamenti eodem exemplo, testamentum eodem exemplo (Cas. B. G. 3, 108. Suet. Tib. 76, Bremi): a c. of a letter, exemplar literarum or epistolæ : I have subjoined a c. of the letter, earum literarum exemplum infra scriptum est: I have received a letter fm Balbus, of sech I send you a copy, haboo a Babo literas, quarum exemplum ad te mis. ¶ Copy of a painting, exemplar (Pin.); limitatio; "tabula picta ad alian expressa. To mokeor take a c. (of a picture, bush, §c. (imaginem) exseribers pingereque (Pin. Ep. 4, 28). picturam ex altera exprimere (Plin.): the c. of a c., imitatlo lmltationls: to make a c., lmaginem exscribere. J Of a book, exemplar; exemplum.—exemplar typis exscriptum (printed c.): before any c. was struck of, antequam liber typle exercibate (-retur): lo publish a thousand c.'s of a work, librum in exemplaria milia transcribere, or, of printed c.'s describendum curare.

— A copy (to be imitated by one who is learning to serite), versus ad imitationem scribendi propositus (aft. Q. 1, 1, 33).—literæ præformatæ (of single letters). To set a boy a c., cl præformare literas (Q.: of single let-- ci versum ad imitationem scribendi propoters) nere (Q.).

COPY, v. | Imitate, imitarl. imitando or imitatione exprimere. Imitando effingere (et exprimere). See INITATE. | Of writers, painters, &c.: describere. exectibere. exectiber. exectiber. or painter). — executive pingereque (of a painter only): lo c. after mature, or the life, similitudinem effingere ex veto. rescribere (i. e. to write over again, make another c.): to c. athg with one's own hand, qd sun manu transcribere: to c. the fifth book of aby's work, a qo librum quintum describere: to c. a writer word for word without acknowledgement, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (Plin. Hist. Nat. præf. § 22); furari qd a qo (stronger term). || Copied, descriptus. exscriptus. (atronger term). || Copied, descriptus. exscriptus. transcriptus.

COPY-BOOK, eliber ad imitationem scribendi para-

tus (aft. Quint. 1, 1, 35); versus ad imitationem seri-bendi propositi er proponendi (aft. Q. I, 1, 35).

Dendi propositi or proponensu (gf. 4.1, 1, 3).

COPY-HOLD, emplyteusis (kppörevors: this is the
nearest term of Roman law, being thus defined in Just.
11b. 3, 25, 3: [pracia] que perpetuo quibusdam
fruenda traduntur; id est, ut, quamdiu pensio
traducture verbit deriv sive reditus pro his domino præstetur, neque ipsi consive reditus pro his domino praestetur, neque ipsi con-ductori, neque harredi ejus, cuive conductor harresve ejus id prædium vendiderit aut donaverit, aut dotis nomine dederit, aliove quocunque modo allenaverit, aufletre liceat).—A c.-h. estate, emphyteuma —præ-dium emphyteuticarium or emphyteuticum.— ager beneficiarius or prædium beneficiarium (aft. Sen. Ep. 90. 2).—To grant aby a c. h. lease, dare rem per emphyteusin (Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1); prædia el perpetuo fruenda tradere (Just. Inst. 3, 25).—The law of c. h., •eæ leges, quæ ad prædia emphyteuticaria pertinent .- lex, quæ emphyteuseos contractus propriam statuit naturam (Just. Inst. lib. 3, 25).

COPY-HOLDER, emphyteuta. - emphyteuticarius

(Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1). COQUET, v. oculis venari viros.—in amorem pellicere (to allure to love).

COQUETRY, nimium studium placendi viris (cf. Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 43).—immodica sui ostentatio (aft. Appnt. Appnt. 323, 11).
COQUETTE, *quæ, quum nimis sibi placeat, operam

dat ut placeat viris, or quæ nimis dat operam, ut pla-ceat viris (aft. Plant. Pæn. 45, 4, 43).—improba juve-

reat vira (a)t. Finalt. Fen. 35, 4, 35,—imprious Juve-num circumspectatrix (a)th regard to manners. CORAL, coralium or coralium (epity the red).— coralio-achates (aopakhoayárnt, agate of c.; Plin. 37, 10, 34): a c. necktace, "Junu or linea ocraliorum (comp.

10, 34): a c. wextsocc, until or three cotains aim (comp. Böttiger's Sab. 2, p. 151).

CORAL-FISHERY, e. g. to carry on, &c., *coralia piscari. CORAL-MOSS, *lichen corallinus (Linn.).

CORALLINE, corallynus (κοράλλιον). Poet. in Anth.

Lat. 1, p. 651).
CORD, restis (thin, of different tengths, and for various purposes). — resticula; funiculus (Dimin.). — linum (esply for tying together documents, letters, &c., also for or beads). A measure for wood, *orgyia (boyvea; the Romans had not this measure); "terni (δργ-... cubiti. '173)

CORD-MAKER, restio.

CORD, v. constringere (e. g. sarcinam, Plant. Trin. 3, 2, 96).—colligare (e. g. vasa, of soldiers, Plant. Pseud. 4, 3, 16; not to be confounded with colligere vasa, wch was afterwards a t. t.) .- circumligare (qd qå re ; e. g. chartam iino, Plin.).

CORDAGE; funes (cords or ropes in general) .-rudentes (of a ship).

CORDIAL, s. potus jucundissimus; *potus vires reficiens: to give aby a c., potione firmare qui

CORDIAL, adj.; verus (true)—sincerus (genuine, sincere).— suavia. duicis (graifying, agreeable).— reficiens. recreams (refreshing; seth animum, if relat-ing to the mind).—To meet with a c. reception, behigne, comiter, amine, honorline excipl a qo (aft. C.): not to meel with a c. reception, male excipl a qo. A c. reception, "liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quâ qs excipitur or accipitur. To send aby one's c. salutations, ci plurimam salutem impertire, or qm piurima salute impertire .- See HEARTY.

CORDIALITY, animus verus or sincerus (true, sincere mind).—liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, &c., qua qm excipimus or accipimus (as shown in the manner of receiving a person).—With great c., animo libentissimo (very wittingly).—benigno vuitu (e. g. recipere qm, L.).
To be received with equal c., pari humanitate accipi

(T. Germ. 21).

CORDIALLY, ex animo (fm the heart; e. g. to love aby, opp. simulate).—animo libentissimo, libentissimo (very willingly) .- slucere (in a true, genuine manner). Jn. sincere et ex animo (Catull.) .- benigno vuitu (with looks of kindness; excipere qm, L.) - To receive aby c., qm benigne or benigno vultu excipere: libentissimo animo (or, of several, animis) recipere qm (Cas) .-*summå humanitate (liberalitate, comitate) excipere qm -læte accipere qm (aft. aut receptus est lætius, Vett. P. 2, 45, 3). To salute aby e., qm benigne salutare (C., joined to comiterque appeliare). See HEARTILY. CORDON, milites limitanel (late): to surround with

a c., "fines præsidils militum tueri. | In fortifi-

cation, corona muralis.

CORDUROY, *pannus (xylinus) crassior.

CORDWAINER, see Shok-Maker.

CORE, || Interior, medium. || Of fruit, volva pomorum (Serib. Larg. 104, extr.). || Matter, pus. CORIACEOUS, corio similia (resembling leather). *0 corio factus (made of teather), -- scorteus (fm a hide or

akin) CORIANDER, coriandrum (κορίαννον). Coriandrum sativum (Linn.).

CORK, | The tree, suber .- suber quercus (Linn.): COIA, || I he iree, suoer. — suoer quercus (1/m), of a c, subereus (lale). || The bark of ii, contex (also melonym. = a c, for a bottle, H, Od. 3, 10). — cortex subereus (lale); made of c, subereus (lale). A c-jacket, correx (H. nare sine cortice, Paov.).—scippea ratis (Plans. Jal. 4, 1, 9; puerls, qui naro discunt, scirpea induitur ratis).

CORK-SCREW, *Instrumentum extrahendis corti-

CORK-SOLES, *solea e cortice facta.

CORK, v. *cortice obturare (oft. obturare dolia operculls, Fir.

CORMORANT, *pelecanus carbo (Linn.).

CORN, framentum (g. l.).—fruges cannon taken rips in the fi-ld, or is respect,—announ tas between the market and sold)—C. of this year, framentum bornoti-num: on ear of c., spice framentalis: the experting of c.,—frument exportation distribution of c., frumentatio: a heap of c., frumentl acervus: abounding in c., copiosus a frumento or a secali (g. 1. where there is c. copiosus a framento or a secali (g. l. where there is a in abundance)—terra framento or secali ferax (rich a land). Relating to c., producing c., framentarius (c. g. leges; age;): the price of c., annona.—fragum pretium or pretia (g. l. T. Ann. 2, 59, 1): the present price of c., here annona: the foreour price, vetus annona: the price of c. is altered, annona commutata eat (g. l.); is the fluctuations in the prices of c., annona varietas:
to reduce the price of c., annona levatur; frugum pretla levare : to raise it, annonam incendere, excandefacere, excandefacere et incendere: annonam flagellare; a want of c., rei frumentarize inopia or angustiæ or difficultas; frumentl penurla; also Jn. annonæ difficultas et rei frumentariæ inopia : there is a searcity of c., annona laboratur: to be in want of c., or to suffer from the want of it, re frumentaria augusta uti, re frum. laborare: to supply the want of c., rei frumentariæ mederi; rem frumentariam expedire: a suppis of c., copia rel frumentariæ: to procure a large supply of c., maximam frumenti vim comparare: aby's supply of c. is getting very low, re frumentaria qs anguste | of c. is getting very tow, he frumentaria que anguste utitur; res frumentaria qui deficere cepit (begins to run low). C. fetches no price, annona pretium non habet: to keep back their c., frumentum (or annonam) comprimere (for the purpose of raising prices). A preculator in c., qui annonam flageliat (incendit, excandefacit); qui iniquo fenore frumentum vendit (all = canactack; qui niquo tenore rumentum reum qui e one who tries unfairly to raise prices). The crops (of c.) were very good this year, magnum proventum frument hie annus attuilt (att. Pinn. Ep. 1, 13, 7). The crops of c. had been very bad that year, anno frumentum angustius provenerat (Ce.). Sicily was a very rich c-country, "Sicilia erat frumento feracissima. A c. field, ager frumentarius (g. t.).—ager secali, tritico, &c., con-situs (with rye, wheat, &c.). Good c.-land, terra, ager, aget frumentarius (g. t.).—ager secali, tritico, &c., consitus (with rye, wheat, &c.). Good c.-lend, terra, ager, &c., frumento ferax: the tithe of c., decuma frument (see C. Verr. 3, 70, in.).— I Indian corn. *zea mays (Linn.). I Corn on the foot, clavus pedis or clavus only (in clavus pedis, qui vuigo morticinus appeliatur, Plin. 22, 23, 49, morticinus was, probably, appeliatur, Plin. 22, 23, 49, morticinus was, post often a bad kind of c.).—thymium (a wart-like c.; that often a bad kind of c.). splits at the top, and sts biseds; nascuntur—vel in pal-mis, vel in inferioribus pedum partibus, Cels. 5, 28, 141. —myrmēcium (μυρμήκιον, lower, harder, more painful, and with deeper roots than the preceding; also in inferioribus partibus pedum, Cels. ib.) .- To cure, extract, scrape a c., clavum sanare (Plin. Cels.); extrahere (Plin.), excidere (Cels.), superradere (Plin.; but the last only in partiep. superrasus): to remove a c., clavum tollere (Cels.). To cure a c. with caustic, clavum medicamentis adurere (Cels.): a c. dies off, emoritur (Cels.). A c. should be kept well scraped, clavum subinde radere commodissimum est (Cels.: who also uses, circumpurgarel

CORN-BIN, cumera (H.).

CORN-BIND, *convolvulus arvensis (Linn.).

CORN-BLIGHT, *uredo frumenti (Linn.). CORN-BLUE BOTTLE, *cyanus centaurea (Linn.).

CORN-CHANDLER, see CORN-MERCHANT.

CORN-COCKLE, *agrostemma githago (Linn). CORN-CRAKE, *Rallus crex (Linn.).

CORN-CUTTER, equi clavos pedum sanat, extrahit

CORN-PACTOR, see Corn-Merchant. CORN-PEVERFEW, *pyrethrum inodorum (Linn.). CORN-FIELD, ager frumentarius.—solum frumentarium (fl for growing corn).—campus frumentarius (of greater size than ager). CORN-MARKET, *forum frumentarium. An in-

spector of the c.-m., qui rationibus frumentariis præest.
CORN-MARYGOLD, *chrysanthemum segetum

(Linn.) CORN-MEASURE (a) modius (see Lucil. Non. 18,

CORN-MEASURE (a) modius (see Lucii, Non. 18, 22. Petron. 37, 2).—modus frumentarius (Pand.). CORN-MERCHANT, frumentarius (negotiator). CORN-SALAD, evaleriana locusta (Linn.). CORN-SALAD, evaleriana locusta (Linn.). CORN-TRADE, questus frumentarius (g. 1.) negotiatio frumentaria (the exportation of c. from the Provinces to Rome; Romans engaged in this traffic; they were then called negotiatores): to trade in c. (in this

way), negotiari. CORN, v. salem aspergere ci rei. CORNEL, cornus (*cornus mascula, Linn.; called so fm its hard horn-like wood). Also cornus, us; and cornum, i, n. (Ovid.) | The fruit, cornum (Virg. Colum. and others).

CORNELIAN, sarda.—sardachātes (agate).

CORNER, A. PROPR.) versura. augulus: the corners of the gable, fastigiorum versuræ: having corners, anguiatus; angularis. Naving three c'13, triangulus: that has four c'12, quadrangulus: having several c'13, triangulus: that has four c'12, quadrangulus: having several c'12, angulasus (protei muitangulus). that stands or is in a c. (c. g. windows, pillars), angularis (properly of that what has c'12; hence, it can only be used of what both stands at a c. and is listelf of an analys shous). in whit has e'r; hence, it can only be used of what both standards a c, and is titled of an angular shape); in merry c, omnibus angulis, per omnes angulos (proper, then also impropr, and lower, every where; Sec. (N. N. 3, procem. 6. Fell. 2, 102, 3); ubique (every where); madle c', unique; is mo c, (i. e. m. where), unsquam. The c'r of the eye, anguli oculorum. To look at abyore alique out of the c'r of one; eye is into sculis appeare (Pianl.); limis spectare (Tr.) simis oculis intueri (Piin.). If A hid in y-place, angulus, recessus.—latebra, latibulum (usrkinp-place); in a c. of Italy, in angulo Italie; in every c, in omnibus angulis; a small c., angelius (Lucr. 2, 428, Forbig.). (For angulutus is a verony reading; Arnol. 7, p. 253.) To hide in a c. (intranr.), in occulto or occulte latère (For in angulo latere, doubly, Kreb). (frans.) batter (in qui locum); latere, doubtfut, Krebs] .- (trans.) abdere (in qm locum); (174)

occultare. To be done in a c., in occulto, occulte, sine arbitris, secreto, &c., factum esse; see Secreti.

To hide himself in a c. of Cappadocia, se Cappadocia latebris occultare (C.; of Mithridates): good men should act, and not shut themselves up in a c. and give rules for others to act by, bonos facere oportet, potius quam in-ciusos in angulis facienda præcipere, &c. (Lactant. 3, 16)

3, 16.) CORNER-HOUSE, *domus ultima platem. CORNER-PILLAR, pila angularis. CORNER-STONE, lapis angularis. CORNER-TILE, *tegula angularis.—tegula colli claris (for carrying of water for noots, corners, &c.). CORNER-TOOTH, dema canicus.

CORNER-10011, dens canicus.
CORNER-WINDOW, *fenestra extrema.
CORNERWISE, see Diagonally.
CORNET, | A wind instrument, cornu. buccina: to blow a c., cornu or buccinam inflare. | Inthe arms, signifer. vexillarius [Syn. in Coloural, aquillier (who carried the Roman eugle). If wo man's head dress; see Car.—I Of paper, cueulius (e.g., piperis, Mart. S, 2).—eapsula chartacea [Ans.). CORNICE, sima (Fite. 3, 3). corona.—byperthyrum

(ornament over doors).

(ornament over doors).

CORNIGEROUS, cornătus (e. g. animalia, Varr.).—

conniger (poet. and late prose: Plin.).

CORNUCOPIA, cornu copiae (e. g. aurea fruges

Italiae pleno defudit copia cornu, H. Ep. 1, 12, 29).

COROLLARY, corollarium (late in this sense, Boeth.

douecur, 'Class.).—addendum, addenda (Krebs).—

consectatur, lass./bisi.comm. for

= 'doueeur,' Class.).—addendum. addenda (Krebs).— consectarium (conclusion drawn fin a proposition; but esply of a thort striking argument, C.). CORONATION, 1 ds act; Crel. by the verbs under TO CROWN; for his c., accipiendo diademati (c. g. in unbem venire). | The estebration, "soliemia, quibus rex diadema accipit or regnum auspicatur: day of c., dies, quo rex diadema accipit: the anniversary of the king's c., dies, quo rex diadema accepit. pompa (fm the context).

CORONER, *magistratus, qui de ambiguis mortibus cognoscit er inquirit (mors ambigua, Plin. Ep. 3, 9; inquirere de causis capitalibus, Curt.); *magistratus, qui selectos judices convocat, quoties suspicio est qm præter naturam præterque fatum obiisse: or *magistratus, quem nos eoronarium vocamus (as t. t.; "magistratus, quem nos economium vocamus (as 1. i.; ceronarius, Plin. = a moker of corones.). A c.'s inquest, "cognitio de morte ambiguâ. A c.'s inquest seili be held, data est inquisitio (g. 1. for any format investigation in a criminal case, censuit inquisitionem Bithy nis dandam, Plin. Ep. 5, 20): to demand that a c.'s inquest should be held, postulare inquisitionem (Plin. Ep. 3, 19).

CORONET, vid. CROWN, GARLAND. | Peerage,

CORPORAL, decurio.

CORPORAL, accurro.

CORPORAL, corporalis (Sen.: but only as a philosoph. 1. 1. opp. incorporalis).—It may be translated by gen. corporis. C. pain, dolor corporis.

CORPORAL, corporalis (post-Aug. belonging to the body; e. g. vitia, Sen. Ep. 53).—corporeum—omne necesse est esse quod datum est, C.; poreum—omne necesse est esse quod datum est, C.; corp. res, natura, vox, Luer. Corporeus = that of such the substance is a body; corporalis, that of such the nature and qualities are those of a body).—In corpore situs. But the substance is the sum of the substance is equal to the sum of the substance of the substance is the sum of the substance of the substance is the sum of the substance of the substance is the sum of the substance of the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is a substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in the substance is the substance in the substance in t gellorum castigatio (both Calisir. Dis. 48, 19, 7).

— verbera, pi. (its is mly the best substantice.)

— Often by Crc.: to inflict c. punishment, verberibus

coereère (C. 3. Leg. 3); verberibus castigare; ver
bera afferre cl (L.). To inflict c. punishment on citioras active ci (a.). Io unice c. punhamment on citi-zens, verberbius animadevieter in cives (of the infic-tion by a magistrate, S. Cat. 51). Il Corporal oats (c = solemo onle, confirmed by louching the 'corporal, or cloth that cores the consecrated elements), "juaju-randum quasi deo teste juratum (aft. C. definitions of an oath, affirmatio religiosa; affirmate, quasi teste, promittere) —jusjurandum sanctum. To ta conth, sancte jurare, or sancte, quasi dec teste, jurare.
CORPORALLY, see BODILY.
CORPORALLY, see BODILY.
CORPORATION, corpus. collegium.
CORPORAL, corporeus [see Corposal]; but mig
by gen. corporis. C. piedantes, corporis voluptates.—

The mind is not e., animus non est corpus. C. and visible, corporeus et aspectabilis (C.).—See Corporal. CORPS, corpus. collegium .- the diplomatic e., legationes. | A division, manus; exercitus; pars exercitus; copiarum agmen (on the march, a detachment). CORPSE, corpus mortuum. corpus (hominis) mor-

tui; also corpus only, or mortuus (see find corpus examine and examinum only in Lie. 8, 24, and Curt. 10, 10, 12).—cadaver (in a state of decomposition, as C. Mil. 13, 33; Clodii crueatum cadaver canibus dilanian-M.i. 13, 33; Clodii cruentum cadaver cambus dilaniandum relinquere; onty in later writers = corpus mort.
generality.—funus (the c., with ref. to the obsequies);
aby's c., corpus cs; qa mortuus; funus cs: to weah,
lay out, embaten, &c. the c., corpus mortum curare:
to bury a c., corpus mortuum efferre or sepelire.
CORPULENCE, corpus amplum.—habitus corporis
of a test, shining habit of
beit op, c., corpus mortum.

Eggs Corpulentia, Ping, the feet
to be rejected; see corpulentus, suder Corputants.
CORPULENT.
CORP

plenty and good-tiving; xipehir).—obesus (fat and c. in a bad sense, as connected with unwieldiness; opp. gracilis).—corpulentus (in a good sense, as implying portliness).—Corpulentus is used by Plaul. Ep. 1, 1, 8; and by Q., Col. and Plin. It seems, therefore, hypercritical to reject it .- habitus (rare : præ class. Piaut. Ep. 1, 1, 8: corpulentior videre atque habitior).
— To be c., corpore esse amplo or obeso; nitere (Phædr.). -io grow c., corpus facere. pinguescere: on what food bare you grown so c.? quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis?

CORPUS-CHRISTI-DAY, edies per corpus Christi mortuum sacrata

CORPUSCLE, corpusculum (esply of atoms, Lucr. C.). CORPUSCULAR, Cret.—Democritus, the inventor of the c. philosophy, Democritus, auctor atomorum (C.). The c. philosophy, *corum ratio, qui docent ex atomis rate, parosopay, corum ratio, qui uccent e atomis effectum esse eccium atque terram, nullà cogente natura, sed concursu quodam fortuito, or corum ratio, qui ex individuis omnia gigni affirmant. Democritus attempts to explain the origin of the soul by the c. phi-losophy, Democritus levibus et rotundis corpusculis efficit animum concursu quodam fortuito (C.).

CORRADE, corradere. CORRADE, corradere.
CORRECT, v. | A mend, corrigere (g. l. for making athy right, by altering what is wrong, rapplying what is deficient; e.g. mendum, delictum, mores, errorem pestilendo).—emendare (to remove what is faulty: a cooding to Dod. after the sanner of an experienced teacher, or sympathizing friend. To c. aby writings, es scripts comendare sito remove faults of a writing. transcriber; cs scripta corrigere, would be to improve the author's words or thoughts).—Jn. corrigere et emendare. emendare et corrigere. - melius facere (lo improve sthy). - It has been doubted whether it is right to Any, corrigers so or hominism = corrigere mores suos, mores, vitia, &c., hominis; but there is abundant authority for the acc. of the person; us ut umuqum to corrigas (C. Cat. 1, 9, 22); Alia ratione malevolus, alia am ator — corrigendus (Tauc. 4, 31, 65). Nearly so, tota civitas (=cives) emendari et corrigi solet continentia (Leg. 3, 13, 30), Krebs.—To c. the manners (= morals), mores corrigere or emendare: to c. mis-lakes, menda tollere (esply errours in writing: and consequently the right expression for correcting errours of the press): to c. (moral) faults, vitia emendare: to c. as bad habit or custom, emendare consuctutinem vitiosam (C.): to c. errours of the press, *menda typographica tollere. To c. the press, *plagulas de prelo corrigere; or librum, plagulas, &c., perspicere et corri corracte; or notum, pagunas, acc., perspicere et corragere (aff. C., eas (epistolas) ego, opriet, perspiciam, corrigam; tum denique edentur, Att. 16, 5, extr.). Prima specimina typographica corrigere (Wyttenb.). Ruhnken used to c. the press himself, Ruhnkenlus ipse specimina typographica tractare solebat (Wytt.). correct by some mixture or other applica-tion, corrigere. emendare (both used as med. terms). -to c. the taste of athg, saporem cs rel lenire: the acidity of fruit, amaritudinem frugum mitigare. To c.

acidity of fruit, amaritudinem frugum mitigare. To c. acidity, lenire acria (Phin.). || Charlisie, vid. CORRECT, || Not faulty; free from errours; ab omni vidio vacuus. vitio purus (free fm faults, whether physical or moral; of persons or things).—accuratua (made, prepared, &c., with care; that has been carfully attended to; of things only; sermo, dicendi genus, C.)—emendatus (freed fm faults; of compositions).— emendate descriptus (correctly written or printed).—a) With respect to the lext of an author, or to an edition of his works, Ruhnk, uses emendatus, castigatus, emaculatus. To print a very c. and beautiful edition, *librum nitidissime et accuratissime describere, typis exscribere. β) with respect to style,
(175)

purus, emendatus, rectus, bonus, accuratus (see above " purus, emendatum, rectus, oonus, accuratus (rea ocea-sermo, dicendi genus, C.).—comptus (neat)—clegans (celect in the choice of ecords; showing good tuste: the two last, both of the speech and of the speecher.) A c. style, sermo purus, bonus, & c.; also, accuratus (C.).— oratio sans, recta, pura, emendata, &c. (see Conrections): x c. Latin style, incorrupts quædam Latini ser-most inlexitus (f.). NESS]: a c. Latin style, incorrupta quedam Latini ser-monis integritas (C., as passesed by an orator): to speak c. Latin, pure c. Latine dicere. | Morality right, probus.—housestus (of persons or things).—bene mora-tus (c. g. vir: also civitas, C.).—innocens. insona (isno-cent). d. c. isle, recti mores. vita honesta or emenda-tior.—vita vitio carens et sine labe peracta (O. Pont. 2, 7, 49; and 4, 8, 20): to be c., culps carier.—sancte vivere. (of personal).—sine vitids ease; vitia carier or control to the control of personal. accurate, justus (according to right or law; then according to a rule or directions, complete; opp. non jus-tus).—rectus (prop. straight; then, preserving the right mean between excess and defect; consistent with reason, propr.: opp. pravus, perversus. It is only in these senses that rectus = 'correct.' hence, an oratio recta is not a 'correct,' but a plain, sober, sensible speech, without rhetorical ornament: vox recta or sonus rectus, is one that is neither too high nor too low; see Ern. Lex. Techn., p. 325).—verus (true). A c. account (= bitt), ratio, que convenit or constat: a c. measure, mensura justa.—mensura publice probata (stamped as such by public authority): this verse is not c., in hoc versu qd peccatum est, or qd claudicat (C.): a c. thought, vere dictum; sententia vera: a c. judgement, judicium sincerum: to form a c. judgement, vere judicare; about alta, de que re: to draw a c. conclusion, vere concludere: that statement is not c. (= is inconsistent), non conderent (Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 23): your statement is quite c., res ita est, ut dicis

most careful c. of the press, cura, quâ nulla eru-ditior cogitari potest, in piagulis de prelo corrigendis: to employ a person in the c. of the press, ci librum ab operarum mendis (or erratis) liberandum tradere: to attend to the c. of the press, "curam tollendis operarum erratis or mendis insumere: not to attend to the c.'s that have been made, onon inspicere, quæ emendata sunt (e. g. in an exercise). | Under correction, bona hoc tua venia dixerim (when offence is to be deprecuted; e. g. 'points of with the Roman augure, I am speaking under c., are now themselves ignorant,' que speaking under c., are now themselves ignorant, quae quidem nunc a Romanis auguribus ignorantur; bonâ hoc tul veniâ dixerim, C. Die. 1, 15, 25).—easlvo tamen tuo judicio (with deference to gour better judgement).—nisi tu aliter existimas, sentis, censes; nisi tul aliter videtur (wales you think differently). But to speak under c., gou do not proce your assertion, sed a mini nun; satine probast (C. Ac. 1, 8, 9.) [C. hattisement; vid.] House of correction, etgastulum: to put aby into a house of c., qm in ergastulum ducere or dare: to be confined in a house of c., esse in expensive. ergastuio.

CORRECTIVE, adj. Crel. with verbs under Con-RECT. C. medicines, temperativa medicamina (only in Cal. Aur. Tard. 4, 1). A corrective, temperamentum.—temperatio (e. g. hujus vitii, C. Leg. 3, 12, -mitigatio (C. and Auct. ad Herenn.).

28).—mitigatio (c. and Auct. ad Herenn.).
CORRECTITY, justs. recte vere.—pure. emendate.
—accurate.—eleganter [Syn. in Correct, adj.].—To
conclude e: niger) c., recte concludere: to judge c.,
vere judicare: not to judge c., perperam judicare: to
speak c., pure or emendate dicere; pur et Latine
dicere: not c., vitiose. barbare. male (all of language).
See INCORRECTIY.—You state it c., plane its res est, ut
dielse yes its an ehnbet (ut dicis): to discuss g subject c., See INCORRECTLY.— I've state is c., plane it a rea est, ut dicis; res it as e habet (ut dicis); to discuss a subject c., accurate disputare (de qû re, fully and particularly); printed c., einendate descriptus; "ab omnibus vitiis prurus: to print a book c., librum emendate describere: to write c., emendate scribere.

CORRECTNESS, *justa ratio (proper order, pro-ortion, or quality).-veritas (truth).-elegantia (in the portion, or quasting, —ections (was);—ections in in in-choice of words and phrases)—accusatio (studied c., very rare; C. Brut. 67. 238).—often by Crct.; to doubt the c. of an eccusai (= biti), "dubliare, num ratio constet or conveniat: to doubt the c. of a statement, "fidem narrationis in dublum vocare; "dubliare, num vera

narrentur. C. of style, integritas sermonis (C.); oratio emendata, compta, &c. [see Punk.] sermo accuratus.

[Correctness of life and conversation, recti
mores; vita honesta; vita emendatior [See under Con-

RECT, adj.

CORRECTOR, corrector. emendator (f. emendatrix). Jn. corrector et emendator; also equi (menda) eorrigit. A c. of the press, qui librum perspicit et corrigit (a/t. C. Att. 16, 7, extr.). *qui regere operas suscepit. *qui plagulis emendaudis præest; also *corrector

CORRELATIVES, quæ se mutuo respiciunt. *quæ sub eandem rationem cadunt (Nott., correlata pros

CORRESPOND, | Answer to athg, respondere ci rei or (less frequently) ad qam rem (g. t.).—convenire ci rei (to suit).—non fallere qm or qd (to answer, e.g. one's rel (to suit).—non lailere quo re q (to answer, e.g., one; especiation).—ci rel quasi ex alterà parte respondere (e.g., rhetoric to logic, C.); the words c., verba verbis responder: there is no Lalin expression wech so nearly c.'s with the Greek hoosi, as the word voluptas, nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis idem deciarat Latine, quod Grace hoosi, quam declarat voluptas; the success does not c. with aby's expectations or hopes, eventus cl non respondent ad speu; res longe altier, ac quis ratus erat, or ac speraverat, evenit : corresponding words (in different languages), verba, quæ idem declarant or significant (quod, &c.). [See To Answer = correspond.] | To be placed or situated opposite, *exadversus qm stare. contra qd esse or positum esse. ex adverso positum esse (the first, of persons; the two last, of things). || To agree with, consentire, convenire, congruere, concordare [Syn. in AGREE] .- Not to c. with, dissentire; dissidere; discrepare, abhorrere a qa re. | Hold intercourse by tetters, literas dare et accipere: to c. with aby, cum qo per literas colloqui. *epistolarum commercium re cum qo.

CORRESPONDENCE, | Epistolary c., epistopiendæ (epistolary intercourse).-literarum sermo (as the means by weh absent friends converse) : a brisk c., literarum crebritas : epistolarum frequentia : an uninterrupted c., assiduitas literarum: to carry on a c. with uby, "epistolarum commercium habêre cum qo: colloqui cum qo per literas: our c. has been interrupted, epistoiarum commercium lacet : our e. has been dropt, literæ requiescunt. | Agreement, convenientia.—consensus. consensio. concentus [congruentia, post-Aug. and rare, Suct. Plin.]. | Friendly intercourse: 'To hold good c. with' (Bacon), concorditer or familiariter vivere cum qo; in gratia esse cum qo; or by bene inter nos

(vos. cos. &c.) convenit.

CORRESPONDENT, s. *literarum commercio cum contribution of the state of th gerere.

CORRESPONDENT, adj. Correspondence: By respondens or qui (quæ, quod) respondet. — consentaneus, conveniens or congruens cl rel. accommodatus ad qd .- Jn. aptus consentaneusque (adapted to) compar (ci rei; so like, as to form a pair with it). To show a c. affection, cl in amore respondere; or amori amore respondère (both C.). A c. portico, porticus, quæ cl rei (e. g. Palatio, C.) respondet or respondeat. A c. rei (e. g. raiatio, U.) respondet or respondent. A c. expression (in another language), verbum, quod idem declarat or significat, quod, &c.—To be c. to athg, re-

spondëre ci rei. See Answerable.
CORRIDOR, prothyrum (see Vitr. 6, 7, 5).
CORRIGIBLE, emendabilis (Liv.). qui corrigi or

emendari potest.
CORRIVAL, corrivalis (once, Q.).—see COMPETITOR,

CORROBORATE, confirmare qd (strengthen a statement; e. g. testimonio, argumentis).—fidem ci rei addere or afferre.—[[65] but adjungere fidem ci rei, is to attach credit to it; to believe it.]—fidem cs or cs rei confirmare .- fidem facere ci rei (to cause it to be believed). -Every witness has corroborated the statement about this money of Dion's, (quorum) omnium testimoniis de hac Dionis pecunia confirmatum est (C.). [Not corroborare, which is 'to make strong,' 'strengthen,'

CORROBORATIVE, quod confirmat qd or fidem cs

rel. quod fidem ci rei affert or addit.
CORRODE, roders.—corrodere (C., very rare).—ero-

dere (stronger): rust s.'s iron, ferrum rubigine rodituz

CORRODIBLE, anod rodi, corrodi potest, CORROSION, rosio (Cels. and Plin.).

CORROSIVE, rodens. CORRUGATE, rugare. corrugare (e. g. nares, H.),-

[Never corrugare frontem, but contrahere; rugare fr Hieron.]—See WRINKLE.

CORRUPT, TRANS.) corrumpere (prop. to break to pieces; hence, to make athy utterly bad and unservice-able; also of internal and moral corruption. Also of able; also of internal and moral corruption. Also of flatifying writinga, documents, &c.)—depravare (fm pravus, to percert fm its right use, direction, &c.; hence, to make alsh reta tive ty bad; also of moral corrup-tion; dep. mores; qm).—Jn. corrumpere ac depravare.—viliare (io destroy the purity or genuineness of atlay; e.g. auras; also to falsify sertings). Jn. viltare et corrumpere. adulterare (e.g. judicium verl, jus pecu-nia).—infuseare (prop. to make atly dark-coioured, de-stroy its transparency; hence, fig. to make atlay impure by some adultion, e.g. saporem vini). To c. a word (by by some addition, e. g. saporem vini). To e. a word (by bad pronunciation), nomen, verbum, &c., corrumpere (S.). To e.a person, qm depravare, or corrumpere, ca (5). In C.a person, qui depuatate, or contampere, comores depravare or corrumpere; ca animum corrumpere; vittis suis inficere qm; vitta sua ci allinere, affricare (of one who c.'s by his own bad example, Sen.)—qm ad nequitiam adducere (Ter.): to c. by indulgence, indulgentia depravare. | Make dishonest by bribery, corrumpere, with or without pecunia, mercede, pretio, largitione, &c .- pretio mercari qm; largitione cs voluntatem redimere (to buy him),—donis qm ad suam causam perducere (win his support by giffs).—Irgitione es mentem cæcare (blind his eyes by a giffs).—To try to c. aby, qm pecunia sollicitare or oppugnare; es animum donis tentare; es corruptelam moliri: to be, or, allow oneself to be corrupted, gitionibus moveri; pecuniam accipere (e. g. ob dicendum falsum testimonium); pecuniam accipere ac pretio fidem habere addictam; fidem pecunia mutare; pretio idem havere addictam; naem pocunia mutare; by aby, pecuniam accipere a qo; so vendere ci: not to allow oneself to be corrupted, largitioni resistere; ad-versum dona invictum simium gerere (habitisally; S. Jug. 43, extr.). One who c.'t; see Cornutten. To c. the judge (in a cause), judicium corrumpere; jus pecunià adulterate.—One who cannot be corrupted, incorruptus, integer (opp. venalis pretio).

CORRUPT, INTR.) putrescere: putrefieri. corrumpi; depravari; vitiari [Syn. in Corrupt, Trans.].

—pessum ire (to be ruined, destroyed): the corn c.'s,

frumentum corrumpitur.

CORRUPT, | In a moral sense: impurus (impure).—lincestus (unchaste).—inquinatus (poliuted).—perditus (lost without hope).—profiligatus (profiligatus)—turpis (vide); Js. perditus profiligatusque.—C. marners, mores corrupti depravatique; mores turpes; mores perditl. See also Victors. || Bribed, venalis prelio.—gratilà depravatus (by personal or party feeling). See To Consturt = bribe: a e, judge, numarus pluse.
—|| Spoiled, corruptus; viltatus, depravatus. (Sys. in To Coratry.)|| In a state of decomposition, putrefactus, putridus.—C. blood, insincerus cruo (Firg.). || Falsified, daulterinus; subditus; vitatus. A e. pasagge, *locus librarii manu depravatus cro-restore pasagge, *que perpavatis locis (veterum seriooure) .- incestus (unchaste) .- inquinatus (poliuted). To restore c. passages, *depravatis locis (veterum scriptorum) mederi (Ruhnk.). See FALSE.

CORRUPTER, corruptor. fem. corruptrix. - corruptela (abstr. pro concr.; in a moral point of view, e. g liberorum nostrum).—perditor, e. g. of the state, rei-publica.—pernicies. pestis (the plague, ruin, &c. of youth, and of the state, adolescentium, reipublical,

Briber, corruptor. largitor.

Briber, corruptor. largitor. CORRUPTIBILITY, Crcl. e. g. to deny the c. of alhq, 'negare qd corrumpi, depravari, vitiari, &c. posse. William pens to receive a bribe, 'animus venalis. CORRUPTIBLE, quod corrumpi, depravari, vitiari potest (corruptibilis, Lact.). William to receive a bribe, venalis (pretio, that may be bought, opp. in-

a bribe, venalis (preilo, that may be bought, opp. incorruptus, integer).

CORRUPTION, I det of corrupting, or state
of being corruptic (are: prps only c.
Tue. 4, 13, 28, totius corporis corruptio as definition of mothus; and d. b. 29, corruptione opinionum,
—depravatio (c. 9, of mind).

What contributes to the c. of alby; or c. as action
corruptela juventuits (gen. obj.), Krebs. I State of
decomposition, putor-puttedo (the state of puter
faction). I In a moral sense, corruptic; depravato; pravitas; turptiudo [SYN. in To Corruptio.
—C. of mind, depravatio et forditas animi; of money, mores corrupti depravatious mores perdit ners, mores corrupti depravatique mores perditi.

ref to the canvassing, e.g. for places under government). CORRUPTLY, corrupte (e.g. judicare, C.).—vitiose; turpiter; depravate; flagitiose; mendose; improbe; impure; inceste; scelerate [SYN. in CORRUPT and

CORRUPTNESS; see CORRUPTION.

CORSAIR, pirata (πειρατής), or pure Latin, prædo maritimus, or fm context, prædo only. — archipirata (upriverparies, the chieftain).

CORSE; see CORPSE.

CORSET, "thorax linteus; or prps, mamillare (used for corfising the bowns; Marl. 14, 66). CORSLET, thorax (of boras, reaching from the neck fows to the groin, Lie. 42, 61; loricæ thoraceque).—brita of unlanned teather).—cataphracta (from or brass armour made in the shape of fish-scales, for men and snimels): to cover aby with a c., lorica or thorace or cataphracta induere qm. To put on a c., lorica or thorace er cataphracta se tegere or se induere : eorered with a e., ferratus, cataphractus (Tac. Ann. 3, 45, 3.

Lie. 35, 48); loricatus; cum loricâ.

CORTEGE, comitatus. comites (g. tt. for companions, attendants on a journey, &c.).—cohors. assecte (suite: coh. e-ply of a governor going out to his pro-nec.)—stipatio, stipatores corporis (for security). Also Crel, qui eunt or proficiscuntur cum qo; qui sunt cum qo; quos qs secum ducit, qui qm sequuntur, comitantur: to be seen in aby's c., inter comites ducis as-pici: to belong to the c. of a prætor, asseciam prætoris

pm: to belong to the c. of a practor, associam practoris esse: to join adoj's c., se comitem ci adjungere. CORTICATED, corticosus (of Irres, plants, &c.).— corticatus (that has a part of the rind or bark clinging to it, Pailad: e.g. plx, resin that has been taken from a tree with a part of the bark, Colum). CORUSCATT, cortiscus (F), fulgens. nitens. mi-ciass. [STN. in To Shink.]

CORUSCATION, coruscatio (Solin.); fulgor; splen-

dor; nitor (Syn. in Shine).

CORVETTE, ceiox [[Nol corbita. See Ship.]

CORYMBUS, corymbus (esply of the ivy).

CORYPHÆUS, coryphæus (κορυφαίος; e. g. cor.

Epicureorum Zeno, C.).—princeps.

COSMETIC, lenocinium. adjumentum ad pulchritadinem (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 55; both as means of beau-COSMOGONY, (prps) indagatio initiorum et tam-

uan seminum, unde sint omnia orta generata, con-crea (c. Tuze. 2, 2, 59). COSMOG RAPHER, cosmographus (κοσμογράφοι, det. de Progen. day. 2). COSMOG RAPHICAL, *ad descriptionem mundi

COSMOGRAPHY, descriptio mundi; *susmogra-

phia (εσσμογραφία). COSMOPOLITAN, *a totius mundi amore pro-

COSMOPOLITE, mundanus (C. Tusc. 5, 37, 108, in wel pussage he renders it by, qui totius mundi se in-colam et civem arbitratur).—incola mundi. colam et civem arbitratur).—incola mundi. Cosmieus, a, um, as subst., Mart. 7, 41; cosm. esse tioi, Semproni Tucca, videris.

COSMOPOLITISM, *totius mundi amor, studium. COST, s. | Price, pretium. See PRICE, or (if il is price of corn), see Conn. | Expense, sumptus; impensa; impendium; arbitria, pl. n. [SYN. in EXPENSE].

—at aby's c., impendio cs: the c. of a funeral, arbitria functis (propr. fees paid to the persons who assisted at it, and for fixing which an 'arbiter' was employed): at one's own c., privato sumptu; impendio privato; sua pecuniă; de suo: ai the public e., publico sumpto. de publico. publice: impensă publică; impendio publico: et a great c., magnă impensă: without any c., nullă impensa: nullo sumpto. To my c., cum magno meo damno. See Expense. || Costs = legal expenses, impensæ in litem factæ (Paul. Dig. 3, 3, 30): to eondemn self in the case (raus, 199, 3, 30); so enterms oby in the c's, damnare in expensas; lel him be compelled to pay both damages and c's, et damnum et impensas litis adversario inferre cogatur (Just. Instit. 4,

No. 1).

COST. v. e. g. athg c.'s so and so much, qd state constat, m'y with ablat. of the price.—qd est; with gen. of the price.—qd venit or venditur (athg is sought at).—licet qd lo bare such a price bid for it); all these generally with abl. of the price.—athg has c. me so much, cani qd (with abl of the price); stat mihi qd (with abl.); (177)

mes turpes.—mores corruptelà depravati (C. Legg. 2, | In q\u00e1 re consumo (with acc. of the sum spent, i. e. I | 1); set corruptela morum). | Bribery, corruptela mech in ally e. e. The siege of Samos c. the wink ref, to the demoralization of the person bribed)—Adhenians tecine handred latents, in Samo oppugabighio (with ref. to the bribe isself).—ambitus (with fine the consumpsecunt): ref to the consensation, e.g. for places under government). It is the consumpsecunt is c. but little, parvo state or consumpsecunt): to e. but little, parvo state or consumpsecunt. vendi or licere. [SYN. ABOVE.] To c. but haif as much, dimidio minoris constare (C.).—to c. nothing, gratis or nihilo constare : to c. more, pluris stare, vendi or licère : not lo c. more, qd non excedere (e. g. centenos numos). How much do these gardens c.? quanti licent hi hort! - Rep: The question, 'what does such a thing c.?' is often expressed by quanti and a verb cor-responding with the nature of the object, the price of which one wishes to know, e. g. how much did it c. him ! quanti emit? what does your dinner c. you? quanti comas? What does the pussage c. you on board this ressel? quanti vehit navis?—It has c. mc a good deal of money and labour, nec impense nec iabori peperci: money and labour, nee impense nee labor peperei:
the vietory c. many lives, victoria minlto sanguline
stetit: the victory c. the Romans, as well as their enmies, a good many lives, nee Romanis incruenta victoria fult: the victory c. no lives, victoria sine sanguline
stetit: victoria haud cruenta fult: alth g.c. olys ife,
qd morte cs stat or constat (i. e. il is obtained by the

c. me a great struggle with my feetings, vix a me or ab animo meo impetrare potui, ut, &c. COST-PRICE, Crei. To be selling at c.-p., *merces suas tanti vendit qs, quanti emit (emerunt, &c.).

COSTIVE, astrictus, restrictus, &c., e. g. lo make or render e., alvum astringere, comprimere, durare (Cels.), I am never c., aivus mihi satis reduit quotidie (Cels.); alvum bonam facere soleo (aft. Cat. R. R. 114).—I am of a c. habit, sæpe fit, ut pluribus diebus non descendat aivus (aft. Cels. 2, 7).

COSTIVENESS, alvus astricta, restricta, suppressa, obstructa (Cels.).

COSTLINESS, a) with ref. to what it c.'s; caritas.

 β) with ref. to its excellence; excellentia, præstantia.
 COSTLY, sumptuosus (requiring a great outlay; banquets, games, &c.) .- pretiosus. magni pretii. multorum numorum (that has cost much money, as ulensils, goods, a library, Se.) .- carus (dear, g. t.) .- lautus (exquisite, choice; of utensils, furnilure, banquels, &c.) .- magnificus -lautus (exquisite, (lordly, magnificent, e. g. furniture, games, banquets, splendidus (splendid).-egregius. eximius cellent in its kind) .- pulcherrimus (very fine) .- jucundissimus. suavissimus. dulcissimus (esply of pleases the senses) .- C. apparel, vestes majoris pretii or pretiosæ (C.): a c. present, donum eximium, magnificum; munus magnificum, præclarum (C.): lo pre-pare a c. banquet, convivium opipare apparare (C.): to furnish a house in a c. manner, domain opipare instrucre (Plaul, Bacch. 3, 1, 6).—in a c. manner, sumptuose, pretiose egregie to dress in a tery e. manner, vestibus pretiosis uti.

COT, or COTTAGE, casa (inasmuch as il affords a shelter to its inmate and his property) .- tugurium (inamuch as it affords protestion again wind and weather; according to Yoss. Virg. Ecl. 1, 68, a shelter, the roof yech was made of strow, reed, branches or lurf reaching down to the ground, and used by the shepherds in the fields).—mapale (of weh the plural, 'mapalia,' only occurs, was a c. of the African Nomades; the word itself is of Punic extraction).—umbraculum (made of foliage); a small o., casula. tuguriolum. | A sheep c. reep-cote), dove-c. (or dove-cote), vid.

COT (= small bed): lectulus (little bed; bed) .-

COT (= am all bed): lectulus (little bed; bed).— lectus suspensus (hammock; with Ceta, 3, 18). COTEMPORARY, see CONTENTORARY. COTTAGER or COTTER, casarus (Cod. Theod. 9, 42,7), or Cret. If 'peasant' will do, vid. COTTON, linum. xylinum (Pim. 19, 1, 2, 3, § 14. The Greek, bpickwow only Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 9, where it is literally translated by lana lignea).—fine c., bomby x; byssus (late)—made of c., xylinus.—bomby ctinus. byssinus (the latter late; both 'made of fine c., swift. Thread. byssus (late)—the c. plant, xylon.— c. swift. Thread. byssus (late)—the c. plant, xylon. cinus. vyssinus (ine tatter tate; ovin "made of fine c.').

—c. sluff, thread, byssus (late).—the c. plant, xylon.—
goszypion. goszympfinus (bolh, probably, Egyptian
words).—['gossypium herbaceum; 'gossypium arboreum, Linn.]

COTTON-GRASS, *eriophorum (Linn, aft. eriophoros, Plin.).
COUCH, cubile (g. t. also that of wild beasts in a

See BED. forest).

COUCH, TRANS.) sternere, prosternere. To c. oneself any where, se abdere in occultum (of persone) .- Te COU COU

be couched water airs, latere or bothum latere and quere rad quere see to Conceal. It op lace in a mbush, in insidits locare, collocare, or disponere. Vid. Couch, INTRANS. IT Oc. a lane, a pear, &c., hastam portigere, leas emig projicere (to extend it, e.g. as a bayonet eee Brem. on Np. Chabr. 1, 2).—hastam ad icelumpatato. To receive an allack with their lances couched, parare. To receive an allack with their lances couched, projects hasts impetum excipere hostium (Np. Chabr. 1, 2); to ride agai aby with couched lance, infesto spiculo petere qm (L. 2, 20), with lances couched, infestis hastis (e. g. concitare equos, L. 23, 47); infestis cuspidibus (e. g. ruere in medium agmen hostium, L. 1, 41).—| To operate on the eye, "glaucomam oculises objectam solvere. If To couch in writing, literis consignare; literis or acriptis mandare; per scriptisman of the couch of the couche of the consignare; literis or acriptis mandare; per scriptisman of the couche o turam complecti; conscribere.

COUCH, INTR.) | Lie down, throw oneself down; sterni. see recrypts abjleere. decumbere. pro-cumbere (g. tt. as well of persons as animals)—sub-sidère (to sink down).—conquiniscere (præ-class. Plant. = caput inclinare, Prisc.); to c. in the grass, se abjleere = caput inclinare, Prisc.): to c. in the grass, se abjecte in herbá (\$\frac{D}{D}\$ not in herbam, see Interpo. C. do Or. 1, 7, extr.).—cubare (to rest).—recubare. recumbere (with accessory notion of learning backward). To c. down when the enemy herted their darts, subsidere adversus emissaa tela (\$L_1\$: to c. down in the rear, subsidere in subsidits (\$C_1\$). If to its in secret or ambush delitescers in qo loco; se abdere in locum; se occulture loco or in loco (side oneset) Srv. is Ilips.) laticallists of the secretary of the se buis se tegere (of wild beats).—abditum latere; in occulto se continere; abditum et inclusum in occulto latere (to keep oneself hidden).—subsidere in insidiis (of an ambush); to c., or be couched in ambush, in insidils esse or subsistere.

COUCHANT, to be formed by the past particp. of the rerbs under To Couch.

COUCHER, medicus ocularius or ocularius only.

COUCH-GRASS, "agroppron repens (Linn.).
COUCH, tussis.—A dry c., tussis sicca, que nitil
emolitur: a slighi c., tussicula: inclined to a c., tussiculosus (late): to have a c., tussire: "tussi laborare:
a bad c., male tussire (1): to alleviate, to relieve the c., tussim inhibëre, ievare, discutere, sanare. a tussi liberare (of the remedy).

COUGH, v. tussire.—Not to expectorate in coughing, in tussi nihil exscreare.

COULTER, dens or culter statri.

COUNCIL, concilium or consilium (most regularly, concilium; but the MSS. vary much: 'the distinction given by Gronov., Liv. 44, 2, that concil. is a council in wch one person addresses the rest, and says authoritatively what must be done; consil. (when used of the assembly), one in wek the assembled body deliberate, seems to be unfounded. Comp. Cas. B. G. 2, 4; and 1, 40, Freund).—sentus (as supreme c. of a state or town).—decuriones (in a small town; the town-c.): the supreme c., penes quos est summa consilil. A priey-c., consilium sanctius (L. 44, 35).—See 'cabinetc., under Cabinet.—C. of state, consitium publicum (C. Mil. 33, 90); consilium reipublicæ (Flor.): a permaneni c. of state, consilium reipublicæ (rior.): a perma-neni c. of state, consilium reipublicæ sempiternum: the elders formed the supreme c. of state, respublica penes senes erat: to hold a c., consilium, senatum habere: to summon a c., concilium convocare (C.), advocare (L.); vocare, cogere († V.): to dismiss a c., concillum dimitvocare, cogere (7 r.); to assense a c., concilium dimit-tere: to remove it (to another place), concilium trans-ferre (e. g. Lutetiam): to take a part in their secret c.'s, consilits arcanls interesse (L. 35, 18): to be chosen c. s, consums arcans interess (c. 35, 10): to se consense member of a c., in consilium delectum case (C.)—fieri publici consilii participem (of a state-c, C.). I Council of var, consilium militare or castrense, or, fincentest, consilium only.—praetorium (if assembled in or before the test of the commander-in-chief).—duces or before the tens of the commander-in-chief).—duces or principes, quoe sibi imperator ad consilium capiendum deligit (Cae. B. G. 7, 36); fm context, duces or principes only (if composed of the superior officers): to hold a c. of war, consilium habere; to summon one, cons. convocare; to dismiss or break up one, praetorium or duces dimittere: the c. meets or assembles, duces conveniunt: to lay athy before a c. of war, rem detere ad consilium (Cap.). C-chamber, curia. We eling of the head of the Church, "concilium principum ret Christoft of the Church, "concilium principum ret Chris

letre ad consulum (Cee.); reterre qua econsulum (Cee.); reterre qua econsulum (Cee.); manufactum et chiane, or concilium principum rei Christiane, or concilium only.—synddus (Eec.). COUNCILION, consiliarius (as 1.t., with the ancients it weat one who gave adece in a particular cass).—'a consilia—senator (member of the state council).—decuring the concentration of the constant of under CABINET. c., under CABINET.
COUNSEL, | Detiberation, consultatio. consi-

be couched under athg, latere or abditum latere sub qa | lium (the former, as act; the latter, as state) .- deliberatio (a mature consideration of what is to be done what resolution is to be taken, &c.): to take c., consultare or deliberare de re; in consilium ire, de re; consilium habere, de re (of several persons): to take c. with aby, consultare or deliberare cum qo; qm in consilium vocare or assumere or adhibēre; consilium capere una cum qo: to take c. together, consilia inter se commu-nicare: to take c. with oneself, se solum in consilium vocare: as to the rest, I had rather that you should take Vocare: as to use rest, I man rainer that you somme take c. with yourself, de reliquo malo te fusum loqui tecum (C. ad Div. 12, 3, estr.). A device, consilium (g. t.).—auctoritas (if pronounced by a person of weight): good c., consilium bonum or rectum: bad c., consilium maium; male consulta, pl. (bad c.'s): prudent, wise, salutary c., consilium prudens, sanum, sapiens: by my c., me auctore; me suasore or consuasore. Jx. me auctore et consuasore, or me suasore et auctore; me suasore et impulsore: to give aby c., ci consilium dare; consilii auctorem esse ci: to give aby good, faithful c., ci rectum, fidele consilium dare; maxime utilia ci suadere (very salutary c.): to ask for aby's c., qm consulere (if by writing, per literas); petere consilium a qo; exquirere consilium cs: lo offer one's c. and advice, consilli copiam præbère (z. g. of a physiciam, Tac. Ann. 6, 50, 2): to follow oby's c., sequi es consillum; ca consillo uti; es consilio obtemperare. I follow oby's c. in athg, quod mihi dederit qs de qa re consilium, id sequor: to act according to aby's c. and advice, facere sequor: to act according to aby's c. and advice, facere do or ex es consilio: to disregard aby's c., ex consilium spermere (†): to assist aby with good c., cl aclesse; ci praesto aclesse; ci non desese. | = Counsellor, vid. | Purpose, consilium.—id quod volo, cuplo (id, quod vulo re cupl (a),—propositum.—quod specto, sequor, peto (or quod spectat, &c. qs). Secret c.'s, consilia arean, interiora. To declore, entrust, dc. one's c.'s to aby, consilia sua credere cl (Ter.). To keep one's own c. in any mater, qd tactium tenère, habère: secum habère; tacère, reticère; celare; occultere; cocultare; coculte coculte fore.—tacitum, tamouam myserium, tenère. occulte ferre.—tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenère.

| Prudence in planning, advising, \$c., consilium
| (e. g. vir maximi consilii; est in qo satis con-

COUNSEL, v. consiliari (mly absol.; but H. A. P. 196; ille bonis faveat et consilietur amice).—consilium dare .- To c. aby to do athg, auctorem esse cs rei, or oare. — 10 c. aoy to ao ang, auctorem esse es ret, or with infin, also with ut (e.g. milh.), ut abs im, vehementer auctor est: C. Att. 15, 5, 2).—suasorem esse es rel. suadère ci qd, or, mty, with ut.—hortatorem esse es rel. hortari qd. hortari (qm), ut.—Jx. suadère et hortari; auctorem et suasorem esse.-monère or admonêre qm (ut, nê) .- censère (ut, or followed by subj., without ut.—Syn. in Advise).—To c. peace, pacis auctorem esse; pacem suadère; ad pacem hortari: to c. unanimity, hortari ad concordiam. I c. you to leave off, censeo desistas. Those who will not be counselled, cannot be helped, *actum est de iis, qui spernunt mo

common or nespea, vacuum est on in, qui speratur mo-nentes or recte praecipientes. COUNSELLOR, | Advisor, consiliarius. — consi-liorum es socius et adjutor.—autor consili or consi-liorum, or, fm context, auctor only.—suasor. impulsor. monitor, consiliorum minister or minister only. Jr. auctor et consuasor, suasor et auctor, auctor et imauctor et consulsor, suasor et auctor, auctor et im-pulsor, consiliarius et administer, consiliarius et auc-tor [Syn. in Advisen].— A faithful, friendiy, expe-rienced c., consiliarius fidelis, benevolus, non imperitus or issimus; all C.). The king and his c.'s, rex lose consiliariique ejus (C.): his friends and c.'s, antici et consiliarii ejus: to have aby for one's c., cs consilio or consilis uti; qm consiliorum auctorem habère; to be aby's c., consilium ci dare : consilii auctorem esse ci .consilio regere qm (of one who regularly influences another). Advocate, causarum actor. causidicus. advocatus, actor. cognitor. [SYN. and phrases in ADVO-

vocatus, actor, cognitor. [STR. une present of the CATE.]

COUNT, s. | Computation, vid. | Charge in an indictment, formula (the prescribed legal form; of each several might be need, but not 'in public's judician num judicem habers muitis et diversis formulis solent). There are many c'si the indictment, multis et diversis formulis accusatur que en actio ci untenditur. There are two c's in the indictment; one charging the prisoner with sacrilege, another with massisauphter, que sacrilegit et homicidii simul accusatur (Q. 3, 10, i; where athers read, simul et homicidii).

Son accion in wech the indictment had different control of the control of

was, causa conjuncta (opp. causa simplex; Q. 3, 10, 1).
COUNT (as little of honour), *comes: the title of c., *nomen comitis the rank of c., *comitis dignitas: to

erafer upon aby the lide of c., *qm comitis nomine et dignitate ornare: the seat, residence, &c. of a c., sedes or domicilium comitis.

COUNT, v. numerum inire.—To c. athg, qd numerase (g. t. also = to reckon amongst).—dinumerare (to e. the whole number, one by one; to c. all through). sumerum cs rei inire or exsequi or efficere (to c. over); computare (to reckon); enumerando percensere (to reckon them all through, naming each); to c. the stars, stellas dinumerare: lo c. on one's fingers, numerare digitis or per digitos; computare digitis: to c. the sumber of troops, numerum copiarum infre: not to be able to c. up all a person's services, promerita enumerando percensere non posse: it is correctly counted, numerus convenit: to c. (= have) many friends, multos amicos numerare (O. Trist. 1, 9, 5), or habere: reterans amicos numerare (O. Trist. 1, 9, 5), or habére: eeterams who c. thèrig pears of service, veterani tricena stipendia numerantes (Tac. Ann. 1, 35, 2) or meriti: to c. athg by such or such a thing, qd numerare exq åre (as C. de Or. 2, 32, in.; ea, si ex reis numeres inumerabilias sunt, si ex rebus, &c.; the Gouls do not c. by days, but by wights, Galit non dierum numerum, sed noctium computant: or Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finiunt. | Esteem, consider, derum, see noctum nnunt. | Esteem, consider, look upon as, ducere, putare, ponere, numerare,—arbitrari, judicare, existimare. | St. All these, except ponere, have two accusatives, when the person or the proportion is believed by us to be, what we consider with in. But to express that we treat him like such or such a person, put him in the situation of such a person clatified to a person the more activities to a person to the person of the person relatively to ourselves, then we use either qm pro (aft. habere, putare; seld. aft. ducere), or (in) numero, with gen. plur. (aft. habere, ducere, existimare), or with 'in,' gen. plur. [afl. habere, ducere, existimare), or with 'in', and abl. sing, or plur. [afl. puttare, pomere, numerare; also aft. habere).—If an adj. is used predicatively with 'count,' it should be translated either by 'in', with abl. of subst. [afl. ponere, ducere), or by dat. of subst. (aft. habere, ducere); or by gen. of adj., used substantively with cust and habeo, &c. see examples below).—To c. a person one's enemy, habere qm hostem (so far as he really is so); habere qm pro hoste, or, in hostium numero (so far as one looks upon and treats him as such); sc. abs a oad, habere and deum. numerare ad (e. a. numero (so far as one tooks upon ana treats aum us ucn); to c. aby a god, habere qm deum. numerare qd (e. g. exclum) deum: to c. athg a favour, ponere qd in bene-ficio. habere qd beneficii loco et gratiæ (C.): to c. athg an eril, habere qd in malis: to c. it an insult, igno-miniæ loco ferre qd: to c. a man happy, qm beatum habere: to c. it honorable, qd honori habere or ducere; ad in laude ponere, or laudi ducere; qd in gloria ducere or ponere: il has ever been counted wise, semper sapientis est habitum (e. g. tempori cedere). To c. aby er friend, qm in tuum numerum ascribere: one's friend, numerare qm intersuos: to c. as or for nothing, qd pro nihlio ducere; nullo loco habere or numerare.

I To reckon or depend upon, spem in qo ponere
or collocare; auxilium or asiutem a qo exspectare;
you may count upon me, tibi non deero: to c. on athg, you may count upon me, tibi non deero: to c. on athy, of pro certo expectare. I c. upon gou, "spero fore ut ventas (i. e. reckon on your coming); fac mind bon desis (on your assistance): not to c. on athy, in qâ re nihil spel reponere posse. See also To Convide, in qâ re nihil spel reponere posse. See also To Convide, in qâ re nihil spel reponere posse. See also To Convide, in que catelulos subducere; rationem inire et subducere; fin the context, subducere on niy (ac C. Alti. S. 21, 12).

COUNTENANCE, vultus (e. pr.).—os (the whole face, as image of the inner man). A friendly c., vultus benignus: a cheerful c., vultus tranquillus: a tranquit and serone. c., frons tranquilla et serena (C. Tusc. 3, 15, 31): and c., vultus messtus; a sad or dult c., vultus the sad c., vultus messtus; a sad or dult c., vultus design.

a sad c., vultus mæstus: a sad or dull c., vultus tristis: a serious c., vuitus severus; vultus adductus (wrinkled like that of one deep in thought): an important c., supercilium grande (Juvenal. 6, 169): a bold or inpudent c., os durum or ferreum (as quality; fm c., context, os only, as C. Verr. 4, 29, 66; os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite): a hypocritical c., vultus ficti, simulati: to assume a calm c., frontem explicare or exporrigere (†); faciem or vultum diffundere; frontem remittere: to put on a sad c., vultum ad tristitiam adducere: to assume a serious c., severum vultum induere (†); vultum adducere (that of a person profoundly thinking): to assume an angry c., frontern contrahere: to assume a threatening c., superrollin tollere (cf. Catull. 57, 46); to put on a different c., rultum mutare; novos capere vultus (poet.); vultum fingere (i. e. a c. not corresponding with one's feetings. e.g. a cheerful c. whilst one is mourning, see Cass. B. G.
1. 39, med.). To have a cheerful, dull, sad, &c. c., hilari,
mæsto, tristi, &c., vultu esse: to take athg with a
cheerful c., benigno vultu qd excipere (aft. O. Fast. 1, 3);

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to invite aby with a friendly e., qm benigno vultu in hos-pitium invitare (L. 26, 28): stupidity is written on aby's c., vecordia prorsus inest in cs vultu: to change c., see To CHANGE colour .- to put out of c., qm differre (to put him out, so that he does not know what to say, see Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5); qm or cs animum conturbare or perturbare (to confuse aby); qm in angustias adducere onger): to keep one's c., risum tenere or continere. Encouragement, tutela (The nearest words are those that imply favour, protection, ap-proval),-præsidium.-clientela (properly the relation proced.).—Pressituin.—Circuteia (property me resource) of the prolegate to his protection;—pattern affords to his client): to give c., clauxiliari or open ferre; cl favier. See To Countre Namez. To claim aby's c. and protection, conferre see in fidem et clientels me (C.); commendare see cl in fidem et clientels me (C.); commendare see cl in

ill illustified to the control of th self for him, e. g. quum ordini publicanorum libentis-sime tribuerim, C.). See also To FAVOUR. You c. it, if you do not cry out against it, erem, cum quiescls,

y gra ao not : goar y grapprobas (aft. C.).
COUNTER, || Shop-table, *mensa tabernaria or mensa only. || An imitation of coin, calculus (a small stone, used by the ancients for computations).

COUNTER, adv. To run c. to athg, adversari or repugnare (be opposed to it) .- qd negligere (iegem, &c.). —qd non servare (e. g. legem, consuetudinem).—qd migrare (e. g. jus civile).—contra or secus facere (act agst a rule, command, &c) .- To run c. to a direction, extra præscriptum egredi: to one's own interests, repugnare utilitati sum: to run c. the one to the other, inter se contraria esse.

COUNTERACT, obviam ire ci rei; occurrere ci rei COUNTERACT, obviam ire civer; occurrer et in (to take presentive measures).—N. occurrer atque ob-sistere (C.).—comprimere. reprimere. supprimere (to check it, keep it under): to c. aby's designs, es consi-liis occurrere atque obsistere (C.): the factious proceedings of our enemies, factioni inimicorum resistere (C.).

-obniti. obluctari (atruggle agst).—To c. the symptoms of a disease, morbo opponere medicinam. See Resist, OPPOSE.

OPPOSE.

COUNTERACTION, * vis contraria (force, acting in the opp, direction). || Purpose, act, &c. of resisting: Crcl. My plans for the c. of aby's designs, consilia, quibus ci restiti (C. 2 de Orat. 48), or ci resisto,

resistam, &c. (according to the time meant).
COUNTERBALANCE, s. vis renitens (aft. Plin. 2, 82, 84, e. g. altera vis aiteri renititur) .- æquipondium (in so far as it establishes an equilibrium with another weight, Vitr. 10, 3, 4).
COUNTERBALANCE, v. æquare. exæquare (to

make equal).-pensare. compensare qd qfi re (to weigh, as it were, one thing aget the other, to establish an equiibrium).—parem calculum ponere cum qu re (to give as good in return, e. g. a present, Plin. Ep. 5, 2, = remunerari qm quam simillimo munere): the benefits received c. those conferred, par est ratio acceptorum et datorum : to c. the deficiency in the revenue by economy, quod cessat ex reditu, frugalitate suppière.

COUNTER-BASS, prps vox gravissima. COUNTERCHANGE, commutatio. See CHANGE.

COUNTERCHANGE, v. See To CHANGE.
COUNTERCHARGE, *actio petitori intenta.-For the meaning of actio contraria, see Geon. Thes. s. v. Actio, p. 223).

COUNTERCHARM, v. *incantatum or effascinatum

præstigiis exsolvere.

COUNTERFEIT, Make a (fraudulent) imitation of, imitari (g. t.).—imitando exprimere or effingere; Js. effingere et exprimere. imitari et exreimager and emiger or exprimere only,—assimulare for make athg like another; then with accessory netion of deception; e.g. the human voice, sermonem humanum): to c. aby's handscriting, cs chirographum invitari or assimulare : to c. money, numos adulterinos percutter (off. Suct. Ner. 25); monetam adulterinam ex-ercire (Uip. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1); lo c. o will, testa-mentum subjecte, supponer, subder:—See Ponoz. ¶ To put on the appearance of, simulare or assimulare (c. p. sim. subdum es rel, zeal in a couse; assimuare (c. g. sim. studium es ici, seur im a come, mortem, metum, diffidentiam es rei; sedulitatem; assimulare anum [1]; se lactum): lo c. sickness, simolare agrum; assimulare se ægrum; simulare valetudinem: lo c. learning, simulare doctum e-se; simulare doctrinam: lo c. cheerfuleus, assimulare se lætum; or hilaritatem fingere: to c. piety, *se pium N 2 erga deum simulare: the appearance of youth, mentiri juvenem († Mart.); insanity, simulare se furere (C.).
COUNTERFEIT, COUNTERFEITED, ficticius (g. t.

not genuine, e. g. jewels, wine, Plin. 37, 13, 76, and 15, 7, 7, ed. Hard.); adulterinus (with accessory notion of deceit or falsification, opp. bonus, e.g. of coin, a false key, &c. opp. verus).—falsus (false in general, e.g. a letter).—fucosus. fucatus (that has only the external tetter).—Iucous. Iucaus inal mo vary as appearance of alhg, opp. sincerus, probus, e. g. mer-chandize).—subditus. suppositus. subditicius. instivus (e. g. of a book, a will, &c.).—simulatus. fictus. vus (c. g. of a cook, a wit, gc.).—simulatus. netus-confictus (not natural, but produced by art; forced; e. g. lacrimæ confictæ): e. picty, *pletas erga deum simulata. A man of c. picty, *pletatis erga deum simulator: one c. lear, una falsa lacrimula: in a c. manner, simulate; simulatione; per simulationem; faiso; faliaciter.

COUNTERFEIT, s. Crcl. with the adjectives under COUNTERFEIT; e. g. to prove athg to be a c., qd adulterinum (ficticium, &c.) esse probare (aft. Q. 2, 17, 17).

COUNTERFEITER, falsarius (who commits forgery, see Suet. Tit. 3).—(alsus signator (who affixes a fulse seal to athg, e. g. a witt, S. Cat. 16, 2; cf. C. Cluent. seus to ning, e. g. a wits, 3. cos. 10, 2; cf. C. CHERI. 14, 41; testamentum signis adulterinis obsignate).— testamentarius (a forger of wills, C. Of. 3, 18, 73).— adulterator (who adulterates athg. Pandects).—para-charactes («upoxopakrnt, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9, a coiner of fatse money).
COUNTERMAND, *aliter or contra præcipere. —

aliter, atque antea, præcipere.
 COUNTERMAND, s. imperium mutatum.

COUNTERMARCH, v. signa convertere.—signis conversis retro redire (L. 8, 11; in urbem, 8).—versis signis qm locum repetere (c. s. 11; in uroem, s).—versis signis qm locum repetere (of countermarching to a particular place, L. 9, 35).—reducere (march back, e. g. exercitum, legiones, &c.).—castra retro movere (L. 2, S8): to be countermarched, retro repetere viam (to retrace their steps, L. 9, 2).

COUNTERMARCH, s. *!ter conversum, oppositum,

COUNTERMARCH, s. *Iter conversum, oppositum, contrarium—conversa signa or (L.) versa signa; or by iter retro (e. g. Cat. in C. ad Dic. 8, 15; quodnam ob seclus iter mini necessarium retro ad Alpes versus incidit! Cf. fuga retro, Lie. 8, 19; fugam magis retro quam profulum—spectante milite)—peditus (g. 1. for return),—Or by Cret. with verbs under To this (g. 1. jor resump. —)
COUNTERIAGE. By a c., conversis signis,
COUNTERIAGE, tessers (g. 1. jor any licket).
COUNTERIAME, a cuniculus tranversus (L. 28,
COUNTERIAME, a cuniculus tranversus (L. 28,
COUNTERIAME).
COUNTERIAME, a vaniversis cunculus hostimum
COUNTERIAME, a tranversis cunculus hostimum
COUNTERIAME, a tranversis cunculus hostimum

cuniculos excipere. FIG.) obviam ire. occurrere (adopt

precentive measures).— fraudem fraude repeilere.
COUNTERPANE, or COUNTERPOINT, see Co-

COUNTERPART, res ci rei simillima (exceedingly like it) .- res ci rei compar (quite equal to it) .- res ci like ii).—res ci rei compar (gnire equas to ii).—res ci rei ex alteră parte respondens (corresponding lo ii).— To be the e. of athg, ci rei similem or similimum esse (vid. L. 4, 54); ci rei comparem esse (vid. L. 23, 42); ci rei ex alteră parte respondere (vid. C. Or. 32, 114). COUNTERPLEA, actio petitori intenta (noi actio

contraria, vid. COUNTEBCHARGE).

COUNTERPLOT, s. See the next word. COUNTERPLOT, v. To c.p., *fraudem fraude repellere.

COUNTERPOISE, v. pari pondere parem pensio-nem perficere (to produce an equilibrium by making the two weights equal) .- examinare (Vitr. 10, 8, of the lever ; caput vectis faciundo motus circinationis cogit pressionibus examinare paucis manibus oneris maximi pondus).-tantumdem pendere (Lucr. 1, 360).librare (Plin. hujus [aeris] vi suspensam - librari medio spatio téliurem). — pari momento librare (aft. Col. 3, 12. 3; temperamentum pari momento ilbratum). -Fig. | To make equal to, qd ci rei in æquo or parem ponere; qd ci rei par facere .- æquare or adæ-

LIBRIUM.

COUNTERPOISON, antidotus or antidotum (deriδοτοτ. ἀντίδοτον), or, pure Latin, remedium adversus

COUNTERSCARP, || Exterior slope of the ditch, prps of see crepido. || The covered way, uniculus (g. l. for mine) with or without tectus; or (180)

inferna via (aft. Veg. 4, 24; cavato specu in exitium urbis inferna quæritur via), or as t. t. *via cæca, quæ dicitur.

COUNTERSIGN, ouna subscribere, subnotare or subsignare

COUNTERSIGN, s. | Private signal given to soldiers on guard, and to those whom they are to admit; tessera (if a ticket). - signum (g. t.).

are to admir; tessera (j a receej.— sugmum (j. 1.). To give the c., tesseram or signum dare; to aby, ci. COUNTER-TENOR, *vox ab acuta altera; *alter ab acuto sonus.—To sing the c.-t., *alterum ab acuto sonum modulari; one who sings the c.-t., *secundæ

vocis cantor.

COUNTER-TICKET, tessera (any ticket).

COUNTER-VAIL, vid. Countersalance. COUNTESS, *domina comes (in her own right;

Voss.) .- *comitis uxor or conjux (by marriage).

COUNTLESS, see INNUMERABLE.

COUNTRY, | Region: terra. regio (the former more extensive; a c. or land, geographically or poli-tically; e. g. Itaty, Sicily, &c.), - regio (any district), -tractus (a tract of c., with ref. to its length rather than its breadth). - [plaga in the best ages denoted a quarter of the heavens, not of the earth's surface.] ager (the c. of a small people or tribe).—fines (with ref. to its boundaries: esply when it is to be marked, that the action is done within the limits of a particular isai ine action is done milini ne ismiss of a particular state.—pagus (district consisting of aceral villages; e.g. the c. of the Helvelii).—loca, pt. (with demonstr. pronun, en loca, &c. = 'those parts,' that neighbornhood,' e.g. hi ea loca incolunt. Cess.). An uninhabited c. terra inhabitabilis or quem nemo incollic: oper e., loca patentia. In a c. of that kind, in ejusmodi regione: a patentia. In a c. of that kind, in ejusmodi regione: a rugged and mountainous c. aspera et monttosa regio (C.): a desert c., regio deserta, vasta; loca deserta (quie nemo incolit, Car.).— En In the historium; when the name of a country is connected with the name of its in habitants, the name of the inhabitants is often placed under the government of a proposition, the word country being omitted; thus, in the cof the Elevaci, in Etrusci, or in Etruscorum finite us also in agro Etrusco.—The c. of Italy, Spain, Africa. &c., terra Italia, Hispania, Africa, &c. : to remove to other c.'s, alias terras petere : c.'s that are blessed with pure air, terræ eæ, in quibus sit aer purus ac tenuis (C.).—The enemy's c., terra or ager or fines hostium; terra hostills (anctly, ager hosticus or hosticum only): to reside in a foreign c., peregre habitare : to be staying to reside in a joreign c., peregrinant: to be sunging or residing in a foreign c., peregrinant: in this c., in his regionibus.—apud nos (= with us, of habits, institu-tions, &c.).—To banish oby from a c.: seed him out of the c., qm civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere; qin in the c., qm civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere; qm inexsilium pellere, expellere, ejicere, agere; exsilio afficere, multare; patrià peliere. Il Native country,
patria.—patria nostra.—patria solum (the 'land, 'espiy
as an objet of affection).—locus, quo qs genitus est,
tubs, in quà qs genitus est (Just.).—demus (home).—
urbs patria. In one's c., domi: 10 remais in one's
c., domi mariere: to leare one's c. (for a time, = go or travel abroad), peregre proficisci. The tore of c., patrie caritas, amor patries, pietas erga patriam [See Patrioriss],—reipublicæ studium. A lover of his c., patriæ or reipublicæ amans.—clvls bonus: to love one! c., amare patriam: to die for one's c., pro patria mori, or mortem oppelere: to devote oneself to one's c., patriæ se totum dedere (C.). Fidelity to one's c., erga patriam fidelitas. A betrayer of his c., patrias proditor; civium or reipublicae parricida (C. S.).—(urbs natalis and solum natale are poet. ; solum famiurbs natalis and solum natale are poet, solum familiare, without authority.— His native c. is Athems, natus est Athenis: one's c.'s, fc., patrius: after the manner of one's c., patrio more. If ne contradistinction to town; rus.—ager, esply in pl. agri (the fields and what pertains to them, as a village, fc.): into the c., rus: in the c., rurl (seldom rure): to \$c.): into the c., rus: in the c., rus [seldom rure]: to tive in the c., rust vivere, vitam agere (propr. as pea-sont): rusticari (for one's pleasure).—A c. life, vita rustica (c.-life, i. e. with all its occupations).—vita rus-ticana. rusticatio (residence in the c. for a time, or ex-cursion from the town): lo go into the c., ire rustica-tum. abire rus habitatum (g. l. to spend one's time there); rus concedere (to retire there).—rus excurrere (for an excurrion): to remain in the c., rust is con-tine're: the people from the c. haslened together, homi-nes ex artis concurrant. nes ex agris concurrent.

COUNTRY-AIR, *aer ruris (opp. air of the towns).

COUNTRY-CHURCH, *aedes sacra vict.

COUNTRY DANCE, see DANCE.

See COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-DWELLING, domicilium agreste (g. 1.)

COU COLL

COUNTRY-ESTATE, rusticum prædium, See COUNTRY- HOUSE COUNTRY-GIRL, pueila rustica (cf. Hor. Od. 3,

23. 31

COUNTRY-HOUSE, villa (with or without land) .-

COUNTRY-HOUSE, villa (with or without land).—
small c.-h., villula is wery small c.-h., villula pusilla:
a face c.-h., pratorium (in the time of Emperors; Such.).
COUNTRY-LIPE. See Country.
COUNTRY-LIPE. See Country man, popularia (proper, fin the same nation or tribe; then also fin the same country, lown, or place, instead of such only Gell. 17, were gentills)—qui clusdem est civitate and in eadem civitate natus est (\$\frac{\pi_0}{2}\$\) contertaneus not found before Plin, prafal. \$\frac{\pi_0}{2}\$\) contertaneus not found before Plin, prafal. \$\frac{\pi_0}{2}\$\) contertaneus not gentill in spurious Latin)—municeps (from the same vanicishim)—mu or one c.man. hostras: noutries municipium): my or our c.-man, nostras; popularis, civis. municeps noster: your c.-man, vestras: our c.-men, populares nostri: homines nostri: also nostri.

COUNTRY-PARSON, *sacerdos rusticanus.
COUNTRY-PARSON, *sacerdos rusticanus.
COUNTRY-PEOPLE, rustici. agresies. pagani.

[SYN. IN RUSTIC.] COUNTRY-SCHOOL, *schola provincialis. *ludus

COUNTRY-SCHOOL-MASTER, *ludi vicani ma-

COUNTRY-SEAT, see COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-SQUIRES, *nobilitas ruri vivens. COUNTRY-SURGEON, *medicus ruri vivens.

COUNTRY-TOWN, municipium (a Roman town with enjoyed the citizenship).--oppidum (g. 1. for any town, that is not the metropolis): a small e.-t., munici picium (Sidon. Ep. 3, 1).—oppiduium (Sun. above).

COUNTY, *comitatus. COUP DE-SOLEIL, morbus ex solis fervore contractus (Just.).

COUPLE, par (in a strict sense, of two persons or things belonging t-gether, see PA18)—Jugum (propp. of draught-cetite; then also of two persons who are joined for any bad purpose, as C. Phil. 11, 2, extr., jugum impiorum nefarium).—bini (two together, or at once; when two objects are riseed, that being together, as binos [scyphos] habelam; juleo promi lutroquie, C. Ferr. 4, 14, 32).—utrique (the two that have been men-tioned; see the passage just quoted from C.).—pauci. aliquot (in a lower sense-a fru; some); a C. of pigeons, COUPLE, par (in a strict sense, of two persons or par columbarum : a nice c. (ironic.), par nobile fratrum Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 243): a married c., conjuges. mariti.nova nupta et novus maritus (a young c. who are going to be married, or a young married-c.): a c. of days, biduum: ac. of years, blennium (if positively two): a c. of eggs, bina ova. Band, link, &c., copula (e. g. for dogs; copula dura canem tenet, O., also vincula, vincla; e. g. vincla canibus demere).

COUPLE, v. 7s.) uno vinculo copulare (see L. 2s, 12, 14).—connectere, jungere, conjungere, copulare cum qâ re, miscere qâ re.—[Syn. in To Combine.]— INTR.) jungi. conjungi. se jungere, se conjungere.

COUPLET, stropha (στροφή). COUPLET, stropha (orpooph).

COURAGE, animus; ato in pl. animi, if speaking of several persons.—[\$\frac{1}{2}\ itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive),— ferocia, ferocitas (natural, wild c., of each wild beasts and even barbarians are sapable) .- audacia (daring c.). and reen our our variants are tapoote).—Audacia (daring c.).
—spiritus (energelic c.): a man of extraordinary c., vir ingentis spiritus; to postess or to have c., animo forti esse: for athg, satis boni animi afferre ad qd. A man has not c, to do atha, ci animus non suppetit, ut ad faciat (e. g. Vitruvio nec sana constare mens, nec, ut longius a castris dimicaret, animus suppetere, L.): not to have c. enough for athg, est parum animi ad qd; to take c., animum or (of several persons) animos capere or colligere: to take c. again, animum or se recipere: I take c. again, animus mihi redit; animus redintegratur; animus me recipit: to inspire aby with c., to raise or kindle aby's e., ci animum facere or afferre or addere; es animum incendere, erigere, augére; es animum verbis confirmare (by exhortation); or simply, firmare or confirmare qm and cs animum: to be in-spired with c., to have one's c. raised, ci animus accedit (C.), augetur (Ces.), accenditur (S Cat. 20, 6): to (181)

inspire aby with fresh c., animum cs redintegrare; aninum ci reddere. Be of good c., bono animo es; fac animo magno fortique sia: to be of good c., stare animo, or, of several, animis: aby's c. begins to fail, animus labat ; is failing, animus cadit : to lose one's c., animo or (of several persons) animis cadere or concidere; animum demittere or despondere; se animo demittere (*Cæs. B. G. 7, 29); animo deficere: to have lost one's c., animo abjecto or fracto esse: never lose your c. in adversities, in duris haud umquam defice (Val. Fl. 4,

35): now show your c., tu illum nunc adhibe animum.
COURAGEOUS, animosus (bold to act in dangerous circumstances fm an energetic spirit confident in its strength, opp. timidus). - fortis (brave, relating to a manly strength, both to act and to suffer; opp. ignavus); Jn. fortis et animosus.—ferox (possessing natural, wild courage to rush into battle or face danger; esply a v. pr. of savages and wild beasts).—animo promptus; also pr. of sarages and wild beats).—animo promptus; also promptus only (ready to dare and do).—acc. alace: (active and spirited to face danger, or lake measures to precent it).—strenus (readulet, epp., lamaus).—impavidus (intrepid, opp., pavidus).—audax (bold).—To be not so c. as another person, animo esse inferiorem : to seas c., alacriorem fiert ad tem gerendam; animum erigere or tollere: he waxed c., accessit ci animus.

COURAGEOUSLY, animose; fortiter; forti animo; acri or alacri animo.-intrepide (L.); impavide (L.). audacter. [SYN. in COURAGEOUS.]-To meet death c., se acriter morti offerre; animo fidenti gradi ad morten

COURIER, veredarius (who carries the post ; late). nuncius voiticer, nuncius expeditus nuncius trepidus .- cursor (a runner) .- eques citus or citatus (on horse-back); to send c.'s in all directions, in omnes

partes nuncios dimittere,

COURSE, PROPR.) cursus (g. l. also in the pl. if several things are spoken of, e. g. to observe the course of the stars, stellarum cursus notare) .- curriculum (within a definite space, e. g. in the circus and of the regular motion of the heavenly bodies).—decursus (a running through a space; hence the c. in the circus) .- lapsus (the quiet and equable motion, e.g. of woter, the stors) .conversiones (the circular motions, revolutions, &c. e. g. of the stars, stellarum; also stellarum progressiones, their apparently forward c. in the heavens).—motus (c. t. for motion; e. g. of the stars).—meatus is poet. The regular c. of the stars, astrorum ordines — With rapid c. contents over the stars. e., contento cursu: to direct one's c. to any place, cursum dirigere qo (in a carriage or ship); cursum flectere ad qd (e. g. to the north, ad septentriones, also of the heavenly bodies); to direct one's c. to another place, or to take a different c., alium cursum petere (in a carriage or vessel); flectere iter (of a traveller, army, &c.); in alium cursum contorqueri et deflecti (e. g. of a river): to pursue different c.'s, diversos abire or discedere: to have a fixed c., certos et constantes cursus habère; con-stanter tenère eundem cursum; to take different c.'s (e. g. of rivers), in diversas partes (in contrarias partes, opp. directions) fluere: to change the c. of a river, fumen avertere (i. e. to turn it); amnem in alium cursum deflectere: to have a gentle c. (of rivers or water in general), labi; a rapid one, ferri (see Hirt. B. G. 8, 40): to take its c. from &c., effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c. ; to take its c. towards or to, e. g. to the sca, effundi in qd : to take its c. through athg, e, g, through a town, fluere per qd; medium per locum fluere; medium locum interfluere; medio loco fluere iderie; medin betuit meritaere; medio loc intere (if right through, see Lie. 24, 3); to lake its c. along the very foot of the mountain, in limis radicious montis ferri (Hirt. B. G. 8, 40). Impropr.) | Progress, iter. via. cursus. Jr. iter et cursus (e. g. naturali quodam itinere et cursu, C. Rep. 2, 16).—tenor (the regular progress of athg).—progressus (e. g. rerum, C.). The c. of events, rerum cursus or progressus; rerum ininera flexusque (atl C.); see PROGRESS .- To let aby take his own c., to leave aby a free c., qm non coercere, non im-pedire: to let athg take its c., qd non morari; ci rei non obsistere; qd non impedire: to have its free c., non coerceri; non impediri: to interrupt the c. of the conversation, cursum orationis interpellere. In the c. of conversation, in sermone: to throw out in the e. of con versation, that, &c., in sermone injecere, with ace aid inf. (e. g. quum mihi in sermone injecisset, se velle Asiam visere, C.) In the c. of the discussion or debate, inter disceptandum (e. g. cognita inter disceptandum iniquitate, se. causes, G. 12, 3, 10): to observe the c. sech public affairs are taking, linera flexusque retum vider (C. Rep. 2, 25): that is the natural c. of almost all things, id natura fert in omnibus fere rebus: according to the natural c. of things or erents, ut fieri solet: the c. of a conversation, iter sermonis

.C. de Legg. 1, 13, 37): the c. of an orution or speech, orationis ingressus, ingressio, cursus (all three with ref. to the manner of its progress, its force, spirit, &c., see C. Or. 59, 201; interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio; ef. de Or. 1, 35, 161; 2, 10, 39): ally takes a different c., eres aliter procedit. • | Manner of proceeding, ratio. con-silium.—remedium (a corrective or preventive measure): to adopt a c., rationem inire; consilium capere: to shape one's c. according to the times, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere (act according to circumstances); temporibus servire (adapt muself to circumstances, &c., in a servile manner): to adopt a prudent c., bonis constilis uti. I am enquiring what c. I should take in this state of my affairs, rogo, quid faciam de rebus mels : to pursue a c. of one's own, suum quoddam institutum consequi: to pursue a different c., diversam inire rationem: what c. is to be taken with this person? quid hoc homine facias? quid tu huic homini facias? (both C.) I am adopting the same c. in my proceedings, heec eadem est nostræ rationis regio et via (C. Verr. 5, 70, 81).

Course = space of time. A c. of years, multi anni (if the ref. is only to the whole space); annorum series (their succession, one after another, H. Od. 3, 30, 5).—inter multos, tot, &c. annos (= within Od. 3, 30, 5).—Inter multos, tot, &c. annos (= within so many years; e.g. ail the crimes that have been committed in the c. of len years, omnia que inter decem annos—nefare finglitioseque facta sunt, C.). By?
The abl. of anni is less rare in this sense than is commonly supposed: The citles of Africa had seen no Roman army in the c. of almost fity years, urbes factum annia prope quilquagitta nullum Romanuma et citlem. viderant (L. 29, 28): he died in the c. of a few days, pancis diebus moritur (S. Jug. 11, 1), intra paucos dies mortiur (L.). In the c. of that year, in Ilio anno (C. Of. 3, 25, 95; and Hand. 3, p. 281): in the c. of the present year, in hoc anno (C. Pam. 13, 16, 5): the sun lurns twice in the c. of a year, sol binas in singulis annis conversiones—facit: three times in the c. of a mensions: in the c. of ten months, in decem mus omnium factus est; S. Jug. 96, 1); in brevi (Ruhnk. ad Vell. 2, 61, 2). In the c. of the month, year, (Runnk. ad Vetl. 2, 61, 2). In the c. of the month, year, \$\frac{\partial}{\partial} c_1\$ in the c. of the worder of succession in athg; see Orden. \quad Naval term (denoting the direction in wich a ship is steer-ing), cursus—the ships could not keep their c., naves cursum suum tenère non potuerunt: lo sieer or keep the same c., cursum tenère: lo get out of its c., a vià aberrare. 1 A number of icetures (collec-licely), "institutionis cursus, quem dicimus. To embrace too many subjects in one c., uno (e. g. semestri) cursu nimis muita complecti : lo attend a c. of lectures, magistros auditionesque obite: to attend the same c. of lectures, easdem auditiones cosdemque doctores colere: icclures, easdem auditiones costemque doctores coter: to give or deliver a c. of lectures on ally, scholam habère de re, c. g. on the Shoic philosophy, scholam habère Stoicam; on rhefories, scholas praceipere artem oratoriam. Il Of dishes, ferculum (that is served on the board at one and the same time, for well, much later, missuu was used); to give a dinner of seeve c. s., cuchan septem (reculus problère) of Sauc Oct. All: ski dinners. were of three, or, at the most, six c.'s, conam ternis ferculis, aut, quum abundantissime, senis præbebat. | Race, Fig.) The c. of life, vitæ curriculum. spatium (but only with ref. to its duration, space, &c.; hence, with longum, exiguum. 1937 It must not be used to denote one's manner of living, &c.). To run one's c., vitæ spatium decurrere; ætatem decurrere: now that my c. is almost run or finished, propo actà jam ætate decursaque: to finish one's c., cursum conficere (well, bene, C.); corpore solutum ad proprias sedes evolare; illuc ex his vincuits ferri (see To DIE). whole c. of life (= the manner of its progress fm beginning to end), totius vitre cursus [\$\overline{\text{Cop}}\overline{\text{b}}\overline{\text{not}}\overline{\text{totus}}\vitre cursus, C. Off. i, 4, 11, Krebs]. In the whole c. of his cursus, c. v.g., 1, 3, 11, Area]. In the whole c. of his life, in vità (e.g. nihi) in vità vidit calamitatis, c. Cluent. 6, [8]: in omni vità (p. Redit. ad Guir. 8), omni vità (2, 2, 33); in todà vità (e.g. inconstans, c., where it = on a ner of living). || Course = manner of life, vità (e.g. infrestible constant file catalonius) his innocence, es innocentia perpetua vita est perspecta: a virtuous c. of life, vita honesta, sancta; vita honeste or sancte acta: a sinful c., vita omnibus flagitiis or libidinibus dedita. | A c. of medicine, curatlo. prescribe a c. of medicine, curationem valetudinis præscribere. | Roie (of bricks), ordo (e. g. lapidum).— See LAYER. | Race-course, a) propr. curriculum

(g. l.). - stadium (in the Olympic games). - circus (public place for the exhibition of races, &c) -- hippodramo (irrôdopour; for horse and chariotte). Plaul. &c.). 1 Of course, or as a matter of course, necessario (necessario); manifecto (plaul); plane (entirely so): of c. his wije could not be indifferent till this piane (entirety so): of c. at wafe could not be indifferent to all this, non mirum fecti uxor, is hoc ægre tuilt; or si hoc ægre tuilt uxor, quid mirum? (see Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 87; Orid. A.A. 3, 110). | Words of course, verba; those are mere words of c., verba sunt (Ter.): a letter filled with mere words of c., inanis sermo literarum. ADDITIONAL PHRASES .- To let the law take its c., jure agere; summo jure experiri.—"non impedire, quominus qs ad mortem ducatur or supplicio capitis afficiatur, &c. (noi to stop an execution).—The law must take its c., supplicio capitis puniendus or afficiendus est qs: morte multandus est qs.

COURSE, v. Chase, pursue, vid. | Hunt with greyhounds, *canibus vertigis iepores sectari. Wyttenbach says of Ruknken (p. 271, Ed. Bat.), unice genere [venationis] utebatur, quod longis canibus

carumque velocitate caplendo lepore continetur.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, *pretium pecuniæ or numorum.—[ratioæraria, C. Quint. 4, 17, is our 'stand-

numorum.—[ratio aratia, C. Quint, 1, 17, 15 our * seamard of ceinage?] the c. of each, is unitedged, numus jactatur (C. Off. 3, 20, 80).

COURSE, equius pernix or velox.—[Runner, cursor (poet. equius beliator).

COURT. **, 1 Any print or printer, in front or COURT. **, 1 Any printer, in front or COURT. **, 1 Any printer or for the course of the vestibulum, where the clients assembled.— proposition the vestibulum, where the clients assembled. - propatulum (a front-c.) .- cavum ædium or (later) cavædium the inner c., round web the rooms of the house were arranged. an open space called the compluvium, through weh opening the rain-water fell into the impinvium, i. e. the or cohors (a yard for cattle).— atia, an open place or cohors (a yard for callle)— () mula, an open place before lie house of the Greek, where also callle were kept, only occurs, in this meaning, in the Latin pocis. If The residence of a overeign, or the sorreign himself, and those by whom he is surrounded; aula [g. l. polit-day.].— regla (the royal pulme; then = royal family, see L. 24, 22, extr. allinitate regla me conlinger, 35, 19, mid;), ho partia extorrem in tham regiam adduxit) .- paiatium. domus palatina (the palace of the emperor ; time of Empp.). -rex. princeps (the king, prince, himself). -aulici (the courtiers). - Good curia and curiales are very late. The royal, imperial e., aula regla; aula Augusta: to stand well at c., aula et rege potitum esse (T. Ann. 6, 43, 1): aby is a favorite by the c., aulæ favor inclinat in qm (aft. T. Ann. 2, 56, 2); aula ci favet (instead of weh T. Hist i, 13, extr. has: aula in qm prona, weh housever, is so be rejected on account of pronus; see INCLINED. Not to be fit for a c., non aute accommodatum esse ingenio (Curt. 8, 8, 2); to be the butt of the c., inter ludibria aute esse (Suel. Ner. 6): he subjected king Narseus, together with his children, but wiese, and the whole court, Narseum regem in ditionem subegit, simul liberos conjugesque et aulam regiam (Aurel. Viet. de Ces. 39, 35): an officer at c., purpuratus. *muneri aulico præfectus; famulus aulicus (a ratus. "mutter autico pretectus; tamutis suiteus (a menial; lei): c. intrigues, "fraus ro fallacia aulae; vafre aulicorum artes: persons who are intinated in c. intrigues, interiores autici (Suet. Cal. 19, Rusha; a lady about the c., "femina nobilis, quæ vivit cum reginā (fin the coniect, fem. nob. only; see Curt. 3, 11, 25): one who has been introduced at c., qui (quæ) ad aulam admittitur: the fashion or manners at c., or of the c., aulæ ingenium (t. e. the peculiar tone that prevails); consuctudo regia (with ref. to the sovereign himself, see Np. Dat. 5, 4); *mos aulicorum (with r-f. to the courtiers): the splendour of the c., or at c., appato the contriers): the splendour of the c., or at c., apparatus authen or regius. If Art of p leasting, crisility. To pay one's c. to aby; to make c.—See To COURT. I Court of justice, and the judges collectively, Judicium (the place where justice is administered and the judges). Judices (the judges; in Rome, the practor).—tribunal (the tribunal or bench on weh the judge and his assessors were scaled).—subsellia (the benches of the judges and advocates) .- forum (the public place where the c. was held) .- The king's (or queen's) c. of justice, *regis tribunal: to appear before the c., in judicium venire (Np. Ep. 8); se sistere (al a fixed time, of the defendant and the bail); vadimonium sistere (of the ball, opp. valimonium deserere): to appear for aby in c., ci adesse in judiclo (as counsel for the defendant); to surround the c. with armed men, judicium claudere

militibus armatis (Q.). In the three c.'s, in trino or triplici foro (i. e. the forum Romanum; for. Juili Cassaris; for, Augusti); to remove a cause fm the c.'s of law to the assembly of the people, judicium a subsellits in rostra deferre: to explain what the cause before the e. is, exponere, quie causa in judicium deducta sit (C.):
to sit in c., sedere judicem: to bring a matter before the so as in c., sectore junicem: to orang a matter before the c., qd deferre ad judices. To settle a matter out of c., rem intra parietes peragere. None of the c.'s set, or, the c.'s see closed, for some days, justitium per aliquot dies servatum est (L.): to open the c.'s tafter a secation), justitium remittere (L.): to procedam or give notice that the c.'s will be shut, justitium indicere: to hold a c., conventum agere ; forum agere (i. e. quum is,

hold a c., conventum agere ; forum agere (i.e., quum is, qui provincise præeat, civitates vocat, et de controversis corum cognoscit, Fest.).—Jus dicere (g. l.). To be pai onto fe., causà eccidisse; causam perdidisse. COO NT, v. J. Pay co ur i lo, qm cultu quodam et honore prosequi (af. C. de Insent. 2, 58, fm.).—se ci vendiare (to instituate oneself into his favour by flatistical comment (i.g. gratian et cupari; lo, c. the people, studium popul ca favorem aucupari (tber.).—To e. a francie, quam colere (Suel. Otho. 2); cs. cultorem esse (O. A. A. i. 722); amare oam or amatorem esse cs. (4 cultot it al.). 722); amare gam or amatorem esse cs (A cuitor is not necessarily an amator, O.); cs amore teneri or captum necessarisy an annator, U.; cs amore teners or captum case (to be in love with).—One. nuptils ambire is used of parents making proposals of marriage to a person; e. g. to one considered a good match (T. Germ. 18; cf. consubils ambire, F.): to c. avericious widows, venari viduas avaras. [Endeavour to obtain, venari viduas avaras. | Endeavour to obtain, aucupari (e. g. gratiam es; studium ac favorem populi); captare (e. g. plausus, misericordiam, favorem populi). venari (e. g. laudem).-quærere.

—venari (e. g. laudem).—quarere.
COURT-BARON, "ese leges, que ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent; "Jus feudale (i. l.).
COURT OF CHANCERY, "curatores rei pupillaris.
COURT-CHAPLAIN, "a sacris regiis orator. "a sacris principis orator. ESS Aroid concionator aulieus.
COURT-CHAPLAINCY, "munus oratoris a sacris regiis.

COURT-DAY, dies judicii (L. 2, 54).

COURT-DRESS, vestis, quam aulici gerunt or gerere consueverunt (aft. Np. Dat. 3, 1).

COURT-DRESSER (= Matterer, Locke), parasitus (#updertor).-adulator.
COURT-LIKE, see Courtrous.

COURT-LIVERY, vestls, quam famuii aulici gerunt (aft. Np. Dat. 3, 1).— vestis famuiorum aulicorum.
COURT-MARTIAL, *consilium castrense: fm the

context, consilium only, as Np. Phoc. 3, 4: according to the sentence passed by a c.-m., ex consilii sententiâ: those who are absent are condemned to death by a c.-m., exercitu suffragium ferente absentes capitis dam-

nantur.

COURT-MINION, principi or principis familiaris

(see Suet. Ner. 10. Vit. 4); also apud principem gratiosus; principi omnium amicorum carissimus.

COURTEOUS, comis (obliging to all, without regard

to rank).—humanus (mild, fm principle and nobleness of character); Js. comis et humanus.—bellus et humanus (C.),—urbanus (polite).—officiosus (ready to render a service).—benignus (kind, well-disposed). render a service).—benignus (kird, well-disposed).— liberalis (showing a friendly disposition, e.g. answer, invitation).—blandus (captivating, engoging in manner; polite in words).—alfallis (condecessing or affoble in conversation, or speaking to others).—manuetus (sociable, in general).—[829] civilis, in the sense of 'affable or civil,' belongs to the post-classic prose]: lo give a c. righast, belle negare up (d. C. ic. Pet. Cons. 12). give a c. replact, coin engare qu (q. c.ic. Pet. cons. 12). C. persons, homines belli (C. Att. 1, 1); c. manners or behaviour, comittas; liberalitas: a c. invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris. He is very c. to me, perhonorificus in me est. In a very c. and friendly manner,

perhonorifice atque amice.

COURTEOUSLY, comiter; humane or humaniter; officiose; benigne; liberaliter; blande [Syn. in Court-EOUS].—perhonorifice. To salute aby c., benigne qui salutare: to address aby c., comiter, blande appellare: to answer c., ci respondere liberaliter: to invite c., benigne qm invitare : to invite aby c. to remain (i. e. if is going to take leave), familiari invitatione qui retiner: to receive aby c., qm cont hospitio accipere: to behave c. lowards every body, erga omnes se affabliem prastare: to address every body c., unumquemque comiter appeliare. He behaves every c. to me, perhonorificus lo me est.

COURTEOUSNESS, comitas; humanitas; urbanitas; benignitas; liberalitas; affabilitas (Syn. in præscriptio titulus. See PRETEXT, PRETENCE.

Countrous); voluntas officiosa (readiness to oblige aby, O. Pont. 3, 2, 17): C. in conversation, comitas affabili tasque sermonis: to combine c. with dignity, comitatera cum severitate conjungere : with c., comiter, &c .- See

COURTESY, | Courteousness; vid. | A kind-ness, officium. munus. beneficium. To do or show aby a c., ci officium præstare; beneficio qm afficere; aby a.c., cl. officium pressare; beneficio qui afficere; gratum cl. facere: graticiari cl. I shall selecte il a great c. if you will, gc., gratum or gratissimum mili feceris, si, &c., beneficium mili feceris, si, &c. The common c.'s of life, officia urbana: lo dismisa a man with ail possible c., dimittere qui cum bond gratis.

COURTESY (= kart-so; genuum flexio.—To make c. colorage great genum flexio.—To make great great gratis gratis gratis a maniferation of the colorage great gratis gr

4, 340; but it is there = 'to fall down on her knees');
prps *flexis poplitibus salutare; or fm context, salutare

(am) on/a

COURTIER, aulicus (one who lives at court, in the strict sense of the word).-purpuratus (holding a high office at court, according to ancient notions) .- homo aute ingenio accommodatus (who knows how to adapt himself to the spirit prevailing at court).—*homo vafris auticorum artibus imbutus (initiated in the intrigues of the court). — *homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus (always ready to do the civil thing in the most polished way).— *homo ad fraudem or ad fallendum compositus. -homo callidus (a courteous and prudent man, in gene-

-nome cannous (a conviction and princent man, in gene-ral): like a c., *aulicorum more. COURTINE, agger (g. t. for mound). COURTLINESS. See COURTEOURESS. COURTLY. See COURTEOUS, POLITE, ELEGANT.

Plattering, vid.

COURTSHIP, es sollicitatio (but such an adj. as honests should be added, to distinguish it fm an impropr. solicitation; e. g. Sen. Contr. 2, 15, tot sollicitapropr. solicitation; e.g. sen. contr. 2, 13, to solicitationibus expugnari non potuit). Miy by Crcl. with cerbs under To COURT.

COURT-YARD, see COURT.

COUSIN, consobrinus (first c.) .- sobrinus (second c.). of a father's sister, or of a mother's brother),—amitimus (child of a father's brother),—propinquus. cognatus (g. t. for relation).—Syn. in Rela-TION.

COVE, sinus .- See BAY, SHELTER.

COVENANT, see COMPACT.

COVENANT, v. pacisci cum qo; pactionem facere conficere cum qo. See to make a compact or conor conficere cum qo. tract, under either of the two substt. COVENANTER, qui pactionem facit or confecit cum

Ser CONFEDERATE, CONSOCIATE.

COVER, Any moveable thing which is placed on another, tegumen or tegimen or tegimen or tegmen. tegumentum. integumentum. — operimentum (that c.'s it all over).—involucrum. veismentum (that c.'s it all round) .- stragulum. stragula vestis. stramentum (that is spread over ails, the two former espit of costly c.'s over pillows or couches).—operculum (for any vessel. c. s over putous or coneas).—operculum (for any ceasel. See also LiD).—lodix (coverlet of a bed; prop. 'a small shaggy blanket.'—opertorium was the upper bedding, opp. stragulum).—gausape (of thick woollen stuff, e.g. for a table) .- cilicium (c. or cloth of goat's hair) .- stores or storia (plaited of straw, cord, rushes, &c.).—matta. teges (thick c. made of rushes): the c. to a well, teges (mick c. made of rushes); the c. to a well, putted percultum (but putted is a mepirolywo, wch was generally made of marble with the ancients, and of a circular form, C. Att., 1, 10, 3; cf. Paul. Dig. 19, 1, 14); the c. of a book, "tegumentum. "involucrum: to lake of the c. of athg, cl rel tegumentum detrahere (draw of ; e. g. scutis, C.): to put a c. on athg; see To Coves. || Cover for protestion or conceat ment, perfurtum (place of refuge).—prassidium (Plant. Trim. 2, 2, 32).—Under e., in occulto (e. g. opus in occulto flebat, Ceze. B. C. 1).—To fleshich the swhole work under the e. of 'einee', opus vineis tectum perfecte (Ceze. B. C. 2, 10). monthus advorsum hostes munitus (L.). Under the c. of a walf. muro tectus (Ceze. B. C. 2, 15): monthus advorsum hostes munitus (L.). Under the c. of a pinteus, B. C. 2, 15): under c. of a walf. more tectus (Ceze. B. C. 2, 15): monthus advorsum hostes munitus (L.). Under the c. of a pinteus, B. C. 2, 15): under c. of a walf. oncte (= late at night e. g. profilesio).—intempestă nocte (= late at night e. g. profilesio).—intempestă crum : to take off the c. of atha, ci rei tegumentum deconvivis instructs or apparata. || Covert; vid. || Pre-text, involuerum (e. g. simulationis, C. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 5 15); integumentum; velamentum. obtentus.

COVER, v. tegere (g. t.) .- contegere. obtegere. integere. protegere (to c. over; with athg, qd qå re) .velare. operire. cooperire (lo envelope),-sternere. consternere. insternere (lo spread over athg) .-- occuitare. abscondere (to hide) -vestire. convestire (to clothe, of persons, also of the natural covering of animals, villis persons, uses of the natural covering of animals, villist vestire; then also of things, e.g., a lomb covered with thorns, sepulcrum vepribus vestitum)—sepire et vestire (e.g. oculos membranis). See also To Hide From.—obducere (to c. over; of what is drawn over as an outward coaling or layer; e.g. arbores cortice obducuntur: to c. over with a hard skin, callum obducere ci rei; the sky is covered with clouds, coelum nubibus obducitur; also fig.: to c. the plainest things with a dark cloud, obducere tenebras sebus clarissimis.—(Ref Tegere is also used of water cover-ing (i. e. rising higher than) piles, &c.; of course not tegere lectum, mensam, &c., but sternere.] Every thing was covered with snow, omnia nives oppleverant: ivy c.'s every thing, hedera omnia convestit : to c. one's head, caput veiare, operire (C.), adoperire (L): with his head covered, capite operto (C.): to c. one's nakedness, *vestibus ad verecundiam velatum esse: to c. the sea with fleels, the river with ships, maria classibus, amnem naviglis consternere : to c. the earth with Aowers, humum spargere floribus : a covered walk, cryptoporticus (having the sides closed); ambulatio tecta (for walking): covered with dust, pulvere sparsus: covered with wounds, vulneribus onustus, obruius: a breast covered with scars, pectus insigne cicatricibus bello acceptis: to c. aby with garlands (to honour him), complère qm coronis ac floribus: with abuse, Ahn), complère qui curonis ac nortous anno mina maledicta in qui conferre: coeread with sidency, glorià circumfluens: coeread with infamy, ec, infamilà et dedecore opertus (C.); coopertus flagitis et facinoribus (S.) or sceleribus (C.); to c. with thatch, stramento tegere (Cas.), integere (Hirt.): to c. with shingles, scandulis contegers: with twf, caspiti-bus consteners (e. g. tabernacula, Cas.): to c. the scalls with marble, parietes marmoribus excolers: to c. the walts of a room with pictures, tabulis cubiculi parie-tes vestire: cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare: to c. with festoons and roses, sertis redimire et rosa: with festoons, sertis velare (e. g. a house, &c., O. Trist. 4, 2, 3): covered with rags, pannis obsitus; to c. with planks or boards, contabulare. A covered (=decked) boal, scapha, &c., tecta, or tecta et instructa : to c. much ground, raros constitisse (e.g. Samnites rari constiterant, were drawn up so as to c. much ground). | To protect, tegere (g. t.; also t t. for covering the position of an army). -protegere (to guard fm harm by preventive measures): athq, a qa re or contra qd .- munire (by a defence set up as a fortress ; a qa re or contra qd ; also fig. e. g. oculos membranis munire or sepire, to c. the eyes with a membrane for their protection).—obtegere (e. g. partem castrorum vineis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 54).—præsidio esse (of troops; e.g. præs. esse impedimentis).—ab incursion bus hosium tueri (of covering a district). To c. the retreat, fingientem tegere (=to conceat his retreat; Cæs. 6, 30). agmen claudere, et novissimis præsidio esse (Cæs.); hostium (*iusequentium) impetum sustinére (Cas.). sent the cavatry to c. his retreat, equitatum, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit (Cas. B. G. 1, 24): to be covered by mountains, montium altitudine tegi: the right wing of his army was covered by the brook, dex-trum cornu ejus rivus muniebat: the second line was covered by the bridge, alter ordo ponte (ab incidentibus telis) tegebatur (Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 4): to c. a wing by a strong body of caratry, firmare cornu magnis equitum copiis: to be covered, tectum or tutum esse (i. e. to be safe): to c. oneself, corpus suum protegere (in fighting, e g. with a shield).— To cover (= equal) the expense, qd sarcit or resarcit sumptum suum (brings back as much as it has cost, cf. Ter. Heant. 1, 1, 19). quod impense factum est in rem, efficere (aft. L. 2, 18). 'he profit does not c. the outgoings, impendia exsuperant reditum (e. g. in the management of an estate).

rant reditum [e.g. in the management of an estate), I To cop pulate, coire. inire. saiire (of quadrupeds). COVER, s. See Lid. COVERNS, I Whatever is placed on or over any object; see Cover. | Dress, vestis, vesti- mentum. vestitus (g. tt.). — amictus (if intended to be wrapped round the body).— velamen. velamentum. integumentum (husk, outer covering).

COVERLET, opertorium lecti (the upper covering, opp. stragulum, the under bedding, see Sen. Ep 87, 2). opp, straguium, the unaer occlaing, see Sen. Ep 81, 2).

-peristroma, atis (prob. large enough to hang over the
sides of the bed or couch).

- Ep olix was a rough,
shaggy blankel; two of wch were sometimes sewed loge. ther for a c .- Dict of Antigy.

COVERT, tectum (place covered over agst wind and weather). — perfugium (sheller; as place of refuge). —receptaculum (the place weh affords sheller, and thus -receptacutum (inc place wen agoras incher, and into secures agit persecution).—portus (propr. port: fig., a safe shelter); Jr. portus et perfugium: to conceal oneself in a c., latebră se occultare: to frighten aby out of his c., qm excitare latibulo .- To be under c., tuturn or munitum esse: lo pui onessi under c., in tuto colocare: lo pui onessi under c. agsi dangera, corpus tutum reddere adversus pericula, [A thicket, locus crebris condensus arboribus (aft. Hirt. B. Afr. 50). obsitus (oft. Cas. B. G. 2, 17).—|| For beasts, lustrum (lair of wild-beasts).—| istibulum (turking-place, the haunt of a wild beasts): cubile (propr. a couch for men;

num of a with occas; Euclie (propr. a couch for men; then, also, of animals).

COVERT, || Shettered: to be formed by the past past of the corresponding verbs in To Cover || Secret, clandestine; vid. || C.-way (in fortification), tectua

cuniculus, or (as t. t.) Via cæca, quæ dicitur. COVERTLY, see SECRETLY. COVET, appetere (to desire) .- cupere. concupiscere. cupidum, avidum esse cs rei (to desire athg violently). desiderare (to long after or for allg; esply what one misses). —optare (to wish)—expetere. anectare (to surve to ger, to be hankering ofter, opp. fugere, aspernari)—gestire (to express a longing for athy by gestures, with infin.)—ardenter cupere qd. cupiditate es rel articre, flagrane; desiderio es rel magno teneri; sitte qd; sittenter expetere qd (stronger terms; to thirst after athy): to e. -optare (to wish) .- expetere. affecture (to strive to get; or abhor, appetere aut fugere (refugere). I am coreting athg, concupisco. appeto (both with acc. and infin.); cs rei desiderio capior. appetens sum cs rei; cupidus, avidus sum cs rei: to c. earnestly, omni cogitatione ferri ad qd: to lay one's hands on a coveted posses-

ierri au qu': o tay one s nanas on a covetes posses-sion, grassari in possessionem es rei (L. 6, 5). COVETABLE, see DESIRABLE. COVETOUS, habendi cupidus (g. l.).—aliquantum avidior ad rem. avarus (endearouring to enrich oneself at the expense of others). - pecuniæ cupidus or self at the expense of others). — pecunize cupidus or avidus (with regard to money).—Im the context also, cupidus only (as C. Sext. 43, 93, where we find: home castus ac non cupidus, and Fist. 1, 1, 7); or avidus (as C. de Or. 2, 43, 183; and opp. ilberalls, as C. Rosc. Com. 7, extr.).— sordidus (viiely c.)—petens (stringer offer). To be c., avaritik ardiere. *divitias cupide or avide expetere. See also To Covex.

COVETOUSLY, avide; avare; atudiose; sordide;

cupide; appetenter.—[SYN. in Coverous.] COVETOUSNESS, habendi cupiditas, or (g. t.) .- avaritia (the desire of enriching oneself by any means, at the expense of others, opp. abstinentia).—
pecuniæ studium or cupiditas or aviditas (with regard to money). From the context also, cupiditas only (as C. Rosc. Am. 35, extr.; Auint. 7, 2, 30 [opp. pecunize contemptus], and Suet. Don. 9 [opp. abstinentia], &c.) and aviditas (as Plaut. Merc. prot. 29; C. Off. 2, 11, 38); Jx. cupiditas et avaritia .- sordes (stronger term, e. g. vile c.) .- avaritia ardens; avaritia hians et imminens (a

burning thirst, as it were, after athg).

COVEY. The best term is, probably, pullities (used

COVEY. The best term is, probably, pullities (used of pigeons, Cot. 8, 9, circa messem, cum jam confirmata est pullities (where, however, it may = 'the young broads' collectively); c', 9, 11, in co vase nata est pullities, of bees).—grex (but this is too strong). See Brood, s. || Company, set, grex. globus. caterva. COW, vacca.—bos femina, or bos only (if it is not necessary to allude to the sex): a little c., vaccula (Catull.): a c-calf, vitual: a goung c., juvenca (g. 1.); bucula (if it han not yet calved): forda (that is in calf): bucula (if it han not yet calved): forda (that is means, that is still fed with the mother's milk; c. g. bos lactarius weens, C. seemployed in husbandry, vacces operative. rius, Varr.]. C.'s employed in husbandry, vaccae operariæ (Col. 6, 24): a c. that gives no milk must be put to the plough, sterilis vacca aratro deputanda est (Pall.):
to use c,'s in the plough, vaccis arare (Col.): to put or take a c. to the bull, vaccam tauro submittere, or vaccae taurum admittere: of or from a c., vaccinus.—bubblus (if the sex is not important). — [65] bovinus, in L. (de bovino grege), is fm an old religious form.]—c.'s mitk, lae vaccinum or bubblum. A c.'s udder, uber vacca.

COW-BANE, cicuta. COW-DUNG, fimus bubtilus.

COW-HAIR, pilus vaccinus. COW-HERD, armentarius (who has the care of the cattle) .- bubulcus (= qui bobus arat ; but afterwards = c.-h.).

COW-HIDE, corium vaccæ or bovis (cf. Plin. 11, 32, 47).

COW-HORN, *cornu vaccæ.

COW LEATHER, see Cow-HIDE. COW-LEECH, veterinarius (g. t. Col.): to be a skil-'al e.-l., veterinariæ medleinæ prudentem esse, COW-PARSLEY, chærophyllum. COW-PARSNEP, heracleum (the common, arvense,

Linn 1 COW-POX, *variolæ: the natural c .- p., v. naturales; if by raccination, v. artificiales. To have the c.-p., variolis laborare, affici, affectum esse.

COW-WeED, carefolium (Plin. 19, 8, 54, the Greek puederos [παιδέρων], aft. Plin. and others), and chure-phyllum (χαιρέφωλλον, uch is used by Col.).—*scandix carefolium (Linn.).

COW, v. See TO INTIMIDATE.

COW, N. See 10 INTIMIDATE.
COWARD, homo ignavus [see CowARDLY]. Do you sele me for a c.? a decone me ignavum putas? I am not such a c., as to be frightened by the fear of death, non is sum, qui mortis periculo terrear: by aby, ex qo. See TIMID.

COWARDICE, ignavia (inaptitude for do),-timideed, esply for a deed of valour; opp. fortitud).—timi-ditas (timiaity, pusitlanimity); Jr. timiditas et ignavia.

See TIMIDITY.

COWARDLINESS, see COWARDICE.

COWARDLY, ignavus (esply of a soldier, opp. fortis, streauus) .- timidus (fearful, pusillanimous); Jn. ignavus ac timidus; timidus atque ignavus; ignavus et imbecillus : imbecilius timidusque. - demissus. qui animo demisso or abjecto est (out of heart, in despair). -pavidus. trepidus ('imid).- In a c. manner, ignave; ide; timido animo; pavide; trepide.

COWER, genua flectere (g 1.). subsidere or in genua subsidere; se demittere.—conquiniscere (præ-Cluss.).

COWL, cucultus : with a c., cuculiatus; a travelling

COWL, cucullus: with a c., cuculiatus; a travelling shabit with a c., peemula (work used in later times to be worn by the orators, see Dial. orat. 39, 2).
COWSLIP, *primula veris (Linn.).
COXCOMB, *prore.) crista galli. | *Pain, empty fop, &c., homo ineptus.—homo opinionibus inflatus (C. Of. 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amator ingenii sul (co. full of, himself, Quint. 10. 1, 85, —homo ineptitadims cumulatus (Caecit. ap. Non.). An old emorous c., cana cules (as princh, in Plant. Cart. 5, 13) a compression of the compression of

COXCOMBRY, ineptiæ (with such an adj as putidæ, ridiculæ, pueriles). - "putida elegantia (affected style of an anthor).

COY, pudicus, pudens, modestus, verecundus, timiins [Sys. in Modest] : rather c., subtimidus.

COYLY, pudice. modeste. pudenter. verecunde.

COYNESS, modestia. pudor. verecundia. pudicitia. timiditas [SYN. in MODESTY]. COZEN, see To CHEAT, To TRICK.

COZENAGE, see TRICKERY.

COZENER, see CHEAT.

COZENER, see CHEAT.

(RAB, I A she II fish, cancer, gen. cancri; seld. canceris (Cat. R. R. Lucr. Arnob.)—pagerus (wiproper, Plin. 9, 30, 51).—pageru (a species of crab, O.). I A sign of the zodiac, cancer (c. g. sol cancri signamm transit). I A peculiar sort of apple, malum silvestre. If Me negline: the nearest scords are cappeoli (Cas. B. C. 2, 10).—machina tractoria; tetraspacto, peritaspactos (occording) to the number of its species (Cas. S. R. m. and 3, 2, 3). I A morosic filtar is referred.

fellow: see CRABBED. CRABBED, | Morose, morosus,-acerbus.-tris-CRABBED, || Morore, morosus.—acerbus.—tris-tis—mple affectus.—tetricus.—intractabilis [Srx. in Monor.]. || Unpleasant, rough, ingratus; in-suasis; gravis; molestus; odiosus. || Difficult or intricate. obscurus.—abstrasus (e. g. disputatio).— pept) xus (intricate. e. g. sermones, earmen)—durus (wegh, snharmonious; of style, errse, &c.).—perplexus (intricate, e. g. sermones, carmen).—impeditus (difficult to understand) .- implicatus (confused).

CRABBEDLY, acerbe; aspere; moleste; dure; dureer; obscure; implicite; perplexe; abstruse. Syn. in CRABBED

CRABBEDNESS, morositas; asperitas; tristitia;

CARDEDIA S., morosinas; asperias; tristita; certitas [SYS. in Monose].

CRACK, s. [The sound of a thy cracking, onlius fragilis (Lucr. 6, 111).—crepitus, fragor (the water produced by fire, thunder, houses, \$c. that come down). [A ch in k, rima (g. 1).—issura (of larger lice): tille c., rimous —pienus rimatum (Ter.; \$1.1).

but fig.): to be full of c.'s, fissuris dehiscere, - *plurimas as egisse or duxisse.

CRACK, INTR.) | To produce a sound, sonitum fragilem dare (cf. Lucr. 6, 110, sqq.).—fragorem dare (of a loud sound).—crepare (to ratite). | To open in chinks, rimas agere; rimas fieri pati (rimas ducere is poet.). - findi (e. g. of the skin, the soit, &c.). - se findere. - dissilire (to burst asunder); displodi (t, burst with an explosive sound),—rumpl. drumpl (burst by force). — dehiscere. discedere (gape open, of the earth; disc, magnis quibusdam imbribus, C. Off. 3, 9): to c. fm the effect of frost, rumps gelu. | To boast: vid.

CRACK. TR.) findere (e. g. soi f. statuas, arva, &c.; also of the skin, and of a bone, opp. frangere, pertringere, to break it). - [diffindere (is to cleave, split, e. g. saxum). -displodere (to make it burst with an explosive sound).] to c. nuts, nuces frangere: to c. a joke, jocularia fun-dere. ridicula jactitare (both in L. 7, 7): to c. dirty jokes, crepare immunda dicta (H.): to c. aby's skutl with a stane, cs caput saxo elidere, or (Plant.) dirum-pere: to c. a whip, flagello insonare (V.); (equos, boves, &c.) flagello admonêre (to c. it for the purpose of urging on one's team); cracked lips, labrorum fissuræ (c. g. efficax asini sevum labrorum fissuris, Plin.).

CRACK-BRAINED, vecors.—cerritus.—mente cap-tus.—delirus [SYN. in Man]: to be c., cerritum esse

(H., see MAD).

CRACK-HEMP, or CRACK-ROPE, furcifer. crux. patibulum. carcer (Comic. See Rubnk. Ter. Phorm. 2,

CRACKLE, sonitum dare. erepare (e. g. laurel in the fire).—crepitum dare, crepitare (of a flame; and also of substances in it; e. g. flos salis in igne, Plin.); sternuere (of a candle). CRACKLING, sonitus. crepitus.

CRACKNEL, spira. spirula (dimin. and later). To

CRACKNEL, spira. spirula (dimin. and later). To bake c.'s, piras coquere.
CRADLE, cume (v. pr.; for children; then post, meton. e birth, infancy).—cumabula, pl. (the bedding of a c.; then the c. tisel]; meton. as our 'cradle,' a. early deaded, B. ebirth, origin,'—incumabula, pl. (sweddling-clothes; then meton. [as our 'cradle,'] a. = native place, B. = revy beyinning of athg. e. go plearning, doctrings: to put into a c., in cumas condere: fm the c., a primis cumabulis; inde ab incumabulis: to rock a c., 'cumas movère: to put a child into its c., puerum in cumas condere (Plaut.); to steep in a c., in cumis dorcunas condere (Plant.): to sleep in a c., in cunts dormire: to be in its c., in cunis esse.

CRADLE, v. | To rock in a cradle, cunas in-

fantis movere (aft. Mart. 11, 39, 1, who says: cunarum motor mearum, i. e., who once rockedst me in my c.); infantem cunis motis sopire (to rock to sleep). | Put

"Intantem cunis motis sopire (to rock to sitep). | Put into a c., in cumas condere (Plaut).

CRAFT, | A manual trade; see a Trade. | Cunning, vid. | A small vessel, navicula. navigidium...-scapha. cymba. linter. ratis. [Syn. in Vessel.]

CRAFTINESS, see CUNNING.

CRAFTINESS, see CUNNING.

CRAFTY, see CUNNING.

CRAGTY, see CUNNING.

CRAGTY, see CUNNING.

CRAG, scopulus .- saxum (rock) .- See Rock, CLIPP. CRAGGED, or CRAGGY, saxosus. scopulosus (full of crags).—salebrosus (rough).—confragosus (of plains where holes, stones, &c. are met with, and weh are diffcult to pass) .- scaber (rough, opp. levis): a c. place, locus asper or salebrosus, aspretum (with ref. to soil), also solum asperum or horridum.

CRAGGEDNESS, asperitas (viarum, saxorum). CRAGGEDNESS, asperitas (viarum, saxorum). CRAM, Ta) refercire. — effercire infercire differcire, qá re farcire or refercire (to stuff quite full with athq).— stipate (erourd logether; esply of personal objects and in pass, particp.).—confercire (e. together; esply in pass, particp.).—Confercire (e. together; esply in pass, particp.).—Confercire (persons). comprimere (press persons or things together); to c. into athg, stipare in qa re (e. g. asses in aliqua cella, web Varro defines, componere, quo minus loci occuparent). -confercire in qd; to c. many subjects together into one book, plura in unum librum coartare; to c. poultry, farcire (e. g. gallinas, anseres); also opimare (to fatten, serply of positry); alere q\u00e4 re (e.g. with bran, furfure); lo c. into alfa, fareire in qd (e.g. handkerchiefs into aby's month, pannos in os); crammed fuil of alfa, refertus q\u00e4 re : crammed fuil of people, refertus homiindus.—stipatus (if one person stands close to the other):

a heatre that is crammed full, theatrum celebritate
refertiss 'mum. | To force in to, cogere introlec.

CRAM, v. INTR.) heluari (propr. and fig.) argius se
invitarc.—sec tob invitare (S. Frag.).

CRAMP, s. | Spasm, spasmus (σπασμός, Cels. 2, 1. p. 54, ed. Bip., nervorum distentio; Plin. and later writers always use spasmus).—telvinus (réravor, Ceis. &c.). — rigor nervorum. — See Brasm for phrases. | Cramp-iron, fibula. confibula (Cal.): an iron c.,

fibula or ansa ferrea (Filr.).

bills or ansa lerrea (r iir.).
CilAMP, v. Tr.) spasmo vexare (Scrib. Larg. 171).
To fasten logether with a cramp, fibulare.—
To confine, coangustare. coartare. circumscribere, coercere, reprimere, contrahere, in angustum deducere. — in exiguum angustumque concludere. To c. a person, qui circumscribere, coereëre (in his actions, §c., C. Mit. 88, sq.); in breve tempus conjucted in the confine him as to time; Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 2): to be cramped for room, anguste sedère (C. Prag.: receptissem te nisi anguste sedère (G. Prag.: receptissem te nisi anguste sedère (G. Prag.); receptissem te nisi anguste sederem, of room in his house) .- angustos fines habere (of a nation or tribe). Cramped circumstances, (rerum) angustiæ; res angusta To write a cramped hand, *anguste scribere: a (2.), Io write de trampra ment, "auguste schoete. is e-siyle, oratio contorta; contortum dicendi genus: to be cramped, angustius se habere. CRAMP-FISH, torpedo, CRAMP-FISH, torpedo, CRAMP-ROM, see CRAMP.
CRAMBERRY, "COXPOCCUS. The common European

oxycoccus paiustrls (Linn.). CRANE, grus .- *ardea grus (L.) .- vipio (a young c., Plin. 10, 49, 69). | A machine for raising weights, carchesium versatile (carch. = a structure surrounding the most above the yard, autenna; here the sails were managed, &c. 'The carch. was sometimes made to lurn upon its axis [carch. versatile], so that with its apparatus of pulleys it served the purposes of a c.' Dict. of Antiqq.; and Index to Rode's Vitr.).—trochica (τροχαλία).—tympanum (Lucr. 4, 903; Mnitaque per trochleas et tympana pondere magno Commovet, aique levi sustollit machina nisu. See Vitr. 10, 2.—Rode translates trochlea, 'a sheaf of pulteys.' Tympanum was probably 'a windlass')—prehensio (Cæs. B. C. 2, 9; turris tectum per se ipsum prehensioni-bus - suspendere ac tollere; see Herz.: others read, pressionibus): lo raise by a c., machina in carchesio versati i constituta corripere qd ac tollere (aft. Fitr. versati i constitută corripere qd ac tollere (aft. Pir. 10, 22).—per trochieas sustollere; prehensionibus clevare or suspendere ac toliere. Another machine for lifting weights was usuula. ¶ An in air nu men tu sed to draw tiquor out of a cask, styhon or siphon (cipus); Ce Pé in. 2, 8, in.).

CRANK & BILL, "geranium (Linn).

CRANK @ Of a machine; the nearest is uncus, hook. ¶ A winding passage, deverticulum.—deverticulum flexioque (C.).—circultus.—circuitio.

CRANNIED, rimosus, plenus rimarum.

CRANNY rima.—fissura (of larger uzge).—foramen.

CRANNY, rima .- fissura (of larger size) .-

(hole in general) .- rimuia (Dimin.). CRAPE, textum subcrispum, quod nostri vocant erope.—pannus Cous (see Heind. Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 101):
a. c. drest, or a dress made of c., vestic Coa (see Heind. Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 101).
CRAPULENCE, crapula. To sleep of one's c., cra-

pulam edormire, edormiscere, obdormire, exhaiare, or edormire et exhaiare; crapulam excutere or discutere.

CRAPULOUS, crapulæ plenus.-bene potus. temulentus. ebrlus (stronger terms) -[crapularius, Plaut.;

crapulentus, Ammian.]

CRASH, v. INTR. fragorem dare (+), strepere, strepltum edere. sonitum dare. crepare. crepitare .- con-

crepare (of the c. of arms, &c.).

CRASH, s. fragor.-fragores (if the noise il produces is continued for some time). To cause or produce a c., fragorem dare (+): there is a c., fit, exoritur fragor (+); to fall down with a tremendous c., cum ingenti fragore procidere (e. g. of a tower, &c.): there was a c. of horns, cornua strepuerunt rauco cantu (poel. V.): with the c. of pipes and drums, tibiarum cantu tympanorumque

conitu (e. g. strepere, Plin.),
CRASSITUDE, crassitudo. — densitas. — spissitas. —
obesitas (with ref. to the human body). See THICK-

RESS. CRATCH, præsepe, præsepis, præsepium. CRAYAT, focale (for = faucale, fm faux, e. linteum or vinculum, worn accord. to Heind. H. Sat. 2, 3, 253, only by sick and effeninate persona). CRAYE, || Ask, beg for, tlagitare; effagitare; poscere; exposecre; expetere [SYN. in DEMAND]; JN. poscere et flagitare. || Desire, long for, require, vid. To be ever crasing for food, clib jurine esse. nimlum gulosum esse (**Iarl.); cibi avidum esse; voracem esse. voracem esse.

CRAVEN, see COWARD.

CRAVING, contentio, cs rei (e. g. honorum, palmæ)

appetitio, es rel (e g. alieni; prinelpatûs).—impetus (a violent longing, e g. for praise, animorum ad laudem).—desiderium es rel.—sitis es rel (thirst for it): an in-

satiabte c., sitis importuna, immensa, *inexpiebilis. CRAUNCH, morsu diveilere (O. Met. 8, 877).—morsu dividere (e. g. food, escas).—morsu lacerare (to lear into pieces with one's leeth).—corrodere (lo bite into pieces).-morsu frangere (e. g. nuts).-conterere. obterere (to crush).

CRAW, ingiuvies .- guttur (the throat, as the seat of e 'ingiuvies'). CRAWFISH, or CRAYFISH, astacus (ἀστακότ),

CRAWL, s. ostrearium. ostrearum vivarium (an artificial oysler-bed, see Plin. 9, 54, 79. Macrob. Sat.

CRAWL, v. repere. reptare (as well of animals, with or without legs, as of persons who move on their hands and feet) .- serpere (in this meaning of serpents only ; of worms, snails, &c., repere must be used): to c. on one's hands and feel, reptare per manus et genua; quadrupede gradu repere, to any place, qo: crawling on hands and feet, quadrupes; more bestiarum quadrupes: to e. forth fm or out of athg, erepere, prorepere ex re: to c. into athg, repere in qd; irrepere ci rei or in qd (in order merely to get into it); abdere se in qd, not in qa re (for the sake of concealment): to c. into all corners, perreptare in omnibus latebris : to c. underneath the stairs or the stair-case, abdere se in scalarum latebras : to come crawling along, arrepere; arreptare: to c. forth, pro-repere (e. q. ad solarium proximim; Suei. Claud. 10): lo c. fm their holes, prerepere e cavis terræ (e. g. cochlem, Plin.). — erepere (Plaul. Varr.) — creptare to c. fm their holes, prerepers of the cochien, Plns.)— ereptaire cochien, Plns.)— erepere (Plant. Varr.)— ereptaire (Sen.). To c. up, erepere (per aspera et devia ad qnn. Suet.; in puppin, Lucaen.); surrepere (fortis fm beneath); to c. behind, subrepere (c. g. murum, Farr.); to c. under, subrepere (e. g. sub tabulas, C.); to c. down, derepere (e. g. fm at rec. Pheedr.); to c. down, teres backward, atborem aversum (am. os, as, &c.) derepere (Plin.). If To more stowly, repere (to more, tracel, &c., slowly, Hor. Np.); gradi lente, tarde ire or ingredit. tardo pede or gradu incedere, lente incedere, tarde moveri (to more on slowly)— flessa more trahere membra (fm falique); to c. along on the meetree. Latue mover (10 move on stowny).— tests agree trahere membra fign Afsigue): lo e. along on the road, repers. Iter facere tarde. tarde procedere (so move on, or get on every slowly): lettle et paullatim procedere (slowly and by degrees): lo e. through the lown, the streets, perreptare oppidum, plateas (Plast.). To c. up hills, montes erepere (i. c. in travelling; II. 1, 5, 79)

CRAWLER, *animal repens. serpens (g. t. for any creeping animal). See REPTILE.
CRAWLING, reptatio (on hands and feet, per manus

et genua).
CRAYON, | Pencil, *stiius cerussatus. -- creta (chalk). To draw in c.'s, creta pingere qd; λευκογραφείν; monochromata pingere (with c. or chalk of colour, see Hard. Plin. 35, 9, 36, No. 2): red c., rubrica (rc. tetra): a drawing in c., monochromatos pictura (if of one colour only, Pins. 53, 55); in the pi, monochromata, orum, n. (μουοχρώματα, ·d. see Hard. Plis. 35, 9, 36, No. 2), or. if in the sense of the kind of drawing, i. e. the sigle of colouring, monochromatea genera

cRAZE, | To break, vid. | To pulverize, in pulverem redigere (Kes pulverare is spurious). | To turn the brain, qui deturbare de mente et sanitate. ad insanitatem adigere. in rabiem agere. qm omnibus orbare sensibus (gradually stronger terms).

orbare sensibus (gradually stronger terms). CRAZINESS or CRAZEDNESS, § 0 f the bod y, imbecilities. infirmitias. § 0 f the mind, imbecilities animi [Em] but animi infirmias means, 'wenti-to-character']—mentis alienatio (Cels. 4, 2); or alienata mens (obsence of mind in general).—vesania. insania. vecordis delirium. furor (madness). Syn. in Mad-vecordis delirium. furor (madness). Syn. in Mad-NESS

CRAZY, | Weak, imbecillus (Imbecillis is a later CRAYY, | Weak, imbecilius (Imbecilius is a tater form; deficient in proper strength, as well with ref. to the body as the mind, opp. fortis, valens, firmus).—fragilis (not durable).—eaducus (that is inclined to fire to give toog). See also Weak.—A c. head, ingenium imbecillum, homo imbecillus: athg that is c, r, g, a house, ruinosus, pronus in ruinam; vitiosus (damoged); delabens (tumbling to pieces); to be c., ruinosum case, ruinam minari; labare (to/tering): a c. house, ædes ruinosæ. | With reference to the mind: ingenii imbecillis (mentally weak).—mente captus, mente alienatus, demens, amens, vesanus, insanus, vecors, delirus. [SYN. in MAD.]—to be c., mente ceptum; mente alienatum esse; insanire; delirare : to be tome c., mente

slieuart; in insantam incidere : to turn or make aby c.,

ad insaniam adigere qm.

ad insaniam adigere qm. CREAK, crepare (e. g. doors, fotes, ostium, &c.).—stridere or stridére (e. g. of hinges; fortius cardo stridebat aenis, F.; also of waggoms, plaustra, F.).—sonare (g. l. lo produce a sound or noise); ble doors c, fores crepant; ostium concerpat; the hinge a; cardo sonat or stridet; the hinge does not c, non mutit or mutit cardo (Plaul. Curc. 1, 194; but apparents). really personifying it).
UREAKING, a. crepitus (of hinges; also of the feet,

C. Top. 12).—strepitus (e. g. of doors, wheels, &c.).—stridor (januæ, O.; pennarum, Plin.).—sonitus (g. t.). CREAKING, adj., stridulus (e. g. of waggons, O.

Trist. 3, 12, 33).

CREAM, v. INTR. *colligere florem (of milk). See CREAM, s. flos lactis (Vitr. 8, 3, 6): to skim off the

c., *florem lactis tollere. | Fig.) flos. flosculi. robur.—
optima (pl.): to skim off the c. of athg, cs rei flosculos carpere et delibare.

CREAM OF-TARTAR, *sal tartari (t. t.).—faecula (a sort of burnt sulphate of potass. v. Schneid. Col. 12, 30. 2).

CREASE, ruga (propr. a wrinkle; then also, fm its likeness, of the c. of a garment).—[Not sinus, wech is a likeness pace between the folds of a garment, as produced by the manner in wech the ancients took up their loga, see Macrob. Sat 2,9]: sitting in c.'s, rugosus (Mart.): to take the c.'s out of athy, erugare qd (Plin.): to sit in c.'s, rugare (Plant. Cas. 2, 3, 32, vide pallium ut rugat): s e. in a book, "plicatura (dog's-ear).

CREASE, TR.) rugare; corrugare.—artare in rugas. qd replicare in rugas (aft. Plin. 17, 14, 24).

CREATE, | To call into existence, creare. procreare.—gigmere (to bring forth).—fingere (to shape, to form).—facere, efficere (to make, to frame): to c. the world, mundum creare, condere, gignere, fingere, adificare, fabricari. | Etect, appoint : to c. consais, prators, &c., consules, pratores, &c. creare. | To cause; to c. a sensation, admirationem mo ère : to c. admiration, admirationem efficere: to c. confusion in ethg, turbare, perturbare, miscère, confundere qd: to c. zaessinezs, sollicitudinis qd afferre: to c. disturbances in a country, terram turbare novis consillis; seditionem movere, excitare: to c. a suspicion, suspicionem movere, commovere, excitare, facere, præbere. See To CAUSE, and the subsit. with woh 'create' is used.

To CAUSE, and the substruction was producted in To incent, vid.

CREATION, origo (origin).— principlum. initium (leganning): the c. of the world, "mundus conditus: before the c. of the world, ante primordia rerum, mundi: since the c. inde ab hominum memorif; post homines natos: at the c. with the confinement of the day with the day the condition of the day with the day to the condition of the day with the of man, quum primum fingerentur homines: the day ventias rerum (the universe). || Production: the c.'s (i. e. works) of men, *que ab hominibus inventa et excogitata sunt. || Election to an office,

CREATIVE, effectivus (Q.). - soilers. ingeniosus of an inventive mind). A c. mind, soliertia: c. power, effectio (C. Acad. 1, 2, 6): c. nature, rerum natura ereatrix († Lucr.): ecery thing was brought into being by the c. power of nature, omnia sunt opera sollertis natura : nature seems here to have taxed her c. powers to the utmost, in hoc natura, quid efficere possit, videtur

CREATOR, procreator .- fabricator (he who produces or brings athy to light) .- (quasi) parens (founder) .or orings ating to light, ... (quasi) paiens (jounder)...
auctor (author): the c. of so great a work, fabricator
tauti operis: the c. of a national literature, Latinarum (Anglicarum, &c.) literarum parens: the c. (= founder) of athg, cs rei parens (e. g. of a national literarur, Latinarum literarum); a quo initium cs rei profectum est: the c. of the world, procreator, effector or fabricator mundi; opifex ædificatorque mundi; genisacreator mund; opiex scanceatorque mund; geni-tor mund or universi; ille quasi parens hujus uni-versitatis: eeery one is the c. of his own fortune, faber est quisque fortune sum (S. ad Cæs. de Rep. Ord. 1); sul cuique mores fingunt fortunam (Np. 4lt. 11, 6); ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita præcellet (Plaut. Pseud. 13).

CREATURE, | Created being or thing, res creata. natura. — animal (animated being, living on the earth, whether man or beast; often also in contradictinction to man, as a rational being; and likewise of man, as term of contempt). - animans (though used cometimes by C. in his philosophical writings for animal,

properly denotes any being that exists by a power within itself; hence, also used of the delty, and of plints).—homo (man, eaply in the case in weh we should use the word 'creature' as term of companion or within the word 'creature' as term of companion or within the word 'creature' as term of companion or within the word 'creature' as term of companion or within the word 'creature' as t (Man, espey in the case in wen we such a see work ... negotium (being or thing; as term of condempl).—negotium (being or thing; as term of condempl for a man, a woman, §c., e.g. that Teueris, a tedious creature indeed, Teueris illa, lentum sane negotium, C. Att. 1, 12, in : cf. p. redit. in Sen. 6, 14): a rational c., or a c. gifted with reason, animal intelligens or rationis particeps or ratione præditum: an irrational c., animal brutum (in pl. also bruta only). Fat creatura belongs to Eccl. latinity. Pro.) We are all the c.'s of circumstances, unuibus nobis ut res dant sese, ita magni atque humiles sumus (Ter. Hec. 3,3, 20): a rile c., nequam mulier .- sceiesta; scelus: there is not in the whote universe a more detestable c. than a tyrant, tyranno neque tetrius neque fordius animal ullum cogitari potest : that pestilent c. Clodius, Clodius iliud funestum animal. Sometimes 'creature' is used in English as a term of endeur-'creaturs' is used in English as a term of endeur-ment for girt or woman, in wch case it is to be turned mest for gert or woman, in such case it is to be turned by puella, virgo, mulier, e.g. that Texeris is an amic-ble... Teueris illa suavissima puella (virgo, mulier); also by 'anima,' e.g. 'O thou deer c.,' O tu carissima anima. It An abolist le dependent on the wift of norther, esproprius (Np. Lys. 1, 5: se illius fore to potental confirmant),—qui omnibus in rebus est in potental confirmant),—qui omnibus in rebus est in potental confirmants. arbitrium, non ad summ vivit: Lentius is the mere c. of Pompey, Lentulus est totus in potestate Pompei (C).—[Mos The meaning of beneficiarii sui, Cas. B. C. 1, 75, is not certain; they wers, probably, soldiers who, having served their time and received rewards, &c. fm the naving served their time and received rewards, §c. In the general, were afterwards arriving voluntarily with peculiar privileges. Herz. thinks them the veteres fidique clientes cs. S. Cat. 19, 5.] Abys. c.'s, assèclæ cs. (C. Verr. 3, 12, 30; colf. Dir. 2, 37, 79): centurions who were his c.'s, sui beneficii centuriones (Suct. Tib. 12).

CREDENCE, fides. - auctoritas (authority); auctoritas et fides: to procure c. to athg, ci rei fidem facere or afferre or addere: athg gains or obtains c., additur ci rei fides : to lose c., fidem amittere. See also A letter of c., see CREDENTIALS.

. CREDENTIALS, publice auctoritates (e. g. legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus, C.); civitatis auctoritates ac literæ (C.); *regiæ auctoritates or auctoridates ac literæ (fm & king)... "elleræ ad fidem faciendam datæ (g. t. for 'letters of cred-nce'): to deliver his c.'s (of an ambussador), "legationi fidem facere literis red-

CREDIBILITY, fides .- auctoritas (the c. it derives The Diffilm 11, notes.—autorities (notes, is necessary as spricient voucher).—probabilities (C. 4 Acad. 75 — verisimilitudo): to establish the c. of athg, credibile da facere; fidem ci rel facere, addere, or afferre (of things that cause athg to be believed): to prove the c. of athg to the control of the aby's saligaction, ci qu' or e qu' re probare. [] not credibile qd ci facete, though credibile qd facere is correct, Krebs]: the supposed c. of drsams is done away with, tollitur auctoritas somniorum (C.): not to overstep the bounds of c. in athg, veritatis fidem servare in re: to lose their c., fidem amittere (of words, &c.).

CREDIBLE, credibilis. facilis ad credendum (that is easily believed).—probabilis (that deserves belief).—verisimilis (probabie, likely).—a fide non abhorrens (L.) .- fidem non excedens (Curt.): c. (of witnesses, evidence, &c.), fide dignus. fidus. certus. - bonus. locupies. Inculentus: if is searcely c., vix credibile dictu (Curt.): to render athy c., probabile facere qd. qd pro-bare (to cause it to be betieved); qd confirmate (if by proofs or facts); fidem facere or addere ci rei (to yain credit or acceptance for it): it seems hardly c. to me, that, &c., illuc vix adduct possum, ut, &c.: it seems more c. to me, magis adducor, ut credam : not to be c., a fide abhorrer; fidem excedere. CREDIBLY, credibiliter. To be c. informed, certo

auctore (or certis auctoribus) comperisse qd (Cas.). auctorie for certis auctoribus) competisse qd (Cex.). CREDIT, I Belief; the deserving of belief, fides.—[163] A man dat fidem, 'promises; a thing dat fidem, 'addscredit', a man habet fidem, 'beliece;' a thing habet fidem, 'is credible.' Copielon.]—auctoritas (arrising from the weight of testimony, character, &c.). Js. auctoritas et fides. To give c. to: see TO CREDIT.—we must consider what c. is to be ditached to his assertion, considerandum est, quanta fides ei habenda sit: aby's c. stands very low with aby, parva ci est apud qm fides; parvam ci habet qs fidem: to be deserving of c., auctoritatem or fidem or auc-toritatem et fidem habère (of letters, documents, &c.), dignum esse, cui fides habeatur (of a person): not to deserve c., indignum esse, cui credatur (of persons); fidem nullam habere (af letters, documents, \$c.): the c. of the document is gone, tabulæ fides resignatur; see Belief, Chedinility. — | Repuresignatur; see Heller, Cardinillity. — | Kepus Iation, auctoritas. — gratia (influence, favour). — Opinio (opinion of a person, whether good or bad, e-existimatio (good opinion): ta support aby by one's c, gratia qm juvare: to gain c, auctoritatem sibi comparare: aby's or and's e. increases, gliscit auctoritas: aby's to losing c, cadit auctoritas. gratia minutur: one who injures aby's c, dignitatis et auctoritatis afflictor et perditor: to keep up or preserce one's c., gratiem tueri : to be in high c., magna esse auctoritate; auctoritate sorere or vigëre; with aby, gratiosum esse apud qm; gratia es storere; gratia multum vaiere apud qm (to be high in his favour).

To do credit to, &c.; athy does no c. to aby, qd ci est dedecori or turpitudini: to do no c. (of a thing), pudori esse: it does me great c. that, \$c., summo honori mihi est, quod, &c.: your behaviour does you no c., nou te dignum facis (Comic.): what does aby c., honestus. honorificus : it does us no c. at all, est dedecus nostrum : to do great e, magnæ esse gloriæ. In a commer-cial sense; fides (faith, trust, in general).—existi-matio (opinion entertained of a man's solvency, honesty, &c.). Public c., populi fides, or fides only: ab atry's c. dues not stone so nign as it as, nues occurs, con-cidit: aby's. And began to fall, fides qui effect crepit: public c. has received a blow in every part of lials, files tota Italia angustior est: public c. is gone, fides de foro sublara est: to endeavour lo injure aby's. c., fiden es modif: to ruis a person's c., fiduciam arcæ conturbare: to take away one's c., fidem tolicre : to reestablish one's e., fidem revocare ; to maintain one's c., existimationem tueri : to uphald the nones c., existinationen uner: to maise one's c., ad fidem aliquid acquirere: for my own part, both my money and my c. is gone, ego non rem familiarem modo, money and my c. is gone, ego non rem tantinate in index, sed etian fidem consumpsi (Pomp ap. S. Frag.): to assist aby with one's c., fide sustentare qm (C.): to borrow money on aby's c., pecunian cs fide mutuam sumere : one's c. remaining good, fide incolumi : to tet aby have athg on c., credere ci qd: to sell on c., vendere in aby have also one, credered (q1: 10 set one, venoere in dem (if the day f-r pagment is fixed); vendere perunia non prasenti (g. t. for selling without ready money, aft. Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 97); to buy on c., enere in diem (see the remark abore, as to in diem), emere pecunia non prasenti (in general)—A letter of eredit (prop.) diploma, n.: the c. side of an account, acceptum; to set down a chart to above, in account, acceptum; to sei down or place to aby's e., in acceptum referre ci (C. Verr. 1, 36, 37).

CREDIT, v. | To believe, ci rei or ci credere (of a thing), qd credcre (= to believe it true; the acc. being a neut. pronoun, id, quid, &c. e. g. quid jam credas, a neut. promoun, 10. quid, &c. e. g. quid jam credas, aut cui credas, Ter.).—que desse credere (to believe athy to be true, or the ease, o.p., negare qd esse); cl or cl rei fidem haber, tribuere; ci rei fidem adjungere [Syn. in Bellever]: to e. dho without examination, or [as is often incorrectly said] impliestly, ci rei servire (e. g. incertis runoribus, Cas.); to cause athy to be credited, ci rei fidem facere, affecte or addere: athy cannot be credited, qd excedited. alterie of aducer; uniformation of creatives, que executive and control of the control of cont sense: To c. aby with a sum, in acceptum referre ci.

good, opp. inhonestus and turpis) .- liberalis (worthy of yona, opp. minoratus and turpis,—inerais (avrny of a free-born man, opp. liliberaiis. / N. honestus et liberaiis.—|| Laudabte, honorabte, honorificus, laudabiiis. lauda digrus, prædicabiiis. laudandus.—[Syn. in Praiseworthy, vid.]—To be c., laudi esse: to be considered c., iaude dignum duci ; laudi duci ; to be c. to aby, honestum or decorum esse ci; qm decère; ci iaudi esse : to be hi hty e., gioriæ esse : not to be e. to aby, qm dedecere: if is very fur fm c. to us, est dedecus nostrum: in a c. manner, see CREDITABLY.

CREDITABLE, | Respectable, honestus (morally

CREDITABLY, honeste, honorifice, decore .- laudabiliter. cum laude .- ut decet .- bene. To live c., decore, honeste vivere.

CREDITOR, creditor.—fem. creditrix (Paul. Dig.). To decrive or cheat one's e.'s, fraudare creditores.

CREDULITY, credulitas (Plane. ad C. Epp.: after-wards common). C. is quite innate to this class of people, temeritas illi hominum generi innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re compertà.

CREDULOUS, credulus, or Cret qui facile ad credendum impellitur; qui temere incognita pro cognitis habet, hisque temere assentitur (aft. C. Of. 1, 6, 18, :

to be c., credulum esse; facile ad credendum impelli or induci (see C. de Rep. 2, 10, 18. Np. Con. 3, 1, in weh passage, however, modern edit-re substitute adduci): to show uneself c. in athg, credulum se præbëre in qå re. levem auditionem pro re compertå habere (in believing

rumours, &e.). CREED. I Confession of faith, *professio, quid sentias de rebus divinis (any profession of one's faith).

- formula Christiana, lex Christiana (the established) law, by weh the Christian is la regulate his life, the latter according to Ammian. 2, 5, 10).—fides (in a subjective sense; cf. V. En. 4, 12). — doctrina. formula. lex (in an objective sense, profession, law) .- 11 is obvious, that such an attributive as Christi or Christianus a. um) or Christianorum (and thus in a similar manner, Mahumedi, &c., as the case may be,) ought to be added, unless it is sufficiently implied by the contest.—To desert or apostatize fm thec. of one's fathers, sacra patria deserere: to change one's c., "mutare sacrorum formudeserere: to change one's c., *mutare sacrorum formu-iam: article of the c., *caput doctring sacræ [caput an arrower sense; *professio, quid sentias de qua re (e.g. de republica, ane's political c.): a philosophical c., ratio.—disciplina.—auctoritas or es disciplinæ auctoritas (as taid dawn by the founders, and deriving importance fm their authority) -- dogmata; præcepta or portance fm their authority)—dogmata; pracepta or topot-dug), placita; scita (all n. pl., with gen. of the philosopher's name, or of a school): lo change one's c., animi judicium mutare: ta adopt aby e., cs rational autoritatemque suscipere (C. Acad. 1, 9, 34): lo explain the philosophical c. of the Peripatetics, explicare Peripateticorum auctoritatem (Ac. 1, 9, 34). I incline

rather to their c., who, &c., corum magis sum senten-tiæ, qui, &c.—See OPINION. CREEK, sinus.—sinus maris or maritimus. [A turning, flexus.
CREEKY, flexuosus. tortuosus. sinnosus.

CREEP, repere. reptare (in all the proper meanings

CRE.Let, reperc. reptare (in all the proper meaning of our 'to creep,' of animals; of men moving on their hands and feel; of plants web trail along the ground,)—serpere (of animals that move on their betty, e. g. serpents, but repere must be used of seorms, smails, é.; serpere is also used fg. of an evil that spreads itself), obrepere (with the accessory notion of gradual, imperceptible approach; of death, sleep, &c.; mors, somnus, senectus).—perrepere (lo e. along or through): sommas, sements, --pering, clatters subrepers (Col., of hares).—Oss. For creep on all fours; creep forth, inta, up, down, &c., see Crawl. | Mace along storely; see Crawl. = move slowly. -- | Fli... a) To travel slowly, repere. reptare. B) To move stealthily, obsepere (see above). To c. into aby's friendship, se insinuare in cs familiaritatem. ad cs amicitiam arrepere: into aby's affection, favour, &c., irrepere in cs mentem. arrepere cs animo. influere in cs animum: into aby's friendship, by fattery, or (Prov.) to c. up aby's steere, blanditils et assentationibus cs. amicitiam colligere, or in cs consuetudinem se immeramicriam coiligere, or in cs consuctuainem se immer-gree: lo enderour lo c. inlo aby's favour by fallery, assentatiunculă aucupari es gratiam; also, humiliter servire or servire only (of mean subserviency; c. L. 24, 25; C. Parad. 5, 2, 39): vice c.'s into the heart of men under the appearance of virtue, vitia nobis obrepunt sub virtui's nomine (Sen. Ep. 45, 6).

sub virtuis nomine (ven. Ep. 2), 5). CREEPER, || One who creep; Crci. qui repit, reptat, &c. || A creeping plant, a) Trailing on the grown h, herba, que jacet atque serpit humi (Ptin. 27, 11, 74); herba, que serpit or repit in terrà (Id. 22, 13, 21; and 22, 22, 39)—herba, que humi repit (Id. 18, 24).—β) Ctimbing, herba, &c., quæ scrpit multiplici iapsu et erratico (C. af the vine); or quæ claviculis suis, tamquam manibus, quicquid est nacta, apprehendit (C.). - herba, quæ reptantibus flagellis scandit parietum aspera (climbs up watts, encurbitæ, &c., Ptin. 19, 24). Creepers, a genus of birds; the genus 'Certhia (of many species). I Instrument with hooks; drag for rivers, &c, harpago, uncus (fm dykoc), Enn. Gell. 4, 17, extr. A sort of patten or clog; vid. An iron sliding on a kitchen grate, pros subex coquinaria (subex, quoted by Geltius im Ennius, = any

CREEPING, s. reptatio (e. g. infantium per manus

CREPING, s. reptatio (s. g. infantium per manus et genus, Q.)—rectaus (pod-Aug; only in abl. sing. s. g. of plants, vitium Plin.).
CREPINGLY, see SLOVEY.
CREPINGLY, see SLOVEY.
CREPUSCULE, see Twilden.
CREPUSCULE, see Twilden.
Subject of the Commercial of the State of the Commercial of the Comme dark).

CRESCENT, s. luna crescens (waxing) .- luna de- ! erescens or senescens (waning). - cornua iunm (the horns of the c. moon): in the shape of a c., lunatus; semirotundus. semieirculatus (Cels., semieircular).—

| The crescent (as opp. to 'the cross'). "res Turcice or Mahumedanæ (politically or historically considered; opp. *res Christianæ).- doctrina Mahumedi or Mahumedana (as opp. doctrina Christi or Christiana).-*superstitio Malumedana (opp. religio Christiana).—
*signum militare Turcarum (their standard).

CitESS, *lepidium (Liun.).— *lepidium sativum

Garden-c., Linn.).— sisymbrium nasturtium (water-c., Linn.).

CRESSET, | Beacon, &c., ignium significatio (e. g.

ignibus facere aignificationem, Cas. B. C. 2, 33). See Baxcox. | Lamp, vid. CREST, | J of an imals, crista (gali, of a cock: Dim. cristula, Col. 8, 2, 8).—juba (of the cock.) | The creat of a helm of, thick (the pime): conus galear erect of a helm of, crista (the pime): conus galear (the apex in wch the plume was inserted). | On a coat

of arms, insigne generis.
CREST-PALLEN, fractus. demissus. Jn. fractus et demissus, demissus fractusque, humilis atque demis-sus,—abjectus or abjectior,—jacens—afflictus, percui-sus, profligatus, To be c.-f, animo esse demisso, or humili atque demisso, abjecto, fracto, fracto et demisso, or demisso fractoque ; animo deficere or cecidisse ; esse

perculso et abjecto animo.

CRESTED, cristatus. See also CREST.

CREVICE, see CRACK; CRANNY.

CREW, | Mullitude, multitudo.-cœtus (societu) : s vile c., perditi homines or (stronger) perditi homines latronesque: a seditions c., conjurationis globus (an assembled body of conspirators). | Of a ship, nautici; nautæ (g. t.) .- classiarii. classici (those belonging to a native (g. 1,).—crassiant. classic (more occupying to a freet).—soci navales mariners, sailors as a class; its soldiers serving on ship-board, L.).—remiges (the c., i.e. rowers, of a galley); the whole c, remigium classicique milites (both those who manage the ressel and those

who fight).
CREWEL, giomus (lang, Luer and H.; lini, Plin.). CRIB, præsepe præsepis. præsepium. || The stall of an ox, bubile. || An infant's couch, see CRADLE. CRIBBAGE, *ille lusus paginarum, qui apud nos 'Cribbane' dicitur.

CRIBBLE, | Sieve (vid.), cribrum. — | Coarse pround corn, (prps) 'farina crassior. CRIBBLE, v. cribro cernere, see Sieve. CRICK. | Of door-hinges: see To Crark, Creak-

ING A pain in the neck, cervicis rigor or dolor (both Plin. 28, 12, 52): to have a c. in one's neck, torpentibus rigore membris, vix flectere cervicem posse

CRICKET, | An insect, gryllus .- cleada (a species, that live on trees). A game, "pilm insus ille, qui apud nos 'cricket' dicitur. A stool, or low seat;

CHIER, przeco (herald, also the c. at a public sale) -pronunciator (one that proclaims athg: g. t.). To be a c., præconium facere; prædicare (at an auc-

CRIME, a) The lighter lerms; delictum. peccatum (dei rather the transgression of positive laws fm levity and thoughtlessness; pecc. that of the laws of nature and reason fm ignorance, or want of judgenature and reason in typical reason and a since of judge-ment).—malefactum (a misdeed, al once a synonyme and a description of the preceding words).—| \(\beta\)) The stronger terms: maleficium (as visible effect of mali-cious intention).—facinus (a daring action manifesting strength of character and will; sometimes in a good sense, but more emby in a bad one: — devotor, i, both,—scelus (a c, wch manifests contempt of law, religion, and charac-ter); Js. scelus et maleficium; scelus et faciums.— nefas (an unratural, impious, execuble deed, esply agst what is holy or sacred).—injuria (any action contrary to law).—crimen (c., inasmuch as one may accuse aby of it, accusation, reproach ; see ()bs. below) .- scelestum ac nefarium facinus; scelus nefarium (i. e. an abominoble deed; an impious, alrocious outrage). - impietas (a deed that violates love and gratitude lowards the Drity, our country, sovereign, neighbour, &c.).dedecus (a deed that will cause fie loss of honour acdecus (a deed that will cause fite loss of knoor and esteem to the person that commit it).— flushilim (disgraceful to one est], disynding; e.g., glutlong, sensuality, consolity, and other c.'s proceeding not for strength of character, but weakness of principle). Jk. dedecus et flugitum. Cicero. 20, 62: factur aliquis ac peccase. et ejus delicti venium petit. A capital c., (189)

res capitalis; facinus capitale (C.); capitalis noxa (L.). to accuse aby of a capitat c., qui rei capitalis accusare or reum facere: to find a man guilty of a capital c., qui rei capitalis damuare, condennuare. qui rei capitalis daminare, concienniare. — E. Cuipa, in a juridicia sense, siando only for 'unpremediated c.,' opp. dollus, weck consegus the notion of premediation and bad intelli. [E. Crimen is hardly ever, secret in poetry and post-Ciaas, prose, used for 'crimen, exerpt where 'charge,' accus at ion' might be substituted; thus, crimini dare, "to throw it in one's teeth as an action of the control of the c imputed will be in the gen., not in the same case; e. y. crimen parricidii summum erat (really 'the charge of parricide was the heaviest that could be brought agit a man'); not summum crimen erat parricidium, or summum erat crimen parricidium; but scelus maximum erat parricidium would be correct; Krebs aft. Weber and Grotefend.]—C.'s of no serious nature, leviora delicta: the principal in a c., sceleris auctor or architectus or molitor: to commit a c., delictum committere; maieficium or facinus admittere or committere or in se admittere; sceius facere or committere; also flagitium committere; dedecus or scelus admittere; scelus perficere; scelere se devincire or se obstringere or alli-gare [see the Syn. of the sub-tl. above]: lo commit atl manner of c.'s, facere sceicra et flagitia; in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum or in omni dedecore voluet sceierum et magitiorum or in omni aceccore von-tari; lo commit c. after c., in flagitia se ingurgitare: lo disgrace oneself by c.'s, flagitils se dedecorare or se in-quinate: lo commit a disgraceful or airocious c., sce-lere astringi or se astringere; allquid nefarie facere or committere : aliquid sceleste or imple or imple nefarieque or proterve agere or facere; lo be guilly of many c.'s ngst both g. ds and men, muita impre nefarieque in deos homin sque committere ; to commit a c. with ane's eyes open, scientem se contaminare scelere; what an atrocious c. l O indignum facinus l to clear oneself of a c., crimen amoliri or propulsare: le be guilty of a great c., magno crimine se astringere: lo impute athg as a crime to aby, ci qd crimini dare : ci qd in crimine ponere: to paint his c. (to the judge) in the darkest cotours, crimen atrociter deferre (T. Ann. 13, 19, extr.); stained with c., scelere contaminatus (of persons only). Perduellio is a c. agst the state, a treasonable

c.; high-treason, CRIMINAL, adj. facinorosus; scelestus; tus; scelerosus (of persons only); nefarius (of persons and things); Jr. scelestus et nefarius (e. g. action); implus; protervus [SYN. in CRIME]. - porna or supplicio dignus, animadvertendus (deserving punishsupplicio digiuis, animadvertendus [desercing punish-ment; the lutter of things onic]. — capitalis (with ref. to copital ofence, i. e., in Justinian's time, not only those of wich the punishment was death, but some of wich the punishment was condemnation to bonishment, or the mines, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 2, 1 ti only in forensic Latin that 'criminalis' is used (Cod. only in Jorense Latin that 'criminalis' is used (Cod. Just. 3,35, 3 and 9, 41, 15); and the ade. 'criminalist', (U.p. Dig. 47, 2, extr.)—C. law, jus publicum. A trea-tise on c. law, 'de jure publico; 'de causis publicis (as title of a book); a c. judge, or judge in c. cause, qui judicium publicum er capitis exterci; quesitor ac judex. Aby's treates or work on c. law, is liber (cs), judex. Aby's treatise or work on c. taw, is ther (cs., qui est de judiciis publicis: one that has studied c. law, "juris publici or causarum publicarum peritus: c. court, "forum rerum capitalium, or "forum, ubi judicia publica fiunt. A c. cause, judicium publicum.—causa publica.—quæstio (C. distinguishes judicia puniendorum maleficiorum causa reperta = 'criminal causes,' fm judicia distrahendarum controversiarum causa reperta, civil causes') .- causa capitalis; res capitalis; lis capitis(of the punishment was death, banishment, or the mines), that in purannent was acuts, bansament, or the mines), [25] Causa criminalis, not before Cod. Inst. 9, 41, 15.] To commence c. proceedings, publicum judicium instituere (Inst. Just. 4, 18, 1): to commence c. proceedings agal aby, litem capitis in qui inferre: to defend oneself

in a c. court, causam capitis or publicam dicere : c. and a cours, causain depties or publicain of cere : as acts, res turpes; flagitia; nefaria, pl. (the two last stronger terms); to lead a c. life, turpiter or flagitione vivere.

Criminal conversation; see Adul-TERY.

CRIMINAL, s. sons (e. g. punire sontes, C.).—nocens -maleficus.— qui sceius fecit or commisit. in this meaning, is not Latin, since it conveys only the notion of 'being accused.' A c. condemned to hard tabour, ad opus damnatus.

CRIMINALITY, improbitas; but mly by Crel. Who does not see the c. of this action? quis non videt hoc facinus pænå dignum, or hoc facinus animadverten-

CRIMINALLY, | Wickediy, sceleste; scelerate;

nefarie; imple; proterve; turpiter; flagitiose. [SYM. in CRIME.] JM. imple nefarieque.—See WICKEDLY.— With reference to criminal law, capitaliter: to prosecute c., litem capitis in qm inferre : to proceed e, in any matter, causam ad capitis judicium revocare : aget aby, qm capitis accusare (the punishment being death, banishment, or the mines).—qm in jus vocare. cs acusa, consument, or the mines).—qm in jus vocare. cs nomen deferre (according to the Rom. forms of criminal proceedings).—publico judicio quempiam arcessere (aft. C. Flace. 6).—vocare qm in publicum judicium (aft. C.

C. Flace. 6).—vocare qm in publicum judicium (aft. C. Balb. 28). Extriminaliter only in later forensic Latinity (Usp. Dig. 47, 2, extr.). CRIMINATE, see Accura. CRIMINATION, see Accuration, Charge. CRIMINATION, see Accuration, Charge. CRIMINATION, see Accuration, Charge. CRIMINATION, see Accuration, Charge. Latinity accuration in the construction of the constructi cusatorie (e. g. dicere; agere cum qo, C.); accusatorio more et jure.

CRIMP, || Friabte, vid. || Inconsistent, vid. CRIMP, s. (= one who decoys and catches up reernits) equi mili:es in supplementum (exercitus) scribit, cogit (a. t for recruiting officer); equi (homines) ad militiam illicit or inescat illicitque.

CRIMPLE, | Contract; vid. | Curl; vid.

CRIMSON, a) | A dj., coccineus. malochinus. β) | S u b s t., color coccineus, malochinus.

CHINGE, | To contract; vid. | To bow or fawn, se submittere. - adulari qm (seld. and never -demittere se or demitti in adulationem (T.). — A cringing fellow, homo summissus et abjectus; homo in adulationem demissus: a cringing, servite fel-tow, homo usque ad servilem patientiam demissus (T.): with a cringing manner and whining voice, demisso vuitu, voce supplici. In a cringing manner, demisse, subjecte. demississime atque subjectissime (Cæs.).

CRINGER, see under To CRINGE. CRINGEROUS, see HAIRY.

CRIPPLE, s. homo debilis (weak; the part being added, e.g. coxâ, manibus pedibusque).—claudus (lame).
—mancus (esply with ref. to the right hand).—homo
mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis (with ref. to all his timbs and extreme infirmity). - homo manry, to at this inner some extreme right miny.—our many class ac debils (with ref. to the right hand and general infirmity)—home chaudius ac debils (with ref. to the feet and general infirmity)—home omnibus membris extortus et fractus (with all his limbs contracted)—home pravus et extortus (beni and crippled, fl. To

become a c., maneum et debliem or claudum ac deblem fier! to make aby a c. : see To Caipela. CRIPPLE, v. qm claudum, maneum or debilem facere. [SYN. in Caipela.]—maneum ac debilem or claudum, cac debilem or maneum ac debilem or claudum ac debilem or maneum ac debilem facere.—qm omnibus membris claudum ac debliem facere.—qm omnibus membris debliem facere (afr. Sen. Ep. 101, 11).—clauditatem or claudicationem afferre (to lame). || Fro.) deblittare (to seeken.)—accidere (by curtainment, &c., e.g., accisares boatium, their power was crippled).—frangere (to break down; courage, strength, &c.).—Js., frangere et comprimere, frangere et debilltare.—delumbare (deprise of nerve, spirit, &c., e. g. the expression of a thought, sententiam).

CRISIS, \parallel Decisive or turning point of affairs, discrimen (g.t.)—momentum (the point at wech a matter is decided, $\dot{p}on\dot{\eta}$). A c. of affairs, inclinatio temporis, rerum, &c. (the change effected by a c.) CRISIS, Decisive or turning In this alarming c. of our affairs, in ipso discrimine periculi (L.); in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunæ (C.): to be brought to a c., (summum) in periculum ac discrimen vocari or venire (of a thing; salus cs, C.): the c. of our affairs is come, in summo res est discrimine (Cas.): when the c. comes, quum in discrimen ventum est; quum uitimi discriminis tempus adventat: the c. is over, discrimen sublatum est. See CRITICAL (state). | In medicine; the height of CRITICAL (state). In medicine: the height of a disorder, when a favorable or unfavorable turn may be expected, dies potens, gravis or, quo de egro judicatur (Cels.; crisis occure Sen. Ep. 83; eamdem [cum qo] crisim habère).— dies craimus (Cat. Aur. Tard.; these expressions = the critical day)—[morbi] accessio, quam criticam medic vocant (Aug. Contes. 6.1. sets. of its occurrence. Confess. 6, 1, exir., of its occurrence). See CRITICAL (day).

CRISP, adj. | Curled, crispus (opp. rectus or CRISP, adj. || Curled, crispus (opp. rectus or directus, i.e. straight, plain; propr. of hair, also of leaves, &c.): rather c., subcrispus; crispuius; also leiniter inflexus: to render or make c., crispare, concrispare. || Brittle, friable, vid.—friabilis (that may be reduced to powder or dust by rubbing, Plin,).

CRISP, v. crispare. concrispare See To Cunt. (190)

CRISPATION, crispitudo (very late, Arnob.). Sec

CRISPING-IRON, or CRISPING-PIN, see CURL-ING-IRONS

CRISPNESS, Crcl.—crispitudo (very late, Arnob.). CRISS-CROSS-ROW, literarum nomina et contextus. See Alphabet.

tus. See ALPHABET.
CRITERION, signum (g. i.).—insigne (the characteristic mark of athg).—nota (the mark impressed on athg, to distinguish it by).—indictium (that wech indicates its mature); Jx. indicium atque insigne; also (as rei) insigne proprium et peculiare; proprium es rei: to use athg as a c., adhibere qd tamquam obrussam (C.): to serve as a a.e., aigno esse: that is the c. of such or such a thing, base est es rei obrusa (Sen. Ep. 13, 1): to try alap by a c., qd ab obrussam exigere (Sen. Qu. 4, 5, 1): the c. of true and false, veri et falsi nota; insigne veri; "veri quasi obrussa.

CRITIC, | A judge of any literary or artis-tical object, criticus (C. Fam. 9, 10. Q. 2, 1, 4).— judex criticus.— artis critica studiosus (who takes up Judex criticus.—"artis criticus studiosus (umo sunca up criticism as a profession).—"corrector (verbal c., ucho occupies himself with the emendation of writinge, manuscripts, &c.).—"censor. "Judex doctus (an able judge of literaces unchutetinus. e. a. in periodicul, &c.)." ilhtroscripts, §c.).—"censor. "Judex doctus (an able judge of literay productions, e.g. in periodicat, §c.).—"librorum censor (before the printing).—"Judex criticus, econsor literatus (after the printing).—"Judex criticus, econsor peritus artis (also fm the context, esply in pt. without artis; a critical judge of artistical objects; also artium judex): an able e., subtilis (artium) judex et callidus (H. Sat. 2, 7, 101); also homo callidus only (see H. Sat. 2, 3, 23). Il A severe censor, judex independent printing and production of the context of iniquus or inimicus.—homo minima re ad reprehen-dendum contentus.—obtrectator (who censures or stigacroum contentus.—outrectator two censures or sig-malizes actions fin a spirit of envy): a severe c. Aris-tarchus (C.); pl. Aristarchel (propr. the disciples of Apierappes, a. c. from Alexandris; then impropr. = severe c.'s; Varr. L.L. 8, 34, 119); patruus (with ref. to morals, procerbidly used: see Heind. H. Sai. 2, 2, 97); censor castigatorque (H. A.F., 174, of an old mon, who severely censures the morals, 5c. of youth,

minorum).

CRITICAL, | Belonging or referring to criticism; criticus. - ad criticam rationem emendatus (critically correct; of an edition, &c., F. A. Wolf). A c. edition, "editio ad criticam rationem correcta tio ad optimas membranas castigata. A work of wek there is hardly a single c. edition, liber criticam manum vix semel expertus: c. writings, "libri, qui sunt de critico genere; "libri critici argumenti: c. exactness or assession aritica aritica and argumenti con exactness or assession aritica and argumenti con exactness or assession aritica and argumenti con exactness or assession aritica and areas or precision, critica subtilitas : c. talents, *facultas crior presson, critica authinas: c. tasems, 'lacutas' ritea: c. mind or faculty, figenium acutum (fig. not aubactum): to cultivate one's c. powers, 'ingenium ad criticam facultatem formare: according to, or consistently with, c. rules, critica ratione; ad criticam rationem: to write a c. commentary on a work, or on an author, *critica grammaticaque ratione interpretari: to publish a c. edition, and criticam rationem corrigere. a curruptelarum sordibus judicando purgare (by correcting errours): an extensive acquaintance with c. investigations, *magnus totius rei criticæ usus: with no suffitions, "magnus totius rei criticae usus: setth no seigh-cient knosledge of c. malters, "nullo criticae usu: fo possess no c. knosledge or talent whatever, "artis criticae expertem esse: to be engaged in (or to occupy onsself with) a c. reciene of the writings of Fellejus, "in recen-sendo Vellejo elaborare. I Censorious, censorius, morosus, malevoius. Syn. in Caitic.—mordax (liter. that is biting; bitter; mortifying in words, e.g. carmen, Ovid.), || Belonging to a crisis, and thus damgerous, anceps.—dubius (doublid.)—incertus (uncertain): a c. situation, rea dubiæ; discrimen: to be brought into a c. situation or position, in discrimen adduci : this c. situation, rebus ita suspensis; in hoc tempore (Np. Milt. 5, 1, where Bremi says, that the preposition denotes a continued, and esply a c. time): public matters have come to, or are in a c. state, res publica in aucipiti est; res publica in discrimen adducta est: c. times, tempora periculosa or dubia: the c. turns and changes of affairs, inclinationes et momenta rerum, tempo-rum, &c.: it was c., anceps erat. See Caisis.—a c. day (e. g. of an illness), dies crisimus (κρίσιμος: Cæl. day (e. g. of an illness), cles crisinus (spenior, con-Anrel. Acut. 1, 14); dies potens, gravis, or quo de ægro judicatur (Cets.). The c. point of a disease, cri-tica morbi accessio (Aug.) [iila]—anceps morbi fluc-tica morbi accessio (Aug.) [iila]—anceps morbi fluctuatio (Id. Conf. 6, 1, exir. wch, as fluctuatio has the authority of L., may be safely used). CRITICALLY, critica ratione; ad criticam rationem.

accurate (carefully, e. g. perscribere): c. correct, *ad criticam rationem emendatus (F. A. Wolf): to correct sordibus judicando purgare : to treat (athg) c. (e.g. his-

torn. Sc.), *critica ratione tractare: to explain c. and | grammaticatly, critica grammaticaque ratione interpre-tari. | Dangerously, e. g. the state is very c. tari. | Dangerousty, e. g. the state is very c. situated, res publica in discrimen adducta est; in an-

cipiti est res publica.

CRITICISM, or CRITIQUE, | Examination CRITICISM, or CRITIQUE, Examination reply according to the rules of artly: censura—judicium (the judgement itself): beneath all c., "non diguus, de quo judicium fertury; pravissimus; peasimus (the two last stronger terms): loo severe a c. agid oncest, mina contra se calumnia (Q. 10, 1, 115): without ref. to the conventional taws of c., non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina (e. g. examinare qd, C.): to wadertake the c. of a work, "libri censuram scribere: to subject one's rulers to c., censuram agere regnantium: to submit athy to the c. of one's friends, qd amicorum judicio examinare. | Examination of different readings; or examination of the sense of a literary work (apply of the Clossics); *ars critica. ertice (as art).-*critica ratio (as theory; rules of c.)-*critica studia (as occupation; critical studies).-*cernendi judicandi que munus (as office or duty incumbent on the critic).- *criticum genus, res critica (as scientific employment, in contradistinction to the other branches of philology): an extensive acquaintance with the rules of c., *magnus totius rei criticæ usus: by the sid of e., judicando (e. g to correct spurious passages in ancient writers, veteres scriptures a corruptelarum sordibus judicando purgare): without any acquaintance with the rules of c., "nullo critices usu: to pursue c. as a profession, "artis criticæ studiosum esse; "criticam artem exercere : to devote oneself to the higher branches of e., altioris critices studio duci : to be quite ignorant of the art of c., artis criticae expertem esse. CRITICIZE, judicare. — notare qm (sc. verbis, to

CRITICIZE, judicare. — notare qm (sc. verbls, fo point sky out, and thus c. him)—reprehendere (lo blame).—viuperare (lo blame as false or wrong, opp. landare).—improbare (to reprove).—castigare (to c. min words, to reprehend).—obtrectare (to c. fm a feeling of energy). To c. alkg or aby, censuram agree or rel or cs (r.g. the kings, regnantium); inquirere in qd (stronger towns. To c. with or the challe of challes). term, e. g. in vitia cs, the faults of aby).—carpere. veilicare. destringere (maliciously, &c.): to c. severely, corripere: to c. ironically, cavillari. To c. every thing too minutely, minutius et scrupulosius omnia scrutari (Q. 5, 14, 28): to c. athg in a popular way, not accord-ing to the rules of art, qd not aurificis statera, sed qua-dam populari trutina examinare (C.): the act or deed criticized, factum reprehensore caruit : to c. a literary production, *libri censuram scribere; argumentum libri recensere: to be severely criticized, reprehendi; vituperari; in vituperationem venire or cadere or incidere or adduci; vituperationem subire: to be eriticized on many points, in varias reprehensiones in-

CROAK, I As a frog, coaxare: he ordered the frogs to cease croaking, obstrepentes ranas silêre jussit (Suct. Oct. 94). || As a raven, crocire. crocitare (as the natural ovice of the raven)—canere. occurer (g. l. also of a raven, Sr.; occ. inaumach as its croaking is taken as an omen): a raven croaked before the consul with a loud roice, corvus clara voce ante-consulem occi-

with a topa rower, or visit and work anteconsistent occurrent. If Campiain; vid.
CROAKER (= Compiainer; colloq.), 'qui reipublicæ male ominatur; 'qui desperare solet de republică (a political c.). 'qui de adversă or incommodă
valetudine queri solet [about his health).

CROAKING, or CROAK, # Of frogs, *ranarum voces. # Of ravens, crocitus (as natural sound, Non. 45, 48).—cantus (the emission of sound in general like that of the raven, of the owt).

CROCEOUS, croceus (e. g. colour, croceus tinctus,

CROCK (obsol.), see Por.

CROCKERY, vasa, pl.—vasa fictilia; also fictilia, m. only. See Eartherware.

iam, n.only. See EARTHENWARE. CROCODILE, crocodilus. C.'s tears, lacrima or lacrimula falsa (Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 22).—lacrima dolo conficta (Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 26): to thed c.'s tears, lacrimas dolo

CROFT, septum. See also ENCLOSURE. CROISADE, see CRUSADE.

CROISER, see CRUSADER.

CRONE, vetula (as term of contempt for an old woman or maid). — anus. anicuia (both as a term of respect and of contempt): like an old crone, ani-CRONY, amicus, familiaris, See PRIEND, ACQUAINT-

By hook or by c., jure an injuria .- *saltem aliquo modo.

A shepherd's c., pedum.
CROOK, v. curvare, incurvare (inward).—flectere, inflectere (to bend inward). See To BEED.
CROOK-BACKED, gibber (hump-backed).—pandus

homo (Q. 3, 58).

nomo (w. 3, 35).

CROOK-SHANKED, varus, valgus, vatius, cruribus varis, valgis, vatiis (SYN. al end of CROOKED).

CROOK-SHOULDERED, qui est obstiph ervice.

CROOKED, Bent (For For the convenience of

giving the synonymes together, several words are given here, that we should never construe 'crooked'], curvus (g. l. = καμπύλος, bent in any degree; esply circularly; as quality, opp. rectus).—curvatus (bent in any degree; e. g as a hook, in hamum; more common in prose than curvus) .- incurvus. leniter inflexus (bent inwards ; inc. also of persons who stoop in their gait).—aduncus (bent inwards, in the shape of a hook, as the beak of a hawk, also of an aquiline nose) .- reduncus (bent outwards in the same shape).—pandus (in the shape of an arch; Vitr. 2, 9, 12, of timber that is warpt; hence, pandus homo, according to Quint. 6, 3, 58, signifies a crook-backed man, or one with a slouching, stooping gait).—repandus (bent backwards, as in C., calceoli repandi, i. e. shoes with a sort of twisted beak in front).—falcatus (scytheshaped, sickle-shaped).—lunatus (tike the horns of the cres-cent moon).—obliquus (slanting, λοξός).—pravus (σκο-λιός, denotes as a fan it, what obliq. and curv. represent λιότ, denotes as a f as 11, what obliq. and curr. represent as a property; all there opp. rectus, byθοτ)—
Procurvus is poet. (e. g. litora, falx, V.)—intortus (opp. rocturetus et patulus, e. g. the horns of a sheep, corpus ovinin).—tortuosus (full of herdings)—dexuosus (full of herdings)—simuosus (full of cavities or folds), via (full of cavities or folds), vius (eroλιότ; deriading for the right direction, purpose, &c. e. g. mens, opinio, judicium, opp. rectus, byθot.—perversus (propr. that has been placed out fits natural position into a wrong one; here, fig. of its natural position into a wrong one; hence, fig. not as it ought to be, e. g. sententia) - præposterus (done, or, of persons, acting, in the wrong order; beginning at the end, &c.). Bent in different waye or directions, distortus (διεστραμμένος).- C. legs or thighs, crura distorta or vara (straddling, oxin σκαμβά: one who has c. legs, varus); crura valga (bent ontwards like a badger's, σκέλη βλαισά: that has such, valgus); crura vatia (bent inwards, σκέλη ραιβά; one who has them, vatius).-pedibus distortis (διεστραμμένος τούς πόδατ, with or having c. feet). CROOKEDLY, torte (Lucr. 4, 308).—intorte (Plin.).

Percersely, pracy perperant praposter; per-verse. Syn. in (ROOKED.—II Unionardly; vid. CROOKEDNESS, curvitas. aductias (the being crooked; ad. the c. that assumes the shape of a hook bean insecrate, e.g. of the beak, rostil)—curvatura (as pro-

perty; g. t.).—pravitas (as fault). | Perverseness, perversitas (e.g. hominum: c. of opinions, opinionum: of manners, or aby's ways, morum); pravitas (i. e. perversely wrong direction, e. g. hominis .- consilii, of a

project). CROP, s. | The craw of a bird, ingluvies. I Fruits of the earth, trees, \$c., messis (propr. the time of the harrest and the fruits, \$c. that are gathered).—fructus (the produce; impropr. the profit). galaerea).—Hrucus (nee pronuec; impropr. nee props)— seges (the standing corn; also green crops, before have are cut; also fig.; but poct. and care in this sense).— fructus arborum, poma, pcl.; arborum baccen, and bacce only (produce of trees; opp. terme fruges); que ex arboribus gifunutur. An abundant c., messis opima; seges grandissima atque optima (Var.). ubertas in fructibus percipiendis: to gather the c.'s, messem facere (of harvest) .- fructus demetere et percipere; fructus (9) Marwell)—Incus ucinicizes ex percipere, incusa semicires ex percipere in the c. s have done very fine this year, magnum frugum fractuumque proventum annus his attulit (gl. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1); his annus copiam frugum fructuumque effudit (gl. C. Brat. 9, 56); abundani c.s. ubernimi lættissimique fructus (C. of vinegards and oliveyards): the gathering of the c.'s, frugum perceptio: to sow c.'s, fruges or fructus serere: to store or house c.'s, fructus comportare et condere : vines with a large c. of grapes, graves fructu vites; to yield a good c., fructum ferre; fructum edere ex se; vineyards yield a seery profitable c., uberrimus est vinearum reditus: lo gather an abundant c., large condere: this field pro-duces a good c., hic ager efficit plurimum: this catale produces abundant c's, hic fundus est fuctuosissi-mus. ¶ A crop (= hair cut close), capilli detonsi, pra-mus. ¶ A crop (= hair cut close), capilli detonsi, pracisi. &c.

CROP, v. || Cut short, decurtare (to shorten by cuttino).-CROOK. | Curve, bend; vid. | Hook; vid. | (to mutilate by cutting) .- recidere (mty poet. and post-

Aug. prose; pilos, barbam, capillos). præcidere (e. g. capillos): to c. the hair or head, præcidere or deton-dere capillos or crines: to c. the hair very short, caput attondere (Cels. 4, 3; of culting it away in illness): to c. a man's ears, aures decidere (T.). | To pluck e. a man's ears, aures decidere (T.). If o pluck or cut off (produce), metre. demetre (to mow, to cut off)—legere (of fruit); sublegere (in case of too great an abundance on the trees).—detrahere ci qd (to great an ubundance on the trees).—detrahere ci qd (to take off or down).—carpere, decerpere (of flowers and g. t.).—destringere ci qd (of berries and leaves together). g. i.).—destringere ci qu' (of berries and leaves logether), avellere (b. pluck off). Il Of cattle, depasecte depaseere herbas.— derodere (to nibble or graw off) vites).—tondère (gramina, pabula, dumeta).—attondère (t. e. g. virguita, F.).—detondère (e. g. salices, gramina, Remes, Ecl. 1, 6).

CROP-PULL, satur.—pienus.—cibo satiatus. excessive des companions of the companion of

satiatus cibo vinoque.

CROP SICK, epulis obrutus (Np.). - vino ciboque prægravis .- qui quum ad prandium crudior venerit, et sibi tum non pepercerit, ægrotat (C.).

CROSIER, lituus. *iltuus episcopi CROSSER, IRLUIS. *IRLUIS episcopi.

CROSS, s. | The figure: crux (+; or a St.
Anthony's c., T).—decussis (in the shape of a St.
Anthony's c., X).—dissis (bieses, in music, with stancients, answering to our crotchet, T): to divide in
the shape of a X, decussare—in the shape of a c.,
'in crucis forman reductus or factus; in crucis specialistic of the shape of a c.,
'in crucis forman reductus or factus; in crucis specialistic of the shape of a c.,

or in crucis forman reductus or factus; in crucis specialistic of the shape of a c.,

or in crucis forman reductus or factus; in crucis specialistic of the shape of a c.,

or in crucis forman reductus or factus; in crucis specialistic or in decussary decusions for the shape of a c., "In crucis forman redactus or factus; in crucis spe-ciem.—in decusses in decusses; decussatim (in the shape of a St. Andrew's c., X). A charch built in the shape of a c., "adec sacra oper arcuato ex-structa (opus acc. Piin. Ep. 10, 47, [46]. Q. in a diffe-ent but similar sesse).—"adec in crucis forman ex-ercial (in material of sech it is mode, is to be expressed but an odderitier. c. of nodd. surea. "errox or insigno by an odjective, e. g. of gold, aurea) — crux or insigne honoris (c. of honour, aft. Np. Thras. 4, 1): to decorate aby with the c. of honour, honoris crucem ci dare. || For malefactors, crux: to erect a c., erucem constituere or figere: at a place, crucem defigere in qo loco: to nait aby to the c., cruci qm affigere or suffigere; in cruce qm suffigere (†); qm in crucem agere or tollere (C. uses cruce afficere, Ferr. 1, 14,9; but only in connexion with morte, cruciatu, cruce aff.): to die on the c., in crucem agi: to hang upon a c., pendere in cruce: to take aby down from the c., cs corpus refigere (Just. 9, 7, 11); also detrahere qm ex cruce: the death on ec., crux (fm the context would be sufficient). - supplicium servile (none bul slaves being executed in this way at Rome, L. 24, 14); to threaten aby with the c., crucem ci minari or minitari (C. Tusc. 1, 43, in): to punish aby with the c., supplicio servili animadver-tere in qm: the banner of the c., "vexilium, in quo crucis figura picta est: a soldier of the c., *miles (i) knight, eques) rel Christianæ propugnator; *miles (or eques), qui Dei signa sequitur. to preach the c. (i. e. exhort men to undertake a crusade), hortari homines, ut rei Christianæ causā arma capiant (aft. homines, ut rei Christianæ causă arma capiau (off. Cas. B. G., 7, 4).— Esc. Vross is sit suced for the elec-trine of Christ crucifed, "doctrina Christi or Chris-tiana; sit for the 'Christian body politic' (opp. to 'the crescent'), res Christiana, &c. i meton. The sign of the cross (made exist the hand), "crucis figura in make the sign of the c., "digito crucis figuram imitari. I Flo.) adversity or a suffering, mala, pl. (crit) of any kind).—calamita (misfortune that befolk us).—uni-serta ("sieny)—crux, in this signification, is poet, and therefore not to be recommended. To take up the c., or one's c., *Christo auctore maia et incommoda non subterfugere: to have many c.'s, "multis malis vexari or teringere: to neee many c. i, "inuitis mails vexal or conflictar!" he that carries a c., or a c.-bearer, "qui crucem fert (propr.); rerumnosus et calamitosus (impropr., for suffere). || On coins, signum. nota (see L. 44, 17, 8. Suet. Oct. 75. Aurel. Fict. Cas. 35, 6. also COINAGE).

CROSS, adj. | Transverse; transversus .- transversarius (lying across) .- [not obliquus, which denotes an oblique direction.]-A c. line, linea transversa; versiculus transversus (written across another line); c. lines, lineæ in decusses obliquæ (thus X): the c. piece of athg, pars transversa; (if of wood) lignum transversarium c. furrows, suicus transversus (cf. Col. 44, extr.; in arando est observandum, ut transversus mons sulcetur ... that on a hill c. farrows should be drawn with the plough? c. wall, paries transversus. Ons. The words in which even is pioned by a hyphen to the following substantive, as Canoss-now, are to be looked for in their alphanetics order. I Confrary: e.g. cross accident, incommodum. incommodus. — adversus. See Un-roward. | Angry, sutten: difficilis. natura diffi-cilis.—morosus. Jn. difficilis et morosus (instead of weh Gell. 18, 7, init. has, natura intractabilior et morosior).-tristis. [SYN. in ILL-TEMPERED.] To make aby c, stomachum ci movere; qm irritare or ex-acerbare: to pretend to be c., iratum simulare (aft. Sen. Herc. Oct. 429); with aby, se simulare ci fratum or (stronger) ci itimicum (aft. Np. Dion, 8, 2): a c. wife, mulier or uxor sæva, incommoda et importuna (Conic.); a c. humour or character, natura difficilis. morositas. asperitas (the latter, as far as it displays it-self against inferiors, S. Np. Att. 5, init.): to be in a c. humour, male affectum esse: to be c. (habitually), diffi-cliem ac morosum esse. difficile esse natura: to be very c., difficillima esse natura: to be c. with aby, ci irasci, succensere; with or about athe, graviter or moleste ferre qd.

CROSS, see Across.
CROSS, Ta.) to tay crosswise, decussare (in the shape of X).—cancellare (like lattice-work, Col. Plin.): to c. each other (of lines), decussari .- Two roads c. each other, "via altera huc fert, altera illuc: tines that c. each other, lineae in decusses obliquae: to c. one's legs, poplites aiternis genibus imponere (so that one knee rests upon the other, Plin. 28, 6, 17). | Fig.) To c. the breed (for the purpose of improving it), e. g. viginti milia nobilium equarum ad genus faciendum in Macedoniam missa, twenty thousand full-bred mores were contain missa, meany monsona pan-oras mores were sent into Maccdonia, for the purpose of crossing the breed. || To go across, (per) locum transire, per-vadere, penetrare (pen = penetrate) per locum iter facere.—transgredl. trajicere, transmittere (alt three of facere.—transgredl. trajecre. transmiture qui turve of a mountain or a river).—transcendere. superare (by ascending).—supervadere (lo pass begond).—transmigrare (lo c. to any place for the purpose of settling). ship).—An army that is crossing or in the act of crossing, exercitus transmeans: to c. on foot, pedibus obire (e. g. regionem).—percurrere (to c. a country hastity).— per locum penetrare (with faitigue and exertion).— agere, agitare per locum (at fuil speed).—to c. the forum (= watk across it), transverso foro ambulare.-to c. (a letter, &c.) transverså charta scribere. - easy to c., pervius. penetrabilis. apertus, opp. impervius, impenetrabilis: to let aby c. (through a country), transitum penetratura: to see any c. (urrough a country), transitum dare cl or iter per agros urbesque, qm per fines suos ire patl (speaking of an army or a general); dare ci viam (a single person, e. g. one's premises or estate, per fundum): to refuse to let aby c., qm ab transitu prohibère or arcère : he must c., transeat necesse est : lo c. a river on horseback, equum (per flumen) transmittere : to c. a sea, a river, pernavigare, enavigare (e. g. the bay in twelve days and nights, shum duodecim dierum et noctium remigio, Pin. 9, 3, 2): to c. a river by a bridge, transmittere amneni ponte: to c by swimming, tranare or transnare or transnatare; from the context also transmittere only : to c. (of birds), transvolare (g. f.); also transmittere (the sea, mare, e.g. of cranes, gc.); to c. the sea to Italy, in Italiam trans mare advolare (of birds of passage); [Ex.] transmeare fretum belongs to later Latinity.]—to c. back again (over the sea) from Italy, ex Italia trans mare revolute (also of birds of passage): to c. with the rapidity of a bird, transgredi pennis sublime elatum, (L. 21, 30: legatos non pennis sublime elatos Alpes transgressos, i. e. the ambassadors had not crossed the Alis by flight, or on the wings of a bird): to prepare or take the necessary measures for crossing, *transitum parare; *transire conari (to renture the passage): to c. the Alps, Alpes transcendere or transire or superare: to c. a river, flumen transire or transjicere or transmittere: to make the troops c. a river, copias flumen or trans flumen trajicere. | Of inanimate objects, secare or qd medium secare (e. g. a field, mair e objects, secure or qu medium secure (e. g. apea, agrum: of streams, ledges, roads, &c) — sucre per qd (of a stream. Essent not perfluere): a white streak crosses the centre of a jewel, gemma per transversum lineå albå media præcingitur (Ptim.).—] To thwart, obsistere.—repugnare.—obniti. reniti. adversari qm, not ci. Jn. adversari et repugnare.—obstare or officere ci and ci rei cs (with this difference, that obst. means merely to be in aby's way, off. to be opposed to him
on a hostile manner, e. y. to c. aby's plans, cs consillis obstare or offleere, observing however the difference of meaning just alinded to): returdare qm, in athg, ad qd faciendum or a qa re facienda, in qa re (to c. aby in athy or in the execution of athy, e g. in his privileges, in aud jure): to c. aby's designs, ce consilla perveriere: to see one's hope crossed, apes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: to c. all aby's plans, conturbare cl omnes rationes: if accidents and engagements had not crossed the projects, nist aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consillum premisset: to c. aby in every thing, omnia adver-

sus am facere : to c. one another's designs, obtrectare in- ! ter se (of two rivals); to c. one's own interest, repugnare utilitati suce. | Fig. to c. aby's mind, e.g. it crosses or is crosses my mind, or the thought crosses my mind, ad cogitationem deducor, subit cogitatio animum, succurrit mihi res venit mihi in mentem or in opinionem (see Bremi Np. Mill. 7, 3); adducor in suspicionem (I am led to the supposition; venit mihi in susp. is unusual; vid. Bremi, &c.). | To cross out, or over (of a writing); cancellare (propr. to make in the shape of luttice-work; then to c. over in that thepe, thus X; to cancel, late; Dig).—delere exstinguere (g. tt. for blotting out or over). - inducere (to obliterate any thing on the wax, or to smear over by using the other end of the stilus). -eradere (to erase, scratch out); to e out a name in a to k, nomen tolle e ex libro ; to e. aby's name out in the lists, ca nomen eximere de tabulis : to c. out in the lists of senators, eradere qm albo senatorio (T. Ann. 4, 42, fin): to e. out a line, versui atrum signum traverso caiamo allinere (poet). | To c. onesetf: *digito crucis figuram imitari. *qd crucis figuram imitando abominari .- * crucis signo amoliri qd (if done to avert

CROSS BAR, pt. cancelli (in the courts of justice, fori, C; also in the circus).—transtrum. See CROSS-

CROSS-BEAM, tignum transversum or transversarium; transtrum (Vitr.; derived from Opinos, dimin. foirerper: sc. lignum).-a small e.-beam, transtilia : la pain by a e.-beam, qd materia jugamentare (Vitr. 2, 1, 3, ed Schneid.).

CROSS-BEARER, equi crucem fert (in a Rom. Cath procession).
CROSS-BILL | bird, *Loxia curvirostra. | Action

filed by defendant aget plaintiff; actio petitori intenta.

CROSS-BOW, arcuballista (Veget. Mit. 2, 15, and 4,

CROSS BOWMAN, arcuballistarius (Feget. 4, 21). CROSS-EXAMINE, contra rogare or interrogare; but fin the context testem rogare will mly do (e. g. C. pro Flac. 10. bene testem rogavit; callide accessit; reprehendit; quo voluit, adduxit; convicit et clinguem reddidit).- etestem inimicum (Q.) interrogare; *testem ab adversario, or ab advocato diverse partis, prolatum or excitatum interrogare. See CRoss-EXAMINATION.

CROSS-EXAMINATION, percontationes ab adverver-ario habitæ (aft. Q. 5, 7, 11, variis percontationibus, quales ab adversario haberi solent, &c.).-He must be subjected to a very severe c.-e., interrogandus est quam infestissime ac premendus (Q) .- The witness becomes confused, and his evidence is shaken by an artful c.e., turbatus est testis, et a patrono diversæ partis in-duitur in laqueum (Q. 5, 7, 11: Zumpt, but Codd. inducitur). To re-examine a wilness, whose evidence has been somewhat shaken by his c.-e, testem, si quid titubavit, opportună rursus interrogatione veiut in gradum reponere (Q.).

CROSS GRAINED, see PERVERSE, MOROSE. CROSS-LEGGED, Crcl. with poplites alternis geni-

bus imponere (Plin.). CROSS-PURPOSE.

To be at c.-p.'s, to be translated by Cret .- ambo errore quodam contrario ducuntur. "uterque utrumque parum, male, or non recte, &c. in-telligit.—"alter alteri, summam questionis non intuens, male respondet or non ad proposita respondet (of dis-putants: aft. Q. 5, 13, 35). CROSS-STREET, via transversa; a small c.-street,

angiportus

(ROSS-WAY, via transversa (q. t.) .- trames transversus (a by way).—limes transversus (a field-path).

CROSS WISE, *in crucis speciem (g. l.).—in decussem or in decusses. decussatim (in the shape of a X). to diride atha c .- wise, decussare qd, CROSS-WORT, *galium cruciatum (Linn.).

CROSSING, I Act of crossing over; transitus (g. l.; also of a c. over to a parly, e. g. ad hostem). transmiss, transmiss, transmiss, transmess, transmiss, transmiss, transmiss, transmiss, consistent of the stars)—transgressio (e. g. over the Alps, Alplum, C.)—transitic (sply of

going over to a party, the enemy, &c.). | Space to be crossed over, transmissus (Cas.). | A crossing (in the street), prps *vite or platee transitus (after fossæ transitus, Cass.) or transitus onty.

CROSSLY, | Peerishty; stomachose. morose. [SYN. in ILL-TEMPERED.] | Athwart; vid. | Un-

displays thelf in unjust proceedings aget others) .- tris titia (c. combined with gloom). CROTCH, see CROOK.

CROTCHET (in music), diesis (diesis). See Obs. in Cross, subst. | A whim: vid. | In printing, ouncīnus.

CROUCH, se demittere. caput demittere .- To e, in a place, delitescere in qo loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco; the wild beasts c. in their occultare loco or in loco; the wisi beasts c. in their latins, fere latibulis se tegunt: to c. at a dys feet, sup-plicem esso ci ad pedes; cs or ci ad pedes se abjecte, projecter, provolvere [web objected to by Krebs, 3c. erroneously]; ad pedes ca jacere or ci are pedes see abjected to by Krebs, 3c. erroneously]; ad pedes ca jacere or ci are pedes constitution for the constitution of e, before aby, i. e. to salute him in a servile manner, qm adorare; se venditare ci, adulari qui (the two last ure stronger terms); also in humiles preces demitti or se demittere (s. Claudian, Rapi. Pros. 3, 295); or ad infimas preces descendere: erouching, humilis, humilismus; summissus et abjectus (displaying a servile mind)

CROW, | The bird; cornix .- A young crow, cornicula (Prov. cornix cornici nunquam oculos effodit: Macrob. Sat. 7, 5).—to pluck or pull a c., de lana caprina rixari (quarrel about a trifle).—causam jurgil inferre (Phad., try to pick a quarrel). Prov. the c. thinks her own bird the fairest, asinus asino, sus sui puicher, et suum cuique puichrum (Ray). | An instrument to lift things or weights with: vec-tis; *vectls ligneus (of wood); *vectls ferreus (of iron).

CROW, v. | Of a cock; cancre. cantare. cantum edere. [[]] 'cucurire' is not the natural crowing of this bird, but the loud boastful crowing of the cock; opp. to the 'clucking' of the hen, gracillare.]—as soon as the cock crows, at cock-crossing, sub gail cantum: the crowing of the cock, cantus. To buast, se efferre. se jactare. Jactare se et ostentare, sublatius de se dicere. gioriosius de se prædicare, glorià et prædicatione se efferre: to e. about athg, qd jactare or ostentare. insoienter qd jactare (stronger term). [SYN. in To BOAST.] | To triumph (fig.), triumphare. exsuitare et triumphare; over aby, triumphare de qo († Prop. O.), CROW'S-FOOT, || Cattrop: stimulus (Cas. B. G.

7, 73, where it is defined thus, talea, pedem longa, ferreis hamis infixis, quæ tota in terram infodichatur, &c. The same is 'stilus cwcus,' according to Hirt. B. Afr. 31) .- murex ferreus (a square iron instrument, which, when thrown, always presented the points or iron spikes uppermost, Curt. 4, 13, 36). CROW-FOOT, ranunculus.

CROWD, turba (an unorganized mass of people, esply of low rank, hence Jn. vulgus et turba; then also of things).—caterva (any body of men who form one ir-regular whole, s. Np Chabr. 1, 2: conducticise catervæ, in opposition to the well-disciplined phalanx).—grex (liter. a herd, then of a number of persons; also used as a term of contempt, as in C. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege torsian proper intercept of an assembled body, as througing a place; also of things).—
multitudo (any multitude).—vis (a great number, e. g of animals).—concursus (a running together of people, e. g. hominum in forum).—A great e., magna frequentia; magna multitudo: to be attended home by an immense c., domum reduci cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine (C.).—a dense c., turba conferta: to get into a dense c., *turba conferta premi: to find oneself in the c., in turba consistere : to press through a thick c , penetrare per densam turbam : a noisy, tumultuous e., tumultuosa turba; he stood in the thickest c., in confertissimå turbå stetit : to throw oneself into the midst of the e., in mediam turbam se conjicere : to struggle with or against the c., luctari in turba (H.); keep the c. back ! aubmove turbam! (i. e. to make room, esply as order given to the lictors to make room for the consul): the tribunes ordered the c. to keep back or to make room, tribuni submoverunt populum (se. per lictores, L.): to be raised above the c., longe ab imperitorum intelligentia sensuque sejunctum esse (in an intellectual point of view); also plus sapere, quam ceteri: an uneducated or ignorant c., multitudo imperita or imperitorum. | Of inanimote objects: acervus. cumulus (Syn. in HEAP).—frequentia (e. g. sepulcrorum).—silva (e. g. re-rum et sententiarum; silva observationum; il can, houever, only be used of intellectual objects).—nubes (cloud; but not to be used unless the image of a 'cloud' can be kept for i una let y; vid.

CROSSNESS, morositas natura difficills. asperitas. or magna copia exemplorum, esp. if to be used for a puriose; in ILL-TEMPERED.]—iniquitas (inasmuch as it pose): in the c. of laws that fill our statute-book, in (193)

hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo. Est If a large, but at the same time indefinite number of things is to be expressed, 'sexcenti' (litr. six hundred) its sometimes used in Latin, e. g. I received at once a whole crowd of letters, sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi, meaning an unusual number of let-

CROWD, v. ra.) coartare, coangustare (Hirt.), — confercire (of both men and things).—constipare (C.) condensate (e.g. his ranks, actem, Hirt.).—constringere (to bind together, that it may take up little room, peranguste refercire (in qa re; c. subjects, arguments, &c. into a small comment). permignate feretrue (in qu. 1-e. 2 suppers), wrymnens, \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\end{args}\$ into a small compassion.—Comprimere (to press together; persons and things; e.g. ordlines; versus ordini-tus, \$\theta\$.—as speech.—To c. so many mentogether, tantum numerum hominum constipare (e.g.,
in agrum campanum, \$\theta\$.): so crowded that they cannot

supperson to the constant of the constan Jurn round, ita coartati, ut ne versari quidem possint (aft. Col. 8, 7, 2): to c. one another, urgere se; coanquistri (Hirt.): they were crowding each other, sese ipsi premebant (L.). To crowd sait, plenis velis navigare; passis velis vehl. To c. many subjects into one book, plura coartare in unum librum; also contrahere (e. g. in paucos libros): eroseded, confertus: g very crowded theatre, theatrum celebritate refertissi-

CROWD, v. INTR.) confluere (to c. together in a mass) .- concurrere (to run together hastily) .- cogi .se congregare or congregari (to assemble, to meel).— artius coire or cogi. frequentes convenire (if in great masses)—score of cogs. Hequesies convenies (if in greats, to was, of a mass of persons and things): to c. together to one place, so congregare ac condensare in locum unum (Farr.)—fresh business is perpetually crowding upon me, negotils veteribus nova accreecunt: major upon me, negotils veteribus nova accreecunt: major upon me, negotils veteribus nova accreecunt: major upon me, negotils veteribus nova accreecunt: in dies occupationum agmen extenditur (Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 3): misfortunes agree reveding upon me, malum malo additur (aft. L. 1, 3). PROPR. To crowd in or into: influere influed (to pour in, of a multitude).

—irruere. irrumpere (burst in) — perrumpere (violently —irruere. irrumpere (burst in)—perrumpere (violentify burst through all obstactes)—invadere (propr. of an enemy into a town, harbour, 8c.; and impr. of evise, 8c., 1 Intrapra. Crowd upon (of things crowds ing on a by): se offerre. object (s. g. animo); se incutare (e. g. oculis. All three of imaginations, recollections, thoughts that crowd upon us or press themselves upon our mind; se incut. of imaginary objects that work upon our mind; se incut of imaginary objects that are crowding upon me, multa simul cogito. If are crowd through, penetrare (g. f. per locum.—ad locum, ad locum usque)—penetrare per (densam) turbam.—perrumpere (burst through).—The enemy were crowding through the more years of the conditions of the crowding through the more open crowding through the more open case. crowding through the narrow gates, hostes angusto exitu portarum sese ipsi premebant.

CROWDER, see FIDDLER. CROWN, s. | As ornament of the head (esply of heroes, poets, &c., given as a reward; corona (in the shape of a wreath, given by the ancients as a token of gratitude; e. g. for having saved the life of a Roman citizen, corona civica; for him who had been the first to scale a wall or enter the enemy's camp, corona vallaris, muralis, castrensis; for him who had delivered Romans, fm a blockade, cor. obsidionalis).— to present aby fm a blockade, cor. obsidionalis).— to present aby with a c., qm coronare; qm corona fonare. I Regal crown: insigne capitis. Insigne regium (with the ancients = diadėma, fascia, v. Sen. Ep. 80, 9. C. Sext. 27, 88. T. Ann. 2, 56, 31.—diadėma, atis, n. (àciōnµa) or (seld.) pure Latin fascia (a tie of blue and white, atudided with diamonda, at sign of imperial dignity amongsi oriental princes; afterwards adopted by the Romans [c. C. Phil. 2, 34, 85; 3, 5, 12; 10, 3, 7. H. Od. 2, 2, 22. Curt. 3, 3, 9. T. Ann. 15, 24, 2], fm wch, in course of time, the crown of our princes look its origin, whence 'diadema' is likevise to be used for that, since 'corona' newer convewed that meaning with the since 'corona' never conveyed that meaning with the ancients, and Ammian. 21, 1, distinguishes diadema lapidum fulgore distinctum [i. e. the brilliant crown] rom vilis corona [a simple wreath]).—To place the c. on aby or aby's head, insigne regium or diadema ci or capitic simponere: to accept the c., diadema accipere: with a brilliant c. on his head, insigni capitis decorus: like a c., *coronæ similis. | Empire; summa rerum; regnum; imperium; e. g. to succeed to the c., the c. is placed on aby's head, summa rerum or regnum ac diadema defertur ci or ad qm: to deprive aby of his c., regnum ci auferre or eripere : a pretender to the c., æmulus num ci auferre or eripere: a pretender to tine c., immuus regni: the pretenders to the c., qui de regno inter se contendunt (Cex): the heir to the c., heres regni (L.). See Crowx-Patrick. II State, king dom; regnum. rex.—
The c. of England, "regnum Britannicum," rex Britan-

norum : estates of the c., e.-lands, prædia publica. # The highest point; vertex (fm vertere: also 'c. of the head,' propter flexum capillorum = pars summa capitis: ex hoc, id, quod in montibus eminentissimum, Q.).- || Greatest ornament; decus. ornamentum. Jn. decus et ornamentum. insigne atque ornatum. Js. decus et ornamentum. insigne atque ornamentum.—This is the glory and c. of atloy, hoc ci rei tamquam ornamentum accedit. Atlog is the c. of wirter, ed primus est virtuits hono (H. Sat. 1, 6, 83): the sear the c. of his prosperity, supremus felicitati ejus cumulus accessit (Plin. Ep. 2, 1): to place the c. on atlog, "ci rei qd tamquam fastigium imponere. || Cross n-

aldy, eci rei qd tanquam fastigium imponere. Il Crownpiece, prya numus regius (with Sud Oct. 7).
CROWN, v. Il To reward with an honorary
crown; connate (g. 1. as connate councediam, to c.
the comedy, instead of 'lo crown its author', see Sucl.
Claud. 11).—connare lauro (with lawel).—premio
ornare (to reward with the offered price, e. g. a writing or its author).—a poet or orator that has been
crowned, coronatus de oratoribus, de poetis (see
Suel. Dom. 13).—hence Il Yto.) To perfect ather
form the dependent cumulawit bellicam
gloriam): magno cumulos augére qd (e. g. beneficium,
C.): cumulum es rei ci afferre (e. g. atag has crowned
wy tow, qd cumulum mit gaudia tuttit. C.)—excedit my joy, qd cumulum mihi gaudii attulit. C.)—accedit ad qd quam maximus cumulus (C.).—absolvere qd (e.g. beneficium, L. 2, 2).—The end crowns the work or labour, exitus acts probat: the undertaking was crowned with happy success, res prospere successit or evenit; fortuna in ca re prospere usus est [aft. Sail. Jug. 93, 1): may heaven c. your wishes with success, dii dent, quæ velis; dii tibi dent, quæ (or quæcumque) optes; dii tibi dent, quecumque commoda preceris.—
to be crowned with success, felicem exitum habere,
bonos exitus habere (to turn out well). || To crown a sovereign; însigne regium or diadêma ci or capiti a sovereign; insigne regium or diadema ci or capiti ca imponere (propr.).—qm purpurà et sceptro et illis insignibus reglis exornare (to invest him with the insignio of pogally, aft. C. Sext. 26, 57); regnum ac diadema ci or ad qm deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22).—rerum summam ad qm deferre.—to be crowned, diadema accipere.—a crowned head, princeps (prince, in general); rex (king); imperator, Cæsar (emperor). CROWN-GLASS, vitrum purum or candidum (Plin.).

vitrum translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitu-

dine (Plin.).

CROWN-IMPERIAL, *fritillaria imperatoris (L.). CROWN-IMPERIAL, "Irritiaria imperatoris (L.). CROWN-PRINCE, filius regis (principis) in spem imperil genitus (Curl. 4, 14, 22, cf. 3, 11, 24).—filius regis tamquam haud dubius regni heres (L. 42, 16, extr.).—filius regis summum ad fastigium genitus (afl.

porrigo, Ynis (also of animals, according to Juven. 2, 79).

CRUCIATE (obsol.), see ExcRUCIATE.

CRUCIBLE, catinus. (Plin. 33, 6, 35: it appears to have had two divisions, called superior and inferior catinus.)

cations.)

CRUCIFIX, *Christus cruci affixus.

CRUCIFIXION, crux (fm context will mly do).—
supplicium servile (fm its being inflicted on slaves only).

To threaten aby with c., crucem ci minari or minitari to put aby to death by c., vid. To Cavciry. The c. of Chaist, *supplicium summum or servile a Christica compium. The day of own Lord c., dies, quo Christica Ch

CRUCIPY, crucl qm affigere or suffigere; in cruce qm suffigere (†); qm in crucem agere or tollere (C. uses cruce afficere, but only in connexion with other abit. morte, cruciatu, cruce afficere, 2 Ferr. 1, 4, 9).—supplicio servili animadvertere in qm (g. t.).—To be crucifed, in crucem agi.—pendere in cruce (to hang on the cross).—To threaten to c. aby, crucem ci minari or

minitari (C.).

CRUDE, | Raw; vid .- | Unwrought; rudis (with-CRUDE, || Raw; vid.-|| Unwrought; rudis (wilsout any preparation by art, such as notine produce it)incultus (not properly wrought or refined).—infectus
(e.g. of gold, silver, éc., opp. factus). || Unriper location
|| Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper location || Unriper quodammodo et inchoatus, inchoatus quidam et condusus, inchoatus quidam, non perfectus (all C.)—adumbratus (only fraced, superficial, e. g. intelligentia. opinio).—vitiosus (incorrect).—mancus (that has defects or wants),-informis (that has not the proper shape or

form).-indoctus (c., with reference to aby's notions) to lesse sidy in de. salet, inclustum relinquere etc. so los estados in relinquere etc. so inclusion relinquere etc. so inclusion relinquere etc. so inclusion etc. salet, not fully developed; e. g. rerum otanium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere, C.).

CRUDELY, inculte; dure; imperfecte; vitiose;

CRUDENESS, Crcl. by adjj. under Chude. CRUDITY, cruditas (indigestion; overloading of the stomach; also pl. cruditates = undigested food, Plin.).

[Crudeness; vid.

CRUEL, crudelis (cruelly disposed, acting with cruelty, opp. clemens).—sævus (blood-thirsty, c.; aivôr). cleus (wide by nature, opp. mitts; different fm ferox, i.e. unlamed, hauphly, &c.).—immanis (producing ter-rear fm its unnatural savageness; hence wild, c., opp. mannuctus. These four, also of whatever shows or procreds for cruelty). Jn. dirus (dreadful; as a property of thage or persons) et immanis; ferus et immanis; imma anger persons et immanis; terus et immanis; imma-but et rudelis.—durus (karé, incerable, of persons, as veil as their character, opp. misericors).—atrox (fear-ful; likely lomate an impression of tervour on aby, of things, e.g. deed, act); Jr. sævus et atrox.—inhu-manis (inkuman).—barbaris (ernel by nature, e.g., neque tam barbari lingua et natione illi, quam tu patrint et morthis. Cl.) de character or discussition weight am natural fingula et natione illi, quam tu natura et moribus, C.). A c. character or disposition, immanis natura (C.): a c. stepmother, dira noverca.—ever c., crudelissimus (of persons and things).— a most c. punisbuscat, supplicium exempli parum memoru legum humanarum.

ra segum humanarum.

CRUELLY, erudeliter; dure; atrociter; inhumane.

[Sis. is Cruel.]—eery or most c., crudelissime.—fo
treat or use aby c., crudelitatem suam in qo exercite; crudelitatem adhibere in qm;—most cruelty,

ultimă crudeitate saevire (în qui).

CRUELN'ESS or CRUELTY, crudeitas; saevita; feritas; immanitas; duritas; atrocitas. [Syn. in Cauza] Js. diritas et immanitas; feritas et immanitas: immanitas et crudelitas.—To treat aby with c., crudelitatem suam in qo exercére; crudelitatem adhibere in qm (when other means are of no effect, e. g. of the matter against his slave): to exercise or indulge in all manner of cruellies, in omne genus crudelitatis erumpere; nullum genus crudelitatis intermittere: to crumpere; nullum genus crudelitatis intermittere: lo zerecise les presentes cruelly, ultimà crudelitate sevire; spirat aby, crudelitatem auam in qo expromere; rudelitatem explère in qo; lo disping a ferocious c, 'anquine et crede secvire (by bloodshed and murder); o exhibit unecampled c, ultra humanarum irarum bdem sevire (L. 8, 14); Sulla after the victory indusiged is unexampled c., Suila post victoriam audito fult crudelior: to exercise and suffer unheard-of c., facere et pati infanda: with the greatest c., crudelissime. CRUENTATE, see BLOODY.

CRUET, urceolus (Col. 12, 16, 4. Juven. 3, 203). guttus (with a narrow neck for ointments and oil, as used in the bath-rooms or at a sacrifice, mpoxoon, H. and Plin.).—*urceus olearius (an oil-cruet).—acetabulum

CRUISE, s. | Cruet, vid. | Of a ressel, expeditio (g. L). To send a vessel on a c., navem in expeditionem wittere (aft. milites equitesque in exp. mitt. Cas.). A piratical c., *expeditio prædandi gratia facta.

CRUISE, v. mari vagari; pervagari mare (L.): to c. slong the coast, practer oram vagari (L. 12, 14; but not stan legere, such means merely to sail close in by the since): to c. (of a pirate), piraticam facere or exercire; larocinio maris vitam tolerare (inasmuch as the cruiser mokes a living by it).

CRUISER, prædo (maritimus, piraticale.). I Meton. the ship itself: "navia armata in expeditionem missa; navia prædonis or prædatoria (piratical).—to mise the sea unsufe by their (piratical) crutsers, mare indestum facere navisus piratics); attrocinis et prædestum facere navisus piratics; attrocinis et præ-

dationibus infestare mare.

CRUM or CRUMB, mollis pars panis, panis mollis part of the loaf, opp. to 'the crust')—Interior pars panis (the inner part of a loaf, opp. to 'the crust')—Interior pars panis (the inner part of a loaf, in general),—mics to this particle of bread)—frustula (small pieces of bread that have been tell, or not been eaten at any given meal)—A few c.'s of bread, panis uncha: a person who picks up the crushot that fall from the lable, analecta (sivahéyus; Mart.)—a small c., micha—I have not a single c. of bread to eat, in the lable, analecta (sivahéyus; Mart.)—a small c., micha—I have not a single c. of bread to eat, in the lable, analecta (sivahéyus; Mart.)—a small c., CRUM or CRUM BLE, v. Ta.) frace—comminuere (to break into small pieces, in general),—contererc (to [194]) CRUM or CRUMB, mollis pars panis, panis mollia

rub to dust).—To c. bread into milk, panem interere lu lacte. | v. intr.) friarl, se friare, in micas friar. | To c. into dust, a) Tr.) in pulverem micas iriari. # 10 c. saio aass, u. ra., in pare resolviere. \$\text{B}\$ 1NTR.) in pulverem resolvi.—corruere \$(\text{a}\) houses, \$\text{g}\$c., falling down).

CRUMMY, Crci. the c. part of a loaf, mollia panis

(Plin.) .- friabilis (that will crumble away). | Soft; vid.

CRUMP, see CROOKED. CRUMPET, crustulum (dim. of crustum, H. Sen. &c.). CRUMPLE, v. Ta.) rugare. corrugare.—Crumpled, rugosus.—INTR.) corrugari.—rugare (Plant. Cas. 2, 3,

30: pallioimm—rugat).

CRUMPLING, *pomum degener (aft. arundo degener, Col.).—c.'s, poma priores succos oblita (aft. V

gens, cos , ponta proces success obita (pl. r) pomaque descenerant, success obita priores), CRUPER, postelina (**Plaul. Cos. 1, 37) CRUSADE, *bellum rie Christianie causă susceptum; *bellum pro sacris Christianis susceptum.—

Expeditio cruciata or sacra is barberous.

CRUSH, s. compressio .- contusio. S/s puisus, ictus, percussio, collisus, collisio, attritus may serve.
dense crowd, turba confertissima.

CRUSH, TR.) contundere (g. t. both propr. [as, caput; colla, pectus; oleas; florem aratro, Coluil.), and fg., qm, ca animum, audaciam, opes, &c.).—elidere (propr. 'to strike or thrust out, or violently; 'talos, caput saxo).—lilidere (to strike into; injure by a crushing blow: c. g. serpens illisa, C.)-premere (to press).-comprimere (to serpens mins, C.)—premere (to press).—comprimere (to press together).—deprimere. opprimere (erns down; propr. and fig.).—confringere (to beat to pieces).—comminuere (to break or beat into bits).—conculcare (to c. by treading on it).—perfringere (to break thoroughly). diminuere (to reduce to small pieces or atoms, e. g. aby's diminuere (to reduce to small pieces or atoms, e.g., aby's head, or brains, caput, cerebrum).—deterere (to reduce by rubbing, to bruise, e.g. frumenta).—pinsere (to pound).—conterere. Otherere (to reduce to atoms by rubbing, to pulverize).—in pulverem redigere or conterere (to reduce to dust, to pulverize—bair not pulvery verare).—Oblidere (to mangle, to jam).—To c. grapes, torculare (late); prelo premere; ealcare (Col. 12, 39, 2).
—lo c. olives, oleas contundere: to c. in a mortar, contundere in plià (e. g. thymum).—to c. athg with a weight, qd elidere pondere (Plin. draconem).—|| To be crushed, frangi; contundi; elidi. [Syx. abore.]—to be crushed between rocks, contundi ac debilitari inter saxa rupesque (L.): to have been nearly crushed by the foll of a tree, prope funeratum esse ictu arboris († H.):
to be crushed by the fall of a room, ruina conclavis
opprimi (C.). | Fig.) contundere (see abore).—affligere (to dash to the ground: opp. erigere): opprimere (to quell, e. g. a commotion, tumuitum: to oppress, destroy violently, libertatem; cf. C. Lel. 4, 78: ut exstinete potius anicitiæ, quam oppressæ esse videantur).—com-primere (to stop or quell by main force, e. g. tumultum, seditionem).—obruere (to cover over with a mass that J.'s or overwhelms one) .- obtundere (to beat on athg and thus deprive it of its power: e.g. to dull the mental powers, mentem, ingenia).—To c. aby's pride, superbiam cs retunders (Phædr. 4, 23, 21): a manly character is not to be crushed by pain, viri non est debilitari dolore, frangi. succumbere: to be crushed (e. g. under deep affliction), ægritudine afflictum debilitatumque esse: by a burden, onere opprimi, deprimi: to be crushed by the magnitude of debts, an affair, \$c., obrui were alleno, negotil magnitudine: to be almost crushed by one's own greatness, magnitudine sua laborare: by the power of fate, impetum fortunæ superare non posse: to c. aby, qm obruere († Propert. Deus me obruit).qm or cs opes contundere (c. his power).—qm conterere or contemptim conterere (Plaul.).—qm frangere (break or contemptim conterere (Plaut.).—qm frangere (break his spirit; topp. erigace)—qm deprimere (sink him or his seale: opp. erigace).—qm deprimere (sink him or his seale: opp. extollere).—tyraunicā crudelitate importume vexare (of a irpont, o. g. speaking of a nation, see Justin 42, 1, 3).—tyraunim esse in qm; supertie crudeliterque tractare qm (of a single individual; see C. Phil. 13, 3, 17, satin 42, 1, m—to c. aby's hopes, estimated to the contempt of the c cs opes contundere; es potentiam exstinguere; to c. the enemy, hostes profligare.

CRUSH, INTR.) densari; condensari; apissari; con-

spissari; concrescere.-compressione coactum ease

CRUST, s. crusta (any natural rind or coating, e. g. of bread, a wound, &c.).—To cover with a c., crustare. crusta obducert.—covered with a c., crustarus. crustosus—the c. of bread, crusta panis.—A c. (= morsel) ob bread, frustrum (dim. frustulum). I have not a c. of bread to eat, see CRUMB.

CRUST, TR.) crustare; crustâ obducere. INTR.) crustari. 0.2

CRUSTACEOUS, crustatus. crustosus, e. g. crustata, pl. (sc. animalia, c. animals, Ptin. 11, 37, 62).
CRUSTILY, see CROSSLY.

CRUSTINESS, see CRABBEDNESS, CROSSNESS. CRUSTY, || Covered with a c. See CRUST. || Mo-

CRUTCH, s. baculum (with the ancients athy that would serve as a support in walking) - To lean on a c., baculo innit! (O. Mcl. 14, 655): to walk with a c., baculo levare membra (tbid. 8, 693).

CRUTCH, v. baculo levare. firmare.

CRY, v. | Shout out, clamare (g. l. to raise one's voice, also to cry out, e. g. for sate, &c.).—conclamate (of several persons, but its meaning the same as that of clamare) .-- proclamare (to c. aloud; but in prose generally used in speaking of the 'præco' or crier) .-- vociferari (to c. violently, passionalely, on account of pain, dissatisfaction, anger, and the like). — excla-mare (to seream). — clamorem edere or tollere (to raise a cry) -plorare (to bewait, to weep). -quiritare (to c. pitiably). -vocem intendere (to raise one's voice, opp. vocem remittere): to c. out (in a murmuring, threaten-ing manner), fremere (with acc., or acc. and inf.: e. g. Arrius ereptum sibl consulatum fremit).—clamare de gå te (lo utter cries about athy). To c. out for abu, clamare or inclamare qm: to c. out after a person, clamore om insequi; clamoribus om consectari; to c. out to aby for help, vocare qm in auxilium: to c. with all one's might, maxima voce clamare: altum clamorem tollere; or clamitare only: clamando aures es fatigare (aft. L. 9, 20) or obtundere (aft. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 69): to e. or shoul athy into aby's ear, aures cs personare (H. Ep. 1, 1, 7). See To Snout .- To e. out 'fire ! ignem conclamare (Sen. de ird, 3, 43, 3): they cried out, 'robbers l' conclamant latrones. | To complain boudly; gemitus edere. suspirare (to sigh loudly); also ab imo pectore suspirare or suspiria ducere (Or. Met. 2, 156). See To Sign. || To cry fm pain, grief, 8c.: plorare (to weep aloud with passionale ex-pression of grief, esply of children; cf. Sen. Bp. 63, 1: lacrimandum est, non ploradum).—lacrimare (to shed tears, whether im jry or sorrow).—life (to weep: be-tween the passionies lacrimare and plorare).—cultare (to wail with cries and sobs) .- vagire (of young children). - lamentari (of a long-continued waiting). make aby e., lacrimas or fletum ci movere; lacrimas ci elicere or excutere; qin ad fletum adducere; qin plo-rantem facere: he cries for joy like a child, homini cadunt lacrimæ, quasi puero, gaudio (Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20): I cannot help crying, nequeo, quin lacrimem; lacrimas tenere non possum: do not c.! ne lacrima; ne plora: tenere non possum: ao not c. i ne nacrima; ne pora; bc. aboui athg, lacrimare qd, or casum cs; fêre de qâ re (qd is poet. only); to c. one's eyes out, ellière oculos; lacrimis confici. See also TO WEEP. Il To proclaim publicly: pronunciare. renunciare (to make known, by crying out, the latter eaply at the election of magistrates. See Bremi Suel. Cas. 41. Schulz Lex. Cic. sub vv.). -prædicare (if by a herald, e.g. a victory, an auction). -indicere (to proclaim a solemnity), -declarare (to de-clare publicly). -clamitare (to cry out in the streets for sale, a. g. fgs, cauneas): to have ashg rised, and per pra-conem pronunciars, and praconi or sub pracone or praconis voci subjecte, and per praconem venders (e.g. with regard to ashg offered for sale). See Pan-MULDATE, PROCLAIM. I TO CAY DOWN (to depociale); de qo detrahendi causa dicere, detrahere de qo. obtrectare ci.-vituperando affligere qd.-(verbis) elevare qm or qd (e. g. cs facta or res gestas; cs auctoritatem)—detrectare qd (e. g. aby's advantages, cs virtutes).—ci infamiam movere; qm infamare; qm diffamare or qm variis rumoribus differre (stronger terms). SYN, in DECRY.] TO CRY UNTO: see TO INVOKE, To CRY UP: qui pleniore ore or utroque pollice laudare; plena manu es laudes in astra tollere. qm honorificentissime laudare; dilaudare (to praise beyond measure); see also To Praise. || To cry our against, fremere adversus qd. For Cry our, see beginning of article.

orgining of article.

CRY, s. || Clamour: clamor (e. g. to raise a c., clamorem edere or tollere). — exclamatio. acclamatio (exclamation; accl. also the rhetorical figure barφώνημα, Q. 8, 5, 1i).—pronunciatio. promuigatio (proclamation).—præconium (if by a herald or crier, e g. proclamation respecting a public sale).—vox (the sound of the voice, e. g. vox jugubrls, a plaintive cry; also ejula-tio. ejulatus).—quiritatus (a whimpering c.).—To ulier a c. of pain or anguish, quiritationem facere or ejulate a c. of pain of angulan, quittationed lactic or children, vagitif uttered with a plaintive voice),—c. of children, vagitus.—a c. of joy, clamor et gaudium (T. Hist. 2, 70, 3); clamor lactus (V. £n. 3, 52i); to receive aby with a c. of (196)

Joy, *clamore et gaudio or clamore læto qm excipere : the battle-e., clamore sublato: to raise the battle-e., clamor morem tollere [mot classicum canere, i. e. to give the signal of attack by sound of trumpet].—
baritus (baritus or barditus is spurions) means the baltle-c. of the Germani, weh Tac. Germ. 3, 2, mis-takes for the usual warlike hymn that was sung before the commencement of battle. See Interpp. on those

CRYSTAL, s. crystallus. Glass that is as clear as e., vitrum translucens quam proxima crystalli similitudine.—made of c., crystallinus: a gobtet of c., pocu lum crystallinum: like c., vitreus (i. e. transparent like

glass) .- Rock-c., crystalius or crystallum.

CRYSTAL or CRYSTALLINE, crystallynus.— vitreus (transparent, like glass).—A c. cup, poculum erystallinum: e. glasses, crystallina, pl.: a c. globe, pila erystallina (Plin. 37, 2, 10): a c. mirror, *speculum crystallinum: e. glass (i. e. the material itself), vitrum translucens quam proximă crystalli similitudine. Clear; transparent: crystallinus; pellucidus; translucidus; clarus; lucidus; translucens; peliucens. [SYN in THANSPARENT.] The crystattine tens (in the eye), "humor translucens quam proximă crystalli similitudine (aft. Plin. 36, 25, 67). CRYSTALLIZATION, *formatio crystalli.

CRYSTALLIZE, TR.)
INTR.) *in crystallos abire. TR.) *in crystalios

CUB, s. catulus (dimin. of canis, but also applied in Latin to the young of other animals, e. g. lions, cats, sheep, hogs, walves, ligers, foxes, apes, weasels, lizards, serpents, &c.): c. of a fox, also vulpecula (C. N. D. 1, 31, 88; H. Ep. 1, 7, 29. Schmid. Auct. Carm. de Philom. 59) .- c. of a whate (Walter), vitulus from the context (Plin.).

CUB, v. parere. fetum ponere or procreare. catulos

parere, fetus edere or procreare, CUBE, cubus ($\kappa i \beta o v$, as geometrical body; pure Latin, quadrantal, Gell, i. 20).—figura ex omni intere quadrata (as figure, ibid): corpus ex sex lateribus mequali latitudine planitierum perquadratum (Vitr. 5 Præf.): in the form of a c., cubo similis. A e. (= cubic number), cubus (Gell. 1, 20). || As adj.—The c .- root, *radix cubica.

CUBIC or CUBICAL, cubicus .- A c. number, cubus (Gell. 1, 10): c. proportion, ratio cubica (Vitr. 5, præfal. 3): c. measure, *mensura cubica: c. mile, *milie passus cubici: c. inch, *digitus cubicus: c. foot, *pes cubicus.

CUBIT,

cubitus and cubitum (Plant. &c.)-sesquipes (id.) CUBITAL, cubitalis (Liv. &c.). sesquipedalis e. g.

Latitudo (Pitr.). sequipedaneus (Pin. 9, 27, 28).

CUCKOLD, currica (Jue. 6, 276, Rupert. — Called by the Greeks, κερατίαν, κερασφόρον).—Το make a man a c., cum cs uxore rem habère; cs uxorem adulterare.

CUCKOO, euculus (cuchius, Auct. Carm. Phil. 35); also as epithet with the ancients, e.g. qm cuculum com-pellare (see H. Sat. 1, 1, 31; cf. with Plin. 18, 26,

CUCKOO-FLOWER, . Lychnis flos-cuculi (Ragged

Robin, Linn.).
CUCKOO-PINT, *Arum maculatum (Linn.). CUCUMBER, cucumis. - A pickled c., cucumis

aceto maceratus : c. seed, ecucumeris semen. CUCURBITE, *cueurbita.

CUD, ruma. rumen. To chew the c., ruminare or ruminarl (TR. and INTR.) .- remandere (TR. and INTR., post-Aug.) .- | Pig.) to chew the c. of one's thoughts, iustrare qd animo (C.); reputare qd cum animo (S.); versare qd in animo (L.); agitare qd in mente (C.), mente (L.), animo (S.); revocare se ad qd (C.).
CUD-BEAR, *Lecanora tartarea (Bol.).
CUD-WEED, *gnaphalium(Bol.; gnaphalion, Plin.).

CUDGEL, s. baculum (any stick; baculus is postclass.) .- fustis (for beating) -- scipio (σκίπων, σκήπων, for walking; but occasionally used as c., Plant.). strike aby on the head with a c., cs caput baculo per-

CUDGEL, v. qm fusti verberare; fustl in qm animadvertere; qm petere baculo (to hit him or strike at him with a c. or stick).

CUDGELLING, e. g. to get a good c. or beating, male mulcari: to give aby a good c., male mulcare qm (Comic. only, probe percutere; bene depexum dare, verberibus or fustibus irrigare qm).

CUE, [A hint, signum (g. t.) nutus. To give aby his c., cl Inquere (if with finger, digito); capite nutare

(with the head), nictare (with the eyes); cl signum dare nutu (all of them of signifying by a sign what one wishes a man to do): to give a man his c. secretly, ci furtim nutu signum dare (propr. O. Fast. 1, 418) .- summonere qm, on any subject, de qa re (of a private warning) .- To take one's e. fm aby, ad nutum es qd facere ; nutu quod size one se. fm aby, ad nutum cs qd facere; nitu quod vull, voiet, &c. qs. conferere: it would have been done in a moment, if I had but given him his c., si innuissem modo, hoc facile perfici posset. | H um our, temper; vid. — temporarius animi motus (see Q. S. 10, 28). [STS. in H U moun.] — | The last word of a special posset. | H used of a special posset. | STS. in H used in the other actor is to begin,

verbum, quod alterius orationem excipit. | Straight rod, used by billiard-players, Clava lusoria. CUFP.s. | A blow, purpus.—colophus (colopor, i.e. blow with the fist in aby's face).—alapa (with the fist almost). To deal or pixe aby a.e.; see To Curr.—lo come in firty-e.'s, res venit ad manus, ad manum accedere.

The end of a sieeve, (prps) limbus. | Hand-

cuffs, manica.
CUFF, v. Ta.)—pugnum or colaphum ci impingere. que pugnis cædere, qui colaphis pulsare, pugnes hos-pitio accipere qui (Com.). I v. INTR.) pugnis certare er inter se contendere.

or inter se contendere.

CUIRASS, thorax. — cataphracta [see Armoura].—

Covered with a c., thoracatus (Plin.); cataphractus
[covered with defensive armonr).

CUIRASSIER, *eques thoracatus (sfi. navarca tho-

racatus, Plin.); eques cataphractus; eques gravis armature : a regiment of c.'s, or c.-regiment, *chilias equitum thoracatorum or cataphractorum or equitum gravis armaturae. Cuirassiers, thoracatior equites thoracati.

CUISH (i. e. the armour that protects the thighs), *tegumenta ferrea femorum, or squamæ ferreæ, quæ lori-

cæ modo femora tegunt.

CULINARY, coquinarius (belonging to the kitchen, c. g. vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49).—coquinatris is another form (e. g. culter, Farr. in Non. 195, 17).—coquinatorius (e. g. instrumentum, Utp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 2): c. mai-ter, "res cullinaria: the c. carl. "ars coquinaria. "ars culinaria: c. utensils, instrumentum coquinatorium : s c. utensil, vas coquinarium (any vessel): c. vessels, vasa coquinaria; vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum hti assolent or assolemus; vasa, quæ ad cibaria co-quenda et conficienda pertinent.—See Cookery,

CULL, eligere; deligere; seligere; delectum habére, facere [SYN. in To Choose]: to c. five passages whereerer one meets with them, omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare: to c. fine passages out of a book,

CULLION. A rascally c., homo deterrimus-scelus

CULM, cuirnus (of corn, fm the root to the eur in-clusive)—calamus (propr. of a reed, then also of corn). CULMINATE, in summo fastigio case.—ad am-plissimos gradus promoveri or promotum case (to reach pressures grauts promover or promoven esse (lo reach or hor exacted the highest honours). The culminating point, summum fastigium. He has reached his culminating point, summus ejus felicitati cumulus accessit. CLIMINATION, summum fastigium (the highest

point; imprapr.) CULPABLE, reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandas, reprehensione or vituperatione dignus (deserving reproof; SYN, of vit. and repr. in To BLAME). ung reproof; STN, of VII. and repr. In ID LANK!...
Tables (bdd)...—perial dignus (deserving punishment)...
animadvertendus (only of actions deserving severe notice
or punishment: e. g. facilius). To be c., in vitio esse
(f. persons and things); in culpă esse (of persons).
He sha doce not prevent the commission of on injury.

He who does not prevent the commission of an injury, when he can, is as c. os., \$c., qui nou obsistit, si potest, injuriae, tam in vitio est, quant si. &c. CULPABLENESS, or CULPABLILITY, culpa (the put itself). Crcl.—I deny my c., non sum reprehensionable of the control of th

num or hoe facinus animadvertendum esse?
CULPABLY, male (badly). Crcl — To have acted c... in culph esse: not to have acted c., a reprehensione abesse: sine vitio esse. He who suffers a wrong he might have prevented, acts as c. as, \$c., qui non obstitit, si potest injurize, tam in vitio est, quem si, &c.; to

si potest injurke, tam in vitio cat, quant si, &c.: lo casaider siy to have acted c., qui noceutem habére. CULPRIT, noxius—noceus.—sous (Syx. in Crimital) six reus = an accused persur; a defendant. CULTIVATE, agrum colere. agrum arare, colere (the latter also of grossing vines).—facere agrum (to term into a field, in general, Cul. 2, 8).—service facere (to the six persure) facere (to the six persure). or a forest, silvestrem regionem in arvorum formam

redigere (Col. 2, 2, 8); a piece or tract of land that has never been cultivated, ager nulia ex parte cultus: to leave the care of cultivating one's fields to somebody else, agros ci colendos dare: the land is not cultivated, *terra non habet cultores; *terra jacet inculta: soil that is fit to be cultivated, campus or terra arabilis; ager culturæ facilis: a soil that is not easy to c., terra vix ulla cultura vincibilis: the Gauls considered it degrading to c. their own fields, Galii turpe exse ducunt frumeutum manu quærere. | Of intellectual cultivation, fingere, formare, conformare (in shape).—colere, excolere (to train and decipe).—expoite, polish)—instituere (to instruct in any given branch of dearning): to e one's mind, or mental opwers, animum. mentem fingere or conformare : animum colere, excolero (doctrina): to e. one's manners, or those of others, mores conformare; expolire hominemque reddere; omni vità atque cultu excolere atque expolire; ad humanitatem informare or effingere: to c. the minds of youth, pueriiem ætatem ad humanitatem informare; juventutem ad honestatem fingere; juventutis mentem ad virtutem an nonestatem ningere; juventutis mentem ad virtutem fingere: to c. aby's mind or taste for the arts and sciences, artibus et literis qui erudire or instituere: to c. an art or science, ad qd se applicare (c. g. ad philo-sophiam, ad eioquentiam, ad scribendam historiam, &c., C.) .- ad aliquod studium se applicare (Ter. Heant. Prot. 23).—ci rei studère (e. g. arti scientiæ, literis, virtuti; Cat. ap. Gett. in qå re poeticæ artis non erat, si quis tuti; cat. ap. 0-2. in qu're poetica aris non etat. si quis in ea re studebat, &c.).—[ED] artem colere, exercère, factitare, in qu'arte versari = to practise it.]—doc-trina (or disciplina) imbui or erudirl: to c. a taste for literature, literis studere; literis se tradere or se de-dere; literarum studio se dedere; animum ad studia referre: to c. the higher branches of the arts and sciences. altioribus studils artibusque se dedere; to have cultirated the sciences, literis imbutum esse (see C. Ecl. p. 23); in literis aliquid profecisse (to have cultivated them to some considerable degree): to cease or give over cullivating an art, desinere artem : to be no longer cultirated (of an art), cessare.-Cultivated nations, populi cruditi (see C. Rep. 2, 10).—II To cuttivate aby's acquaintance, appetere cs familiaritatem; aby's friendship, cs amicitans sequi; ad cs familiaritatem or amicitam se applicare (C.): to c. the friendship of the Athenians, ad Atheniensium societatem se applicare

(Np.).
CULTIVATION, cultura. cultus (both propr. and impropr.).—C. of the soil, agri cultura; or cultura only, or agricultus or agri cultio or agrorum cultus (g. f.) aratio (the ploughing),—arandi ratio (the mode or man-ner in wch this is done).—See also To Ployon; Ployon-ING. | Intellectual cuttivation, animi cultus. -cura (the care itself bestowed on the c. of an object). humanitas (physical and mental elevation, esply with ref. to manners and morals); Ju. cultus atque humanitas: the c. of literature, literarum studia, pl.: the c.

(aft. C. de N. D. 2, 34. in., one that nourishes and foslers).—fautor (one who protects or patronizes a y or athg); to be a c. of an art, arti ci studere.—See To

CULVERIN, *colubrinum (sc. tormentum).

CUMBER, impedire. obstruere [Svn. in To OB-STRUCT] -- gravare, prægravare, -- molestiam ci afferre structi —gravate, integravate.—integravate.—integravate. or exhibite (to become troublesome to a person),—obstare or impedimento esse ci. (to be in aby's way),—onerare qui or qd qå re.—onera ci imponere To c. with eares, curis impedire (Ter.). - See OBSTRUCT. LOAD IMPEDE

CUMBERSOME, or CUMBROUS, gravis (heavy; burthensome).—onerosus (poet, and post-Class, prove). molestus. incommodus. iniquus (inconvenient, incommodious) .- inhabilis prope magnitudinis (so large as lo mounts,—inhants prope magnitualities regressive atmost unmanageable, L.; so inhabitis pondere, Curt.); the c. butk of their huge bodies, inhabitis vastorum corporum moles (of elephants; Curt.),—durus (heavy in expression; of a verse, &c.) - operosus. laboriosus (laborious; troublesome), difficilis; Jn. gravis et incommodus: laboriosus molestusque.

CUMBERSOMELY, graviter; incommode. - one-rose (rery late, Paul. Not.).

CUMBERSOMENESS, inhabilis moles (Curt.). corpus vastum (huge body) .- onerositas (very tate, Tertull.). Sts onus, impedimentum, &c., may serve, or (of

a verse or passage), duritas. CUMBRANCE, see ENCUMBRANCE.

CUMIN, cuminum (if grown in a garden).—*carum carvi (if grown in the fields, common c., L.): seasoned with c., cuminatus (late).—c. bread, pauls cuminatus (late): c.-broth, cuminatum (se. jus, in Apic. 1, 29): c .-· caseus cuminatus.

CUMULATE, v. TR. See HEAP UP, or ACCUMU-

CUMULATION, see ACCUMULATION.

CUNCTATION, see DELAY. CUNCIATION, see DELAY.
CUNNING, s. astuit. — calliditas (clever c., astut. as natural quality; callid. as acquired by practice).—
versuits (the c. that is fertile in expedients).—vafrile (trickines; esply in legal affairs).—consilium. callidum inventum (a shread or subite design, c., as sinple act; astus hardly belongs to the prose of the gold. age).—dolus (a subite or c. design or pole, for the purpose) of defrauding or deceiving aby).—ars. artificium (a trick):
to attorn menself to the deceived he advise, active of the stronges of the subite or c. deserved he advise, active of the subite or c. deserved he advise, active of the subite or c. deserved he advise, active of the subite of the subi defrauding or deceiving aby).—ars. artificium (a trick):
to attow oneself to be deceived by aby's c., arts or dolo
capi, falli: to have recourse to c., arte uti, agst ath,
aviveraus qd (e. g. vim); dolum commolir: to have
recourse to c. in deceiving aby, dolum intendere ad qm
fallendum.—See Dreett, Frand. || Art; skilt, ars.
dexteritas.—solerila.—ingenii dexteritas.—peritia es rel .- See SKILL.

rei.—See Skili...
CUNNING, adj. || Crafty, astutus: callidus; versutus: vafer; dolosus [Syn. in Cunning, subst.].—veterator (of a person subs, fon practice, is versed in all sorts of trickery); Js. callidus et astutus; attus et callidus; versutus et eallidus; veterator et callidus; callidus et acutus ad fraudem. — subdolus (deceitful, with c.) .- See DECEITPUL. | Knowing, peritus (usu). usu atque exercitatione præditus (having experience). expertus; callidus; peritus es rel. gnarus es rei; exercitating versatus in q\(\text{if} \) re; instructus; sollers; habilis; dexter [Svs. in SKIPUL], \(\text{If} \) \(\text{Lenning} \) \(\text{consist} \) ow \(\text{mon} \) in \(\text{mon} \) in \(\text{consist} \) \(\text{CuNNNGLY}, \(\text{If} \) \(\text{Consist} \) \(\text{disc} \) astuce; \(\text{consist} \) exite; \(\text{valide} \); exite; \(\text{valide} \); \(\text{undulenter} \) [Svs. in

CUNNING, subst.]. | Skitfully, perite; scienter; solerter; prudenter; dextere or dextre; callide; in-

geniose: most c., solertissime.

CUP, was potorium poculum (g. t.). — poculum majus (of a larger size).—calix (κόλιξ, beaker, of clay, glass, or metal, with one or more pointed spouts to it, Juven. 5, 47; calix quatuor nasorum).—scyphus (σκό Juen. 5, 47; callx quatuor masorum)—scyphus (axi-yoo, a larger drinking vessel, without tegs and eart-this was also used at sacrifice, and was either of wood stall thus (kdAgor, tike the expanded c. of a tilly; see Foss. Pirg. Ect. 5, 71)—cantharus (κείθωρος, of a largish size, weeling out in the made dle, and with ears. made of clay, stone, or metal; it was particularly and consecuted to Bacchus, although it was used to made use of on common occusions)—capis. capiclo. capula (a small c. with ears to it, made of clay, wood, metal, for sacred and profane use, although in the latter case considered as a rarity or article of luxury). — philala (φιάλη, a vessel with a broad, flat bottom, artificially wrought of fine metat or stone).—patera (a c. with a still flatter bottom than the phiala, like with it was made of some precious metal, &c).—ciborium (κιβώριον, in the shape of the pericarp of the Egyptian laburnun). —carchesium (καρχήσιον, a tatt c., diminishing in cir-cumference towards the middle, with ears, reaching down fm the brim to the foot).—scaphlum (in the shape down im the orim to the pool, —scapmout im the smape of a boal, —cymbrium (also in the shape of a boal, though somewhat different fm the scaphium).—batiola (a larger vessel, made of gold).—civillulus (a clay gobiet used by the pontifices and vestals at their sacred services: then, also, a small jug of gold, used by the eventhy).

—scuttlia or scuttlia (a flat square plate in the shape of a rhombus, also used as a drinking-event).—Cythus (a small tessel used for pouring wine fm the 'crater,' in wch it was mixed, into the c.'s of the guests; see H. Od.

3, 19, 12). A small e., poellium (Cat. and L.): to empty a c. at one draught or full, poculum, Rc., uno impettu epicare: cups, poellium flat, poulum, Rc., uno impettu epicare: cups, poellium flat, poulum, and in the c.'s of the flat of the c.'s of the fig. es Elit. s. If Tea cup, poellium ansatum in scutellà positum (c. and saucer); fm the cantet the flat of the contest, poellium ansatum only. If Catix of a vices; then, also, a small jug of gold, used by the wealthy). ansatum in scutella positum (c. ana susceri; jm ine context, *pocillum ansatum onty, || Catix of a ftower, dollolum floris (Ptin.); calisthus (tater and poct, only) [See Callx is not found in this sense.] || Fto. The c. of sorrows, e. g. to empty the e. of sorrows to the dregs, exanciare omnes labores ('less correctly exantlare.' (198)

Freund.) .- | Meton. for WINE .- to like a c., vinum deditum esse, vinum indulgêre: over his c.'s, in poculls, in media potione, inter scyphos or pocula, ad vinum, A stirrup-c., or parting-c., prps. *poculum viaticum (aft. ccena viatica, Plant. wch was given to a friend about to set out on a journey). To have had a c. too much, bene potum esse; vino gravem, or vini (Feb. not vino) plenum esse.

CUP, v. per cucurbitulas ci sanguinem detrahere (by means of cupping); also cucurbitulas admovere or imponere or accommodare or aptare or agglutinare cor-

pori (= to apply cupping-glasses).

CUPPING, scarificatio (g. t.).—detractio sanguinis per cucurbitulas.

CUP-BEARER, minister or ministrator vini .a cyatho or a potione lsc. servus or puer, inscriptt. of the time of the emperors, whence it may be inferred, that they were known as early as the gold. age; cf. H. Od. they were known as early as the gold, age; c; n; va.
1, 29, 71.—pragustator, pragustator, (innamuch as he tasted the wine before handing it).—proprinters
[4scon, ad C, 11. Ferr. 1, 26 extr. and quite late] and pocillator [only in Appul, Met. 6, p. 179, 16, &c.] should be avoided as tater forms, very little used.—The voyal or imperial c,-b, c,-b, to a or the king, &c, regis, Cresaris eventho as a pations to fill the office of e,-b, pocula a cyatho or a potione: to fitt the office of c.-b., pocula ministrare; stare a cyatho; prægustare potum or pocula: to be aby's c.-b., cl pocula ministrare; ci bibere ministrare; esse a cyatho cs.

CUPBOARD, s. armarium parieti insertum (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8).—to make or to contrive a c. (in the wait), armarium parieti inserere: to shut a c., armarium ob armarium parieti inserere: lo shuf a c., armarium ob-cludere (Plaul.): lo open a c., armarium recludere (Plaul.): lo steal talkg out of a c., ex armario subripere qq (Plaul.): lo cut out the bottom of a c., armarii fundum exsecare: lo place or put alag in a c., in armario reponere qq (Plaul.). A meat-c, or c. in store-room, gc., armarium promptuarium: a c. for books, clothes, gc., armarium librorum or vestium gratia paratum (Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 3): for books also, armarium creati in bibliothere. seculare to consideration of the con-pression of the consideration of the conarieti in bibliothecæ speciem insertum (Ptin. 2. Ep. par. 17, 8).

CUPBOARD, v. in armario reponere (Plant.)- in

armario condere, recondere.

CUPIDITY, cupiditas. cupido. (Cupido, for the most part, only occurs in the poets and historians; never in C.)—cupiditatis ardor, impetus, sitis.— aviditas.—libido. [Syn. in Desire, s.] Insatiable um estrained, &c. e., indomita atque effrenata cupiditas: cupiditas insatiabilis: to tempt the c. of aby, ci cas: Cupititas insationies; io lempt inte . O asy, cupititatem dare, or (stronge) injlicere; qm cupiditatem impeliere; qm cupiditate incendere, insammare. For more phrases, see DESIES, cupititate incendere, insammare. For CUPOLA, tholius.

CUPPING-GLASS, eucurbitula. To apply c.-g.'s;

see To Cup.

CUR, see Dog.

CURABLE, sanabilis; quod sanari potest. — Medicabilis is poet, onty; and eurabilis, in this meaning, not Latin.

CURACY, *sacerdotis vicarli munus. CURATE, *vicarius or vicarianus (aft. vicaria præ-

fectura, Ammian.; vicariani apparitores, Cod. Theod.)

- vicarius sacerdotis: or voui successit vicarius sacerdotis es muneri (aft, C. succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri)

CURATOR, curator (g. t. for one on whom the care of ally decovers: e.g. selles curatures withis, annone, ludorumque solemnium, C., but esply as 1. t. the guardian of a person of age, until his lucesly-fish seer [see Heinecc. Antiq. Rom. Synt. 1, 23, 6, p. 226, ag.) while tutor designates the guardian of ady under forteen and thus, according to Roman law, not of age; also the guardian of a spendthrift or one tabouring under mental debitity, \$c.)—custos es rei (e. g. hortorum, [anl).
CURB, s. || Propr. prps *catenuia maxlllaris; see
Bit. || Fig. Restrain!: frenum. coërcitlo.—to use

BIT. [Fig. Resirains: Irenum. corretto.—to use the e., cl frence adhiber (opp. calcaria adhiber, to use the spur) or injecte, or (Curt.) imponere.

CURB. v. [FROPR, for curbing a horse: oream ori (equi) insere (to bit). habenam adducere. frence adhibere or dare. equo frence injecter. infrenare equum. frenare (to bridle). [Fig. To restrain, hold in check: frenare. cl frence adhiber or injecte. qm vinculo alligare et constringere (C.). coërcere or cohibere qm .- domare. reprimere .- to c. one's passions, &c., refrenare or coercere or compri-mere or continere cupiditates (or libidines); moderari cupiditatibus. frangere cupiditates, cupiditatibus imperare; aby's weath, frenare cs furorem: not to c. one's passions, &c , cupiditatum suarum licentiam non ob-

CUR tinere : to c. the licentiousness of youth, or young men, juventutem refrenare or coercere uneurbed, effrenatus

(both prop. and fig.); dissolutus (fig. only). CURD or CURDLE, coire.—spissari, Jn. spissari et

In densitatem coire.—congelari. se congelare.—coagu-lari (propr. to curdie by means of remet; of mith, &c., niem also to curdie in peneral, of any liquid mush.—lo cause to e., congelare (by cosings); coagulare (by rea-net, &c.).—Mith that has curdied, lac gelatum, concretum. See Coagulatur.—Milk curdles, lac coit; lac coagulatur (if by rennet); lac serescit; lac spissatur (grows thick or thickens).

CURDS, coagulum (lactis). lac concretum. oxygxla

(sour milk). CURDY or CURDLED: by the past partepp. of the

verbs under To Cund.

CURE, s. || Of a disease, curatio (cura never occurs in C., and but seldom in Cels.).—sanatio (act of healing, C., propr. and fig.; e. g. malorum).—medendi facultas (the means of curing athg) —medicina (the remedy as (the means of curing ainty)—incurring the remeny as prepared for alky, cs rei).—A certain c. for alky, sanatio certa et propria es rei (e. g. perturbationis animi, C.); a dangerous method of c., curatio periculosa et anceps. -to employ a method of c., curationem adhibere morbo —so emproy a messoa of c., curstonem adhibet mosto th as itlness; curationem admover and qm (to apply it to aby); this method of c. may be adopted in the case of young people, and whenever the evit is not of a serious notive, hanc cutationem purilis ætas et modi-cum insum recipit. A. c. for evit, as anatio maiorum (C.); to follow a prescribed method of c., curationem recipier; to underlate aby s., curationem nuclipere; the method of c. promises to be successful, bene procedit curatio: to be called on to undertake the c. of a disease, ad curationem cs morbi adhiberi; method of c., curandi ratio, via. curatio. medendi ratio: without a c , insanabilis. qui &c. sanari non potest : athg is without a c., non est in qa re medicinæ faciendæ locus : athg is the only c. for athg, cs rei in una qa re posita sanatio est; to attempt aby's c. by a different mode of treatment, to attempt aby's c. by a different mode of treatment, aliam quandam curationem adhibite ad qm: lo look about for a c., medicinam ci ref quarere (propr. and fg.); I Cura or sous, "cura animarum. Liengues wetta c. of souls. "beneficia, quibus animarum cura subsett (Cone. Trial. Ses. 34, c. 12): "beneficia curam animarum habentia (ib.): livings without c. of souls, "beneficia" animarum cura nulla subsett (ib.); one ficia, quibus animarum cura nulla subest (ih.): one seho has a c. of soula, "qui animos regit or moderatur." animarum servator (not pastor). — "qui beneficium obtinet, cui animarum cura subest (aft. Conc. Trida).

CURE, v. sanare. sanum facere qm or qd. sanitatem ci restituere (fo cure aby, or a disease, a wound, &c.).ci restituere (to cure aoy, or a aisease, a wound, qc.).—
mederi (or ci rei (to assist or help aby by remedies;
all three as well of the physician as of the medicines or
remedy, and also impropr. for 'to restore to a furmer healthy state or condition') .- curare qm or qd (to bestow healthy state or condition]—curare qm or qd (to bestow the necessary attention and care on a person or discuss; "treat aby" or "athg," but never in the sense of "efectuality caring")—E.—E. Medicari or medicare do not belong to class. prose.—To c. athg efectuality or radicality, ad persanare or percurare (post-Aug.); to c. aby perfectly, veram sanitatem ci reddere: to c. one-self by athg. mederi sibi qã re (c. g. cancros edendo): to be cured of a disease, sanum feri ex morbo: to c. aby mentally, sanare qm or cs animum; qm ad sanitatem reducere or perducere or revocare: sanitatem cs animo afferre: to be cured mentally, ad sanitatem reverti or redire or se convertere: what cannot be cured, insanabilis (immedicabilis is poet.). | To preserve, sale indurare, sale condire, sale macerare.—salire, sale conspergere, salem aspergere ci rei (to strew sait over or on alleg, to sail it): saie obruere (to put a great deal of salt on athy).—Cured meat, care sale indurata: the curing of meat, fish, &c., salsura. CURELESS, see INCURABLE.

CURER, see PHYSICIAN.

CURIOSITY, | The desire of seeing some-thing novel, &c., curiositas (very rare: C. Att. 2, 12). nova noscendi studium. nova videndi studium. ignara visundi cupido (desire to see something novet; see L. 1, S. Gelt. 9, 12, extr.).—spectandi studium (desire of viewing or beholding objects in general, Hirt. B. Alex. 20).—audiendi et cognoscendi studium (Ces.).—audiendi cupidatas (c. ta hear, &c.)-exspectatio (the longing anxiety about things to come).-Fm c., spectandi ing observed and things to come; — re c., specially siddle; for c. to see the new town, studio vidende novæ urbis (L. 1, 9).—Aby is possessed by an insatiable c, est qs in curiositate bétreuros (C. Att. 2, 12, 2); to gratify or satisfy one's c., studio spectandi indulgére: after having satisfied his c., omnibus perspectis: some of them were induced or led by curiosity to go there; or, (199)

went there from c., pars corum spectandi studio fere-batur. A thing not seen or met with every day, raritas. res rara. res rara visu or inventu. raritate notabilis .- res visenda (a thing worth seeing). Her ears were really a c., gerebat auribus quam maxime singulare et vere unicum opus naturæ (Prin. 9, 35, 58); to be no longer a c., novitatis gratiam exuere : atha that

is quite a c., monstrum.
CURIOUS, | Inquisitive, curiosus (fond of tearning or finding out news or new things) .- nova videndi or ignara visundi cupidus (anxious to see new sights) .or ignara visundi cupidus (anxious to see new sights)—
spectandi studiosus (fond of sering, gaving af, &c.)—
audiendi cupidus (c. to hear). To be c. to hear, audiendi
cupiditate incensum esse.—(I am) e. to see him, ejus
videndi cupidus: to be c., esse curiosum, &c.: I am
curious to learn, exspecto (am anxious): mitoro (our
vulgar I swooder) see interpp. to Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 11),
caspecto, qui elive (i. wooder) what you woul,
what cause or reason they will have to alter, quant
causan reperient, miror. | Not com non, rarius
(not frequently met with; but if = singuiaris and
eximits, it is only poet,—singularis (unique in its
to sulfy our lungius). (not frequently met with; but if a singularia and eximitus, it is only poct.)—singularia (unique in its kind)—cximitus (distinguished by its peculiar features or advantages, rare)—insolitus. Insilieus (uncomomos, unususus, of things,—g, word, precept)—mirus (strange, of things)—movus (new, of things)—moratronus (see of things)—moratronus (extraordinary, with ref. to the nature of things; also of porsons, with regard to ther manners or conduct)—A c. person or sort of person, "mirum caput (Com.): a c. chance, mirus quidam casus: a c. dress, dissentiens a ceteris habitus: it seems to me a c. thing, permirum mihi videtur: that sounds c., hoc dictu est difficilius (see C. Ect. p. 199); hoc nescio quomodo dicatur (see C. Tusc. 2, 20, 47): il is c. how, &c., mirabile est, quam (with subj.); how e. ! mira narras or memoras! (i. e. you are relating c. or strange things.) | Worthy of being seen: spectated dignus, spectandus, | Eager to obtain knowledge, discendi cupidus or studiosus; propensus ad discendum: to be of a c. turn of mud, discendi studio or audiend cupiditate incensum esse (stronger). See Inquisitive Accurate, curiosus (he who displays much accuracy, See INQUISITIVE. are new serves, Cultonus (new no uspeasy much accuracy, cyply in invastigations, &c.)—accuratus (sande with accuracy, of things).—diligens (proceeding with punctuality, precention, and accuracy; or made with accuracy, &c.; in athg, qd re).—To be c. in athg, curam adhibere de qd re or in qd ne; curiosum or diligenten esse in of re

CURIOUSLY, curiose, raro [1926] rarenter is not good Latin]; perraro; perquam raro; rarissime (very c.)—mirum in modum; mire (strongely)—unice (in a unique manner).—C. dressed, cultu notabilis.—to enquire too c., curiosius, quam necesse est, qd requirere: rery c. wrought, præcipuse artis(1); summo artificio factus; summa or singulari arte factus; singulari opere artificioque perfectus; politissimà arte perfectus; callidissimo atticio fabricatus. Il n an enquiring man-ner, \$e.; studiose; cupide; accurate; diligenter; eximie; exquisite; exacte; subtiliter. [Syn. in Cu-nious.] Js. diligenter et accurate. accurate et exquisite.

CURL, v. TR.) torquere. convolvere. involvere. See To Twist.—crispare, concrispare (to make curly, in general).—To c. one's hair, calamistro intorquere or general.—10 c. one's nair, calamistro intorquere or convertere, calamistro ornare, calamistro inurere; also inurere only (with a carting-iron, e. g. comam, crines, capillos).—Curled hair, capillus crispus: curled locks, concrispati capilli (Fir.): curled (with an iron), calamistratus (also of one who has his hair curled in

CURL, INTR.) | To twist itself, curvari. se curvare, incurvari (to round itself, or assume a circular form, of things); also crispari; leniter inflects, se crispare or concrispare. se vertere or vertere only; se convertere; converti; se torquere; se versare; circumagi; ferri; se convertere et torquere circum qd; ambire qd; versari, volvi, fern circa qd. [Syn. in To Twist. |- one whose hair curis naturally, cirratus: hair that curis naturally, cirrus (generally used in the

hair that enris naturally, cirrus (generally used in the plural). Curling (of separer), se concrispans (Fir.), CURL, s. cirrus (a natural c.).—having natural c.*u, cirratus.—cincinus (an artificial c.); he who were them (cincinnatus).—annulus (a rinylet).—the ends of c.*s. cincinnorum fimbries. If Undividual to find set (a curling of the waves, as well as the wave itself). CURLEW, *scolopax arquata.
CURLING-IRONS or TONGS, calamister. calamistrum; also ferrum only. To curl one's hair with the c.-i., crines calamistrojuurere. comam calamistrare

The stave who healed the c.-i, was civillo or cive-rarius (Heind, ad H. Sal. 1, 2, 98). | cstes (see L. 9, i). | An imprecatory expres-

CURLY, crispus (e. g. capillus). A man with c. hair, cincinnatus (naturally). calamistratus (with the curi-

CURMUDGEON, homo tenax: homo sordidus;

homo illiberalis, &c. CURRANT, *ribes (Linn.).-*fructus ribium (the fruit). The red c., *ribes rubrum; black c., *ribes nigrum. | (Dried) currants; *uwa passa Corin-

CURRENCY, | Fivency: vid. | Course of things, cursus (rerum). || Current coin, numi curcumforanci (aft. C. ad Att. 2, 1, 11), or numi only lawful c., numi boni : copper c., æs signatum : silver c., argentum signatum or (fm context) argentum only ; see COIN.

CURRENT, vulgaris. usitatus (usual).-more or usu receptus. in usu or more positus (received as a custom, or generally received).-tritus (that has been and is still in use). - obsoletus (that has become common). quotidianus (occurring every day). Jx. usitatus et quotidianus; vuigaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris. vulgaris communisque.—bonus (good, of money; opp. malus or adulterinus) — To be c., in usu esse (usual); valère (that has currency, e. g. a coin); athg is c. at a place, in qo loco versari (see C. Manil. 7, 19); to become c., more or usu recipl (to become an adopted to become c., niore or usu recipi (to become an acopiea cuttom). — a c. opision, opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris; communis hominum opinio opinio vulgata (with ref. to athe); omnium opinio de re: the c. opision, that, &c., opinio vulgata, quá creditur, &c. (see L. 40, 29); according to the c. opision, ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: to render a march a hi francat text vectant forces vultativa con contractiva. word c. by frequent use, tractando facere usitatius ver-bum et tritius; verbum usu mollire: a c. expression, bum et íritius; verbum usu mollire; a c. expression, verbum usitatum et fritum; verbum vulgar or vulgi; see also COMMON: this is not a c. expression, but a philosophical term, hoc non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum.—a c. saging, proverbium sermone tritum: to become c., in vulgus probati: to make c., probare (also of money, T. Germ. 5). A thing passes c., probare (also of money, T. Germ. 5). A thing passes c., probare (also of money, T. Germ. 5). The fides tribuitur: rea fidem habet.—qd in vulgus probatur. For c. payment, præsenti pecuniā. Il The c. year, annus vertens or hic annus: the c. month, hie mensis. CURRENTLY, vulgo (commonly: publicly). It was c. reported. that, &c., vulgo [ouquebantur (with acc. and

e. reported, that, \$c., vulgo loquebantur (with acc. and inf.). | Finently; vid.
CURRENTNESS, see CURRENCY.

CURRICLE, see CHARIOT.

CURRIER, coriarius; coriorum confector (late). CURRISH, mordax.-morosus.-acerbus.-rixosus.

rixæ enpidus.

CURRY, | To dress leather, sublgere, depsere. -conficere, perficere (to prepare, e. g. aluta tenuiter confecta). | To beat, qm verberibus cædere or in confecta). qm verberibus animadvertere (with leather thongs or a whip).—qm cædere virgis (with a rod). See To Beat.

To curry favour with one, venditare se ci.—
blandiri et suppliciter insinuare ci (C.)—blanditiis et assentationibus es amicitiam colligere or in es consuctudinem se immergere; blanditiis et assentationi-bus es benevolentiam sibi adjungere (a/l. C. Muren. 20. 41); bianditis influere in aures cs, insluare se in cs familiaritatem; gratiam sibi parere apud qm: lo en-deavour to c. favour with aby, assentatiuncula aucupari es gratiam; locum gratise apud qm quærere.

CURRY (a horse), strigili radere: subradere. CURRY-COMB, strigilis.

CURSE, v. exsecratione utl. To c. aby, exsecrari m or ln qm. -devovere qm, also with the addition of diris (to devote aby with execuations to the infernal gods). detestari in caput es minas et pericula (lo call down on aby's head terrible dangers, L. 39, 10, 2). — detestari in caput cs iram deorum (to call on him the wrath of the gods, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 6),-ci pestem exoutare (C.). Whenever they see you, they c. you, te-quum viderunt, tamquam auspiclum malum detestantur. tamquam auspielum malum detestantur. [25] detes tariqun, by isself, means merely it detest oby, but necer 'to e. him.—male precari ci (to wish him evil), diras (pecans) imprecari ci. Svs. in Carag. s. [17] outler impiows words, "impias voces jactare, emittere, diras voces addere, "Eurak" of the gods is called down on aby).—device weath of the gods is called down on aby).—device (by weh aby is excluded fm every thing holy, and devoted to the infernal gods).—imprecatio (by weh the words of the gods, and cvil generally, is called down on aby): the

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lestes (see L. 9, i). An imprecatory expression, exsecratio. dire. — maledictum (malediction). || Melon. cause of mischief, pestia: pernicles: Jx.
pestia ac pernicles. [57] 'lues' and 'vontca' have
not this meaning of 'causing destruction or ruin.'

CURSED, devotus (that has been c) .- exsecrabilis, exsecrandus (that is or ought to be c.).- nefarius. nefandus (that is impious; sinning agit what is hely or sacred; the latter of things only) .- detestabilis (to be abominated).

CURSEDLY, pessime. CURSER, qui exsecratur, &c. [** exsecrator, very late, Tertuil.). CURSING, exsecratio.

CURSITOR, magister scriniorum (later only).

CURSORILY, hereiter (briefy)—teviter (upming)—cursim (in running over alth),—strictim (upperficially, briefy),—negligenter. parum diligenter (with tittle attention bestowed on it, inaccurately, opp. diligenter.—tempet to do alth, in write, \$\psi\$.)—To go through athy or read athy over c., percurrere (also with the addition of oculo veloci). - pervolvere, pervolutare (i. e. merely to lurn the leaves over); also ad extremum revolvere or strictim attingere (to kkim athgoree, or to ran through i.i. e.g.: librum, a book): to read the annota over (or go through them) c. only, paginas in annalibus percurrere (L. 9, 18, med.): to look at papers c. scripta lectione transcurrere (Q. 10, 5, 3): to look over scripta tectione transcriver (4. 10, 3, 5); 10 sook over some books (or examine them). , libros cursim transire (i. e. at the bookselter's, Gell. 9, 4, p. in.). CURTAIL, curtare. decurtare (to shorten by cutting

OURIAIL, currate, accurrate (a morrer og curring of part),—detruncare (to cut of and so matitate),—aubsecare (to cut of below, or a matit part),—abscidere (not abscindere: to shorten by hewing of a part),—pracidere (to cut or hew of a pice in front),—recidere; ato pracitere (to cut in of fice ends to city, c. g. pilos, ato pracitere (to cut in of fice ends to city, c. g. pilos, the hair) .- resecure (to cut of what is too long). | Pig. to c. aby's power, pinnas cs or nervos cs incidere: to c. aby's athg, præcidere ci qd (e. g. his liberty): to c. one's expenses, parce vivere, sumptus circumcidere, modum facere sumptibus. impensas corripere (with regard to luxury, the last in Suet. T.b. 34); se cohibère (to restrain oneself in one's manner of living, in general): to c. atha that one has written, e. g. commentarios, commentaries, writings, &c., in angustum cogere (Sen. Ep. 39, 1) .- injurià detrahere aliquid de qà re (to c. or diminish in an unjust manner, e. g. aby's wages or salary, de cs mercede, aft. C. Verr. 3, 78, 182).—deminuere partem es rei, or qd de qå re. detrahere de re (to lessen athy by the abstraction of a part).—frandare qm parte cs rel (e. g. servitia parte cibi diurni). To c. aby of sis rights, deminuere partem juris or qd de jure ; detrahere

CURTAIN, s. velum (g. t. for any piece of cloth or sinf, that is hung or spread before athg, e. g. bed.c., c. before a door).—plägtia (c. spread over a bed, a sednn-chair, &c.) —suiænm (n avdaia, a splendidly wronght c., esply to draw before or to spread over a bed, e. g. lectus aniæis obductus [aft. Curt. 8, 5, 21] then = c. before the stage in the theatre, weh was let then = c, before the stage in the theatre, web was teld down at the beginning of the piece [mivitur, premitur autæum], and dearn up at the end of it [tollitur autæum]; compare Schmid. H. Ep. 2, 1, 1811): to draw the c.'s round aling, veils qd obtendere: to draw or pull the c.1 found aing, vern qu outcutter is a run to print of down the c.1, vela reducere: to open or draw the c.1, vela reducere. || Term in fortification, murus intergerinus. || A cartain lecture, "uxoria admonitio or objurgatio. "uxoris nocturna objurgatio: to constitute of the con

CURTAIN, v. See CURTAIN, subst.

CURULE, curulis.

CURVATED, curvatus; incurvus; ieniter inflexus;

incurvatus [SYN. in CROOKED]. CURVATION, curvatio. incurvatio. flexio. inflexio. CURVATURE, curvamen (curved direction, as permanent and existing appearance) .- curvitas, aduncitas (as quality in abstracto, e. g. of the beak, rostri) .- curvatura. flexura (c., in relation to other local objects) .flexus (a bending), -aufractus (the bending or wird-ing, exply of a read; hence, fm the context = winding of a road, in general). - tortus (a winding). - sinus of a road, in general, — tortus (a minding), — sinus (any winding, in the shape of a bay).
CURVE, curvus. curvatus. incurvus.
CURVE, s. See CURVATION, CURVATURE.
CURVE, v. curvare. incurvare.—flectere inflectere

(to bend inwards). See also To BEND.

CURVED, see CROOKED. CURVET, v. See To JUMP CURVET, s. saltus

CUR

CUSHION, pulvinus (g. t.).—pulvinar. pulvinarium (only of the c. s for the images of the gods; see Ramsh. Srx. No. 391).—culcita (a mattress, to repose on, stuffed with some soft or compact substance).—culcita, que corpoir resistil or in què vestiglium apparère non potest (a c. or bolster, well staffed); a couch with c.'s, lectus.

—A small c., pulvillus.

—By forus is hardly used except by the poet; for soft, &c.

CUSPATED, or CUSPIDATED, cuspidatus; acu-

tus; mucronatus; spiculatus; acuminatus; cacumi-

natus; fastigatus [SYN. in POINTED]. natus; tastigatus (StN. in FOINTED).
CUSTARD, pres voorum puls. Puls e lacte facta.
CUSTODY, 1 Imprisonment, custodia (g. t.).
career. vincula, pi. — To kep aby in c., que todia asservare: to take aby into c., qui in custodiam dare or includere or condere; comprehendere: to be in uare or menuace or connece. Comprenencere: so ce me casco di a teneri or retineri. So l'ero custodia libera, and the different degrees of c.; see l'arraisonament, l'ero que cura. custodia; also Js. cura custodia; also Js. cura custodia; also Js. cura custodia presidium (Sys. in Charace); lo blace in one's c., curare, regere, moderari qd: to give into aby's c., credere ci es rei custodiam; qd in custodiam es concre dere or committere: to give aby into aby's e., qm cs curæ custodiæque mandare; qm ci in disciplinam tradere (for the sake of being taken care of and brought | Defence, præsidium. custodia (the latter,

custom, | Habit, mos. consuetudo; Jr. mos atque consuetudo.-institutum (a c. now sanctioned either by formal or tacit agreement); Jn. mos atque institutum or mos institutumque or institutum ac mos. ritus (the external form observed in any holy or profane act; Jn. mos ac ritus.—carimonia (the form in sucred things). Bed usus (= the constant use of altg or practice of athy) always requires an object either expressed or understood, and can never stand for u.os, &c. An old c., vetus mos. vetus consuetudo. receptus inter veteres mos (i. e. a custom practised by the ancients); mos ab antiquis ad nostram ætatem traditus, mos a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus. mos institutumque majorum. ritus pairius (a c. handed down to us from our ancestors); it is the c., mos est; moris est; it is an old or ancient c., a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus est mos: a majoribus institutum est: it is a c. with the Greeks, that, &c., est moris Græcorum, ut, &c.: if has thus become the c., that, &c., est hoc in more position, ut, &c.: this used to be his c., sic ejus erat mos: it happens to be my c., sic meus est mos: it is a c. among them, ita illis mos est: c. requires that it should be so, consuctudo ita fert: agst or contrary to c., contra morem ; præter morem : according to c., e or de more ; more : instituto ac more : according to an old or ancient c., recepto inter veteres more; vetere consuctu-dine; more institutoque majorum; receptă jam pridem consuctudine: to be received as a c., in morem venire : to follow the same c., eodem instituto uti : to introduce a new c., novum morem inducers sacred by 2. sollemnis (L. 4, 53). | Habit of purchasing, Crel.—To give aby one's c., *a qo (multa) emere; *cs tabernam frequentare. - uti cs opera (to employ a workman). | Customers, emptores (of a merchant). - qui es operá utuntur (of a mechanic): to have a good
 e. multos emptores habere (of a merchani); multis c., 'mutos emptores nauere (of a merchant); 'multis operam suam præbère or præstare (of a mechanic.) He is losing his c., 'discedunt a qo emptores pristinal | Darly, vectigal [g. 1.).—portorium [for imports and transit); lo pay the c., vectigal pendère, portorium dare. See also DUTT.

CUSTOM HOUSE, telonium or teloneum (rehieres exhanges late). A c. h. officer, portier rehieres.

rior, τελωνείον. late). A c.-h. officer, portitor. telonarius (Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3, extr.); exactor portoril (the receiver); pl. qui vectigalia exercent atque exigunt.

CUSTOMABLE, see Customary.
CUSTOMABLY, consucteding (aft. the fashion or uange, e. g. Romanorum).—ut solet, ut assolet. See also Customarily. CUSTOMARILY, usitato more; trainicio more:

more suo; moribus suis; (ex) consuctudine.

CUSIOMARY, usitatus; in usu or more positus; neu receptus. consuetus (e. g. verba consuetissima, O.). To be c, in usu or more positim esse; usitatum or morem or moris esse, with Inf., or Acc. and Inf., or us. communi in usu esses: to be very c, vigere: it was c. among the Greeks, to, &c., moris erat Græcorum,

CURVILINEAR, *lineis curvis or obliquis or pravis ; ut, &c.: to become c., in usum or morem venire; usu or in usum reclpi, in consuctudinem or morem venire. or in usum recipi, in consuctuamem or morem venifemore recipi [See also Custom]; ab omnibus recipi. inveterascere (stronger lerms): to render altg c., in morem perducere; celebrare qd: altg that is c., solitum.

[See Customory may six be tronslated by solete or (of person) assuevisse, consucvisse: these are the c. signs of altg, have cs rei indicia esse solent.

CUSTOMER, emptor; emens (g. II., = buyer).—qui opificis cs operà utitut (of an employer).—emen qd. qui emit da (sole opera che in consultation).

copinis co opera uniut (of an employer).— chiens qd. qui emit qd (usho purchase). empturus qd. qui emere vult qd (usho is going to purchase). A good c. of aby's, *qui multa or sæpe a qo emit (of a purchaser).— *qui sæpe es operå utliur; *qui operam es exercet, alit, Juvat (Bau.; of an employer). bonum nomen (of one who pays punctually ; opp. malum nomen). He is a good c. of mine, *multum pecuniæ ab eo aufero. nagnum fructum ex eo capio (Bau.): to drive away c.'s, *emptores deterrère, depellere (Bau.): to take away aby's c.'s, *emptores a qo avocare, abducere (Bau.), To be

losing one's c.'s, *emptores a qo discedunt.

CUT, v. TR. secare (g. t., also with a surgical instrument). - scalpellum admovere or adhibere ci rei (with a surgical instrument). - scalpere (to shape or frame by cutting, to carre, e. g. wood, stone; see CARVE) .- metere. demetere (to cut with the scythe) .castrare (to castrate, of men and beasts; then also = to e. off a part).—temperare (to give athg a point by cutting, e. g. a pen). To c. out of athg, exsecure qd ci rel; to c. to pieces, secare, consecure: to c. up a tree into boards, arborem in laminas secare : to c. into pieces, minutim or minutatim concidere : lo c. to the bone, consecare usque ad ossa: to c. aby's throat, jugulum ci præ-cidere; jugulare qm: to c. aby for the stone, ci calculos excidere: to e. oneself, cultro se vulnerare: the morning air cuts one's face, matutinum frigus mordet os : to c. wood, lignum codere (by hewing): to c. stones out to c. wood, lightum cewere (vo newing); to c. wones om of a quarry, lapides ex lapidicină, or mercly lapides cewdere (weh is diferent fm 'lapides secare,' i. e. to c. stone to serve as parts for any given work); also saxa de lapidicină eximere (to take them out); to c. poles, palos cædere: to c. (= prune) trees, putare; amputare; deputare. See also under To Cut down: to c. (hedges), tondere; detondere: to e. meat, carnes conscindere: to e. the hair, pilos recidere, tondere: to e. glass, virum tomare; vitrum torno terere (on a tathe); vitrum cae-lare (to c. figures in alto-rilievo into it): to c. the meadour, prata secare or desecare; to c. with an axe, (asciâ) dolare, dedolare, edolare (to shape roughty; saciate a dosate. Cutoffic to snape routings, asciate a lo shape or chip away with a trowel, see Vitr. 7, 2, 2; exasciare is only used in the partep exasciations, see Plant. Asin. 2, 2, 93, and used tropic. for 'to prepare'); ascla polire (to make smooth with an oze); circumdolare (to c. or make smooth all round with the axe): to c. wood (to serve os timber), materiari; materiam cædere (Cæs. B. G. 7, 73); lignari (if for burning): a forest in wch the wood may be c., silva cædua (opp. incædua): to c. and carry (e. g. corn), frumentum in horrea invehere. | Engrave; or cut into. scalpere în qâ re (e. g. qm în gemmâ); încidere ci rei. describere in qa re (to c. into or write with a sharp instrument on athg); insculpere (with a chief); exscul-pere qd ci rei (exsculp. if in allo riticeo, 'insculp.' is in basso-riticeo). I O'f sharp instruments e g. the teeth of a saw, &c., inclure (O. Mes. 8, 245). -atterere, stringere (e. g. cutem, the skin; e. g. speak-ing of a cord, &c.); a knifs or instrument that does not c.; see Blunt. | Fig.) To cut a figure in the state, in administratione reipublicæ florere ; principis personam tueri in civitate: he did not c. a | To c. splendid figure, *minus splendide se gessit. aby, ignorare qui (i. e. to pretend not to know him, eadem nunc, quom est melius, me, cujus opera est, ignoras maia, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 18).—ab amicitia es se removère ; amicitiam es dimittere (of giving up his acquaintance). Every body c.'s you, nemo te agnoscit (C.); omnes te oculis fugiunt (C.). || To cut (run (c.); of the set of th

ALONG. To be culting one's teeth, dentire.

To Cot Down, a) To fell, arbores collucate or interlucate (to c. down trees on different spots, to clear, i. e. of trees); arbores interveliere (to c. of the branches); silvam excidere (to clear the forest); to c. down the forests, silvam sternere dolabris (Curl. 8, 4, 11). β) To kill, trucklare, trucklando occidere (to slaughter); obtruncare (to massocre): c. down every thing, omnia sternite ferro (L. 24, 38): a great num-ber of the fugitives were c. down, magna cædes fugientium est facta: a great number were e. down on both eides, pugnatum ingenti cæde utrimque : to c. aby down (who has hanged himself), præcidere ci laqueum (Sen. Controv. 5, 1, extr.).

Conserve. 2, 1, 2287, 1.

To Cut Into; incidere, accidere (to c. athg so nearly through, that the least touch will cause it to fail, e.g. arborem, Ces. B. G. 6, 27; to c. into small piece, minutim or minutatim concidere: to c. pieces of bread into soup, mollia panis incoquere (aft. Plin. 29, 4, 23);

to c. bacon into small squares, spatulam porcinam tes-sellatim concidere (Apic. 4, 3, p. 133 ed. List.). To Cur Off, a) To separate athg by cutting off a part fm its whole; secare, desecare. resecare (g. tl.).—sub-In its water secare, desecure, resecure g. ii.)—suc-secure(to, of a small part; e.g., of one's nails, ungues), —abscidere (not abscindere, to hew of).—præcidere (to c. of in front): to c. of aby's head, amputare ci caput: aby's longue, exsecure ci linguam: cars, nose, lips, \$c., præcidere or decidere or abscidere ci aures, na sum, iabiaque: aby's hair, pilos recidere; præcidere capillos: to c. of one's beard, barbam ponere (see Bremi capillos: lo c. of one's beard, barbam ponere (see Bremi Suel. Cal. 10): to c. off grapes, detrahere uwas arboribus; uwas legere. β) to disturb or interrupt attig in its sourse by cutting or disging: to c. of their supply of scater, flumen avertere (by turning a river; Ces. often in a hostite sense); also præcidere fistulas, quibus urbi aqua suppeditatur (to c. the scater-pipes); to c. off att access to a place, intercludere viam (by ditches). Il ke-access to a place, intercludere viam (by ditches). Il ke-course: to c. off mathq, intercludere qua ro or a ro (e.g. the enemy fra a town, their magazines, the main body, &c.: to c. of the enemy's proposed line of march). —excludere qua ro or a re (e.g. the enemy fra the harbody, $\delta c.$; to c. of the enemy's proposed line of march, e-excluder qun er or ar (e.g. the enemy fm the harbour, the sea-coast, $\delta c.$). βl of things or circumstances that impede or break off at kg, pracidere el qd (lo c. off aby's return, hope, $\delta c.$),—excludere or intercludere qm qå re (c.g. the retreat: the enemy fm their supply of water, prolibere hostem aqud or aquatione (i. e. prevent them fm fetching water): to c. of supplies, commentu qm intercludere or prohibère; Tappres, commeant qui intercludere; frumento commea-tuque qui prohibère; urbem onni commeatu privare (if a lowa); to c. of all approach or access to aby, ci onnes aditus ad qui intercludere: all opportunities, precidere el omnes causas (Ter. He. 4, 2, 22); to c. of short, præcidere. 7) To destroy, funditus tollere or evertere; delere; exstinguere; exterminare; exstirpare; excidere [SYN. in To DESTROY]; JR. exstirpare et funditus tollere. d) To shorten, curtare. depare et funditus toilere. 3) To shorken, curtare. de-curtare. contrahere (e. g orationem). -v) To take a way, demere; auferre; toilere; eripere; detrahere; surripere; amovere; removère; adimere [Syn. in To Take away]. (1) To interrupt (a speaker, \$c.). interpellare (to interrupt an orator or speaker). —in-tercipere (to interrupt a concernation abruptly, sermo-mental and the state of the st nem medium).—dirimere (to cause to cease entirely, e. g sermonem).—interrumpere (to cause athg to cease e. y scrimorem, nucertumper (to cause and so cease in its course or the midst of its progress).—n) To in-tercept, deprehendere (to take or seize in its course e.g. cs tabelarios, a messenger: literal, selters; naves, vessels).—intercipere (messengers, testers, §c., tj secretly or by tjiny in ambush).—intercludere (to obstruct, e.g., ci fugam; aditum ci ad qm). 0) To deprive of an inheritance, exheredare, hereditate excludere. an interiance, exheredare, hereditate excludere, exhereden facere or seribere 1.0 c. one's son off with a shilling, fillium wheredare (i. e. in one's will); fillium abdicare, however, is used in the case of will); so to being discussed by his father during the life-time of the father, and thus loning his inheritance, exiting the control of the case of the case of the case of the case (to make an inclusion in also, in order to open the case (to ma

it. e. g. of an anatomist opening a body, corpus mortuumi

To Cur our, | To shape, e. g. *pannum in habitum vestis consecare (to c. out a coat, or any garment or dress).—formare (to give athg the shape or form with it requires).—conformare (to shape so as to produce symmetry in the various or different parts of the whole). fingere; confingere; figurare; formam es rei facere; imaginem es rei ducere; scuipere; scalpere [Syn. in To Form]. Jr. fingere et formare : to c. out athg aft. a certain pattern, qd in formam es rei redigere. | To contrive, excogitare; cogitatione assequi; invenire; confrise, excogitatione assequi; invenire; comminisci; coquiere; concequere (the two latter is a bad sense); machinari (stronger term). ¶ To adapt; naivas ad qd: e. out for alphi, for an (orator), unus ex omnibus ad (dicendum) maxime natus aptusque; the ta quite c. out for a philosopher, inest natura philosopha in hujus viri mente quaedam; atso ad qd factus; et rei or ad qd natus factusque (opp. ad qd doctus or institutus): to be c. out for a philosopher. In our consequence of the control of the

not to be c. out for atkg, altenum esse ci rel. non utilem or inutilem esse ad qd. | To out-do, superare or exsuperare qm (in) qå re; vincere qm qå re; antecedere or præcedere or anteire or præstare qm or ci qå re; priorem esse qå re; esse ante qm qå re; excellere (in) qå re, es, ali oldere, aliis [87x. in To Excll]. To debar, excludere; segregare; removére [87x. in To Exclute]. To c. aby out if na takg, qm a re excludere, segregare; excludere qm re (x. f. honore magkistratis). | To ext out with a sharp instrument (e. g. with a knife, selssors, &c.), exsecure. exseulpere. See To Cvr. init. —excidere (with an ase, pick-axe, &c., e. g. lapides e terrà; columnas rupibus, †): to c. out a road betteven the mountains, viam inter montes excidere: to c. out an obelisk, oberliscum excidere: to c. out the leaves (of a book), librum liscum excidere: to c. out the leaces (of a book), librum intercidere (if for the purpose of fulsifying it, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 4, Gierig).

To Cur snoar, | To abridge, contrahere (e. g.

TO CUT SHORT, I To abridge, contranere (e.g., orationem); in angustum cogere; amputare; imminuere; notare. Syx. in To Abridge. See also To Abridge and the strength of the str e. g. sermonem medium).-intervenire ci rei (to step, as it were, between and interfere, e. g. deliberationi) .- dirimere (to cause to stop entirely, e. g. sermonem).-moram facere ci rei. moram afferre ca or ci rei. cohibere.

To Cut through, secare. intersecare.—dissecare (to c. asunder, into pieces, and thus mutilate).—per secare (to c. through entirely).—concidere. præcidere (to separate, c. or hew into pieces, præc. in front).—consecure (to c. through and into small pieces).—scindere, discindere (to c. or cleave through forcibly) .- decussare (to c. through crosswise, e.g. a line): to c. through in the middle, medium secare : to c. through with an axe, ictu findere: to c. through with a knife, a sword, &c., ferro dividere: to c. one's way through the enemy, viam ferro facere or patefacere (inter, &c., see T. Ann. i, 32, 2); iter ferro aperire or patefacere (see S. Cat. 58, 7, Herz.); erumpere ad qm (to aby); per medios or

1, Iter.;; erumpers an qm (to aby); per medios or per mediam hostium acieum perrumper (through the midst or the thicket of the enemy); to c. through the snow, nivem secare (L. 21, 36).

To CUT UP, || To caree or c. into small pieces, consecare; persecare; concidere; dissecare, SYN. 4m To CUT TUROUGH.—to c. up [a dead body], sector [abs] SYN. in TO CUT THROUGH.—to c. up [a dead body], secare. Incidere corpus mortul eluque viscera et intestina scrutari (Celi. praf. p. 16 Bip. p. 7, ed. Kraus '; rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen. Contro. 5, 34); Insecare aperireque human corpora (of an anatomisi, Gell. 10, 10). To c. up by the roots, es le radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes es rel stirpes ejiere. radicitus vellere, evellere, extrahere, avellere et extrahere. § Fig. § Sairize, acerbis facectiis irridere.—destringere. perstringere. carpere (vocibus or sinistris sermonibus).—vexare. peragere.

CUT, INTA. (but only Im omission of object). ¶ To be sharp, acutum esse.—It is a cuiting evind, frigus

be sharp, acutum esse.—It is a cutting wind, frigus mordet os: a cutting wind, ventus perfrigidus, ventus nivalis (bringing snow). A cutting witticism, facetize

CUT, s. sectlo (esply of a surgical incision).—ductus falcis (the c, with a vintager's knife, as act, opp. ictus falcis, i. e. when used for hewing).—ictus (a bloss that reaches althy and thus wounds it, whether with a stick, a cudget, or a weapon, &c.)-incisio. incisura. stee, a cuaget, or a weapon, gc.)—incisio. incisuura. fissum (e. g. jecoris or jecorum), see licision.—sectura (a cutting, Farr. L. L. 5, 23, § 115. Phin. 37, § 33).—
(a cutting, Farr. L. L. 5, 23, § 115. Phin. 37, § 33).—
(a cutting, Farr. L. L. 5, 23, § 115. Phin. 37, § 33).—
(bisura (a cleft).—plaga (the stroke that falls upon the person that is thit, either with a weapon or a blunt instrument, as a sirk, \$\frac{1}{2}\chooling{\chooling}\c In the pl. sometimes Jr. verbera et plagre. See Stripe. A slight c., plaga levis (i. e. if received): to make a c. A stight c., piaga levis (i. e. if received): to make a c. at, cum letu cachere (e. g. with a scythe) as abg, letum clinferre; plagam clinferre or injicere or infigere.—ictu qui vulnerate, plagaf qui sauciare (to wound with a c.; the former, however, only if a wound is actually inficied; the latter, only if blood appears); a c. in the face, cicatrix (i. e. a healed wound); a c. with a sword, which is a cord, and a face, cleatrix (i. e. a healed wound): a c. with a sword, gladil ictus; a c. had signers the face, stigma, Mis, n. (eviyua, Mart. 11, 85, 13, speaking of a c. in the face made by an unkilyll barber). I IMPROPA. A recastic remark, facetic acetobe (e. g. omnes acetols facetiis irridere, to have a c. at every body in his turn). [A channel (made by art): canalis (g. t.).—

specus (if a subterronean one; see Cas. B. G. 3, 49).— Batula (if serving as an aqueduct).—fossa (as junction of two rivers, &c.): a small c., canalicula. canaliculus: to make a c. in order to effect a junction (e. g. of a river to make a c. in order to effect a function (e. g. of a river with the lake); fossam perture ad committendum flumini lacum (Plin. Ep. 10, 70, 4), $\parallel A$ part (c. of fin a whole), segmen or segmentum. resegmen (g. f.).—præsegmen (that wch has been c. of fin fin fin). Pin fin fintraines compensions.—via portina et quias compen-diaria (gg. e, g. ad gloriam, C.).—rectissima via (gg. e.g. laudis, C.; E. semtta is a narrore path, that runs along but distinct in the main road, and is intended for foot-passengers). If he shape of a garment or dreas; fashion observed in its siyie, habitus vestis: a new c., habitus novus: a coat or dress of a quite new c., vestis nova; to wear a dress of a quite new c., nove vestitum esse (Plant. Epid. 2, 2, 40). | Print, stamp, "figura ligno incisa (a wood-c.)." pictura linearis or imago per aneam laminam expressa (if engraved on copper). — "lamina cypria or anea (the plate itself). on copper). — *lamina cypria or wnea (the plant Cuts = lots (e. g. to draw c.'s); vid. Lots.

CUTANEOUS, e. g. a c. disease, scables (g. t.); porrigo (if on the head); pustulæ (on the whole body); mentagra, mentigo (on the chin).

CUTICLE, cuticula. membranula. pellicula [Syn. in SKINL

CUTICULAR (belonging to the skin). See CUTA-W POTTS

NEOUS.

CUTLASS, culter venatorius (a forester's knife).—
ferrum (meton. for any sword).—aclinices (anvann, the short sword of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians; wech, however, can only be used, when we are speaking of those nations).

CUTLER, cultrarius (Inser.).

CUTLERY, | The business of making knives and edged tools, *fabrica ferrea (g. t. art of working in iron, Plin. 7, 56, 57). || Cutler's wares, cultri (knices).—prps *vasa ferrea (for ligones, falces, &c. are vasa; Uip. Dig. 33, 7, 8).
CUILET, *caro frixa. caruncula (any small piece of

meat, a chop).
CUT-PURSE, sector zonarius (Plant. Trin. 4, 2,

20). - For crumenica is without any classic authocutter, sector (g. t. for one who cuts athg, cuts of cutter, sector (g. t. for one who cuts athg, cuts of cutter, sector (g. t. for one who cuts athg, cuts of cutter, sector (g. t. for one who cuts athget (g. Syr. in 'to vitri cut athget (g. Syr. in 'to vitri cut

eut glass,' in To Cur] : a stone-c., lapidarius (post-Aug. quadratarius is one who cuts stone out of a quarry ; lote). ¶ A cuiting instrument, culter; dolabra (= a butcher's chopper, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18). ¶ A sort of small vessel (prps), cercurus (κέρκουρος). ¶ Cutters (teeth), dentes, qul digerunt cibum lati acutique (Pim.).—dentes, qui scant (Cels.).
CUT-THROAT, s. sicarius; fm the context insidiator only (C. Mil. 7, 29): to hire a c., percussorem ci subornare. See Assassin, Munderra.

CUT-THROAT, adj. cruentus. sanguinarius (of men,

thoughts).
CUTTING, s. segmen (a piece cut off fm a whole).—
resegmen (s. g. chartz, aft. Piim. 13, 12, 23, res. papyri,
of paper).—scobis or scobs (of reoof, metal, by aceing,
filing, boring, \$c.).— recisamentum. ramentum. pl.
ramenta (chips, see Cnip).—assula (for burning, e. g.
of a pine-iree, schilda or assula tades).—propago. traof a pine-tree, schidia or assula tredæ),—propago, tra-dux. mergus (lager of a vine),—sammentum (any him-branch of a tree or plant, that has been cut, either green or dry, C. Cat. Maj. 15, 52; pt. sammenta, arc dry c.'s of weh fapols are made, e. g. ligna et sam-menta circumdare, C.; sammenta arida, L.; fasces sammentorum, id.) — taléa. taleola (c. of trees, i. e. prices that are cut at both ends to be planted in the ground,—malleolus (wee shoot, e. g. of the vine, cut of from the both of the control of the desire of the planted in the in the shape of a mallet),-clava,-clavola or clavola (Dimin. of clava, a slip or twig for planting, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4).

CUTTING, adj. acutus (sharp, or that makes a painful impression) .- acer (penetrating) .- acerbus (Fig. bitter, of words, &c.) .- mordens. mordax (biting) .- aculeatus (liter, pricking; mortifging), — C. cold, gelu acutum (1 of cold weather; also prægelidum frigus): a c. wind, ventus perfrigidus; ventus nivalis (insamuch as it brings snom): a c. or intense pain, dolor acet or acetrimus: c. words, verborum aculei: a c. verse, carmen mus: c. words, verborum actuer: a c. verse, carmen mordax: a c. leller, or a leller containing c. or biller remarks or words, literæ aculeatæ: c. jests, asperiores facetiæ: willy in a c. manner, cum aculeo aliquo face-

tus: the c. nature of wit or humour, acerbitas salis: in a c. manner, mordaciter (late); acerbe (impr. bit

a C. manner, includence (vaser) terly, e.g. dieere).

CUTTLE, sepia (Linn.). Two species were known to the ancients, namely, the sepia (*sepia officinalis, Linn.), and the loligo (*sepia loligo, Linn.), see Plin. 9, 28, 44, and 29, 45. | Fig.) A standerer; vid. CYCLE, see Circle, Orb.

CYCLOPÆDIA, see ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

CYCLOFE, DIA, see ENCYCLOFEDIA.
CYCLOFS, cyclops, object (sickawb), in the singular caply the c., Polyphemus (H. and Ostd.).
CYONET, 'pullus olorinus.
CYLINDER, cylindrus (sickarboot).
CYLINDER, cylindrus (sickarboot).
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CYLINDER, cylindrus (sickarboot).
CYLINDER (cyclindrus (sickarboot).
CYLINDER (cyclindrus (sickarboot).

CYMBAL, cymbalum (κυμβαλον, generally in pl., as two were always beaten together).—ws: to play the c.'s, cymbalissare (Cass. Hemina with Non. 90, 25); wra concrepare (Petron. 22, extr.); cymbala quatere (Virg.

Georg. 4, 64).
CYMBAL-PLAYER, cymbalista (Appul. dc Dec Socr. 49, 18); fem. cymbalistria (Petron. 22, extr.).

CYNIC, s. cynicus (cynicus) at (crown 22 cur.).
CYNIC, s. cynicus (cynicus) at cynicus (c. g. sect. gens).
-severus; rigidus. asper.—mordax (biting).—satyricus (satiric): a teacher of the c. philosophy, cynicus institutionis doctor.

institutionis doctor.

CYNOSURE, ursa minor; parvula Cynosūra (see C. Acad. 2, 20, 66); if praking of both the constellations [the bears], septentriones is used, heree, in Fitz, the great bear is called 'septentrio major,' and the tittle bear, 'sept. minor.'

CYPRESS-TREE, cupressus: made of a c.-tree,

cupresseus; cupress'inus. - cupressifer (bearing e. is

poet. osiy): a c.-grove, cupressétum. CZAR, *imperator Russorum. CZARINA, *imperatrix Russorum.

DAB, | To strike gently, leviter attingere qm or qd: to d. a sore with lint, vulneri linamenta appli-

DAB, A spot, punctum, punctulum, or punctillum (if very small; late).—macula (if larger). A gentle blow, alapa (with the flat hand).—aspersion (with something). | An adept, rerum intelligens; sciens: peritus, in athg, cs rei: to be a d, at athg, bene or probe versatum esse in re; instructum or eruditum que re. A small flat fish, pieuronectes rhombus (Linn.). A dab-chick, fulica.—fulica chloropus (Linn.)

DABBLE, | To play in water, in squa ludere; like a duck, *cœnum rostro fodere. | To be sprinkle, aspergere; conspergere. See BEDABBLE. | To do ath g superficially, &c., inscienter facere qd: to d. in an art, &c., "inscite opificium qd or artem qam exercere: to d. in athg; see 'to be a DABBLER in athg.'

ercere: iod. in albg; see 'to be a Darbler in ang. DABBLER, I on see who dips slightly in albg, without fully understanding it, homo imperitus; non satis versatus in qã arte (eft. C.) — offensator (a slumbler; a mere d.; see Spald. ad G. 10, 3, 20). Simperitus artifex. Ad. in litera ture, qui leviter, qui primoribus, ut alum, labris gustavit literas, parum versatus in literis artibusque (aft. C.). To be a d. in albg, vix imbutum esse q\u00e1 re. imperitum or parum peritum esse cs rei; leviter attigisse qd: to be a d. in music, male or imperite tractare fides (but all these expressions fait in expressing that the person is fond of meddling with the subject, though he does it unskifully). A super-ficial meddler, ardelio (Pheedr.). DACE, a sort of fish, alburnus (*Auson. Mos. 126).—

*cyprinus leuciscus (Linn.). DACTYL, dactylus (fm δάκτυλος, a finger). DAD, or DADDY, see PAPA.

DÆDAL = ingeniously VARIEGATED; vid.

DAFF (provincial), to thrust away, or off, protur-

ire; propulsare; aspernari.
DAFFODIL, or DAFFODILLY, a plant of the genus Narcissus. Asphodelus ramosus (Linn. accodenor).

DAGGER, pugio (g. t. for d. as a weapon; not regu tarty employed for murder); sica (the secret weapon of bandits, sicarii). To draw one's d., sicam vibrare; bandiis, sicarii). To araw ones a., meata rimari, agstaby, sicam intentare ci; pugione petere qm: to stab aby with a d., qm pugione percutere: at d.s-drawing, rixantes inter se. ad depugnandum instructi ct parati: to be al d.'s drawing, jurglis certare inter se, acerrime | and d.'s, litem cum impeusis obtinere. To sue aby rixari inter se: with aby, certare cum qo pugnaciter; summà contentione cum qo pugnare; tantà conten-tione cum qo pugnare, ut res ad manus atque ad pugnam ventura videatur.

nam ventura vidcatur.

DAviGLE, 3 To troit, trahere; verrere terram (to succept the ground, Cland. Stitch. 2, 248). IT of irry with a the, inquinare qid qa re: to daggte one-sett, se inquinare (qa re, e.g. econo or sordibus).

DAGGLETAIL, lutosus; centosus; squatore sordidus: econo oblitus (with ref. to that part of the dress that comes in contact with the mad).

DAHLIA, *G-orgia variabilis (Botan).

DAILY, quotidianus (happening every day, customary: but not necessarily taking up the whole day).—diurnes (recurring every day, and having some ref. to the whole day). D. food, victus quotid anus (one's usual d. food); cœna quotidiana (one's usual dinner, opp. cœna magnifica); victus diurnus; cibus diurnus (d. rations, the rations prepared for the whole day; e. g of the slaves); to seek their d. bread, victum diurnum quærere.

DAILY, adv. quotidie; in dies singulos (quotidie applies to things that are d. repeated; in singulos dies, to things that, from day to day, increase or decrease; C. Att. 5, 7. Quotidie, vel potius in singulos dies breviores literas ad te mitto, Död.).

DAINTLY, adv. delicate; moliner; belle; venuste; eleganter: nitide; laute; fastidose.

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JAINTLY, adv. delicate; fastidose.

JAINTLY, adv. delicate; fastidose.

JAINTLY, adv. delicate; fastidose. A Exquisite

DAINTY, adj. # Fond of dainties, *cuppediorum studiosus (aft. Snet. Cas. 46) .- fastidii delicati. I am not at all d., nihll moro; cuppedia: to be d., ligurrire (Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 14). Possessing exquisite taste, nitidus; elegans. Pastidious, fastidio-

DAINTY, s. cibus delicatus; in the pl. cuppedia, or cuppediæ, cibi delicatiores; res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ; bonæ res (Np. Ages. 8, 5, τ τ άγαθά);gulæ irrit menta (inasmuch as they tickle the pulate, or gune irricinenta (indamnen as ine y tecte the pitale, or make the meuth woter). Such expressions as esce mol-liculæ, scitamenta, belong to Comedy, and launtie belockess a magnificent style of living; it birse on the choicest d.'s, unum quidque, quod est bellissimum, edere [aft. Ter. Ads. 4, 2, 5]: the s bord is a d. seldom to be met with, here also nunc inter primas expetitur; this, too, is one of Gunter's d.'s, est ince quoque inter opera ganeæ: don't tatk to me of d.'s, uthin moror cuppedia.

DAIRY, lactaria cella : d. maid, "mulier, or puella quæ lac curat, or quæ lac vendit or venditat.

DAISY, *bellis minor (Linn.).

DALE, vallis. See VALLEY. DALLIANCE, | Caresses, blanditiæ: blandimenta: to lavish many acts of d. upon aby, multa blandimenta ci dare. | Delay, dilatio; protatio (putting off): fm

one day to another, procrastinatio. DALLIER, cunctator; cessator (the cunctans delays to begin an action; the cessans, to go on with an action

atready begun ; Död.).

DALLY, | To caress, blandir ci (with words or gestures).—permulcere qui, also with the word manu, expressed or understood.—amplexari et osculari qui (to clasp and kiss). || To triffe with, nugari cum qo: nugas agere. || To delay, nuoral; remorari; qd procrastinare; qd differre quotidie et procrastinare to d. with athy titl the winter, qd in hiemem produ-

DALMATIC, dalmatica, with vestis understood (Isid.

Orig.); *vestis liturgica.

DAM, # Of a person, mater; of a beast, matrix; procreatrix; genitrix (poet.). # For confining water, moles; agger; moles fluctibus opposita: to make a d., molem or aggerem or molem et aggerem exstruere; molem or aggerem jacère.

DAM UP, moles atque aggeres objicere ci rei; a river, fluvium extra ripas diffluentem coercere; moles atque aggeres objicere fluctibus; molls crepidinibus fluvium coercere; or merely fluvium coercere

DAMAGE, incommonum (any adverse and prejudicial accident, opp. commodum).—damnum (loss, especially by wrong, opp. lurenn)—detrimentum (aeriment, opp. emolumentum): without d. to your health, sine incommodo valetudinis ture : to inflict d., incommodam ei ferre, or affeire; detrimento qui afficere: to suffer d., incommodum or detrimentum capere or accipere : to suffer some d., aliquid damini contrahere. See Detriment, Hunt. | Damages; to get costs (204)

for d.'s. qm judicio recuperatorio persequi.

DAMAGE, v. nocêre ; damno or detrimento esse. —

damnum inferre ; detrimentum afferre, inferre, or apportare: the storm d.'s the ships, tempestas affligit or afflictat naves, See INJURE. DAMAGEABLE, & That may be damaged, quod

damnum accipere potest; quod corrumpi potest.

| That may damage, noxius: nociturus; dam-

DAMASK (linen, or sitk woven in flowers), *pannus Damascenus — linteum Damascenum (if of linen): d. b'ade. *[errum Damascenum: d. plum or daman. prunum Damascenum (Mart.); d. rose, "rosa Damas-

DAMASK, v. auro or argento distinguere atque ornare.

DAME, matrona (with ref. to her rank) .- domina (with ref. to her title) .- femina (with ref. to her sex). mater familias (with ref. to her family, opp. concubina). -hera (with ref. to her slaves) .- magistra (with ref. to her school).

DAMN, | To condemn; vid. | To consign to eternal torments, qm æternis supplicils addicere. | To hiss, sibilare : exsibilare ; sibilis consectarl (exoperress, in order to convey to the speaker or player displeasure).—e scenâ sibilis explodere (to hiss off the stage, actorem, the player).—ejicere; exigere (ἐκβάλλειν, εκρίπτειν, oratorem, actorem, or poetain, or fabulam): to be damned, ejici; exigi: one who has never been damned, intactus a sibilo: to fear being damned, sibilum metuere: that ought to be damned, exigendus.

DAMNABLE, adj. damnandus; condemnandus; sceleraus: scelestus; impius.

DAMNABLY, nefarie; sceleste.

DAMNATION, damnatio; condemnatio (post-Aug.).

*pœna, quâ quis post mortem afficitur; pœnæ, quæ improbos manent. DAMNATORY (containing a sentence of condemna-

tion), damnans, or condemnans qm or qd.

DAMNED, [Condemned, damnatus: condemna

tus; æternis suppliciis addictus. | Hissed off the stage, sibiles explosus.

DAMNIFIC, nocens; noxius; nociturus; things

that are thought d., ea que nocitura videantur.

DAMNIFY, damno or detrimento esse; obesse;

officere, officere et obstare.-dannum inferre; detrimentum afferre, luferre, or importare.

DAMP, adj. || vaporis plenis.—vaporosus (Appul. Met. 8, p. 222, 31, &c.). humidus: humore vitiatus (if the dampness is perceptible by the smell).—laxus (not well strang, hanging loosely, opp. astrictus). || Fig.) (Millon) (emissus: trish; abjectus. DAMP, s. | vapor; exhalatio; nebula (mist); humor. | Fig.) animi demissio; animus abjectus, or

afflictus, or jacens ; don't tel him perceire that there is a d. upon your spirits, cave to esse tristem sentiat (Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29): to dispet the d. that is upon aby's spirits, animum es jacentem excitate.

DAMP, v. | hum ctare (e. g. the checks with teurs, genas lacrimis t): to be dimpt, humescere: the eyes are dampt with tears, oculus humectat. | Fig.) to deto d. the fire, ignem, incendium restinguere : to d. the impetuosity, impetum comprimere or sedare: to d. aby's courage, cs suimum, or qm frangere (opp. cs animum excitare, or qui erigere); es animum infringere, or affligere, or percellere.
DAMPISH, subhum dus. - poet. humidulus.

DAMSEL, puella; virgo (a young maiden, with nobi-lis added, if of noble birth). See young lady under LADY.

DAMSON, *prunum Damascenum.

DANCE, saltare (g. l.).—se movere or moveri (†).—se ad numerum movere (to move the timbs in accordance with time, as in the stately minuel) .- tripudiare (of n religious d.; and for for joy); to know how to d., sal-tare scire: to learn to d., or dancing, saltare discere: to be taught to d. by aby, a qo saltare doceri: to d well, commode or eleganter saitare : to d. in a ring, orbem saltatorium versare: to d. to music, ad symphoniae cantum saltare; ad symphoniae cantum saliatione quadam moverl (but only of balanced motions like dancing; e. g. of dancers on horseback, Plin. 8, 42, 64). anteng; e.g. of anteres an nonrocate, rine. 5, t.g., vis. To d. on the tight rope, per functure extention inc (H.). See Roys. To d. to aby's pipe, se totum ad cs. nuturn et voluntatem converiere (C.); totum se fingere et accommodare ad cs. aibitrium et nutum (C.). To d. attendance; vid. ATTENDANCE .- To d. for joy, exsultare ac tripudiare (C.); gaudio exsilire; gaudio or lætitia exsultare: a dancing-bear, "ursus, qui ad tibiarum cantum saltatione quadam moveri solet (Plin. 8, 42,

DANCE, TR.) To d. a child in one's arms, "puerum, infantem, &c. in manus acceptum jactare; on one's kaces, *puerum genibus impositum jactare.

DANCE, saitatio; saltatus; saltandi ars.—chorêa (xopeia, a d. in a row with singing).—orbis saltatorius (in a circle).

DANCER, saltans (g. t. one who is now dancing). saltator (one who understands the art; if a female, saltatrix): a good or scientific d., saltationis artifex: to be tatrix): a good or scientific d., saltationis artificx: to be a good d.; vid. 'to Danck well.'—a rope-d., funam-bulus (Ter.).—schomobates (exomofarm, Jur.). DANCING, saltatio; saltatus: the art of d., ars sal-

tandi: a d.-master, *saltandi magister: a partner in d., *saltationis socius, or socia: a d.-room, *locus, quo utriusque sexus juvenes saltadi causs venium (aft. Cie. Læl. 15, 36): a d.-school, ludus saltatorius (Scip.

(Linn)

DANDIPRAT, homo pusillus. — frustum hominis (a bit of a man, or an apology for a man).

DANDLE, see DANCE, TE.)

DANDRUFF, furfures (scurf on the head) .- porrigo diseased scurf on the head): affected with the d., porti-ginosus (caput portiginosum, Ptin.).

DANDY, homo clegans or elegantior (nice in his

dress), belius homuncuius (a spruce little fellow, Fair, Gelt.),—homo pumicatus (who smooths his skin with pumice stone, Plin. Ep. 2, 11).—homo vulsus (who has the hairs of his face pulled out; see Spald. on Q. 2, 5, 12). -juvenis barba et coma nitidus, de capsula totus (who struts along trimmed and curried just as if he came out of a band box, Sen. Ep. 115, 2) .- iromo putidus (affected in manner or speech). - trossulus (in ancient times, eques Romanus; about the end of the republic, a nick-name for a coxcomb; see Ruhnk. Sen. Ep. 76, 1).—deli-catus adolescens (C. Brut. 53).

DANGER, periculum (a dangerous situation).-discrimen (the critical moment of danger; hence, some-times opp. to periculum, as Phil. 7, 1, adducta est res in maximum periculum, et extremum pane discri-men; also L. 8, 24; quil in discrimine periculi cuntaretur, interrogans; still oftener, however, combined; ailatum est periculum discrimenque patriæ, C. Off. 1, 43, 154; discrimina periculaque).-dimicatio fortune (or fortunarum), viiw or capitis (when one's fortune, one's life is at stake). D.'s and toils, pericula ac labores (e. g. obire): the toils and d.'s of life, vitae pericula laboresque (the usual order; vid. C. Arch. 12, 30; Off. 1, 10, 29). D. and difficulty, periculum negotiaque: to rush into certain d. under the influence of uncertain Aopes, dubià spe impulsum certum in periculum se committere: don't foolishly court d., minime sis canterium in fossam (Prov. L. 23, 47; see Lat. Dict. canterius): to expose oneself to d., periculum adire, obire, subire, suscipere: to rush into d., in periculum se of-ferre or inferre [not periculo se exponere]; in discrimen se conferre, se inferre, se objecter. Aby is in d. of not, &c., qs in periculum venit, ne, &c. (C.).

To be in no d of falling, a periculo decidendi abesse (Plin.): lo encounter d., periculum adire, ingredi: certain d., manifesto periculo corpus objicere, or caput offerre; ad pestem ante ocuios positam proficisci; needlessly, periculo temere or sine causa se offerre; for aby, subire pro qo periculum: for aby's safety, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vitre discrimen pro ce salute (if one's tife is risked): to bring aby into d., qm in peri-culum, in discrimen adducere, deducere, vocare : lo lead or bring oby into great d., multum periculi cl inferre; magnum in periculum qm adducere: to bring into extreme d., qm or qd in præceps dare (e. g. reminto extreme d., qm or qc in praceps dare (e.g. rem-publicam): to try to place aby in circumstances of d., periculum ci intendere, moliri: to change aby's peaceful condition into one of extreme d., qm ad scopupeaceful condition theo are y extreme u, qui au expu-lum e tranquillo auferre; qui in scopulum (e tran-quillo) inferre (v. Ter. Phorm. 4, 48; L. 38, 10); to be in d., in periculo or discrimine esse, versari; in dublo esse (of life). - in periculum or in discrimen aunio esse (oj 1195).— in periculum or in discriment venire, incidere: periculum subire (of things): to be in eery great d., in summo (ingenti) periculo esse: in maximum periculum et extremum penne discrimen adductum esse (of things): in extreme d., in præcipiti esse; in extremo situm esse (of things);
Prov. inter sacrum et saxum stare (to be between lice victim and the knife; Plant. Capt. 3, 4, 84); to be in d. of losing athg, decernere, dimicare de re (see Interpp. (205)

on Np. Timoth. 4, 3. C. Off. 1, 24, 83): to be in d of losing one's life, de vità dimicare; vitæ periculum aditurum esse: you are in the same d. yourself, in endem es navi (Prov. C.): athg is in d., agitur qd (= is at stake); Jw. res agitur, in discrimenque ventum est. to be in d on every side, undique imminent discrimina; lupum, id quod aiunt, auribus teneo: to be exposed to two d.'s, periculo ancipiti preml : to be out of d., extra periculum esse; in tuto esse; a periculo abesse, vacare, periculo vacuum esse; in portu esse or navi-gare (Prov. lo be safe in port; the first, of persons and things; the last, of things only): to pass through a d. safely, periculo perfungi: to be threatened with a d., periculum ci impendet, instat : to avoid a d., periculum declinare (C.), vitare (Cæs.): to escape from a d., peri-culum effugere, subterfugere: to exagyerate the d. of athg, *periculum es rei verbis augere or exaggerare: to put out of d., tutum præstare, in tuto collecare qd or qm: to avert d., periculum depeliere, propulsare; fm o's, a qo: to avert a d. that threatens every body, perieulum, quod omnibus intenditut, propinisare—

|| Danger of one's life, vitre or moits periculum
(g. tt.).—vitre or salutis discrimen (critical state of things, when one's life is at stake).—capitls periculum or discrimen (d. of losing one's head).—To be or stand in d of one's life, in capitis or vitæ periculum vocatum esse; ad mortis periculum adductum esse (of an accased person); in pracelpit esse (of a sick person). He says that abgs the (= bas neck) is in no d, a secun negat cl periculum esses (C.). See 'Risk one's life, under To Risk. To bring abgs life into d, qm in capitis periculum inferre inducere, arcessere. 10f a sick man. To be in d., in præcipiti esse; in peri-cujo mortis esse (Cels.); qm vix ulla medi-ina periculo subtrahit, or qs vix sanescit (of a case that is always one of great d.): to be out of d. (of a sick person), omni periculo vacare: tutum esse: to be almost out of d., in bonâ spe esse; potest ci secunda valetudo contingere

some d. of his tife, sains ejus infestior est (C.).

DANGEROUS, periculosus (c. l.).—periculi pienus.

(E) aleæ pienus is pret.)—anceps. dubius; Jn. periculosus et anceps .- perniciosus (leading to destruction or ruin) - capitalls (threatening a man's tife or temporal well-being with danger). - gravis (far fm inconsiderable d. to one's health, &c.). Jn. gravis et periculosus. —A d. person, homo periculosus, perniciosus, capitalis: a very d. afair, tes magni periculi: a d. situation, res dublie; angustiæ (state of doubt and difficulty).—discrimen (the critical point in a d. question or affair). In this d. state of affairs, hoc in tempore (see Interpp. on Np. Mill. 5, 1): to be in a d. situation, in discrimine (in augustiis) esse or versari: in a very d. situation, in maximum periculum et extremum piene discrimen adductum esse (of a state, &c.): our country is in a very d state, aliatum est periculum discrimenque patriæ: lo bring aby into an exceedingly d. position (where life or properly, &c. may be lost), qm in summum eapitis periculum arcessere; qm in discrimen omnium fortunarum vocare. It will be very d. for you to do, &c., summo periculo facies, &c. (C.): d. times, tempora periculosa, periculi plena; tempora dubia; d. places in the sea, *loca maris periculosa, or incerta (poet. brevia or vada brevia) .- \$ 1 is dangerous, is often translated by ade. periculose; thus, -it is d. to

(he may recover): to be quite out of d., ex toto tutum esse (all, Cels. 2, 8); sinc uilo metu esse (ib): he is in

sail in the winter, periculose navigatur hieme DANGEROUSLY, periculose. To be d. i. To be d. ill, pericuiose ægrotare.—in pericuio mortis esse; in præcipiti esse.

DANGEROUSNESS, see DANGER.

DANCIE, Il To hang house, pendère, suspensum ex qo foco pendère (C.).—fluctuare (of any thing hanging losse; vela, vestes, &c.).—'lo danghe on a gibbel, 'in furcà suspensum esse (Uip. Dig.): to d. by a rope, reste suspensum esse (L.). Il To danghe on a gibbel, 'in furcà suspensum esse (L.). Il To danghe a fire (= cleare to) a by, assectari qui; asseciam or sectatorem esse c; quasi umbra qm sequitur qs; se agglutinare (Plant. Men. 2, 2, 63).

DANGLER, assecla; sectator or assectator; ci deditus: to be a d. aft. aby, studiosum esse cs; cs esse studiosissimum; valde observare qm.

DANK, see DAMP. DAPPER, pernix; agilis; promptus; versatilis; dexter.

DAPPERLING, homunculus, or adolescentulus, pernix, agilis, &c.

DAPPLE, adj. varius.—varii coloris.—coloris macuiosi; maculosus; maculis sparsus: d. grey, sentulatus (of horses): a d.-grey horse, equus scutulatus (Pall. Isid)

DAPPLE, maculis spargere ; maculas facere in q\u00e5 re. DARE, To possess courage to do athy, audere; non vereri, both followed by inf. — hoc sibi sumere, ut, &c. (to take upon oneself): he dared to ask him, ausus est eum rogare. Id. not take the liberty and, always est cut logate. Of reproving you, milh non nume tantum neque arrogo, ut to vituperem (C.): they deried not stay, non aust aunt mancies: to dare to do athe, audice qd; periculum facetre as rei (to senture upon it); all kings utilima or extrema audice. [To challenge; vid.]

DARING, animosus.—fidens (confident).—confidens (in a bad sense) .- strenuus (resolute, opp. ignavus) .audens (with ref. to a present occasion; only in a good Bold, Courageous,—audax (in good or bad sense; and as an abiding quality).—Egy cordatus in this sense is

DARINGLY, animose; fidenter; animo fidenti or præsenti; impavide; audacter or audacius; impuden-

DARINGNESS, audacia (sometimes a laudable boldness, sometimes fool-hardiness). - confidentia (blind trust in one's own strength) .- temeritas (recklessness of danger); temeritas et audacia; confidentia et temeritas.- Fas audentia is always a laudable daring or spirit of enterprise. See BOLDNESS, COURAGE.

DARK, | Void of light, obscurus (dark, obscure; not sufficiently illuminated; opp. illustris).—tenebricosus (veiled in darkness; esply of shameful things and places; libidines; popina; tempus incuntis eta-tis).—caliginosus (quite without light; tenebr. stronger than obsc.; calig. than tenebr. . — tenebricus [very rare], and tenebrosus, are poetical words.—cæcus [tery rare], and tenebrouss, are posteat words.—excus (when it is impossible to see it e.g. night, a house)— opacus (shady; with ref. to pie as a ni coolness; opp. apertus, apricus, like elsecto;)—umbrous (stronger than opacus, with an approximation to darkness; = exides;)—mublius (cloudy; of a day, &c.): nonewhat d., subobscurus.—submublius (fm clouds): a d. night, nox obscura (in weh the sky is cloudy): nox caliginosa (a very d. night); nox cæca or obducta (in weh one can't see two steps before one): it is d., tenebræ sunt : it grows d., tenebræ oboriuntur; caligo offunditur; vesperascit; advesperascit: when it was already d., jam obscură luce ; tenebris obortis : when it was, or it being, still d., obscuro ctiam tum lumine: sehes is seas just beginning to grow d., primis se intendentibus tene-bris; primo vespere; primă nocte: to make athg d., obscurum facere, obscurare (both, e. g. of a room, cubiculum, conclave); ci rei lucem cripere (lo de-price it of light).— d. lantern, 'siaterna furtiva or surda: to see as it seere in the d., quasi per caligi-nem cernere (obscurse); C. Fin. 5. 15, 43). I Diffi-cult to un aderstand, obscurus; caecus; involutus (obscure, dark).— non apertus ad intelligendum (sot cleave.— abstruus (c. g. insiling, disputatio).— per obscurus: loti make athg d., ci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre; tenebras obducere; lucem cripere et quasi noctem quandam ci rei offunders (C. N. D. 1, 3, 6): to make at paceb. d., orationem occaecare: to be so d. as to be unisatelligible, in tenebris lattere; crassis occultatum et circumfusum tenebris lattere; crassis occultatum et circumfusum tenebris lattere; being, still d., obscuro etiam tum lumine : when it was crassis occultatum et circumfusum tenebris latere : omni intellectu carere. | With ref. to colour; fuscus (d.-brown, opp. candidus).—austerus (= nigricase; op. to a gay colour).—niger (opp. albus).—
pullus (of a dirly black; e. g. like the woot of a black
sheep).—ravus (of a yellowish grey): to be somewhat d., nigricare (of a colour). - colore nigricare (of a stuff,

DARK, or DARKNESS, obscuritas; obscurum. tenebræ (opp. lux).—caligo (complete d.). Syn. of adjj. under DARK. To strengthen the notion, Jn. obscuritas et tenebræ; tenebræ et caligo; caligo et tenebræ; d. of the sky, colum caliginosum. Abstruseness, &c. of a subject, obscuritas. Want of know-\$c. of a subject, obscuritas.—| Want of know-ledge; see londrakes. In that state of d. and uncer-tainty, in eå obscuritate et dubitatione: alhg about weh we are in the dark, res obscura, occulta, involuta, such see are in the dark, rea obscura, occulta, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta. To be in the dark about othey, knorate of (once deq o, C. ignorat etiam de filio, Att. δ . 14, 3). We are still in the dark about othey, qu res nordum ad liquidum perducta or explorata est: to be involved in δ . Obscuritate involutum jaceier: to dispel δ for the mind as fm the eyes, caliginer ab animo tandum about list dispellers. If The prince of δ dark ness; see DEVIL.

DARKEN, obscurare,-tenebras offundere, or obducere ci rei, or ci (to wrap in darkness, so that it can no longer be seen in a clear light; propr. and fig.): noctem offundere ci rei (propr.). - denigrare (to make black ; oruniorre et lei (propr.).—denigrare (to make black; rare, Varr. lanam, capilium, Plin.).—colorare (to d. the complexion, \$c.).—[[52] inficere, poel.; as inf. diem, O.] aby's eyes are darkened, oculi caligant; tenebræ O' Juny's "yes milli sunt; caligo ceulis offun-ditur; sby's 'joy is d.rkened,' oculi es tristitue quod-dam nublum ducunt (2, 11, 3, 75). It is nestresi thei my wolking in the sun should d. my complexion, quum in sole ambulem, natura fit, ut colorer (C): no forgetfulness shall d. the remembrance of you, tuam memo-riam nulla oblivio obscurabit: to d. a subject, ci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre or tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi nociem quandam ci rei offun-dere (C.): to d. aby's doors (colloq.). cs limen intrare or transire: not to let aby d. one's doors, prohibère qm limine tectoque.

DARKISH, subobscurus : subnubilus : a d. night. nox subnubila: it gets d., nubilare coepit.

DARKLING, in tenebris latens.

DARKLY, obscure; perpiexe: to speak d., obscure dicere; abscondite disserere: to see, as through a glass,

decter, assecutive treserver: 12 me, as taronga a giast, d., quast per caliginem cernere.

DARKNESS, see DARK, s.

DARKSOME, || Dark; vid. || Darkish; vid.

DARLING, delletæ; amores: aby is my d., est milit qs in delicilis, or in amore et deliciis; qm in deliciis habeo; est qs in sinu et complexu meo; est mihi qs ionge omnium amicorum (if a friend), liberorum (if a child), carissimus; my d., anime mi ; dulcissime rerum.

DARN. Either the general terms for repairing, mending; as reconcinuare (e. g. pallam); resarcire (e. g. vestimentum), or *suende reficere, sarcire. *acu sarcire.

DARNEL, loiium.

DARNER, sarcinator. sarcinatrix (of one who patches and repairs, Lucil. Varr. Inscriptt.). A good d., *tibialium callida sarcinatrix.

DARNING-NEEDLE, prps *acus grandior. DART, telum missile; also missile (g. 11.).—jaculum (g. t. including the hunting-d.); pilum (a short d., used by the Roman infantry). — verutum. traguium (military d.'s). = lancea (a long d., used by the Preclorian guard). and hering; pilum, jaculum, mere for hering (Död.): to hurl a d., missile (jaculum, &c.) mittere. See SPEAR

DART, | To hurl, mittere; jaculari; conjicere.
[Syn. &c. in Hunl, vid.]—to d. athy at aby's head, in
caput es qd jaculari: to d. lightning, fulmina jaculari: failminare. If To dart upon (= fly at; attack), se conjicere in qd or qm; involare in qm or qd; atso, ad qm (B. Alex. 52; to fly at); to d. suddenly upon ady, incurrence or irruppere in qm. I To rush; to d. shadowy upon ady, incurrence or irruppere in qm. I To rush; to d. d. inlo a place, involate in locum.—pracipitem irre (to d. heading, in qd).—I E mil (of beams, \$c.), mitter (e.g. lucem mitters). The moon disher beams to the (c. g. lucem mittere). The moon d. s her coums to the carth, luna lucem mitti in terram.

Signature lucem (e. g. proprio de vorpore, Lucr.) is poetical.—jaculari lucem (Plin.). | Plin.) To d. a look at aby, ocules or os in am conficere. To d. an angry or threatening look at aby, "infestos, truces or minaces oculos ad am conlicere.

DASH, TR.) | Strike or knock agst, offendere qd ad qd (unintentionally; e. g. one's head agst the door, caput ad fores; one's foot agst a stone, pedem ad iapidem) .- qd illidere or impingere ci rei (purposely; lillid. referring to the injury received; imp. to the vio-lence of the shock; one's head aget the door, caput fori-bus illidere; one's head violently aget the wall, caput parieti ingenti impetu impingere).-aliidere (to d. athg parieti ingenti impetti impingere).—aliidere (lod. alegai aliag; area; but Cleas; para ad scopulos allias, Caes.— —affligere (lo strike down; propr. and fp;. opp. excitare; also to agai; e.g. affligere naveu ad scopulos; C.); lo d. oneself agai alig, impingere se in q (e.g. in columnas, Sen.).—offendere q d; illidi or impingi ci rel.—incutere q d: el (lo strike ti agai ti; e.g. pedem terrae (= lo stamp on ti), G., politicem llimini cubiculi; Plin.). To d. one's fist into aby, impingere pugnum ci (Plant.).—To d. aby's brains out, caput ciidere (e. g. saxo, L. 21, 45); cs cerebrum or caput comminuere (præ-Class.); excutere cerebrum ci (Plaut.). - cerebrum effringere († V.).—[E/2] Ons. L. 8, 6; lapsus per gradus, capite graviter offenso, its impactus set saxo, ut sopiretur, shows that imping. may be used in the passive without implying intention]—To d.

the ships one agst another, inter se navigla collidere (Curt.): to d. a cup fm aby's hands, excutere poculum e manibus (Pers.). To dash to pieces, contringere, effringere (break to pieces).— discutere (by a violent blow, separating the parts of a structure; e. g. columnam; lateritum; aliquantum muri).—contundere (to nam; lateritum; aliquantum muri).—contundere (fo-pound to piece, contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupes-que, L. 21, 40). To be dashed to pieces (of ship), citid et naufragio interire (Cas. B. C. 3, 37, very rare).— I To sprinkle with athg. e. g. water, sapergere; conspergere: respergere. I To mingle athg with athg, miscère qd cum qâ re, aq qâ re, or qd ci rei, admiscère ci rei; or, in the passive, admisceri qâ re. I To dash, or put out of countenance, pudo-rem ci intere, incutere (il)—rubarem ci afferre in out 1 to ass, or put out of countenance, putous rem ci injeces, incuter (!)—ruboren ci afterse (a put to the biash, T. Ann. 13, 15, 2)—To be dashed, pudor suffunditur milhi; pudore afficier qå re: dashed, pudore suffusus. I To frustrate (vid.) ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere; ad nihii redigere; disturbare (v. g. nuptias; legem); lo d. all aby's projects, conturbare ci omner rationes; ca consilla discutere (fust. 2, extr.); death d.'s all one's hopes and projects, unpers some atone consil with acapita sina discutere (visit. 2, estr.): death d.: all one's hopes and projects, omnem sperm atque omnia vitae consilia mors perreritt. [Dash out; see Eranz.] To beat down; to d. aby's pride, ca spiritus reprimere: to d. aby's hopes or confidence, ca spem infringere, debilitare; spem ci praccidere. [Skeich hastity (Pope), primis velut lineis qd designare.

TASH was a translated tillet spirit and the state of the state of

primis veiut iineis qd designare.

DASH, INTRA, limpingi, illidi, allidi ci rei (e. g. saxo).

offendore ci rei smd in qo (e. g. offendere solido, M.; puppis offendit in scopulo, O.).—Affigi (e. g. naces saxo).

Rwsh; vid.—to d. (= rush) into; see 'to DART into.' The waves d. violentije gogi the shorte, fluctus se iffildum maximo cum sonitu in litus. The waves d. violentije gogi the shorte.

werese d. over the ships, naves fluctubus complentur

(Cas. B. G. 4, 28).

(Cas. B. G. 4, 20).

DASH, 3. 2 Collision, collisus (post-Aug.).—concursio.—iilisus (only in abl.; iilisu aquarum, Sil.)—

ctus levis (a light stroke).—!! Fiotent and sudden ones, incursio. incursus.—impetus. To make a d. aget the enemy, equum or se immittere in hostes; inagat the enemy, equam or similarities in losses; in-currere, inveh in hostem. [A sprinkling, resper-sio.] A small portion, or admixture of athg, paullulum—exiguum (L., and post-Class; e. g. aque, mellis).— nescio quid. aliquid.—A d. of literature, ments). — nescio quid. anquid.—A d. of interature, literularum nescio quid (C. All. 7, 2, 7).—A man with a d. of impudence, paulium impudens. It may often be translated by non sine (with or without quidam): not without a d. of envy, non sine invidia: to have a d. of (any colour, e. g.) violet, in violam vergere; violam sentire; in violam desinere. A mark in writing, *signum orationis præcisæ (unknown to the ancients). By a single d. of his pen, una literarum significatione (of an order given by a single letter). DASHING, see DASH, s.

DASTARD, see COWARD. DATA, concessæ res (C.), concessa (points, &c. that are granted). Jn. certa atque concessa.—Sts indicia, argumenta may serve, or initia (necessary first princi-

les, e. g. in geometry, C.).

DATE, dies. Without d., sine die et consule (aft. Roman custom; "sine die.—His third letter bears d. the 12th of November, tertia est epistola prid. Id. Novemb. data (C.). Your letters were of an earlier d. than Casar's, antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, than Cesers, antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, quam in Cesers, and and vid. | Duration; vid. | Ta grose out of date, obsolescere: out of d., obsoletus; desuctus. | The fruit of the paimtree, paimula; palme pomum. | The tree itself, palma (*phomix dactyliera, Linn.). A d.-groce, palme D.-srise, vinum palmeum. *Doie; as adj. palmeus.

DATE, v. To d. a letter, diem in epistolà ascribere: the negiect lo d. ti, diem in epistolà non ascribere: the third letter is dated November 12, tertin est epistola prid. 1d. Novemb. data (C. Att. 3, 23, 1, 5): not dated, sine die et consule (since the ancients reckoned by consuls: Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1, 3). — Ons. In a wider sense, 'to date' may be translated by dare, scribere. His letter was dated the first of January, epistola Calendia Januariis data or scripta est (aft. C.). | To refer the beginning or origin of atta fo take to a day or aby, repetere initia cs rei ex q\(\frac{a}{2}\) re (C. Fem. 6, 16). To d. aithg too far back, qd longitus repetere; further back than is necessary, qd longitus repetere, quam respostulat. DATE, v. To d. a letter, diem in epistoia ascribere :

DATE, INTR.), initium capere, incipere, coepisse: athg will d. from to-day, hodiernus dies initium es rei erit (T. Agric. 30): athg d.'s fm such a time or

event, duco initia ca rei ex q\(\textit{a}\) re: fables do not d. fm Æsop, fabuiæ originem non ab Æsopo accipiunt (Q.). DATIVE, casus dativus, or dativus only (Q.); dandi

casus (Varr.). casus (Farr.).

DAUB. linere; oblinere (qd qå re).—illinere (qd qå re).—perlinere (Col.).—ungere; perungere (with also greasy).—"male pingere (qf a painter).—"] Defitie, inquinare qd qå re: oneself, se inquinare qå re(e. g. cono, or sordibus). [To coal orer, inducere qd rei er super qd; inducere qd qå re (e. g. to d. the walls with sea, beligere peran pairit or pairitie mer sittemer for the pairitie or sittemer er (e. g. to d. the walls with sea, beligere peran pairitie or sittemer er (e. g. to d. the walls wal

rei or super qd; inducere qd qli re (e.g. to d. the waits weith waz, inducere ceram pariet, or parietem creib.—circuminere qd qli re (if coated all round). If To corer with something specious, honesth prescriptione qd tegere. rei deformi dare colorem. If To flatter grossiy; see PLATER.

DAUB, s. *tabula male picta (aft. C. tabulæ bene picta).

DAUBER, opus negligenter faciens (generally).—
*male pingens (of a painter). || Pio.) Flatterer;
vid. adulator.—assentator.—homo biandus.

vid. adulator.—assentator.—nomo osanuus.

DAUGHTER, filia (opp. filius).—puella; virgo (opp. puer, juvenis): the d. of aby, ex qo nata (a) but not mea, tua nata): the master's d., filia herilis (with ref. to the sereants); filia familias (with ref. to her being still under age, and, therefore, under her father's power). Little d., filiola or (if very little) filiola admodum parva: ittie a., inioia or (y eey little) inioia aumouum parva: d's son, ex fillà nepos: d's d., ex fillà neptis: my, thy, his, ex fillà meâ, tuâ, suâ nepos or neptis: d's children, ex fillà nepotes: d's husband, gener.—d.-inlaw, nurus. | Pig.) quasi alumna quædam : the Latin

DAUNT, see To FRIGHTEN.

DAUNTLESS, see PEARLESS.
DAUNTLESSNESS, see PEARLESSNESS.

DAUPHIN, Delphinus .- filius regis Francogalliæ in spem regni genitus,- • regni Francogailici heres (see CROWN-PRINCE).

DAW, monedula ("corvus monedula, Linn.).

DAWDLE, cessare. - tempus perdere. - tempore

DAWDLER, cessator.—homo ignavus et cessator.
DAWN, v. The day or morning d.'s, lucescit; illucescit; dilucescit () but not elucescit; iux oritur: the day has dawned, jucet: before the day d.'s, antequam lucet : as soon as ever the morning d. primum illucescit: as soon as it has dawned, simuiatque lucet (or iuceat); the morning had not yet dawned, when, &c., nondum lucebat, quum, &c. | Fig.)

Ta unfold itself, adolescere (advance towards maturity, e. g. ratio, ingenium).—ostendere se (show it-self).—elucere (shine forth).—His genius is beginning to d., scintilla ingenii jam elucet in puero (aft. C. Rep. 2, 21). *ingenium ejus sese ostendit or clarius conspi-

DAWN, s. prima lux; diluculum: at d., diluculo; primă luce. — ubi primum illuxit. — ad iucem; luce oriente: called up at the first streak of the d., ad

primam Auroram excitus.

primam Auroram excitus,
DAY, dies (opp. nox).—lux (opp. tenebræ or nox):
the longest d., dies solsitinalis; solsitinim (the schole
time when the d.s are longest): the shortest d., dies
brumalis; bruma (the schole time when the d.s are
thortest): the d.s are longer than with vs. dierum spatia
uitra nostri orbis mensuram (T. Agr. 12, 3): before d.,
the state of the d. f. cum in trima luce; luce ante lucem: at break of d., (cum) primă iuce; iuce oriente: by d., die. interdiu; by d.-tight, iuce: might and day, diem noctemque; dies noctesque; noctes diesque; noctes et dies; noctes atque dies (all equally common; but noctes precedes, when the notion of 'night common; our noctes preceas, when the notion of 'night' is to be made prominent. Noctesque et dies is poet.).—
die ac nocte; nocte ac die; die noctuque; nocte et interdiu (= by night and by d.): they worked at it night and d., nocturnus diurno continuatus iabor est: the d. breaks, lucescit; illucescit; diucescit; lux oritur: for many months there is no d., multis mensibus dies non cernitur: it is broad d., clara dies est: the d. is far advanced, multus dies est : when it was already broad d .. or when the d. was already far advanced, muito die : it is eight d.'s to-d., hic est octavus dies ; to the d. (= at or by any appointed d.), in or ad diem; ad diem dictum, statutum or constitutum; in diem certum; to sleep statuum or tonstitutum; in mein certum: to steep still ti is road d., ad lucem dormitare; in medios dies dormire: la wish aby good d., qm salvum esse jubëre; qm salutare: good d., silvo or (if severel are addresse; salvete: to make a d. (= a merry d.) of it, diem festum agere: a good d. (in a feerer), dies intermissionis: a hod d. (in a fever), dies accessionis febris: a lucky d., dies albus or candidus; an unlucky d., dies ater or ominosus: a space of two, three, four d.'s, biduum; tri-tuum; quatriduum: three whole d's, totum or unistupent.

versum triduum: cery other d., aitemis diebus: f.

d. to d., in dies: d. ofter d., diem ex die; diem de die

d. to d.; in dies: d. ofter d., diem ex die; diem de die (15) not de die in diem): every d. quotidie (occurring every d.).—in dies singulos or in dies (when there is daily increase or decrease). To be waiting or expecting d. ofter d., dlem ex die exspectare; to pul off d. after d., diem de die differre ; qd in diem ex die differre : the an interface the enterier, and interface the district and interface another d, maining abilit in diem: to ask for a they for a d., qd rogare in diem: promised by such a d, in diem promised by such a d, in diem promise de c. g. pecunia): to make but one meal a d, in dies singulas pecunia): to make but one meal a d., in dies singulas cecas edere (Piaul.): but for a d. e. for a very short time), in diem (e. g. natura flores in diem gignit, C.): fee times a d., quinquies in die (Plin.): see at times a d., suspius in die (Plin.): to make very few erress a d., suspius odi eversus facere (Q.).—gg. Dies is also used for 'the eventa, &c. of a d., 'e. g., penas ejus diel dare (C.): to tum diem neuen servitai' (Sen.). Within suced for 'the events, &c. of ad.,' e.g., permas elya diel dare (C.); totum diem mecum serutari (Sen.). Within a few d.'s, paucis diebus: within the last few d.'s, his diebus: per hos dies (C.): after a few d.'s, a few d.'s a few d.'s paucis diebus (L.): paucis post diebus afterwards, post paucis diebus (L.): paucis post diebus (Sulp. ap. (C.): paucis diebus interpesitis: to pay on the diebus interpositis: to pay on nearly 40 d.'s, prope XL diebus interpositis: to pay on the d., in diem solvere: every d. (= nyon reery d.), in omnes dies: the d. before, pridie: the d. after, postridie; postridie ejus tiel: the d. before his arriead, pridie adventum. § Space of time in wch persons are living. Up to one own d.'s, suque ad hoc tempus; adhue; usque adhue; hodie (c. g. we have retained it up to our own d.'s, retinemus id hodie (C.): now-a-d.'s, hodie; hoc tempore; his temporibus; now-a-d.'s, hodie; hoc tempore; his temporlbus; now-a-d.'s, hodie (whe general; nunc: even at the present d., hodie (wech then general; stands first in its clause, unless an emphalic verb precedes, or in, if quod retinemus hodie, C. Rep. 2, 9, [5]; hodie quoque; hodie etlam (\$\mathbb{E}_2^{\infty}\$) hodie quoque does not occur, in this sense, in C. or even in L.; but it occurs not at the beginning of a clause where que = 'and.' In Felianul and later writes, it is found = hodie quoque, —hodie nun and hodiedum are barbarous. Hand Tures, 3, 100 feb. 'A this reservable of C. 100. &c.): this very d. (= immediately), holdle (C. Fragm. Or. pro Tull. 53, p. 66, Beier.): and this very d., hodieque (Hirl. B. Afr. 54). Our own d.'s, nostra ætas: the men of our own d.'s, homlines nostræ ætas: homines, qui nunc vivunt: in our (own) d.'s, nostrà metate; nostro tempore; nostris temporibus: in aby's latter d.'s, in senectute: to spend one's d.'s in ease, in taller a. 3, 11 senective: to spena ones a. 3 in ever, in case, visual degree in ords, in egestate: to end ones d.2, diem supremum obire. || Order of the day, prope edictum: to publish an order of the d., edicare, ut or nê. || Fro.) To be the order of the d., vigêric (e. g. pro pudore, probe the order of the d., vigêric (e. g. pro pudore, probe the order of the d., vigêric (e. g. pro pudore, probe the order of the d., vigêric (e. g. pro pudore, probe the order of the d., vigêric (e. g. pro pudore, probe the order of the d., vigêric (e. g. pro pudore, probe the order of the d., vigêric (e. g. pro pudore, probe the order of the d., vigêric (e. g. propudore, probe the order of the d.)

virtute audacia, avarliia vigebant).

DAY BED, iecticula lucubratoria (a couch, on sech the ancients lay in the day-time, to meditate and

DAY-BOOK, ephemeris, idis, f. (epnuepis) or pure Lat., commentarii diurni.—adversaria, pl.—to enter alkg into a d.-b., qd in commentarios diurnos referre; qd in libellum memoriæ causà referre: to keep

a d.-b. (= journal), facta dictaque describ:re per dies.
DAY-BREAK, iucls ortus; prima lux; diluculum:
before d.-b., ante iucem; antequain luceat (iuceret):

sojore a.o., ante nicen; antequam nices i ducerei; aboul or lowards d.-b., sub ortum iucis; ad lucem; iuce appetente: af d.-b., primă luce; simulatque luceat (luceret); ubi primum iliucesci ((iliuxi); DAY-LABOURER, in diem se locans.—mercenarius.—operatus. in pl. operate mercenarius; or merely operate: 10 hire d.-l.'s, operas (mercenarius) onducere:

operas: to hire d.-f.*, operas (mercenarias) conducere: to be a d.-i., ei opera presère: he was a d.-f., ei opera vita erat (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16).

DAY-LIGHT, iux.—@g* iux diurns only Lucr. 6, 818, and lumen diurnum (the sun, or moring star) only, 0. Fast. 4, 450. Lucr. 4, 459: — lose d.-f., in lucem edi: suscipi; masci: to shun d.-f., lucr. fugree.

DAY-STAR, stella diurna (Plaul. Men. 1, 2, 26).—
DAY-STAR, stella diurna (Plaul. Men. 1, 2, 26).—

Lucifer.

DAZZLE, oculos, or oculorum aciem præstringere [See not perstringere].—The sun's rays d he eyes, so its radii visus præstringur nostros. I Improora, To blind the eyes of the mind, &c., cæcare, excæcare, occæcare qui or cs mentem; animi or mentis aciem, oculos cs præstringere: by beauty, &c., capere, Irretire, in amorem pellicere: the dignity and spiendour of Domitius dazzled the eyes of Falinius, Domitil dignitas et splendor præstringebat oculos Vati-nii. Ha is dazzled by the splendour of his own name, illius animi aciem præstringit (not perstringit) splendor (208)

DEACONRY, diaconatus (as an office; Eccl.). -•munus diaconi.

DEAD, mortuus (in classical prose never defunctus) .- exanimis; exanimus (when life is gone) .inanimus, inanimis (without life; inanimate, opp. animate; animal) .- vità et sensu carens (naturally without life and feeling), exsanguis (without blood; the blood having ceased to circulate; also fig. e. g. genus orationis). — A d. body, mortuus, funus (a corpse). - Almost d., prope exsanguls; intermortuus: the kingdom of the d., inferi: to rise from the d., ab luferis exsistere: to raise from the d., ab inferis excitare, or revocare: a morte ad vitam revocare: to strike d., plagam mortiferam infligere ci (C. in Fat. 8, 20; where it is fig.): to be struck d. by lightning, ictu fulminis deflagrare (C.). It is said that such a person is d., mortuus esse qs dicitur or nunciatur.—He is a d. man, actum est de qo. I am a d. man, perli, occidi, nullus sum: to be haif d. tom on a must, peril, occuu, numus sum: 16 oc 201 d. city of the ds, lings, rsu pene emot!: the city of the ds, lingsns solitudo est in urbe; "vastum in tota urbe silentium est (a d. silence)—!! IMPROPE.) mertuus (that has tiled away; s. g. carbones; naturs; dso mare; and m no longer in use; s. g. leges, lingua, daso mate; and a wo tonger so use; e. y. leges, inigua, colores),—emortus (guile d., e. y. membrum, carbo),—pramortus (before its lime; e. y. limbs; also fg, vires).—intermortuus (of ubai has lost its brillianey; opp. exardescerce also of what has scholly disappeared, Catilinæ reliquiæ; memoria generes).
d. capital, pecuniæ otiosæ, vacuæ, or steriles: d. capital, pecuniæ otiosæ, vacuæ, or steriles; his capital tise d., pecuniæ otlosæ jacent. —vapidus; saporis expers; infirml saporis (of liquors): d. steep, *sommus mortl slimiis; *sopor mortl simiilimus. I lay in a d. sleep, sommus artissimus me complexus est (C. Soma, Seip. 1)—tam gravi sommo premor, ut nullo modo excitari queam (Plin. S. 36, 51, § 127); d. water, aqua stagnans; aqua pigra; stagnum: d. flesh, caro hebes.—D. colours, colores lansus de stagnans; aqua stagnum; d. flesh, caro hebes.—D. colours, colores lansus de stagnans; aqua stagnum; d. flesh, caro hebes.—D. colours, colores lansus de stagnans; aqua stagnum; d. flesh, caro hebes.—D. colours, colores lansus de stagnans; aqua stagnum; d. flesh, caro hebes.—D. colours, colores lansus de stagnans; aqua stagnam; aqua stagna guidl, fusci, non iætl : a d. silence, altum silentium. The ears are d., frigidæ languidæque aures (Cels.). (C.) or language, lingua mortua (aft. leges mortuæ, C.) or *lingua, quæ ex vita et consuetudine communi abiit; °lingua ex usu communi remota; °lingua solis litera-rum monumentis servata (Wyttenb.) A d. calm, tanta rum instantentes servata (nyseno.) A a. com, anta-malacia a tranquillitas, ut se ex loco movere non pos-sint (sc. naves. Cas.): d.-drunk, vino sepultus (†): a d.-lift, res desperata o predita er perdita et despe-rate, desperatio rerum: to help a mon at a d.-lift, has rentem que nexpedire. Il A the dead of the night.

nocte Intempesia.

DEAD-NETTLE, galeopsis (γαλίοψις, Plin.; also

Linn.); pure Lat. iamium.

DEADEN. | To weaken, imbecillum or infirmum reddere (e.g. stomachum).—deblitare; delumbare (e.g. sententias); enervare (e. g. rationem; corpus orationis, Petr.).-infirmare (to take away its strength, force, validity, e. g. fidem testis). - attenuare ; extenuare validity, e. g. fidem teatis).— attenuare; extenuare (propr. to make this; atten. vires, curas; ext. spem, curas, molestlas, mala, vires).—minuere; imminuere; comminuere (to obote).—frangere; infingere; refrin-gere (to break the force of athg).—hebetare; obtundere (to make duit; expit the ensex): the sight, hebetare aclem oculorum, or oculos; the sense of hearing, hebetare aures; obtundere auditum; the mind, animum, or ingenium, or ingenii vires comminuere; the mind and body, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere; hope, spem debilitare or extenuare; courage, animum frangere or infringere; their violence, impetum comprimere, or sedare.

DEADLY, adj. mortifer (death-bringing, e. g. a cul, thrust, wound, sickness; Not to be used fig-poet. letalls or letifer). - exitialis (bringing ruin and destruction). - capitalis (even to death): a d. enemy, lui-micus (hostis, adversarius) capitalis: to show oneself micus (hostis, adversarius) capitalis: to show enseelf ady's d. emeny, se ci implacabilem inexpisbilemque præbēre. A d. hatred, odium capitale or implacabile, cor inexpisbile (ESS not odium mortiforum): a d. feud, inimileitie gravissimæ: to harbour a d. hatred agst aby, capital odio a og dissidere; implacabile odium in qm suscepisse. A d. posion, venenum dirum, malum or exitialia, si, &c.).—(a sp. of d. dissione, poculum, control and control and

nefas habere or credere (with inf.).
DEADLY, adv. mortifere: to fall d. wounded, mor-

(Linn.).

DEADNESS, rigor (numbness, rigidity fm cold),—
torpor (insensibility, as a state).—torpide (numbness,
as an accident only: fb, for sitch),—tupor fb, the
stunning caused by fright).—languor (sometimes applied
to colour).—lassitudo (caused by faigne).—bebtatio
(Plin.: the blunting or bluntness, hebetudo, very late:
censuum, Macrob.) imbeculitias. Infirmitias. debitics, (weakness; all three, also fig. of the mind).—virium defectio (the loss or failing of strength).—resolutio (relaxed state, e. g. nervorum, Cels.).—inertia (want of activity). -frigus (coldness, inactivity, C.). - sapor cs rei nullus; insulsitas (d. with ref. to liveliness and beauty, e. g. villæ): d. (of the flesh), caro hebes: d. to the world, animus ab omui rerum humanarum cura alienus : d. of the eye, hebetatio oculorum. — resolutio oculorum (Cels.): d. of the stomach, imbecilitas or infirmitas stomachi; resolutio stomachi: d. of the pulse, venarum exigui imbecilique pulsus: d. of the mental faculties,

corporis affectæ. DEAP, surdus (both of one who cannot, and of one who will not, hear) .- auribus captus (whether natuwno wiis not, hear).— auribus captus (whether naturally d., or through illness): somewhat d., surdaster (C. Tuse. 5, 40, 116): naturally d., ci auditus negatus est: to grow d., obsurdescere: to make aby almost d. ext: to grow a, obsuroescere: to make any annon a, with athy, onn or ca sures obtundere q hr e: the east of oby are d, to athy, a ures cs ad qd surdæ, or sd qd clauses sunt; surdus est gs in qå re; qd in autres non recipit or accipit; to be d, to advier, qm (monentem) non audire: to proach to d, ears, surdo or surdis auribus canere (F. L. 40, 4); frustra surdas aures fatigare (Cwrt.); surdo narrare fabulam (Ter.); verba finut mortuo (Ter.); d, and dwmb, naturaliter surdus idemove mutus—cuij et auditus neezulus est, et sermonis que mutus —cui et auditus negatus est, et sermonis usus ablatus (both oft. Plin. 10, 69, 88). To turn a d. ear to aby, respuere qm auribus, or aures qm respuunt (to refuse to listen to a person one dislikes).

animi imbeciilitas; animi debilitas; animi vigor obtusus; animi acies or vis obtusa; d. of the limbs, vires

DEAPEN, exsurdare (v. pr. e. g. aures).—obtundere (to stun with clamour, aures; or aby with entreaties, qm rogitando).

DEAFISH, sur laster (C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116): to be d., graviter audire () not maie audire, wch means to have bad character), gravitate auditus laborare; aures hebetiores habere.

DEAFNESS, at rditas.

DEAL, | A considerable quantity; sts by copia, vis, multit do (e. g. copia argenti; infinita vis marmoris; copia rugum); but mly by the neut. adjectires of quantity: a great d. of athg, multum; plurimum and (less st ong) aliquantum (= a considerable

DEAL, TR.) dividere; dispersire; distribuere; dispen sare (to d. out in shares).—largiri; dilargiri; elargiri (to d. out or spend with liberality: elargiri, Pers. 3, 70); to d. out corn, frumentum metiri; meal, viscerationem dare; among the soldiers, militibus; the tablets used in coting, tabellas diribere: to d. aby hard words, verbis castigare qm; blows, pngnos obserere ci (Comic.): lo d. cards, *paginas dispertire, *chartas or scidas distri-

buere

DEAL, INTR.) | Behave (absol. or towards a person; followed by with or by i.-tractare qm (to treat him; e. g. liberaliter, injuriosius, honorificentius, benignius).—habere qm (e. g. bene, maie, liberaliter).— agere; qm esse in qm (e. g. who did not d. with you agete; qui esse in qui (r., "noto un ou a uri y aguste fairly, qui in te injustior fuit); se præbëre erga or in qm: to d honorably in athg, in qå re bene, or ontimå fide versari, or probe agere: to d. liberally with aby, liberaliter qm habere; to d. harshly with aby, aspere or male qm tractare; qo deuti (Np. Eum. 11, 3): to d. indu'gently with aby, indulgentia or indulgenter tractare qm. indulgere ci (s. Herz. Cas. B. G. 1, 40): tractare qm. indulgere cl. (s. Herz. Cas. B. (s. 1, 40); to d. with aby exactly as with every body sles, qm codem loco halère, quo alium: 10 d. with aby as with on examy, (in) hostium numero habère; pro hoste habère or ducere: he dealt kindly with me, benigne se mini prabuit; benignum eum expertus sum; benigne me exceptit, or meum exit. Sis 'to d. with,' = 'to do with, Tacere cl., qo, or iseld.) de qo. How would you d. with this fellow? quid huic homini facias! If An ange a presson, tractare qm.—exa animum facitere.—ex volun-

tifero vulnere ictum cadere. D. pale, cadaverosus. tate uti qo (10 do what one picases with him): one wind in a bad senec.—perpallidus.—exsanguis.
DEADLY NIGHTSHADE, "Atropa Belladonna (Linn.).
DEADNESS, rigor (numbness, rigidity fm cold).—
DEADNESS, rigor (numbness, rigidity fm cold).—
I Manage or handle (usb.) jects, affairs, &c.), tractare (to handle ; e. g. quæstionem, res turbidas): to d. with a subject, tracture rem (g. t.).
—dicere de qâ re (by word of mouth).—scribere de qâ —uncer we gave top mora of mounty—settlere de qâ re; scriptura persequi qd; disserere, disputare de qâ re: to d. hriefy with athy, paueis absolvere qd: to d. awkwardly with athy, rem perperam incipere or aggredi: how would he d. with this conclusion quid faceret huic conclusion!? (C.)—If To deal in, or drive a trade in, athg, rem gerere; rem gerere et iucrum facere (if profilably); mercaturam (mercaturas, if in several things) facere (as a merchant, especially a wholesale dealer) .- negotiari; vendere, or venditare; commercium es rei facere (e. g. thuris, Plin.): the Roman merchants d. with the Gauls, mercatores Romani ad Gailos commeant (that is, go with their mer-

Romani ad Galios commeant (that is, go with their mer-chandiz's backwards and forwards, Ces. B. G. 1.1). DEALER. A d. in allog, mercator es rei (e. g. thuris Arabiconunque odorum, Plins. G. 24. 26).—qui commer-cium exercet es rei (of articles of commerce; e. g. Hi primi commercium thuris feerer maximeque exer-cent, Plins. 12, 14, 30).—qui venditat, &c. qd.—A d. in leather, *qui corta vendit or venditat; in dry goods, *qui merces ad ulnam vendit.—A retaid d.; wholesale d.; vid. RETALI, WHOLESALE, I Abbol.; institor (a retailer, or d. in trifles going from house to house).—mercator: in exocitator (a merchan). house to house) .- mercator ; negotiator (a merchant) .tabernarius (if he keeps a shep).-propola; caupo (both mere venders of different articles). - nundinator (one mere venaers of argerent articles.— nundinator (one who frequents the weekly markets).— A deater at cards, qui paginas dispertit: a careful d. at cards, qui paginas studiose dispertit. Il To be a plain deater with aby, *sine fraude agere cum qo: a plain d., homo sine fuco et faliacis: a double-d., fraudator. homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus; quadrupla-tor. — bilinguis (donble-tongued). — homo ad fraudem acutus; veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus (opp. homo sine fuco et fallaciis): to be a double-d., totum ex fraude et failacius constare, or (with ref. to aby), ci fucum facere; qm fraude or doio capere. | Pig.) A dealer in ath g (e. g. these small dealers in wis and learning, 'Swiff), velut insitor quidam cs rei (e. g. eloquentim, Q. 8, 3, 12); or insitior cs rei only (e. g. am-bitiosus insitior eloquentim, Q. e ostentator, jactator).

DEALING, | Intercourse, commercium (propr. for trade, then also of connexion generally) .- negotia, pl. (business). - conversatio (familiar intercourse in daily life) .- usus (intercourse with a person fm wch one derives benefit) .- consuctudo (habits of intercourse of inlimacy) .- convictus (as far as one, more or less, lives with another) .- To have d.'s with aby, commercium habere cum qo; commercio es frui; est milii commercium or consuetudo cum qo: to break off all d.'s with aby, consuctudinem intermittere : to oracr one's slaves to have no d.'s with strangers, servis vetare quidquam rei cum alienis hominibus esse : to have no d.'s with, commercium cum qo non est; in alhg, cs rei; cum qo or qa re commerci nihil est (Plant.). | Treal ment, or qa re commerci nihil est (Plaul.). "I Treal men!, tractallo (e. g. of questiona, afters, &c., rerum, quastionum).—'rei tractandæ modus.—(agendi) ratio.— agendi modus.—Harsh d., evertias (opp. indulgentia).—Gentle d., lenitas. To be harsh in one's d.'s with aby, severitaten adhibère ci, or in qm: to be too indulgenti fractare. Il Behaviour; plain or verjoil d., fideci.—doii atque fallacia.—To be guitly of double-d., faliacia.—doii atque fallacia. To be guitly of double-d. in athy, faliacia min re facere; lowards aby, frandem ci facere; dolum ci struce, nectere, confugere: there is some double-d., qd doii subest: there is no double-d., qd doii subest: there is no double-d., qd doii subest: there is no double-d., qd doii subest: Mat card, *paginarum dispertitio: A Trealment, doli subest. | At cards, *paginarum dispertitio: careful d., *paginarum studiosa dispertitio (so as to *paginarum dispertitio: avoid a misdeal).

acoid a misacai).
DEAN, decanus.
DEANERY, || Dean's house, "Decan'i domiciium.—domus, quæ ad habitandum semper datur ei,
qui Decan'i munus obtinet (aft. Fiir. 2, 8, 9). || Dean's

cui Decani munus obtinet (oft. Fire. 2, 0, 2). I solitice: et en ext toroid.

DEANSHIP, "decani munus; "decanatus, in, m. DEANSHIP, "decani munus; "decanatus; a d., boy or girl, puer, puella suavia, duicis: et d. man (ironicalify), unavia homo (T. Patorn, 2, 3, 5d; often a parenthesis) and boy of the puer, before it is a parenthesis and boy or odes: by whatever is med, in you, have compassion upon us, per ca, que tibi duicissima aunt in vità, miserere nostri.—I hold aby d., or aby is

 i. to me, qs mihi carus, gratus, gratus acceptusque est; qm carum habeo; qm diligo, amo: very d., qm unice diligo: to be d. to aby, ci cordi esse; a qo amari, diligi: to hold aby as d. as a son, qm haud secus diligere ac filium: he is as d. to me as my own brother, ne frater quidem mihi carior est: his life is dearer to him than his fame, illi major vitæ quam gioriæ cupido. I Cosliy, carus (opp. vilis).—magni pretii; pretiosus (opp. parvi pretii).—Corn is d., annona cara est; in much dearer times, rebus carioribus muito (Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 8): what you do not want is d. at any price, quod non opus est, asse carum est: lo buy athy d., qd emere care, or magno, or male; comparare qd magno pretio: very d. (used adverbially), carissime; impenso pretio, or impenso only: however d. it may be, quanti quanti: how d., only: however d. it may be, quanti quanti: how d., quanti: to make things d., annonam incendere, or flagel are, or excandefacere (of persons; e.g. by buying up corn); caritatem annonae inferre (of things, e.g. of corn): caritatem annone interre (of things, e. g., of shid:-dorm): every thing was remarkably d. that year, annus in summa caritate fuit: lo seil d., vendere care, or magno, or bene: lo seil dearer, pluris vendere: to be sold exceedingly d., impenso pretio venire: as d. as possible, quam plurino venire: lo pag very d. for alho, qd carissime emere fprepr.). — maximas cs rei pernas dare (lo smart for ii): lo be d., care constare: pluris stare; non sine magna mercede contingere (not pluris stare; non sine magna mercede contingere (not to be had for a small sum): to be much dearer than, &c., multo pluris esse, quam, &c. || Dear (expressing astonishment)! proh Jupiter; proh deûm atque homi-

DEARLING, see DARLING.

DEARLY, adv. blande; amanter; pie: to love aby dearty, intimo amore prosequi qm; pie colere qm.

| At a high price; see Dran.
| DEARNESS, | High price, or value, caritas
(opp. visitas). — magnum pretium (opp. parvum pietium): d. of corn, caritas annonae, or rei frumenta-riæ: excessive d., or dearth, inopia rei frumentariæ; inopia frumentaria; inopia et caritas rel frumentariæ.

Bality of being dear, caritas [BaRTH, inopia et caritas rel frumentais: lossfer in d., fame or inopia et fames, premi. [INPROPE.] Want; deficiency, penuria.—inopia.—A d. of friends, penuria amicorum; of arguments, inopia argumentorum: to be suffering fm a d. of athg, cs rei inopia laborare or premi; a qa re

laborare. DEARTICULATE, see DISLOCATE.

DEATH, mors (extinction of tie, or the separation of the soul fm the body).—letum (as the lol of man, poetical).—nex (violent death, and confined to this sense porlical).—nex (violent death, and confined to this sense in classical prose).—There are also many euphenistic expressions for d., such as oblitus; excessus vittee or evitá; discessus a vită.—fulis or exitus vitez.—dissolutio nature, &c. —interitus; exitium (violent d., the former usuality, the latier always): after d., post-mortem: after the d. of aby, post mortem cs; qo mortuo; mear his d., moriens or moribundus. See The forms in bundus strengthen the notion of the present participation of the present die a natural d., naturæ concedere or satisfacere; vitam naturæ reddere; morbo naturæ debitum reddere; suâ morte defungi; fato obire mortem; fataliter mori : a sudden d., mors subita : to be cut off by a sudden d., repentino mori; subità morte exstingui or corripi: a voluntary, a premature d., mors voluntaria or oppetita; mors immatura: to condemn to d. and exeoppetita; mora limitatura: to condemn to d. and execute, qm capitis daminatum morte muliare: to have an
essy d., facilem exitum habëre: to put aby to d., mortem ci afferre; morte qm afficere; morte muliare
(exply of a judge, sovereign, \$c.; but also of a person
himself, of nature, \$c.]: to suffer d., mortem subire or
oppetere (opp. implying, if not actually courting it, yet
bracely encountering it); for aby, emont, or mortem
(seld, morte, L.) occumbere pro qo: to med d. bracely,
equo animo mortem oppetere; identi animo ad mortem gratif. to be del mortem lugge d., boreste d.,
complete consistential control of the complete del complete.

The subject of the complete control of the complete com bere : to punish with d., morte multare ; supplicio affithe punishment of all g is d., ci rei supplicioum consti-tutum est: aby's sorrow will be the d. of him, qs mærore consumitur: to dread athy as much as d. itself, qd mortis instar putare: to meet one's d. on the field of battle. (in) procisio or acie cadere: to pass sentence of d., nare: to beat aby to d., qm ad mortem mulcare: to staree oneself to d., per inediam a vita discedere. I (210)

was termented with the fear of d., metu mortis crucia-bar: lo let aby choose his own d., ci liberum mortis arbitrium indulgere: lo drink of the cup of d., poculum mortis exhaurire: the hour of d., hora suprema; tempus mortis or moriendi: when the hour of d. was nigh, quum jam moriendi tempus urgeret : sentence of d., sententia, qua qs capitis condemnatur. The punishment of d., poena vitæ, capitis, or mortis; ultima poena; supplicium ultimum, extremum, or summum; fm con-text also supplicium only; a crime of with the punishment is d.; see CAPITAL, adj. : lo pronounce sentence of ment is a.; see CAPITAL, aal.: to pronounce sentence of d., constituere in qm supplicium; decemere ci suppli-cium: lo make it d. lo do so and so, capite sancire, si quis, &c.; sacrare caput ejus, qui, &c. (L. 2, 8): it was d. lo. &c., or, if any one did so and so, the punishment was d., capitale fuit or capital fuit, &c. : sick unto d., morbo gravi et mortifero affectus: to be sick unto d., mortifere ægrotare (Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 3); morbo unto d., mortifere ergrotare (Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 3); morbo mortifero correptum esse; morbo gravi et mortifero affectum esse: the sleep of d., sopor æternus (Lucr. 3, 467); ad.-blow, plaga extrema (see C. Sext. 37, 80): to give aby his d.-blow, plagam extremam infligere: the news of abys d., nuntius mortis: to receive a false report of abys d., nuntius mortis: to receive a false report of abys d., de morte es falsus nuntius venti: the apains of d., "mortis cruciatus. "discrimen mortis: a d.-sewat, "sudor, quem mors elicit or evocat: the extraction of the desired of the des lectus vitalis (Petr.). *lectus fatalis (Ern.). bed, moriens (as he was dying) .- moribundus (visibly dying; the hand of d. being upon him).

DEATHLESS, see Immortal.

DEATH-LIKE, indicium mortis præ se ferens: a

d.-l. silence, silentium summum: a d.-l. countenance, cadaverosa facies. A d.-l. sieep, *somnus morti similis; *sopor morti similiimus: to ite is n d.-l. sieep, somnus artissimus me complexus est (C.): tam gravi somno premor, ut nullo modo excitari queam (aft. Plin. 8, 36, 54).

54). DEBAR, excludere (propr. and fig.; qm qå re or a qå re).—prohibëre qm or qd qå re; or with quominus, ne, or (espiy pass.) inf, (prohibëre qå re = to hold back fm; prohibëre a qå re = to protect agst. Freund.; but this is doubtful).—denegare c| qd (refuse him; g, gaudia, O.): to d. fm magisterial offices, qm honore magistratia: fm a share in the government, qm a republicà excludere or prohibëre; fm being a citizen, qm a civium numero sejungere; qm ex numero civium ejicere, or qm numero civium excidere: to d. aby fm entering a town, qm moenibus excludere. See Exclude.

DEBARCATION, see DISEMBARCATION. DEBARK, see DISEMBARK.
DEBASE, | To lower, minuere; imminuere; oneself, se deinittere, se submittere; lo athg, prolabi ad qd; se projicere in qd (e. g. to effeminale tamenta-tions, in mulichres fletus); descendere ad qd (e. g. ad gravissimas veroorum contumelias): one's rank, mi-nuere suam dignitatem: to d. oneself to the lowest degree, se abjicere or se abjicere et prosternere : to d. an art by practising it for money or gain, artem ad mer-cedem atque quæstum abducere: to such an extent did Peritlus d. his art, in hoc Perillus artem devocavit. To disgrace, dedecorare; dedecore afficere: to d. oneself by athg, se dedecorare qu re (e. g. flagitiis); a omesty og ang, se ucuccorare qå re (e. g. nagtins), dedecus conciper qå re(e. g. libidinum intemperantiå); ahp ds me, qd mini est dedecori, or turpitudinit.— I To adulterate, corrumpere (fe spoil).— vitiare (e. g. pecunias; merces).— adulterare (e. g. numos; gemmas); money lisse debosee, numus adulterinus (opp. numus honus).

umus bonus). | Debasing, indecorus.
DEBASEMENT, humilitas (debasing conduct, C. de Invent. 1, 56, 109); ignominia (disgrace); adulteratio (of coin, numorum).

DEBATABLE, quod or de quo ambigitur; ambiguus; dubius; dubius et controversus.—quod in controversiam vocari, or adduci, or deduci potest; quod in

DEBATE, v. disputare () of education poest, quot in controversia relinquitur. See Centroversiantelle.

DEBATE, v. disputare () of of the dispute' in our sense of the word; but either to discuss a question, or to think it over in one's own mind; it does not relate to contest, but to deliberation and diseussion: to d. a point, or subject, is not rem, but de que re, with the exception of id, hoc, heec, que, muita, &c.). —disceptare verbis (to weigh the grounds of any dis-puted point, with a view to its decision; de qu re, except nece, &c.; also absol.).—verbis contendere, concertare (of a vehement controversial d.): the question is debased, DEB DEC

causa in disceptatione versatur: to d, the point wisely causa in discriptione versaur: io a. ne point vissey and justly, hac juste sapienterque disceptare; pro and cos, de re in contrarias partes, or in utramque partem disputare.

To debate in one's own mind upon athg, cogitare or meditari de qa re; secum in animo versare (unamquamque) rem; omnes in utraque parte calculos ponere; exactissimo judicio exami-

DEBATE, s. disceptatio (a quiet consideration of the arguments on both sides, truth being the object).—contentio (a contest in words, to make good one's own cause). —A stormy d., prps magna non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio (aft. L. 38, 32; magna ibi non disceptatio modu, sed etiam altercatio fuit): there was an animated or violent d. in the senate, magna in senatu disceptatio fuit (L. 38, 32). — If = strife; vid.

DEBATEFUL, | Breeding debates, controversus et pienus dissensionis (C.). | Contentious, certandi studiosus, — concertationis studiosus, — pugnax et quasi bellatorius.

DEBATER, Cret.—If=fond of debating, certandi or concertationis studiosus; concertationis cupidus; ad concertationem promptus.—[53] Not disceptator,

weh is a legal umpire, &c.

wen is a legal umpire, gc.

DEBAUCH, v. | Corrupt, ciliate, a recta via
abducere (propr.)—qm transversum agere (fig. to d.
or seduce fm the path of right or virtue; S. Jug. 14, 20.
Sea. Ep. 8, 3)—corrumpere es animum et mores; also corrumpere qui onty (aby's morat principles).—a bono honestoque in pravum abstrahere (S. Jug. 29. 2). qm ad nequitiam adducere; ci fenestras ad nequitiam patefacere (to d. or lead into debauchery; Ter. Ad. 3, 4. Heaut. 3, 1, 72).—qm in stuprum illicerc.— Seduce fm duty or attegiance, corrumpere p. t.). To try to d. aby, tentare qm (Np. Ep. 4, 1). - qm (pecunia) corrumpendum suscipere (to undertake to d.).—sollicitare (Cars.) or tentare (aft. quod me tentasti, Np. Epam. 4, 1): to try to d. the soldiers, milites or militum animos tentare (Afr. 57): mere, minten or mintum animos tentare (Afr. 57).

to undertake to d. the soldiers, "milities corrumpendos (pecunis) suscipere: an opportunity of debasching the soldiers, milities solicitandi occasio (Caes. B. C. 2, 33, fm.).

I Debauch a woman, (per vim) stuprare; stupram inferre ci; stuprum cum qá facere; corrunsers pere (seduce).

DEBAUCH, heluatio (as an act).-luxuria (as a

habit). - comissatio (carousi a).

DEBAUCHEE, homo or vir libidinosus (C.) .- heluo (glutton, &e; also one who squanders his property in escesses). -gurges ; nepos (a spendthrift). Jn. gurges atque heluo-comissator (a pol-companion).—socrator (of dissolute habits).

DEBAUCHER, corruptor; corruptēla (Ter.), stuprator.—alienæ pudieltiæ insidiator (Aucl. od Herenn.).

sollicitator (Sen). DEBAUCHERY, mores dissoluti; vita dissoluta; vita libidinosa, or libidinibus dedita: the companion of àis d.'s, libidinum socius (T.): a youth spent in d., adolescentia libidinosa et intemperans : to tempi to d., illicere qm in stuprum; corrumpere qm; corruptelarum illecebris irretire qm; facem præferre ci ad libidinem. 4 Corruption of fidetity, solicitatio (attempt to seduce; e. g. soldiers).—corruptela (e. g. servi, C. Dejot. 11, 301.

11, 301.
DEBELLATE, see To Subdue.
DEBENTURE, chirographum (note of hand).—syngapha (a formal contract subscribed by both parties).
DEBILTATE, invectilum or infirmum reddere

(propr. e g. stomachum).—debliitare (propr. and fig.).—enervare; infirmare; vires debliitare, or attenuare, afficere. See WEAKEN.
DEBILITY, imbeciliitas; infirmitas: d. of body,

valetudo infirma; valetudinis infirmitas or imbecilli See WEAKNESS.

DEBIT, v. inducere ci qd (e. g. sumptum ci, C.). ad expensum ferre (to set it down as paid to him).—in tabulas or in codicem referre (to set down a debt).—nomina facere (see Obs. at the end of 'DEBT').

DEBONAIR, see ELEGANT; WELL-BRED.

DEBONAIRLY, comiter; hilariter; biande; hilari

vulta

DEBT, debitum (g. t. for every sort of obligation; also a money.d.).—pecunia debita (money owed).—pecunia credita (money tent).—nomen (the debtor's name as entered in the account-book): the whole d., solidum: debts, ers alienum (with grande, novum, tantum, &c.).—pecusus debitse (sums owed); pecunize creditse (sums lent).
—nomina (sums set down as owed by particular per-(211)

sons): bad a.'s, nomina impedita (opp. nom, expedita): sons): bad s.'s, nomina impedita (opp. nom. expedita):
a sittle d., radussculum (C.: de raudusculo Numeriano
multum te amo. Att. 7, 2, 7); atso parvum nomen:
the extent of his d.'s, æris alient magnitudo: to
confrace d.'s, was alienum facere, contrahere (C.),
conflare (S.): to fall into d., in æs alienum incidere: to be, or be involved, in d. ses alienum
habers in arce alience esse debere (opp. in suis
nomen alience esse debere (opp. in suis
mobody, debère nullum numum nemini: to be deep in
obody, debère unullum numum nemini: to be deep in de, were alternal numan mediant. No be arry in be over head and ears in d, are alieno demersum, or obstitum esse; animam debre (Proc. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56): 10 invoire aby in d., qua are alieno obstringere; deeply, are alieno obsurce qui: he is in my d., in are accept, are alteno ordere qui; ne is in my d., in are meo est (atso = he is under obligations to me; vid. C. Din. 13, 62, 1. 15, 14, 1); he has been many years in my d., multi sunt anni, quum ille in meo ære est: to exact, or call in a d., nomen exigere: the whole d., in solidum appellare (T. Ann. 6, 17, 1): to discharge or somulin appeniate (1. Ann. 6, 11.1): to autenarge or pay d.'i., debits solvere; nomina dissolvere, exsolvere, or expedire: to free aby fm d., liberare qm are alleno, or (to free partiatly) levare qm are alleno: to forgire aby his d.'i., pecunias creditas condonare cl (C.).—do-nare cl as allenum (Brut ap. C.); to moke enessel liable for the d's of one's friends, see alienum amicorum sus-cipere (C. Off. 2, 15, 56).—Aby's property consists of outstanding d's, pecuniam in nominibus habere (C.): to apply to aby for the payment of a d., debitorem ad-monere, or *de pecunia debita appellare: to set down a d. (due to one), nomen referre in adversaria (in a daybook): to take measures for recovering a d., pecuniam persequi; syngraphas suas persequi (d.'s for weh one has a note of hand): to cancet a d., nomen inducere; has a note of hand): to cancet a d., nomen inducere; pecuniam creditam condonare cl: to get out of d., ses alienum solvere, or dissolvere; gre alieno exire: to be unable to pag one's old d.'s, in vetere are alieno exire: to be money to pay one's d.'s, versura solvere or dissolvere (see Np. Att. 2, 4): the catting in of d.'s, exactio nominum or pecuniarum: d-book, tabulan: codex.—called adrium (showing the interest due on the Calenda of each month)—Free from d., 'gree alieno vacuus (hering d.'s).

"gree alieno solutus or iliperatus (whose d.'s hare the dischared): to sure the desired of the desired discount of the desired desired of the desired desired of the desired desired of the desired desi been discharged): to pay the d. of nature (fig. for to die), debitum naturæ reddere (Np. ds Regg. 1, 4): to discharge one's d. to one's country, solvo patriae, quod debeo. So Ons. nomina facere is (on the part of the creditor) to set down a d. to be considered due on some future day [cf. C. Fam. 7, 23; nomina se facturum, qua ego vellem die]; but probably also on the part of the debtor to engage to pay at some future time (see Schütz Lex. Cic. nomen).— De When 'debt' is used fig. it is not debitum (except in the phrase 'debt of nature'), but officium, or quod debeo, quod meum est.

DEBTOR, debitor; debens; qui debet (in ref. to the creditor).—oberatus (with ref. to oneself; deeply in debt).—Eps monen, propr. the debt, dato stands for 'the debtor,' but only relatively; as, a d. who page punctually, bound nomen: a d. who cannot pag, or is backward in paying, malum, ientum nomen :- to be aby's d., ci debere; lo a great estent, ci grandem debere pecuniam (propr. for lo owe much money lo oby); in cs ære alieno esse (both propr. and fig.); ci muita debere (fig. for to be much beholden to nby).

DEBUT, initium, principium, introitus (Suet.), auspicla (Just.), with gen. of the thing (e. g. initium regui; introitus sacerdotii): to make one's d. (of an actor), initium in scenam prodeundi auspicari (Suet. Cal. 54),

DECADE, decas, adis (late; used by L. for a period of ten years).—pure Lat. numerus denarius.

DECADENCY, see DECLINE.

DECALOGUE, Decalògus (eccl. term).—*pracepta or

leges decem tabularum.

DECAMP, | Propr.) castra movere or promovere; in
the historians often movere only (to break up the camp, and march further); or signa movere or ferre (the stand and maren juriner); or signin movere or test (the standard); or tabernacula detendere (to take down the tends.)

I To set off; depart, se dare in viam; se committere viae or litiner; se commovere; abire; discodere; contendere qo (see Herz. Cæs. B. G., 1).

DECAMPMENT, profectio; abitus; discossus (of the soldiers, e castris); to give the signal for d., vasa consistence, signalise see whillies.

conciamare; signum dare, ut milites vasa colligant: concamare; signum dare, ut minues vas colligant: to order it to be given, (vasa) conclamari jubëre; to give the signai for d., and for battle at the same time, signum simul lineris pugnaçue proponere. DECANT, vinum diffundere (with or without de dollo; diffundere sc. de dollis in cados, is to se dis-tinguished fm defundere, to pour into glasses, \$c., see P.2

Inipp. on H. Ep. i, 5, 4) .- transfundere, transferre. | fraudem ci facere; dolum ci nectere or confingere (play transfundere in aliud vas.

DECANTER, | lagena,-ampuila (big-bellied, such MEAGNICK, I lagena.—ampulia (big-belifed, such as is used for claret, champagne): a small d., lagun-cula; ampuliula (Sulpie, See. Dial. 3, 3, in.); a glass d., "lagena crystallina; with a wide neck, lagena patentissimi oris: to emply a d., lagenam exsiceare, patentissimi otto: to empty a a., ingeliam cantents, secretly, furtim (a jocular expression of Q. C., see Ep. 16, 28, 2). \(\begin{array}{c}\) One who decants, capulator (Cat. Col.). \(\text{DECAPITATE}\), caput cs præcidere (with a sword,

when the person is not previously strangled), — caput cervicibus abscidere, or cervicibus fractis caput abscidere (when the person is previously strangled; C. Phil. 11, 2, 5) .- securi ferire or percutere (with the axe, by the executioner) .- decollare (post-Aug., and in the less

the executioner).—decollare (post-Aug., and in the sesselected style).

DECAY, v. || INRRANS.) in ruinam pronum esselected at spile).

DECAY, v. || INRRANS.) in ruinam pronum esselected at spile at the checks, then fig. to sink, to become worse, e.g. of a breed or race, of manners, of sciences).

—collabi (to be falling to ruins, propr. of buildings; of the state).—dillabi (propr. to separate fin each other, e.g. of the parts of buildings, of walls; then fig. to going downwards, e.g. of the state).—macrescere (to fall amous, of living beings).—tabescere (to waste amous, of living beings). away, of living beings) .- tabescere (to waste away, of living beings). - marcescere (fade away ; hence, languish, grow weak; e. g. marcescentes senio vires, Plin.; mar-cescere desidià, L.). — deminui (of the moon, also of strength; it would be wrong to use diminui, see Ochs. C. Kel. p. 15) .- minui; minuere (to be lessened; e. g. of the memory): my strength d.'s or fails me, viribus senesco, or deficior; vires extenuantur, deficiunt: my memory d.'s, memoria labat, minultur; deficior memoria: zeal and hope d together, studium cum spe senes-clt: the power of the Athenians d.'s, opes Atheniensium senescunt: to d. or be reduced to poverty, ad inopiam or egestatem or paupertatem redigi. || TRANS.) imbecillum or Infirmum reddere; attenuare; vitiare (see Weaken). A decayed tooth, dens exesus.—dens cavus or cavatus (hollow): decayed (= reduced to poverty), ad inopiam, egestatem or paupertatem redactus : beams that are decayed, asseres marcidi (Fitr.).

DECAY, deminutlo.-defectio virium; vires corporis affective: of the understanding, deminutio mentis. To fall to d., to go to d.—see DECAY, v. INTR.

DECEASE, obitus; excessus vitæ or e vitā; disces-

sus a vită; exitus (SYN. in DEATH, vid.). DECEASE, v., e vită discedere; exire de or e vită;

mortem or diem supremum obire (SYN. in DIE, vid.). DECEIT, fraus (fraudulent action) .- fraudatio (dishonesty, opp. fides, honesty,—dois malus, or dolus only (artifice).—fallacia (espty when the d. is carried on by words); doli atque fallacia.—ars; artes; machinæ (artful means to attain one's end); without d., sine fraude: full of d. (of men), fraudulentus; qui totus ex fraude et fallaclis constat (opp. homo sine fuco et fallaciis): to practise d., fraudem inferre; fraudem mo-liri; aget aby, dolum ci struere, nectere, confingere; faliaciam in qm intendere: there is, or is not, any d. in it, aliquid or nihil doli subest. Self-d., error, also

DECEITFUL, ad fallendum instructus; fraudulentus.—fallax (prone to deceive craftity).—dolosus (full of deceit, all both of persons and things).—vafer (sty).—vetedeceii, all both of persons and things].—vater [sty].—veter rator [grossn old in deceil).—vanus [empty; of things; e.g. hopes, spes]: d. words, verba ad fallendum instructa. DECEITPULLY, frauduelneter; fallaciter; dolose; per dolum: to deal d., dolose, or malâ fide agere. DECEITPULNESS, fraudatio (opp. fides).—fallendi studium (propensity to deceive).—vanitas. Inanitas

(empliness),
DECEITLESS, sincerus, verus. Jw. sincerus atque verus. - Incorruptus. - candidus. - apertus. simplex;

Jn. apertus et simplex.

JN. apertus et simplex.

DECEIVABLE, Crel, qui facile decipi, &c. potest,

DECEIVABLE, Crel, qui facile decipi, &c. potest,

DECEIVE, fraudare (ereb, propr.).—fallere (also with

fraude; to make aby take falsehood for truth without

bring aware of it, socios induxit, decepit, destituit,

omni fraude et perfidis fefellit. C.).—decipere (to out
wit by a suddenly executed plot [Död.]; to d. by false

appearances, and take advantage of aby's fally, or want

of causion).—In errorem inducere, or inducere only (to lead into errour by deceitful counsel; to take in; see fallere above) .- deludere (to play upon aby's credulity). -imponere cl aliquid, or merely imponere ci (under the pretext of giving information).-verba date ci (to pass words for current coin) .- frustrari (to d. by false hopes ; to d. one's expectation) .- destituere (to leave in the lurch).—mentiri (Ag. of things, e. g. frons, ocull, vultus mentiuntur).—circumscribere (ensnare).—fallaciam er (212)

him a trick; practise deceit agst him),—circumvenire (lit. 'come round a man;' take him in by an artfulty laid plot).—fraude or dolo capere, eludere (get a frandulent advantage over him).—ci fucum facete (to throw dust in his eyes).—circumducere (Com.; to lead by the nose): to d. his creditors, fraudare creditores: to try to d. aby, fraude qm tentare; fallaciam intendere in qm : it was this that deceived me, hoc mihi fraudi fuit; to d. aby's expectation, spem cs fallere, or destituere: exspectation expectation, specific is latered, or destructer, wisus (me) frustratus est. I am deceived, me fallo; fallor; animus me failt: I am much deceived, vehementer erro: I am deceived in athg, qd me fallit: I am deceived in my expectation, a spe destituor; spes me falilt, destituit, or frustratur; being deceived in this expectation, has spe lapsus (Ces.): unless I am de-ceived, nisi quid me fefelierit; nisi falior: I am com-

pletely deceived, if, &c., omnia me fallunt, nisi, &c.
DECEIVER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus.—homo ad fraudem acutus.—vetera-

tus or instructus.—nomo an traugem acultus.—vecera-tor (a d. who has grown old in the service).—<u>BD</u>* De-ceptor only Sen. Thyest. 40.

DECEMB ERI, December, bris (the tenth month of the Roman year, reckening fin March; sometimes put for the year that is ended, hic tertius December, ex. quo, &c., H.).
DECEMPEDAL, *decem pedes habens.

DECEMPRICAL, decem pears nacens.

DECEMVIRATE, decemviratus, ûs (government of ten persons; C. and L.); of or belonging to the d., decemviralis (e. g. collegium, C. leges, the twelve tables, L., potestas, L. and T.).

DECENCY, | Fitness, decentla. | Propriety, decor.-decorum. - modestia (modest, well-bred behaviour, opp. immodestia): to observe the rules of d., decorum segul, servare, tenere or custodire : to study the rules of d. in athy. in qa re quid deceat, considerare, or videre: lo have a sense of d., quid deceat, sentire: athg is aget the rules of d., turpe est qd: to forget the rule , decoris oblivisci.

DECENNIAL, decem annorum (in general). - decennis (lasting ten years). - decennalia, ium, pl. a festival, celebrated every lenth year fm its institution by Augustus; a d. period, decennium tlate); duo lus-

a, pl.

DECENT, || Fit, aptus cl (of persons); el rel or ad qd (of things). || Becoming, quod decet qm () decens only by the poets, and in prose-writers of the silver age, espty Q.; e. g. decentior amictus).—decorus (only applies to words and actions); words that are not over-

verba parum verecunda.

DECENTLY, decore; recte.—decenter (decentius).
honeste; modeste; verecunde; ut decet. D. clad,

honeste vestitus (Farr.).

DECEPTION, fraudatio. fallacia. circumscriptio, fraus. [Deceptio, such used to stand, Vitr. 2, 8, is very late.] See DECEIT.

DECHARM, *Incantatum or effascinatum præsti-

giis exsolvere.

DECIDE, disceptare qd (to d. a question of right, aft weighing the arguments on both sides; then = to d. generally, and also to d. by arms).—decernere qd or de re, or absol. (to determine judicially aft. deliberation, &c., then to determine generally ; also with the sword) .dijudicare qd (to give judgement in a cause, and so settle the question; also generally, or with the sword).—judi-care qd or de re (to d. or pass sentence as judge, or generally).—arbitri partes suscipere (absol. to d. a controversy as arbiter).—decidere qd or de re (to cut off, as it were, alt further litigation; also decidere cum qo, da ii were, an jarine. Jarine with a person, and absol.).—statuere, constituere (to d. or settle a controverted point); Jx. decidere statuereque (to d. and determine, &c., what, quid) .- momentum facere ci rei or in qa re ; momentum afferre ad qd (of a circumstance weh gives the decisive turn to athg).-pronunciare (to pronounce sentence, as a judge; and of athg that pronounces judicially; e. g. a juage; and of any that pronounces fractions; e.g., reason will d. the point equitably, requam pronunciabit sententiam ratio, C.): to d. a point, affirmare de re (i. e. to state one's decided opinion about it): to d. a canse, pronunciare de causa, re, &c. (Q.): to d. a controversu, controversiam disceptare, decernere, dijudicare (all three also by arms, ferro).—controversiam dirimere (C. Off. 3, 33, 119; dirimere litem, O.) - de controversià decidere, atatuere, constituere. - Constituere, constitue 15.)-controversiam componere (lo arrange it; to bring parlies to an agreement): to d. a question, quæstionem solvere; also decidere (Ulp); a law-suis, dijudicare litem (†); in facour of the accused, secundum reum

dare litem or judicare (opp. contra reum dare litem): matters not to be decided by mere opinion, res ab opi-nionis arbitrio sejunctæ: to d. the battle, pugnam decernere; the victory, momentum afferre ad victoriam: arms must d., onnia armis agenda sunt: when circumstances require it, the sword must decide, quum tempus postulat, manu decrtandum est: the sword has aiready decided, Jam decreium est (C. ad Div. 10) 10, 2): the fate of the republic will be decided by a single battle, in uno picelio omnis fortuna respublicae disceptat (ibid.): to d. the affair by arms, ferro inter se decernere .- I am to d. it, res penes me posita est : I alone am to d. it, cs rei potestas omnis in me est posita: not to d athy, integrum or injudicarum retinquere ud: a thing not get decided, res integra: the matter is not yet decided, adhuc sub judice lis est (H. A. P. 78); adhuc de hac re apud judicem lis est (Ascon ad C. Verr. 1, 45. p. 335, ed. Schutz.): it will soon be decided, *brevi patebit, manifestum tiet (i. e. it will soon be generally known). Whether the passions are also a part of it, is a question that is not yet decided, perturbationes sintne ejusdem partes, quæstio est: his jate is not yet decided, non habet expioratam rationem salutes sum.

DECIDE, INTRANS.) | Determine, resolve, decernere, consilium capere, apud animum statuere, constituere. - destinare. animo proponere. censêre. placet ci.-sciscere. jubere, Jn. sciscere et jubere (of the assembly of the people; scisc. esply of the piebs; jub. of the whole populus): to d. upon athg, pronunciare, constatuere de re: tod, upon doing athg, decernere qd faciendum (S. Cat. 4, 1): to d. (= declure oneself) for aby, cs partes sequi.—Ons. To 'd-cide,' absol. = 'to decide a cause' ie. g. in facour of aby) will be found under DE-CIDE, TRANS - I have decided, certum mili est: as soon as I have decided, simul ac constituero. I have quite decided, staturum cum animo habeo ac deliberatum; deliberatum mihi ac constitutum est : mihi certum est. cerrum est deliberatumque; milu judicatum est; all with inf .- To d. unanimously, ounnium consensu con-

stituere.

DECIDED, dijudicatus (by a judicial sentence) .- decisus (e. y. quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, C.—decisa negotia, II.; jani decisa questio, Ulp.).

Also, of course, by the participe of the other verbs under

Decide.—certus, exploratus (certain, ascertained, e. g. a d. victory, victoria certa or explorata) .- destinatus (defined, fixed; e. g. opinio, sententia); a d. opinion, stabilis certaque sententia (opp. errans et vaga sent. C.); certa destinataque sententia (C.); destinata opinio (L.); to give a d. opinion, *certain sententiam expromere: never to gire a d. opinion, nullain rem aperte judicare. As adj. form, resolule, firmus. stabilis. constans. Jn. firmus et stabilis et constans.-promptus (also with animi, or animo in T.; ready; hence, vigorous, &c.). A d. character, animus promptus, certus. A person of d. d. character, animus promptus, certus. A person of d. character, qui nunquam inops est consilii (L.), 'cui, quid consilii capiat, or quid faciat, semper promptum est (aft. C.): to be of a d. character, in rebus excogi-tandis promptum esse; in ipso negotio or ex tempore consilium capere (of the decision of character with can see what is to be done, and carry it out firmly).
| Clear, unequivocal, clarus.-certus. - inanifestus. perspicuus. evidens. The most d. proofs of his guill, indicia atque argumenta certissima (C.): to be a d. proof, indicio esse (with sub.rd. c:ause; how, what, quam, qualis, &c.): to announce athy to aby as d., pro certo perscribere qd ad qm: a d. tikeness, expressa effigies or imago.

DECIDEDLY, | In answers of unhesitating assent, certe. vero .- recte. -- ita ita est .- sic est .ita plane.-ita scilicet.-etiam. sane.- sane quidem; ita plane.—ita scilicet.—etlam. sane.—sane quidem; or by repeliton of a rood in the question; 'will you come t' venienne! Decidedly, veniam: do you kant met meure vist te! [SNN. in CRATAININ.]—If n a fixed determinate manner, definite in a fixed, express, positive manner).—JN. aperte atque definite.—illisetta (in express terms)—certo. certo (certainly.—SYN.

IN CERTAINLYL

in CRATAINLY.
DECIDENCE, delapsus (e. g. aquæ, Farr.),
DECIDER, arbitet (one who decides a dispute only
by the rules of equity).—judex (who decides according to
striet justice); or Cret. with qui decernit, &c.
DECIDUOUS, caducus; deciduus (not perennia!).
DECIMATE, 1 To take the tenta, decumas
exigere. 1 To take one in len out of a cohort,
\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{c}\$, to be punished with death (among the ancients by casting tots), decimare cohortem (post-Aug. militor. t. t. see Bremi Suet Oct. 24).—sorte decimum quemque (cohortis) ad supplicium legere (L. 2, 59, estr.).—deciumm quemque cohortis sorte ductos fusti (213)

necare, or merely decimum quemque fusti ferire (7 Ann. 3, 21, 1, and 14, 44, extr.).

DECIMATION, § A tithing, decumarum exaction

The punishing one in ten, decimatio (Capitol.

DECIPHER, | To make out what is written in cipher, investigare et persequi (what is written in cipher, notas, Suet. Cas. 56, Wotf.). | Unfold what is intricate or obscure, explicare; explanare; interpretari ; enodare (to free fm knots = difficulties).

DECIPHERING, | Art of making out what is written in cipher, are investigandi et persequendi notas (Suet Cas. 56) .- | Explanation of what is obscure, explicatio; explanatio; interpretatio; eno-

DECISION, dijudicatio; disceptatio (as an act). judicium ; sententia (as a sentence pronounced).—arbi-trium (the d. of an umpire).—momentum (ροπή, a decisive turn): to leave to aby's d., cs arbitrio permittere ; to bring to a d., momentum afferre ad qd; momentum facere circi, or in quire (of things that have an important bearing on the result) .- || Unwavering firmness, animi fortitudo, constantia animus certus or confirmatus (firmness) .-- animi præsentia. animus præ-

communa (promess).—animi presentia, anima presents (quickness in deciding). See To Decide.

DECISIVE, decretorius (post-Aug.).—quod habet or facit momentum (what gives a d. turn).—ultimus (what is d., as being tast; e. g. a battle, a cause): the d. hour, hora decretoria; ultimi discriminis tempus (approaches, adventat): a d. moment, *momentum, quo fortuna in discrimen vocatur; temporis discrimen: a d. battle, pugna decretoria (Q. 6, 4, 6); prælium, in quo omnis fortuna reipublicae disceptat (on the result of neh the fate of the republic depends, C. ad Div. 10, 10, 2); also ultima, or unive sæ rel dimicatio (L. 1, 15, and 38): an engagement, web is not d., prælium anceps: to hazard a d. baitte, summis cum hoste copils contendere (Herz. Cæs, B. G. 5, 17); de summa rerum decernere : it comes to a d. battle, venit res ad ultimum dinicationis; venit in casum universa dinicationis; no d. battle was fought, nusquam ad universa rei dimicationem ventuni est.

DECISIVELY, modo decretorio,

DECK, To cover, tegere (g. 1.).— contegere; obtegere; integere (athy with athy, da volt.— strucre; conserner; instrucre; conserner; conserner; with strucre; conserner; and horse with trapping, culum sterilere, insternere. § To adern, original (g. 1.).—exornare, distinguere [SYN. in ADORN].—co-mere: to d. with athg, ornare, or exornare, or distinguere, or distinguere et ornare qu re; excolere qu re, or ornatu cs rei (r. g. the walls with marble, parietes marmoribus; a room with pictures, cubiculum tabu-larum pictarum ornatu); to d. oneself, se exornare (e. g. I d. myself out to please you, me exorno, tibl ut placeam). I To cover with a deck; vid. next word.

DECK, s. constratum navis (* Petron. 100, 3 and 6).

To cover with a d., consternere (but only found in the past partep.; L. 21, 28 being in a different sense). A vessel with a d., constrata navis (C. L.), tecta navis (Cas. L. T.); snips weh have d.'s, naves tectae, or constratae

L. T.); ships we have a s, naves were, or constrained (opp. naves aperta).
DECLAIM, promuclare (to deliver a speech artisticatiy, e. g, of an actor).— *cum putioù gravitate dicere (to d. seth an affected solemnity; in an infalted sight, gc).— dechanare, declamatia (to d. opprectee, a seus actionary in the access is choose of the access to the acce viter et venuste pronunciare.

DECLAIMER, deciamator (one who delivered decla-mations in a school of rhetoric).—*putidus pronunciator or *qui cum putida gravitate dicit or pronunciat, or (with ref. to the style) cujus oratio turget atque inflata est.

DECLAMATION, Style of delivery, pronunciatio (according to the rules of art; C. Invent. 1, 7, uses Crcl.; ex rerum et verborum dignitate vocis et corporis moderatio, Auct. ad Her. 1, 2, extr. vocis, vultûs, gestûs moderatio cum venustate). -- actio (C. de varius, gestus mocerator cui ventustare,—accio (c. 11, 72, 17, excito (c. 11, 17, 21, 17, excito (c. 11, 17, 2

parata deciamatio (aft. Q. 2, 9, 10).

DECLAMATORY, declamatorius (pertaining to declamation ; i. e. rhetorical exercises in the schools) .-- tumidus : turgidus ; inflatus (inflated). His style is d., ora-tio turget atque inflata est : their delivery is refined without being unnaturator d., neque ita prorsus, ut nos vulgo loquimur, pronnntiant [or, neque sine arte pronun-tiant], neque procul tamen a natură recedunt (0. 2, 10, 13).—A vehement and d. mode of delivery should be avoided, actlo ita temperanda est, ne, dum actoris captamus elegantiam, perdamus viri boni et gravis auctoritatem (2, ib. 11, extr.).

DECLA MARTE v. habitis (seashle of recol), and

DECLARABLE, probabilis (eapable of proof); quod

DECLARABLE, probaouits (engages o, process, protest, doceri potest.

DECLARATION, declaratio (e. g. amoris sui).—
pronunciatio (proclamation by word of mouth, Cas.)
Sis vox, sententia, oratio, may serve.—denunciatio (a threatening d.; e. g. belli).—proscriptio (d. of outlauery).—After this d., has pronunciatione factà (Cas. B. C. 2,

25): for 'to make a d.,' see DECLARE.

DECLARATIVE, or DECLARATORY, Crcl. by quod deciarat or declarationem habet, cs rei (e. g. liber -quantam habet declarationem amoris tui, C.) .-

The equation indeed uccurations among a superior of the property of the property of the catisface of alignment of the catisface of alignment of the catisface of alignment of the property of ent interrog. clause). — exponere, or expromere e.g. once's opinion, quid sentiam; seutentiam sum aperire, dicere; clearly about athg, accuratius exponere de re; futts, piutibus verbis disserere de re. — I To proctaim, prodere (of the response of an oracle). — indicere (e.g. belium). — denunciare (in a threatening menner, e.g. belium)— [852] declarare belium is barbarousi].—pronunciare (by scord of mouth. Curlo pronunciare—lubet — se in hostium habiturum loco, qui, &c., Cas. B. C. 2, 25); to d. aby athg, decla rare, appellare, with a doubte acc. following (e. g. qm regem): to d. or pronounce aby athg, judicare (e. g. qm hostem, proditorem patriæ); aby consul, qm dicere or declarare or renunciare consulem; emperor, qm impe ratorem saiutare (post-Aug.); aby king, qm regem appeliare (Cas.); declarare (L.); aby one's heir, heredem qm scribere or instituere; an outlaw, proscribere qm: to d. himself a candidate, ostendere se candidatum (Suel.): to d. null and void, infirmare; irritum facere; abolère (esply a law): to d. oneself conquered, victum se profiteri; manus atales: 10 d. onees/ conquered, victum se pronter; manus dare: tod. one's opinion in faceur of alfa, qd accipere, probare; agai alfa, rem recusare, or detrectare; rem improbare: tod. on oath, "juratum qd affirmare: tod. in writing, literis or per literas significare: the rictory d'. stuelf by the omena, victoria se ostendit ominibus. DECLARE, INTRANS.) | Assert, affirm, affirmare. confirmare. contendere. diecer. asseverare, promote a superior and account of the contender of the contender.

filteri [Syn. in Assert, Appirm]. To d. for aby, cs partes sequi; in cs partes transire (to join aby's party): to d. agst aby, inlimicum se ci ostendere: to d. off, in d. sysi aby, inlinicum se ci ostendere: to d. of, e.g. renunciare qd. e.g. conductionem, &c., also qd ci; e.g. societatem ci, L. 38, 31): victory d.'s for, &c., victoria ad qm venit (e.g. enes patres, L.).—victoria ad qm venit (e.g. ad mellores, C.).—victoria as est; or qs victoriam obtinet; victorià potitur.

DECLENSION, || Declining siale, ruina (propr. q building; fg. q of a state, relpublices): d. of manners, mores corrupti: d. of bodily sirength, defectio virium; vires corporis affectes: d. of one's mental powers, deminutio mentis. || Inflexion of words, declinatio; fexus; fexus.

declinatio; flexus; flexura.

DECLINE, s. deminutio. imminutio. remissio.—mitigatio,—See Lessening.—To be on the d.; see To Decline.—The d. of life, ingravescens ætas In the d. of life, provectiore ætate (in advanced (c.), In the a. of tife, provections scatte (in absence) years); vergente jam senectá (T.); vergens annis (T.); to be in the d. of life, longius ætate provectum esso. || Consumption, tabes.—phthisis (φθίσις, Cels. 3, 22): aby is in a d., corpus cs ad tabem venit; tabes qm in-

vadit: to be in a d., *tabe laborare.

DECLINE, | To lean downwards, inclinare—
proclivem or declivem esse.—labi; delabi (lo sink grawater in order the sease—not; detain to sine pradually; inclinart, se inclinart (se fit day, fortune, \$c.).

I to grow weaker, or I to deer ease, (eminu) (to be lessened; of boduly strength, \$c.—\$55 not diminui).
—minul, imminul (of prices, influence, \$c.).—remitter (of what is diminished in intensity)—defervescere (of what is diminished in intensity)—defervescere (of heat, desires, passions).—senescere (to be weakened by age or time; of strength; also of memory, hope, zeal, \$c.).—deficere (of strength, \$c.): my strength d.'s, viri-NC.).—ueuere (v) strengen, ge., by and the bus senesco, or deficior; vires extenuantur, deficiunt: the price of and d., annona laxat, levatur: the price of and d., annona laxat, levatur: the price of and d., and d., sides (tota qa terra [e. g]). Italia, Cas.] est angustior: aby's health is declining, qs valetudinem amlitit.—cs valetudo decrescii (*Piaut. Curc.* 2, 1, 4); qs tenui, infirmâ, minus commodâ est valetudine: eloquence has decl-ned fm its Attic purity of diction, eloquentia omnem illam salubritatem Atticae (214)

dictionis quasi sanitatem perdidit (C.): the day d.'s. dies se inclinat or inclinatur, but probably better, "in vespertinum tempus inclinatur (aft. inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die. C.); dies vergit (Suet. Otko, 7; Plin.): aby's influence, popularily, &c. d.'s, cs auctoritas, existimatio, &c. imminuta est: the power of the Athenians d's, opes Atheniensium senescunt.

To refuse, declinare qd (by getting out of its way;
frequent in C.).—renuere qd (by a shake of the head): to frequent in C.).—renuere qd (by a shake of the head): to
d. complying with aby's entreaties, petenti ci qd denegare; preces cs repudiare: to d. faintly, subnegare qd;
courteousty, belle negare; falty, pracisc negare; sine
ullà exceptione or plane praccidere.—| Deviate fm;
see DEVIATE.—| To decline a word, verbum
inmutare casibus; verbum declinare (used in the old
Grammaciant energiant)

Grammarians of every kind of gramm, inflection).

DECLIVITY, declivitas; accilvitas; proclivitas (sloping positions).—locus declivis, accilvis, proclivis. ascensus (with ref. to a person ascending it): a gentle d., collis leniter editus or clementer assurgens.
DECLIVOUS, declivis; acclivis; proclivis.

DECOCT, defervefacere.—decoquere. DECOCTION, decoctio (Cal. Aur. Tard. 2, 13).-DECOLLATE, caput cs præcidere (with the sword;

it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscidere, C. Phil. 11, 2, 5, unless the person be previously strangled; cervicibus fractis caput abscidit). — securi ferire or percutere (with the axe of the executioner).—decollare

(post-Aug. and to be rejected in the more elevated style).

DECOLLATION, Crel. with phrases under Decol-ATE; or caput recisum (O.); or tota cervice desectà divisum a corpore caput (L. 31, 34).- Decollatio, Vet. Gloss.

DECOMPOSE, | To resolve into component parts, solvere; dissolvere; resolvere.-diluere (dis-

soire it).—See Dissolve.

DECOMPOSITE, solutus; dissolutus.

DECOMPOSITION, solutio; dissolutio.

DECOMPOUND, see DECOMPOSE.

DECORATE, ornare; exornare.—decori or orna-mento esse.—decus afferre (all three applicable to per-sons or things, ci or ci rel): to d. with albg, ornare or exornare qd re.—vestire (clothe or cover, e. g. walla): to d. the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubiculi parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare; with garlands, sertis redimire et rosa; sertis velare (quite cover it; e. g. a house) .- See ORNAMENT, v.

DECORATION, ornatio; exornatio (as acts); as the ornaments themselves, cultus (taken collectively) .- ornatus; ornamentum (laken separately: e.g. of theatrical d.).—apparatus (the whole supply of objects with wech to decorate athg): lo change the d.'s (of a theatre), mutare speciem ornationis (Vitr. 5, 6, 8.).

DECORATOR, qui ornat, &c.
DECOROUS, || Swilable, aptus; accommodatus
cl rei or ad qd.—conveniens, consentaneus: to be d. or suitable, aptum consentaneumque esse; convenire. || Becoming, quod decet qm (in general; for never decens, except in poetry and in the silver age).—decorus (only of words and actions). OROUSLY, decore, recte. honeste, ut decet.

convenienter. accommodate (suitably).

—apte. convenienter. accommodate (sustably). DECORTICATE, to d. a Irec, corticem arbori in orbem detrahere; decorticare arborem. — delibrare arborem (the inner bark). — summum corticem de-squamare (the onler bark; by mistake).

DECORTICATION, decorticatio (no Dictionary pro-

duces authority for delibratio,

DECORUM, decorum (το πρέπον; for wech Q. uses decor): lo observe d., decorum sequi, or servare, or custodire: to observe d. in alig, in que re, quid deceat, considerare, or videre: to have a sense of d., quid deceat, sentire: athg is agst d., turpe est qd: it was not then inconsistent with d., decorum erat tum (with inf. With d., decore. non indecore.

L.). With d., accore, non inaccore.

DECOY, allicere; allectare; invitare et allectare, or allectare et invitare, all qm ad qd.—lilicere or pellicere qm in or ad qd.—lnescare (with a bait): Io d. in many

qm in or at qu.—inescare (with a batt); to a. in many ways, multa habëre invitamenta. See Allure.

DECOY, || As an act, allectatio. || As a thing, invitamentum.—incitamentum.—illecebra: a d.-bird, allector.—illex (Ptaul. Asin. 1, 3, 68)—II The ptace where wild ducks are decoyed, *locus anatibus capiendis factus, idoneus.

DECREASE, TRANS.) minuere (to make less in number, magnitude, secight, and importance, opp. augere, e. g. vertigelia; es gloriam; molestias; potentiam et auctoritatem senatus).—imminuere (also opp. augere,

e g. the number of the senate, numerum patrum; tro-ps, copias; aby's renown, cs laudem).—deminuere of or de q fa eq fa re (to make less by taking swap fin athy, e. g. vectigalis; vires; aliquid de potestate).—extenuare (to d. by abating, e. g. sumputs; mioestatis spem).—levare; sublevare (to d. by making lighter, e. g. pretium, anonam; lnoplam; pericula).—levare (to d. both in a good sense and in a bod, e. g. zegitludinem; to describe the companion of the compa sollicitudinem; auctoritatem; fidem cs rei) .- lenire (to d. by lessening the sensation of athg; e.g. dolores; febrem quiete ; morbum temperantià).-deminuere qd de que re (by deducting: e. g. a Grecian mina by de-ducting fire drachime, de mina una quinque numo; diminuere and comminuere cannot be used in this sense).-detrahere qu de qu re (e. g. de tota pecunia quinquagesimam partem).

DECREASE, INTRANS.) decrescere (/o grow less, shorter, &c., opp. crescere; e. g. dies, pondus, admira-tio: flumina, &c.).—minui; se minuere; also minuere the: numma, &c.).—minui; se minuter; aco minuter cois; (to become less).—imminui (to d. dio minuddy).— remitti; se remittere; also remittere only (to d. or soble, e. g. of rain, cold, feers, &c.).—levari; sublevari (to become lish)—leniri; mitigari (to become lish)—midder).—defervescere (to become less hol, e. g. astus, ira, &c. defervescit). See Lessek, nyrahas. DECREASE, a. deminuto; imminuto.—extenuatio.

-remissio.-mitigatio.-levatio [SYN. in LESSEN].-(Fig. Fitr. 9, 14, has quotidiana decrescentia lune; for weak he uses deminutio a little before), - defectio

(e.g. virium).—Comp. the substt. with the verbs fm weh they are derived, under To DECREASE. DECREE, v. edicere (to issue a d.; of magis/rates and persons in authority).—sciscere (to d. by vote, esply of the people in a free state).—Jx. sciscere jubereque (the former, rather of the plebs; the latter, of the whole assembled people).—sancire (to d. or ratify by a d , of law-givers, the people, &c.).—decernere (to decide aft. weighing the reasons, &c).—censere, placet ci (to be of opinion; to pronounce that the thing should be so; of the senate). cavere (to d. that for the future something should [if followed by ut], or should not [if followed by ne], be followed by ut], or should not [1] followed by ne], or observed, or take place', -constituer [c. l. for to determine or fix),—prescribere (to d. or lay down beforehand, as a direction and rule of conduct); to d. on practly of death, capite sancire.—There is a law web (** that, be, lege cauvem est, ut, &c.; that not, ne; in qå lege cavetur or cautum est, ut (ne), &c. There was qå lege cavetur or cautum est, ut (ne), &c. There was also a public edde tek decreed that, &c. decretum etiam publicum exatabat, quo cavebatur, ut: it is not decreed that with the normal exaction of the that the same of the that the same of the that the same of the same

rior court, of the senate, consul, prætor, &c.) .- edictum the regularly published d. of a sovereign power or superior magistrale).—consultum (the conclusion come to by a deliberative body; hence also the d. in weh such resolution is embodied); Jx. consultum et decretum .lex (law). - præscriptum (laid down beforehand as a drection and rule). A d. of the senate, senaths auctorities (so far as a decision of theirs has weight fm the authority of their body and position in the state; hence, actions say or near young unit position in the state. Anext, of a d. either not yet ancitioned by the fribunes, or formatis opposed by the interposition of their vector—sensition or their vector—sensition or the deliberation that has preceded its adoption, and so far as it is formatis, ancitoned by the iribanes, and has the force of a file sensitioned by the iribanes, and has the force of a lam) .- senatūs or patrum decretum (a resolution of the senate either empowering magistrates to do any important act, or confirming the acts of the assembly of the people and giving them the force of laws).—A d. of the people awa giving tacm the force of town.—A a. of the people, populiscitum (adopted by the assembly of the people legally convened).—pleblacitum (so far as proposed to the plebs [as opp. the senate] by a presiding magistrate, and adopted by a majority of votes).—populi justum as for as the people had the right to require the senate to confirm a d. of theirs, aft. wch it had full legal radidity). In populi scitum jussumque: by a d. of the sovereign, justu regis or principle : legal d.'s, præscripta legum ; quæ legibus sancta sunt : to issue a d.,

DECREMENT, see DECREASE. DECREPIT, decrepitus; wtate decrepita (C.). -confectus senectute (enfeebled by age). -- enervatus. -annis defectus (Phædr.).

DECREPITUDE, defectio virium; decrepita ætas (C.).

DECRESCENT, decrescens (decreasing). — senescens (growing old.—luna tum senescens, tum cres-

DECRETAL, adj , see DECRETORY.
DECRETAL, s. *codex or corpus juris Romani or

DECRETORY, decretorius (post-Aug.) .- See Judi-CIAL.—A d., *decretum Papæ.

DECRIAL, vituperatio. — reprehensio

BLAME]; calumnia (e. g. ingenii calumnia, C.).

DECRY, vituperare (lo blame, rail at; e. g. rhetorie, Thetoricam, C.)—infamare (to bring with evil report, qd or qm).—diffamare (self and post-dug.: to opered evil report of a person so as to make him notorious).—cs famam dehonestare (by spreading bad reports of him).—rem suspectam infamentque criminando facere him).—rem suspectam infamemque criminano iacere (L. 8, 23).—criminari, invidiose criminari (C., r. 9, c. spotentiam, auctoritatem, res gestas, &c.).—cs laudi obstrepere (post-Aug., Sen.); de fami or existimatione es detrahere (lo siander him i try to lessen his reputation).—caluminair quo q (di ocerasare moliciously), criminari rhetoriene vitis (Q.); for de opportunitari reputatione (c.); for desperatione (c.); criminari rhetoriene vitis (Q.); for de opportunitari productione constructione de opportunitario productione constructione de opportunitario productione constructione de opportunitario productione de opportunitario de oppor

criminari rhetoricen vitiis (d.): lo d. aby's achievemenls, criminari cs res gestas argumentando (C.).
DECUMBENCE, DECUMBENCY, cubitus, ûs (very
rare; e. g. proni; supini in latera, Plin.).
DECUMBENT, "decumbens (as Bot. l. l.).
DECUPLE, see Trn.-Pold.
DECURSION, decurio, onis, m.
DECURSION, decurio, onis, m.
DECURSION, decursus (e. g. aquæ, amnium); lapsus; delapsus aquæ (the d. of water on a ficid; Farr. R. R. I. 6, 6).

DECURTATION. The nearest substt, are amputatlo (act of culting off; e. g. sarmentorum, C.); contractio (act of contracting, shortening; e. g. paginee, orationis, C.).
DECUSSATE, decussare (C.). — in speciem Græcee

literæ X decussare (Col.). Decussated lines, lineæ in

decusses oblique (Plin.).

DEDECORATE, dedecorare; dedecore afficere. DEDECORATION, ignominia (whether inflicted on

others, or brought upon oneself).—labes aliqua decoris.
DEDECOHOUS, inhonestus. — turpis. — infamis. —

dedecorus (præ-Class. and Silv. age; T.).

DEDICATE, || Consecrate, dicare; dedicare (whether to a god or a man) .- sacrare; consecrare (to a god; see SYN. in CONSECRATE) .- inaugurare (lo d. aft. consulling the augurs): to d. an altar to Jupiter, Jovi aram dicare (also aram dedicare, consecrare); a temple to a god, deo templum sacrare or consecrare; deo delubrum gon, aco tempium sacrare or consecrare; aco deiunrum dedicare. Inseribe a book with aby's name; a book to aby, ci librum dicare or dedicare (used aft. Aug. agc; Q. Phædr. Plin.); librum ad qm mittere (to send a book to aby, wch C. uses as the customary phrase in his time for dicare and dedicare; see Cat. Maj. 1, 3. N. D. 1, 7, 16: so librum mittere ci; e. g. libros, quos Septimio misi, Var.); librum ci despondere (to intend Septimio m isi, Far.); librum ci despondère (to intend to d. it to; C. Att. 13, 12, 3). 'Dedicated to M. Brusus' fon the title page of a book), ad M. Brutum (without any participle). "Given up to; devote (without any participle). "Given up to; devote vidicare (e. g. hunc totum diem tibl, C.; tuum studium mene laudi, C.) to d. oneself to athg, ci rei se tradere, or se dedere; ci rei operam dare; to d. oneself to the service of the state, patrix se dedere, or se devovere; rei publice se tradere: to d. oneself whotly to the service of the gods, totum se vertere in cultum deorum: to d. one's time to athy, tempus consumere in qa re; one's talents to athy, ingenium conferre ad qd. See DEVOTE.

DEDICATE, or DEDICATED, dicatus.—dedicatus.
—sacratus; consecratus; sacer (holy, as belonging to the gads).—I Devoted to, deditus ci rei.

DEDICATION, dedicatio (d. of a thing) .- consecra-DEDICATION, dedicatio (a. of a ting).—consecra-tio(d. of a person, e.g., of a priest; see INMERIPET. Grut. 303, 2. On the distinction between ded. and consecr., see COMSECRATE).—EDS' inauguratio is without Cluss. authority.—dicatio (C.; not in this sense). || Dedica-tion of a book, 'dedication of consecrat, &c. DEDICATOR, qui dicat: qui consecrat, &c. DEDITON, traditio.—deditio (the act of yielding

DEDUCE, ducere, or deducere a or ex, &c.; one's race, one's origin fm aby, genus deducere a qo; originem ducere or trahere a qo; originem sui ad qm re-ferre: to d. athg fm God, Deum facere es rei effectom. | Infer; vid. DEDUCEMENT, see INFERENCE.

DEDUCEMEN I, see INVERABLE.

DEDUCT, | To take away; e. g. to d. athg fm a sum total, detrahere, deducere qd de summâ.—detra-

here qd de totå pecuniå (e. g. quinquagesimam partem). deductionem or decessionem de pecunia facere. To d.

10 per cent., *remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. If = subtract, deducere only (C. Off. 1, 8, 59; in this sense, detrahere would not be Lat.); to d. athg fm weight, subtrahere qd e pondere: not to d. a farthing for aby, nullum numum cuiquam deducere. Not a single farthing can be deducted, non potest triobolum hinc abesse (Plaut.).

DEDUCTION, || Absilement, deductio: without any d., sine ulià deductione: to make a d., deductionem, decessionem de pecunià facere: to pay without d., solidum solvere. || Systipsitie inference, continuo: is not this a right of its line noc conclusur.

videtur? DEED, | Thing done; see ACT, s.—in very d., re; revers, reapse; re et vertiate (not in words merely); sane; profecto (forms of assurance); not in word sin d., non verbis, sed re. | Writing contain ing a contract, syngrapha (Plaut. syngraphus: sa signed by both parties); tabulæ (also with the gen. of what the d. referred to; e. g. locationis).—See Contract. To draw up a d. or contract, syngrapham conscribere (aft. syngraphum conscribere, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 1); tabulas

conficer [g. t],

DEEM, || Think; to judge, opinari, putare, arbitrari, censere, existimare, exitimare,—reri, judicare, sentire et judicare. See Think for Syn. and phrases.

DEEP, altus (what recedes fm a surface by height or depth; hence, relatively 'high' or 'deep;' e.g., d. water, aqua; a river, flumen; roots, radices; wound caused by a thrust, plaga. The fig. translation of 'deep' by altus for magnus, summus, is foreign to class. prose). profundus (entering d. into the ground, e. g. the sea, mare [whereas mare altum means both the d. sea, and the high sea]; a whirlpool, gurges. In its fig. meaning, profundus means what is 'unlimited,' unbridled,' and therefore does not belong to 'deep').—depressus; demissus (lying low, e.g. country, loca).—in altitudinem depressus (e.g. vaills, opp. late patens, Hirl.).—latus (of horizontal depth; e.g. of the depth of a house). gravis (of sound; base, opp. acutus, e. g. tone, sonus; vox: vocis genus)—arctus or (rather) artus (fast; of vox; vocus genus)—arcus or (reaser) arcus (jas: q) sieep)—magnus (great, e, g, efficient), metus).—summus (very great, calm, quies; tranquillims; silence of the depth is expressed by altus seth the acc. (later with abl.) or in altitudient with gen; but the latter only when the etalement is that athy is made or becomes of that depth, consequently only with verb or participle. So with latus or in latitudinem, of horizontal depth. three feet d., tres pedes altus, latus : a place ten feet d., locus in altitudinem pedum decem depressus: a house ten feet d., domus, quæ in latitudinem pedum decem exstructa est: very d., præaltus; infinita altitudine; in mirandam altitudinem depressus: d. peace, placidissima pax; in the deepest peace, in intimo sinu pacis (Plin. Paneg. 56, 4, in such relations as gerere consulatum): to live in the deepest peace, placidissima pace uti or frui (later, profundissima pace florere): being in a state of the deepest peace, pacatissimus (e. g. of a town, or province): to be tying in a d. steep, arte (arcte) dormire: to be in d. affliction, in summo esse luctu: to be d. in thought, in cogitatione defixum esse: to have a d. insight into athg, accuratam cs rei cogitationem habère : to draw at, siph, alte suspiria peter (Plaut.); ab imo pectore suspirare or suspiria ducere (P.); lo pierce d. into the body, alte in corpus descendere (of a spear, \$c.): a d. furrow, suleus altius impressus (C.): to make a d. furrow, sulcum alte imprimere: to make a ditch three feet d., fossam tres pedes altam deprimere; serobem trium in altitudinem pedum defodere: to dip one's nose d. into one's drink, nares in bibendo altius mergere: lo peneirale deeper, penitius penetrare (e. g. of a wound): to lie d., in loco depresso, or demisso situm esse (of a country); penitus abditum esse (to be deepiy hidden, e. g. in the earth, of gold, silver, \$c.;) in profundo demersum or abstrusum esse [\$g, of truth); d. sunk eyes, oculi condit: to strike d. root, altius d. sunk eyes, oculi conditi: to strike d. root, altius radices agere.—capere radices (Cat. Phin. propr.); penitus immittere radices (A. fig.): to have struck d. root; see INEEN.—they spring up quickly because they have no d. root, ut que summo solo sparsa sunt semina, celerius se effundunt (Q. 1, 3, 5, fig.): d. -rooted; see DEEN.T.—d. rooted vice, vitium penitus defixum et hærens (C.); vitium adultum et prævaidum (T.); d. rooted affection, amor penitus insitus. A d. bed (of a ricer), pressus in solum alveus (Cur.); a every d. cavern, vasto recessu submota spelunca († F.); to day d., altius iertam effidere (C.); to die d. disches, scrobed., altius terram effodere (C.): to dig d. ditches, scrobes

in profundum, agere (Plin.): to dig d., depressius pastinare (Col.; e. g. the soil for vines): to penetrate d. into a country, interiores regiones petere; ad interiores regiones penetrare. | Cunning (e.g. nol easily fulhomed), astu-tus; callidus; versutus; veterator; vafer; subdòlus, &c. Jn. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus; callidus et aeutus ad fraudem; veterator et calidus.— See Cunnino. | Profound, deeply learned, subtilis (of persons and things).— ingenil acumine valens; accrimo or acutissimo ingenio (of persons).—obscurus. occulitus. Involutus. absconditus. reconditus. abstrusus. Jn. occultus et quasi involutus. reconditus et abstrusus (hard to understand; of things). recondus et abstratus (nara lo unacristata; o tangà; —A d. discussion, disputatio subtilis or abstruss. disputatio paulo abstrusior (C.): without entering upon any d. discussion, remot subtilitate disserendi: d. learning, aunuma or præelara eruditio; literæ non vulgarea, sed quedam interiorea et reconditæ: a d. thinker, homo subtilis: to be a d. thinker, acute, aubtiliser. illier cogliare; subtilier or actum esse in cogitando (oft. C.); subtilem es disputatorem (C.). | Dark (of colour), nigrans or nigricans (blackish); austerus (opp. bright, floridus).—adstrictus (opp. excitatus, Ptin.). nubilus et pressus (Solin.).

DEEP, s. altum (the high sea, opp. coast or haven).

-salum (the open sea, oakor, opp. hacen) -- marc (g. t.
pelagus and pontus are used by the poets only).

Oceanus; mare oceanus (the main, of weh seas are parts): to commit oneself to the d., navigationi se committere: to launch into the d., navem solvere; also merely solvere; altum petere; in altum provehi .- See SEA.

DEEPEN, deprimere (to fix deeper in the ground, opp. tollere, allevare; e. g. a building, ædem). - majon in altitudinem deprimere (aft. mirandam in altirem in altitudinem deprimere (aff. mirandam in altitud. depressus, &c.).—altius imprimere (e. g. a furrow, sulcum).—exavare (to hollow out, e. g. the shores).—depressius fodere (Sen. Cons. od Hele. 3; e. g. apecus).—if To make darkers; to d. the darkness, densare tenebras († aff. V. obtentà densantur nocie tenebræ): to d. a colow, colori austerliatem dare (Plin.).—colorem alstiringere or astringere (opp. excitare, to make it brighter; Plin.): to d. colours that are too bright, nimis floridis coloribus austeritatem dare (Plin. 35, 10). || Increase (e. g. sorrow, &c.), augere (dolorem, molestiam, &c.).

DEEPLY, alte; profunde; penitus (inwardly). -valde; vehementer (e. g. to feel pain or affection): d.vance; venementer (e. g. to feet pain or agriction); d.-aglicted, graviter afflictus; marrore profligatus (c.); d.-rooted, attis radicibus defixus (prop. and fig. e. g. vittus, C.); inveteratus (fig. of habits, hatred, &c.); very d. rooted, altissimis defixa radicibus (e. g. virtus, C.): d. rooted in aby, penitus defixus in qo (e. g. fault): a d. rooted opinion, opinio penitus insita: d. rooted evils, mala inveterata, fixa (C.): to be d. rooted, altas radices agere (prop.); inveterascere (fig. of habits, &c.): to be very d. rooted, penitus immissis radicibus niti (Q. 1, 3, fig.).—More under DEEP.—to impress d. on one's heart, animo suo penitus mandare qd. || Cunningly, astute; callide; versute; vafre; subdole. || Profondly, subtiliter, abscondite (e. g. disserere).

DEEPNESS, || Depth; vid. || Craft, cunning;

DEER, dama (fallow d.; Plin. V. H., &c.—as mase, only V. and Stat. comp. Q. 9, 3, 6).—cervus (g. t. fem. only v. and stat. comp. 42. 9, 5, 6).—cervals (g. 1. jen. cerva): d.-hunling, venatio or venatus cervorum. A d.-stealer, *prædo cervorum: lo practise d.-stealing, *furtim cervos intercipere: d.-skin, *pellis damæ or

cervi, capreæ, &c.
DEFACE, deformare (lo disfigure).—turpare (to make ugly).—Sts corrumpere.—depravare.—in pejus mutare, vertere, or (H.) fingere.

DEFACED, deformatus; deformis; depravatus: d. by errours, mendosus (as a book, &c.).

DEFACEMENT, deformatio (e. g. tautæ majestatis, L.).—depravatio (both as act).—deformitas; turpitude (as a state).

DEFALCATE, injuria detrahere qd de qa re (wrong fully to make a deduction fm athy, e. g. fm abye wages or salary, de cs mercede, C. Ferr. 3, 78, 182).—fraudare or defraudare qm qå re (g. 1., to cheat aby of

allig).
DEFALCATION, deductio (fm a sum total): without any d., sine ulla deductione: to pay without d.,

DEFAMATION, calumnia (false accusation) .- criminatio (slander; the blackening of a man's character).

miniato (sanaer; the outering of a man's character)—obtrectatio (malicious disparaging; often in pl.).

DEFAMATORY, calumniosus (defaming others; late).—falsas criminationes continens (containing slander).—probrosus (T.). A d. poem, carnen probrosus

(T.). A d. libel, libellus famosus, - The libels of (1.), A 6. 1001, include tamodus.—1993. In those of the sacients were mostly in series, hence carmen probesum (T.) or famosum (H.).—carmen, quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (C.).—clogium (written on a person's door; Plant. Merc. 2, 3, 74).—carmen refertum contumeliis cs (T.). To compose a d. libel agst sby, carmen probrosum facere in qm (oft. T.); carmine probroso diffamare qm (T.); carmen ad infamiam cs edere (Suet. Oct. 55); malum in qm carmen condere (H.): to publish a d. tibet, *carmen probrosum or famosum vulgare (all these suppose that it is in poetry).

—libellum ad infamiam cs edere (Suel. Oct. 55); qm

scriptis procacibus diffamare. DEPAME, ci infamiam movere; qm infamare (to DLEARE, CI INTAMIAM MOVERS; qui INTAMIAR (16 bring aby into ill repute)—qui variis rumoribus diferre; qui diffamare (to apread reports agst aby: diffam, post-Aug. T.).——calumniari (to accuse falsely, and fm baus motives).—criminari (to blacken, and render suspected by fulse accusations); aby to aby, qm apud qua.-de famă or existimatione es detrahere (to detract fin aby's good name). - maledicere ci (to speak ill of aby). -probrum inferre (e. g. castis, C.): behind the back, de dicere (C. Of. 1, 37, 134); ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am defamed, detrahitur de meß

DEFAMER, homo maledicus (one who speaks ill of aby fm malice).—maletirens convictator (when done with clamour and vulgar abuse).—calumniator (a malignant

slanderer)

DEFATIGATE, see FATIGUE, v. DEFATIGATION, fatigatio; defatigatio.—lassitudo. DEFAULT, defectio; defectus (with the gen.; both express omission, or defect; the first, as an act; the latter as a condition). || Defautt, as a law-term, vadimonium desertum: to let judgement go by d., ad diem, or ad vadimonium non venire; vadimonium dediem, or ad vadimonium non venire; vadimonium de-serter.—se non sister.—! Faiturs (vid.). *! In d., of be Crel. with verbs deesse, deficere, &c.; in d. of arms, quum tela deficiant or deficierent (Cars.): in d. of arms they seized upon sicks and slones, *arma quum de-cesent (or deficerent, if they had before had some), axxa et ligna corriporuturi: lo have recourse to lieis in d. of argument, "idoneo argumento deficiente, ad mendacia

confugere.

DEFAULTER, ¶ One who lets judgement go by defautt, qui ad diem non venit; qui vadimonium chestit.—qui se non siait. № Pecuniary d., peculator (who peculator (xho peculator). № pecuniam publicam avertut qui peculatum fact or fecit. To be toroight to trial as a d., peculatiß accusari: to be a convicted d., damari peculatiß, admaria peculatiß, admaria peculatiß, damaria peculatiß, demaria peculatig, bublicae.

DEFEASANCE, "conditio pactum for testamentum, &c.) iritum faciens, tollens, &c.—Six exceptio may do (sec. is the g.t. for the plas by sech the defendant vadescours to meet a charara; hence, also, 'a plea in d.

endeacours to meet a charge; hence, also, 'a plea in d. of athg'); or adjunctio (a condition by weh any thing is limited).

DEFEASIBLE, quod aboleri, rescindi, abrogari, irri-

tum fieri potest.

DEPEAT, v. \ Conquer (vid.), vincere; superare; theenemy, hostem fundere fugareque; ci cladem afferre; or inferre; qui prosteruere; ci detrimentum inferre. I To frustrate, ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere.—disturbare(e. 9. a marriage, nuptias).—disjicere (e. g. an affair, rem; plans, consilia, L.).—discutere (e. g. rem, C.; consilia, &c.). Jn. discutere et comprimere : to completely d. aby's plans, conturbare ci omnes rationes : to d. aby's hopes, spem fallere, ludere, destituere : one's hopes are defeated, spes ad irritum eadit or redigitur, or by spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe dejici: if my hopes are defended, si spes destituat: to be defeated, irritum fieri; as irritum cadere or rec'idere, or venire: unless some accident had defeated his plans, nisi aliqui casus ejus consilium peremisset: death d's all one's hopes and plans, onnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. | Resist with success; to d. an attack, impetum ferre (to stand it).—impetum (hostium) pro-pulsare (to stand it, and also dries the enemy back).—

In defense, and uses aree the enemy onch;—
In defense, serdiel, \$6.); ad irritum facer.—See Annu.
DEPEAT, s. [Overthrow, the slate of an
ermy completely routed, clades (g. l.),—strages
(the d. of the enemy, when heaps are denn),—internecio (ad., in we'd all are alian to a man, no quarter being piece).—

(b) when the Remans speak of a d. we'd they greater being greated as a speak of a d. we'd they smyloy explainting expensions, such as adversa pugna, or adversum program (at a greater a greate (217)

3, 10. Cas. B. G. 1, 3), or detrimentum (see Cas. B. G. 5, 52; 6, 34, &c.), or calamitas (see C. Brut. 3, 12 Cas. B. G. 1, 30. L. 2, 12); to inflict a d., stragem dare, or edere, or facere; on aby; see To Defeat. a great d., qm ingenti cæde prosternere: to inflict a complete d. on aby, qm ad internecionem cædere: to suffer a d., cladem pugnæ, or merely cladem, or calamitatem, or incommoduus, or detrimentum accipere: mitatem, or incommoduu, or detrimentum accipere: a complete d., ad internecionem candı, or deleri; ad internecionem venire: if we should suffer a d., si adversa pugna eveneri. I Defaat, or complete frustration, frustratio ca rei (e. g. legis, L. (the making it practically of no effect); and absol. Not C.—Planc. ap. C.—Farr.).—deletio; exatinctio; eversio.

DEFECATE, defæcare (e. g. vinum, Colum.); pur-gare; expurgare; purum facere; all used both propr. and f.g. # Purl fy. vid. DEFECATION, purgatio (g. t. 1975) purification bod word)—lustratio (d. by expensory sacryfics)—defæ-

bad word).—lustratio (d. by espialory sacrifics).—defac-catio (very late; Tert. A mm. 27).

DEFECT, vitium («axia, any physical or moral im-perfection, as a quality, not deserving of punsishment, but of censurs; also any natural def. to wch no blams is altached, e. g. of the body, of the organ of speech, orize —quod deest (what is wanting; opp. quod abundat atque affluit; or to execus, quod superest, superat redundat); full of d.'s (= faulits), mentionus; free fm d.'s abundant with security. d.'s, ab omni vitio vacuus, vitio purus (free fm physical and moral d.'s; of persons and things).—emendatus (of writings): to be without d.'s, sine vitiis esse; vitiis cater or vacare (of persons and himps): If there is no d. in atts, sinhill est in dir vitti (C. e. g. in tecto, particular, C.): to perceive d.'s in aby, in qu vitta videre: if atts is suffering fon any d., si deest cl rel quipplan (C.). I have teo d.'s web prevent m., Sc., duæ mihi res, quominus, &c., desunt (e. g. duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, C.): to supply a d., quod deest ci, or ci rei, explère (C. Brut.
42. 154): to supply the d.'s of athg, supplère qd (e. g. of your library, bibliothecam tuam, C.); or imperfectum qd suppliere (Sust. Cas. 56); partem relictani expliere (to supply a portion that the thing has not yet had): excess is better than d., satius est qd superesse (ci rei) quam deesse : to see the d.'s of others, and to forget one's own, aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum (C. Tusc. 3, 30, 73); magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur (C. Off. 1, 41, 146); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (Sen. de irâ, 2, 28, 6) .- The d. of athg in the one is equal to the excess 25, 0).—In a. 1, y any in the one is equal to the excess of it in the other, quanti alteri deest a rei, tantum alteri superest.—[6]5 defectus (= 'the ceasing, 'failing,' cp. [1]in. e. g. lactis) is rare, except in the elder Plin.—defectio (= d. caused by the ceasing or failing of athg) is classical in this sense, but must not be used of

any other kind of d.—See PAULT.

DEFECTION, ¶ A faiting away, defectio; find ady, a qo.—rebellio; rebelliou (both mean a renewed of war on the side of a people reduced to peace, the last occurs in B. 4.2, 21).—transfugium; transitio ad hosoccurs in 12, 43, 21),—transugrum; transitio ad itos-tem (a going over of soldiers to the enemy); a d. fm one's religion, 'aefectio a sacris: to try to bring aby about aby's d., cs animum at defectionem sollicitare: to drive aby to d., qm in societatem defectionis impellere .- See

DEFECTIVE, mancus; non integer (not complets). non perfectus; imperfectus; suis numeris non ab solutus (unfinished).—non commodus (not good of its sort).—vitiosus (blemished): it is better for a narrative to be redundant than d., satius est, aliquid narrationi superesse, quam deesse. The gram. term d. is defectivus (e. g., a d. verb, verbum defectivum).

DEFECTIVELY, imperfecte; haud commode.—

vitiose

DEFENCE. | Protection, tutela (d. in as far as it has athy under careful inspection, and averts fm it it has aling unaer careps impection, and averse fm is whatever may be hursful, for with meaning protectio is late Latin),—præsidium (d., in an far as through it one is sheltered, and can fly to it for refuge, when in need of help),—defensio (the d. or act by with one wards off damage or danger whencesoever proceeding) .- tutamentum (L.; means of defence) .- patrocinium (the d. or time (L., weaks) of solar-parformation (the u. or proties): to undertake abys al., om in fidem recipere (as a patron, general, &c.).—c. patrochilum suscipere (as a patron or advocate): to look toor fly to aby for al., see in fidem ca committere; see in fidem et tutelam es conferre; se ci in clientelam et fidem dare; es fidem sequi (vid. Herz. Cics. B. G. 4): that the d. of the city should be committed to the old men, seniores ad urbis

e cusatio (apology).—purgatio (fustification).—respon-sio.—causæ dictio, or actio (d. before a court by a speech, \$c.): to call upon aby for his d., rationem qui reddere jubere (call him to account): to undertake the d. tuber (call him to account): to undertake the d. of a cause, partocinium causes suscipere: to decline the d., patrocinium as rei repudiare: to conduct one's own d., ipsum pro se dicer: to world one's d., or draw up a d. in writing, defensionem suscause scribere. | Resistance, defensionem suscause scribere. | Resistance, defension; means of d., lutamen (g. f.); arma (arms); "quæ ad qm tuendum or ad focum tuendum parantur : to prepare for d., ad resistendum or ad vim propulsandam se parare (of a person); muros instrucre (of a besieged general or force putting the walls in a state of d.; see Herz. ad B. G. 7, 18); to put a fortress in a state of d, eastellum munire ac rebus necessariis instruere : to make a stout d., fortiter repugnare or resistere: without any means of d.; see DEFENCELESS. - | Defensive works; for tification, operis munitio; opus (or opera) muni-tionesque; also munitiones only, or munimenta, pl.; opera, um, n.—propugnaculum (fig.): the art of d. or fortification, "ars muniendi; "architectura militaris: the natural means of d. (of a city), nativa præsidia (urbis, C.)

DEFENCELESS, inermis (without arms). - armis exutus (disarmed). — impeditus (prevented fm using arms); intutus (unprotected).—defensoribus nudatus (deprived of defenders; both of places).—indefensus (L. undefended) .- sine præsidio; non tutus; non muni-

tus (of a town, &c.).

DEFEND, defendere; defensare (to d. aby or athg fm an actual attack, whether with arms or words: defensare has the accessory notion of great activity and per-severance; agst or fin aby or athg, a qo and a qa re, and contra qm).—tueri; tutari (protect; to d. fm pos-sible attacks, fm dangers; whether with arms or words; agst or fm aby or athg, a qo or a qu re, or contra qui or qd).—tegere; protegere (to d. with arms, or other means of defence; proteg. also with words; to d. aby in athy, tegere qm in qâ re). Jn. defendere et protegere a qa re or contra qd.-propugnare pro qa re (be its kere a da re or contra qu.—propugnare pro da re (de ils champion; to fight for with arms or words); In de-fendere et propugnare.—ci præsidio esse (to de a bui-wark, a protector).—prohibère qd (to keep a thing afar off; to ward it off; of things, e. g. medicines: to d. og; to ward it og; of lings, e.g. meatenest: to d. alhy or aby m alhy or aby, prohiber eq d. a or or qm a q. ir e.g. agros populationibus prohibers. L.: qm contumellis militum convictique, Cex., injurias a qo, Cex.).—dicere pro qo, or pro q. ir e (to make a specch is adefence, to plead his cause; esply in a court of justice). -patrocinium es or es rei suscipere; el or el rei patro-cinati (to d. or take aby or athg under one's patronge, and speak for): to d. aby (in a court of justice), causam es defendere or dicere (to plead his cause); ci in jure cavere (C., of a jurist giving his client the necessary forms and precautions): to d. people (in a court of jus-tice, as an advocate), causas defensitare or tueri; aby before the prætor, defendere qm apud prætorem; aby agst unjust accusers, defendere qm contra iniquos; aby's innocence, defendere innocentiam cs; aby's reputation, propugnare pro cs fama: to d. oneself, defen-dere ipsum sese (in a general sense); dicere ipsum pro se (in a court of justice).—se purgare (to d. oneself suc-cessfully in a court of justice); vim vi repeliere (fm violence); to d. oneself fm aby's anger, se tutari a cz ità: to d. aby fm cold, a frigore defendere (F), mu-nitre (Col.); fm the heat, tutari a calore (C); one's life, defendere vitam: lo d. one's life and repulation, defendere caput et famam (C.): lo permit aby to d. himself, defensionem ci dare (C.): lo d. lhe frontiers, tueri lines ab incursionibus hostium (C.); athg agst fire, qd contra ignem firmare; aget frost and storm, a frigore et tempestate munite; aby carefully agst wind, cold, and rain, qm diligenter munite a vento, frigore, pluviå. I To fortify, firmare (to make secure); agst athg, contra ad tra qd.—munire (to forlify); agat allig, a qå re, contra or adversus qd.—sepire (to d. by a trench, or fence of any sort).—custodire (to d. or guard aget detriment by vigilant inspection): to d. (by surrounding), circummunire: to d. a garden agst the forcible entry of men, hortum munire ab incursu hominum: to d. the pass by a strong redoubt, fauces regionis valido munimento sepire: defended by the nature of the ground, loci natura munitus; situ naturali munitus; both by nature and art et natură ioci et manu, or operibus et ioco munitus; quum manu munitus, tum natură loci: nature has defended Italy by the Alps, Alpibus munit Italiam natura.

DEFENDANT, reus (in a criminal process, opp.

custodiam ut præsto essent (L.) - || Findication, | accusator).- is unde petitur; also possessor (in a civil process about meum and tuum, opp. petitor): to be coun-sel for the d., pro reo diecre; ci adesse (in judicio).

bel for the a., pro two dieter; ci autose (in judicio, DEFENDER, defensor (one who words of hostile allacks),—propugnator (the champion, who with arms in his hand defends athg).—[62] assertor only Q, and Suet.—tutor (the d. who takes athg under his protection). -patronus (the patron, who defends the rights of his clients); the d. or advocate in a court of law; see ADVOCATE .- to have aby for one's d., esse in cs tutela; esse în cs tuteia et fide; esse în cs elientela.

DEFENSIBLE, quod defendi potest, &c. DEFENSIVE, Crei.-d. preparations, quæ ad qm tuendum, or ad locum tuendum parantur : a d. alliance, tuenaum, or an ioum tuenaum parantur: a d. aistanee, 'feedus ad belium defendendum initum: a d. gnd offensive allionee, 'feedus ad bella et repellenda et inferenda initum or factum: a d. war, bellum, quod defendendo geritur: d. arms, arma, quæ sunt ad tegendum (opp. arma, quæ sunt ad nocendum ofensive arms): on the d., detendendo: to act on the d., ad vim

propulsandam se parare. DEFENSIVELY, defendendo. DEFER, | To put off to another time, differre; proferre; conferre (with the distinction, that by diff. the time of putting of may either be fixed or not; whereas prof. and conf., for each transferre seid, stands, intimate that the time of putting off is fixed) .- procrastinare; differre et procrastinare (to put off to the following day, esply in a dilatory manner).-producere. prolatare (e. g. comitia; diem),—rejicere in or ad (with acc.; to put of what should be done now; also reservare),—protrudere (to thrust of; e. g. comitia in mensem Januarium): to d. from one day to another, diem ex die ducere or prolatare; alhg im day to day, rem in dies proferre ac procrastinate (c.): to d. the payment of a deht, solutionem nominis sustinere (c.): to d. st to another time, in aliud tempus differre, professe or rejicere; to the next day, qd differre in crastinum; qd in posterum diem conferre : to d. for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovere; a wedding, prodere nuptiis aliquot dies (Ter.): to d. passing sentence on a person accused (till the third day aft. his trial, or later), comperendinare reum: to d. the sentence (in order to offord the accused ampler means of defence), ampliare reum. To defer to or pay deference to, ci obsequi or morigerari; ci or cs voluntati morem gerere; ci

DEFERENCE, observantia (esply the d. wch one actually pays to aby; see C. Incent 2, 22, 66).—reveately pays to aby; see C. Incent 2, 22 rentia (d., or due respect accompanied with something of a reverential awe) .- veneratio. verecundia (a d. that is stronger than rev.; a heart-felt respect for the high worth of a person): d. is due to parents, reverentia debetur parentibus: to show or pay d. to aby, qm observare; qm coiere et observare, or vereri et coiere; qm revereri; reverentiam adversus qm adhibère; reverentiam ci habère or præstare: to pay the greatest d. to aby, qm summå observantiå colere; qm colere et observare diligenter; perhonorificum esse in qm: veneratione qui prosequi: se poys me no d., nihii mihi ribuit (C.). Hance necer been wanting in d. lo you, mihi in te numquam observantia defuit (C.): me should pay d. to the old, æquum est senibus obsequi (Ter.): to pay no d. to aby, negligere qm.
DEFERENTIAL, qm observans (towards aby. cs).—

reverens. venerabundus [SYN. of substi. in DEFER-ENCE] — I hope that he will always show you a d. respect, cum semper spero tui fore observantem.

DEFERENTIALLY, reverenter: to accost aby d.,
qm reverenter (-issime) alloqui.

DEFIANCE, provocatio: to take arms in answer to a d., adversus qm provocantem arma capere (see L. 4. 8): to bid d. to aby, provocare or lacessere qm ad pugnam (see To CHALLENGE): to set aby at d., contuma-cein esse in qm. contumacius parère ci (to oppose a person whom one should obey, in an obstinate, refractory manner)-(confidenter) resistere ci (to resist a person); confidenter resistentem respondere (to answer with during resistance): to set athg at d., contumacem esse adversus qd (e.g. imperia patris); contumaciter spernere (to set at nought in the spirit of d.; e.g. im-peria validiorum); contumaciter resistere ci rei (e.g. scalpturæ, Piin.; speaking of an extremely hard stone); contemnere qd (to despise what it might be thought dangerous to overlook; e. g. omnia jura humana); obviam ire ci rei, se offerre ci rei (to encounter it; e. g. pericuiis): in d. of aby, adversus es voluntatem; qo invito (agst his will); adversus (agst; e g., in d. of that decree [of the senate], adversus id senatus consultum); oft. by abl. absol. with neglectus, contemptus; in d. of my

entreaties, contemptis or neglectis precibus mels [sec |

"in SPIE of].

DEFICIENCY, defectio; defectus (with the gen.; expresses d., as the want of athg; the first as cossual, the list as a condition; in the sense of intellectual and worst imperfection, they are used in modern Lat, only when the without includes of only within includes of only enthout ancient authority) .- vitium (includes d of any port, and therefore imperfection, intellectual and morel).

- "quod deest or desideratur (what is wanting to make a thing complete) .- pars relicta (the part left undone): complete d. of every thing, omnium rerum inopia; summa angustia rerum necessariarum : d. of money, pecuniae or argenti penuria [] defectus pecuniae, [sta]; inopia argenti or argentaria; difficultas rei numariæ, or diff. numaria; angustiæ rei familiaris: d. of water, penuria squarum: d. of water in the brooks, defectus aquarum circa rivos: d. of friends. penuria amicorum; to suffer from d. of athg, qå re carere (not to hare it); qa re egere, indigere (to be sorry that one has not got it); "cs rei inopiā laborare, premi; also merely a qā re laborare; qā re premi; cs rei inopiā affici (e.g. consilit, c.); for a d. of arguments, inopia argumentorum; there is a great d. of athg, magna est or rei penuria; d. of provisions (corn), rei frumentarize hopia or angustize or difficultas; to apply the d. of corn, rei frumentariæ mederi ; rem frumentariam expedire ; to supply a d., partem relictam explère (il being a part left undone); inopiam es rei ienire, ievare (to supply il partially).—Qā re anguste uti (to be obliged to use it sparingly); the d. of atha (faultiness), mendosa cs rei natura (H. Sad. 1, 6, 66).—See DEFECT.

DEFICIENT, see DEFECTIVE.

DEFIER, provocator (Just. and Gell.; a peculiar

kind of gladiator; C. Sext. 64, 134).

DEFILE, TR.+ maculare; commaculare; maculis aspergere (espig to stain what is white).—contaminare (to saily the purity of athg) .- inquinare (to pollule, with the accessory notion of destroying the brauly of athy).—
polluere (implies a desecration of what is holy and pure),
spurcare; conspurcate (to make dirty, with the accesspureare; conspureare (to make arrsy, with the accessory notion of disgust; scarcely ever used in the elevated style).—violare (to dishowour, to diffour, and olso to profane): to d. one's hands with blood, manus suas sauguine cruentare : to be defied with the blood of kinsmen, parricidio contaminari : to be d. with lust, vitam obiinere iibidine; iibidinibus inquinari. - See STAIN, POLLUTE.

DEFILE, INTR.) prps in acie procedere : to d., or march through a narrow pass, per augustias iter habere: the army d.'s through a mountain-pass covered with

woods, agmen per saitum porrigitur (T. Ann. i, 5i, 3). DEFILE, augustize (a narrow pass, through a chain of mountains).—fauces (a narrow pass, opening into a

DEFILEMENT, contaminatio. pollutio (both of a later age).—macula. labes (the stain itself): free fm d., inviolatus (opp. poliutus): d. of a maid, vitiatio (the act); vitium virgini oblatum (as thing done); morat d.,

labes aliqua decoris. See Politition.
DEFILER (of seemele, stupratur; constuprator.
DEFINABLE, quod definiti potest.
DEFINE I To give a logical definition of,
definite (loft the limits, so that the thing may be accurately distinguished fm other things) .- circumscribere (to limit the meaning, so that too much may not be comprehended under it, \$c.). - Jn. circumscribere et defi-nire, dicere et quasi circumscribere verbis, - definitione hire, dicere et quasi circumserioere verois.—deninione declarare.—constituere, qui sint în qâ re fines (to limit a moral problem, §c., C.): to d. the notion of duty, definire, quid sit officium; the general notion of athy, universam et propriam cs (rel) vim definire complectique; propriam es rei vim definitione declarare: to d. in a few words, brevi circumscribere et definire; definire rem verbis et breviter describere : to d. the term man, dicere et quasi circumscribere verbis, quid homo sit (C.): it is of great importance, how you d. the office of a tribune, plurimum interest, quid esse tribunatum putes. Fortitude is correctly defined by the Stoics to be,

&c., probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quum eam-esse dicunt, &c. (C.): weh they d. to be, &c., quod sie definiunt, ut (id) veiint esse, &c.: the former term is usually defined thus, illud superius sie fere definiri solet: to d. the proper limits of friendship, constituere, qui sint in amicitia fines et quasi termini diligendi (C.). To determine the extent of athy with pre-cision, definire. - circumscribere. - terminare (e. g.

fines imperii; regiones, &c.).—imitare (e. g. questionem, Varr.).—See To Limit.

DEFINER, qui definit. &c.

DEFINITE, || Fixed, status; constitutus.—fini

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tus; definitus (d. or closely defined) .- certus destinatus que (e. g. opiniona, sententiæ, C.; persons, personæ, Q.).—certus (certain, decided); Ju certus et definitus. —præstitus (fixed beforehand): a d. day, dies dictus, constitutus, præstitutus; certus: d. expenses, *ex-pensæ statæ (opp. sumptus fortuiti): d. income, reditus stati: to express a d. opinion, "certam sententiam expromere: to have or entertain a d. opinion on no subject whateer, nullam rem aperte judicare.

DEFINITELY, certo or certe [SYN. in CERTAINLY].

DEFINITELL, certo or certe [SYN. in CERTAINTY].

-definite (with a statement of all the peculiarities, &c.,
opp. generatim).—discrite (in express terms.— not
discrtis verbis).— ex destinato. destinato (post-Aug.

Suet .; with del berate intention).

DEFINITION, finitio; definitio (a strict d.) .- explicatio (an explanation). To give a d. of; see To

DEFINITIVE, and DEFINITIVELY, see DEFI-NITE and DEPINITELY .- To answer d., sine ulla dubitatione respondère : a d. sentence, sententia, qua omnis controversia dirimitur; or, qua ils dijudicatur .- sententia terminalis (late t. t. Cod. Just.): to pronounce a

sentence, litem dijudicare (H.).
DEPLAGRABLE, see Combustible.

DEFLAGRATION, deflagratio; conflagratio; see COMBUSTION.

DEFLECT, deflectere (both trans. and intrans.; propr. and fig.: de qû re, of a local relation; e. g. de rectâ regione, viâ, spatio; ab qû re, fig.: e. g. a veritate, proposito, amicitiis; intr deflecti or deflectere). -declinare. degredi (these three all imply the consent —declinare. degred: (these three all imply the consent of the will, and are used both propr, and \$\frac{1}{2}\],—alertrae (to \$d\$. without consciousness, and the consent of the will, propr, and \$\frac{1}{2}\],—See "TWR saide."
DEPLECTION; \$d\$, or deviation fm the straight path, declinatio [Egy deficts, March.; defictus, Val. Mar.): to make \$d\$., deflecter, &c. See To DEPLECTION:

DEPLORATION. | Act of deflouring, a) a female, vitiatio, -vitium or stuprum per vin mulieri aliatum. β) a thing, deformatio. | Selection of the best, flos. *optima (n. pl.).

DEFLOUR, stuprare or constuprare gam : cs pudicitiæ vim atque virium afferre; per vim stuprare gam; per vim vitium or stuprum offerre ci .- staprum inferre ci (C.). # Fig.) corrumpere. deformate. depravare .-

DEFLUOUS, defluens () defluus, post-Aug.).—
delabens (gliding downwards).—decurrens (running

DEFLUXION, delapsus (the gliding down) .- fluxio; rheumatismus (of the humours of the body, fluxiones omnes, quas rheumatismos vocant, see Ptin. 28, 8, 24). destiliatio (a d. or running, e. g. of the nose, naris). I am suffering fm d.'s, "rheumatismis laboro; destiliaam ingering jin a. i. incumatishis labele. destinations male me habent (fin colds, calarch).—[[62] defluxio, Firm. Math.; Cal. Aur.—defluxus, Appil.]

DEFORM, deformare (to d. or disfigure) .-(to d. or make ugly; T.).—in pejus fingere (to make a cariculture of; H. Ep. 2, 1, 265).—corrumpere (to d., spoil, or mar).—corrumpere formam et puichritudinem es rei (c. g. honestatis, C.).—depravare (to d., distort, or pervert ; impropr. = to interpret falsely; purposely, industria).-in pejus mutare or vertere (impropr. to interprel incorrectly).

DEFORMATION, deformatio (L.); depravatio (as

an act; def. = disfigurement; depr. = perversion, distortion).

DEFORMED, deformatus; deformis (ugly).—depravatus (corrupted; made worse than it should be).—pravus (disproportioned; not such as it should be, membra, crura, &c.) .- distortus (absol. of a person ; C.) .- pravus extortusque (Jue.). - omnibus membris extortus et fractus (fm the dislocation and fracture of limbs; Plin.). —D. limbs, prava membra.—in pravum elapsi artus (T.): d. by mistakes, mendosus (like a book): terribly d., distortissimus (C.) .- insignis ad deformitaten

DEFORMITY, deformitas; turpitudo (mean deformity, as a state, the result of deformation). - corporis pravitas or pravitates. - membrorum pravitas (mis-shapen limbs).-distortio membrorum; distortio et depravatio (quædam) in qå re. A d., res deformis.— monstrum (e. g. monstr. houninis).—Moral or mental d., animi deformitas (C.); depravatio et fœditas animi (C.)

DEFRAUD, fraudare (v. pr.). - defraudare (rare; twice in C.; not in Cas.). - fraudem or faliaciam ci f were ; dolum ci nectere, confingere ; (fraude) decipere. -fallere, also with fraude -frustrari.-imponere ci.--fallere, also with fraude -frustrari.-imponere ci.-circumvenire: to d. aby of also, fraudare, defraudare qm q3 re; of money, qm circumducere, or circumverDEF DET

tere argento; qm emungere argento; perfabricare qm | (the two last expressions = to trick him out of his money ; to take him in; all are confined to Comedy); d. one's creto take him in; att are conjunct to Comedy); d. one's creditors, fraudare creditores: to altempt tod. aby, fraude qm tentare; fallaciam intendere in qm.—ties. The fallens deceives by imparting erroneous views; the frustrans, by false hopes; the imponens, by practising on the creduitity of another. Decipere and circumvenite mean to outsel, and obtain an unfair advantage; the decipiens by a suddenly executed; the circumveniens by an artfully laid plot. Fraudare means to injure and roo aby by an abuse of his confidence; Did. [see DECEIVE.]

DEFRAUDER, fraudator.—[Defraudator, very lute; Goj. Inst. 4, 65.]—homo ad fallendum paratus, or instructus (one who delights in defrauding).—See DECEIVER .- circumscriptor (esply one who takes advan-DECRIVER.—circumscriptor (espisy one wine tances suscentage of the young and inexperienced).—quadruplator (espisy one who tries to get the property of others by chicanery, &c.).—vecterator (an old hand at defrauding, \$c.). - Go deceptor only Sen. Thyest, 144. See

DEFRAY, suppeditare (e. g. the expense, charge, cost, &c., sumptus or sumptum); to d. part of the cost, in partem impense venire : to be able to d. the expense, nptus sustinere; sumptibus subsistere; not able to d. the expense, sumptibus sufficere or subsistere non posse; sumptus tolerare non posse; to d. the first Se., sarcire or resarcire sumptum suum (Ter.). quod impensæ factum est in rem efficere: the profits do not d. the expenses of management, impendia superant reditum: to d. household expenses, "uslbus rei fami-liaris satisfacere. I have enough to d. my expenses, habeo, unde utar.

DEFRAYER, qui sumptus suppeditat, &c. DEFRAYMENT, see PAYMENT.

DEFT. A pt at a thg, habils, aptus, idoneus ad qd (sometimes, but seldom, with dat.: see Grotef. § 197. Zumpt. § 409). || Elegant in mien and gesture, bellus. — venustus; elegans. — || With alacrity, hilaris; (less commonty) hilarus; alacer.

DEFTLY, apte; idonce; apposite.-belle; festive; eleganter or commode.-hilare; læte, &c.; he who does athg d., qui qd commode facit (e. g. commode saltare).
—qui qd scienter facit (e. g. he plays on the pipe d., sciemer tibiis cantat).

Science tibus cantat).

DEFUNCT, mortuus () defunctus, unclass.).

DEFY, || Challenge; vid. || Set at defiance; see under DeFIANCE.

DEGENERACY. || Natural degeneracy; Crcl.

with degener or degenerare; or degenerare in ferlia-Moral degeneracy, degener animus (V. degeneros animos timor arguit).-depravatio animi.-L. uses the neut. partcp degeneratum (1, 53; ni degeneratum in allis hulc quoque decori offecisset, if his having degenerated in other respects had not, \$c.)

— The gods bear me witness, that I cannot justly be charged with d., di mihl sunt testes non degenerasse propinquos (se. me, Propert.): d. of manners, mores corrupti, depravatique; mores perditi; mores turpes.

DEGENERATE, v. degenerare. - degenerare in feritatem (to grow wild again, of trees) -degenerate a

parentibus (d. fm ancestors, of children).

DEGENERATE, indignus parentibus or majoribus.

DEGENERATE, indignus parentibus or majoribus, edegener [port. and post-Crass. prose; [Egs] degeneratus, Fal. Max.).—d. d. agr. actas pojor parentibus or avis (aft. H.). [I 'degenerate' is used vaguely to denote' corruption' nec Currupt.
DEGLUTINATE, deglutinare (e. g. palpĕbras. Plin.
25, 13, 103).—regiutinare (Cutati. 23, 9. Marc. Cap. 6,

p. 191).

DEGLUTITION, Crel. with glutire; haurire.

DEGRUTITION, Crel. with glutire; haurire.
DEGRADATION. I Format act of degrading or deposing, gradus dejectio (Modest, in Dig. 49, 16, 3).—ab ordine motio (Up. 37, 20, 3).—depositio dignitatis (Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8). Il na wider sense, luminuta es a auctoritas or dignita—ignominia, dedects (disgrace).—Il is thought a d. 10 have one's name removed to the city tribes, in urbanas tribus transferri, ignominiæ est (Plin.): to think athg a d., qd infra se positum arbitrari. See' to think degrading' in To Degrade.

DEGRADE. | Remove to a lower rank, loco DEGRADE. I Remove to a lower rank, 1000 movere (of solders; Cas. B. C. 3, 74; coupled with ignominia notare, lo disgrace).—ex superiore ordine in neferiorem deriudere qui (cf. Suel. Cas. 29, in.).—gradu delivere qui (sf. Modest. in Dig. 49, 16, 3).—ab ordine delivere qui (sf. Modest. in Dig. 59, 16, 30).—militandi ordinem el mutrat (for Dig. 37, 20, 30).—militandi ordinem el mutrat (for Asoldier; cf. L. 25, 6, 13).—removiere or submuvice qui munice (to remove 220)

him fm his office; esply fm an office of state) .- To d. 2 senulor, qm a or de senatu movere qm senatu or sena-torio loco movere (L. 39, 42): to d. aby fm his office, abro-gare or abolère ci magistratum (both in the Rom. sense; abol. implying that the degradation is for ever): to d. the governor of a province, qm provincià demovére. In a wider sense; to disgrace, &c., dignitate sua privare or spoliare.—imminuere es auctoritatem. om ignominiå afficere or notare (the latter, Cas. B. C. 3, 74).—ignominiam el injungere or inurere (to disgrace).—To d. oneself, se abjicere.—se abjicere et prosternere.-minuere suam dignitatem.-dignitatia suæ immemorem esse. - se dedecorare (e. g. flagitils). - se ipsum in ordinem cogere (L.; to forget what is due to ipsum in ordinem cogere (L.; to jorget what is due to conself; fig. expression fm the notion of reducing an officer to the ranks [?]).—In pelorem partem rapere: to d. art to a gainful trade, artem ad mercedem atque questum abducere: to such a degree was art degraded by Perillus, in hoc Perillus artem devocavit. graces by revisits, in not revisits active descendere ad qd. descendere ad qd. se projecte in qd: lod. athg, qd abjlecte et prosterner (Ter.).

| Degrading; see Disgraceful. To think athg d., qd infra se positum arbitrat; athg is d. to abg, est infra es dignitatem. Thinking it degrading to, infe tius majestate suâ rati, si, &c. (T. Ann. 3, 3.)

DEGREE, gradus (strictly applicable only to things DEGREE, gradus (strictly applicable only to things that are susceptible of gradations, such as relationship, rank, homours, age, &c.; also applied to d.'s of perfection; see C. Ect. p. 181; and in Mathem. of the d.'s of circle, &c.).—E25 gradus also stands for 'degree' do circle, &c.).—E25 gradus also stands for 'degree' investigation of the stand in any d. of relationship to aby, nullo gradu contingere cs domum (Suct. Ner. Gallo 2; whence we may from the expressions, 'to be related in the second or that degree,' &c.): to stand in any or of the expressions. in a near d, of relationship to aby, arcto propinquitatis vinculo cum qo conjunctum esse: to stand in a near d. of vinculo cum qo conjunctum esse: lo siandi in a near d. of relationship lo aby on the mother's side, a matra ratiosimo gradu contingere qm. To reach a high d. (of perfection), ad album gradum pervenire: not get ho pervended so high a d. of wisdom, nondum pervenisse aixtum gradum sapientiie: lo bring a work to the highest d. of perfection, operi fastigium imponere.— "In a hand denere" is not reached he more allegations. a high degree' is mly translated by summus, &c., without gradus; e. g. you possess that faculty in a high d., ea facultas in te summa est : those faculties hare ca lacuttas in te summa cat: those jucustics naive even granted to you is a less d., (this ca minora dala sum (c. Or. 1, 29, 132); lo possess athy in a higher d., od majins habëre (r. C. N. D. 2, 31, 79); lo possess athy in a very high da, qd in te summum eat; qd re cumulatum esse-— When 'degree' means a quality, it is expressed in Let. not by gradus, but by some other turn of expression, e g. a slight d. of cold, frigus leve : a high d. of cold, frigus lmmodicum: an intolerable d. of cold, frigus intolerabile. To have reached the highest d., venisse ad sum-mum (e.g. of aby's glory): in a high d., valde; may-nopere: in a higher d., magis: in the highest d., maxi-mopere: summopere: in an equal d., æque; pariter: or adeo . . . ut, &c. - | Class, classis (c. pr.). - ordo (d. or rank): men of the towest d., hominis infimi ordinis or generis : people of all d.'s, omnium ordinum bomior generits: people of as a. t, ominim normal about mes: of the same d., ejusciem ordinis homines. ¶ By degrees, pauliatin (gradually),—sensim thy imperceptible d., opp. suitor or repente).— pedetentin; gradalim (step by step, ped. opp curru, equo, &c; grad. opp. concitato gradul.)—sensim et pauliatin; grad, opp. concitato gradu).— sensim et pauliatim, sensim et pedetentim; pedetentim et gradatim.— minutatim (in separale small portions; e. g., to retreat, \$\frac{x}{c}\$.\]—(ESS) the combination so frequent in modern Lat., sensim sensimque is false Lat.): a hill rising by gentle d.'s. coills molliter assurgens; atso lenter editua, placide or lenter accivis (opp. lenter dedivis): a chain of mountains, accending by gentle d.'s, molle et elementer editum monits jugum: to 90 formolle et elementer seditum monits jugum: to 90 formolle et elemente wurds by d.'s, placide progredi: to go backwards by d.'s, paullatim labl. — I An academical degree, gradus honoris academici or dignitatis academicæ.

DEHORT, see To Dissuade; and for its derivatives, DEIFICATION, apotheois (dwod-west, Eect). —
pure Lat. consecratio (T. Ann. 13, 2, extr.).

DEIFY, qm ex homine deum facere (to make aby a god).—qm in cœlum tollere (to raise aby to hearen) qm inter deos, or in deorum numerum referre; qm in deorum numero collocare (to place aby amongst the gods). — deorum numero consecrare; or merely consectare (to d. a man, beast, or thing) .- qm ut deum colere (to d. or worship as a god) .- deorum honores el tribuere (to d, or pay divine honours to aby).—ad coium or ad astra tollere, laudes cs in astra tollere; qm ad ecelum laudibus efferre (fig. to exiol him to the skies).

DEIGN, | To condescend or vouchsafe, velle. DEIGN, || To condescend or vouchs afe, velle, -non gravari (with acc, and inf.), he has deigned, ipsi placuit, collibuit, or visum est. -D. to, &c., rogo, ut ne graveris, &c. (C. with inf.) --offen by Crel. with digmun habers, ducer or judicare qun are, or qui. followed by a subjunctive () only the poets and writers of the site, age say digmari qun qu re). to d. to have intercourse with aby, qm congressione dignum judicare; qm dignum judicare, quicum congrediar: to d. to speak to aby, qm sermone dignum judicare (C.): to d to converse with aby, *dignum habère qm, quicum colloqua-mur or sermonem conferamus; to d. to invite aby to dinner, qm dignum honore conne habere (Suet. P 2, extr. says dignari qm honore come) : not to d. to look at aby, qm oculis fugere; 'qm ne aspectu quidem dignum habere. - | Ta.) (obsol.) dignum habere, ducere,

uignum nabere.— I Ta.) (obsol.) dignum habëre, ducere, judicare qm qå re. DEISM, "deismus. DEIST, "deista or "qui ita deum esse concedit, ut Christianorum deum non agnoscat: or "qui deum quidem esse concedit, ut in ette opisione; or "qui ita deum esse concedit. ut in ette opisione; or equi ita deum esse concedit, ut in ejus opinione tur-pissime labatur (cf. C. N. D. 1, 29).

DEITY, Deus (God) .- numen divinum (the divine power, &c.).—divinitas. natura divina (the nature and essence of God).—[deitas quite tale; Augustin.] See God, Godhead.

DEJECT, deprimere; opprimere (prop. and fig.) .frangere (fig. to make spiritless, opp. erigere; see Bremi Np. Them. 1, 3): to be dejected by the consciousness of one's crimes, conscientia scelerum opprimi —cs animum or qm frangere (opp. cs animum excitare, or qm erigere). -cs animum infringere, or affligere, or perceilere.* With dejected face; Crcl. with dejicere vultum or oculos (e. g. dejecit vultum et submissà voce locuta

est, F.) .- dejectus vultum (Stat.).

est, F.,—dejectus vultum (Stat.).

DEJECTED, humilis ; demissus; humilis atque demissus (faist-hearted),—abjectus or abjectior; afflictus; fractus; demissus fractusque; fractus et demissus; jacens (d., or broken in spiril),—perculsus; proligatus (despit), d.); perculsus et abjectus,—triatus,—a spe alienus (void of all hope; all there epitheta are applied to men, and the state of the minda).—[ES] Dejectus, in this sense, belongs to peetry and out-facts more frace!: hand dejectus enum due! and post-class, prose [rare]; haud dejectus equum duci jubet; dejecti et infracti, Q.—somenhat d., subtristis; grievously d., gravissime afflictus: to be d., animo esse demisso, or humili atque demisso, or abjecto, or fracto, &c.; animo deficere; animo cecidisse; esse perculso et abjecto animo; jacere (see C. Tusc. 3, 17, in.; quid jaces! quid mæres!): lo b-come d., animo demitti, or se demittere; animum demittere or contrahere; animum contrahere et demittere; animum abjicere; animum despondère : to be d. by no danger, nulli periculo animum submittere.

DEJECTEDLY, humili animo; demisse; demisso animo : humili atque demisso animo (d., or faintheartedly) .- abjecte; abjecto or fracto or afflicto animo; demisso fractoque animo (with a broken spirit),-tristi

DEJECTEDNESS, or DEJECTION, animi demissio, contractio, or infractio; animus demissus .- animi debilitatio et abjectio (C.) .- recessus quidam animi et fuga. — animus a spe alienus.—Sts tristitia.—animus abjectus, afflictus, debilitatus, or jacens: don't let him see your d, cave te tristem esse sentiat (Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29): to rouse aby from his d., animum cs jacentem excitare

DELACERATION, see DILACERATION.

DELACTATION, see WEANING.

DELATE, | Convey; vid. | Accuse; vid. DELATION, | Conveyance; vid. | Accusation: vid.

DELATOR, see Accusen.
DELAY, TR.) | Put off; see Deven. | To delay or hinder fm going on, morari; remorari; moram facere ci rel; moram afferre ci or ci rel; moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (to cause d. in athg).—tardare; retardare (to d. or retard alleg, e. g. the pursuit of the enemy, &c.): to d. aby (i. e. prevent his setting out on a journey), profecturum detinēre; es profectionem tar-dare: oby on his journey, retardare qm in viâ; remo-rari es iter: unless he has been delayed (on his road), nisi quid impedimenti in vià passus est (C.): to d. aby in pursuit of the enemy, tardare qm ad insequendum hos-tam (of a bog, weh lay in the way): the attack of the enemy, morari, tardare, or retardare hostium impetum : to be delayed by athy, tardari quee. I am delayed by the winds, ventis detineor in loco; venti me tardant. DELAY, INTR or ABSOL.) To linger, loiter, be

slose, cessare (to d. fm laziness when a task is to be performed: absol, or with inf.; also in all re and sis ad qd: e. g ad arms, and poet, in qd: in vota preces que, V.).—cunctari (to d. doing athg fm irresolution; seld. with inf. [e. g profiteri, C] or rel. clause [quid faciatis, S.]).—morari; moram facere (to d. seken oby Incutin, 8.]).—morari; moram facere (In d. when oby ought to be grifting on; morari may be followed by inf.).—tardare (Im ennus or want of with.—tergiversari (In each an except of the mecanity of doing or sugning what one distiller).—Js. cunctari et tergiversari (with ut. nē, C.).—Incutate (Io d. from ond knowing what to do ray): Io d. fm day to day, diem ex die ducere or prolatere. To paints those who d., tardantes punit (of beer Plin.).

DELAY, s. mora. - retardatio. Jn, retardatio et mora (d. that makes one late, hinders one, &c.) .- sustentatio (the being suspended, as to its execution, &c. for a time). Jn. mora et sustentatio. - commoratio (time one stops at a place) .- cessatio (fm laziness when work is to be done).—dilatio; prolatio (the pulling of).—pro-crastinatio (d. fm one day to another).—tarditas (sloveness); Jn. tarditas et procrastinatio (C.)-cunctatio (d. fm irresolution): to grant d., dare dilationem: to grant of few days' d. (with ref. to payment), paucos dies ad solvendum ei prorogare: to ask for d., petere dilationem: to admit of d, habere qum moram et sustentationem (opp. necessity of being done at once, statim): to endure no d., dilationem non pati; dilationem non pati or recipere; cunctationem non recipere; without d., sine dila-tione; sine moră; nullă interposită moră.—protinus. statim, continuo (immedialely).-abjectà omni cunctatione (without any d. fm irresolution): to do athg withand d., representare qd (espiy of a payment; but also of other actions); it is no time for d., nulla mora est; maturato opus est; to cause d., tarditatem or moram et tarditatem afferre (el rel); impedimentum afferre (el rel, T.); moram atque impedimentum (ci rei) inferre (C.); (cl rei) moram facere, afferre, inferre, objicere.

DELAYER, cunctator (a d. or irresolule person).—
ccssator (d., or person who sils with his hands before
him, when he has work lo do).—cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans: if a female, mulier cunctans; mulier cessans: a terrible d., lentum sane pegotium (C.).

DELECTABLE, see DELIGHTPUL

DELECTABLENESS, DELECTATION, delectatio. objectatio. See DELIGHT.

DELEGATE. || Send with power to transact usiness, legare; allegare (to d, or depute),-legatum mittere (lo d. or send as an ambassador, esply in offairs of state). - mandata ci dare (to gire him a commission). It would be wrong to employ amandare and - Peps II would be wrong to employ amanuare and ablegate in this sense (as is frequently done in modern l.al.); those words mean 'to send aby away under a pre-text in order to get rid of him:' to d. aby to do athg, ci mandare, ut. &c.: negotium ci dare, ut. &c.: to be delegated to do athg, tussus sum facere qci: to d. with full power, cle os rel facilende licentiam dare or permittere (cf. C. Ferr 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 193, 2).—liberum os rel arbitrium ci permittere (L. 32, 37): to be defegat d by aby, mandata habere a qo; es nomine, or qo auctore facere qd (to do ally in consequence of being delegated by aby). || To deliver or entrust athy to the care of another on whom one confers authority to manage it, &c., mandare ci qd (com mission him to do it; e.g. negotium).-demandare ci qd (give if up entirely to another, so as to think no more about it oneself; e. g. funeris curam; bellum) -dele-gare ci qd (to shore off upon another what one should do

gare ci q4 (lo shore of upon another what one shous ao onest); e. g. curam es rel ei; officium ci). DELEGATE, s. legatus; cul rerum agendarum licentla data or permissa est id. eith full powers; ef. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2). — qui mandata habet a qo (commissioned). — publica auctoritate missus; also merely legatus (a.d. with authority fin the state :- Here ablegatus would be false Lat.): d.'s come from Sicily, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis,

DELEGATION, delegatio (C.; but in the sense of assigning a debt to another; in the usual sense of 'dele-gation,' Sen.: delegationem lista res non recipit, that 'cannot be performed by d.' i. e. must be done by one-self).—mandatus, as (but only in the abl.: C.—culjus emptorem istum demonstravi fuisse mandatu Cæsenniæ, Cæc. 7, 19).—res mandata (the affoir delegated; C.). — potestas qd faciendi; auctoritas, &c. will sts helj. or procuratio repetii, muneris, &c. (management of an afair, office, committed to a person): by d. from the senate, auctoritate senatūs. [Body of delegates, aliegati (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 3, 5. Cluent. 13, 39).—delecti. apoclēti (chosen counseilors, \$c.; a more select committee, \$c.; £c.).—legatio (an embassy).

DELETE, see To BLOT OUT.
DELETERIOUS, perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis (the first of an injurious; the two next, of a destructive nature), -- pocens, noxius, nociturus (hurtful; d. substances, ea, que nocitura videntur) .- veneno imbutus, or infectus, or tinctus .- tabidus, tabificus (e. g. venerunn. &c., causing substances to waste away, &c.).—
virulentus (imbued with poison; or of a poisonous
nature): who does not know that this substance is of a d. wature? quis non intelligit hanc rem nocere? to be d., nocere; nociturum esse.

DELETERIOUSNESS, vis nocendi.

DELETION, see ERASURE. DELF, | Mine; fodina (a mine) .- See MINE. # Earthenware, fictilia in lapidis duritiem efficta,

n. pl. (Delfi-ware.) - See Earthenware. DELIBERATE, v. deliberace (to weigh, as it were, in a balance; about or on a subject, de qa re; also with utrum-an; with aby, cum qo; also used absol.) .- expendére; perpendére; pensitare.—ponderare; exami-nare (to examine and weigh the reasons for and agst athg).—considerare, esply with cum animo, or in animo, secum (to take athg into consideration, in order to make one's choice, or come to a decision) .- reputare (to calculate in the mind, what will be the probable result of athg, exply with secum, animo, or cum animo) .agitare mente, or animo, or in mente, or cum animo (to sift athg in one's mind; to think it over repeatedly). (to siff athg in one's mind; to think it over repeatedly), volutare, in one's mind, secum animo, in animo; or with aby, cum qo; with one's friends, cum amicis volutare.—volvere animo or secum; versare secum in animo (to turn every way in one's mind: this expression never occurs in C., but frequently in L. and S.): maturely, multa secum reputare de re; etiain atque matur-ly, multa secum reputare de re; etlan atque etiam reputare, quid, &c; vidère etlam atque etiam et considerare, quid, &c. (e. g. what is to be done, quid agendum); most carefully and matur-ly, ornia diligenter circumspleere; omnia ratione animoque lustrare; secum in animo versare unamquamque ren: after I had matur-ly deliberated, and weighed rem. after 1 mus massrey urinerates, and weighed every particular, circumspectis rebus omnibus ratio-nibusque subductis; the reasons on both sides, om-nes in utraque parte calculos ponere: to d. supon or examine athy most accurately, exactismic judi-cio examinar qd. To deliberate or take coussel with others, deliberare or consultare cum qo; qm adhibere in consilium, or ad deliberationes: meet in order to d., in deliberationem, or in consuitationem venire; in order to d., consiliandi causa: it is a thing upon wich one must d., consilii res est; res in deliberationem cadit.

DELIBERATE, deliberatus (adopted as a fixed purpose, aft. deliberation; e. g. mors, II. poet. in this sense) .- consideratus (maturely weighed ; e.g. judicium mentis, C.; also impr. of persons who act with deliberation). Jn. (of things) consideratus ac provisus (e. g. via vivendi, C.); consideratus ac diligens (e. g. excovia vivendi, G.); consideratus ac dingens (e. g. exco-gitatio facileud) qd).—eireumspectus (e. g. Judicium; moderatio animi; prps not pra-Aug. Freund; also impr. of person).—meditatus or meditatus et pra-ratus (e. g. ea [= those injurize] qua meditata et pra-parata inferuntur, C. Of. [-1, 8, 27].—cogitatus (e. g. facinus).—Js. meditatus et rogitatus (e. g. eccius, C.). or dil com allocations, critium as deliberatatus (C.). It is my d. resolution, certum ac deliberatum est : deliberatum et constitutum est ; habeo statucum cum animo ac deliberatum (with inf.; all C.): he had no more d. purpose, than, &c., neque illi quicquam deliberatius fult, quam, &c.: to take athg into more d. consideration, consideratius consulere ci rei (C.): a d. opinion (= decision of the mind) or resolution, consiopision (= decision of the mind) or resolution, consideratum judicium mentis (C.): a d. resolucion, consideratum judicium mentis (C.): a d. resolucion (d. R. I., 11): not by any d. and wise choice, but by a midden impulse, non detectu aliquo aut sapientifa, sed impetu et qualiam temeritate (e. g. duci, C.). E657. De liber at ele may often be translated by ('deliberately') prudens sciensque or sciens only; e. g. lo utler a d. calumny, calumnaria sciens.

DELIBERATELY, considerate (opp. inconsiderate); caute (opp. incaute)—(crumspecte (opp. temere et

DELIBERATELY, considerate (opp. inconsiderate); caute (opp. incaute)—currumspecte (opp. tenere et nuilo consilio)—consulto (pp. consulte is pra- and post-Class.); cogitato, er conjulate; consulto; judicio (opp. inconsiderate; inconsulto, or inconsulte; sine consilio; sine judicio); caute or circumspectius (opp. inconsiderate; temere; imprudenter; temere atque impruaes (opp. inconsiderate).

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denter).—de industriā.—datā or deditā operā (of delibe rale pus pose).—voluntate et judicio (C. Tusc. 3, 23, 66; by a deliberale act of the will): to do athg d., constitution et cogitatum facio qd; qd prudens sciensque facio: a method d., chosen, deliberata ac provisa via (e. g. vivendi, C.): a sword d. chosen, verbum meditatum, cogitatum (C.); a sword g. comsulted, injuria, ques consulto et cogitata fit (C.), or que nechtata et praparata infertur (C.).— Il Slowiy (vid.), lente. cuertanter; not d. and wisely, non delectu aliquo aut sapientiā (C.).

DELIBERATENESS, Sts consideratio. — cautio. Circumspectio. prudentia (caution, &c.). — 65 considerantia only Vitr. 6, 1.
DELIBERATION, deliberatio. — consultatio. Jx.

deliberatio et consultatio. - consideratio. - reputatio [SYN. of verbs in To DELIBERATE]: the affair requires (3). Ny verse in to Delease all 2; use span require deliberationem; ca res venit or cadit in deliberationem (c.): to have time for d., spalium deliberationem (c.): seek requires further d., quod majoris consilil est (C.): time for d., deliberandi or consultandi spatium: to demand or esk for time for d., tempus ad deliberandum or deliberandi causa sibi pos tulare: to ask a single day for d., deliberandi sibi unum diem postulare: to take time for d., consultandi or deliberandi spatium sumere: after maiure d., re con-sultă et expiorată; inită subductăque ratione; circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis; re deinberath (Cas.): to weigh a point with the most careful internat (t.as.); to keepin a point with the most carejus, d., exactissino judicio examinare qd: without alig of due care and d., temere et nullo consilio: temere ac nullà ratione: to speak and act with d., circumspicere dicta factaque; to act with great d., circumspectius focused d. S. etc. Destructions. facere qd. See also Deliberately .- If = HESITA-TION or SLOWNESS, vid. those words.

DELIBERATIVE, deliberativus. A d. body (pub-licum) consilium: the president of a d. assembly (pub-

incum) consiliorum moderator.

DELICACY, || Softness, 'fineness (propr. and impropr.), molitica. molitices molitudo (softness).—
teneritas (tenderness). Js. molitice et teneritas.—tenuitass (thinness, fineness; e.g. of limbs, lines, and impropr. of slyle).—subtilitas (fineness; e.g. of lines, of lines, of the louches of a graving loof, &c., post-Aug. in this sense; Class, in the sense of acuteness, refined accuracy of style, &c.) .- elegantia (refinement and taste in relection). -venustas (loveliness). D. of freling, mollitudo hu-manitatis (C.); verecundia (C. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3): natural uammans (c.); vercentuia (c. u. er. s., s.); seasord d., mollita nature (naiewi susceptibility).—naturale tenerum quiddam atque molle. Attie d. (c. style), ea subtilitas, quam Atticam vocant: fm d. (of feeling), verceundilà, pudore: an absurd or exegerated d. of taste, fastidium delicatum or insolens: d. of of laste, lastinum delicatum or hisolens; a. of ear, or of laste (with ref. to style), aures teretes et religiosæ; aures teretes, intelligensque judicium (C.); delicatæ aures (Q. 3, 1, 3; the last imrum (c.); dencate aures (c. 5, 1, 5; the east 188plying something of over-fastidionanes); a person of
extreme d. of taste, homo in omni judicio elegantissimus (C.) | Weakness; e. g. of health, imbecillitas
or infirmitas valetudinis. valetudo infirma. infirma corporis constitutio (natural d. of constitution; aft. firma corporis constitutio, C.) .- A delicacy, cibus iautus or suavissimus (see a DAINTY) .- Delicacies, cibi exquisitissimi or suavissimi; cibi delicatiores.-cuperia, pl. or cupediæ (al. cupp.). Niceness and tact in action; mty by difficultas or difficilis referred to the thing: to be a matter of great d., magnam difficul-tatem habere: of great d., difficilis (C.); inbricus or anceps et lubricus (Plin. cf. Ep. 1, 86). With d., delicate (post-Aug.; e. g. delicatius tractare iracundos,

cate [post-Aug.; e. g. delicatius tractare iracundos, Sen.; with genilenes, iacl, &c.).

DELICATE, A) Of persons; a) tender, soft, tener. mollis.—delicatus (mly in a bad sense; overnice, luxurious).—b) not easily satisfied, delicati fastidil (fastidious, whether in seiling, or in any other respect).—*subtilis palati (nice in his eating, cf. H. S. 2, 8, 38).—huttitarum suidosus.—c) Weak, imbecilius, infirmus (see under B).—n) Of things; a) Agreeble, susvis (agreeable to the taste).—delicatus (mly in a bad sense, of what is too luxurious).—b) Soft, fine, &c. (propr. and impropr.) tener (tender).—mollis (soft). Jx. tener et mollis.—tenuis (fine, thin).—sub-libs (coff). Jx. tener et mollis.—tenuis (fine, thin).—sub-libs (coff).—teres. fastidiosus (1993). Jr. tener et monts.—tenus [Jrin, [him].—Mub-llin (caude: of judgement, leate, &c.)—teres. fastidiosus (of d. taste in style, &c.; fast, mby of what is over-d.).— degans (castig dutinquishing difference: therefore, wice in selection, &c.).—D. feeling, verecundla. A d. cast, aures teretees, elegantes (see Dext.cacv): a d. taste, judicinu subtile: a person of the most d. tasta, home in emni judicio elegantissimus (C.).—c) Difficult to manage, difficitis, lubricus, anceps et lubricus (ef. Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6). | Weak (in health), imbecillus.—infirmus.—parum firmus. D. health, tenuis valetudo (C.). valetudo imbecilia or infirma: lo be in d. health, tenui esse valetudine; imbecillior-m esse valetudine; in eery d. kealth, tenui, aut nullà potius esse valetudine.

Endowed with quickness of feeting,

facile sentiens. The eye is a very d. organ, oculi facillime læduntur.

DELICATELY. | Tenderly, softly, tenere or tenerius (post-Aug.) -- molliter. -- delicate. Jr. molliter et delicate; delicate ac molliter: to live d., molliter se curare (Ter.); delicate ac molliter vivere (C.). I have brought you up too d., ninium te habui delicatum (Plaut.).— Finely, elegantty, exquisite.— mirabili opere (C.).—cleganter.—subtiliter. [Syn. of adjj.

DELICATE.]

DELICIOUS, suavissimus. dulclssimus. jucundissimus.—pergratus; jucundus; perjucundus; delecta-bilis (p-st-dag. e. g. avus. T.).—mirificâ suavitate (C.; of a villa): 10 be very d., habêre multum suavitatis; suavitate refertum esse: to be exquisitely d., sensus titillare or fovere, or voluptate permuicere : to be of a d. trate, jucunde sapere : to give a d. taste or flavour to athg, suavitatem facere ci rei; condire qd.

DELICIOUSLY, jucunde; perjucunde; suaviter;

amoene, or amoeniter.

DELICIOUSNESS, dulcedo, dulcitudo (the first as a comentary sensation; the last as a quality).—suavitas (e. g. cibi; odorum). -jucunditas; jucunditas et suavi-tas. -deliciæ (the delights; cs rei). --amœnitas (espty of

Laa.—dencue (ne actignis; es rei).—amennas (capty of visible objects; countries, villus, gardens, \$c.). DELIGHT, delectatio (real positive pleasure or en-joyment).—Jx. delectatio jucunditasque; suavitas et delectatio; delectatio et voluptas.—oblectatio (relative pleasure, fm conversation, amusement, &c.).—delecta-mentum (rare: C. Pis. 25, 60; inania sunt ista delectamenta pene puerorum) .- deliciæ (objectively ; as conferring d). - objectamentum (that weh amuses; with gen. of object or subject, e. g. senectutis; rerum rustigen. o oogeet or neoget, e. senectuir, ferum ruscarum) – amænitas beauty of country, &c., amænitas tes orarum et litorum): to take d. in athg, magnam voluptatem capere or percipere ex qå re; qd in deiiciis habere; delectari qå re; es rei studio captum esse: to take no d, in atha, abhorrere, alienum esse a gå re (see PLEASURE)

DELIGHT, v. TR.) dejectare (to give a high degree of positive pleasure) .- oblectare (to confer a relative pleasure; amuse, dispel wearisomeness and unpleasant feet-ings). lætitiå afficere; lætitiå et voluptate afficere; volup-Late afficere, perfundere (to d, or fill with pleasure).—per-mulcere (to d. or affect with pleasurable sensations, e. g. the ears or the hearing); to d. the eyes with athg, pas cere oculos qu re; fructum capere oculis ex re (b) beholding it); fructum capere oculis in qà re faciendà (to find extreme pleasure in doing athg; e. g. in cs corpore lacerando, C. Phil. 11, 3, 8); dare oculis epulas (Com.): to have one's mind as much delighted as unc's palate, non minus animo quam ventre delectari (at a feast). - To d. oneself, or to be delighted with aing [see to DELIGHT in, INTRANS.], se delectare; se oblectare ; delectari, oblectari qâ re ; gaudere qâ re ; lætari qâ re; voluptatem capere or percipere ex re; gaudium, lætitiam capere ex re; pascere animum, or merely pasci qà re (to d. one's eyes with an object; e. g. a pic-ture, picturà); cs rei voluptate animum expière (to satiate the mind, as it were, with alleg, e.g. with a very pleasant reading, jucundissimm lectionis). To be excessively deliked, value gaudère; gaudère vehemen-terque ietari. I em delighted, that, &c., gaudes with acc. and isf. or quod, &c.—in hoc delector, quod, &c. I am excessively (beyond measure, &c.) delighted, that, &c., sane gaudeo, quod, &c.; in hoc admodum delector, quod, &c. I am (excessively) delighted to hear, that Casar lores you better every day, quod scribis te a Cassare quotidie plus diligi, immortaliter gaudeo (C. Ep.): athg or aby delights me, gratum, jueundum est mili qd; probatur mihi qd, or qs; arridet mihi qd; est qd or qs in deliciis meis; est qd stomachi mei (according to the enigar saying, it is meat and drink to me): this place d.'s me, "hic locus mihi arridet: d.'s me exceedingly, hie mihi præter omnes locus arridet (H. Od. 2, 6, i3): to be highly delighted, maximå lætitiå perfusum esse; lætitiå exsultare or efferri.

lætitiå exsuitare or efferti.

DELIGHT, INTR.) To d. in athg, gaudêre qå re (of
the inward feeing of d. in moderation; whether habitual, or in a single initane; e. g. wquitate.—equis,
pictis tabellis).—delectari qå re (to take pleusure in
habitualiy; e. g. honore, vestitu cultuque corporia,
&c.)—gestire qå re (to fred d. one cannot concut; to
be sieserded by it; e. g. spicitate diel, Col; otto, L.; (223)

secundis rebus, L.) .- exsultare (to leap, as it were, for joy : to exult in : equi ferocitate exsuitantes, C.) .- in. tari (to rejoice in ; e. g. equus, quo maxime imtabatur, Suet. ; also impropr. of plants, &c. liking a particul. r soil ; Col.) .- oblectare se in qu re (to amuse oneself with Soff; (e4),—oosectaire se in qa ic (io ammee oncery acco, a paravist; e. g. in agri cultione, C.).—cs rel studiosum case (fo be fond of a pursuit; e. g. venandi, C.).—cs rel studio caytum esse or teneri (in the same energe).—
[Exp] Delectari acità inf. is poot.; e. g. delectaris biber e humanum sanguinem (Phadry for bibe indo humano sanguine .- [See ' to be delighted with, under To DELIGHT, TRANS.)

DELIGHTFUL, suavis. dulcis jucundus (or supert. of these adjectives) .- acceptus ; gratus .- amcenus (Syn. in AGREEABLE]: very d., pergratus; gratus acce, tus-18 AGREKABLEJ: very a., pergratus; graus acce, usque; jucundus; peljucundus; objectationis plenus (C.): d. weather, tempestas læta: a.d. ije, vita amona: to be exceedingly d., habere muitum suavitatis, jucunditatis; suavitate refertum esse: to bc.d. to the eyes, delectare oculos; to the ears, aures mulcere or permuicere; auribus blandiri; to the senses, sensus titillare,

fovere, voluptate permulcere.

DELIGHTFULLY, jucunde; perjucunde; suaviter;

amone, or amoniter.

DELIGHTFULNESS, delectatio; oblectatio; deliche; voluptas; amœnitas [SYN. in DELIGHT].

DELINEATE, | PROPE.) To draw the outtine of athg, describere (in all the meanings of the Engl. word),—cs rei primas lineas ducere (impropr. in Q. of the first sketch of a subject).—primis lineis designare qd (Q.; impropr.; but both may be used propr.)—exprimere imaginem cs rei (esply in order to give an exact representation of athg) .- formam cs describere (to d. the whole form). - speclem or imaginem operis cs deformare Whose form, --specients imaginem cs (post-Class. Plin.; to draw a sketch).—exscribere imaginem cs (to copy). qm or qd depingere (to d, or depict).— Draw; paint; vid.—to d, the river Himera like a woman, both in form and dress, Himeram in muliebrem forman habitumque formare: to d. the gods like men, doos in humani oris speciem assimilare (T.). - || Fig.) To give a lively representation of athg in words, dicendo effingere es rei imaginem; exponere; exprimere (to make visible, as it were, by words, expr. also with the addition of oratione).—adumbrare qd or spe-ciem et formam cs rei (to shadow out; and place athy in ils proper light; of painters and orators).—describere (to d. characteristically, χαρακτηρίζειν). — deformance qm (is sometimes used in a bad sense: see C. Cæl. 2, init.); to d. badly, male narrare rem .- If there exists such a woman, as I have just delineated, sl qua mulier sit

hujusmodi, qualem ego paulio ante descripsi (C.).

DELINEATION, PROPR.) forma (of an architectural object; cf. C. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2; and Fitr. visum est mihi formas, sive uti Græci eχήματα dicunt, duo exmini 1 or mas, sive uti Uffect expipara diculti, duo ex-plicare, of an litustrative figure)—deformatio (Vitr.)— adumbratio (a niphily shaded sketch; Fitr., and im-propr. C.)—descriptio (e. g. volutarum, Vitr.)—ichnogra-phia (the first, a representation in drawing; the latter, a ground-plan or design)—5ts figura. species. Imago: to make a d. of athe succion overti deformer: imago a ground-plan or design).—Sti figura. species. imago; to make a d. of atha, specieum operis deformare; imaginem or formam operis delineare (late; Plin.); to make a d. of a building, imaginem operis deformare linels. The arts of delineation, artes, que in effectu posities sunt; artes effective (2. 2, 18, 2 and 5).—
I Fiv.) By words, \$c., descriptio (d. of places, characters, \$c.).—designatic; imago; forma; figura; species et figura; "operis ratio. "prima veiut linear characters, \$c., veiut primas linear discovered in the state of the species et ingura; "operis raino, "primas vient lineas es, et (a first skelch of it; aft. velut primas lineas ducere, Q.): lo gise a d. of athg, es rel speciem et formam adumbrare: lo gise a short d. of athg, tantummodo summas attingere (opp. res explicare, Np. Pet. 1, i). DELINQUENCY, see GUILT, CAIMS.

DELINGUENT, necount, christ.—qui scelus fecit or commisit.—[55 Not reus. See CRIMINAL.] DELIQUATE, deliquare. See MELT, Dissolve. DELIQUATION, liquatio; conflatura (of metals).

DELIQUESCE, deliquescere. DELIQUIUM, subita (animæ) defectio (Suel. Cal. 50; fainting.— animi deliquium not Lat; animi defectus doubtful. No distinction of the kinds or degrees, such as deliquium, syncope, occur in Cels.; they may be retained as tt. tt.).
DELIRIOUS, delirus.—mente alienatus: to be d.,

mente allenatum esse (g. l.).—mente alienată or per-turbată loqui : to become d., mente alienari. DELIRIUM, delirium (med. term. Cels. 2, 8; cui

calor et tremor, saluti delirium est).-mentis alienatio (g. t. as temporary d.; Cels. 4, 2, init.).

DELIVER, § Set free, &c., liberare te or a re.—
exolvere re (to set free fm bonds; propr. and &g. fm
acht, anziety, punishmeni, &c.).—eximer re, or ex or
de re (to release by taking out of, &c. fm fear, itaery,
punishmeni, &c., with a er, when it meant to exempt,
e. g. agrum de vectigalibus.—post-Aug, with dat.)—
e. g. agrum de vectigalibus.—post-Aug, with dat.) levare re (to d. fm a weight = an unpleasant state, such as that of fear, care, trouble) —expedire ex re, re (disentangle fm; Cic. has ex laqueis, but molestia without prep.; also ab omni occupatione; Ter. has molestia, ærumnis, crimine, curâ, but ex turbâ),-in libertatem vindicare (to set free, rempublicam, patrium, populum; madia, ex re, e. g. ex dominatu ex. C.).—extrahere ex re (to drag out of ala).—eripere ex or a re (to anath) the too lust mean to d. out of dangers or unpleasant states); fm slacery, servitute liberate or excipere; servitute cximere; e servitute niberate or excipere; servitute cximere; exervitute niberate or excipere; servitute cximere; ta em restituere or vindicare; servile jugum e cervicibus cs dejicere; a qo servitutis jugum depellere; ci conditionein servilem eripere; fm a blockade, liberare obsidione; eximere obsidione or ex obsidione; fm debt, zere alieno liberare or exsolvere; fm pecuniary difficulties, distinuitate pecuniarum exuere. See To FREE; and the particular substt. TROUBLE, SORROW, CARE, &c.- To deliver (without express mention of 'fn what'). To d. one's country, patriam e servitute in libertatem vindicare; patriam eripere ex hostium manibus: lo d. a prisoner, qm liberare custodiis, eximere vinculis: to d. a city, urbem obsidione liberare (fm a blockade). | To sare, servare; conservare.—salutem ci dare; salutis auctorem esse ci (to d. aby, or save aby's life, or civil existence): lo d. a city fm the enemy, urbem ab hostibus recuperare (to recover it): to d. aby fm destruction, ab interitu vindicare or retrahere; ab exitio ad salutem revocare; a morte eripere, (C.): to be delivered fm the very jaws of death, a limine ipso mortis revocari. | To deliver (in child-birth). ipso mortis revocati. ¶ To deiver (is chiid-birts). mulieri parienti adesse or opem ferre: to be delivered, partum edere; parère; of a chiid, partui edere infantem: to be delivered of twins, geminum partum edere (L. 1, 4).— Por entit (enisus, L.; enixus, the control of the chief of twins). a) is not found in this sense before Liv.; e. g. 40, 4.—
To hand over to aby, tradere (to d. athg to the care of aby, ci qd).—reddere (to d. or restore athg care of any, C. 1qd. — reducte (to d. or resurer attag received to its proper owner, ct qd. — deferre (to d. altag to the charge of aby, qd ad qm). — perferre (to convey attag to aby and d. it to kim, qd ad qm; cit these apply to a letter, literas; epistolam.—Edd-bul dare literas al qm means to artis to aby). To d. with one's own hand, rem de manu in manum tradere. | To DELIVER OVER : see Deliver up. | To Deliver pown, tradere (by writing: and of traditional customs, &c., consuetudo a majoribus tradita). — | To Deliver up, dedere (g. t., to aby, cl; to athg, ad qd; to something to be suffered, cl rel; to something it is to serve, patrix, libiding cs; and fig. to a pursuit, studio, literis). - prodere (treacherously). - tradere (to hand over to; d. over to; e, g. urbem, arma, thesaurum), &c .- cedere (to yield up a possession; currum, regnum, possessionem; all, ci):
to d. up lo be tortured, qm ad cruciatum dedere:
to d. athg into a person's own hands, qd ci ipsi (coram) tradere in manum (Plant.): to d. up deserters, dare or reddere transfugas; perfugas restituere (e. g. according to compact, ex fædere): to d. up arms, beasts of draught, to compact, ex feeders): Io d. up arms, brasts of draught, \$\$\$\$, (of a city to the enemy), arms proferer; juments producere (Cax. B. G. 7, 11): to d. aby up to be killed, dedere qm ad supplicium, neecm, or (7.) exitium; exhibère qm afferrum; qm ad supplicium; tradere qm supplicio (Suet. Fitelt. 19): to demand that aby should be delivered up, exposecre qm (e. g. of a state, publice)—deposecre qm, with or exition lin penam, ad supplicium; to deliver a city up to the enemy, urben tradere hostibus in manum; urben rederer. urbis deditionem facere. | To utter, speak, &c. pronunciare (to d. a speech). - recitare (to d. with appropriate expression): to d. athg from memory, qd memoriter pronunciare or proferre (prof. applies to recitation before an audience): to d. a speech, orationem habere, agere or dicere (g. tt).—concionari, concionem habere (to harangue a multitude; the people, soldiers, &c.); before aby, verba facere apud qm; to the people, verba agere (as a public accuser; the proposer of a law, &c.):

he delivered a speech to this effect, verba its fecit: to d. athg verbatim, or word for word, lisdem verbis qd reddere: to d. athg in a mechanical, or sing-song manner, qd decantare: to d. aby's message to aby, mandata cs ad qm perferre (about athg, de qa re): to d. one's opinion, sententiam suam promere, expromere, depromere, prodere, aperire; quid velim, or sentiam, dicere, osten-

DEM dere, profiterl: by deputy, sententiam suam per alium ostendere: with freedom, libere dicere or loqui; before aby about athg, libere qd profiteri apud qm. DELIVERANCE, see DELIVERY.

DELIVERER, | Preserver, servator; conservator (g. tt.) .- salutis auctor (preserver of life and civil existence). - liberator; is qui liberat (deliverer). - vindex ence, - increase; is qui increat questerer). - vinuex (d. or rescuer, e. g. fm danger, periculi). So salvator (for servator) belonged to the country dialoct of the Romans, but sospitator is defended by Lindemann. ad Vit. Daume. p. 6.: a female d., servatrix: conservatrix .- | One who communicates; Crct. [traditor

valrix.— || One who communicates; Crci. | trautor very late; Arnob. |: the d. of a message, nuntius.

DELIVERY, || Act of setting free, liberatio (setting free).— || Act of bringing forth children, (setting free).—I Act of bringing forth children, partus (child bith). Beg' enixus, late. Pin. - unsimely d., abortlo.—I Act of delivering up, traditol (d. or surrender to the enemy).—deltio (full unrender into the power and disposal of the enemy)—proditio (when accompanied with treachery).—I M an ner in wech aby delivers himself (= speak), genus dicentif; (dicto (saply the manner of excressing thoughts by speech).—actio (referred d., in ref. to the proper dulation of the voice, the holding and motions of body, exply in the representation of a theatrical piece).— pronunctatio (including both speech and action, as far as the expression of the thoughts is concerned).-elocutio one expression of the integral is concerned).—electric (rheforical d. with ref. to pronunciation, diction, and style, opidae): a popular d., popularis dictio: a d. full of life or spirity, actio plena animi or spiritus: a good d., facilis et profluens in dicendo celeritas (of the readiness with weh words are found; the absence of hesita-tion, &c.): to have a good d., bene or commode dicere: a fluent or ready d , facilem esse in dicendo ; facilem et expeditum esse ad dicendum.

DELL, vallis.—convaliis (= 'planities ex omni parte

DELUDE, vains.—convains (= painties ex omni parte comprehens monition scollibuses, Fest.).

DELTA, Delta (w. or indecl. neut.).—Also of 'the Delta' in Egypt (Auct. Bett. Alex. 27; Plin. &c.),

DELUDE, see Deceive, Disappoint.

DELUDER, see DECEIVER.

DELUGE, see DECEIVER.

DELUGE, s. PROPR.—See FLOOD. ¶ Fig.) magna
vis es rei; *superfusa es rei copia (cf. Q. 1, 2, 28; but
not in this sense); or by partep, superfusus. A d. of
enemies, hostes superfusi; of the dibanian ence, Albani

with dat. or acc. with in; e. g. causa superfundendi se italiæ; superfudit deinde se in Asiam. T. joins nube ipså operire ac superfundere, of overwhelming troops irresistibly; Hist. 3, 2, fin.) .- The Tiber deluged the fields, Tiberis agros inundavit; continued rain deluging the whole country, imbres continui campis omnibus in-undantes (L. 8, 24): the Cimbri delaged Italy, Cimbri Italiam inundabant (Justin. 38, 4, 15): that the Thracians and Illyrians would d. Macedonia, Thraces et lliyrios in Macedoniam se effusuros (L. 38, 12): to d. Europe with his armies, Europam inundare exerci-

DELUSION, | Acl of deluding: see Deception. || Delusive representation; false notion, &c., opinio falsa. --error. --vana spes (delusive hope): a pleasant d., error felicissimus or gratissimus : to be under a happy d., errore felicissimo duci : an optical d., mendacium oculorum (a false report made by the sense of sighl): ludibrium oculorum (Curt.): superstition, a d., by which the human mind is enclared, mentium humanarum ludibrium superstitio (L.): to make aby believe

ad, in fraudem qui impeliere.

DELUSIVE, falsus. fallax; Jx. falsus atque fallax.

-vanus (empty). A d. hope, fallax spee; spee falsa atque fallax; a d. image of athg, falsa imitatio simulatioque es rei.

DELUSIVELY, fraudulenter; fallaciter; dolose; per dolum (fraudulently) .- simulate: to act d., dolose, malå fide, fallaciter, simulate, &c. agere.

DELVE, see To Dig; and for fig. meaning, To

FATHOM.
DELVE, s. See Pit, Ditch, &c.

DELVER, see Diggen.

DEMAGOGUE, concionator (C. Cat. 5, 5, 9; an haranguer of the people).—homo popularis ac turbulentus (C.); homo seditiosus; seditionum auctor; homo evertendarum rerum cupidus; homo rerum novarum (or commutandarum) or rerum mutationis cupidus; princeps novandarum rerum; rerum novarum molitor (en innovator, a man of revolutionary principles; Suel. Domit. 10).-turbator plebis, or vuigi (an agitator); to

DEM be a d., popularem hominem esse ac turbulentum; rebus novis studēre; res novas quærere, agere, moliri; novis consiliis rem publicam turbare : to play the d., populariter agere: the spirit of a d., "ingenium ad res vandas proclive.

novanda procitive.

DEMAND. v. | Claim, poscere.—deposcere; exposeere.—postulare; expostulare.—flagitare; efflagitare.

— petere; expetere: Js. deposcere atque expetere [SYN. in CLAIM] .- exigere (to d. the payment of a [SYN: in CLAIM].—exigers (to d. the payment of a d-bt): to d. alm of or fm aby, rem a op etere, postulare, poscere; (as a due) rem exigere a qo: to d. for or so behalf of aby, petere pro altero (C.).—petere alteri (F.): to d. by letter, per literas fingitare: to have a right to h., jure quodam suo postulare posse; justam postulandi causam habera - | To d. so much (for goods, &c.), poscere (e. g. quanti poscit, tanti, &c., Ptaut.)—indicare (opp. promittere, to ofer: to d. 100 sesierces, indicare centum numis). — [Require, as needed, poscere, postulare [see Require, Need].— the time d.'s athg, tempus poscit; when circumstances d., quum res postulabit; what both time and circumstances. stances d., quæ tempus et necessitas flagitat: when necessity d.'s it, quum necessitas postulat: truth d.'s, veritas clamat: my interest d.'s it, ita ferunt rationes nostræ: do what your honour and the public interests d., fac ex tua dignitate et e republica (C.): necessity d.'s it, id postulat necessitas (C.); id poscit usus (Cas.) it d.'s prudence, est prudentis: friendship d.'s, est amici: those subjects d. a long discourse, multi sermonis sunt ista

DEMAND, s. | Claim, preces (d.'s or solicitations). postulatio (act of claiming; claim. It has no pt. in good prose, except in sense of 'an expiatory sacrifice'). postulatum (thing demanded): at aby's d., qo petente; postulante: what is your d.? quid est, quod me velis? quid vis faciam? to refuse aby's d., ci petenti negare : a d. not to be put up with, postulatum intolerabile : a shameless d., postulatio impudens: very fair or moderate d.'s, postulata lenissima: a just d., aqua et honesta postulatio: to resist a d., postulationi es resistere (C, i): to comple with a d., postulationi es conecdere; postulata facere (Np): to take aby's d.'s into consideration, de postulatios ecognoscere (Cax. B. G. A. , 11): to make an unjust d., iniquum postulare: I grant aby's d., quod qs postulat, concedo: not to comply with a d. for athg, postulationem es rei ablicere: an urgent d., flagitatio; efflagitatio: an unseasonable d., efflagitatio intempes-Changian in the inquiring the price of a thy; there is a creat d. for a thy in the same a large sale, a d a multise expetitur. To be in d., facile vend; facile emptoren reperire i Flant. Pen. 1, 2, 128). Goods that are in d., netrees wendbiles.— I claim for payment: To pay merces wendbiles.— I claim for payment: To pay athg on d., pecuniam repræsentare; pecuniam præ-sentem solvere (to nby, ci). The bill is payable on d., *pecunia ex syngrapha statim solvenda est; *pecunia rpecunia ex syngrapna statim solvenca ext; "pecunia ex syngrapha repræsentanda ext. I tell gise you a bill on such a person, payable on d., pecuniam a qo [qui mihi debet] repræsentablo (C. Attl. 12, 25). I tell gise you a bill on Faberius payable on d., pecuniam a Paberio repræsentablimus (C. Attl. 12, 25).—To make no protected, amplius non petere: to gise a security that no further d.'s will be made, antidage annolius on nonlius on tell persons. further d.'s will be made, satisdare amplius eo nomine non peti (a technical form of Rom. law; C. Fam. 13, 28). Legal claim, Jus (a d. or right). - petitio (an action in a court of justice to establish a claim). - vindicine (a judicial claim to athg or person): an unjust d.
or claim, injustav tindicine: the suit or process for estabisising a d., ils vindiciarum: to make a d. of judici rem sibi vindicare, or al se (whether in a court of justice, or otherwise): to enforce a d. agsi aby, expecter ju-See CLAIM. 8.

a qo. See CLAIM. 8.

DEMANDANT, postulator. — flagitator (an urgent d.). -- accusator; actor; actor accusatorque (esply in a criminal process). -- petitor; qui petit (in a civil process with regard to meum and tuum); if a female, accusaquæ accusat, quæ petit.

DEMANDER, qui postulat ; qui petit (g. t. for one

who demands).—See DEMANDANT.

DEMARCATION. Point of d., terminus: lines of d., fines et termini (order never reversed).—termini con-

stituti.-fines terminati.

DEMEAN, | To d. oneself, se gerere (with an adv. (Fig. not adj.), e. g. as an honest man, honeste); as aby, also pro qo; in alig, in re: to d. oneself suitably to one's rank, pro dignitate vivere: to d. oneself towards aby suitably to his rank, dignitati cs consulere ; see To BEHAVE. - to d. oncself liberally, barshly towards aby, qm liberaliter habere; aspere tractare. | To act in a manner beneath oneself, se demittere; se submittere. - se abjicere, se abjicere et prosternere ;

DEM minuere suam dignitatem: to d. oneself to athg, prowoman, in muliebres fletus) .- descendere ad qd (e. g. the most violent abuse, ad gravissimas verborum con tumeliast

DEMEANOUR, *ratio, qua qs utitur adversus qm (d. in ref. to others).—mores (moral or external d.).—vita (d., or manner of living).— () Demeanour and its adj. are often expressed together by a substantive; thus: - unassuming d., modestia: courteous d., thee; thus: — unassuming a., modesta: convicous d., humanitas (in our intercourse with others); Friendly, condescending, affable d. (esply towards inferiors and dependents), comitas: liberal d., liberalitas: engaging d., dulcedo et suavitas morum. exceedingly engaging d. d., suavissimi mores: obliging, courteous, respectful d. towards others, observantia: prudent d., prudentia: haughty d., superbia: insolent, presumptuous d., insolentia: savage, brutal d., ferocitas (as a characteristic): unical saving, oracia al lieute la deless de intemperantia: unicess de intemperantia: la vices de intemperantia: to assume a cery different de, novum gestuin capere (Comic.): to make aby assume a new de, es mores mutare (under particular circumstances or events). || Deportment, carriage, gestus. gestus motusque. -

incessus (gail).

DEMENTATE, in rabiem agere (of beasts and men, when brought into a rabid state); ad insanitatem adigere (of men, when brought into a state of infatuation); gere (of men, when brought into a state of infatuation); efferare (to provoke into a fury).— \$\infty\$ dementare = dementire, 'to be mad,' is a doubtful reading; Appul.

Apol. p. 527.

DEMENTATION (= Act of making frantic);
Crol. with in rablem agere; ad insanitatem adigere;

DEMERIT, v. in culpå esse. DEMERIT, s. See FAULT, BLAME, s.

DEMIL semi ; sem lofore vocaci); sō (befors DEMIL semi ; sem lofore vocaci); sō (befors DEMIL semi ; sem lofore vocaci); sō (befors DEMIGOD, heros (poet. semi-deus).
DEMIGOD, heros (poet. semi-deus).
DEMIGATE, see EMIGNATE.

DEMISE, s. | Decease; the d. of aby, decessus es ; discessus es e vită; excessus e vită; obitus es : on the day of his d., eo ipso die, quo excessit e vità: on the evening before his d., ad vesperum pridic quam excessit e vita. | Conveyance by lease or will, \$c., locatio (by lease).—legatum (property demised). testamentum (will); or Crcl. by legare, legatum scri-

testamentum (witi); or Crel. by tegare, tegatum scri-bere; legatum habere in testamento, &c.

DEMISE, v. || To lease, &c., locare, elocare,
|| To beguesth, legare of qd.—ci legatum scribere;
to have athy demixed to one, legatum habere in testa-mento: athy is demixed to aby, qa legatum habet in ca testamento (Petron. 141, 2); to d. the greatest part of his estate to aby, am heredem ex asse instituere: to d. the whole of his property to aby, am heredem om-nibus bonis instituere: to d. half, the third part of his property to aby, qm heredem ex dimidia parte, ex tertia parte, or ex teruncio instituere. See 'to LEAVE by will.'

DEMISSION, see DEPRESSION or DEGRADATION.

DEMIT: see DEFRESS, DEGRADE.

DEMIT-TONE, hemitonium.

DEMOCRACY, ea Imperii forma, quâ vis omnis
penes populum est (L. 1, 43): ratio popularis; popul
potentia or imperium; populi potestas omnium rerum Joseph Grand aguntur, et sunt in populi potestate omnia; resp. iu aguinnet sur in populi potest, omniaque ejus arbitrio geruntur; resp., quæ populo, or populi potestate, regi-tur (all as states. For mosi of these expressions, sec C. de Rep. 1, 26—28; 3, 14, 53 and 53).—For 'a pure d.; take the strongest of these terms.—To have an antipathy to a d., aversum esse a ratione populari.

DEMOCRAT, qui populi causam agit; populi poten-

DEMOCRAT, qui populi caussm agit; populi poten-ties amicus.—homo popularis.—homo popularis ac tur-bulentus (as lerm of reproach).

DEMOCRATICAL, popularis (e. g. a d. constitution, ratio popularis): to restore the d. form of government, populo redere procurationem reipublice (Np.).

DEMOLISH, demoliri (pull down with an exertion in constitution of the constituti

DEMOLISH, demoitri (pull doem with an exertion of strength; e.g. a roof, part of a wealt, tectum: partem murit)—evertere (to d., or turn topsy-turny, e.g. unbem, statum; thence fg. to annihilate, e.g. testate; virtue; friendship; rem publicam: virtutem: amicitiam)—disjleere (e.g. moenia, arcem, munitiones, statuas, &c.)—discutere (to thake to pieces; e.g. colum-

nam, aliquantum muri) .- delere (destroy utterly ; e. g. ; nam, auquantum muri.—deiere (aezroy uzerry) t.g. urbem): to d. uiterly, funditus destruere; a or e fundamentis disjicere; funditus evertere [propr.).—solo æquare, or adequare; deiere et solo adæquare (e. g. urbem): lo d. fortifications, incenia a fundamentis disjicere: biere is nobling, which time cannot d., ilhil est, quod non conficiat vetustas.

DEMOLISHER; the d. of alleg, eversor cs rei (he who overthrows alleg; e.g. Corinth, Corinthi; a king-dom, or city, imperil, urbis).—exstinctor cs rei (fig.; he who extinguishes what may be fig. considered a fire; e.g.

a conspiracy, conjurationis).

DEMOLITION, demoitio (rare; C. Vitr.). disturbatio.-eversio.-excisio; excidium. -exstinctio (fig. batio.—eversio.—excisio; excidium.—extinctio (fig. annihiation.—extr. in DESTRUCTIOS.—deletio (nalg. Lucti.; the total d. of our army, deletio nostri ad unum exercitis, Lucti.).—Exg. destructio is not classical. At the d. of Corinth, in Corinthi disturbatione: before the d. of Troy, Trojd incolumi.

DEMON, I Exil spirit, demon (Lact. 2, 44, 494). diabblus (activi). before, Ecc.): one who expels d., "qui diabblus expeliit ac fugat.—(if by exercism) excre-

cista (Eccl.).- A good or bad spirit, Genius, or genius comes (H.).

DEMONIAC, dærnoniacus (Firm. Math.—Sulp. Sev. Vit, S. Martini, 18).—*a malis dæmonibus actus. lym-

phaticus. lymphatus (possessed).

DEMONIACAL, dæmoniacus (Lact.): dæmonicus (Tert.); diabolicus (Ecet.) .- nefandus (fig. e. g., d. malignily, nefanda malitia).—fccdus (e. g. fccda consilia).
DEMONSTRABLE, quod argumentis, or rationibus, firmari, quod argumentis doceri potest; quod probari

protest; probabilis.

DEMONSTRABLY, probabiliter.

DEMONSTRATE, docere, gravissimis argumentis docere.—demonstrare (to proce fully, and by incontrovertible arguments) .- firmare; confirmare; esply with argumentis (to confirm by weighty arguments). -- pro-bare ci qd (to convince aby of the possibility of athg; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 1, 3) -efficere (to make out by force of logical demonstration), -vincere; vincere argumentis; evincere (to evince by irrefragable arguments, evincere rare; cf. C. Ep. 2, 28, 4; vincere with acc. and inf.; seld. hoc, ut, H.; convincere, by irrefragable arguments; athg, qd. e. g. errores Epicuri; te nihil scire). — coarguere (e. g. errorem, &c.).— 825 demonscire).— coarguere (e. g. errorem, &c.).— (emon-strare does not, like the Eng. 'demonstrate,' imply irresistible force of argument.— This is demonstrated by this is difficult to d., hoc difficile est probatu: to be de-monstrated, effectum esse: to consider it demonstrated, habere pro re compertà.

DEMONSTRATION, probatio (in the Dig. it is used for the proof of an allegation in a court of justice). -demonstratio (proving by bringing strong arguments; Vitr. 9, praf. 4, also mathematical d.).—argumentatio (clear and rigorous d. by arguments)...-via, ratio proban-di.—The force may often be given by firmissima argu-ments: to prove to d., firmissimis argumentis docere. DEMONSTRATIVE, firmus ad probandum (adapted

DEMONS'I RATIVE, rimus ad probanoum (adapted to proce, e.g. argumentum).— gravis (secjaly, and thence conclusive, e.g. argumentum, C. Rosc. Com. 12, 36): a d. argument, graumentum gravismum et firmissimum.— (administrative) is a rhelorical i. i. "collaining praise of dispraise," dec.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, ad persuadendum accom-

modate; ad persuasionem apposite (e. g. dicere). manifesto or manifeste; evidenter; oculorum judicio. demonstrative, = demonstrando, pointing out to object; very late; Macrob.

DEMONSTRATOR, qui docet, esply with argumentis. -- qui demonstrat. -- qui probat ci qd. -- qui inter-pretatur qd; qui diligentius explicat qd; qui naturam cs rei evolvit; qui notionem rei involutam aperit .-

demonstrator (one who points out athy; C. and Col. very rare; in Col. opp. inventor).

DEMORALIZATION, mores corrupti or perditi.—vita vitils flagitisque omnibus dedita (of an individual): our d. is on the increase, more magis magisma;

lapsi sunt.

DEMORALIZE, mores corrumpere or depravare .moribus nocere : the age grows more and more demoralized every d., mores magis magisque labuntur : having a demoralizing effect, mores corrumpens; moribus nocens: the frequenting of taverns has a demoralizing effect, cauponæ moribus nocent; in cauponis mores corrumpuntur (Q. 1, 2, 3 and 4): in this demoralized age, tam perditis moribus; in this demoralized state. in tam corrupta civitate.

DEMULCENT, dolorem leniens, mitigans (assuaging

pain) .- A d., levamen; ievamentum; allevamentum; pans).—A a., tevanner; sevannetum; suevannetum; jor athg, cs rei (possessing the quality of assuaging pain).
—mcdicina, for asky, cs rei (possessing heasing qualities).—[omentum, for asky, cs rei (possessing soothing qualities).—[omentum, for asky, cs rei (possessing soothing qualities; all both propr. and fg.)

DEMUR, || Hesitate, gc., dubitare.—dubium case; in dubio case (to be undetermined).—dubitatione

watuare (to d. so as to be completely unhinged, fm nos knowing how to make up one's mind; see C. Verr. 2, 30, 74); animo or animi pendere (to d. or remain irresolute).—about athg. dubitare de q\(a\) re (with the acc., in Class Lat., only if a pronoun is used: to d. a little, subdubitare,- To plead a point of law, &c.; to d. agst aby or athg, cl or ci rei exceptione uti; exceptionem opponere; excipere adversus qm (Ulp. and Paul. Dig. 44, 1, 2, and 20; African. Dig. 16, 1, 17,

DEMUR, s. | Hesitation, dubitatio.-hæsitatio. scrupilus — religio (a scruple of conscience). — See HESITATION.—there will be no d. on my part, nihii impedio; non repugnabo; wilhout any d., non dubitan-ter; nulla interposità dubitatione; sine ullà dubi-

DEMURE, severus; gravis; verecundus; modes-

s: afectedly d., qui vuitum ad severitatem componit.
DEMURELY, vuitu ad severitatem composito; or modeste; pudice; decore, &c.
DEMURENESS. No exact expression; vultus ad

everitatem compositus, - modestia simulata. - quædam vultûs modestia (vultûs modestia, Q. 4, 1, 55; though not in this sense): to put on a look of d., vultum

ad severitatem componere.

DEMURRAGE, *stipendium pro morâ datum.

DEMURRACE, "supernoum pro mora waters.

DEMURRER, dilatol; prolatio (delay).—exceptio

(d. as legal plea)—quod excipitur: he who demura

should proce hi al, qui excipit, probare debet, quod ex
cipitur (Cela. Dig. 22): to put in a d., exceptione uti;

excipere: the cose admits of a d., datur exceptio.

DEN, cavum (g. t. for any hole).-caverna. speiunca. specus. and (poet.) speimum [SYN. in CAVERN] .- latispecia, and poor, spreaming forms, \$c.).— Justra, pl. (d.'s of etid-beasts, \$c.).— Justra, pl. (d.'s of etid-beasts, ferarum in the poets; in proce-eristers, 'dens for debunchery and other deeds of darkness),—cubile (g. l. for steeping-place; d., leir, \$c.); to hade themselves in d.'s, lativillus se tegere; in cubilibus deli-

DENIABLE, quod negari potest; quod non satis

constat: to be d., incertum or dubium esse.

DENIAL, | Assertion that the thing is not so, negatio (an answer in the negative) .- infitiatio (a d. of some statement or charge that affects one's personal interest; esply with ref. to pecuniary transactions): to per-sist in his d., pernegare.- Refusal, recusatio.- re-pudiatio [Syn. of verbs under DENY].-detrectatio(d. or pudianto [548. of veros mater DENT].—detrectato (d. or refusal to do athg, e. g. of military service, militime): to meet with a d. from aby, repulsam ferre a qo.—[55] Re-pulsam pati, poet. O.—I give aby a d. of athg, qs cs rei a me repulsam fert: he gave me a direct d., negavit se hoc esse facturum. - || Denial of oneself, dolorum et laborum contemptio (contempt of pain and hardship).

animi moderatio (self-d., evinced in self control).

DENIER, qui negat, recusat, &c...qui infitias it; infitiator (esply one who denies a debt).— Esp repudiator and negator, very late: a d. of his Maker, repudiator Creatoris (Tertuil.), negator (Tertuil. Prudent. &c.).

DENIER, numus : not a d., ne numum quidem. DENIGRATE, denigrare (to make black; Varr. Plin.) .- infuscare (to make blackish) .- See BLACKEN. DENIGRATION, denigratio (late).

DENIZATION, civitas (or, of a small state, civita-tula).—jus civitatis. See Citizenshir.—civitas sine suffragio (of imperfect citizenship without the right of voling).-Fio.) To give d. to a word, verbo civitatem dare (Suet. Gramm. 22): this word has obtained d. in the Lat. language, hoc verbum Latino sermone satis tritum est.

DENIZEN, v. civitatem cl dare, impertiri, tribuere ; civitate qm donare; dipioma civitatis ci offerre (Suel. Ner. 12); qm in civitatem accipere, recipere, or suscipere; qm ascribere civitati, or in civitatem; qm in civitatem, or in numerum civium asciscere. timated, civitas must receive some modifying addition :

e. g. sine suffragio.

DENIZEN, non optimo jure civis.—civis inquilinus (applied contempluously to Catiline by C.). - civitati ascriptus (if inferiority of right need not be intimated). qui jus civitatis accepit, &c.

DENOMINATE, nominare. - 100 denominare post-Class., chiefly in Q., and of derivative words ; so H

DEN hinc [a Lamlo] Lamias ferunt Denominatos, C. uses nominare (ex) in this sense; e. g. qd ex majore parte nominare .- See NAME, CALL.

DENOMINATION, nominatio (tr. and intr.) -appeflatio, nomen, vocabulum (intr.): to bring fractions to the same d., *fracturas diversorum indicum ad alias ejusdem potestatis, sed eundem indicem, or idem nomen habentes, revocare. - Denominatio as

nomen namentes, revocare. — 222 Denominatio as rhet. 1. i. is 'Melonymy.'

DENOMINATIVE, qui nomen dat, &c.

DENOMINATOR (of a fraction), 'index. — 'qui nomen dat numero tracto, or fracturæ.

DENOTATION, notatio (denoting or pointing out, whether as an act, or by means of words.— (as denotatio late, Q. Decl. 19, 3).—nota; signum (as a sign). designatio (the marking out; hence, the sketch or plan

of atkg).
DENOTE, notare; denotare; signare; designare (to mark; to make knowable by a mark). - indicare (to be a sign of; to intimate; e. g. supercilia maxime indicant fastum, Plin.). - ostendere. significare (to convey a meaning; of words; e. g. multa verba aliud punc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis, C.).—To 'denole,' in this sense, may also be translated by esse; e. g. nt sciatur, quid sit error (what the word 'errour' d.'s).—declarate (to make clear to the understanding; hence, to convey a meaning whether as a word or conventional mark; e. g. quæ [litera, C.] conversa mulierem declarat).— of denotare must not be used in the sense of 'expressing;' not, hoe vocabulum denotat, &c. for ostendit, significat. These things are better denoted in the Latin language than in the Greek, melius hee notata sunt verbis Lati-nis quam Greecis: to d. the tones of the voice by musical woles, vocis sonos notis signare et exprimere: to d. by words, verbis describere, declarare, designare.

DENOUEMENT, exitus (e. g. of a dramatic piece).

See CATASTROPHE.

DENOUNCE, | Inform agst, accusare qm.-qm in jus vocare, or in judicium adducere (to d. in a court of justice) .- citare qui reum (to d. or summon in a court of justice); for SYN., see To Accuse, &c .- notare (to murk, t. e. as guilly, blamable, &c., e. g. rem, qm, improbitatem cs, &c.).—deferre nomen cs (de qa re; post-Aug. deferre qm; propr. to give in a person's name to the Prestor as being guitty of such and such a crime; 'to d. a person as a parricide,' nomen cs de parricidod deferre, C.; the person to whom the denouncement is deferre, C.; the person to whom the denouncement is made, may be in the dat, or in the acc. with adj the crime may stand in the gen. att. nomen; but more usually takes dee.] If O declare openly, &c., nunciare; renunciare (to d. or declare in a very positive, often in a threatening manner).—testari, testificari (to call the gods, &c. to witness one's ausertion).—Onfirmate of wake a strong ausertion).—I d. to you that ie. g. we shall perish, Deut. XXX.) testor (Np.), or denuncia (C.), or testificar, denuncio atque practico (C.—all with acc. and inf); to d. war, bellum indierer or it' is a acc. and inf.): to d. war, bellum indicere or (if in a because or the state of the sta

of an informer).

DENOUNCER, accusator; qui accusat (propr. in a criminal process, then as a general term): a secret d., delator (sile. age).—index (g. t. for informant, informer; Sestius ab indice Cn. Nerio de ambitu est postu-

DENSE, densus; condensus (consisting of parts elusely compacted together, opp. Tarus).—spissus (con-sisting of parts so closely compacted, that there is scarcely any perceptible space between them; almost impenetrable, almost opaque, opp. solutus) .- solidus (consisting of solid masses, opp. cassus, pervius).-confertus stating of soin mastes, opp. cassus, pervius).—contertus (completely filled up, opp. rarus).—arctior or artior (consisting of parts tightly braced together): a d. wood, silva densa; silva arctior: a d. log, nebula densa; d. air, ser crassus or crassior: a d. baltle-array, acies condensa, conferta: to fight in d. masses, confertim pugnare; lo make d., densare; condensare; spissare; conspissare; solidare: to become d., densari (and the

passives of the other werks, given above); spissescere; solidescere.—[3 to pid; vid. DENSELY, dense; spisse; solide; confertim; arc-tius: d. planted with trees, condensus arborbus; cre-bris condensus arborbus; to draw up the soldiers in dense masses, milites constipare, condensare; arctius eoilocare. - See Tuick.

DENSITY, soliditas; densitas; spissitas: d. of the

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air, densitas aeris. Cf. Byn. of adjj. under Dense.— | Stupidity; vid. DENT, see INDENT.

DENT, see INDEST.

DENT, a crean (c. pr.; also the notch in the arrow, whereby it is fixed on the string; Gr. Abopic, Omonast.

Vet. Plin. 11, 37, 68, Stilly.—Incisio; Incistut (g. t. for incision; the former only as an act; the latter also as a thing; e.g. in the hand, in insects, on tevers, e.g.,

Not strin, we have the the channel or flute of a pillor.

The string of in the two they are To make a d. in athg, incidere qd.

DENTAL, dentarius (very late: Appul.); ad dentes pertinens: a letter of the alphabel, belonging to the class of d.'s, litera dentalis.

DENTICLE, denticulus.

DENTICULATED, dentatus; denticulatus - serra-DENTICULATED, uentatus; tentecusaus - ecta-tus (d., or jagged like a saw): leaves broad with their edges d., folia lata serrato ambitu. DENTIFRICE, dentifricium (post-Aug.) -- fm con-

text, pulvisculus only (Appul. Apol. p. 277, 5). — Key mundicipa dentium is a vile expression in Appul. Apol. p. 277, 4. DENTIST, *medicus dentium.

DENTITION, dentitio: to make d. easy, facilem præstare dentitionem infantibus.

DENUDATE, or DENUDE, nudare. denudare (prop. and fig.). retegere; aperire (uncover, open).— privare; spoliare (to rob, or plunder).—See To Strip.

DENUDATION, nudatio.—privatio.—spoliatio; ex-

pilatio .- orbatio.

DENUNCIATION, see DENOUNCEMENT

DENUNCIATOR, see DENOUNCER

DENY, Affirm that the thing is not so, negare (esply to make a neg. assertion; opp. dicere, to make an affirmative assertion, or say that athy is so) .make an affirmative assertion, or say that alhy is so),— abnuree (io d. by signs, opp., nunuers)—Infilias ire; luftitair (io d. a fact; esply in wech one's personal inter-est is concerned; such as being in debt to aby, opp. conflict, to acknowledge a debt).—diffict (very rare; opp. profiler), conflict). I will neere d., num-quam difflebor (with acc. and inf. Plane, op. C. Epp. 10, 8, 4): to d. utterly, denegare: to d. stedfastly, pernegare. | To refuse to grant, negare qd.-recusare qd and de re (to d. or refuse for certain reasons).— renuere qd (to d. or refuse by a shake of the head): to d. athg to aby, petenti ci qd denegare; petenti ci deesse; preces cs repudiare: to d. allag faintly, subnegare qd: to d. in a courteous manner, belie negare: to d. plainty, or flatly, præcise negare; sine uliå exceptione, or piane negare: neither nalure nor learning appears to have denied him albg, ei nihil a natura denegatum, neque a doctrina non delatum videtur: the gods have denied them silver and gold, argentum et aurum dii ils nega-verunt: to d. the rites of burial to aby, qm sepultura prohibère : to d. oneself athg, qa re se abstincre : strength is desied me, vires desclunt. If To d. aby (= say that he is not at home), negare qm domi esse: to order oneself to be denied, negare (Mart. 2, 5, 5). If To d. a person (= say one does not know him) [as Peter denied our Lord], negare se qm novisse, infitiari noti-tiam cs († O. Pont. 4, 6, 42).—desercre (lo desert him). - To be faithless to [as in 'to deny the faith'], -s 10 or justices to (at in to acry the jain), produce [c. q. fiden, difficium].—deserter a produce to d. fiden, difficium].—deserter or deserter a produce to d. fiden fident things, semper omnia, quæ jucunda videntur, ipsi na-turæ ac necessitati denegare (aft. C. 2 Verr. 5, 14, 35):

to d. oneself (pleasures), voluptates repudiare (C.).
DEOBSTRUCT, alvum astrictam solvere.
DEOBSTRUENT, alvum astrictam solvens (of a

DEODAND, *res, quie, quum mortis fuerit causa,

quasi Deo sacra, confiscatur.

DEPART, | Leave a place or person; set out from, &c., abire (g. t. for going away; from, a or ex: very seld, with the abl. of place alone),-abscedere (to withdraw, esply fm some one who orders or wishes the departure; hence, also, of sorrow, anger, &c.; quitting a person; from, &c., a or ex).—cedere qo loco or ex qo loco (to withdraw fm a place in consequence of some cause compelling us).—decedere qo loco, de or ex qo loco (to d. fm a place where one has had business, &c.). discedere a qo or loco, a or e loco (to d., and so separate oneself fm a person or place; deced. is absol., disced relative [Herzog], hence, disced. of persons de-parling fm each other different ways; but 'he departed' is, ille discessit, according to Bremi, because deced. has obtained a different meaning, but more probably

because separation fm a person is implied) .- excedere loco or e loco (to go out of a place and quit its neighbourhood),-digredi a qo (to quit a person, also de qå re) .- egredi toco, a or ex toco, tess commonty loco (to come out of a place; leave the space it encloses) .- devertere a qo (to quit a person by taking a road that leads one in a different direction). proficised (see out).—

example of the control of the commands, \$c.:

—ex loco; loco; a re).—[55] Not degredl, sech is come down (e.g. ex aree; monte, colle. &c.). D. Im come down (e. g. ex arce; monte, colle, &c.). D. Im my sloht, e conspectu meo abscedite (Plank); de part, procui este (addressed to the profine, &c.): d. hence! facessite hinc! to d. Im a province; see Province.

I To depart Im the woy! = deriate), degredi de vià; devertere with ond without vià; deflectere, declinare de vià; avertere se lithere, or ab lithere (all these with the will; aberrare, decrrare vià or a vià (to rete de vià); avertere, decrrare vià or a vià (to rete vià) de vià; avertere se lithere, or ab lithere (all these with the will; aberrare, decrrare vià or a vià (to rete vià); avertere, decrrare vià or a vià (to rete vià); avertere, decrrare vià or a vià (vià); avertere (decrete); or all vià; vià or all'all vià or all'all vià or a vi institutum suum tenere: to d. fm an ancient custom, institutum suum tenēre: 10 d. fm an ancient custom, as pristinā consetudine deflectere; fm one's duity, ab officio discedere, or decedere; fm what is right, abire a pure (C. Ferr. 1, 44, 141; 7, 144), what one has undertaken, incepto abscedore (L. 28, 7); fm what one intended, decinare a proposito (ED) and digredi, see Bitendi. C. Brul. 21, 82), declinate ab eo, quod proposureirs: one of the consetue propository and proposition of the consetue for the consetue qå re non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum disceda fe non lice transversum; un aunt, un auch dere; a da re transversum unguem non oportet discedere. I As euphemism for to die, decedere with or excitous visit, de or ex vită; extre ore or de, vită; exxedere vită or ex vită (155 coreaz says, not de vită; but Hand binks him seronoj. — vitam deserte and out thang thinks aim wrong), — yilam deserte and (P.) yilam relinquere; ex hominum yilâ demigrare. — E25" discedere ex vitâ is seldom used by C., and only for the sake of the metaphor; Cat. Maj. 23, 84. — The departed, mortul; qui ex vitâ excesserunt or emigraverunt.

emigraverunt.

DEPART, or DEPARTURE. || The act of going
away, profectio (the setting out),—discessus, seld, abitus, a or de loco: at the moment of d., proficiscens; sub
ipsa profectione: just before his d. he said, abiturus jam
dikt: to prepare for d., iter parare, comparare. He
resolved not to put of his d. for Greece any tonger, non ultra differre profectionem in Græciam constituit (L.).

Decease; see Decease, or Demise.

DEPARTMENT, | Sphere of business, pro-vincia; munus; cura; munia, pl. (functions, duties, public or private.) - officium (duty). - curatio (propr. public or prieude.)—officium (du/y).—curatio (propr. the managio, but also the business to be managed by aby; also of public effects: me sinas curare ancillas; que mea est curatio, Plaut. Cos. 2, 3, 43; sec. L, 12, 13,—ministerium (e. g., the management of his d., curatio ministerii sul, L, 12): thad does not belong to my d., munus meum hoc hon est; to manage of the management of his d., curation ministerii sul, L, 12): thad cose not belong to my d., munus meum hoc hon est; to manage of the management of the ma vincia maritima est, or ci ciassis provincia evenit (ibid.); the foreign d., *cura, or administratio rerum externarum the foreign d., *cura, or administratio rerum externarum (Bau.)—I The depart ment of a country; district, pars.—regio (district).—Bež not provincia. To divide the country into found of the foreign of provincia. To divide the country into found of, terram in quattor regiones or partea describere, dividere: in d.'s, regionatim (L. 43, 30, is).—I Branch of literature, admirable in his own d. (of literature, admirablis in sou genere: to confine himself exclusively to a simple d. of literature, and in the state of the confine himself exclusively to a simple d. of literature, in the state of the state onne nimety executives to a single a. by interdure, in una re (e. g. in una philosophia) quasi tabernaculum vitte sure coilocasse (C. de Or. 3, 20, 7),
DEPAUPERATE, see Impovents.

DEPAUPERATE, see IMPOVERIAN.
DEPAUPERATION, see IMPOVERIANMENT.
DEPEND, # Hang down from, dependere (not common till yout-dup, perded; L, not C. or Cass.): of d. fm, dependere qâ re, a qâ re; ex qâ re (e. g. ex bumeris, V.)—pendere, fm adhy, a (de, ex) qâ re.—# To be dependent on; to d on aby or alhg, pendere ex qo or qâ re (less commoniy qo; in a gen. sense)—pendere ex ca arbitrio. es indigere—esse in ce manu, or potestate; in qo esse positum (situm) esse (of things, 4c. that are in the power of aby) .- in cs potestate verti 8c. that are in the power of aby).—In cs potestate vertil (e.g. omnia in unius potestate vertettur, C,).—in q's re verti (e.g., in jure illa causa vertettur).—contineri q'a îc (to be contained or involved in also).—Penes que constate or consistere (to d. on aby's witl, Cex. H. G. 7, 21; Auct. ad Herran. 4, 5, 7); this d's entirely μρωπ μου, hujusce rei potestas omnis in te sita est: (228)

what part we play, d.'s upon our own will, or upon ourselees, ipsi quam personam gerere veilmus, a nostră potestate proficiscitur: to d. on fortune, fortune subjectum esse; fortuitum esse (to d. on chance): to d. upon another or others, ex alieno arbitrio pendere (opp. suis viribus stare, L. 33, 32): to d. upon himself, non allunde pendere (to have need of nobody).—suis viribus stare (L.): if does not d. upon me, non est or virious stare (L.); it were are, specific proportions on situm est in mels manu or potestate; non potestas mihi est (with perund). Great ecents often d. spon strifting circumstance, ex parts rebus amps magnarum momenta pendent: if it had depended spon me, si res mel arbitri fuisset (Rahak); bit d's en tire iy 'si res mei aroutni unsset (Rumme.): Inia d.i.e. misrei y wpon you, potestas tota hujus rei tua est: my agley d. r on yours, tuñ salute continetur mea: all d.'s upon you, in te omnia sunt: all d.'s on the good or bad luck of others, omnia suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere ex alterius eventis coguntur : their fate d.'s on the event of the war, discrimen rerum suarum in bello eventuque ejus vertitur: the whole matter d.'s on their will and decision, corum ad arbitrium judicium-retiance).—Iretum esse qo ana qa re (to a. or oussa upon aby or athy).—niti qa re (to rest upon it): to d. upon oneself, fiduciam in se collocare: to d. too much on oneself, nimis confidere: to d. entirely upon aby, se on onesety, nimis confidere: Io d. entirely upon aby, se totum el committere (to put oneset) quite in his hands); not to d. upon oby, el diffidere. I d. upon your secrecy, ho et tibs in dictum puts; ho el na uren tibi discrim i ho el lapidi dixerim i secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto ((5) upon obs tibi hoc dixerim, is not Lat.); you may d. upon my affection and zeal to serve you, a me summa in te studia officiaoue expaceia (10). Least summa in te studia officiaque exspecta (C.): less they should become careless by depending upon each other, ne mutua inter se fiducia negligentiores fiant. It shall be done; you may d. upon it, ne dubita; factum puta. To be depended on, certus (of persons and things). —constans. firmus ct constans. certus et constans (steady; not fickle, &c.) .- fidus, fidelis (faithful) .- verus (frue) .- A friend who may be depended upon, amicus certus, firmus, constans, or firmus et constans.--amicus fidus or fidelis: an historian who may be depended on, scriptor, qui ad historiae fidem narrat.—! Depend on, scriptor, qui an insolvice uneit mariat.—Pre pr ma on it (he, it, &c., wiil), may be translated by certe, non dubito, or ne dubita, quin. . . . , milhi crede; (unum hoc) sic habeto, &c. D. upon it he is deceiving himself, certe hic se ipse failit (?er.): d. upon it the thing is possible, non dubito, quin hoc fierl possit; but d. upon it, not a man of you will overtake me, sed, mihi crede,

nemo me vestrum consequetur.

DEPENDANCE, or DEPENDENCE. | Connexion, e. g. the d. of circumstances on each other, causæ aliæ ex altis aptæ: there is a d. of all the virtues upon each other, omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt; spon seen outer, onlines virtuee a met so decke statt; STN: in CONCATENATION. | Subjection, ditio.—
obsequium (T. obsidence),— Officium (duty).— servitus (viaurey).— Indigentia, (to the want of also necessary to
its existence): to be in a state of d. upon aby, in ca
ditionist on the subject of the ditioningue cadere; ditionem venire; sub cs imperium ditionemque cadere; sub nutum dilionemque es pervenire; cs dilione nutuque regt; ex arbitrio or imperio pendere: lo be in d. appon aby or albg, sub dominationem cs or cs rel subjectum esse.—cl or cl rei obnoxium esse (to be in d. on the caprice of abs, or albg): to lise in d. on abs, vivere obedientem ci (3); to lise in a state of d., "ad alius arbitrium non ad auum vivere. [Reliance upon, atotrum non ad auum viere. "Reitance upon, fiducia; upon aby or athg, ca or s rei.—fides (d. on the probity of aby).—apea firms; spes certa (perfect d., or sure and certoin hope).—Jn. apea atque fiducia (e. g. Donikium, cujus spe atque fiducia permanserint, fugæ

consilium capere).

DEPENDANT, or DEPENDENT, adj. and subst. dependens : pendens ex quor qa re.-indigens es (d. on aby for advancement), -sub dominationem cs or cs rei subjectus. -cl subjectus (under the command of aby), subjectus.—ci audjectus [unaer une commanta oj agg].— ci rel or sub dq atuljectus [unpropr. e, g. sub libidings; sub varios casus].—cl or ci rel obnoxius (r. g., casibus; exposed (b).—cs imperio subjectus: all your d'. o, nones, quibus praces: cruel lowerda d'., crudcila in infe-riores: a d. sussoi or client, clients: d., or hanger-on, rotros: sussoi or client, clients: d. assecta (a d. on people of rank, mostly in a contemptuous sense, also as a disciple, or the follower of a sect).—Aby's creatures and d.'s, cs assentatores atque asseciæ (C.): to be d. on ; see To DEPEND ON.
DEPICT, | PROPR.) depingere.—coloribus reddere

(to d. or represent by colours; to paint): to d. figures,

coloribus figuras depingere; a face, effingere oris lineamenta.—See To PAINT,—repræsentare (repræsent; also of statuaries, &c. pointers, &c. Pinn),—pinger (propr. and also of orators, &c.).—fingere, effingere (of statuaries; also of orators, &c.).—I Pio: dicendo effingere pere es rel imaginem: exponere; exprintere (to d. or also estatuaries; which is a superior exponere (to d. oris). make visible, as it were, by words, expt. with the addition of oratione).—adumbrare qd or speciem et forman es rel (to d., or represent with the proper lights and shades; of the painter and orator).—describere (to d. or represent characteristically, χαρακτηρίζειν). To d. a person's character, es vitam depingere; imaginem conscetudinis atque vitæ es exprimere [500 nol depingere

DEPILATION, pilorum evulsio, or exstirpatio (the placeting of of the hair).
DEPILATORY, s. dropax (δρώπαξ, a pilch plaister, to take away the hair; see Mart. 3, 74, 1): lo take away the hair by a d. plaister, dropacare qm (downanizer; totae, Hor. 4).

DEPILOUS, sine pilo, or sine pilis: pilo carens (by nature).—pilis defectus (by old age, Phædr. 5, 7, 2). depilatus (deprived of hair, on any parl of the body).

calvus (opp. capillatus, comatus).

DEPLETION, exinanitio.—detractio sanguinis and detractio only (d. by blood-letting): to bear d., detrac-tionem [sanguinis] sustinere (Cels. 2, 10): to be cured by d., detractionibus curari (Fitr. 1, 6, opp. adjectioni-bus): to use d., deplère sanguinem (Plin.). DEPLORABLE, miserabilis; doiendus.—miseran-

dus ; commiserandus; deplorandus ; lamentabilis ; ærum--calamitosus [See LAMENTABLE, WRETCHED]. DEPLORABLENESS, see MISERY, WRETCHED-

DEPLORABLY, miserandum or miserum in modum -misere,-miserabiliter (in a manner to excite compassion; miserab. also, very badly; e. g. miserabili-

ter scriptæ literæ).

DEPLORE, deflere.-deplorare; complorare (to d. or bewail vehemently; compl. esply of several); to d. the death of aby, defiere, complorare cs mortem; de morte cs fière; cs morti iliacrimari; cs mortem cum fletu deplorare: to d. the dead, lacrimis justoque com-ploratu prosequi mortuos (of deploring the dead by female mourners at the funeral; L. 25, 26): to d. the tiving as well as the dead, complorare omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque: the death of aby is not deplored, mors es earet lacrimis: to d. himself and his country, complorare se patriamque (cf. L. 2, 40): lo d. his misfortunes, deplorare de suis incommodis : lo d. the fate of the nation with unavailing tears, complorare inutil lamentatione fortunam gentis: it is much to be deplored, valde delendum est.—See Brwall, Lament.

DEPLUMATION, plumarum detractio. DEPLUME, e. g. a bird, *avi pennas eveliere, or

auferre. DEPLUMED, deplumis (without feathers). - deplumatus (Irid. late).

DEPONENT, testis .- qui juratus qd affirmat. -

In grammar, verbum deponens.

DEPOPULATE. To d. a country, terram vacue-facere; incolas terra ejicere (lo remove the inhabitants; Lacere; incolas terra ejicere (lo remore ine innaotunni; see Np. 6in. 2, 5).—vastare; devastare; pervastare (lo lay waste; make uninhabitable for men; dev. and perv. to make so utlerly).—populari; depopulari; perpopu-lari (lo lay waste by an army, so as lo drice away lik einhabitanis, and desireo, whalever can afford them subsistence, esply by robbery and plunder): to d. and lay waste by fire and sword, ferro ignique, or igni ferroque vastare; ferro flammisque pervastare.

DEPOPULATION, vastatio.— populatio; depopulatio (d. and complete ransacking, e. g. of the land, agrorum).—vastitas (the state of being depopulated).

DEPOPULATOR, vastator.—populator (d. or layer

DEPORT, | To deport oneself; see DEMEAN ONESELF; BEHAVE. | To banish (vid.), deportare qm; to an island, in insulam.

DEPORTATION, deportatio (Ulp.), See TRANS-

PORTATION and EXILE.
DEPORTMENT, see DEMEANOUR, BEHAVIOUR.

DEPOSE, | To deprive of a high station, a)
Dethrone, vid. \(\beta \)) To reduce fm other high
stations, loco suo qm movere (g. t.).—removere, abmovère, submovère qin a munere.—abolère, or abro-gare ci magistratiin or imperium (both in the Rom. sense; abol. with the notion of deposition for ever).

To depose as a witness, testificari; pro testimonio diecre: tc d. on outh, "juratum qd affirmare: (229)

to d. in confirmation of unother person's deposition,

The confirmation of a street in the street of the street o a burden, onus deponere: lo d. in the earth, qd deponere defossa terra (H.); in a ditch, trench, scrobe, sulco, &c. qd deponere: to d. eggs, ova ponere (e. g. sepibus, F.). — Egy deponere in qo loco and in qui locum, both Class.— I To deposit with a ciew to preservation, deponere: to d. money, pomere peculiam: to d. also, were desky, deponere qu'apud qui lo d in a temple, ponere in temple (as a consecrated gift); referre in templum (to d. for the sake of safe custody); in the treasury (money), in verarium or in publicum referre; in the saurum referre (of the foregoing verbs the two first refer to the magistrate, who d.'s the money received by him in charge for the state, or to the general who d.'s the money taken as booty, in the public treasury; see C. Agr. 2, 27, 72. Np. Timoth. 1, 2; the last swy; see C. Agr. 2, 2, (2. Ap. 1 timoth. 1, 2; the tass is in L. 29, 18; esply in ref. to the money collected, and deposited in the treasury. In availing the time of totally different meaning, and refers to what is contri-buted by individuals, and deposited in the treasury for the use of the state; see L. 5, 25; 40, 41); to d. the money of minors in the treasury (by the state), pecunius pupiliares in fide publica deponere : lo d or pay in, traderu: to d. for the sake of being kepl, servandum dare: to d. as a pledge; see Pledge.

DEPOSIT, depositum,—*pecuniæ apud qm deposi-

tre. - fidel commissum (property of any sort, which aby is under an obligation to restore to a third any is under an conjugation to restore to a third party): a d. or pledge, pignus (pignus of res mobi-les web are actually deposited, hypothèca of res immobiles: 'res quæ sine traditione nudå conventione tenetur,' Just. Inst. 4, 6, 7) .- arrhabo; arrha (a d. or earnest-money): to give a d. or pledge, dare pignus : to give athy as a d. or pledge, qd pignerare or oppignerare; qd pignori dare, or obligare, or opponere; ciarium dare qd: to receive athg as a d., qd pignori accipere: to give athg as a d. to aby, apud qm pignori ponere qd: to restore a d., reddere depositum. For

other meanings, see PLEDGE; MORTGAGE.

DEPOSITARY, custos; apud quem qd depositum est.—sequester (= 'apud quem plures eandem rem, de qua controversia est, deposuerunt,' Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 110).

DEPOSITION, Deprivation, of rank. Crel. by revols. The d. of Leniulus, abrogatum Lentuil imperium: a lens about the d. of Leniulus, iex de abrogando Lentuil imperio. Berdence, testimonium: to make a d., juratum q d aftirmare: to make a d. as lo make a d. as lo athy, test monium cs rei dare or reddere; testimouium cs rei afferre.

DEPOSITOR, depositor (late; Ulp.) .- qui pecunias

apud qm deponit or deposuit.

DEPOSITORY, receptaculum (g. t., prædæ, for the booty).—apotheca, w, f. (ἀποθήκη; a place where stores are kept; esply wine; C. H. and others). — horreum (magazine, &c., esply for corn).
DEPOT, see DEPOSITORY.
DEPRAVATION, corruptio. depravatio. deterior

conditio or status. pravitas.

conquiso or status. pravitas.

DEPRAVE, deterius facere, or in deterius mutare qd (to make scorse, instead of better, opp. corrigere)—in pejus mutare, or vertere et mutare (to turn to evil, opp. in meilus mutare)—corrum;ere; depravare (to d. physically and morally, opp. corrigere); Jr. corrum-pere et depravare: to d. aby, qm depravare; cs mores depravare or corrumpere.

DEPRAVED, see CORRUPT, adj. WICKED.
DEPRAVITY, depravatio et fœditas animi (C.).—
mores corrupti depravatique; mores perditi or turpes.

See CORRUPTION; WICKEDINESS.

DEPRECATE. To d. (or avert atha fm aby by prayer), deprecarl qd a qo: to d. a fault, postulare, ut delicto ignoscatur; erroris veniam petere: lo d. ahy's wrath, deprecari iram cs (e. g. senatus, L.); postulate, ut delicto ignoscat qs.

DEPRECATION, deprecatio (prayer for the pardon of an of ence).—ignoscendi postulatio (prayer for pardon): at aby's d., qo deprecatore: competted by your

importuna'e d., coactus tuis assiduis vocibus, DEPRECIATE, | To lessen the price, levare

pretia es rei: to d. corn, annouam iaxare or levare; depretiare tate; Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 22. — To undervalue, detrahere de qa re. or de qo (to d. or detract from the value of athg, or aby): to speak of aby in order to d. his character, de qu detrahendi causa dicere: to d. aby's actions, elevare res gestas; elevare cs præclare acta (L.); aby's credit or authority, elevare om or cs auctoritatem : levare cs auctoritatem : to d. i or speak ags! aby, or allg, obtrectare ci, and ci rei, or (seldomer) qd; cs laudibus and cs laudes: every one extols himself and d.'s his neighbour, ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium (L.). DEPRECIATION, obtrectatio.

DEPREDATE, v.— 105 not deprædari, late, for prædari; prædam agere; depopulari; depeculari; spoliare, &c.—See Plunden, Pillage, Pher upon.

DEPREDATION, direptio; expliatio; depopulatio; prædatio: d.'s of all sorts, latrocinia et raptus: to com-mit d.'s, rapinas facere; latrocinari: to abstain fm d.'s, direptione prædâque abstinere.- [deprædatio very

DEPREDATOR, | Plunderer, raptor (the d. who employs force in plundering others). - prædo (who makes booty, either by sea or land) .- pirata (who seizes the possessions of others by open force at sea, the corsair):
the d.'s of the world (of the Romans), raptor s orbis
(Tac. Agr. 30, 5). - || Depopulator, vastator. - populater (a d. or rarager). -eversor (a d. or destroyer); Jn. populator eversorque.

DEPREDATORY, rapax (in search of plunder), prædatorius (fitted out to make booty, e. g. navis). latrociniis assuetus (accustomed to tive by plunder; e.g. gens).-latrocinio similis (like a highway robbery)

DEPREHEND. | To catch or take unawares aby in athg, deprehendere qm in re.—comprehen-dere (to d. and put in confinement); aby in the very act, qm deprehendere in manifesto facinore. - | To de prehend, find out, or detect, deprehendere .- invenire, reperire .- See DETECT.

DEPREHENSIBLE. Crcl. with verb .- quod depre-

hendi potest, &c.
DEPREHENSION, || comprehensio (prop.).-prehensio (prop. and in a juridical sense; e. g. to have the right of d., jus prehensionis habere). — deprehensio (taking by surprise). — || Finding out, inventio. observatio; cognitio (perception).

Observatio; cognitio (perception).

DEPRESS, deprimere; opprimere (prop. and fg.), frangere (fg.; to make spiritless, opp. erigere, see Bremi Np. Them. 1, 3): to be depressed by a consciousness of his crimes, conscientia scelerum opprimi: to d. or

his crimes, conscientă scelerum opprimi: to d. or aplici oby, qm, or ca animum afligere; cs animum raugere or infringere: to d. aby's hopes, spein es incidere or infringere; suddenly, spein es precidere. DEPRESSION, I PROFA.) depressio (post-Class, rure; c. g. of the sun; opp. to altitudo epis; of the none, nais, Macrob.).—I Plo, Mental depression, animi demokale animum demokale animum despetate, or afflicademissio; animus demissus; animus abjectus, or afflictus, or jacens (wast of spirit).—animus a spe alienus (hopelessness). — tristitia (sadness). Don't let him perceire your d., cave te esse tristem sentiat (Ter. Andr. 2. 3, 29): to rouse aby fm a state of d., animum cs jacentem excitare,

DEPRESSIVE, gravis; acerbus.

DEPRIVATION, | The act of depriving, privatio; spoliatio; direptio; expilatio; orbatio, Valle; spointie; direpto; capitally, druning, gr. (SYN. of ereb sunder DEFRIVE.)—ademptic (the laking away, C.: pl. T. ademptiones bonorum).—amotic (the remoral; e. g. doloris, C...—T. The state of losing, amissio, amissus (loss; for the latter, see Np. Alc. 6, 2). jactura (a loss voluntarily undergone; see Plin. Ep. 1, 12, in jacturam gravissimam feci, si jactura dicenda tanti viri amissio).—orbitas es (state of desolution fm the loss of aby, e. g. of the commonwealth, orbitas rei publicre talium virorum).—Athg is a great d. to aby, miserum est ci carere qu re.—The loss of athg was a great d. to aby, quam huic erat miserum carere

(e. g. consuctudine amicorum, C.)! DEPRIVE, privare qm qå re (to take away athg fm aby). - spollare; despoliare; or exspoliare (stronger expressions) .- adimere (to take away something desirab(c) .- eripere (to snatch away) el qd .- orbare qui re (to take away athg which is dear to us, esply children, hopes, &c.): to d. aby of his children, qm orbare liberis; liberos a qo abstrahere (by main force, c. g. as hostages, obsidum nomine): to d. aby of all his senses, qm omnibus orbare sensibus: to d. aby all his senses, am omittous orbane sensions, on any of his reason, and deturbane de mente et sanitate: deprived of athg, orbus qu re; of children, liberis orbanes; of the use of one's timbs, membris captus; of the sight, hearing, understanding, oculis et auritus, mente captus; of hope, spe orbanes; completely, spe defectus. DEPTH, altitudo (d., as a quality).-profunditas (d.

as a property; though not used by ancient writers, it is ds a property; twough not used by uncient writers, it is antiopically formed, and may be retained, wherever perspicuity requires it),—profundum, altum (d.'s of the sen; hardly, except where mare, locus, &c. can be supplied; e.g. jecissem me potius in profundum, sc. mare,

(230)

into the d's of the sea). - vorago (an abuss). - latitudo (hori zontal d. fm face to back; breadth, opp. longitudo). - vocis genus grave (d. of voice or sound).—recessus (that sech retires back: e. g. recessus (ris, &c.): depths, loca in mirandam altitudinem depressa: the dis of a forest, silvarum profunda (T.): the d. of the stream, altitudo fluminis: the immensed. (of a river), profunda altitudo (T.): the d. of the sea, altitudo maris (as a property); profundum maris (the bottom of the sea): to cast oneself into the d.'s of the sea, præcipitare (without design); se jacre in profundum (sit design): to be out of one's d., in profunde see; solo or vado fugiente destitui; qui vadum destituit (L. 21, 28): to be ajraid of getting out of one's d., timere altitudinem (L. 21, 28): the house is thirty feet in d., domus trigints pedes in latitudinem exstructa est; domus triginta pedes lata est. -|| Depth of character, altitude ingenii; of soul, altitude animi (βαθύτης; see Beier C. Off. 1, 25, 88): the d. of the Divine wisdom, summa Dei sapientia. the d. of the Divine wisdom, summa Dei sapientia.—

Hey Nether profunditas, nor profundum, nor aititudo can be used for 'depth of learning,' 'depth of intellect,'

s.', but either subtilities or acumen ingenti, or Cret,
ingenium subtile; litera non vulgares, sed interiores
quedam et recondite, Re.— M'iddle; in the d. of
the night, media nocte: the d. of winter, summa hiems; il was the d. of winter, the weather being very cold and rainy, erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber

DEPURATE, or DEPURE, | To purify; vid. DEPURATION, see PURIFICATION.

DEPUTE, mandare ci, ut, &c. (to commission aby) .delegare (e. g. qm huic negotio; to depute him to perform it, e. g. in gold. age, of deputing a person to per-form what one should perform oneself).—deferre, demandare ci qd (entrust aby with the care of athg: e.g. curam cs rei): to d. the tribunes to attend to the wounded, euram sauciorum militum tribunis demandare (L.) -

Deputare = (1) to prune, (2) to reckon, consider, \$c.—Sts ci cs rei faciendæ licentiam dare, or permittere, -liberum es rei arbitrium ci permittere (both meaning to give to aby competent authority to act) may serve: to be deputed by aby, mandata habere a qo: to do athy in consequence of being deputed by aby, cs nomine (in aby's name and by aby's authority); qo auctore (as aby's representative) facere qd.—See Delegate.

representative; intere qu. See IELEGATE.

DEPUTATION, || Act of deputing, delegatio (in C. only of the assignment of a debt; in other sense in later writers). -- || Permission to act, potestas qd faciendi .- auctoritas (the commission, by virtue of wech faciendi.—auctoritas (the commission, by virue by wen aby is competent to act): by d. fm the senate, auctoritate senatûs: to grant a d. to aby, es arbitrio rem gerendam tradere, or committere: by d. fm aby, mandatu cs (C.); tracere, or committere: by a. m any, manuature (c) autoritate cs (by his authority); nomine cs (in his name). — I Persons deputed, legatio.— legati. I the name of the state is mentioned, the adj. is often used atone; the Sicilian d.'s, Siculi. Some d.'s arrive fm Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.

DEPUTY, cui rerum agendarum licentia data es permissa est (C. Verr. 3, 94, 220; S. Jug. 103, 2) .- qui mandata habet a qo (commissioner) .- publică auctoritate missus; or merely legatus (a d. or commissioner sent by the state) .- procurator (aby, who acts as a proxy).

-See DELEGATE and AMBASSADOR. DERACINATE, see ROOT UP, or OUT.

DERANGE, turbare; conturbare; perturbare (to put in disorder; cont. and pert. are also equivalent to, to make amazed).-miscere; permiscere (fig. to throw in disorder one with another).-confundere (to cast together; thence, fig. to throw together into one mass, and thereby put into disorder; equivalent to, to make amazed or confused): to d. the stomach, stomachum dissolvere (Plin.): to d. the hair, capillos turbare: the order of battle, aciem implicare; ordines aciei conturbare, or perturbare, or confundere; aby's plans, rationes ci (omnes) conturbare: to d. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere: to d. the order of things, perturbare rerum ordinetn (C.) .- || To disorder the intellect,

mentem turbare, alienare (to make crazed).

DERANGED, || Confused: out of order, perturbatus, conturbatus, confusus. Jn. conturbatus et

confusus. — impeditus. perpiexus. — inordinatus. in-compositus. | Mad; vid. DERANGEMENT, implicatio (incolord condition, e. g. of family estate or fortune, res familiaris,—per-turbatio (disturbance of the order of athg. e. g. of an army, exercitus).—perturbatio ordinis (absol. disturbance of the ranks and arrangement of troops), mens turbata (d. of the understanding), perturbatio (absol. perplexity). — trepidatio (shuddering and shaking like aby out of his wife at the near approach of danger): a complete d. of every thing, omnium rerum perturbatio: | to cause a complete d. of every thing, omnia miscire et turbare: to fail into a state of d., turbari; conturbari; perturbari: to be in a state of mental d., mentis errore affici; mente capi or alienari.

affici; mente capi or anemari.

DERELICTION, I The act of forsaking, or
state of being forsaken, relictlo; desertlo; destitutio.— inopia: d. of duty, praeternissio officit
(since præmittere officium is Class, and also the word prætermissio, it is probably correct in this construction), or Crel. with officium prætermittere, deserere; officio deesse: censurs for his d. of duly, officil prætermissl reprehensio

DERIDE, see LAUGR AT.

DERIDER, derisor (rare; not C.) .- irrisor (of athg, cs rei) .- See MOCKER, SCOFFER.

DERISION, derisus; derisio (langhing to scorn; derisio by later writers). - irrisio; irrisus (mockery).-

cavillatio (ironical, irritating d.).—sugillatio (d. with supercitious insuling mockery).—luditicatio (making a laughing stock of aby); in d., ab Irrisu (L.); per derication (Rant). diculum (Plaut.): to become an object of d., in judi-brium verti; ad judibrium recidere: to have aby in d., qm habere judibrio et despectui (C.); qm habere deri-

DERISIVE, irridens; deridens; cavillans (of persons) .- aculeatus; acerbus (pointed; slinging, mortifying, of words, &c.); d. words, verborum aculei: d. jokes, acerbæ facetiæ.

DERISIVELY, cum qo aculeo; irrisione (e. g. irrisione omnium judi).

DERIVATION, of a word, verbi originatio .- etymo logia (denotes not only the d. but also the explanation of a word fm its root; according to Q. 1, 6, 28, originatio was the word used for d. by several writers of his time); origo.—verbi derivatio (the formation of the word fm

an existing word; e. g. Pelides fm Peleus).
DERIVATIVE, derivativus (Gramm. t. t. Prisc.). DERIVE. To d. his genealogy or origin fm aby, genus deducere a qo; originem ducere, or trahere, a qo; oriundum esse a quo (to descend fm aby, of more remote descent); originem sul ad qm referre (to trace one's origin to aby, by a very remote descent): to d. athg fm the Deily, Deurs facere es rei effectorem .- | To derive words fm roots or other words; to d. one word fm another, esse puto, ducere, or deducere a or ex, &c. ; ym taoines, ease puto tudere, or tettucer a or ex, acc., verbum ducere or fleetere a, &c.—verbum derivare, or denominare a, &c. (to form one word fm an other existing word, as 'Pelides' fm 'Peleus' & but not in the sense of, supposing one word to be the root of another, = verbum ducere, &c.): to d, a word fm the Greek, flectere verbum de Græco (Gell. 4, 3): to d. the name of athy fm a certain word, nomen es rei a verbo quodam ducere: Im what do you think the name of Neptune is derived? unde nomen Neptunl dictum, or ductum, esse putas? Janus is derived [m ire; nomen ductum, esse putasi Janus is derived in ne; momen Jani ab cundo ductum est (C.). 'Facio' is derived fm 'facica', proprio nomine dicitur facere a facie (Far.). I suppose 'amicitia' to be derived fm 'amare, 'ami-I suppose 'amicitia' to be derived fm 'amare, 'amicitam ab amanda ductam, appellatam, fietam, dictam (1878) not derivateam. — | Draw fm a source or channel, derivate (propr. and fg.); fm a source, ex fonte [6.]. fonte [H.]; to ... in with acc.: to d. the various secondary meanings of a word fm its primary signification, 'multiplices vocis significationes, a nativa ducere.

cathones a nativa discrete.

DEROGATE. || Disparage, &c. followed by 'from,'
minutere; imminutere qd (aspiy to leasen).—deminuter
partern es ret, or qd de qd re; detrahere de qå re
(to take away athg fm athg).—derogare (e. g. quiddam
de honestate, C.): to d. fm aby's fame, cs gloriam or
laudem minutere, or imminutere; detrahere de cs glori ria; gloriæ es obtrectare : to d. fm aby's authority, auc toritatem minuere or imminuere: to d. fm aby's good name, detrahere de famà cs .- | Abrogate (obsol.);

DEROGATION, Imminutio. - obtrectatio (e. g. of aby's renown, alience glorice): without any d. fm your dignity, sine imminutione dignitatis tues. Syn. in

DETRACTION.

DEROGATIVE, or DEROGATORY, imminuens; deminuens; detrahens, &c. (making less) .- damnosus; detrimentosus (causing injury, detr. . Cas. B. G. 7, alienus; adversus (unfavorable).—Iniquus (unjust); to commit nothing d. to the character of a wise oan, nihit discedere a dignitate sapientis: to commit ethy d. to one's character, rank, &c., a dignitate sua discedere: not to allow othy that is d. to another thing to be done, qui de qui re (e. g. de auctoritate sua) deminut (231)

non pati: to say athy d. of aby, cs lauditus obtrectare; detrahere de es fama DEROGATORILY, male (unfavorably). - inique

(unjustly).
DERVISE, *monachus Muhammedanus.

DESCANT, v. vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (Cic. de Or. 1, 59) .descant or be proliz on any subject, nimlum esse in que; copiose et abundanter dicere; fuse et. late dicere; upon allog, uberius et fusius de qà re dis-putare (opp. brevius et angustius); also dilatare qd (opp. premere qd): to d. or speuk more than is neces-ary, longius, latius, et diffusius dicere; verbosius, quam necesse erat.

quam necesse erat.

DESCANT, s. | vox summa, (†) or acuta, or attenuata. | Prolix discussion, verbositas (using loo many words, as a quality, late).—anfractus; ambages (circumloculion): lo ring a d., ambages narrare (Ter.

Heaut, 2, 3, 77).

Heaut. 2, 3, 11).

DESCEND, I To come down, descendere (fm higher ground, ex superioribus locis; fm a mountain, citadel, 8c., de monte, arcs, 8c.: to the piain, in planitiem, campum, sequum locum, or acquum only). degredi (lo go doen).—se demittere to lei onesel doen (e. g. in convallem).—labi or delabi, fm, ex, &c. (also delabi a, de ..).—defluere (insensibly and slowly): to d. into battle (1 Sam 26), descendere in actem (L.): to d. or fall to the ground, desidere; subsidere.— I Im-PROPR.) To d. to our own times (of customs, traditions, \$c.), hæc in tempora, or usque ad nostra tempora durare; ad nostram memoriam manère (of written or other monuments); tradi ab antiquis usque ad nostram ætatem (of a custom, manners, &c.): to d. gradually fm remote antiquity to our own days, a summå memoria gradatim descendere ad hanc ætatem .- Il To come down to what is low or mean, descendere ad qd.—delabi ad qd, in qd (e. g. in hoc vitium scurrile, C.; ad impatientiam, T.).—demittere se in or ad qd (e. g. ad servilem patientiam; in adulationem, both T.): to d. to the level of brutes, omnem humanitatem exuere: to d. gradually fm worse to worse, declinare in pejus : to d. to a state of stavery, ad servitium (ad servitia) cadere .- | To d. or be descended = derive one's origin fm aby, ortum, oriundum esse (in prose, in declaring the person fm whom aby d. s. the prep. a, or ab, must be used, but in declaring the rank out of weh aby d. s. the prep. a, or ab, must be omitted).—originem trahere a qo; originem ducere a or ex qo (to d. fm or derive his origin fm, &c.). - | To descend fm a ship, = disembark, enavi exire; in terram exire; also exire only; (e) navi egredi; also egredi only; escendere; exscen sionem facere. - | To descend or make a descent upon, irruptionem or incursionem facere in, &c.; upon a country, terram invadere; in terram irruptionem facere; with forces, terram invadere cum copils; copias in fines hostium introducere; in hostes irrumpere, irruere, impressionem facere. - | Of the irrumpere, irruere, impressionem lacere. — 11 07 . ne descent of property, &c., pervenire ad qm (e. g. hereditas ad filiam pervenit, C.).—venire ci (e. g. major hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, &c., C. Cæcin. 26. 741.

DESCENDANT, progenles : aby's d., oriundus a qo; prognatus ex qo: aby's d.'s, posteri; progenies: to be a d. fm aby, oriundum, ortum esse a qo (the latter seldom); prognatum esse ex qo: the Atnatici were d.'s of the Cimbri and the Teutones, Atnatici erant ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati: male d.'s, stirps virilis; virilis sexûs stirps: lo leave d.'s, stirpem relinquere; ex se natos (sc. filios) relinquere: lo leave no male d.'s, virilem sexum non relinquere.

DESCENT, | Act of descending, descensio (post-Aug. e. g. ballnearum, into the bath, Plin) .-Os (S. ; not C. or Cas.) .- casus; lapsus (fall) .- | De clivity, declivitas; acclivitas; proclivitas (sloping positions) .- locus declivis ; acclivis ; proclivis (a sloping place, whether ascending or descending, since, wherever there is an ascent, there must also be a d.) .- descensus (way leading downwards; S, Hirt.): a very easy d., facillimi descensus (Hirt.): a hilt, that has a gentle d., or ascent, coilis ieniter editus: a city built on the d. cr ascent of a hill, urbs applicata coili. - | Hostile allack, Irruptio; incursio; incursus: to make a d. upon, irruptlonem, or incursionem facere in, &c .-| Extraction, origing genus; stirps: of noble d., nobili genere natus: of no mean d., haud obscuro loco natus: of lose d. ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus: of lose d. ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus: to trace one's d. fm aby, originem trahere a qo; originem ducere a or ex qo; ad

qm originem sui referre (in speaking of a remote d.).

DESCRIBE, | Show or represent by words, describere. — perscribere (d. fully). — verbis exsequi. scriptură persequi (lo represent by a written description or narralire).—explicare qd or de re (gire an explanation; enter into detait about athg) .- exponere qd or de re (lo sel athg, as it were, before the eyes; give a lucid description of, &c.).—Sts enarrare, enumerare, literis mandare. — memoriæ prodere or tradere. — verbis mandare. — memoriae prodere or tradere. — verbis depingere, elingere, exprimere.—exprimere el effingere everbis (make clear by a description). — verbis utefinire (to give a logical description of); Jx. definire verbis et describere; illustrare verbisque definire. To d. in a few words, breviter describere, exponere, compiecti: lo d. in many words, stillo uberiorl explicare: lo d. in serse, versibus describere, exponere, persequii: (i. d. ubg's actions, res cappersquii (c.); abg's life, vitam ce explicare (C. Cecit. 8, 27); vitam cs depingere (C. Rue, dm. 27); de vită cs exponere; imaginem vitæ cs exprimere: to d. a person, exprimere qm, scribere de qo: to d. a man shortly, qm informare (C. Att. 7, 3, 2). - || To describe a geometrical figure, scribere; describere: to describe a square, quadratum paribus lateribus de-scribere: to d. a circle with a (given) centre, a centro circumagere lineam rotundationis (Fitr. 1, 6: see Circum): lo d. figures in the dust, formas in pulvere

DESCRIBER, scriptor. - narrator. The d. of a country, chorographus. And so ana be formed. See under DESCRIPTION. And so analogous words may

DESCRIPTION, descriptio; narratio; enarratio; expositio: eloquent beyond d., supra quam enarrari potest eloquens: exquisite beyond all d., supra quam nt describi possit eximius: d. of the earth, geographia; of a country, chorographia (Vitr. 10, 2, 6, where ed. Schneid, chorographus is used): d. of a place, topograplits. By analogy other words may be formed in the same manner, as description of the moon, or map of the moon, *section(graphia: of mountains, 'orographia; of the world, 'cosmographia, and so forth. A graphic d,, or rel pene sub aspectum subjectio. cas rel sub oculos subjectio.

DESCRY, | To see, videre. cernere. aspicere. — conspicere. conspiceri (Syn. in Ser. — conspicari = esply 'to see at a distance and suddenly,' is the nearest to conspicere conspicers (Syn. in Syr. — conspicari esply to occa a distance and suddenly, is the nearest to our 'descry;' but, though common in Plaul. and Cest, not found in C. V. H. S.; C.)—prospicere (to behold and distance; e. g. Italiam, P.).—To d. aby at a d., conspicari qm; qm procul videre (Per.).— § To apy (obsot), speculari; explorare(vid. To Sry.).— IT o discover, invehire.—animalvertere (to mark).—conspicari qm; DesselfaATE, profanalvertere (to mark).—Conspicari (to recognize)—deprehendere.—detegere.

DESSEGATE, profanare; profanum facere (in the gold, age, only to make what is divine, human; what is had common conspication of the solution of the soluti

holy, common; opp. sacrum esse veile; by later writers it is used espty for 'to violate').—exaugurare (to d. what has been consecrated, by bringing it again into common use, opp. inaugurare, see L. 1, \$5).—poliuere; maculare (to d. what is pure and holy by a shameful act). -violare (not to respect its sanctity; e. g. loca religiosa) .- Not the post-Aug. desacrare, wch = con-

DESECRATION, violatio (e. g. templi, L.),—pro-fanatio (Plin.).—exauguratio (e. g. saceili, the depriving it of its sanctity and restoring it to common purposes).—

Often by Crci.
DES'ERT, solitudo (in a good sense).-vastitas (in a bad sense): a desert, regio vasta, or deserta, or deserta vastaque; loca deserta or inculta; solitudo vasta or deserta (but deserta rather poet.); also merely deserta, pl. (of a district abandoned by men): the Libyan d's, vastitas Libyæ; deserta Libyæ: lo lurn a country into a d., regioni vastitatem inferre; regionem vastare, devastare .- | As an adj. vastus; desertus; in-

DESERT', s. | Worth, dignitas .- virtus (excellence) : tried d., spectata virtus: according to his d., pro merito; pro dignitate; merito. \[\begin{align*} \lambda n \ action, \ or \ qua- \end{align*} they pro against the thanks of others, meritum; promeritum: d.'s with ref. to aby, merits ergs or in (16%) co circa qui merits would be false Lat.); the wobility, with is founded upon d., nobilitas, que fit or copil ex virtute.—See Mentr, s.

DESERT, TRANS.) linquere (belongs properly to poeti-DESERT, TRANS. 3 inqueré (seéongs proper; so poets-cal language, and is used by Cic. only swhen his language takes a poetical flight, as in his orations).—relinquere (to leave behind, either a person, or place; thence also it is = deservic, as Np. Dat. 6, 3: signa relinquere to d. onde colours, to desert!)—derclinquere (to d. (232)

aby, or athy, without further troubling oneself about them).-cerlere qo loco, or ex qo loco.-decedere qo loco de or ex qo loco.—discedere a qo, or loco, a or e loco (decedere qo loco implies the forsaking of one's cus (decented do not impres the forestring of one to the forest functions; discredere, merely going away).—destituere (to d. where aby's support and assistance is expected).—Jn. relinquere et descrere; deserere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere.-ci deesse; deficere qm (to fait him when his services are required and expected).—desciscere a quo (e. g. nec si a me forte desciveris, ideireo te-patiar, &c. C.).—Hope d.'s aby, destituitur qs a spe: my strength d.'s, or fails me, vires me deficiunt; a viribus deficior: my memory d.'s me. memoria deficit, or labat; memoria labor; presence of mind never d.'s a good speaker, prudentia nunquam deficit bonum oratorem: to d. aby or any party, &c., deficere a qo or a qâ re (also fig.); deficere ab amicitià cs; desciscere a qo (Np.).

DESERT, INTR.) exercitum deserere; signa desesere (Cas.) or relinquere (to d. his colours; S. L.). transire. transfugere (to cross over to; Ry to); to d. to the enemy, ad adversarios or hostes transire, transfugere, perfugere; pro perfugâ venire ad hostem (Cæs.):
to the Romans, ad Romanos transfugere (of actually Mying to them; e. g. fm a city; L. Np.): many deserted to the enemy, transitiones ad hostern fiebant (L. 28, 16): to d. to aby, in cs partes transgredi; deficere ad

DESERTER, desertor (one who d.'s the colours of his army, or general; Cass. L.)—transfuga; perfuga (one who goes over to the opposite party, perfuga as a delinquent, who betrays his party; transfuga as a waterer, who changes and forsakes his party; Död.).

DESERTION, a) generally, relictio. derelictio (e. rel. reipublicæ, consuits, &c. der. communis utilitatis). destitutio (the leaving aby in the lurch). A base and treacherous d. of aby, relictio proditioque cs .- B) Gaing over to the opp. party, transfugium (L.).—desertio (Modeslin. Dig. 49, 16, 3).—desertio signorum.—transitio ad hostem (passing over to the enemy): d.'s occurred, transitiones ad hostem fiebant (L.): frequent d.'s,

transfugla crebra.

DESERVE, || To make oneself worthy of alho by one's services, merere; mereri.—commerere; commerere (to d. by means of athg).—promerere; promereri (to d. athg as a proportional reward or punishment for something done). - dignum esse qa re (to be worthy of athy, by the possession of qualities, in general estimation confer a right to it): he d.'s to be praised by me, dignus est, quem laudem, or qui a me laudetur: lo d. to be believed, fide dignum esse: to d. laudetur: io d. to be believed, fide dignum esse: to d. adhg of aby, de qo or erga qui qd mercri: hase I deserved this of you! siccine de te merui, or meritus sum! I did not d. this pm you, non merui, cui talem gratiam referas: according as he d.'s. (pro) merito es: to d. nello aby, been mereri de qo. Eggs perf. merui ralher than meritus sum.—To d. to be (praised, gc.), is a considerable and though d. has meruit trans. mereri ut or cur; seld, inf., though Q. has meruit credi secundus; but to dignus est, ut or qui should be used of fitness to be praised, &c.; mercor implies that it is earned by the person's exertions, &c.

DESERVEDLY, pro merito; merito; pro dignitate:

very d., meritissimo (C.) .- merito ac jure .- jure .- merito atque optimo jure; jure ac merito; jure merito-que: he would be d. punished, jure in eum animadverteretur : to be d. praised, merito ac jure laudari (C.) -D. may, in poetry, be rendered by meritus; e. g. meritus torquetur ab (O.).

DESERVING, dignus rei or (better) re; bene meritus, merens, or promeritus de : d. praise or commendation, (omni) laude dignus: d. the severest punishment, dignus omnibus suppliciis (Plis.); novissima exempla meritus (T).: d. well of the state, de republica bene meritus.—A d. person, omni laude dignus.—omni virtute ornatus.—vir optimus or probus.—vir dignissimus omni fortuna optima (3 Rep. 17).—E3 meritissimus is used absol. in the Inscript.—Fulvius tiliæ meritissimæ.

DESHABILLE, negligentior amictus (Q. ; who a it, however, of the manner in such an orator lets his dress sit, &c.) .- vestis domestica (opp. vestis forensis, Suet. Oct. 73. Fitell. 8) .- vestis, quam mane induo, &c.; in d, in veste domestica : to be in d., enegligen tius amiciri, vestiri.
DESICCANTS, catapiasmata calida.

DESICCATE, siccare; exsiccare.-desiccare (præ and post-Class.).

DESICCATION, siccatio; siccitas (e. g. of a body).-

ariditas (the dryness, e. g of fields).

DESICCATIVE, qd siccat; exsiccat.

DESIDERATUM, res maxime necessaria ad qd; quod desideratur; quod deest; desideratum (athg that

DESIGN, v. | Purpose, intend, in animo ha-DESIGN, v. || Purpose, intend, in animo habre-ceopiare; agitare (in) mente or (in) animo.—
parse (lo prepare).—moiri (miy of some difficult purpus-lagitate de da re; moiri (d.—consitiures (d.
fs; to purpose).— destinare (e. g. que agere destinaveralt.—See To Purpose, To Intrant.—|| To
draw an outline, or sketch, delineare; designare; describere (not used absolutely, but always
with the object expressed, e. g. imaginem, or some such
word.—depingere; describere (fs): to d. skilfelly,
probe depingere qd: to be skilled in the art of designing,
trabbidos scientiam habre. See To Dans.

probe depingere qd: to be skilled in the art of designing, graphidos scientiam habëre. Ser To Dax w purpose. DESIGN, ¶ Purpose, consilium (plan or purpose).—corptum; inceptum (beginning, or undertaking).—propositum (intention or purpose).—institutum (that wet aby intends to put into execution).—consilata, pt. quod cogito (what is in the thoughts, or will): my d., res, quam paro; institutum meum: to betray, or dis-coper, his d.'s, consilium or cogitata patefacere: to execuis his d., consilium exsequi; propositum peragere: to have a d. to injure, habere voluntatem nocendi: to emetrain hostile d.'s agat the state, contra rempublicam sentire: to form great d.'s, magna meditari or moliri. Sketch, plan, designatio; adumbratio. - deforma-| Skeich, plan, designatio; adumbratio. — deforma-tio (delineation).— forma; figura; species (skeich).— imago (outline). — descriptio; ichnographia (ground-plan): a d. for a house, ædificandi descriptio (e. g. usus, ad quem accommodanda est ædificandi descriptio, C.). - quasi accommonanta est scuncandi descriptio, C.).

-[Drawing, graphia, idos, f. (γραφίε) or in pure
Let. pictura linearis: to be skilful in the art of d., graphidos scientiam habēre; graphidos non imperitum

DESIGNATE, notare. denotare. signare. designare (g. tt. to make distinguishable by a mark).—nominare, appellare. vocare. dicere.—SYN. in CALL = NAME, voc. mly with a subst., dic. with an adj .- nomen ci dare, indere or imponere (give it a name). -designare od verbis (C. to describe) -designare is also used alone quiversity. In describe)—designate is also seen asome as the sense of 'denotes', verba que res communes designant (Farr.).—To d. every thing by a name of its own, so quamque rem nomine appellare. I Point out to or for (any purpose, situation, \$c.), destinare qui (or of let (any tree.—designare (c. 9. mark out, \$x npon, od) ad quo or ten.—designare (c. 9. mark out, \$x npon, locum sepuicro; also absol. quem populus designave-

DESIGNATION, Act of marking out, or ap-pining to, designatio (e.g. sine designation epr-soarum et temporum, C.—designatio consulatis, his spoisiment io the consulating: T]—nominatio (nam-ing)—notatio (as action; also of denoting by words). I Tat is wech a person our hing is appointed, this (the final purpose for wich a thing is intended).— we provincia (the sphere of a person's duties; his office, provincia, the sphere of a person's duties; his office, the notion significatio, vis., potestas. DESIGNETIOLY, consulto, contiate.—JN. consulto DESIGNATION, | Act of marking out, or ap-

DESIGNEDILY, consulto, cogitate, — Jr. consulto et cogitate (aft. due consideration).— voluntate (will-institute), opp. casu).— dedità operà. de industrià (with institute) a proporte (with no other industria (with institute)). ment than one's own inclination).—To do athy d., consulto et cogitatum facere qd. Not d., imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsulte; temere; Jx. inconsulte ac temere; temere ac fortuito; casu (by acci-

DESIGNER, | Who has designed or planned also, inventor (Mos. repertor, Poet, and post-Class.).—
Succo, architectus. Js. architectus et priceps. | J. fermer of plann, projects, &c., *qui consilla struit or mente agital. *consilionum architectus.*
*bono semper agens qd et moliens.—doli or fallaclarum machinator (plotter; T. Ann. 1, 10, 2).—[One who draws designs, pictor (g. 1.); or Crel. with rerhe, de.

DESIGNING, caliidus et ad fraudem acutus.-fraudulentus.—dolosus.—subdoius.—subdoius atque occul-tus (T.).—•semper struens qd atque moliens.—veterator et callidus .- See DECEITFUL.

DESIGNLESS, imprudens. - inconsultus .- temeratius .- fortuitus.

DESIGNLESSLY, vid. 'Not DESIGNEDLY.'
DESIGNMENT, Purpose, consilium.—consilium

hstitutum.—cogitatio.—propositum. inceptum (pur-pose, plan).—STN. in Plan.— The plan sketched out, descriptio es rei.—ratio es rei.—rei agendæ ordo. DESTRABLE, optabilis. optandus.—cupiundus (S. Jug. 3, 1).—expetendus.—desiderabilis (rare; c. g. quæ (233)

[cupiditates] inancs sunt, his parendum non est; nihfl enim desiderabile concupiscunt, C. Fin. 1, 16, 53; and Top. 18, 69).—Nut to seem at all d., minime cuplundum videri: not to be d. for its own sake, nihil habere in se, cur expetatur: to be very d., magnopere expetendum esse: lo be d. for its own suke, propter se expetendum esse: there is nothing in this world so d. as, &c., nihii in hae vita magnopere expetendum, nisi. &c.

DESIRABLENESS, Crel .- To have no d., nihil in se habere, cur expetatur.

DESIRE, s. desiderium (longing desire for an object, the wont of seck is felt, reuplade cupiditas (the former considered as in action, and necessarily with a gen, of the object expressed or implied; the latter considered as a site, the passion of desire, opp. tranquitity of mind.— (5) cupidity motional in C. or Ceasting of the considered as a site of the consid common in the poets and historians; esply T. Soll.; twice in Q."—Freund).—appetitio (the act of endeavouring to obtain) .- appetitus (the state of endeavouring to ing to obtain,—appetitiis (ine state of endeavouring to obtain),—appetitiis (the desire it-elf, we keeks to obtain something).—Alt with gen. of the object, cs rel.—libido (the intemperate longing after aby; pt. libidines, desires = 'lusts, with ref. to want of self-government),—studium (the d. that leads to the zealous purnit of athp). An insatiable d., insatiablis (quredam) cupiditias (e.g. veri videndi; cognoscendi. C.): a maretalous d., mirablis (Np.), mira (T.) cupiditias: on immoderate d. immoder derate d., immedica cupido (L.): blinded by d., cupidine cœcus (Lucr.). I feel an intense d. for athg, magnum me tenet desiderium es rei (C.). A natural d., desiderium naturaie (e. g. cibi, potionis; opp. voiuptas); unless they were blinded by d., nisi ipsos excos redderet cupiditas (C.).—To be inflamed, filled, &c. with d. of atha, es rei desiderio incendi; (magno) es rei desiderio ang, es rei desiderio incendi; (magno) es rei desiderio tenerfi; qd appetere, concupiscere, desiderare: 10 be tormented with the d. of athg, es rei desiderio flagrare, exeruciari, confici (C.); summă es rei cupiditate affectum esse. I feel an intense d. lo knose, hear, &c. (valde) aveo scire, audire, &c.; libido est scire (Plaul): to be stirred with d., desiderio moveri: to inspire aby with a d. of athg, dare or inficere el cupiditatem rel; impellere qm in rei cupiditatem inspirare cupiditatem ci or qm cupiditate would Inspirate exploration of the condition of the observation of the observation of the condition of the conditi ditas imminuta ac debilitata est: to satisfy a d., desiderium expière (L.): the d of wealth, amor, cupiditas habendi [** not desiderium habendi]. — | Thing

DESIRE, v. appetere (endeavour to obtain) .- cupere. concupiesce, cupere, avidum esse cs rel (to d. vehe-mently and passionately; the last = to d. greedily),— velle (to wish and co-operate towards the realization of one's wish) .- desiderare (to be dissatisfied because one does not possess the object desired) .- optare (to wish; leaving the realization of the wish to others or to fate). -expetere (to long for a distant object, and apply to others for the realization of one's wish).-avere (with oners for the realization of one's wins,—avere (with following inf.: to feel an impatient d., esply to hear or learn something; often with valide.—gestire, with fol-lowing inf. (to manifest a lively d. by gestures): to d. eagerly, ardenter cupere qd.—cupiditate cs rel ardere, eogerly, armenter cupere qd.—cupinitate cs rei ardere, flagtare; desiderio es rei magno teneri; sitire qd; sitienter expetere qd: not to d. athy any longer, qå re carrer posse. Every thing is going on exactly at locuid d., cuncta mhil procedunt; nihli mihi accidit, quod noim; fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis : just as I, he, &c. could d., ut voio, voiumus, &c. ex sententia; ex optato; ad (cs) voluntatem; atha is going on just as I could d., qd ex sententia succedit or procedit; qd optabilem exitum habet: hitherto all has en exactly as I could have desired, ninil adbuc mihi præter voluntatem accidit .- | To express one's desire. velle um, or ut (to wish to have somebody or something). vene qui, or ut (to wish to have someoody or something), petere, postenere, postulare [STX: in Ask].—contendere a qo, ut, &c.: to d. athy of aby, postulare [STX not desiderare] qd a qo. What do you d. me to do't quid est, quod me vells' quid vis faciam! to d. the grace of pardon (Shakesp.), veniam a qo petere (for any fault, cs delicti)

DESIROUS, appetens .- cupidus -studiosus .- avi-DESTROUS, appetens.—cupatus—studiosus.—avi-dus. All with gen. (In post-sug. shirtonian, avid. also with in): to be d. of doing athy, ardet animus ad qd faciendum (e. g. of reconging, ad ulcisendum)—aver-gestire (with inf. 8vs. in Destuy, v): lo make aby d., cl cupidilaten dare or (itronger) in licere; qu in cupiditaten impellere; que cupiditate loceadere; qui faciend ql. e.g. unitandi) cupiditate inclizar (C). to become d., in cs rei cupiditatem incidere; injicitur mihi cs rei cupiditas: to become very d., ingens cs rei cupido me incendit; maxima es rei cupido or libido me invadit.

DESIST FROM, desistere re, a re, de re, or with inf. or aft. neg. with quin.—absistere qå re, or a qå re (not in C., but in Cexx. L., \$c.); to d. fm an undertaking, desistere incepto. absistere incepto. (L.): fm a purpose, desistere consilio (Cex.); fm an atlempt, desistere consilio (Cex.); fm an atlempt, desistere consilio (Cex.); fm an atlempt, design and atlempt, design atlempt, design and atlempt, design atlempt, design at atlempt, design atlempt, design at atlempt, design atlempt, design at at purpose, desistere construction (Cas.); Im an alemp, desistere construction, if m investing a lown, Im fighting, absistere obsidione, pugnå; Im the assault (of a lown), desistere oppugnatione (Cas.), ab oppugnatione (S.); The akting, ethorising, \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\text{sol}\$, \$\frac{\partial}\text{sol}\$, \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\text{sol}\$, \$\fr inveniam, desistam (Plaut.).

DESK. *mensa scriptoria (writing-d.). || Reading-

desk (in a church), prps puipitum (Georges; who gives
*suggestus sacer. *suggestum sacrum for 'putpit').
DESOLATE, adj. vastus (without human habita-

DESOLAI E, sau. vastus (uninous numan nuova-tions; opp. condificatus, Georges; uncultivated, opp. cultus; Död.).—desertus (deserted by men; opp. cele-ber, Georges; to habitatus, Död.).—incultus (opp. cultus)—Js. vastus ac desertus; desertus vastusque; incultus et desertus ; incultus et derelictus. D. piaces, soiltudo (without blame). - loca deserta.-tesqua (in weh an awful silence reigns; Dod. | H.); to make d., vastare, devastare; ci loco vastitatem inferre: to make a land d., vastas solitudines facere ex terra; vastitatem reddere in terra; tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre.— || Of persons; hopeless, &c., spe destitutus.—orbus.—orbus auxilii (Plaut.).—afflictus. meestus, &c .- desolatus (Plin. T. and Poel.); also with abl. (deserta desolataque reliquis subsidiis aula, Suet.).

DESOLATE, v. See LAY WASTE. DESOLATENESS. See DESOLATION.

DESOLATION, | Act of laying waste, &c., vastatio .- populatio. depopulatio (plundering; e. g. agrorum, ædium sacrarum) — eversio. excidium (neerthrose of a town, &c.).— State of being desolale, vastisas.— Desolate place, locus desertus. locus vastus bas.—Il Desolate piace, locus desertus. locus vastus et desertus; solitudo vasta or avia; comis humani cuittà solitudo (Cart. 7, 3, 12).—Il State of being bereaved, afficied, be., orbitas (salae of being bereaved; also fg. e.g. casum et orbitatem senatus, C.).—vidutias (salate of being indianed).—olitudo (Londino-vidutias) (salate) (sala -viduitas omnium copiarum atque opum (Plant. Rud. 3, 3, 2).

3, 3, 2). DESPAIR, s. desperatio (= 'ægritudo sine ullâ rerum exspectatione meliorum,' C.): to reduce aby to d., qm ad desperationem adducere or redigere (the latter, Suel.): to be reduced to d., ad (summam) desperationem pervenire (Cas.); ad desperationem adduci; omni nem pervenire (Cex.); ad desperationem adduct; omni spe orbatus sum; nulla spesi in me reliqua est: cken I test in the depths of d., quum magnà desperatione affectus essem (C.); to be in d., in desperatione est (Front. Strat. 5, 17, 7); to derive covrage fm d., a desperatione ir a accendit qm (L. 3), 17); extremá desperatione in iram stimulari (T.); a state of sutter d., omnium rerum desperatio. From or in d., ad desperationem adductus. The extremity of d.; utter or absolute d., summa, maxima [507 not extrema] desperatio; extrema spes (e. g. in extrema spe, Cas. B. G.

2, 27). DESPAIR, v. desperare .- saluti or sibl desperare (of one's own safety).—omnem spem ablicere, animum despondere: to d. of athg, desperare de qû re, or qd, desponders: va. of any, despende as a let e. or et e. or being able, &c., despero me posse, &c.: it is dis-graceful to d. of accomplishing athg that is possible, turpiter desperatur, quiequid effici potest (Q.): to d. of ever seeing athy again, qd se visurum postea de-sperare: to d. of a sick person's recovery, ægrum deponere; ægrum or ægroti salutem desperare; all the physicians d. of his recovery, or of him, omnes medici diffidunt; my recovery is despaired of, desperor: his (234)

recovery is despaired of, a medicis desertus est: athy is despaired of, desperatur qd: to d. of peace, one's life, desperare pacem, vitam; of the state, de republich (C); rempublicam (Lentul. ap. C.); of one's safety, saluti sum desperare (C. Ciuent. 25, 69); de salute desp. (Cas.): we must d. of his safety, salus ejus desperanda

DESPAIRFUL, desperans. exspes (desp. denotes the painful feeling; exspes, the hopeless stage of despeir).

-spe carens or orbstus; spe dejectus (of a person who has ceased to hope).—ad desperationem adductus or (Smel) redactus.—magnà desperatione affectus.
DESPAIRINGLY, desperanter (e. g. cum qo loqui, C.); or Crcl. by ad desperationem adductus [Explanation of the companion of

perate, every late; Augustin).

DESPATCH, || Send off, mittere (send; e. g. an ambassador, legatum, literas, &c.).—dimittere (several amouseassar, segatum, meras, ac.;—annittere (several in different directions; e. pr. of sending of letiers, scouts, 3c.).—(1) if the messengers are to 90 fm person to person, or fm place to place, per or circum or (L.) circa are used; (2) if to a person or nation, ad qm: (3) if to a district, in with acc. or ad 86 fore the name. a tribe, &c.; (4) in every direction, in omnes partes or quoquoversus .- e. g. dimit. nuncios, literas, &c. circum quoquoversus.—e.g. aimit. nuncios, interas, &c. circum amicos; circum provincias exercitusque; per omnes provincias; ad Centrones; in finitimas civitates; in eam partem Italiæ; in omnes partes; quoquoversus (Cas. B. G. 3, 23, 2).—absolvere (to finish a thing; or selves, inter se transigere qd: the thing may be despatched in a few words, res paucis verbis transigi potest .-| Kill; vid.

DESPATCH, | Act of sending off, dimissio (e. g. nuntii, of a messenger).—missio (e. g. literarum, legatorum, both C.); or by Crcl. Give me my d., me absolvito (Plaut.).—|| The execution, &c. of busiabsolvito (Plans.).—g I ne execusion, ga of survey ness, executio (post-Aug. negotii, T.; Instituti operis, Plin.).—effectio (only in C.'s philos. writings).—peractio (C. Cat. Maj. 23, extr.). To prevent the d. of a business, ne res conficiatur, obsistere: about the d. of what remains to be done, de reliquis rebus maturandis et agendis (C.). | Haste, speed [vid.], eeleritas festinatioque.—maturatio (Auct. ad Herenn.).—There is need of d., propersto or maturato opus est: the utmost possible d., quanta maxima adhiberi potest festinatio. | Despatches, literæ.-literæ publice missæ

(fm a public officer).

DESPERADO, homo stolide ferox, or stolidus feroxue.—homo promptæ or summæ audaciæ.

DESPERATE, desperatus (of persons and things).—

exspes. spe carens or orbatus. spe dejectus (hopeless; of persons who have ceased to hope).—discriminis plenus (very critical; of things; aleæ plenus is poet.).— (tery critical; oj tangu: 1927) aiem pietius is pors.,—
**ad desperationem adductus. maxmā desperatione
affectus (of persons). A d. state of affairs, res despe-ratus or perflitte; res perflitue et desperatze. desperatio rerum omnium.—SD extremes res (suce, &c.); extre-ma, pl. In their d. condition, in extremis rebus suis:

ma, pl. In their d. condition, in extremis recus suis; our state is now almost d., res jam and extremum perdurta casum (Cex.; so ad extremum casum perdurta deductus, B. Alez. 7); how often have our afairs seemed almost d. f. quoties and extrema periculorum of the condition of t 2, 44, extr.). | Desperate = very dangerous (of un-

2, 44, extr.). I Desperate = very dangerous (of underlakings, &c.), periculosus; discriminis plenus; temerarius (E.S. not desperatus).

DESPERATELY, desperanter (without hope). —

With webs and adjectives, it expresses the intensity of In its veroi and dojectives, it expresses the intensity of the action or quality, and may be evricusly translated: improbe; seeleste; male; summe; summopere; maxime; valde; vehementer; acrite; pertinaciter.—
To defend oneself d., "pertinacissime, or acertime repugnare, resistere: to fail d. is love, perfilte or misere amare: to fry d., perdite conari (Q.): omnibus virbus contendere et laborare; omni ope atque operà virbus contendere et laborare; omni ope atque operà oniti (ut, &c.): to be d. angry, gravissima ira flagrare

It may often be translated by the superlat: d. foolish, stolidissimus.

DESPERATION, vid. DESPAIR, S.

DESPICABLE, see CONTEMPTIBLE.

DESPISE, v. despicere, despicatul habere (to look down upon; not to value: opp. suspicere, revererl, admirari).-contemnere. contemptui habêre (to d. what one might be expected to fear; opp. metuere, timere; e.g. mortem, pericuia; but also auctoritates, consiiium, &c.) .- spernere (to d. or hold cheap what one might be expected to desire; to reject with scorn; opp. appetere, concupiscere; but also of holding a person cheup).—aspernaci (to reject with aversion; to utter the feeling implied in spernere) .- Jr. contemnere ac despicere : despicere et contemnere : contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; despicere et pro nihilo putare; sperfastidire (to feel disgust and allo; to reject it fm pride, &c.). — negligere (to disreyard).—Jn. contemnere ac negligere.— To temnere is poetical for contemnere; despicari, lake and rare.—Nobody d.'s himself, nemo umquam suidespiciens fuit: the consciousness of having despised the gods, spretorum deorum conscientia: to d. glory, gloriam repudiare or spernere; aby's favour,

glorg, gioriam reputative or special s

DESPITEFUL, malitiosus.
DESPITEFULLY, malitiose, malitiosius.

DESPITEFULNESS, malitia, -odlum.

DESPOIL, spoiiare qm or qd; and qm or qd qå dare.—spoilare atque orbare; spoilare atque denu-dare.—spoilare atque denu-dare.—spoilare qm qå re et depeculari (of money, argento).—despollare, exspollare (strengthen the meanargento).—desponate, exaponate (strengmen in mean-ing of spoliate, weh is to deprive a person or thing of what serves for use or ornament).—detrahere spoliare-que qd.—private qm qå re.—adimere or eripere ci qd. — diripere (to plunder men, towns, &c.). — expilare. compilare (to strip temples, &c.; rob treasuries, &c.; the latter also qd qa re).—nudare, denudare, exuere qm re. — orbare qm re. — multare qm re. — Syn. in

DESPOILER, spoliator (C. L.) .- expilator (C.).

DESPOLLATION, appliatio. — expliatio. — expliatio orbatio. — privato [5rx. of eros in Deraux]. — Js. expliatio direptioque. — bestood, animum ablicer or dentiter or sub-

mittere; animo cadere (C.).—animo concidere (L.); and (oft. in Plant.) animum despondere (so L.) and despondere only (Co.; is allow one's spirits, courage, fc. to fait).—spem ablicere, projicere, or deponere (to cast away all hope).—See To Daspain.—To cause aby to d., animum cs frangere, infringere (C.); percellere

DESPONDENCY, animus demissus, jacens or abjectus; animi defectio or abjectio (depression of spirils, &c.).—desperatio (despair); to feet d., animum de-misisse; animo demisso esse; animo cecidisse; nullam

missise; animo demisso esse; animo ceciuisse; inuiam spern habére: to gier esse y to d., animo demitti. DESPONDENT, demissus.— qui animo demissus. adjecto, or dejecto est.—exspes.—spe orbatus.— spe carens.—spe dejectus.

DESPONDINGLY, animo demisso or abjecto.—

timide.—sine spe.—desperanter.

DESPOT, princeps or rex, cs arbitrium pro legibus est, or cujus libido pro legibus habetur (a sovereign whose will is law; aft. Just. 1, 1, 2; 2, 7, 3).—tyrannus or, pure Lat., dominus (a usurper who has obtained absolute power in a free state).--rex importunus (opp.

rex clemens

DESPOTIC, Imperiosus, agst aby, ci (imperious; hence, lyrannical).—superbus (arroyant; hence, as epi-thet, 'the proud' in Tarq. superbus).—Jn. imperiosus et superbus.-impôtens, agst aby, ci (who cannot restrain his passions, &c.; hence, who cannot restrain himself in a post of command; also of things that imply and proceed fm such a temper; imperious, d.),—importunus (harsh, unbending, &c. in his conduct towards others); rerudells or sævus in qm (e. g. tyrannus sævissimus et violentiasimus in suos. L. 34, 32). A d. temper, superbia: a d. government, dominatio impotens or superba or crudells superbaque (cf. C. Phit. 3, 14, 34).—tyrannis or pure Lat. dominatio (sovereignty introduced agst the will of a people; and, therefore, a usurped government, a tyranny, or despotism).
DESPOTICALLY, superbe. crudeliter. To act d.,

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crudeliter ac regle agere! to behave or act very d., cru-

delissime se gerere: lo govern d., crudelem superham que dominationem exercère (aft. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).
DESPOTISM, superbia. impotentia (as temper;
STN. of adj. in Daspotic).—dominatio impotens or superba; or crudeiis superbaque.—A d., civitas, in qua libido principis prelegibus habetur (aft. Just. 2, 7, 3), or in qua arbitrium regis pro legibus est (aft. Just. 1,

DESPUMATION, despumatio (late; Tertuli.) .-Crel.

DESPUME, despumare.

DESSERT, mensa secunda.—bellaria (e. g. sweetmeals, fruits, sweet vines, &c. τραγήματα οτ τρωγάλια; cf. Gelt. 13, 11, exir.): to set on the d., mensam secun-

dam apponere.
DESTINATION, destinatio (L.; prps not præ-Aug.; a purpose, determination, decision). — iex, qua nati sumus; fatum, quo nati sumus (the purpose we are - iex, quâ nati born to serve, &c.).—finis (the end athg is to serve).— sors. provincia (the sphere of action assigned to aby).— It is our d. to, &c., ea lege (hoc fato or ita) nati sumus, ut, &c.; ita a natură generati sumus, ut, &c.; hoc nobis propositum est, ut, &c. Nature hath assigned us a higher d., natura nos ad majora genuit et conformavit; ad altiora quædam et magnificentiora nati sumus : man is born to a glorious d., homo præciara quadam conditione generatus est a summo Deo: not to be fitted for its d., non aptum esse ad exsequendum munus suum : not to accomplish its d., deesse officio suo et muneri : what the doments of the second (my future residence).

DESTINE, destinare (in nearly all the meanings of

the Engl. verb; e. g. qm ci rei or ad qd, sts in qd [dest. om foro, Q.; domos publicis usibus, Veil.; qm ad mortem, Suet. diem necis ci, C.]; also = to inlend, purpose; esply in L. with animis [e. g. quæ agere destinaverat, Cees.; also in pass. slbi destinatum in animo esse qui facere, L.]; hora mortis destinata, C.) .designare ad qd (to mark out for a purpose).—sepo-nere ci or ad qd (to set it aside for a purpose; e.g. money, pecuniam in ædificationem templi L.; quod ex istis rebus receptum est, ad fliud fanum L.; quod ex istis rebus receptum est, ad fluid fanum [ec. ornandum] seponers, C.).— prafiliure, prastiture (to fix beforehand; e. g. præstit. dlem operi faciundo, C.). To be destined (= doomed) to atlay, ci ret or ad rem natum esse (to be born to is).— (ato fieri ad (to become or to be doomed fo it, by a decree of fate): we are declined to, eà lege general sumus, ut, &c.—(See To Doom.)

DESTINED, destinatus (both of the thing to weh athy is destined; and of the person or thing destined to a purpose).—constitutus.—finitus præfinitus, præstitutus.—Syn. of verbs in Destine. The d. hour of death, hora mortis destinata.

DESTINY, see PATE. | THE DESTINIES; see the

PATES. DESTITUTE, | With the object expressed, destitutus q\u00e1 re (less commonly a q\u00e1 re; e. g. anicis; pr\u00e4ceptis; scienti\u00e1 juris; but spe [Curt.] or a spe [L.]; a re familiari).—derelictus qá re (e. g. non modo fortună, verum etiam spe).—nudus. nudatus.—privatus; spoliatus qâ re: to be d. of troops, nudum esse ab ex-ercitu (of a country): to be d. of every thing, omnibus rebus nudatum esse; omnium rerum esse inopem.—

|| ABSOL.) inops, also with auxilii (who has no power to help himself) .- auxilio orbatus or destitutus .- omnium rerum inops. omnibus rebus orbatus (utterly d.) .-- omnibus fortunis spoliatus (C.) .- egenus omnium (L.; rare, not præ-Aug.).—egens. egentissimus. mendicus (miserably poor): to be d. (= miserably poor), in summå egestate or mendicitate esse; in summå mendicitate vivere; vitam in mendicitate degere: aby is utterly d., nihii qo egentius: a d. condition, inopia.

DESTITUTION, inopia (want of resources).—e

tas. mendicitas (extreme poverty; beggary) .- solitudo tas. mendicitas (exireme poversy; pergary).—solitudo (the state of being left atone; also solitudo es rei).—Jw. solitudo atque inopia; viduitas ac solitudo. To be reduced to d., sad mendicitatem redigi, ad pudendam paupertatem delabi: to reduce a man lo d., qm omni-bus bonis evertere; ad rerum omnium inoplam redigere. - 105 destitutio (rare; C.) is the 'leaving in the lurch,' desertion.'

DESTROY, perdere (to d., to ruin).—destruere (to d. an artificial structure; also es fortunam: tyrannidem).—demoliri (to d. a firm, solid strue

ture. tectum; partem muri). — Jn. destruere et de-moliri. — disjicere (to d. by violent separation of its month:— d. g. arcem, meenia, munitiones.—dissipare (nearly = dislic. esply in C., who does not use disl.; statuam, C.; turres, Vitr.; rem familiarem, C.; reliquias reipublicæ, C.) .- disturbare (to separate violently and so disarrange the parts, &c.; e. tects, opera, porticum).—J.n. disturbare et dissipare (C.).—diruere (e. g. tects, muros, urbem, monumentum). — evertere (lo overthrow; throw down; propr. urbem, statuam; impropr. rempublicam, virtulem, amicitiam).—excidere (to d. by cutting or hewing; not necessarily implying total destruction, urbem, vicos, agrum, exercitum).— So as a season, to total, you, again, exercions, you be so good to the so where to determine so play of cities, urbes, Numantian, C. Mil. 33, 90; 6 Rep. 11; Plane. 41, 97; 4 Phil. 5, 13. Scheller and even Freund mointain, erroneously, that it is poet, and post-class; see Krebs).—vasiare locum: vanitatem inferre loco (to lay waste, urbem, urbi).-pervertere (to quite over to my sease, urocm, uron,—pervettere (to quite overthrow, spem, consilia; domum, tecta, arbusta, defensionem; also qm; all C.)—concidere (to cut to pleces; e., hostes, also to d. wilerly, naves, L.; auctoritatem Senatūs; qm).—toliere (remore out of the seasy)—rescindere. Intercumental consideration of the seasy)—toliere (remore out of the seasy)—rescindere. Intercumental consideration of the seasy)—toliere (remore out of the seasy)—toliere teay).—rescindere. Interscindere, dissolvere, intersum-pere (all, e. g. a bridge, pontem).—delere (d. utterly; blot out, urbem, omnia, haec, sepulerum, ædificium, religionem).—exstinguere (to put out a light; fig. to deprive of its power and existence; e. g. potentiam, spem, vitæ societatem, cs salutem).-Jn, exstinguere spem, vitæ societatem, es salutem).—Jx. exatinguere et (funditus) delëre. perimere et delëre.,—confecre (lo put an end to alhg).—subvertere (subvert, imperium; leges et libertatem)—consumere (e.g. sædes incendio. exercitum fame; opes, fortunas, &c.; by alhg, qå re; e.g. ferro, flammå). To d. utkerly, funditus destruere; a or e fundamentis disjicere; funditus (propr.) evertere (propr.); ab stirpe exstinguere; stirpitus or radicitus extrahere; toliere atque extrahere radicitus (to root up, impropr. e. g. desires); exstinguere et funditus delere; perimere et delere omnino (annihilale).—
perimere, interficere (to d. life = kill): to d. (= kill) a whole body, ad internecionem delere, redigere, addu-cere, cædere; occidione cædere or occidere (exply with the sword; enemies): the intention of destroying, &c., consilium evertere, tollere, &c. (so Np. consilium Dysander inili reges tollere): &re d's every thing, ignis cuncta disturbat et dissipat: there is nothing that time does not d., nihil est, quod non conficiat vetustas : to d. all aby's plans, ci conturbare omnes rationes or to d. all aby's plans, et conturbare ownies rausones or omnia consilia pervertere: to d. plans, consilia dis-jicere, frangere and (Fell.) corrumpere: to d. hope, spem extinguere (C.); spes corrumpere: it is a and thing to see all one's last hope destroyed, miserum est taing to see at one's tast nope destroyed, miserum est nec habere ne spel quidem extremum. The Nervii, when they saw this hope destroyed, Nervii hac spe lapsi or dejecti, de hac spe depuisi, ab hac spe repuisi, &c. To be ulterly destroyed, interire .- funditus or ab stirpe interire.—concYdere (e. g. auctoritas senatûs; fides publica, public credit, \$c.).—exscindi (of towns). deleri, &c .- consumi totumque deleri .- ad interneconem venine; ad internecionem perire (lo be utterly cut of; per. by a pestitence, &c.): the soul and all sensation is destroyed by death, animi hominum sensusque morte restinguuntur (C.). || To d. oneself, mortem or necem sibi consciscere ; manus sibi inferre.-Interficere se is not wrong; Sulpic. ap. C. Ep. se Ipsuin interfecisse; and C. 3 Orat. 3, 10, Crassum suapte manu interfectum; L. 3i, 18, 7, seque ipsi interfi-ciunt.—See to commit Suicide.

DESTROYER, eversor cs rei (overthrower ; e. urbis, imperli).—exstinctor cs rei (e. g. conjurationis).—perditor (one who ruins athg: e. g. reipublicæ),—corruptor. corruptela (in a moral sense).—pestis, pernicies (the bane of athg; its ruin) .- confector. consumptor (consump. rare; C. e. g. ignis omnium confector et consumptor, also conf. ferarum, Suet.). — subversor consumptor, also conf. ferarum, Suet.).— subversor (e. g. legum; opp. auctor, T.).— vastator, popuiator (who lags a country weste); JN. populator eversorque.— interfector, and (only once: Plaut.) occior cs. percussor cs (the person who stays another;) percussor (s. percussor). The percussor is percussor (s. percussor). The percussor is percussor (s. percussor). The percussor is percussor is percussor (s. percussor). The percussor is percussor is percussor (s. percussor). The percussor is percussor is percussor (s. percussor is percussor in the percussor in the percussor is percussor in the percussor in the percussor in the percussor is percussor in the percussor in the percussor in the percussor is percussor in the percusso

Lactant.). - destructilis (Prud.). - fragilis. - but mly

DESTRUCTION, eversio (the overthrowing, rei publicæ, urbis, &c., rei familiaris, &c.).—exstinctio (the extinguishing: and fig. the destroying the existence of athg that had life and energy) .- excisio (Auct. Or. pro (236)

dom, Harusp. Respons.). -excidium (L.; not Cat. or C .- urbis, gentis, &c.). -disturbatio (e. g. Corinthi, C.; once only). -dissipatio, interitus and (rare, but Class.) interitio .- Jx. interitus et dissipatio .- consumptio (act of consuming, &c., C., rare).—conjectio (e. g. valetudinis; escarum).—ruina (the falling down; e. g. communis ruina; also in pl. ruinæ fortunarum tuarum) .munis ruina; also in pl. ruinæ fortunarum tuarum!— exitium (ruis)—dissolutio (the breaking up a com-pacied whole; e. g. naturæ, stomachi, legum)— in-teremplio (alaying, desth; C. rore)—destructio (psi-Class. murorum, Suet.)— vastatio.—populatio, depo-pulatio (the laying waste, plundering, &c.). Before the d. of Trop, Troja incolumi: to be the d. of athg, perniciel esse; exitio esse ci: to cause the d. of aby, qm perdere or pessum dare; qui ad interitum vocare: to rush to d., ad interitum ruere; in perniciem incurrere; to seek the d. of aby, interitum cs quærere; perniclem ci moliri: to sace aby fm d., qm ab interitu vindicare or retrahere; qm ab exitio ad salutem revocare; qm a morte eripere (fm death): to save the state fm d , rempublicam ab occasu restituere; to cause d. (= a severe blow or loss), cladem afferre or inferre.—strages facere (C.); edere (L.; lo cut down foes). A wide-spread d. overtakes the state, magna clades atque calamitas opprimit rempublicam. Il Destruction = destroyer (abstract. pro concreto), pernicles. pestis. corrupteia. corruptor.—exitium. To be the d. of aby, pernicle esse; exitio esse ci.—See DESTROYER. Il If destruction = DEATH, vid.

DESTRUCTIVE, perniciosus. exitiosus. exitialis. exitiabilis. - funestus. - damnosus; to aby, ci. - Syn. in Huntful. - Gold destructivus very late; Cal. Aur. Tardit.

DESTRUCTIVELY, perniciose. - pestifere. - fu-

DESTRUCTIVENESS, vis nocendi (T. Ann. 15, 34; Just. 6, 3, 2).— perniciositas nol Lat.—natura rei perniciosa, exitiosa, pestifera.—Oft. Crcl. with nocère. Who does not see the d. of this? quis non videt hanc rem nocère? or equis est quin videat, quam perniciosa

rem nocere? or "quis est quin vineas, quain perindossit res (e.g. vinolentla)?

DESUETUDE, desuetudo (L.; es rei; absol. O.
Julian. Dig.). To fall into d., obsolescere. exolescere (in desuetudinem venire, only in Dig.). What has been lost by d., obsoletus, exoletus, with or without vetustate.—oblivione obsoletus (C.).

DESULTORILY, leviter. — negligenter — parum diligenter (carelessly).—quasi præteriens (C., just in passing, as it were): to study d., studia leviter attingere (Suet.) .- primoribus, ut dicitur, labris gustare literas (aft. C.): to read d, libros cursim transire (Gell). - volatico more, modo huc, modo iliuc (cf. C. Att. 13, 25. 3).

DESULTORINESS, mos volaticus, modo hue, modo illuc (cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 3) .- Ste levitas. mobilitas. inconstantia

DESULTORY, levis .- mobilis. inconstans. volaticus.—Jr. volaticus ac levis. A person of a d. mind, homo volaticus ac sui similis, modo huc, modo iliuc (cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 3): a d. perusal, vaga, instabilis, temeraria, improvida ac cæca, voiatica lectio (Krebs) .-The desultorius be used, it must on no account stand without a quasi. It means aft, the manner of a desultor in the circus; vid. Lex. In a d. manner; see A d. conversation, sermo varius; DESULTORILY. *sermo multa leviter attingens.

DETACH, | Separate, disengage, solvere. dis-solvere (to destroy the connexion between things, and so set them free). — separate (to separate). — segregare (propr. to separate fm a herd; then generally to remove fm a body).—sejungere, secernere (esply to separate the pure or good fm the impure or bad).—abscindere (to cut sejungere. secernere (esply to separate the of with violence; to rend, &c.) .- semovere (to move aby og win svinenet; io rengingere (lo disje (lo move sous or allg sous /m).—disjungere (lo disje (lo move sous iblings that are united). To do oneself /m aby, se sejungere a qo; to do oneself /m society, vab hominum consuetudine se removere; hominum consuetudini sexcerpere (Sen. R.p. 5, 2); to do one's thoughts /m setternal objects, a consuctudine ocuiorum mentis aciem ab-ducere: to d. a person fm another, disjungere qm a cs amicillà : divellere om a go (by violent means): to connect what had been detached, dissipata connectere; rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare; to d. myself fm the side I have hitherto supported, dissociare causam meam (T.) | To detach troops, una mittere.

DETACHMENT, delecta manus. delecti milites : to send a d. of 300 men, ccc sub vexillo una mittere.

DETAIL, s. singula. singulæ res .- The d.'s of an occurrence, res ordine narrata: to enter into d., de singulis agere; de singulis rebus scribere.—res explicare (opp. summes tantunmodo attingere, Np. Pei. 1, 1); rem fusius exponere (Q.); singillatim toqui de qă re (opp. generatim atque universe loqui, C.): in one word, not to enter into nanecessary d., ad summam, ne agam de singulis (C. Of. 1, 41, 149): it is unnecessary to enter into d., nihil est, quod de singulis rebus scribam (C.): it is rafer to enter into all the d.'s, certius est fre per singula (to go through all the particulars, one by one; Q. 6, 1, 12). In d., membratim (e. g. enumerare),— singulatim. He maintained that, if they dispersed, they

singilialim. He mainfained inal, if they auperson, nery would all be cut of ji in d, disperson testabatur perituros (Np. Them. 4, 3).—See To DETAIL.

DETAIL v. res explicare (opp. tantummodo summas attingere, Np. Pel. 1. 1).—singula consectarl et colligere (in a speech; Plin. Paney, 75, 1].—See 'to ester isto DETAIL.' A detailed account, res ordine narrata. to be copious and distinct in detailing events, in narratione pienum esse et expressum (Q.; of an

oration."

DETAIN, tenère (lo keep ai a place). — detinère (to hold athy or ady back, so that it or he cannot reach its destination; e. g. naves tempestatibus detinentur).—retinère (to keep back; to prevent a person or thing fm proceeding futher; e. g. one who wishes to set out on a journey, a visitor, dc.; being defaund by a storm, by disturbances in the city, tempestate, urbano motu retentus, Cas.; also to keep what late, turnen morti receiva, ere, are to are solven a belong to another, recliner allenum,—deprehendere (to seize and keep; e.g., to d. letters, hips, gc.)—tarnor dare. retradrate (to retard the progress of a person thing; propr. and fg.); to d. a person, profectiurum detinere; ex profectionem tardrate (to present a person's setting out at the time he wishes).—retardare qm in viå; retardare cs iter (to d. him after he has set out); unless he has been detained, nist quid impedimenti in vià passus est. I am detained by adverse winds, ventis detineor (in loco); venti me tardant; tempestate retineor: to d. aby any where, qm qo loco retinere or detinere, or continere or cohibere: to be detained by business, multis occupationibus detineri. I To keep in custedy, qm custodia asservare; qm in custodiam dare or includere or condere; comprehendere: to be detained (in custody), in custodia haberi or servari, custodiå teneri or retineri.

customs tener or retiners.

DETAINER, retinens (cs rel),—morator cs rel (who present its progress); or Crel, with qui detinet, &c.

DETAINC, deprehender (to catch or find a man out in a bad action: e.g. in facinore manifesto, in the very ear. In softmerich &c., also deprehendere faissa gement, in contractions of the contraction of the action, or lo discover the bad action itself; compren. fures, Cashi,; adulterium, C.),—reperire (to find)— invenire (e. g. maleficium).— competire (to discover the whole of athg)—patelacere (to discover the whole of athg)—patelacere (to discover the whole of athg)—patelacere (to discover families) of a discover existence manifest; e. g. conjurationem, C.): to d. families in discover of the discover whole is false, falsa deprehendere et repellere (Q.): to d. barbarisms, deprehendere, quæ barbara sunt (Q.): to d. and expose the impudent falsehood of the whole evidence, totius testimonii fictam audaciam manifesto comprehensam atque oppressam tenere (C.): to hare detected alhy by his secouts, per exploratores cognovisse qd.— Est Detegere = to uncover, to declare, to reveal, betray, he.; it must not be used for to detect = 'to find out,' hc.; but when 'to be detected' = to reveal itself, detegi or se detegere may be used; e. g. [id quod in-seritur] ipså coloris inæqualitate detegitur, Q. 12, 9, 17; the word is rare in the Aug. age; once in C., not in Cas.—If the conspiracy was detected by me, si conjuratio per me patefacta est : detected wickedness, scelus manifestum atque deprehensum (C.), or manifesto com-pertum atque deprehensum (C.): detected, compertus of persons, with jen. of crime, stupri, sacrilegii, &c., L.; also of things).—patefactus (laid open).—deprehensus: detected in the commission of adultery with aby,

uxor in es stupro comperta (Suei.).

DETECTION, deprehensio (seld. but Class.; e. g. manifestà veneni deprehensione, C. Cluent. 18; Ulp. manifesta veneral departmentation, comments, p. 1969.—comprehensio (the seizing of criminals; e. g. sontium, C.). The d. of the conspiracy is due to me, conjuratio per me patefacta est (C.); after the d. of his crime, *patefacto scelere; *comperto scelere atque

deprehenso.

DETENTION, retentio (C. uses it of a driver's pulling up his horses; in Dig. the unjust d., e. g. dotis) .retardatio (the act of delaying, &c.). Unless he has met retarious (the acc of accaying, qc.). Univers ne nou mer with some d. on his journey, nisi quid impediment in vià passus est.— Act of detaining as a prisoner or person under arrest, inclusio (incorceration; C.).—comprehensio (act of seising; a g. sontium); but mly by Crel. (237)

DETER, deterrere, absterrere qm a or de re; or with ne, quin, quominus.—repeliere qm a re (to repel aby; e. g. a conatu, fm an attempt).—averiero a re (to turn aby away fm; e. g. ab incepto). Not to allow oneself to be deterred by dangers, periculio non movers a re; not to allow oneself to be deterred by alho, invictum ease adversus ea, quæ ceteros terrent (Curl.). Aby is deterred by threats of atho, as ret terrores et minæ avertunt qm a re (L.); by shame, pudor qm a re avertit (L.). DETERGE, detergere.

DETERGENTS, *detergentia or *detersoria reme-

dia (as med. t. t. Kraus's Med. Wörlerbuch).
DETERIORATE, 1NTB.) deteriorem fieri. pejorem partem verti et mutari.—in pejus mutari. To have deteriorated, deteriore statu or conditione esse ; pejore loco esse. | Tanns.) deterius facere or in detepejore loco esse. Il Taans.) deterius facere or in deterius mutare aq (opp. corrigere),—in pejus mutare ar vertere et mutare (opp. in melius mutare),—corrumpere, depravare (either physically or morally; opp. corrigete).—It Deteriorare, eery late; Claud. Massert.;

DETERIORATION, deterior conditio or status. depravatio (act of corrupting, making worse, &c.).—
pravitas (corrupt or deteriorated state). To be in a state of d., deteriore conditione or statu esse. pejore loco esse (to be in a worse position; of a man's circum-

stances).

duces,
DETERMENT, Crel. by verbs under Deter.
DETERMINATE, see Depinitre; and for 'a d.
pinat) judgement, 'see' Depinitry sentence.'
DETERMINATION, || Act of determining, decontinued to the continued of the c finitio (act of marking out, defining, &c., hominum et temporum definitio, d. of the particular persons meant, and of the times when the events were to occur), —limitatio (the marking out the boundaries or timils; -initiatio (the marring out the countaires or initial fifth. Col.). Act of determining a cause; determination of a cause, dijudicatio (act of deciding a question).—disceptatio (properly the discussion that precedes the d., but also = d., e. g. discept, arbitrorrum, Q. 11, 1, 43).—judiciam sententia (d. formotifum, q. 11, 1, 43).—judiciam sententia (d. formotifum, q. 21). declared by 1, 1, 10, - Juneaum. sentents, a., jormany declared by a judge, 8(c.). - arbitrum (decision of an arbitr). To come to a d. in the case of aby, de que constituere (Np.). The d. of that question is very difficult, magna est lists dijudicatio (C.). Resolution, decision, consilium (purpose; resolve). - sententia (opinion) .- judicium (deliberate judgement). A sudden d., repentina voluntas: to adopt a d., or come to a d., consilium capere or inire : to come to the d., in animo habére : to adhere to one's d , in proposito susceptoque consulo permanère: it is my fixed d., certum est milu; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: not to be able to come to any d., animi or animo pendêre; varie or in diversas partes distrahi; certum consilium capere non posse; certă qâ in sententiă consistere non posse; herro, quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam: with the d. to necessiance, quantum constituences and earlies, and mente, quant, Ec. | Esd: the putting on end of, ϕ_c , coefficients and ϕ_c | Esd: the putting on end of, ϕ_c , determinate (e.g. mund), orations, C.).—

If Direction: act of directing (e.g. in the determination of the will to an object!); see DIRECTION:Decision of character, constantia .- animi constantia (O.).—constantia morum (T.).—animus certus or confirmatus (firmness).—animus præsens. animi præ-sentia (quickness and presence of mind to decide according to circumstances).

DETERMINE, TRANS.) | Terminate by a decision, disceptare qd.-decernere qd or de re.-dijudicare qd .- judicare qd, or de re .- decidere qd or de re. -assirmare de re.-pronunciare, constituere de re.-Syn. in Dreide. To d. a dispute, controversiam disceptare, decernere, dijudicare (all three, also ferro, by the sword); de controversiá decidere, statuere, constithere's lod of control constitution, sunderly, dunities lod of warshion, quasilonem solvere; a doubl-ful point, rem dublant decernere (L.); a cause, dijudicare likem (*); in faron of the accused, see, dijudicare likem (*); and full cause (*); points find or not to be determined to the dublant of the dubla mined by mere opinions, res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctæ: lo refuse to d. a point, integrum or injudicatum relinquere qd: in medio relinquere qd (S.): a point reiniquere qc: in meuto reiniquere qc (3.): a ponsi-that is not yet determined, res integra: this point is not yet determined, athuc sub judice iis est (H.); athuc de hac re apud judicem lis est (Ason. ad C. Verr. 1, 45, p. 335, ed. Schütz): his fate is not yet determined, non habet exploratam rationem salutis suæ : that is no easy point to d., magna est ista dijudicatio (C.); whether this is so, \$c., is not yet determined, sit ne hoc, &c.
... quæstio est: a single battle will d. the fale of the

commonwealth, in uno prælio omnis fortuna reipublica

disceptat: the question is already determined, res non [integra est; non integrum est. || Settle, fix, sta-tuere. constituere (fx; const. if the subject or object is a multitude ; Död.) .- destinate (to form a decided resolution about athg, by weh a matter is set at rest; e.g. diem necis; tempus et locum ad qd).—designare (o mark out; e. g. locum sepulcro); Jw. constituere et designare.—dnire. definire (mark out the limits: also ascertain the limits of athg, fin. modum, locum, diem, sacertain let issuis oy assa, an. mouum, ucum, urem, tempus, latitudinem silve [Case.] defin. tempus adeundil: lo d. the day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere; bdroshand, diem præstituere, præfinier: lo d. the time, tempus dicere, destinare: lo d. the time and place, tempus et locum condicere (by agreement logerales, tempus et locum condicere (by agreement logerales, tempus et locum condicere). place, tempus et loculi connecte (vy agreement toge-ther): to d. the bounds of the empire, terminare fines imperil: to d. the question (t. e. settle what it is, &c.), limitare questionem. ¶ To limit, confine, finire, definire.—terminare, determinare (determ. L.; seld. in C.) .- continere. - circumscribere. - limitare (Vitr. Col.): to d. our view, aspectum nostrum definire (C.). - To give a direction towards any object; influence the will towards it, &c., adducere qm ad qd; commovere qm ad qd; incitare or concitare qm ad qd. [Resolve (to do also), statuere, consil-tuere, decernere, destinare, obstinare (animo, or of several, animis).—ci destinatum in animo est (e. g. qd facere).—consilium capere (with gen. of gerand)—indu-cere animum or in animum (with inf. or ut).—Sys. in RESOLVE. I am determined, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deli-

mini (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deli-beratum: teb de determined to die, ad mortem obstina-tum esse: they were determined to conquer or to die, obstinaverant animis vincere aut mort (L.). DETERMINE, INTRANS. or ABBOL) To d. con-cersing a matter, constituere de re. affirmare or pro-buntiare de re.—decernere (when used absol. or de re): to d. in favour of aby, decerners secundum qm. | End;

DETERSIVE, smecticus (σμηκτικός, Plin.). A d. lotion, smegma (σμήγμα, Plin.; for making the skin smooth).

DETEST, abhorrere qm or qd or a qa re.nari qm or qd.—detestari qm or qd.—aversari qm or qd [Syn, in Abominate.—abominari, first in L.]. animo esse aversissimo in qm; exsecrari qm (to curse him ; C.) .- horrère (to shudder at ; e. g. ingrati animi crimen; cs crudelitatem; qm, H.).—acerbissimum est cs odium in qm: to d. a thing, magnum qm cepit es rei odium: he d.'s himself, ipse se fugit (C. de Rep. 3, 22, 33; de Fin. 5, 12, 35): to be detested by aby, in odio apud qm esse; magno odio esse ci or apud qm; odium cs ardet in qm: to be universally detested, omnium odla in eum conversa sunt or in eum ardent; magno est apud omnes odio.

DETESTABLE, see Abominable.
DETESTABLY, see Abominably,
DETESTATION, see Abomination; Hatred.

DETESTER, see HATER.

DETHRONE, dignitatem regni ci adimere.-ci regi imperium abrogare (by a decree of the people, &c.; C. Off. 3, 10, 40) .- regnum cl eripere or auferre .- qm

Og. 3, 10, 10, 1-egnum ct enpere or autente.—qui regno spoliare.—regno pellere or expeliere qu. DETONATE, INTRANS.) crepare or crepitare (to make a loud noise).—essilire (to keep forth; to explode; e. g. flos salis in igne nec crepitat, nec exsiiti).—fit fragor a que re (O.)—dissilire (of what bursts in explod-ing).—sonitu fragorem dare (aft procella—perterricrepo sonitu dat missa fragorem, Lucr.).—Est betonare and intonare do not answer to our 'de'to n' a le'. DETORT, detorquère (da que re to athg, in or ad

QQI.
DETRACT FROM, detrahere de qo or de q\(a\) re (to take away something fm the merits, \(\frac{1}{2} \) c, of a person or thing; \(e\), g de cs rebus gestis, tank, \(\frac{1}{2} \) (q) reduced by elevare qui or q\(\frac{1}{2} \) (to peak lightly, and so depreciate the moral worth of athy, cs facts, res gestas, auctoritatem). —minuere or imminuere (to lessen, cs gloriam, lau-dem).—detrectare (so to deal with an object as to lower ucini).—ucircutae (so to acai guia an opicet as to lower it improperty: implying a feeling of antipathy; S. L. O.; es virtutes, laudes, &c.).—obtrectare ci or ci rei (so set oneself agst a person or his merits, &c., fm ency or fealousy; it implies active opposition and ricalry, laudibus or laudes cs).

DETRACTION, obtrectatio (d. fm rivalry and jea-lousy; e. g. aliense glorise) — calumnia (backbiling, slander). — criminatio (the blackening a character by

DETRACTORY, see DEPAMATORY, DETRACTRESS, calumniatrix.

DETRIMENT, detrimentun (a loss one has suffered;

to blame oneself; opp. lucrum).—Jactura (a coluntary loss). To cause, occasion, &c. d. to aby or athy, ci or ci rei detrimentum ferre, inferre; ci rei detrimentum importare (e. g. reipublicæ, C.).—qm detrimento affi-cere: to suffer d., detrimentum facere, accipere, capere Rever detrimentum pati, weh would be to bear it]: to inflict d. on abu's reputation ight never certimentum pair, wen would see so occur it; to injited, on aby's reputation, autoritatem as minuere: wethout d. to your honour, sine imminutione dignitatis ture: if also has sufered any d., si que rea que detriment ceperit; to see that the state suffers no d., videre or curare ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (the charge given to the consult, &c. in times of public danger); not without great d. to altg: or, to the great d. danger) and without great d. to altg: or, to the great d.

danger); not withous gress a so any, v, v, v on green, of athy, non sine magno es rei detrinent (C.).

DETRIMENTAL, damnous, detriments (on posed to ; hostite to).—iniquus (wafavorable).—perniciosus (to resinous is its consequence, \$c. : c, o. consilium: iex); often by Crcl.: that journey proved very d. to athg, have peregrinatio detrimentum ci rei attulit (C.).

DETRITION, Crcl. by deterere; usu deterere; conterere. Iron suffers d., conteritur ferrum (silices tenu-

antur ab usu, O.).

DETRUDE. detrudere (ad or in qd; also dat. statui; and ex, de, ab, qo loco; de sententià, &c. detr. is aiways Krebal

DETRUNCATE, detruncare (rare; prob. not præ-Aug., Freund.—arbores, caput; alam regis apium).
DETRUNCATION, detruncatio (ramorum, Plin.).

DETRUSION, detrusio (very late; Hieron.) .- Better

DETURPATE (Taylor), deformare, maculare, inquinare. polluere. de deturpare (lale; Suet. Pin.).
DEUCE (on dice). dyas. binio (Bau.). de an malunque cruciatum (C. Phil. 13, 21, 481.—a) ds ex-pressing vexation or displeasure.—Thed.1 or the d. lake ii! malum. The d. lake your impudence, que, malum, ista audacia!—b) As on exclamation of sur-prise, pape! euge! atati DEUTEROGAMIST, qui ad secundas nuptias transit, venit, pervenit; que iterum nubit (of the

scoman)

DEUTEROGAMY, secundæ nuptiæ. To oppose d., docere abstinendum esse a secundis nuptiis.

DEUTERONOMY, Deuteronomium (Eccl. Lac-

tant)

DEVASTATE, vastare, devastare, pervastare, populari. depopulari. perpopulari (vast. to luy waste far rage or policy; to destroy the property of an enemy; "sipples;" oppulari. Is plunder on a great scale for one own use; carrying of the crops and driving of the heeds: devast. seld, not pre-dug. —fero lindiue or legal ferroque vas-

seat., not præ-sag.).—ierro ignique or igniterroque vas-tare; ferro flammisque pervastare.—See LAY waste. DEVASTATION, vastatio.—populatio, depopulatio (e. g. agrorum, ædium sacrarum.—Syn. of verbs is DEVASTATE).— eversio. excidium (desiruction of d

town, &c.).

DEVELOP, | Unfold, explicare (unfold, g. t., also of leaves, fronces pampinus expl. V.).—evolvere (unroll) .- id quod involutum est, evolvere (C.) .- | To (unrui).—iu qua involutim est, evolere (c.).—1 of form or perfect gradually, excolere.—educare et confirmare (e. g. one's natural lalents, ea, quie sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata). To d. the powers of the mind, animum mentemque excolere: to d. titself, ereorta jam in nobis et procreata). To d. the powers of the mind, animum mentemque excolere: to d. stacf, cre-secre. adolescere (the former only physically; the latter mentally; of a nation, consitiation, 6c.; C. Rep. 2, 11, inst.). To be developed; see Develop itself, below.—To d. the resources of a country, "rempulsicam its moderari, ut opious firms sit, copiis locupies (aft. C. Alt. 8, 11). A country whose resources are developed, respublica or civitas opious firms, copiis locupies (C. Alt. 8, 11); respublica adulta, et jam firms atque robusta (C.); populus adulta, et] To tred at 14 stack (C.); populus adulta, et] To tred at 14 stack (C.); populus adulta, et al. To tred et al. (1); expublica the country of the stack (C.); populus adulta, et al. To tred et al. (2); populus adulta, et al. To tred et al. (3); populus adulta, et al. (4); populus adulta, et al. (5); populus adulta, adulta, et al. (6); populus adulta, adulta, et al. (6); populus adulta, et al. (7); populu explicare cs rei causas (evolvere causas belli, Enn.): expinence is a reasons economic tasses bean, ann.); to d, and g n a mastery way, practiare q anne couponers; diligenter explicare or explanare qd ante couponers; tits evolver qd (a.g. totam deliberationen, C.): Io d. one's ideas or thoughts with great facility, solutium ease in explicantis sententis; subtlitter versair de re For simple explanations, explicare cam rem may be used; but for fuller or complete explanations of a

subject or question, explicare de re, Krebs] : to d. a subsubject or question, explicare de re, Krebs]: to d. a sub-ject earfully, accurately, &c., accurate dicere or dis-putare de re. to d. the nature of things, naturam (om-sium rerum) evolvere (C.).— Il To discover and exposs, detegere (propr. and impr.).—retegere. reve-iese nudare (propr.).—denudare, aportire, patefacere (lagopen). To d. a piol, conjurationem patefacere. Dese-(lappen). Tod. a piol, conjurationem pateiacere. Developed, nadus, apertus.—evolutus integumentis (cs rei: \$pc. e.g. dissimulationis tune).—I Develop itself, areacer, adolescere (the former only physically: the idder mentally, \$c., also of the constitution of a state; C Rep. 2, II, inst.).—patere, planum or manifesum fan. se aperire (= adscover itself; show itself; Np. Paus 3, T).—so detegere (to reced itself.).—exitum The ear (of corn) d.'s itself, folliculo se exserit spica mollis (Sen. Ep. 124, 11); frux latens, ruptis velamentis, quæ folliculos agricolæ vocant, adaperitur (Sen. Q. N. 5, 18, 2): his character d.'s itself, "indoles ejus sese ostendit or clarius conspicitur; mores ejus se detegunt (reveal their nature to a spectator; Q.): his talents d. themselves more and more, ejus ingenii vires in dies magis clucent.

DEVELOPMENT, explicatio (propr. and fig.).—ex-planatio (explanation). —fifum orationis (the manner in with twisted of a speech or treatise is developed; see C. Lel. 7, 25).—rerum progressus (d. of circumstances; C. Of. 1, 4, 11).—exitus (the event, catastrophe; e. g. fibulæ). To be skifful in the d. of his thoughts, &c.,

bolutum esse in explicandis sententiis.

DEVIATE, | Wander fm, deerrare, aberrare a qo, s a re, or a re only (abert, propr. and fg.). — I Turn side or wander fm a path, degred de via, devetere sith or without via (also deverti, L. 29, 9, 4), desectore, declinare de via. avertere se itinere or de defectere, declinare de vià avertere se itinere or de littere (al these of an intentional departure fm a psis, road, \$c.).—deerrare vià or a vià (to lose one's read). To d. into a by-pash, de vià in semitam de gred. To d. fm a pur pose, aberrare a proposito or ab eq. quod propositum est umintentionality); declinare (aliquantulum) a propositu (intentionality). To d. fm war subject lo another (of an argument, discussion, \$c.), a qi re ad rem leflectere (C. Led. 26, fm.); to d. fm in the contract of the contract of a monet. its right course, a recto itinere declinare (of a speech; 4): to return to the point fm wech we deviated, ut exercetur, unde hue declinavit oratio. To d. fm the path of day, declinare a religione officii: not to d. a har's breadth fm athg, (transversum) digitum non dis-cedere a re. I am resolved not to d. a hair's breadth

matha, mihi certum est a re digitum nusquam (C.).
DEVIATION, declinatio (also Ag. declinatio a proposito, C. de Or. 3, 53, extr.).—deflexio (Macrob.).—deflexus (Val. Max.)] .- abitus ; discessus ; decessio. decessus (departure). Repair aberratio is used by C. in the tense of an escape fm pain, trouble, &c.).

DEVICE, Emblematical figure, *imago sym-

bolica - Insigne (g. t. for a distinctive mark, &c. by word in linguing (g. l. for a distinctive mark, \$c. by wel a person or thing is recognized). To be easily distinguished by his d., ex insign facile agnoset posse (Np.; of the admirafs ship.)—| M follow used with the series, dietum, sententia.— inscriptio, index (r. p. tabla cam indice boe. l.; index sub imagine, repeated to the series, dietum, sententia.— dois.

Th.)—| Ariifiee, ars. artificium, machina.—doiss.

Th.)—| Ariifiee, ars. artificium, machina.—doiss. To contriere a d., artificium excogitare : lo employ a d., artem or machinam adhibére (ci rel, or in qå re). To obtain one's end by some d., artificlo od consequi; artificio vincere: athg has been brought into any state by the d.'s of a person, es artificiis effectum est, ut res in

an statum perveniret (C.).

DEVIL, diabolius (diafoloor, Eccl.).—pravus et subdoius spiritus (Lacl.).—also cacodæmon (Eccl.).—To cust out d.'s, dæmonas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (Lact.).—A d.'s brai, Acherontis pabulum (Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 12).—Go to the d. l abi in malam rem! i tu hinc, quo dignus es (Com.).—IMPROPR.)
home (= fellow; e. g. a poor d., &c.). A d., homo

perditissimu

DEVILISH, diabolicus (Eccl.). - nefandus. fcedus. perditus. sceleratissimus, &c. (e. g. nefanda malitia; feda, perdita, sceleratissima consilia). — furialis (mly poet, but also C., furialis illa vox).—diabolicis facibus infammatus (inspired by the d.).
DEViLISHLY, diabolice (Eeel.).—fæde. fædissime,

(Paul Nol.) .- furialiter (O.). DEVILISM, nefanda malitia.

DEVIOUS, devius (lying away fm a road; also fig. her devium, a side or by-path; C. Att. 4, 3, 4; 14, 10, 11.—[Wandering; vid. 'A d. step,' lapsus (a stip). error.

DEVISE, exceptare.—cogitatione assequi. invenire (think out; make out by thinking, &c.).—fingere. comminisci (feign, imagine; of something bad; fing. causas, Ter.; comm. doium, mendaclum)—Jn. fabricari et comminisci (Plaul.); reperire et comminisci (Plaul.) coquere. concoquere (hatch; concoct plots, &c., consilia clandestina; bellum, &c.). - machinari (to form silia claudestina; bellum, &c.). — machinari (to form some crafty device).—ementri (to d. something faita; qd in qm). To d. crafty plana, &c., dolos hectere, procudere (Com.): to d. a new way of doing athg, novam es rel faciendre rationem exceptiare: to d. athg for a purpose, exceptiare rem ad qd: to d. the means of making aby unpopular, querere invidiam in qm: to d. plots agai aby, insidias comparare, parare ci (C.), moiri (P.), agai aby's itje, insidias facere or ponere vitae es (C.). I am thinking what means I can d. of, &c., vid meeum sic agito et comparare, quarare ch, &c., with subj. necum sic agito et comparo, quo pacto, &c., with subj. (c. g. magnam molem minuam, Att. ap. Non.)—|| Bequeath by will: see Bequeath.

DEVISEE, legatarius (Suel. Galb. 5) .- fem. legataria

(Ulp.).
DEVISER, see CONTRIVER. DEVOIR, see CONTRIVER.

DEVOID, I Empty, vid. | Free fm, without,
vacuus rc or a re; expers cs rel; solutus ac liber a re;
intactus q fre (Syx. in Free fm, For Color, securus
(de q fre; e. g. de bello); d. of fear, metu vacuus;
see 'FREE fm. To be d. of; see t bo be FREE fm.'

DEVOIR, munus. officium,—militis officium (the

duty of a soldier; opp. to that of a commander-in-chief). -munus beili or militare (an individual's department of service) - To do one's d. (as a knight), militis officium præstare (Cæs.); virtutem præstare; se virum præbere: fortiter pugnare: they did their d. so well, that, &c., tantam virtutem præstiterunt, ut, &c. | Act of civility, &c., officium (chiefly post-Aug.). —To pay one's d.'s, salutare, convenire qm.—qm salutatum venire, salutandi causă venire, ad otheium venire.—qam petere (to pay one's addresses to).
DEVOLUTION, *devolutio (t. t.).

DEVOLVE, TRANS.) | To roll down, devolvere. | To move fm one to another; to make over athg to aby, deferre qd ci or ad qm (e. g. omnem suam auctoritatem ad negotium conficiendum, C.). - mandare ci qd (to charge him to perform it; e.g. negotium).demandare (to make over to another what one should demandare (to make over to another what one inolide properly perform oneself; e. g. curam functis).—delegare cl qd (to thrust of upon another what one ought to perform oneself).—Est conferre and transferre qd ad qm are without ancient authority in this sense.—transmittere qd ci (e. g. huic hoe tantum bellum, C., also filiæ hereditatem, Piin.). To be devolved on aby; see TO DEVOLVE, INTRANS.)

DEVOLVE, INTRANS.) pervenire ad qm (e. g. heredltas).—transmittitur ci (e. g. hereditas transmittenda erat filiæ, ought to have passed to the daughter; Plin.). cedere ci (e. g. Pompeli potentia in Cæsarem cessit, T.; villa creditoribus cessit).—redire ad qm (e. g. regnum, Plaut.; summa imperii, Cæs.; property, bona, Ter.).
—obvenire ci (e. g. hereditas; fundus ci hereditate obvenit .- Æmilio novum beilum Etruria sorte obvenit, L.).—venire cl (e. g. on whom the command of the free had devolved [by lot], cui classis venisset, L.; so hereditas venit cl, C.). An estate, property, &c. wch d.'s upon aby, hereditas quae ci venit or obvenit; quæ ad

upon any, nervouses que que vent or pervenit.

DEVOTE. || Set apart by a religious vow, devovére (e. g. qd Deo, Cas.).—dicare. dedicare.—sacrare. consecrare (SYN. in CONSECRATE) .- addicere (by crare. consecrare (Syn. in Consecrate).—addition of a decree; e. g. agros omnes dem, Fell.).—|| More generally: To give up to any object, devovere (by a solemn row of the person making the offer; e. g. se amisolem 100 y) me person making ine oger; c. y. scami-citiae s. Car.; se glorine, Curl.; annos suos tibl soli, O.)—dicare (appropriate it to, \$c., e. g. hunc totum diem tibl., O.)—deleter (b give up wholly; e. g., operam tibl).— To mark out a person \$c. for some-thing evil, devovere (to d. to the infernal gods; e. g. natum suum) .- destinare qm ci rei or (better in prose) ad qd (e. g. qm are, V.; qin ad mortem, L.) .- addicere (to give up by a format decision; e.g. Galliam perpeture servitutl, Cas.; qm morti, C.). - | To set apart athg with the intention of employing it for a particular purpose, seponere (to put it aside for; e. g. pecuniam ad or in qd; ad fanum [sc. ornan-dum], C.; in ædificationem tempil, L.).—destinare qd dum], C.; in édincationem tempil, L.).—destinare qd cire ior ad qd (to intend il for; e. g., domos publicis usbus, Fell.; quartum diem cibo).—designare ad qd (mark il out for).

To DEVOTE ONEBLEF. To give oneset f sp to, a) To a person, devovêre se clore ca miclius (Ces.).—dedere se (totum) ci (C.).—addicere se ci (e. g. sens—

tui, C.).-dicare se ci (C.).-applicare se ad amicitiam cs (C.) or ad qm (Varr.).-totum se ci tradere.-β) To a pursuit, \$c., se dare, dedere or tradere ci rei. studere ci rei, es rei studiosum erse, dedere se studio cs rei (c. g. eloquentim, citharm).—operam dare or navare (in silv. age also studium dare) ci rei. operam ponere, studium collocare in re; operam conferre in qd; adhibere studium ad qd or curam et dili-in te (to use great exertions to produce something); agere, also sequi qd (to give oneself up especially to athg); se conferre ad qd or ad studium cs rei; se applicare ad qd or ad studium conferre ac qd or ad studium cs rei; se applicare ad qd or ad studium quoddam (to turn one's picare as qu or as studing quotisant (o ears ones corful attention to a thing; to begin to pursue it attentisely).—[ESS Vacare rel, in this sense, is not Lat.] to d. onesety no longer to a thing, omittere studium es rel (e. g. sapienties): to devote onesetf entirely darlas, totum as conferre ad studium es rei; totum et mente et animo in qd insistere ; ponere totum aniet mente et animo in qd insistere; ponere totum animum et-diligentiam in re; omni cogitatione et cură
in qd incumbere; omni studio eniti ad qd (e. g. ad
dicendum); to d. oneseți on teing oniy, in ună
re quasi tabernaculum suse vitæ collocare (C. de
Or. S. 20, 78); to d. oneseți eniterity to the investigation of one subject, totum se in qâ re exquireudă collocare; to d. onuelf to titerdure, literature
itierarum studiore; itierarum esse studiosum;
itierarum studio se dedere or tradere; elaborare in
itierie; ad literarum studium or ad doctrine studiaae conferre; ad literarum studium or ad secondare; and literarum studium or ad secondare; ad literarum studium or secondare (ESS) On the ilieris; ad literarum studium or ad doctrine studia se conferre; ad literar incumbere () on the contrary, studiis vacare, = not to pursue the science; see C. de Or. 3, 11, 43); to d. oneself to philosophy, ad studium philosophies was conferre () on the contrary, philosophies vacare, = to have leisure to pursue philosophy; C. de Divin, 1, 6, 11); to d. oneself to an art, at its ededere; artem amplecti: to d. oneself to an art, at its edeclare; artem amplecti: to d. oneself entirely to music, penitus se dedere musicis: to d. oneself to virtue, virtutem sequi or ampiexari : to d. onewrise, virtue, voluntatious se tradere or se dedere.—

Devovers se ci rei is found occasionalis; e. g. devovere se micilia cs. C. j. se glorie, Curl., but must be used carefully.—7) To racrifice oneself to any cause, 8c.; to d. oneself to deth, se offerre a any case, gr.; so a onesety to across, so continuous mortem, se devovere (to the infernal gods); for aby, pro qo; for one's country, vitam suam totam patrise dedere; victimam se præbere relpublicae; pro salute patrise caput suum vovere; to d. myself and all that I possess to the cause of my country, se suasque fortunas pro incolumitate patrize devovêre; se suamque vitam reipublice condonare. - See To SACRIFICE ONESELF.

DEV

DEVOTED, deditus ci or ci rei.-studiosus cs or cs DEVOIED, Gentus ci or ci rei.—studiosus ci or cs rei (lo fet a strong liking for).—addictus ci or ci rei.— Jx. addictus et deditus. ci rei quasi addictus et consecratus.—devotus ci or ci rei [post-dug).—obnoxius (subject to another's will under some penuity or strong obligation; hence, of subjects, dependents, Sc., but aiso obligation; hence, of subjects, aspendents, gc., out also uxori, Ter.).—Js. obnoxius fidusque. obnoxius atque subjectus. To be d. to aby, totum esse cs; cs esse proprium (C. ad Div. 7, 30, 2); studiosissimum esse cs; eximia caritate diligere qui (Curt.);—obnoxium atque subjectum esse ci (L. 7, 30; of a dependent power). To make aby d. to oneself, qui totum facere suum; obnoxium fidumque sibi facere (S.; not in Cas. or C., in this sense). To be d. to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum sess sense; 120 bes. so piecesses, vonchaintos ucultum ceses; volupitatibus servire; etatem in volupitatibus collocare; libidinibus se servirum præbére. Pompeys de fisioners, Pompeli veteres fictique clientes: s d. edf., fidissima atque optima uxor: to be d. lo bansing, multum esse in venationibus: d. to sody's porty, cs factioni addictus et deditus (Suet.). Aby's most d. servant, &c., observantissimus or studiosissimus cs. —
Devotissimus in Suet. and Inscriptt.—D. atlach-

ment : see under DEVOTION. DEVOTEDLY, studiose.—studio summo or maximo or ardentiore: d. attached to aby, studiosissimus or studiossimus cupidissimusque cs or cs rei; summe stu-diosus cs or cs rei. A d. attached wife, fidissima atque optima uxor: a d. attached friend, benevolentissimus

atque amicissimus (C.).

DEVOTEDNESS, see DEVOTION = devoted at-

Inchment.

DEVOTION, Act of devoting, devotio (act of sacrificing onesslf for one's country, &c.; also solemn form of cure, bonn, &c.).—dedicatio (act of consecrating.—{exp.* Not dicatio = [/m context] 'the act, dicandise in allan civitaten; '--sacratio, late; Macrob.).—sepotitio (act of seiting apari, late; U(p.).—||State of 1940) (240)

being devoted to; devoted attachment to, stu-dium (zeat, predilection for an object, = 'animi assi-dua et vehemens ad qam rem applicata magnâ cum voluptate occupatio, ut philosophia,' &c., C. Invent. 1 25, 36): to athg, cs rei; also with gerund in di; discendi, &c.-obsequium (compliance; obsequiousness to centi, ac.—ousequium (compisone: vosty-noise).

the will of any one).—observanta (devoledness accompanied with esteem).—voluntas, benevolentia (goodswill).—fidus in qm animus (fidelity).—pietas (dutiful affection).—singularis in qm fides atque animus (de-voted fidelity and attachment; C.).—incredibilis quidam amor (to a person).—onnia in qm summa ac singularia studia (C.): to prove one's d. to any one, *probare ci voluntatem suam: he assured him of his entire d., se voluntatem suam: ne assurea sum of nis ensire a., se proprium ejus fore confirmavit: he perceised his particular d. lo himself, egregiam in se voluntatem perspexit: the d. of the legions, prompta studia legionum.—|| Devonines, attenta rerum divinarum cogitatio, contemplatio (a directing of the mind to a religious object).—pictas erga Deum.—sauctitas.—Js: pictas et sanctitas: with d, pic (with the fear of God): without d., negligenter, frigide: to fill the heavers with d., audientium animos religione perfundere.— || Devotions, preces. — meditationes piæ. — meditationes pietatis augendæ or alendæ causå institutæ : to disturb any one's d.'s, pias cs meditationes turbare, interpellare. See PRAYERS

DEVOTIONAL, plus. Dei studiosus.- rebus sacris intentus.- pietatis studio deditus. D. exercises, "meditationes pie. *meditationes pietatis augendæ or alendæ causa institutæ: to perform one's d. exercises; prps ab externis rebus animum ad res divinas avocare;

cogitationes ad res divinas intendere.

DEVOUR, vorare. devorare (used also fig. = to read or learn with avidity).—haurire (to suck down, swallow up whole; e. g. of serpents; also fig. of swallowing up property, opes).—absorbere (to suck up. suck in; also fig. of swallowing greedity; e.g. orationem meam).—
absumere. consumere (of diseases; also of fire).—conficere (of disease; also of grief, longing, &c.) .- Jn. conficere et consumere .- comedere (to eat all up ; and impropr. to waste property, &c.). The fire d.'s, &c., incendium absumit (domos); haurit (aggerem): to be devoured by the flames, incendio consumi; flammis absumi : to be devoured by grief, ægritudo exest es ani-mum. To d. another's property (as in 'to d. widows' num. To d. another's property (as in 'lo d. widows', houses'), allorum opes devorare; comedere qui (Plaut.); to d. with his eyes, oculis devorare (also = read with avidity); qd oculis comedere (to fix longing or greedy eyes upon an object); to d. literature, literas vorare, devorare; quasi fieluare fibris (C.): aby's words, vorare, devorare; quasi heluare libris (C.): aby swords, cs dicta devorare; aby's speech, cs orationem absorbère (C.; in the sense of wishing the whole of it, to speak of mobody but himself): to d. food whole, cibos integros haurire (Cot.): to d. a stag whole, solidum haurire cervum (Pin.).—II To put up with ha in, to d. one's exception), devorare (e. g. molestiam, tedium).—II De-put (of domes) norms, hauriens (of disease) vouring (of flames), omnia hauriens; (of disease) tabificus

DEVOURER, heluo (gluttonous eater ; also impropr. patriæ; librorum).—esor (very late).—exesor († Lucr.).—confector. consumptor.—Jn. confector et consumptor.

r (e. g. omnium ignis).
DEVOUT, *rebus sacris intentus (attentive to the errice of God, to prayer); pletaits studio deditus; Deum reverens (fearing God).—plus, religiosus (pious, religiosus); a d. prayer, ardentes preces: a d. heart, animus plus or Del studiosus.

DEVOUTLY, multâ cum veneratione (e. g. prosequi Deum, T.) .- religiose. sancte (e. g. to pray) .- attente.

pie. reverenter.

DEVOUTNESS, see DEVOTION.

DEW, v. rore aspergere.

DEW, ros (also fig. of tears). The d. falls, rorat; ros cadit: lo besprinkle with d., rore aspergere: freshfor can't brospy make that a, the aspecter free-fallen d., ros recens: the d.* of heaven, ros corlectis: to be exposed to the d.* of heaven (at night), nocturnum excipers orem (Ces. B. C. 3, 15): the pearly d., ros vitreus (glassy: 0.): the morning d., ros matutinus. DEW-BESPRINKLED, roscidus. rorulentus.

DEW-DROP, *roris gutta; or by ros vitreus (O.).

DEW-LAP, palear; mly palearia, pl.
DEWY, roscidus,—rorulentus (Cal. Col. Plin.; materia, terra, &c.) .- rorans (fig. e. g. lacrimæ) .- roratus

teria, terra, ec.,—rorans (pg. e. g. iacrimme).—roratus (aprinkled with dew, &c.).

DEXTERITY, habilitas.— [2] ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas (ad qd) only, is 'lact,' 'worldly wisdom,' 'address,' noi 'dexterity.'—See SKILFULKESS.

DEXTROUS, see SKILFUL. DEXTROUSLY, see SKILFULLY.

DIABETES, profluvium urinæ (Plin.; prps diabetes as t.t. but its Lat. meaning is water-pipe, siphon).—
*diarrheea uriposa (t. t.).

DIABOLICAL, See DEVILISH.

DIABOLISM, see DEVILISM.

DIACONATE, diaconatus (as Eccl. office). *diaconi munus (with ref. to the individual filling it).

DiaDEM, diadema (C.).—insigne regium. To place (a 4) on aby's head, imponere ci or cs capiti.

DIADEMED, diadematus (Ptin.).

DIAGONAL, diagonalis and (Greek) diagonios: also fen diagonia (atl Vitr.). A d., diagonalis (or diago-nios or diagonia or diagonii) linea (atl Vitr.).

DIAGRAM, forma geometrica. — descriptio. To gramma is the musical scale; Vitr.

DIAL, solarium (sun-dial).—or horarium (Censor. de die natali). — | Dial-plate, *orbis circumscriptus

DIALECT, genus linguæ .- dialectus (the former the Lot. expression, the latter borrowed fm the Greek; Suet. Tib. 56). Eartier writers used lingua or sermo. The fre Greek dielects, quinque sermonis Græci differentiæ. To speak in the Doric d., Dorice loqui.

DIALECTIC, dialecticus. — DIALECTICS, dialectica, pl. or dialectica, as (165) The correctness of the letter form is incorrectly denied by Zumpt, ad C. Off. 1, 6, 5].—ars bene disserendi et vera ac faisa dijudicandi. -disserendi ratio or subtilitas. Skilled in d.'s, dialec-

DIALECTICIAN, dialecticus.

DIALLING, gnomonice.

DIALOGUE, | a) Philosophical, dialogus. ser-The structure $A_{ij} = A_{ij} + A_{ij$ gus in this sense.

DIAMETER, diametros (deaperpor; Col. Vitr.); pure Lat. dimetiens (f. sc. linea, Plin. 2, 23, 21).—linea media (C.). A semi-d., *radius (t. t.). *semidiameter (i.i.) A foot in d., quasi pedalis (of the sun; C. Acad. 2, 26, 28): a ressel four feet in d., dollum, quod occupat per medium pedes quatuor (cf. Vitr. 6, 6, 3).

DIAMETRICAL, diametros (e. g. radiatio, Firm.

Math. 4, 1, mid.).

DIAMETRICALLY, per medium (aft. example fm Fiir. nsder DIAMETER).— Fio.) prorsus (e. g. dis-sentire, &c.). D. opposite, valde contrarius (C.; sunt enim valde contr. iiia, quæ vocantur negantia).—tamquam e regione contrarius (C.; of things that, though directly opposite, yet correspond; being ex codem rehere). - maxime disjunctus atque contrarius (C.). D. opposite (things), contraria inter sese. contraria diversaque atque inter se repugnantia (C.). To be d. opposite (valde or maxime) contraria esse. inter se re-pugnare [Muretus uses ex diametro pugnare with

Dignate [E65] Murrius uses ex diametro pugnate win es uj ajunt; but this should not be imitated. DIAMOND, adamas. A glazier's d., adamas ferro inclusus, parva adamantis crusta, que ferro inclusa est (see Pin. 37, 4, 15). As odj. adamantinus. A d. cross, "naigne crucies in formam adamantibus distinctus. A d. ring, "annulus adamante ornatus, fulgens.

DIAPASON, diapason (dea naces, sc. xopdes; Vitr.

DIAPENTE, diapente (or dia nevre; see note under DIATESSARON).

DIAPHORESIS (med.), diaphoresis (deapoonges : Theod. Prisc. de diætå).

DIAPHORETIC (med.), dlaphorêticus (Cæl. Tard. 2. 12: διαφορητικός, in Greek characters, Cels. 21,7). DIAPHRAGM, præcordia, pl.; septum, quod membana quadam superiores partes præcordiorum ab in-ferioribus diducit (Cels.). — diaphragma (δείαφραγμα; Cui. Aur. Tard.; in Cels. in Greek characters).—disseptum, quod ventrem et cetera intestina discernit (Macrob. Samn. Scip. 1, 6).

DIARRICEA, fluor (g. t. Cels. In Scribon, fluor solutions at something the solution of the sol moore extrum esse (ceis.); pronuvio moorate: so oring of d, alvum cière, movere, solvere, elicere: lo check or slop a d, alvum fusam firmare (Cels.).—alvum satingere, sistere. I was seized by so ciolent an atleck of d, tanta me corripult didpora (C.). A d. is checked, διάρροια consistit (C.).

DIARY, factorum dictorumque descripta per dies.

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commentaril diurni (a daily record of household affairs and events; kept, according to Bremi, by a slave; Suct. Oct. 64).—memorialis libellus (note book; Id. Cas. 561. Oct. 64).—memorialis libellus (note book; 1d. Car. 851.

e-phēmeris (acc.-book of daily expenses; Np. 4tt. 13,

6).—diarium (qui d'arium acribunt, quam Gracci

é-pingeida vocant, 4sell. ap. Gell. 5, 18, 8). To keep a
d., facta dictaque describere per dies.—diarium scribete (qfl. 4sell.; see aboee). To set down alby in a d.

qd in commentarios diurnos referre (Suel.). To record
in a d. the facts that I heart stated, *corum, quæ audio (ab qo), commentarios conficere (Muret.).
DIASTYLE, diastŷlos species ædium (Vitr.).

DIATESSARON, diatessaron (as t. t.; it occurs = dia reordow xopder. This and diapson should prose written in Greek characters; as Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 1. Freund).
DIATONIC, diatonicus (e. g. modulatio, Marc.

Capetl.) .- diatonus (a, um). DIATRIBE, commentatio. disputatio. libellus.

DIBBLE, s. The nearest terms are capreoius and pasthum [Syn. in Hox].

DIBBLE, v. infodere (dig in).—scrobe or sulco de-

DICE, v. talis or tesseris indere; area vr aleam ludere (to play at d.): aleam exercêre (T.); aleam studiosissime ludere; aleæ indulgêre (to be a dicer; to studiosissime ludere; aleafacere (titerally; 'to DICE, v. talis or tesseris ludere; alea or aleam gamble).—forum aleatorium calefacere (literatly; 'to keep the dice board hot [forum from forus]; Oct. ap.

keep the dice-board not [forum from forus]; Oct. ap. Suct. Oct. 71).

DICE, see Die, s. (where the phrases will be found).

DICE.BOARD, abacus (Macrob. Sat. 1, 5).—alveus (Suct. Claud. 33; Plin.).—alveolus (C. de Fin. 5, 20).—tabula (O. Eleg. Nuz. 77; Juv. 1, 89).—forus aleatorius (Suct. Aug. 71).

DICE-BOX, phimus (φιμός). - fritillus ('of a cylindrical form; with parallel indentations on the inside, so as to make a rattling noise, when the dice were shaken;' Diet. of Antiqq.)—orca (bellying out in the centre; Pers. 3, 50).—pyrgus (tower-shaped, with spirally ascending grooves inside; it was fixed at the end of the board: turricula only in the superscript. of Mart. 14, 16, with is not genuine).—To put the dice in the d.-b., mittere talos in phimum or fritilium: to shake the d.-b., phimum or fritillum concutere.

DICEPHALOUS, biceps.

DICER, also (devoted to dice).—alcator (a professional gambter).

DICHOTOMIZE, in duas partes dividere.

DICHOTOMIZED, dichotomos (διχότομος: Macrob.

Somn. Scip. 1, 6). DICING, alea .- See GAMING.

DICING, alea.—See Gamino.

DICTATE, v. | Suggesst, suggerere or subjecte ci
(to suggest; to put alto into a person's mind).—monire
of qual, or monire ut (to warn, &c.; of the heart, of
God).—ci injecte () inspirate, poet, and post-Aug.),
To d, to aby the thought, plan, &c., mentem ci date, ut, &c.; in eam mentem qm impellere, ut, &c. This
thought was dictated to Metellus fin above, Metello
divinitus hoe venit in mentem: to d, a plan, subiterac expalsitum; the causes were acrons d's, aux dolor. advinitus noe venit in mentem: to d. a plan, sub-jicere consilium: the cowers seck sorrow d.s, quæ dolor subjicit (L.): such language as anger and dissimula-tion d., sermo, qualem ira et dissimulatio ginit [7. Ann. 2, 57, 3): necessity dictated this law, inopla scrip-sit hanc legem: to d. what one is to say or answer, subjicere, quid dicat qs. admonère, quid respondent qs. A few words weh my feelings d., pauca, que me aufmus monet (S.).— de detare = to utter what others are to follow. To 'teach,' 'command,' is the meaning are to follow. that is involved in dictator; but no example of it is found in the ante-Aug. age. It is used by Q., &c.; and so reason seems to d., et its videtur ratio dictare (Q.): weh nature dictated, quod natura dictavit (Q.).—

If To utter what another is to write down, diclare: to d. poems to aby, prescribere carmina ci (Ttb.),

— | Prescribe, præscribere (e.g. jura civibus; also
præscr. ul, nc, &c.),—constituere (to fix, e.g. lerms,
conditiones; a law, legem),—imponere ci (e.g. conditiones).—Sec COMMAND.

DICTATE, s. præscriptum. præceptum (express directions how athy is to be made or done).—monitus (warning, counsel).—præscriptio (the direction or rule document prescribes; præscriptio naturæ, rationis, C.). accument preservoes: prescriptio hactive, textoins, c.), elex. regula. norma (lane, rule, &c.).—To utler d., prescepta dare or tradere cs rel or de qã re: to observe d.), prescriptum servare: to brangress or neglect them, prescriptum erredi: pracepta negligere (Plin.).

DICTATION, § Act of dictating what is to be

written down; Crel. - dictatio (very late; Paul.

Dij.).- Act of ordering, &c. To act by aby's d., qo monente, jubente, suadente, subjiciente, &c.-See

O monente, Judente, Dictate, s.; COMMAND, s.

DICTATE, s.; COMMAND, s.

To be d., dictaturam gerere. g): in a d. manner, imperiose (e g. præcipere). DICTATORSHIP, dictatura: to lay down the d., dic-

taturam deponere: to hold the d., dictaturam gerere.
DICTION, dicendi or scribendi genus. orationis or
sermonis genus. oratio. sermo (manner of writing or speaking; style) .- elocutio (rhetorical delivery) .- verba

(with of, lo single rocking value (with value) and (with value). See Syrus aphabetical index, ξ., of names and words).—Fonomasticon (δυομαστιόν) collection of words and sames arranged according to their subjects).—[3] Dictionarium belongs to the barriest of the subjects of the subject of the subjects of the subject of th barous Lat. of the mid. ages. - A copious d., *thesaurus verborum: a small or pocket d., *index verborum: to verborum: a small or pocket d., 'index verborum: lo make a d., lexicon condere, conficer; Ruhnk, has 'Latine lingue thesaurum construere. I find him a seathing d. mihl, quoties qu'à abditum quero, ille thesaurus est (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 2), DIDACTIC, 'edidacticus. DIDAPPER, mergue.

DIDAPPER, mergue.

DIDAPPER, nerestruss.

DIE, pl. DICE, [1 n y mall cubic body, cubus (Gr.); and indicated (Gr.!); figura ex ormal latere quadratic and madrantial (Gr.!); figura ex ormal latere quadratic and indicated for the property of the cubic is fifted at, cubo similis.—[1 d cube used in gaming, talus (farper, Barryoxe, auropyahove; with six sider; only four of them being aguare, and marked respectively with 1, 2, 4, and 6 points; the other two sides were rounded and blank).—tensera (wifoc; with six sides ware knowledge and blank).—tensera (wifoc; with six sides wareked and blank).—The propers of the outer property with 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 points, exactly six of tensera, tenseral, and there was the property of tensera, where placed in a kind of box (phinums, fritillus), and then shaken, and thrown shot the pyrgus (a kind of perpendicular box, tike a tower, with step or a kind of spiral staircase, inside), through wech the disc fell on the board (talos, or tenseras, facere or militere).—If all the tall presented the same jacere or mittere) .- If all the tall presented the same numbers, they were said stare codem vultu; if one of them fell on an end (in caput), it was said rectus cadit or assistit, and the throw was repeated. A throw of the dice, jactus, or missus, talorum; or fm context, simply jactus. The best, or most tucky throw, was catled Venus, or jactus venereus (with the tali, when each of them presented a different number); jactus basilicus (with the tesserm, when all six were thrown). The worst, or most untucky throw, was called canis, canicula (with the tail, when none but even numbers were thrown); jactus vui turius (with the tesseræ, when all were aces or single points). The next to the canis was when six were thrown = 1, 1, 3, called senio; the next to that, when ser were thrown ever thrown = 1, 1, 1, 4, called ursus or ursa; the next, when eight = 1, 1, 3, 3, called stesichorus (weh won). To play at dice, talis (or tesseris) ludere : alea, or aleam, ludere; alea se objectare (not ocellatis ludere, Suet. Aug. 83): to throw d., talos (tesseras) jacere or mittere : a game at dice, alea ; ludus talarius.

The die is cast, jacta est alea. DIE, v. mori (v. pr. in all the meanings of the Eng. word).—demori (to d. off, with ref. to others; esply of a member of a society, whose death causes a vacancy) emori (= omnino mori; often opp. to a living death in misery, slavery, disgrace, &c.; e. g. emori potius sn misery, stacery, alsyrace, gc.; e. 9. em or 1 portus quam servire; aut vincere aut emori.— 155° is C. only in the infinit).—intermori (= (1) paulatim mori; but, in this sense only fig. of trees, a fire, fc.; (2) in tempus, in prasens mori; of an apparent death, a fainting fig. fc.)— 155° For mori the Lat., ike every other language, has many suphemistic expressions; deother language, has many euphemistic expressions; de-cedere, vitâ decedere, e vitâ cedere, a or e vitâ disce-dere, e vitâ excedere, ex vitâ egredi, extre de or e vitâ, abire e vitâ, e vitâ proficisci (all = 'to depari this life') .- vitam ponere or relinquere. vitam edere (to quit this life) .- animam efflare or edere. extremum vitæ spiritum edere (to breathe one's last .- 125 anivite spiritum edere (to breathe one's last.—[£25] ani-mum expirare or expirare only; vitam or animam ex-halate; vitam or extremum spiritum exhalate ear poet.; but expirare L. 37, 53).—vivere or esse desinere (to cause to be).—inter homines ease or agere desinere, homines relinque (to depart fin this verbi; poet Jug.).—exattingul (£6; takes fin putting out a light).—perire (to pretiab offere one's time sepply by such a period (to provide offere one's time sepply by such as con-cruciatu, turpiter, ferro).—interire (to d. slowly, either by an unpercried and sext death, or bu a long and by an unperceived and easy death, or by a long and puinful one; mly with mention of the manner, e. g. fame (242)

aut ferro).-naturæ satisfacere or debitum reddere (to pay the debt of nature).—nature concedere (to yield to the universal low of death),—mortem cum vitâ commutare (to pass from life into death) .- mortem or diem supremum obire (to reach the appointed end of life; mly of a peaceful death = πότμον έπισπείν. - [obire morte is un-Lat.; obire only, un-class.) .- mortem oppetere (as a moral act of one who, if he does not court death, yet, at all events, faces it with firmness; e. g. millies oppetere mortem, quam ilia perpeti malle). -mortem (less emly) morte occumbere (e. g. pro patrià). occidere (lo fall; e. g. in bello, C.).—To d. a natural death, naturæ concedere or satisfacere; vitam naturæ reddere; morbo naturæ debltum reddere; suå morte defungi; fato obire mortem; fataliter mori: to d. a violent death, morte violenta perire : lo d. a voluntary death, consciscere mortem voluntariam (C.; see Sui-CIDE): to d. of a disease, morbo mori or perire or confici, or consumi or absumi; in morbum implicitus moritur qs (Np.): to d. suddenly, repentino mori; subità morte exstingui or corripi: to d. in a calm, composed frame of mind, animo æquo paratoque mori : to d. before his time, mature decedere (Np. Att. 2, 1, see Bremi): to d. of hunger; see Hungan: to d. of a wound, ex vulnere mori: to d. of fis wounds, ex vulnere mori: to d. of his wounds, neribus perire (L.): to d. of old age, senectute confec-tum or derelictum supremum diem obire: to be about to d., to be dying, animam agere : to wish to d., vitam to a., to oe aying, animam agere: to wish to a., vitatingere: to be determined to d., obstinatum ease mori: to d. in aby's arms, in cs complexu extremum vitae spiritum edere: to d. by aby's kands; see Hand.—to d. an honorable death, houesta morte defungi: to d. in battle, (in) prœlio or acie cadere: to d. for aby, mori or emori pro qo. mortem oppetere pro ca salute. cadere pro qo (in buttle) .- IMPROPE.) | To d. of fear, to Secretary products of the control of mori; pro patria mortem oppetere; largiri patrize suum sanguinem (C.).- To suffer capitat punishment, capitis poenam or supplicium subire. DIE AWAY, intermort (of plants, &c.; of fire).—senes-cere (grow old; both propr. and fig.; e. g. of strength, diseases, hope, zeal, &c.) .- remittere (to abale; of rain, pain, a fever, &c.) .- defervescere (to cool down; of heat, desires, passions).—hebescere (to grow biunt; e.g., of the mind).—quiescere, conquiescere (to rest).—residere. considere. remittere (of winds and passions, &c.) .concidere (of winds, poet.; H.). - conticescere (of a notes; e. g. of on uproof, \$\frac{1}{2}c_1\$, also of ragel.—The wind has quite died away, venti vis omis accidit.—
I To lose vigour or life gradually, mori, emori, intermori (of plants, frees); mori, cmori, practically in the state of a done end, of limbs); examinari (of animals); sanguine et tanquam spiritu carère con These arms are dead, hi lacerti mortui pisse (of limbs).

DIET, v. victu curare morbos; victu mederi; diætå

curare (to cure by d.).

DIET, diæta.—victus.—ratio victûs (Ceis.).—certus vivendi modus ac lex.—lex quædam ciborum (C.): rigid d., abstinentia (abstinence in celling and drinking; as, to assuage feere by a strict altention to d., abstinentia febrium mitigare, Q. 2, 17, 9); too strict a d., nimia abstinentia. The body is strengthened by exercise and attention to d., corpus validius fit exercitatione et lege quadam ciborum (Q.). Attention to one's d., ciborum observatio (Q. 11, 3, 23).—Maladies for wech attention to d. is the best cure, ea corporis mala, quibus victus ratio maxime subvenit (Cels.) - Strict attention to their d. and exercises, ciborum atque ex-ercitationum certa necessitas (Q. 10, 5, 15, of giadiators): a light d., cibus infirmus (Cels.): to cure by means of d., victu curare morbos; victu mederi; diæta curare: to prescribe a strict d., "legem quandam ciborum constituere.—] Assembly of states, consilium or conventus principum [Not comitia, web Not-

ten property rejects].
DIET-DRINK, potio medicata.—poculum medicatum.—sorbitio (of athg, ex qa re, Cels. 2, 30).

DIETETICS, diætetica, æ, f.; ea medicinæ pars, uæ victu curat morbos, or quæ victu medetur (Cels. ræfat. p. 13, Bip.): to write on d., "scribere de mor-

bis victu curandis; or "de victos ratione praccipere.

To DIFFER, | To be different, differre; in albg, qa re or in qa re; fm aby, a qo.—distare (to be separated by an interval; not in this sense in Cas.); DIF DIF

qå re; in athg, a qå re [poet. ci or ci rei] .- discrepare prop. of difference in sound, que or in que re; fm athg, a or cum que re; cum qo; about athg, de que re; all three with inter se, fm each other).—diversos esse: to d eery widely, longe esse diversa atque sejuncta (C.), plurimum differre. To d. only in words, verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare (C.). To d. much, or in many respects, multum [For not multa] differre, multum interse distare: to d. intile, paulium differre.—| To disagree, discrepare cum qu and cum re (not to be in union with, opp. concinere).—dissidere, disentire a and cum qo (not to agree in opinion, opp. consentire): writers d. fm each other, discrepat inter scriptores, inter auctores: to d. fm any one more in words than in reality ab qo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis :

tia. differentia. distantia. dissimilitudo [Syn. in Dip-Perent].-To, make no d. between one man and another, nullum personæ or personarum discrimen facere or servare: to do away with all d. between one thing and another, omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen tollere: there is a d. between, qd interest inter... &c.; est, quod differat inter... &c.: it makes a great d. whether . . or . . . fc. interest (utrum) . . an . . . &c. : there is a very considerable d. between . . . aliquantum interest inter, &c.; or nequaquam idem est with acc. and infin.: there is a mighty d, between them, pernimium interest inter eos: the principal d, between men and the brute creation is, that, &c., inter hominem ac belluam hoc maxime interest, quod, &c.: there is no d. of meaning, nihil significationis interest: what a d. ! quantum differt ! with only this d , illo tantum discri-mine interposito : d. of character, morum distantia or dissimilitudo : d. of character and pursuits, distantia morum studiorumque.—See Distinction.— Missinderstanding, dissensio. dissidium.—Jn. dissensio ac dissidium. dissidium ac dissensio [Syn. in Disagnesdissidum. dissidum ac dissensio (s.i. on research ment). There is a d. between 110, est inter nos qu dissensio; dissidemus inter nos : some d. sprang up between the friends, qu amicorum dissensio facta est.— See DISPUTE, QUARREL .- | Difference of opinion, See DISPUTE, QUARREL.— Difference of opinion, discrepantia (want of agreement); dissensio (divereity in opinion): there exists a great d. of opinion, varies et discrepantes sunt sententiæ; dissensio de hac re inter (c. g. philosophos) est: on these points great d.'s of opinion exist (among philosophers), de his summa (philosophorum) discensio est; or magna dissensio est.

losophorum) discensio est; or magna dissensio est.

DIFFERENT, varius (changeolis, varying; of the
same object).—diversus (d., of several objects with respect to each other); in plur. Ju. varii et diversl.—dispar,
impar, cl rel (of size or greatness, unequal; dispar,
partially d.; impar, wholy d.); in plur. Ju. diversi
et impares.—dissimilis, cs rel (in nature or quality, unlibr), in other I. disparens or dissimilis—distinction. like); in plur. Jn. dispares se dissimiles. - disjunctus (separate ; esply of places) .- discrepans (not agreeing or accordant); plur. varii et discrepantes -allus (not the same, another). To be d., diversos esse; inter se differre same, another). To be d, diversoa cesse; inter se aliferre or discrepare; lo be of d, opinion, dissentire; dissidere.

—The preposition de has a d, signification in the same word, De preposition tuno codemque verbo diversitatem significationis capli; d, purvails, studia varia, disparia (C); a d. reading, "varia, discrepans lectio; "varietas lectionis: lo mark the d. readings of a manuscript, *discrepantes lectiones codicis notare.
DIFFERENTIAL. *differentialis (as 1. 1.). The

calculus, *calculus differentialis (t. t.)

DIFFERENTLY, aliter (otherwise) .- alio modo or

pacto.—allà ratione (in another manner, &c.).—secus (not so).—If it should turn out d., si secus acciderit. DIFFICULT, difficilis (hard to execute or accom-plish).—non facilis (not easy; by Lilotes = far fm easy). -arduus (hard to reach or attain to; stronger than difficilis, of what borders on the impossible),—impeditus (intricate, surrounded with difficulties; opp. expeditus).—magni negotii (requiring great labour : opp. expedi-ning megotii).—Fery d., perdificilis; perardius; per-impeditus: ad. tabour (child-birlh), partus difficilis or laboriosus: to have a d. labour, partus difficulter experimental difficulter in the same and the con-tent of the difficulties and the same and the con-tent of the difficulties and the same and the conbook, *liber difficilis ad intelligendum : a d. passage, ocus difficilis ad explicandum [65] locus difficilis ad explicandum [65] locus difficilis ad explicandum [65] locus contortus, bad]: alhgis a d. task, res est magni negotii; magnum opus est atque arduum. I see how d. the thing is, res quanta sit intelligo: to be d, difficilem esse ad persequendum (to be d. of execution); difficiles habere explicatus (to be d. to explain; of a passage; C. de N. D. 3, 39, 94); difficilem esse ad intelligendum (hard to understand); d. to be, &c., difficilis or non facilis, with

sup. in u; or with ad and gerundere, or with infin., or

amp, in u; or with and and gerundire, or with highen, or with the difference of these contractations, we EASY.]—It is d. to, difficile or non factic, arduum or magnium or magni est seth highs.

DIFFICULTY, difficults a (g. t. seply in affairs, the execution of weak requires the application of great arength and powerful means).—negotium (the poins and tabour necessary for the attainment of an object). -- im-pedimentum (hindrance by weh the attainment of an object is delayed) .- nodus (the knot to be untied = the d. to be overcome in an intricate matter or question) .a. to be overcome in an insistate master or questions,—
scrupulus (the scrupte, or disturbing doubt; the d that
a mind makes or finds in the consideration of athg).
With d., difficulter, difficiliter, wegre (opp. secure or
facile).—vix vixque; vix aut ne vix quidem (scarcely, if at all).—gravate or gravatim (selling about it with the feeling of unwillingness): there is nothing that I feel more d. in setting about, non (hoc tempore) quidquam difficilius facio: to make a d. ahoul athg; to have great d. in bringing oneself to do athg, qd were or invitum facere; gravari; absol. or with infin. (e. g. grav. literas dare): without d., haud difficulter. facile. nuilo negotio. sine negotio (carily; without trouble); haud gravate, haud gravatim (willingly). Under such d.'s, or in circumstances of such d., tantis difficultatibus objectis. D. in learning, specking, &c., difficultate slacendi, dicendi, &c.: the d.'s of the ground, difficultates locarum: the thing is one of great d.: or, is surrounded with d.'s, res habet multum difficultates or magnam difficult tatem; res est in magna difficultate; res multis difficultatibus obstructa est: the thing is one of no d., nihil est negotii: res nihil est negotii: there is no longer any d.; or, all the d. is overcome, ninii negotii superest: what d. is there? quid est negotii? I am aware of its d., res quanta sit intelligo: there was d. in getting the corn conveyed (to a camp, \$\tilde{e}_c\$, in minus commod frumentum supportability: 1 or reals or cause \$a\$ d. difficultatem afterne (of things or persons; \$e\$, \$p\$, volidicalis, \$C\$, in the way of alfg, ad \$a\$ (a) to aby, (c): 10 make \$a^*, cunctar! (to defay): tergiversar! (b make cause excuses, and so to detay; tergirets and the mone trace calcase, and try to escape); gravari (either absol. or with infin.: to set about it unwillingly). I shall make no d., nihil in me erit moræ. I shall throw no d.'s in your in me erit moræ. I shall throw no d.'s in your way in either case, neutra in re volbi difficultas a me erit: to meel with a serious d., in magnam difficultatem incurrers: to remove ad., difficultatin deeri; nodum expedire (to remove a propiecity, a difficultis): to remove ady; d. (= serupt), excupulum (eximers: both de d. of athy, intringers difficultistem erit conquere (from the d. of athy, intringers difficultistem erit conquere (Fros. Ter. Amer. 5. 4. 38):—R. D. (f. d. serious difficultistic descriptions). scirpo quærere (Prov. Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 38) - Difficulties (= pecuniary embarrazement), difficultas nu-maria.—difficultas domestica (C. Cat. 1, 6, 14).—inopia pecuniae or rei pecuniaria.-inopia argenti or argentapecuniar of the pecuniar .—Implied argents of argenta-ria. 100) is numaria.—angustize pecunize. The pecu-niary d.s of a state, angustize zerarii or pecunize pub-licze. To be in d's, de pecunià laborare: to be in ex-treme d.s., in summă difficultate numaria esse: to fail into the greatest d.'s, in summas angustias adduci : to

nito the greatest d.*, in summas angustias adduct: to retieve aby fin this d.*, and millicultate numaria enter. − 1 0 bj eci to n.*, undestia. − pudor. − verecundia STN. in Modestry. − to Mildentia (miss with carel) opp. findintia is distrust, 'teant of confidence' in a person or thing; in C., and even in Justin [1, 8, 10], it is used only for wand of confidence to mosety, or once. own tuck.

DIFFIDENT, modestus. verecundus. - timidus.sibi diffidens. ingenio suo diffidens (distrusting himself

or his own abilities, \$c.).

DIFFIDENTLY, modeste, timide, verecunde, —
diffidenter, timide et diffidenter (with fear and dis-

fruit).

DIFFUSE, v. diffundere (to pour out into different
parts, to spread, propr. and fig.; e. g. sanguis per venas
in omne corpus diffunditur; a mistakem notion that is
widely diffused, error longe lateque diffusus).—differre
(to carry hither and thither; propr. and fig., ignem,
rumorem, famam; hence, also as to spread as a report).
—directifuser, the carry about; recore, and fig. paint rumorem, famam; hence, also = lo spread ai a report).
—circumferre (to carry about; propr. and fig., parls bona, Fell.; incendia, cedes, terrorem, T.; of spread ing a rumour, &c. not pre-Aug.; Col. Plin.).—circumfundere (to pour around, qd ci rei, or abotol.; fig., voluptates, L.; nitorem, C.).—disseminare (som einem collection and there; scatter about; e. g. sermonem, maium).—spargere, dispergere (scatter; fig. e. g. rumorem, evulgare, divulgare, pervulgare (to bring it to the knowledge of propele; e. a. rumorem, eval. acuties.) ledge of people; e. g. rumorem, rem) .- evulgare. in vulgus edere (to publish what ought to be kept secret).-To d. joy, lætitiam dare (e. g. amongst my enemies, ini-

micis meis); lætitiå afficere (e. g. amongst the Roman people, populum Romanum).—A false opinion of aby that is widely diffused, vulgata faiso de qo opinio: a society that is very widely diffused, societas latissime patens.—To be diffused, se diffundere. diffundi (propr. and fig.) .- serpere (to creep about; to extend itself graand ng.).—serpere (to creep about; to extend tited) gra-duality; repor, and fg.).—increbrescer (to grow fre-quent, common, strong, &c., of reports, customs, &c.). To be widely diffused, late diffund or se diffun-dere (propr.; e. g., of boughs; then fg., of reports, mis-takes).—late serpere (of what spreads widely, but gra-duality; e. g. of fire, the vine; then fg. of reports).— longius serpere atque progred (of an eril).—serpere manareque in dien latius (of a daily increasing evil).— lauve lateous fluers (e. o. d. a darletius er cread dor. manareque in dies latius (of a daily increasing evit).—
longe lateque duere (e. g. of a doctrine or creed, doctrina Pythagore). To be diffused through or over athg,
diffundi or se diffundere per or in qd (e. g. in omne
corpus); pervadere per qd.—See Strakab.
DIFPUSE, adj. longlius progrediens, evigans.—præter modum longus (éngthy).—multus (one who giree
march) .—milius (one etho giree
march).—milius (one etho giree

much).—nimius (one who gives too much).—verbosus (using many words where few words might serve).—coplosus (with abundance of words and matter).—longus (long) .- [Fex Prolixus is unclass, in this sense.] - A d. style of oratory, vagum orationis genus; oratio vagans: to be d., latius, uberius dicere, disputare; piuribus dicere; muita verba facere de re; to be very d., late or latius se fundere ; iongum esse ; multum esse in qa re : to be too d., effusius dicere; nimium esse in qu re. diffusus must be used cautiously (e. g. opus diffusum. diffusus per multa volumina. C. has oratio collatata et diffusa, opp. angusta et concisa [Or. 56, 187]; diffusus et dissipatus, of materials existing with-

out classification).

DIFFUSELY, late. longe.—fuse. diffuse; Jx. latius et diffusius.—copiose.—verbose.— multis verbis.—

To speak d., copiose, longius or latius et diffusius dicere : too d., verbosius quam necesse erat : to write d., late or verbose qd perscribere; to speak too d. (of an orator), orationem provehere.

DIFFUSENESS, longitudo (length; orationis, C.). Cecl

DIFFUSION, extentio or extensio (extension; Vitr. Direction, extended or extension extension; itr., 1, 13).—prolatio (act of carrying further; finium, L.).
—propagatio (the act of widening or extending; e. g., finium, imperil).—Miy by Crei.—[[[v]], diffusio, Sen.; but only in diff. animi; disseminatio, very tate; evangelii, Terl.]

DIFFUSIVE, see DIFFUSE, adj.

DIFFUSIVE, see DIFFUSE, adj. DIG, v. 1872. [do acres h for by digging; e. g. radices arborum); auscitare et ellecre (e. g. hostem); e terra cavernis elicere (e. g. ferrum; the two last = 1 od. for; to endeasour to find and bring wp fm the boxets of the earth).—
[TANN) To d. out, or up, fodere, effodere (e. g. gold, silver),—elicere (e. g. ferrum e cavernis).—recurer (e. g. def. corpse).- || To work about by digging; to digover, fodere (e. g. a garden). — || To make by digging, fodere; effodere (e. g. a well, a lake, &c.). — infodere (e. g. sul-cum, lacum). — || To d. through, perfodere: to d. under, suffodere: to d. round, circumfodere (g. t.).—abla-queare or oblaqueare (to d. round a tree): to d. up by the roots, eradicare. exstirpare. radicitus vellere, evellere, extrahere, evellere et extricare.

DiGAMMA, digamma, atis, digammon (Seld., di-gammos fem. sc. littera). The Eolic d., digamma or digammon Æoileum.

DI GEST, s. (cottection of Roman laws), digesta (pl.

dj.; cf. Just. Cod. 1, 17, 3).
DIGEST, v. || In the stomach, concoquere (tr. and intr.; propr., also fig., both of digesting what one has read [Sen. Ep. 84, 6], and of 'stomaching' or putnas read (see. Sp. 8, 0), and of reconsisting or put-ting up with a person or thing; qm, fammen, hec, C.; ista edia, Petr.).—conficere. perficere (tr.; to work up theroughly; propr., but only of the organ of digestion).— —To d. one's food, citose concoquere or conficere (con-ficere only of the organs of digestion).—Eff avoid the use of digestere cibes in this sense; for cibi digeruntur (it is in this context.) (it is in this way only that the phrase occurs; never in the active, of the person digesting) means 'the masticated or digested food is distributed through the system,' see Celsus (præf.), but digeri may be used when no distinction is necessary; e. g. cibos mansos demittere, quo facilius digerantur (Q. 10, 1, 19). Easy to d., facilis ad concoquendum: hard to d., difficilis ad concoquendum, concoctioni, or concoctu; quod difficulter concoquitur. The food we have taken, is a burden to the stomach till it is digested, alimenta, quæ accepimus, quamdiu in sua qualitate perdurant et solida innatant stomacho, onera sunt (Sen. Ep. 84, 6) .- | Arrange in order,

digerere, in ordinem digerere, descripte et electe dige-rere (opp. confuse et permiste dispergere).—disponere (e.g. of the parts of an oration, &c.): to d. a plan, in-stituere rationem cs rel; describere rationem cs rel (of ordering what one has arranged): to follow a welldigested plan, modo ac ratione omnia facere.- To d. (what we have read), concoquere (Sen.); lectionem non crudam, sed multà iteratione molitam et velut confectam memoriæ lmitationique tradere (Q. 10, 1, 19): contectam memoriae mintationique vadere (cl., 0,1,19); unitess we d. what we have read, it will burden the memory, without improving the mind, *concoquenda sunt, quaecunque legimus; alioquin in memoriam ibunt, non in ingenium (aft. Sen. Ep. 84, 6).

DIGESTIBLE, facilis ad concoquendum or concection! or concoctu. (Ser. Ep. 84, 6).

Tord. 1, 5).

On digestio, DIGESTION, concoctio. SYN. under Digast; but since a good d, implies the further process, dig. is sts used = 'digestion;' a. g.] a good d., facilis digestio (Q.): a bad or slow d., tarda a good d., facilis digestio (Q.): a bad or sione d., tarda digestio: to assist or promote d., concectiones adjuvare; concectiones adjuvare; concectionis mipedire: the organs of d., em corporis partes, per quas concequimus: easy of d., see Dissertial.—a medicine, de. good for the d., quod utile est concection! [E.] medicamentum digestionium, in late writers! difficult of d. difficulties deconcequentum or concectui; quod difficulties and concequentum or concectuin; of the difficulties deconcequentum or concectuin; of the difficulties deconception of the difficulties deconception of the difficulties deconception of the difficulties deconception. culter concoquitur: eating fast is injurious to d., avide hausta difficulter perficiuntur. | Act of ordering, See ARRANGEMENT.

DIGESTIVE, quod adjuvat concoctionem. quod utile est concoctioni.— 25 digestorius late (e. g. medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 8).

DIGESTIVE, s. See the preceding word.

DIGGER, fossor.

DIGHT, v. See ARRAY, ADORN.

DIGIT, digitus (1-10th of the Rom. pes) .- || The mark that represents a number under ten ; litera. *nota numeri (lit. the ancient term, because their numerals were letters, to weh a numerical value was assigned). — Onn. When 'a digit' is used for a fraction, as in speaking of an ectipse, it must be turned into its value, and trans lated accordingly.
DIGITATED, digitatus (Plin.; e. g. aves; may be

used as t. t. in Botany).

DIGNIFIED, ampius (e. g. corporis forma) .- augustus (majestic, habitus formaque) .- Jr. ampius et augustus.—gravis (earnest, serious, and so solems; opp. light).—dignitate or honore auctus or ornatus (having signi,—uignitate or nonore auctus or ornatus ladeing some dignity, rank, §c.). In a d. manner, graviter— decore: lo act in a d. manner, cum dignitate agere. The d. clergy, *li clerici, qui altiores or ampliores dig-nitatis graduu consecuti or adepti sunt; or *ii clerici, qui dignitate qu aucti or ornati sunt.
DIGNIFY, | Elevale to rank, &c., dignitate or

honore qm augere or ornare; ad (summam) dignitatem om perducere (Cas.); producere ad dignitatem -- promovere ad or in munus or ad locum (bestow an office on aby; Times of Empp.—promovère alone, bad).—promovère qm ad ampliorem gradum.—| Adorn, vid.

DIGNITARY, *clericus, qui ampliorem dignitatis

gradum consecutus est.

DIGNITY, dignitas (= 'cs honesta et cultu et honore et verecundià digna auctoritas,' C.: his position as honorable, whether for personal advantages, or rank in society).—honestas (moral worth: a man's claims to respect founded on his conduct) .- gravitas (serious, earnest character; a mild d., comitate condita gravitas) auctoritas (weight and influence).—amplitudo (dignified position in society, whether the consequence of power, rank, wealth, or achievements; in rhetoric = fullness and d. of expression).—majestas (the d. of a state or ruter) .- To act with d., cum dignitate agere or agere cum dignitate et venustate; honeste se gerere : to preserve one's d., dignitatem retinére or conservare; nihil a dignitate sua discedere: to forget one's d., decoris oblivisci: to think athy beneath one's d., infra se ducere; înfra se positum arbitrari; alienum ducere majestate sua; non censere esse majestatis suæ; inferius majestate sun reri : to have reached such a height of rank and d., in hanc celsissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris ascendisse: to raise aby fm a low condition to the height of rank and d., qm ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere: he thought it inconsistent both dignitatem perducere: he thought it inconsistent ooth with his own d., and that of the Roman nation, neque sue neque populi Romani dignitatis esse statuehat (Cas.).—|| A dignity, dignitas (g. l.).—gradus honoris.—A very high d., summum fastigium; amplissimus dignitatis gradus [See an HONOUR, an OFLICE].

DIGRESS (in a speech), abire. discedere. degredi (not | subject, aberrare or egredi or declinare a proposito: to d. too far fm one's subject, cs oratio ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberrat: to d. fm an idea, senten-tiam deflectere: the speech d.'s to other subjects, oratio ad alia aberrat.—To digress widely (in speaking), longius evagari or labi; ad alia aberrare; oratione longius progred; extra cancellos egredi, quos sibi ipse circum-dedit qs; exsultare; too widely, pius justo declinare (e. g. a rerum ordine, L.): to return to the point whence digressed. See under DIGRESSION.

DIGRESSION, declinatio; digressio; proposito or a proposità oratione (digressio, Freund; according to Ellendt C. Brut. 21, 82, degressol.—egressus or egressio (roopisfoart; see Q. 4, 3, 12): a stipht d., brevis declinatio a proposito: but I return to the point fin weh I made this d., sed unde hue digressa est, eodem redeat oratio; sed redeamus ad id, unde devertimus; sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus; ut eo, unde egressa est, referat se oratio; also by redire ad rem propositam. He had made a d. im praise of Castor and Polluz, digressus [al. degressus] in laudes Castoris ac Poliucis exierat (Q.) .- [505 deverticulum; excursus; degressus are found in this sense in later writers: deverticulum, L. 9, 17.]
DIGRESSIVE, *sæpius a proposità oratione digre-

diens

DIJUDICATE, dijudicare (but only when there is ref. to two parties or opinious; e. g. controversiam, vera et falsa, inter duas sententias; but not e. g. Horatii in-

creases, inter duas sententias; out not e.g., Hotalii la-genium dij, Krebi).—See Judoe, v. DIKE, | Diich, vid. | Mound to defend a country fm inundation, agger, aggeratio.—moles (the mass of stones or other materials sunk into the water, on with the proper agger is constructed).—JN. moles et agger. — moles fluctibus opposita. To cast a d., molem or aggerem or molem et aggerem exstruere: molem or aggerem facere; see Dam .- | Vein of basatt, &c., vena.

DILACERATE, lacerare. dilacerare.-laniare. dilaniare (lacer. = to tear by main force; e. g. by hands, teeth, claws; lan. = to cut or hack to pieces by a sharp instrument, under weh teeth and talons, however, may be included; Död.—dilac. rather poet. and post-Class.).—scindere. conscindere. descindere (g. t. for separating into parts in a violent manner) .- concerper elegarating into parti in a violent manner;—concer-pere. discerpere (pluck or lear to pieces, bit by bit), — ¶ P10.) lacerare. dissipare. dilacerare (dilac. see above; for respublica dilacerata [S. Jug. 41, 5] L. has resp. dissipata (2, 28]).—discindere divellere.—See

TEAR (TO PIECES).

DILACERATION, laceratio (C. L.).—laniatio. laniaus (the former, *Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 2).

DILAPIDATE, NYR.) Go to ruin; fall by dccay, collabi. prolabi. — etate prolabi. — ruinam minari.—in ruinam pronum esse.—Ta.) § Cause or suffer to go to ruin, non sarctre—sartum non servare (not to keep in repair).—[55] dilapidare propriate (not to keep in repair).—[55] dilapidare propriate (selectiva (C. ...—§ Flo.) To squander, dissipare (e. g. rem familiarem, patrimonium, C.; avias opes, T.).—

Js. disperdere et dissipare [56] dilapidare rery rare; triginia minas, Ter.; facultates paternæ substantiæ, Frimer. Math. 6, 10).

Firmic. Math. 6, 10].

DILAPIDATION, prps. dilapidatio, as t. t. (dilap. bonorum, Cod. Theod. 4, 20, 1).—Sts sarta tecta will serve: to determine the d.'s, de sartis tectis cognoscere.

Peculation, vid.

DILATABLE, quod extendi or dilatari potest. lentus (riscous, tenacious, gluey, &c., and hance, extensible; used also of lead).

DILATATION, Crel. [dilatatio very late; laminæ, Tertuil.; extensio, Feget.; extentio, Vitr.; productio,

not in this sense).

DILATE, # Expand, &c., dilatare (propr.; e. g. stomachi partes; opp. contrahere, and #g. orationem, argumentum, opp. contrahere, premere)—producere (lengthen; e. g. ferrum incude; lineas ex argento).— Enlarge upon a subject at great length, longum esse; latius, uberius dicere or disputate; pluribus dicere; muita verba facere de re.—late se fundere: to d upon it at a tedious length, effusius dicere : multum or multum et insolentem esse (e. g. in re notà, C.). DILATORINESS, tarditas. - cunctatio (fm inde-

cision).—cessatio (Plaut.).—mora (objectively; delay).
—D. in albg, tarditas in qā re (e. g. in negotiis geren-dis).—D. as a correspondent, negligentia epistolarum; fm context, negligentia only (as C. ad Pam. 2, 1, in.).
DILATORY, tardus. lentus (Stv. in SLow).—negli-

gens (fm carelessnes). —To be a d. correspondent, cas-satorem esse in literis (C.): a d. creature indeed! len-tum same negotium! (C.; of one who is slow in paying money that is due.)—D. in matters of business, tardus in money that is due.)—D. in matters of outsiness, tardits in negotitis gerendis.—A d. person, cessator.—dilator (H.).

Not that I am often d., especially, &c., non quo cessator esse solerem, presertin (e. g. in literis, C.).—

Cancitator is used in this sense by Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 10, 3; nosti Marceilum, quam tardus et parum esti-cax; itemque Servus, quam cunctator; bul it is often

used in a good sense, nearly = cautus.

DILEMMA, complexio (defined de Inv. 1, 29; complexio est, în quâ, utrum concesseris, reprehenditur, ad hune modum; si improbus est, cur uteris? si probus, cur accusas?).—dilemma (as t. t. Serv. ad En. 2, 675; and 10, 449).—I have placed you between the horns of a d., eo rem deduxi, ut utrum concesseris, repre-hendi possit.— State of perplexity, angustice: to place aby in a d., qui in angustias adducere (of a thing); in angustum compellere: to be brought into a d., in angustias adduci; in angustum venire: to be placed, or to be in a d., in angustiis esse or hærere; nescio quo-

το σε in a a,, in angustiis esse or hartere; nescio quomodo me expediam ex re. See PERPEXIYY.
DILETTANTE, qui artem or studia ad volument natuum exerce (Prim. Ep. 6, 8, 6).
DILIGENCE, diligentia. industria. assiduitas. sedulitas [Svx. in Assiourry].—Js. industria et diligentia.—navitas (opp. kmaviz. activity; the useful d. of ordinary men, and of the industrious citizen).—opera (activity; doing, as opp. to momentary inactivity, or merety thinking, talking, or adviving; = ξογασία). — labor (continued and toilsome activity; = πόνος).—studium (the inward impulse, or inclination towards the object).—impigrias (C. ap. Non. 125, 20).—38. Industria et labor.—cura (care).—To eshibit or use d. in athy, industriam locare: diligentiam adhibēre; studium collocate (all in re). lo eshibit or use great d. in atha, muitum studii adhibere ad qd; operæ plurimum studiique in qu re consumere; magnum studium et muitam operam conferre ad qd; multum operæ laborisque in re consumere; muito sudore et labore facere qd; esudare et laborare in re : lo use or exhibit all possible d. in athg, omnem industriam or diligentiam ponere in re; omne studium conferre ad qd; omni cogitatione et curà incumbere in qd; totum animum aique diligentiam ponere in re; totum et mente ct animo incumbere in qd.—See Industry.
DILIGENT, diligens. industrius. sedulus. assiduus

[Syn. in Assiduous] .- gnavus or navus .- impiger .-To be d. in business, in re gerendâ acrem et industrium esse: d. in athg, diligens cs rei or in re (accurate, care-

Fall, and prudent in athg, opp. negligens).

DILIGENTLY, industrie, sedulo, non sine studio.

—diligenter, cum diligentià.—accurate.

DILL, anethum (F. Plin.).—*anethum graveolens

(Linn.) DILUENT, diluens (e. g. diluere vinum, potionem). DILUENT, s. *diluens remedium (as t. t. Kraus. Medic, Wörterb.).

DILUTE, v. diluere (d., e. g. vinum, by mixing it with water; also dissolve, and fig.; but mly of weakening something bad) .- temperate (to bring to the proper strength; e. g. by mixing water with wine, or wine with water; also fig. modice temperatum libertatem [opp. nimis meracam libertatem] haurire).-aqua permiscere (Col.; so vino permiscere, C.; cujus acerbitas morum

DIL, the best (v. prop.) black of the fig. of sight and DIM, the best (v. prop.) black of the first and DIM, the best (v. prop.) black of the first and DIM, the best (v. prop.) black of the distance of the first and show of the first and show

DIM, hebes (v. propr. blunded; then flg. of sight and the other organs of sense; of light and colour; of the intellect.—Js. hebes et tardus, of the senses).—obscurus (C.; but only flg. of style).—subfuscus (brownish; e. g. margarita, T.).—languidus. languens (weanling life, spirit, or brightness; e. g. of colour, light, expression, flc.).—Iners (dutl. sluggist. e. g. of the yea; a look, flc.).—To grow d., hebeschere (of the eyes; of precious stones; of the start; — Expression of the eyes; of precious stones; of the start; — Expression of the eyes; of precious stones; of the start; — Expression of the eyes; of precious stones; of the start; — Expression of the expression hebetescere, post-Aug. and rare) .- sensim obscurari

(of the recollection of athg; C.—memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit).—languescere (of light or colour; e.g. luna, T.): to be d., hebeten esse; hebère.—sensim obscuratum esse et evanescere (C.; of the recolsection of athg).—languere († of the moon; Propert.): to make athg d.; vid. To DIM.—D. tights, languida iumina (Ptin.).—A d. colour, color languidus, lentus.
—A d. yellow, languescens in luteum color (Ptin.).— —A a. yessow, anguescens in tutcum coor (1936).

His eyes are d., oculi cacutiunt (1937, ap. Non); his
eyes wax d., acies oculorum hebescit. — D.-sighted,
hebes.—Iusclosus, tuactiosus (1940) tespere nor videt'
or 'qui interdiu non videt').—lippus (blear-eyed).

DIM, v. hebetare (not in C. nor præ-Aug.; visus ci, DIM, v. neoctare (not in C. nor pra-Ang.; visus c₁, V.; oculorum aciem, iunam, &c., Piin),—obscurum facere. obscurare (e. g. lumen lucerne, C.; also of werkening the recollection of athg).— obscuritatem afterre ci rel (C.).

DIMENSION, dimensio (the measuring; e. g. quadrait, C.).—Trailo modil (now measuring); e.g. qua-drait, C.).—Trailo modil (proportionale magniside).— To lake the d.'s of alsh, metiri (e. g. of a field, agrun, C.).— dimetir qd.— mensuram cs rei luire (Col.), agrer (Plin.), facere († O.): to lake the d.'s by the same method, eader ratione mensuram addere (Fitr. 9, 5). DIMIDIATE, dimidiare (but only in partep. dimidi-

DIMINISH, minuere; imminuere; deminuere qd,

or qd de qâ re; extenuare; levare, subievare, elevare (athg heavy or burdensome); remittere qd, or qd de que re (to retax); ienire (athg unpleasant). See Lessen.

DIMINUTION, deminutio.—imminutio.—extenua-tio.—ievatio.—remissio.— mitigatio.—D. of strength, defectio virium; vires corporis affectæ.—See Lessen-

DIMINUTIVE, see SMALL .- | A d., nomen deminutum (Q.); deminutivum (Prisc. Charis.).—'Cymbia is a d. fm cymba, cymbia deminutive a cymba dicta (Macrob.).

DIMINUTIVENESS, see SMALLNESS.

DIMISSORY, dimissorius.—Letters d., dimissoriæ literæ ('dimissoriæ literæ' dicuntur, quæ vulgo a postoii dicuntur [i. e. an order to remove a cause to a higher court] .- Dimissorize autem dictre, quia causa ad eum, qui appeliatus est, dimittitur, Modesi. Dig.). DIMITY, *pannus linoxylmus.

DIMNESS, obscuratio (e. g. obscurity, quibus in rebus magna obscuratio est, C.).—obscuritas (C.; obsc. oculorum, Plin.). — hebetatio (post-Class. oculorum, Plin.). —hebetudo (post-Class. Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1,

Plin.,—hebetudo [post-Class. Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 14): d. of sight, coull hebetes or caligantes.

DIMPLE, lacuna parva lacuna (in the chin or checks; O. A. d. 3, 285; so Apul. medio mento lacuna).—gelasinus (rehaeivoc, a d. in the checks, appearing when one laanghs; Mart. 1, 25, 6).

DIN, 8. atrepitus. fragor. fragores. crepitus. sonitus [Sys. in Noise, vid.].—The d. of arms, armour crepitus (L.); strepitus belli (L.; f used as Crei. for

DIN, v. To d. oby's ears, obtundere cs aures (with athg, qå re, C.).—obtundere qm (with athg, qå re; e. g. voce, rogitando, Ter.); to d. with clamour, qm clamori-

bus exsurdare (Sen.).

DINE, prandere. prandfum comedere or (with Suet. Oct. 78) clubum meridianum sumere (a sort of late breakfast or lunch at 12 o'clock.— 65 Of soldiers, prandère is the right word for to 'dine', Ruperti).— cenare. cernitare (to take the principat meat of the day, towards evening). - epulari (at a dinner to weh company is invited): to d. early, de die cœnare. de medià die cemare (with the Romans, for the purpose of lengthening the meat, for a good or bad motive).—To d. with aby, accubare apud qm (C. Att. 14, 12).—cemare apud qm (C.), or cum qo (H.; Suet. Juv.). I have but just dined, connavi modo: lo invite aby to d. with one, invitare or vocare qm, with or without ad comam: to tell, or send vocare qm, with or without ad ccenam; to left, or send word to sby, that you will d. with him, condicere ci ad cenam; condicere ci: to d. with aby by express invitation, ccenare cum qo vocatu pissius. When I had dined; after I had dined, \$\phi_c\$c, ccetatus: to engage to d. with aby, promittere ad qm (C.); promittere ad ccenam (Piin.): to have aby to d. with one, ccenae adhibere qm (Q.): to d. out frequently; to be fond of dining out, carnas obire; ad carnas itare: to be dining out, foris carnare: to d. out, foris comitare, ad comas itare (of the habit; = to accept invitations to dinner): to d. on alleg, conner qd (Plant. H.; olus, aves).

DING, TRANS.) allidere. illidere. — incutere. infli-gere. — INTR.) see BOUNCE, BLUSTER.

DINGLE, convallis.

DINGY, fuscus (brown) .- subniger (blackish) .- sordidus. sordidior. sordidulus (dirty; dirtyish). (246)

DINING-ROOM, conatio (only in post-Aug. prose), conclave, ubi epulamur.—A small d.-r., cennatiuncula. DINNER, coma (the principal meal of the Romans; usually the last of the day, to uch they sat down at short the horn nou, though often later; it was this to web ysests were invited).—cibus meridianus, prandium (ateb breakfast, usually of only cold med, about the horn sexta or septima; in an army the prandium was the principal meal), -To get one's d., conare, prandere (the latter esply of an army: ducibus praceptum, ut pran-dere omnes juberent, L.): to sit down to d., accubare dere omnes judecent, L.); to sit adout to a., accubair se (since the Romans lay down): to order d., centam lin-perare (with dal.; s. g. servo): to insite aby to d., qui ad centam vocare, invitare, and (Np.) devocare: to be getting d. ready: to prepare the d., centam adparare (T.), cutare (Plant.): to cook a d., centam coquere: to give a d. to aby, comam dare ci (Plant. C.); comæ adhibère qm: to give d.'s, comas or comulas facere (C.): to take one's d. with aby, coenare apud qm: to come to take one's d. with aby, venire ad comam: after d., post state one z d. with any, venite an extrami: dyter a., posts cenami: offen by partler, exematus. That is my only chance of getting a d., est illic mili una spes eccunatics of getting a d., est illic mili una spes eccunatics ferculia præbère: en early d., cena tempestiva (with the Romans, for the purpose of gaining more time, either for rational conversation, or for the pleasures of the dible): b dase a d. of seven courses served up when one is quite alone, fercula septem secreto cœnare († Jur.):
lo be longing for one's d., cœnaturire (Martial.).

DINNER-TIME, tempus cœnandi: our d.-t. is fore
o'clock, "horā quintā cœnatur.

DINT, || Blow, stroke, vid.-|| Force, in such expressions as 'by d. of' war, exertions, arguments, &c.; mty by the simple abl.; sts by non sine.-To try to refute aby by d. of arguments, om argumentis refellere conari: by d. of great exertions or industry, non sine summå industriå.—|| Mark of a blow, &c., nota. vibex (weal).

The property of the property o

DiOPTRICS, dioptrica (t. t.).

Di P, TR.) mergere in qd or in qa re, or qa re only (e. g. in aquam or aqua; in the sea, mari) .-- tingere or intingere in qa re or qa re (to d. or steep in atha for the intingere in qu're or qu're (to d. or steep in atus for the purpose of moistening it [e.g. a sponge in vinegar, sponglam in aceto]; or of estinguishing it [e.g. torches in a river, faces in ammel; ting, qu're is esplie to d. for the purpose of colouring aths].—[[6]] immergere, mly port, and post-dug prose; but also C.]—To d. one's hands in aby's blood, manus carde es imburer: to do one's rea in the line calamum intingere (C. 10. 3. one's hands in aby's blood, manus cæde es imburer: lo d, one's pen in the ink, calamum intingere (2, 10, 3, 31).—To d. athy under, submergere; demergere or mergere only: athy in, qd in q\(\textit{n}\); es thu q\(\textit{a}\)rc.—To d. one's head under (in bathing), submergere fluctibus caput. demergere vultum in undes († Propert. 3, 18. 9).—|| To baptize (used contempluously), perfun-dere (so used by the Pelagian Jutianus, elegisti verbum, quo fleret contemptibile quod dicebas, August. ontr. Julian. 6, 26).

DIP, INTR.) se mergere in qd or in qa re (of persons).- I Incline, vergere. - proclivem or declivem esse (to d. or slope downwards): to d. to the south, in esse (to d. or stope connectary); to a to the votten, in meridiem vergere. — I Of the magnetic needle, declinare (t. t.).—I Engage in, implicari (into athg, qå re).—se immiscère (into athg, ci rei).—II To enter stightty into, leviter attingere qd (e.g. Greek, Gracas literas, C.) .- gustare qd. primis or primoribus labris, ut ajunt, gustare (just to toste of it; fig. opp. to the thorough sludy of aths).—To d. iuto a book, librum strictim attingere (C. Att. 2, 1, 1).—librum percurrere (aft. C.)-librum cursim transire (Gell.) .- [Poet., oculo properante legere, O.; oculo veloci percurrere, H.]paginas percurrere (e. g. in annalibus, L. 9, 18, mid.). inspicere librum (Plaul.).—Satisfied with dipping into the Gorgias without looking at his other works, Gorgiam iegere contentus, neque hoc totum neque alia ejus volumina evoivit (aft. Q. 15, 24).

DIP, s. inclinatio,—declinatio (e. g. cœli.—mundi).

—D. of the magnetic-needle, *fastigium acûs nauticæ (Georges). — *inclinatio, devergentia acûs nauticæ (Krofi.; deverg. only Gell.).

DIPHTHONG, diphthongus (Prisc.).

DIPLOMA, diploma, atis, n. (in the time of Cicero, a public letter of recommendation for persons travelling in the provinces; in later times, any writing in farous of aby, drawn up by a magistrate, as Suet. Ner. 12, diploma civitatis ci offerre; i. e. to after to any the

DIPLOMACY, *legationum obeundarum disciplina adque doctrina (of the duty of ambassadors).—"disci-pina, que tabularum publicarum fidem atque usum docet (science weh teaches how to understand, &c., off-To follow d. (as a profession), lega-

ones obire : by d., per legatos.
DIPLOMATIC, by the genitives legation is or legationum; legati or legatorum (16-25 legatoria provincia u douhlful: according to Orelli, a false reading, for locatoria provincia. C. 111. 15, 9, 1): a d. post, legatio-nis or legati munus: "legati provincia: a d. dinner, epulum legatorum (Inser.); convivium, quo legati pascuntur (aft Eutrop. 4, 7, extr.): the d. corps or body, *corpus legatorum: to go to a place in a d. character, legatum qo venire.

DIPLOMATIST, oin legationibus obcundis versa tm (experienced in embassies).—legatus (ambassador).
DIRE, DIREFUL, see TERRIBLE.

DIRECT, | To point athy in a straight line towards an object, dirigere; to an object, ad qd (propr. and impropr.).—To d. one's course to any place, cursum dirigere qu (also cursum dirigere, absol, O.); one's steps any whither, iter dirigere or convertere qo; elsewhere, iter flectere : to d. a gun, &c. : see To Point. to d. one's eyes to an object, oculos conficere ad or in qd; oculos ci or ad qd adjicere; oculos convertere in qm or qd () dirigere aciem ad qm, † Catull.): all eyes are directed to you, omnium oculi in te sunt conjecti:
to d. one's attention to athg, animum ad qd attendere, adjicere or applicare; mentem ad qd dirigere or appel lete; one's thoughts to any subject, cogitationes ad qd dirigere (C.): cogitationes ad or in qd intendere; all one's thoughts or attention, omni cogitatione ferri ad qq: toto animo et studio omni incumbere ad qq: in qd omni cogitatione curique incumbere. Exp Not only the object to wch, but also the rate by wch we d. alsh, in placed with aq: to d. ourseless (our lives, \$\frac{q}{q}\$.) is also be provided by the rule of right reason, dirigere vitam at rationis normam (so leges hominum at naturam).— If is ea direction for finding a person or object; tell a person where to go, ct monatrae viam or liter, qm ducere in viam (to put him in the right way); to day one, until qm veducere in viam (to had been astray); to d. aby to say one, ubi qa habitet demonstrare ci (to aby's base); delegare qm (to send him there, to abtain. qd; toto animo et studio omni incumbere ad qd; in qd house). - delegare om (to send him there, to obtain, do, leave, &c. something; e. g. studiosos Catonis ad volumen): to d. to any one (to point to with the finger), qm digito monstrare or demonstrare; qm digito demonstrare conspicuumque facere (in order to make him distinguishable among the multitude); digitum intendere ad qd (e.g. to the original sources, ad fontes, C.) .-I Govern, guide, qd gubernare (to sit at the helm and d. it).—qd regere (to guide, conduct).—ci rei præesse, præfectum esse, præsidere(to be set over, to preside over): to d. the afairs of a nation, rempublicam administrare or procurare (proc. of one who has the sole management). or procurare (proc. of one who has the sole monagement).—
Perservible, enjoin, praescribere or praceipere of ql.—We directed them to, &c., sic lis præscripsimus, ut, &c.: d, me what to do, quid faciam præscripe (M): the Pythia directed them to, &c., consulentibus Pythia præcepti, ut, &c.: they directed thim what to do, buic, quid firit vellent, præceptrunt (i. e. what they wished to have done).—He directed me to pay such a person, mili cui numerem delegavit.—See COMMAND.— || To admirerem dress; to d. a letter to aby, ci inscribere epistolam. Gell.) does not answer to our direction on the outpid.

DIRECTION, I Act of directing or aiming at directio; thus Q. avgs, a conjecture is a directio quadran rationis ad verticate...—I then of motion with ref. to the point to be reached...—My by Crel. or by regio, tractus the district or quarter lowers used the d. ites) or via (way); cursus (corne); purces [parks...] [65] Directio is the act of directing, purces [parks...] [65] Directio is the act of directing, place, memoria (v. Walfon Tane, 1, 17, 40)...—In the d. of Gaul, the Alp., pc. (aft. ere by omedion), and Galliam versus, ad Alpes versus [165] very seld, without ad; as, [18] supra Maleam Italiam versus navigaturus erst. Sulpic. ap. Maleam Italiam versus navigaturus erat, Sulpic, ap. Fam. 4. 12, 1; al. in Italiam |.- In a straightforward d. recta regione. recta via in all d.s., quoquoversus (Cas); in omnes partes (both aft. a verb of motion; e. g. legationes, servos, &c. dimittere): in both d.s., utroque versus (Gell.); in opposite d's, in contrarias partes (e.g. abire, of two persons; fluere, of two streams); to go away in the opposite d., in contrariam partem ire (247)

fredom of the city).—codicilli (a writing of the prince, | (Cas.): in different d.'s, in diversas partes; also diversi work he assigns an affice to any one, as Suet. Tib. 42, (e.g. discesserunt).—diversis itincribus (of d.'s in each Brant).—tabla publica (document, recent).

persons com e): where the river changes the d. of its persons come): where the river changes the d. of its course, qua flumen intermitti (Cars. B. 61, 38); to regain their right d., cursum corrigere (L. 29, 27); to put aby in the right d., ducere in viam, or (if he had before lost it) reducere in viam; cranti monstrare viam : the d. things are taking, cursus rerum .- To give athg a d. towards, &c., qd dirigere in or ad qd (e. g. navem in portum; ad litora): to keep the right d., cursum tenere (esply of a ressel): to wander fm, deviate fm the right d., a via aberrare (to lose one's road); cursum non tenere (esply of ships and sea-faring people): to take another d., flectere iter (to take another way; of persons); immutarl (to be changed; esply for the worse).

— A road runs in the d. of, ch., via fert qo (leads to it); duelt qo (†).—I always more involuntarily in the d. of your room, and distant tunn just me pedes ducunt (Plin. Ep. 7. 5, 1); the roads, the footsteps, &c. the or are in the d. of, &c., nitnera, vestigia ferunt qo: my proceedings are all in the same d., have cadem est nostre ration is regio et via (C. Verr. 5, 7, 181).—To pallop in different d.'s, "citato cursu in diversas partes avehi (of cavalry).—Eg. discurrer is to ride up and down, to and fro); to be dragged in different d.'s, in diversas partes used to be dragged in different d.'s, in diversas partes used to be dragged in different d.'s, in diversas partes used to be dragged in different d.'s, in diversas partes used to be dragged in different d.'s, in diversas partes gubernatio (government, yuidance: esply of the state, reipublices).—curs (the care).—procuratio (as deputy for another).—autoritius (declaration of a superior's persons); immutari (to be changed; esply for the worse). for another) .-- auctoritas (declaration of a superior's pleasure, with the inferior submits to) .-- summa rerum pleasure, such the injerior submits to).—summa rerum or imperii (the supreme d. of either domestic or miti-tary afjairs).—summa belli (the d. of military afjairs); the d. of domestic concerns, cura rel domesticm.— By aby's d., qo duce; cs ductu (by his guidance); qo auctore (by his advice): to do athy by aby's d., on auctore facere qd; to have the d. of athy, regere; moderari; moderatorem esse cs rei; gubernare; Jn. regere et moderari. regere et gubernare, gubernare et mode-rari — administrare. — præesse et rel (e. g. the games, tudis; a basinesa, tegetois) e to be entrated with the d. of the wore, bellum administrare: to have the principal d. of public agains, public consilli auctorem or modeand y phone again, publicam procurare: to submit to aby's d., or be under his d., cs consilio regi; qm or cs auctoritatem sequi, cl parêre, obtemperare: to be under the d. of another, or of others, alieni arbitril case. - Command, order, præscriptio; Jn. præscriptio moderatioque, præscriptum, jussum, mandatum, aucnoutrainoque, præstriptum, jussum, mandatum, auctoritas.—By aby's d.'s, jussu or auctoritate cs; jubente qo; jussus a qo. [Syn. in Command.]—To fotiow aby's d.'s, cs præceptum observare, curare (opp. negligere). to follow the letter of his d.'s, ad præscriptum agere (of an officer); see Command, for phrases.— | Direction (of a letter), *inscriptio; *titulus epistoiæ inscriptus (c/ epistola, cui cs nomen præscriptus est, Getl.).— || Body of directors, *collegium magistrorum, præfectorum, præsidum; or magistri, præfectl, præsides [Syn. in

DIRECTOR DIRECTLY, | In a direct line, recta (e. g. a sub-DIRECTLY, | In a airect time, recta(e, g, asun-selliis recta ad rostra, C., tendere recta Beneventum, H.); rectà vià, rectà regione. — | Immediately, straightmay, stalim, protinus, confestim. e vesti-gio, lilico.—Syn. in Immediately.

DIRECTNESS, rectitudo (post-Class, Aggen. in ront. p. 46, Goes.). Crel.
DIRECTOR, magister (one that takes care of and anages the interests of a company).—princeps (one that is at the head) .- præses (a president, one that fitts the chair) .- præfectus (one set over) .- rector, moderator, gubernator (one that quides the helm, has the direc-tion of the whole. - Director is without any an-cient warrant, and at the most ought to be applied only as a title, in order to distinguish it fm rector): d. of a as a tile, in order to datinguish it for rector): d. of a company or pociety, maghatet societatis (e.g. of a trading company): of a choir of singers, choricanentium magister (cd. 1, 2, 4, 1): to be a d.; see TO DIRECT.— to take the place of a d., pro magistro case. DIRECTORY, || The office of a director, ma-gisterium; praefectura. — || The directors as a

body, *collegium magistrorum, præfectorum, præsidum. &c.; magistri; præfecti; præsides.

DIREPTION, direptio (C.).

DIRGE, nænia .- carmen funebre (the latter as an explanation of the former, Q. 8, 28).—cantus funebris (so far as actualty sung, vid. C. Milon. 32, 86).—carmen ferale (death song; V. of the howling of the screech-owl). To sing a d. over aby, næniam dicere de qo (aft. Plant. Truc. 2. 1. 3). DIRK, pugiunculus.

DIRT, v. See DIRTY.

DIRT, lutum (d. of streets, roads) .- conum (mire of bog, morass, &c.) .- sordes. iliuvies (the former, any d., e. g. of clothes; the latter esply d. on the bodies of persons and animals).—stercus, fimus, merda (the dung of persons and animals; stercus, simply dung; fimus, as filth; merda, as something contemptible, defiling). quisquillæ (all sweepings, refuse, &c., wch one throws away; also fig. of useless things). — squalor (disgusting d., opp. nitor). — situs (d. contracted by things being never louched or removed; by its being left in a being never touched or remorea; vy us overny up, and amplice, \$\frac{damp place, \$\frac{dc}{dc}\$.}_\text{--pwador (of d, as emitting a bad smelt;} e.g. in neglect of the person)._\text{--purgamentum (of the impurities that are removed when athy is cleaned)._\text{--}} To be covered with d., situ squalere: covered with d., situ sordidus; obsitus squalore (e. g. vestis).—A spot of d., macula: to remove spots of d., maculas abluere, auferre, emendare, tollere (Ptin.).—To remove a spot of d. fm athg, maculam auferre de qå re (†); maculam abluere ex qâ re (by washing it out).
i) IRTILY, sordide.—obscene.—Syn, in Dirty.

DIRTINESS, sordes. squalor; see DIRT, s .- | Mean-

ness, vid.- || Obscenity, vid.
DIRTY, lutosus, coenosus (prop.; Syn. is Dirt. s.). — intulentus (also fig.). — luto or cœno oblitus; obscenus (creating disgust when we see or hear of it, fig. of persons, paintings, verses, &c.) -immundus (not neat, not clean; opp. mundus).—spurcus (of uncleanness disgusting to the eye or nose; then fig. = morally impure) .- sordidus (also fig. of one who is dirtily mean, and of low-minded men generally).—squalidus (only propr.).
—pædidus (offensively d. in person; very rare, Petron.). Fery d., sordium pienus; squalore sordidus; squaloris pienus (C., of a person).—obsitus sordibus, or squalore, pædore horridus (†).—To be d., sordere, squalère: to be very d., situ squalere: to become d., sordescere.

DIRTY, v. inquinare qd qå re.-macuiam facere in gå re (cause a spot of dirt on it).—maculare (spot it; Piaut. Cat. V.).—To d. oneself, se inquinare qå re (e.g.

sordibus, comol.

DISABILITY, Crcl. He confesses his d., confitetur se non posse. - To lie under a d. of doing athg, qd non posse: to lie under a d. in consequence of allo, qa re parum posse (e. g. ingenio).—To lie under a legal d., legibus vetari; jure prohiberi: to acknowledge no d., nihii non se efficere posse ducere .- See To DISABLE. -Sts imbecifitas; infirmitas (weakness) may serve (as

"is the understanding is conscious of its disability").

DISABLE, debilitare (to weaken; membra, C.; the enemy, opes adversariorum, Np.).—Jn. affligere et debilitare.—infirmare. enervare (Syn. in Weaken; vid.). -ci facultatem qd faciendl eripere; qm prohlbere, quominus qd faciat (d. him to do something).—qm omnibus membris debilem facere (Sen.; of maiming him bodily). -exarmare (Velt.; victis afflictisque ipsi exarmati-civitatem dare maluerunt, vid. Ruhnk. ad loc.).ad usum incommodare (e. g. manum, Ulp., is post-Class.).—To d. a ship, navem afflictare, frangere; "inutilem ad navigandum reddere .- Old age d.'s us, senectus enervat et affligit homines .- To d. the enemy, opes hostium affligere (L.); hostes bello affligere (L.); opes adversariorum debilitare (Np.); accidere res hostium. To d. guns, *frangere pedamentum or pegma tormen-

DISABLED, debilitatus (opp. occisus. obtritus).infirmus ac debilis factus .- exarmatus (Vell.) .- mancus. omnibus membris claudus ac debilis.-homo ciaudus ac debilis, or mancus ac debilis (see Caipple). A d. ship, navis ad navigandum inutilis (Cas.) .- navis

quassa or ventis quassata (†), debilitata (Lucr.).—D. in consequence of a falt, lapsu debilitatus.

DISABUSE, dedocere qm qd (unteach him). — opinione levare qm. — ci or ex es animo opinionem eveliere (correct a wrong impression; the latter of quite removing it).—meliora edocere qm (teach him better).—errore qm levare (C.), or exsolvere (Ter.); errorem ci tollere (L.), eripere, extorquere .- ab errore aveliere qui (by strong measures : C.).

DISACCUSTOM, detrahere ei cs rei consuetudinem. a consuetudine es rei qm abducere. - dedocêre qm

qd (to unteach him athg).

DISADVANTAGE, sincommodum. — damnum. detrimentum, jactura [Svx. in Loss].—iniquitas (d. of situation: of an army, \$c.; los Loccrum; state of a state of affairs, temporum).—He states the d's of the grownd, quid iniquitas loci habest incommodi proponit (Cas. B. G. 7, 45).—At a d., to one's d., cum incommodo; eum damno; cum detrimento: at a great d.; to my great d., cum magno meo incommodo: to buy or sell at a d., maie emere or vendere: without any d., (248)

sine incommodo; sine damno; sine fraude: to state the d.'s of aths, quid qa res habeat incommodi proponere (aft. Cars. B. G. 7, 45).—That d. is in some degree compensated by this advantage, in ista incommoditate illud inest tamen commodi (quod, &c., C.): to suffer some d., qo incommodo affici (C.): the advantages of athg are greater than its d.'s, qd pius habet adjumenti quam incommodi: athg was a great d. to aby, qa res magnum ci attulit incommodum: to remedy, lessen, \$c. escape fm a d., incommodum delicere, deminuere, devitare (C.).—The Roman people, in spite of all their d.'s, populus Romanus, tametsi muitis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus est, tamen, &c. : to speak to aby's d., laudibus cs obtrectare; detrahere de cs famâ.

— Under all these d.'s, tot incommodis conflictatus (Cas.

B. G. 5, 35, 5).
DISADVANTAGE, v. incommodare (ci or ci rei, or absol. C. but rare).—incommodum ci dare, ferre, afferre or importare (C.).—nocere (hurt).—ci damnum dare, afferre, or apportare.—detrimentum ci afferre, inferre, or importare; detrimento qm afficere.—fraudem c

DISADVANTAGEOUS, incommodus. - damnosus, detrimentosus (hurtful).—alienus. adversus (unfavorable).—iniquus (unfavorable; esply of ground, with ref. to military operations).—D. ground, locus iniquus or

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento.—maie (ill).—inique (un-favorably). — incommode (agst one's convenience, in-

terests, &c.).

DISAFFECT, alienare or abalienare (abalienatus dicitur, quem quis a se removerit; aiienatus, qui alienus est factus, Fest.); to aby, a qo.—qm or cs voluntatem or (Plant.) animum a qo abalienare.—qm or cs voluntatem or animum (L. Vetl.) a qo alienare (to oneself, a se; also alienare sibi animum cs, Vell.).—avertere qm or cs animum (absol. or a qo, a es amicitia: C. Cas) .- abducere, abstrahere, distrahere, subducere qm a qo .- To attempt to d. soldiers, milites sollicitare (cf. Ces. B. C. 2, 33, extr.).—

DISAPPECTED, alienatus, to aby, a qo; in consequence of athg, q\u00e1 re.—
voluntate alienatus (S.): to be disaffected to aby, a qo animo esse alieno or averso; totum se a es amicitia avertisse (Can)

DISAFFECTION, alienatio: to aby, a qo (in T., in qm; see example below; C. also has a qo ad qm, Phil.
2, 1).—Jn. alienatio disjunctioque (the latter term is the stronger, implying the actual separation that follows a change in one's inward feelings; see Beier ad C. Laci. 21, 765.—animus limitious infestingue.—voluntas abalienata.—We's was the principal cause of d. to Vitleitius in the Higyrian armies, indep practiqua in Vitleitius in the Higyrian armies, indep practiqua in Vitleitius in the Rigida.

alienatio per l'llyricos exercitus.

DISAGREE, | Differ, discrepare cum qo and cum re (not to be in unison with, opp. concinere); dissidere, dissentire a and cum qo (not to agree in opinion, opp. consentire): writers d. with each other, discrepat inter auctores, inter scriptores: to d. with aby more in words than in reality, a qo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis; to agree with any one in reality, but to d, in words, re concinere, verbis discrepare cum qo .-If Of food, stomacho alienum esse (opp. stomacho antum or idoneum esse or convenire, Cels. 2, 25). aptum or idoneum esse or convenire, Cels. 2, 25).—
innatare stomacho (opp. sedére, H. Plin.; = to float
about in it undigested).—minus facile concoqui (not to be easily digested).-gravem esse, or parum salubrem esse. - Of medicine, *parum commode facere. - *parum prodesse (not to act well).—nocere (to be huriful).

DISAGREEABLE, ingratus. insuavis. injucundus.

non jucundus. gravis. molestus. odiosus.—See UN-PLEASANT.—To contain alig d., injucunditatis qd habëre (C.).—A d. smell, odor injucundus, gravis.—A d. roice, injucundus vocis sonus: a smeil that is not d., a. rover, injustantus voies sonus; a mess and a not ac, non injustantus odor, (Plin.; jucundus odor, C.): what is more d. than, \$c.? quid insuavius, quam, &c.? (C.; e. g. clamor in exordio causæ).—A d. temper, difficilis natura : fm its d. smell, propter gravitatem odoris (Plin.) wit is very d. of you to, \$c., illud milhi odiosum est, auod, &c., Oil, when too old, has a d. smell, vetustas oleo tædium affert (Plin.): to render life d., vitam insuavem reddere (C.

DISAGREEABLENESS, injucunditas (C. ; e. g. orationis).—gravitas (e. g. odoris, Piin.).—insuavitas (eerg late; dictionis, Gell.).—morositas (d. of temper).—mo-

tate; actions, cett.).—morosius (a. oj temper).—mo-lestia (d., ar feli; the ansogance or dispust caused by it).—teclium (a. d. object that wearies one, amongs one, DISAGREABLY, injucunditus (e. g. res injucun-dius actae, C.: injucunde does not occur).—male (e. g. oliere, to smell d.).—graviter (e. g. oliere).

DISAGREEMENT, dissensio (in qu re.—de re: dif-ference of opinion; then = a misunderstanding or disference of opinion; then = a misunderstanding or dis-pute, as the consequence of such difference; and differ-ence generally, of things : e. g. utilium cum hone-tis, C.).—dissidium (the alienation of persons, and breaking of of their intercourse; of two persons of perties.—Es not to be confounded with dis-dium = a local separation).—Js. dissensio ac dis-cipation.—It is a supersonal conformation of the confoundation of the confoundation of the confoundation of the confoundation of the confoundation. sidium; dissidium ac dissensio. - discordia (want of barmony; the aiming at different ends; hence, also of things, rerum).—An amicable d., sine acerbitate dissen-

also to rescind [e. g. judicium sacerdotis]) .- reprobare (also opp. probare, approbare; of not allowing opinions; also [opp. asciscere] of what our nature rejects and dis-likes; C.).—damnare, condemnare (condemn).—reprehendere, vituperar (ecangemente (condemn), - Fepre[STS. in BLANE.] — negate (10 dens), — [T O. d. in
account, rationem) — nopbare (2.).— To dion
account, rationem) — nopbare (2.).— To allow each
particular item, and yet d. the total, era singula probare; summan, quie ex his confecta est, non probare

DISALLOWABLE, non probandus. improbandus.

teprobandus.—vituperandus. reprehendendus.
DISALLOWANCE, improbatio (opp. approbatio). dissuasio (opp. adhortatio). - reprehensio. vituperatio

(censure; opp. probatio. laus).
DISALLOWED, non concessus.—non probatus. reprobatus. improbatus.
DISANIMATE, see DISHEARTEN.

DISANNUL, see ANNUL.

DISAPPEAR, evanescere (prop. of dew, &c.; then of DISAPPEAR, evanescere (prop. of dets, &c.; then of reports, &c. and §s. of hope.—evolare conspectu (pass rapidly out of sight; of ships, &c.).—ablire (90 away, prop. and §s.; of a pestitence, fear, an evit, time, &c.).—autert (to be carried away or removed; itegally or tilegally; prop.).—tolli (to be taken out of the way; prop. and §s).—obscurart (to be darkened; of the start).—extheocere (used §s.) of what dies away; e.g. opiniones, C.).—occultart (to be hidden; opp., aperiri; of the start).—wholestime of the start). of the stars) .- se abdere. se abdere in occultum (to hide eneself; of persons).—se subtrahere, clam se subducere (of persons abscending).—The ship soon disappeared, navis evolabat e conspectu quasi fugiens: the land soon disappeared, celeriter e conspectu terræ ablati sunt (L. 29, 27): the silver tables disappeared fm all the sunt (2. 29, 21): Le siteer taoise aliappeared jin dit ine temples, mense argentee ex omnibus templis sublate sunt: those times have disappeared, abilt illud tempus: the evel disappeared for a short time, malum abilt in diem: every memorial of them has disappeared, corum memoria evenual cities usulom has delaily disappeared, consument of the state of the state of the force of regal consument has disaptee und time ext. that four of regal pot could the thins that it returns the state of the state government has ausappeared, timor regnt subsaus est; not only the thing, but its very name has disappeared, cum re nomen quoque vetustate abolevit (L. 1, 23). DISAPPEARANCE, Crcl.; with the d. of their fear,

metu remoto (T.)

DISAPPOINT, fallere. decipere (deceive; the latter implying intestion). -- frustrari (decrive by false hopes, d. aby's expectation). -- destituere (to leave in the d. aby's especiation).— destituere (to seave in the larch, after having promised, &c.; also used abol.).—
mentiri (to convy a false bolion or expectation; of things, e. g. oculi, from, vultus).—fraudare (to defraud, qm qå re; and abool. qm).—Jr. fraudare et fallere (e. g. socium, C.) .- ad vanum or ad irritum or ad vanum et irritum redigere (lo make allg as good as undone; de-feat it, &c.).— Not ad nihil redigere, in this sense. —fidem fallere, mutare, or frustrari; fidem frangere, violare, non servare (to d. by not keeping one word): take care not to d. me, cave allter facias. To d. aby's hope or expectation, spem cs fallere, ludere or destituere; exspectationem es decipere; to be disappointed in a hope or expectation, a spe destituor; spes me fallit, destituit, or frustratur; opinio me frustratur: to see one's hopes disappointed, spem perdere; spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe dejici; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: death disappointed all his hopes, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit : offinite spetia super comment constitute as spe (L.), spe (Curr. 8, 6): being aisoppointed in this hope or expecta-tion, has spe lapsus (Coz.); being disappointed of has only hope, destitutus ab unica spe (L. 90, 47): if he d. 2 as, si is destitutu (L.); to be disappointed by aby, a qo destitutum esse : to d. a suitor, cs

precibus non satisfacere. - I am never disappointed, preclude but satisfacer.— I am never attappointes, schen I ak him a farour, nullius rel a qo repulsam fero (Np.); when he was disappointed in this, us id parum processit.—To be disappointed (of thisgs; c. g. attempts, plans, &c.), irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, rectdere or venire.—I have been disappointed, evenit qd præter spem ; res præter opinionem cecidit ; res aliter, ac ratus eram, cecidit; allter res cecidit, ac putabam (the thing has lurned out differently fm what I expected; in a bad sense).

DISAPPOINTING, spem fallens, frustratus, &c.—

To feel or think athy d., molestiam trahere or capere ex re.

DISAPPOINTMENT, destitutio (the being descrited by aby, who has broken an implied or actual promise),—successus nullus (want of success).—frustratio (e. g. quo magis me petiverunt, tanto majorem lis frustratio dolorem attulit, Planc. ap. C. Epp. 10, 23, 25).—maium incommodum (an evil; an annoyance).—repulsa (rejec-tion of one's suit).—To meet with a d (= refusai), repulsam ferre. - You shall not meet with a d. (= refusal), punam terre.— 10 m mais noi mete with a d. (= rf/sasi), haud repulsas abblis; quidquid me ores, imperiable (aft. Plauk Capt. 3, 2, 14).—Miy by Crel..—I hate met with a d., spea me fefellit, deluslt, frastrata est; spe deceptus sum; a spe destitutus sum.—After his d., ubl id parum processii (sehen his altempi faited, L.). - Athg has been a great d. to me, molestiam trahere or

—Alhy has been a great a. to me, movestiam trainere or capere ex qã re.

DISAPPROBATION, improbatio (*pp. approbatio). dissuatio (dissuatio) (dissuation) (dissuatio) (dissuation) (dissuatio) (dissuation) (dissuation) (dissuatio) (dissuation) (d

DISAPPROVE, non probare. improbare. reprobare (opp. probare, approbare). - damnare, condemnare (condemn ; opp. approbare) .- dissuadère qd or de re (dissnade fm; opp. auctorem esse es rei or adhortari), -reprehendere. vituperare (censure; opp. probare, lau dare). To d. greatly of athg, qd vehementer reprehen-dere; valde vituperare.

DISARM, exarmare (also impr. = 'to make harmless; c. g. accusationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29,—dear-mare, armis exuere (only prop.; the first, L. 4, 10).— armis despoliare qm (Cas.)—arma militibus deripere († H.).—leuire. mitigare (impr.—to soften down; c. g.

aby's weath, es iram).
DISARRAY, v. || Undress; vid. -- || Throw ranks into confusion, turbare (ordines); pertur-

bare (exercitum); confundere (ordines).

DISARRAY, s. | Undress; vid .- | Disarder, confusion, perturbatio (e. g. exercitus). - ordines incompositi.

DISASTER, incommodum (unpleasant, inconvenient occurrence; often as euphemistic term for a defeat). malum. res mala or adversa (evil).-casus adversus or infestus (mischance, mishap).—ndversa fortuna (adverse occurrence).— calamitas (misery occasioned by great damage or loss: also by war).—clades (disastrous occurrence; esply of disastrous military occurrence).—A currence: epyly of dissatrous military occurrence).—A great d. (i. e. dissatrous defeat), magna clades atque calamitas: to cause a great d., cladem inferre; magnam cladem facere (S.): to bring a great d. upon a state, f.c., magnam ci (e. g. populo Romano) cladem afferre: to mest with a d., cladem accipere: a great d., (maximam) calamitatem capere or accipere.—D.'s (= mishaps, mischances), incommoda, pl.; res adverse or incommode: to meet with d.'s, in res adversas incidere: to meet with nothing but d.'s, multum malarum tere: to meet with wording one a.s., individual manarum rerum sustinere; omnia mala qm consectantur: to bear d.'s, mala ferre or perpeti. calamitates perferre (C.es.), tolerare (C.), ferre (Np.); to save aby fm a d., calamitate prohibere qm: disheartened by these d.'s, his prœliis calamitatibusque fractus.

DISASTER, v. See To Blast, Injune, &c. DISASTROUS, miser. calamitosus.—Jn. funestus et calamitosus.-infelix. adversus. malus. luctuosus gravis. tristis. infestus (SYN. in CALAMITOUS). A d. event, clades. calamitas.—JN. clades atque calamitas. -incommodum.-malum casus adversus or infestus : a most d. war, acerbissimum atque calamitosissimum bellum: a d. fire, calamitosum incendium.—Disheartened by these d. battles, his provills calamitatibusque

ened by these a. oattes, nis premis calamitationsque fractus.—D. innes, tempora gravia, iniqua. DISAVOW, abnuere (opp. annuere; to signify by mod, winks, \$\frac{\phi}{\phi}\$, \$c.\$ that a supposition is erroneous; \$c.\$, abnuere crimen).—infiliari (in Ter. \$c.\$c.\$ infilias ire, opp. confict; to deny some fact affecting one's interest; \$c.\$ g.\$ a debt, infiliari debitum, so infit. depositum, &c.\$.

repudiare (to reject; e. g. consilium),—improbare (to express diapproval of; as in 'to d. parts of the proclamation').—difficti (rare; bul Class.; with acc. only, O. ; diffiteri opus) .- non agnoscere qd (opp. eonfiteri or suum esse dicere). — enegare qd or qm suum esse. —He d.'s all suspicion, negat nec suspicari: to d. the authorship of athg, *diffiteri opus [aft. O. Am. 3, 14, 28], librum, &c, *negare se qd scripsisse.

librum, &c, enegare se qd scripsisse.

DISAVOWAL, infitiatio (esply d. of a debt, &c.).—
improbatio (declaration of one's disapprovat of a person

or thing). - repudiatio (rejection); or by Crel. DISAVOWMENT, see DISAVOWAL.

DISBAND, dimittere (milit. v. propr.; e. g. exer-DIBBAND, dimittere (mitti. e. propr.; e. g. exer-citum, &c.).—mittere missos facere missionem dare (to gine voldiers, &c. their dimissal).—sacramento or militih solvere (to free fin their obligation to serve).— exauctorare (L.; not pra-Aug.; in the time of emperor to dimiss those who had served at most (by years, whereas mittere was applied to those who had served 20 years or more; see T. 1 Ann. 36; Bremi ad Suet. Oct. 24).—
That all the Iroops should be disbanded and sen! home. ut omnes milites exauctorati domum dimitterentur (L.): to d. themselves, se exauctorare (L.) - Disbanded. missicius (e. g. missicii Prætoriani, Suei, Ner. 48). DISBARK, see DEBARK, DISEMBARK.

DISBELIEF, prps dubitandi obstinatio (g. t. for unbelief).-diffidentia (want of confident reliance on a statement, fact, &c.; e. g. dufficentiam rei simulare, S. Jug. 60, 5).—Crcl. by non credere: they strengthened the conspiracy by their d. of its existence, conjurationem nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt

DISBELIEVE, non eredere.—fidem non habere ci or ci rei (e. g. insanorum visis).—fidem non adjungere ei rei. fidem non tribuere ei rei.-qd verum (esse) non putare .- parvam ci fidem habere (Ter.) .- We are not putate.—parvain ci idem nauere (2 er.).—We are not so much to d. the fact, as to inquire into the reasons of it, non tam fides non habenda, quam ratio quarrenda est: when fables began to be disbelieved, quum fabulis minor haberetur fides.

DISBOWEL, exenterare (præ- and post-Class.), DISBURDEN, exonerare (lo relieve fm a burden, propr.; e. g. navem, stomachum, alvum, ventrem; and fig. animum sollieitudine; conseleutiam meam, both Curl.) -- levare, liberare, solvere (fig. to free fm): to d. oneself of athg, deponere qd (to lay aside; e.g. euras).—expedire se qa re (to extricate oneself fm; e. g. cura); to d. one's heart (of care), allevare sollicitudines; animum exonerare sollicitudine (Curt. 4, 13, 22): lo d. one's heart (= make a full statement of what oppresses it), totum se patefacere ci; expromere occulta sua (Ter.): 'to d. a country surcharged with multilude of inhabitants' (Hale), exonerare plebem colonils deductis (L.): 'to disburden itself into . . (of a river), exonerare se in (with acc. Plin.).

se in (with acc. Plin.).
DISBURSE, solvere, exsolvere, persolvere,—pendere, expendère, — numerare, dinumerare (Com.) dissolvere, — dependère (Syx. in Par.)—erogare (on sk for it out; propr. to take money out of the treasury (Ex merico) off, application to the proper; the purpose for each, in withereness, exp. perulami in classeri, also for each, in withereness, exp. perulami in classeri, also for each in wither the control of the control depromere (lo take out; deprom. qd ex arca, ex gerario).

DISBURSEMENT, erogatio (rare, but Class.; pecuniæ, C.).—soluto (act of paying, C.).—pensio (payment; of seceral; e. g. prima pensio).— [5] expensio post-Class. (Cod. Theod.)

DISBURSER, Crel. qui erogat, &c. For erogator, solutor, late,-divisor, agent who disburses money in

bribes to electors.

DISC, discus (the d. or quoit of the ancients),-orbis (any round but flat body).—The sun's or moon's d., orbis solis, lunæ (see Plin. 2, 9, 6).

orbis soils, iunæ (see Psin. 2, 9, 6).

DISCARD, || Cast of f a person, dimittere qm
(e.g. a soldier or servant).—repudiare (to reject, &c.;
e.g. istos comites, Plant, duces, Cas.,.—Tod. a jried,
removère se ab amicitià es (C. Læt. 21, 77) or a qo
(C. Alst. 4, 8, 6, \$3); repudiare amicitiam es (C.); deficere ab amicitià es (Np. Con. 2); renunciare amicitiam
(s. (I). ■ Baiset f est est de fich to amiliame. cere ab anifers of the control of a thing, rejecte (e.g. socordiam, Plaul.)—rejecte et aspernari (C.).—removere (e.g. avaritism, superbiam, S.; moram, Plaul.; sumptum, C.).—repudiare (e.g. iracundiam, virtutem, &c.); Jn. spernere et repudiare. repudiare rejicereque. exuere (to strip of athg, humanitatem omnem; feritatem, &c.) .- nuncium remittere ci rei (to divorce oneself fm it; e. g. virtuti, C.).—relegare (to banish, + ambitionem, H.): to d. the feelings of humanity, omnem humanitatem exucre: to d. all suspicion, suspicionem deponere: whatever suspicion one has entertained, (250)

omnem offensionem suspicionis, quam habuerat qs, deponere : to d. anxiety, exonerare animum sollicitu-

DISCERN, discernere (Curl.; see an object so as to distinguish if fm others; qd or qm; qd or qm a qo); dispicere (propr.; mly neut.; fig. of the mind, with acc.); Jn. discernere et dispicere.-internoscere (to Anou an object amongst others, for nech one distinguishes it).—By To discern one thing for another, it of the other, it is either discerne one thing and another, is either discerner or internoscere hoe et illud, or hoe ab illo; e. g. lod. black for white, abb et atra discerner (so. g. lod. black for white, abb et atra discerner (so. probanda atque improbanda; insidiatorem et petitum insidils): to d. between panthers and pards, disc. panthers a pardis (so id quod visum erat a falso, C.)—His blinded intellect discerned none of these things, borum nihil dispexit escenta mens: to d. between a true and a false friend, secemere blandum amicum a vero et internoscere: to d. a deserving person fm an under-reing one, internoscere dignum et indignum .for discernere, internoscere, &c. may also have a dependent interrog. clause: e. g. internoscere visa vera sint illa, an falsa (C.); animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius (C.).-- See clearly, cernere. vidére [SYN. in SER].—JN. cernere et vidére.
—sentire ac vidére (of mental perception; acc. and inf.).

DISCERNIBLE, aspectabilis. quod cerni potest. quod aspectu sentitur. quod in cernendi sensum cadit, conspicuus. oculis subjectus (plainly d.): to be d., oculis cerni; eadere sub aspectum or sub oculos, or in eernendi sensum; aspectu sentiri: to become d., sub cernend sensum; aspectu sentiri: to become d., sub aspectum venire, in conspectum dari, apparêre.—oculis subjici —se aperire (of stars, &c.). To make d., subjicre oculis or sub oculos or sub aspectum. dare in
conspectum. Too small to be d., minor, quan ut cerni
possit: the light of the sun causes the slars themselves
to be no longer d., in sole sidera lpsa desinunt cerni

(Q.).

DISCERNIBLY, manifesto.—ita ut facile appareat. DISCERNING, intelligens (understanding, having a sound judgement, &c.; e. g. intelligentium judicium, opp. vulgi judicium).—acutus. acer.—perspicax. sagax.

opp. vuigi juilcium).—acutus. acer.—perspicax. sagax.—Sxx. in Sacacious, vid. distinguishing between objects, distinct (e.g. vert a faiso, C.).—I Intelligent in sight into things, intelligent unsight into things, intelligent inview of the control these stand to each other; but prudentia, the knowledge tness stand to each other; out prucetus, inc. stand to go of that we haveld choose as good, and avoid as erri; cf. Of. 1, 43, 153; of alhg, cs rei).—judicium (faculty of judging; then judgement founded on knowledge).—cognitio (clear knowledge and d. degwired in a thing; in alhg, cs rel): went of d, imprudentia: a nean of great d., vir prudentissimus; vir multi or magni congreas a. vir prudentiasimus; vir muiti or magni con-silli; vir consilli plenus: men of education and d., viri docti et eruditi: mothing escopes his d., nihil est, quod non perspiciat: estif d., saspientier; prudenter: to have or possess d., intelligentià vaicre or præstaro ceptig great (a) to possess understauding and d., ratio-ceptig great (a) to possess understauding and d., ratio-tic prudenter intelligence (c. g. of an oravior: C. Brut 6, 23): n nouess deen d., aliki mptp præditium esse. *t. conto possess deep d., alta mente præditum esse : to possess nore d. than some one, plus, quam qs, habêre pruden-tiæ: to have d. in athq, intelligentiam cs rei habêre: to have a clear d. of a thing, plane vidêre qd.

DISCERP, discerpere. DISCERPIBLE, quod discerpi, dirimi, or distrahi potest (C.), The soul is not d., animus nec secerni, nec dividi, nec discerpi, nec distrahi potest (C.). A body that is not d., corpus, quod dirimi distrahive non

DISCERPIBILITY, Crel. To deny the d. of the

soul, "negare animum discerpi posse.

DISCERPTION, divulsio (late; Hieron.).

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DISCHARGE, E Emission of a fluid, effluid, when the fluid of the flu Plin.) .- | Dismissal, missio (v. pr. of sotdiers; Obs. missio gratiosa as a favour, honesta after the full time of service, causaria on account of illness, infirmity, &c., justa or injusta with or without good recsons, ignominiosa as a disgrace).—dimissio (of servants or solben .- To give aby his d., dimittere qm; missionem] tare ci; exauctorare qui (exauct. was used, in the times of the empire, of soldiers who had served but 16 years at must; mittere, &c., of those who had served 20 years or mos; mutere, &c., of those who had served 20 years or more; s. T. Ann. 1, 36: comp. Bremi Suet. Oct. 24).— ammittia or sacramento solvere: to give aby his d. as a mark of disgrace, cum ignominia dimitter qm; qm grominize causa removere ab exercitu : to receive one's d, dimitti; missio datur ci; militià or sacramento solvi: to demand one's d., missionem postulare or exposeere; missionem effiagitare (in a riolent manner):
is apply for one's d., missionem rogare. - || Disis apply for one's d., missionem rogare. — | Discharge of artillery, &c., emissio (e., tormenta blorum emissiones habent, C.); or Crel. by *tormenta blorum emissiones habent, C.); or Crel. by *tormenta wing or a) mittere or emittere: d.'s of artillery is known of aby, *tormenta honoris causa emissa: lo saviae oby sett d.'s of artillery, *tormenta honoris causa emittere (to fire a solute).—| Discharge in conrequence of an acquittat, absolute (g. t. with gra. of the charge).—liberatio (the act of freeing, or the third freed). the being freed).

DISCHARGE, v. TRANS.) | Unload, exonerare (e.g. a ship's cargo, exon. navem or navigium; but exinanire nav. is an opprobr. expression; exon. plaustrum)—exinanire (to empty: navem, used opprobriously, C.; onustum vchiculum, Plin.). - | IM-PROPR.-a) To pay; to d. a debt, as allenum solvere er dissolvere ; mere alieno exire : to d. debts, debita solvere; nomina dissolvere, exsolvere, expedire: to d. o debt by taking up money, versura solvere or dissolvere: to d. one's debts, liberare se ære alleno: to d. his debts wholly or in part, liberare aut levare sc ere alieno: to call upon aby to d. a debt, nomen exigere: to d. the debt of nature, debitum naturæ reddere: to d. so a six aces of source, coottum nature resurce: so a the debt we over to our country, solvo patrixe, quod debeo.—3) To perform a duty, get rid of an obligation; io d. aduty, officium prestate or facere or exsequi: to d. every particular of one's duty, nullam officii partem deserrer (more under Dury); officio sou fund; officio suo satisfacere (seid., and not in C., expière officium; impière officii sui partes): to d. aduty countrintously, "munere sibi delato religiose fungi: adult d. aduty officio suo desse deserver officii sui not to d. a duty, officio suo deesse; descrere officii sui partes; ab officio suo decedere, recedere: to d. a commusica, mandatum conficere, perficere, peragere, exsequi, persequi: in the most accurate manner, exhau-tre mandatum.—) To let off a gun, &c., tclum wittere, emittere, permittere (the last, so as to hit the mark): to d. guns, tormenta mittere or emittere (tormenta beilica explodere or displodere, not Lat.): de en errow, sagittan expellere arcu (†).—[] Dismiss (e soldier), qm militià or sacramento solvere; qm ex-anctorare; qm dimittere (g. t. soldiers or servants); to sek to be discharged, missionem postulare. - To Discharge itself (of rivers, &c); in mare effundi, or se effundere; in mare fluere or effluere; in mare crumpere.-in mare, &c. sese exonerare (Plin.).

DISCHARGE, INTRANS.) A wound d.'s, pus exit,

effluit, or effunditur ex vulnere.

DISCIPLE, s. discipulus .- auditor (a hearer ; e. Theophrasti). Jw. auditor et discipuius (C.).—assecia (follower, hanger on, but only with contemptuous meaning .- wectator, assectator not till silv. age). - D.'s of Aristotic, Zeno, Sc., ab Aristotle, a Zenone profecti: our friends the d.'s of Plato and Aristotle, nostri illi a Piatone et Aristotele: to be a d. of aby, disciplină or reacont et Aristoteie: io or a a. of any, arcipina or habere (to have aby for one's master); qm magistrum habere (to have aby for one's master); qm audire (to dieclares); esse or profectum esse a qo (to belong to his school of philosophy).—qm sequi or persqui (to receive his doctrines); to become aby's d., persqui (to receive his doctrines); to become aby's d., tradere se el in disciplinam .- The Romans used to express the d.'s of aby by an attributive; the d's of Pythagoras, Socrates, &c., Pythagoræi, Socratici, &c.
DISCIPLE, v. *disciplina or ad disciplinam infor-

DISCIPLE, v. *disciplinā or ad disciplinam infor-mare qm.— *ad legem or disciplinam instituere qm. *religioue imbuere qm. *institutionibus suis erudire

DISCIPLESHIP, Crel. - discipulatus (very late; Tertull 1

DISCIPLINARIAN, A strict d., severissimi im-perii vir.—diligens imperii (Np. Con. 1, 2).—diligens discipling (Fell. 1, 6).

DISCIPLINE, s. disciplina .- Want of d , immodestia. Intemperantia (want of subordination ; e. g. amongst isidiers).—licentia (want of restraint, licence). — Bad domestic d., mala domestica disciplina: to subject aby lo serere d, qm severius coercere; qm tristiore disci-plină continere: to preserve strict d., disciplinaru severe legere: in his family he preserved, in little and great

thir is alike, not only a strict but even a severe d , do-mesticam disciplinam in parvis et majoribus rebus diligenter adeo severeque rexit: is this your d. ? or what d. is this? quinam sunt hi mores? quænam ista licentia est!— Military discipline, discipl. militiæ or rei militaris (L.), disciplina militaris (E.) In this sense rel militaris (L.). disciplina militaris (E.). into sense meer disciplina bellica, i. e. the art of wor).—militie disciplina; fm context, disciplina only: seere militiry d., disciplina severa; disciplina severitasque: bad military d., disciplina solutior or laxior: to preserve strict military d., disciplinam militarem severe conservare (L. 39, 6); disciplinam militarem severe conservare (L. 39, 6); disciplinam militarem severe regere (df. 8. see. Cez. 48); disciplinam acertime explere (Sizet, Tib. 19).—"milites severâ disciplina coerciere: to introduce too severe a military d., disciplinan militarem præfractius et rigidius astringere (Val. Max. 9, 7, 7): military d. relaxes, ceases, disciplina solvitur or dissolvitur or prolahitur (L.): to relax, &c. military d., disciplinam militarem solvere (L.), resolvere (C.); disciplinam severitatemque dissolvere (Auct. B. Afr. 65). —L. Scipio preserved a strict mititary d., disciplina militaris a Lucio Scipione severe conservabatur (L. 39, 6): want of d., immodestia. intemperantla: to restore the ancient military d., disciplinam inilitarem restituere (L) or ad priscos mores redigere; antiquam duram militam revocare (T): to preserve d., milites coercère

et in officio continere.

DISCIPLINE, v. To d. aby, qm regendum suscinëre (of preserving d. amongst them). - *exercitum justæ militiæ or militari disciplinæ assuefacere.-Disciplined troops, exercitus parentior: well-disciplined troops, milites optimă disciplină instituti (L.).

propp, milites optima inscription institute. It is to just the property of the to d. an opinion, remittere opinionem animo (to gire up an opinion one has entertained); sententiam aspernari or contemnere (despise it) .- repudiare (to reject; nari or contemnere (aespass 11), — repudare (10 reject; e.g. consilium)—improbare (nomino) non probare (not to approve of).— spernere. aspernari (to despise and therefore reject)—recuesare spernari (to despise and therefore reject)—recuesare (to refuse; e. g. amicitiam populi Romani).—abilitere (d (o fing it arany; e. g. honorem et gloriam).—infilitari qd (capity a debt), the despise and the special content of the content of the capital of the c negare, pernegare (the latter rare; to deny) .- [2] substantive oft. disclaim is often translated by an inf.
aft, negare: he disclaimed any intention of not respecting their territories, fines corum se violaturum negavit: he d.'s all recollection, negat se meminisse; all knowledge of, scisse se, id vero pernegat (Ter.); negat se scire: he d.'s all suspicion of, negat nec suspicari (C.): to d. a son, abdicare filium: aby's jurisdiction, imperium es detrectare; dominationem es detrectare.

DISCLAIMER, | One who disclaims, detrectator (post-Class. Petr. Aus.) .- infiliator (one who denies a deposit or debt).— Prepudiator (Tert.) and improbator, very late.— Plea of denial, negatio (denial). negatio infitiatioque facti (C.).

Disclose, aperire (open; g. t. in almost every sense 'disclose').—pandere. expandere (to open; of flowers, &c., florem) .- nudare. retegere (to d. thoughts Anners, &c., horem.)—nudare. retegere (to a. rongons, secrets, &c., -exprement in medium proterre (to publish for the advantage, &c. of others).—manifestum facere, plot, &c.)—enunicate. vulgare. In lucem proferre (to receal e. g. a crime, plot, &c.)—enunicate, vulgare. In lucem proferre (to receal what one thould keep secret)—communicate d cum qo (to communicate it to him, consilium suum cum qo.)—prodere (to betrag)—detegere (common off. Aug. age; does not (to oetray).—actegere (common ajt. Aug. age; aces not cover in Cea; C. joins patefactus et deiectus; insidias, L.; consilium, L.; mentenn, Q.; animi secreta, Q.,—indicare (e. g. rem patri, Ter.; ei de epistolia).—indicium es rei afferre ad qm (C.); indicium deferre ad qm (T.; to d. a crime to a magistrate; of an accom-plice).-To d. to aby all one's secrets, omula arcana apud qm expromere: to d. the secrets of one's heart, animi arcana proferre : he d.'s his opinion, sententiam suam aperit: to the captain of the esset who he is, domino navis, quis sit, aperit: to the mysteries, domino navis, quis sit, aperit: to the mysteries to enunciare mysteria: to d. then, see perite (g. l. and septy of flowers).—se pandere; florem expandere (of flowers).—se delegere (to discover itself; e.g. mores—se detegunt): we must wait till the thing d's itself, exspectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiat.— For disclosing thoughts, &c., recludere and reserate are almost entirely poet.

DISCLOSURE, Indicium (d. of a crime to a magistrale; e. g. conjurationis). — patefactio (e. g. rerum opertarum, C.; very rare).—delatio (d. of a crime to a magistrate): to make a d. to aby, demonstrate or sig-

nificare qd ci.-communicare qd cum qo.-certiorem qm facere de re.-indicium es rei ad qm afferre.-indicium deferre ad qm. See To Discloss. - Often by Crel.; Alcibiades saw that he should gain much popularily by this d., sensit Alcibiades, id si aperuisset, magnam se initurum gratiam (Np. Alc. 9, 5): if the d. of this conspiracy is due to me, ista conjuratio si patefacta per me est.
DISCOLORATION, decoloratio (C.).—coloris muta-

tio.

DISCOLOUR, decolorare; with athg, qå re.—colorem cs rei vitiare (Sen.; as definition of decolorare).—colorem cs rei mutare or immutare (of a simple change of colour) .- spiendorem es rei macuiare (used figuratively by C.).-To be d., discolorari.-colorem mutare (of a state, colorem mutasse).—A discolored corpus, decoloratum corpus mortui (Aucl. Herenn.).

DISCOMPIT, v. See To DEFFAT.
DISCOMPITURE, DISCOMPIT, s. See DEFFAT, s.
DISCOMPORT, s. mala corporis affectio (bodily d.). incommodum. incommoditas (athg that is inconvenient, disagreeable, annoying; the latter mly post-Aug.). -(animi) perturbatio (uneasiness of mind) .easiness, apprehension). — sollicitudo (anxiety).—angor (distress and anguish of mind fm apprehension of an im-pending evil).—ægritudo (distress of mind, caused by a suffer any inconvenience, annoyance, &c.).-molestiam trahere (ex qå re); molestiam capere; perturbari; commoveri; permoveri; sollicitum esse de re: nothing caused me more d. than, &c., nihii me magis sollicitabat, quam, &c.: to cause any d. to aby, ci qd soilicitudinis afferre (any anxiety); molestiam ci aspergere (C.) or afferre (Ter.); ci qd incommodi importare; qm qo incommodo afficere (to cause him any annoyanee, in-convenience, huet, &c.); without d., sine incommodo; sine moiestià: 'to bear alth without d.,' qu æquo animo ferre: to our great d., nostro incommodo: to sufer no d., incommodi nihil accipere. See Uneasi-

DISCOMFORT, v. qm perturbare, commovere, permovere ; qm or cs animum conturbare (to distress, agitate, &c.).—sollicitare qm or sollicitum facere—ci qd sollicitudinis afferre (cause him anxiety)—agitare qm or cs animum (to agitate him).-molestiam ci aspergere (trouble him).-incommodi qd importare ci. ci incommodare (cause him inconvenience, annoyance). inquietare (Sen. Plin.).
DISCOMMEND, improbare. See To Blame, To

CENSURE.

DISCOMMENDATION, improbatio. See BLAME, CENSURE.

DISCOMMODE see INCOMMODE.

DISCOMMODIOUS, see INCOMMODIOUS, INCOM-

DISCOMMODITY, see INCONVENIENCE.

DISCOMPOSE. dissolvere (opp. conglutinare; e. g. concordiam, amicitias; so Clarendon speaks of 'discom-

posing confidence').
DISCOMPOSURE, turbidus motus (C. Tusc. 1, 33, init.) .- perturbatio (exply of the mind, animi) .- animi (or mentis) concitatio (excited state of the mind) .- sestus (unsettled state of mental doubt and perplexity) .- angor. sollicitudo, molestia, ægritudo (SYN, in ANXIETY).

Disconcert, Disconcert, octurna, Plin.
Disconcert, Disconcert, Disconcert, Disconcert, Disconcert, octurna, Plans, schemes, &c., conturbate (throw in confusion; e. g. ci omnes rationes).-perimere (utterly destroy or defeat, es consilium, C.) .- pervertere (overlhrose; e. g. spem, consilia). -- infringere. confringere (to break to pieces; infr. conatus es, Cas. ; confr. consilia, C.) .- discutere (to shake to pieces; to defeat, an attempt, rem, C. L.; consilia, Front).—dirimere (consilium, S.).—To be dis-concerted (of a plan, &c.), irritum fieri: ad irritum concerted (of a plan, \$\varphi_c.\), irritum heri: ad irritum cadit or cadiere, rec'idere, or venire; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: thus was this altempt disconcerted, its frustra di inceptum its fuit. — \(\mathbb{U} \) next the a person's mind, \$\varphi_c.\), animum perturbare, perterrère; qm or es animum conturbare; animum es de satu or de sede sud demovère; animum cs perterritum loco et certo de satu demovère; animum es perterritum loco et certo de satu demovère; animum es perterritum loco et certo de satu demovère; animum es perterritum loco et certo de satu demovère; mentur me sedes aut et estat demove. de statu demovere ; mentem e sede sua et statu demovere; percutere qm: to d. aby by the quickness of one's resolution, qm consilio opprimere (C. Cæcin. 14, 44): to be disconcerted, de gradu or de statu suo dejici; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidere; perturbari; animo consternari (Cæs.); by athg, qå re: to be disconcerted (of a continuing state), sui or mentis ce animi non compotem esse; minus compotem esse (252)

sui; mente vix constare: not to allow oneself to be disconcerted, non dejici se de gradu pati; by athg, non perturbari in re, nec de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, sed præsenti animo uti et constanti (C. Off. 1, 23, 80); alsc æquo animo ferre qd: being quite disconcerted, defi-ciente consilio: though disconcerted by this blow he still held out, hac ille percussus plaga non succubuit

(Np. Eum. 1).
DISCONCERTED, perturbatus, confusus: to be d., perturbari de q\u00e1 re: to look d., ore esse confuso: to look utterly d., ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notas præ se ferre.

DISCONFORMITY, see DISAGREEMENT.
DISCONGRUITY, see UNCONGRUITY, DISAGREE-

DISCONNECT, disjungere. sejungere. separare. segregare. dirimere. divellere. distrahere. dividere (SYN. in SEPARATE; vid.).
DISCONNEXION, sejunctio (fm sthg, a qå re).-

disjunctio (fm athg, cs rei) .- separatio. abruptio (violent breaking of; e. g. of a marriage).—distractio (SYN. in SEPARATION; vid.).

DISCONSOLATE, | Destitute of comfort, &c., a spe alienus.—spe destitutus.—cujus dolor or luctus nullo solatio levari potest. To be d., jacere; •nihil consolationis admittere ; esse perculso et abjecto animo (to be quite dispirited); jacere or versari in mærore (both C.); vincit omnem consolationem dolor. Inconsolabilis, poet. Or., but impropr. inconsolabile vulnus.—To look d., vultu mæsto uti; vultu mæsto or tristi esse; vuitu animi dolorem præ se ferre [See Delected | Not affording comfort; cheer-less, injucundus. - omni vitæ commoditate destitu-tus. 'Disconsolate darkness,' tetræ tenebræ. * tristes tenebræ.

DISCONSOLATELY, insolabiliter (only once: H.). -afflicto or fracto animo,-demisso fractoque animo. tristi animo

DISCONTENT, s. animus non contentus or male contentus (but seld. absol.; mly with abl. suo, suis rebus, sorte sua, &c.).—Sts molestia, offensio. ægritudo. odium es rei, &c .- To feel d., pænitet qui rerum suarum; al alhg, non contentum esse qå re; ægre or moieste ferre qd; molestiam ex qå re capere; offendi qå re; offensionem accipere; ad qam rem offensionem tabler et fastidium (C.): fm d. at their own lot, odio rerum suarum (S.).—See Dissatisfaction.
DISCONTENT, adj. See Dissatisfaction.
DISCONTENT, v. *facero or efficere, ut qm for-

tunæ suæ or rerum suarum pæniteat.—qm ex tran-quillo iratum facere (aft. Plant. Cist. 3, 21).

DISCONTENTED, sua sorte non contentus (dissatisfied with one's lot, condition, &c.) .- morosus (peevish, infes with one i oil, consistion, gc.;—moreus (peeren, hard to please, in general)—return mutation's cupidus; regis linimicus (oj political discontent; the former refer-ring to the constitution or state of a fairs, the latter the person of the prince;—To be d., sui sorte non con-tentum ease (with one's tol or condition); se finibus suarum rerum non continere (not to be satisfied to remain in one's original sphere or state); novis rebus studere; novas res quærere (of political discontent): d. with athg, non contentus qu're. Indignans or indignatus qu' (indignant at it): to be d. with athg, non contentum esse qu're; graviter, moleste, or ægre ferre; iniquo animo ferre qu'(C.;) inique ferre, tate; Suet. Lactant.) -qm prenitet cs rei; accusare qd. damnare qd (to find fault with : e.g. Darius was d with all that his generals had done, Darius, quæ per duces suos acta erant, cuncta damnabat, Curt.).—indignari qd (to be indignant at it). —To make aby d.; see To Discontent; Dissaris-FIED.

DISCONTINUANCE, dintermissio. omissio. ces-DISCONTINUATION, distin. intercapedo [Syn. in Cessation]. The long d. of athg, longis intervallis

interrupta res (e. g. consuctudo, C).
DISCONTINUE. omittere. dimittere (to leave of

entirely) .- abjicere (to give up, not to continue) .- desinere (to practise no longer; e.g. artem).—desistere re or a re (to desist fm a thing).—intermittere (to leave of for some time).—tollere, abolère (to remove, abolish): to

vitæ modum ponere.
DISCONTINUOUS, interruptus. interceptus. inter-

missus (e. g. planities colibus intermissa).—non con-tinuus.—rei or rebus non continuatus et junctus. DISCORD, | Paora.) In music, discrepans in fidibus aut tibiiş concentus (see C. de Rep. 2, 42), or by

sent of dissonus and absonus, or Crel.; as, absonum, seut of dissonus and absonus, or cret.; as, absonum, dissonum quidam cancer: to perceive no d. in athy, in at re uithi absonum deprehendere: a good ear preview the stightest d. in instrumental music, in stilbes, quamquam paullum discrepent, tamen id a sciente animativerti solet: lo guard agst any possible d. videre, ne forte quid discrepet.—] Fro.) Want of the properties of the still discrepet. sprement, symmetry, discrepantia (Sec C. Of. 1, 31, 111). — I Disa greenest, discordia. dissension smultas, dissidium (Sec Disassidium) (S jacère (spargere).-discordias serere; among citizens, civiles discordias serere; civium dissensiones commotère er accendere : now at last let all d. cease, sit discordiarum finis aliquando.

DISCORD, v. discordare (a qa re; a se; one with another, inter se).—dissidere (with ab, cum, inter se; or absol.).— dissonare (very rare; not pres-dug. Pitr. and Col.).—discrepare (seld. propr. ab, cum; sibl, intere, or absol.).— The one jarring and discording with the other (Bacon), discordes inter se. See To Dis-

AGREE.

DISCORDANCE, see DISCORD.
DISCORDANCE, see DISCORD.
Of sounds, discors
(s. g. symphonia, H.; but mly impropr.).—absõnus.
dissonus (the former with ref. to the right note or key, dissions (the former with ref to the right note or key, we to a pleason sown of the latter, to its disagreement with the other notes, instruments, voices, \$c.).—\$\text{L} \text{ May Green by with \$\frac{a}{c}_c\$, cliscons (abost), secum ispec; in \$pt\$, inter se, with each other; also data filius patir, \$Feli:; in adhq, qā re).—\$\text{Databouts} (with abotin is a vece motus; is shoon. field divine originis, both \$L.).—\$\text{dissibility} (so the pre-Aug.; nor in \$F.\$\text{II}\$, or \$O.; first in \$L.;\$\text{a}\$ abotin is orn-blus (cf. \$C.\$\text{Att.}\$4, 16).—\$\text{dissance} with itself, as is pec dissiblen secum que discordans \$C.\$\text{Discond.}\$\text{.}=\text{Discond.}\$\text{.}=\text{Peculians} (so the pre-blus of the pre-bl

rome isem.; isemucione (or decessione) qă factă, or cum qă deductione. To get a bitl, dc. disconneded, jac-turam qam facere in repræsentando (i. e. lo gise up perl of a sum due, on condition of immediate payment; C. Att. 12, 29, 3).

DISCOUNT, s. *jactura in repræsentando facta (aft. C. Att. 12, 29, 3) or *deductio propter pecuniam repræsentatam or in antecessum datam facta. To pay d., jacturam facere in repræsentando (C. Att. 12, 29, 3): to take d., "deducere qd propter pecuniam in anteces-

DISCOUNTENANCE, v. | Put out of counte. sance, pudarem ci injicere or incutere (†).-ruborem ci afferre (T.; to shame aby; make him blush).—confundere qm or cs animum (disconcert him).—|| Discourage; afford no countenance to, improbate ed non probare qd (not to approve of).—aversari qd or qm or (Ptim.) aversari et damnare qm (in Aux. Vict., vultu notare aversato).—averso or alieno a qo animo cuse (C.).—aversum esse ci rei (II.) or (better in prose) a qa re (e. g. mercaturis, H.).—a qo alienum or alieniorem esse.—ci non æquum esse.—qd non æquis oculis aspicere († F.).—ci non favere (not to support or encourepacting tr., — can not layere (not to support or encourage him).— respuere quo or qd.—qm aspernari et respuere (to despise and reject him).—averso animo excipere qm (to receive him with marks of dislike, &c.; T. Hist. 4, 80).

DISCOUNTENANCE, s. animus aversus or (Sen.)

DISCOUNTENANCE, a animus aversus or (Sen.) aversus or (Sen.) aversior, improbatio (duspoprovat, rejection). To show a present proposed to biscourse and the second present proposed to biscourse animum infinger, affigere or perceiter—speem of summum infinger, affigere or perceiter—speem of the present proposed to be suffered to be sufficient to be suffered to be suffered to be suffered to be sufficient to be su these sets by f.; C.\.—animo (or, of more than one, animo is) concidere (B. G. 8, 19; wch, however, Herzog awys is too strong, and almost affected).—percelli (perculaum esse, of the state).—desperare (to despair). animum demittere or despondere; se animo demit-tere (Cæs. B. G. 7, 29).—animo deficere (Cæs. B. G. 7, 30). Jr. debilitari animumque demittere (C. de Fin. 5, i6). To begin to be discouraged, animus labat. He exhorted them not to be too much discouraged, cohortatus est, ne se admodum animo demitterent .- | Dissuade or deter fm, deterrère, absterrère qm a or de re (or with ne, quin, quominus).—repellere or avertere qm s re (see Deten).—dehortari qm a re (or with ne; (253)

to dissuade fm).—dissuadere qd or de re, or ne qs faciat qd. avocare qm a re.— Who dissuadere ci qd, wch occurs first in Sen.

occars prais in Same Discouraging, dissuading, dec, dissuasio es rel (act of dissuading, every rare: once C. and Auct. Herenn.— 1888 dehortatio erry late: Tertuit.).—avocatio a re or re facienda lact of calling one of fm athg; very rare; once C).—

Thing weh discourages, res, quæ qm (ceteros, &c.) terret; res, quæ qm or cs animum frangit, perceiit, &c.; res, que qui or co aminum mana, repeliit or it, &c.; res, que qui deterret, absterret, repeliit or manufacture or manager a re-immedimentum (hindrance). To conquer d.'s, invictum esse ad ea, quæ ceteros terrent (Curl.); impedimenta superare: to remove all d.'s, removēre omnia, quæ obstant et impediunt.
DISCOURAGER, dissuasor (dissuader ; cs rei). Mly

by Cref. qui dehortatur, deterret, &c. a re. See Dis-

COUBAGE COURAGE.

DISCOURSE, s. | Rational power of drawing inferences, &c., ratio. Intelligentia...—In. ratio of (or aque) intelligentia...—In. conversation; ratio, — | A discourse, = a regular speech uttered or written, oratio (g. f.).—cono (delivered to an assembly of the people, soldiers, &c.).—serme doctus (ictorned d.); shord d., oratuncula: to deliver a d., orationem habere, agere or dicere (g. 11.); concionari, concionem habere (to the people, soldiers, \$c.); to compose a d., orationem facere or conficere: to prepare a d., orationem meditari or commentari: to read a d., deliver a written d., orationem de scripto dicere (see SPEECH.— Treatise, dissertation, &c., sermo (delivered orally; on any subject, de qa re habitus).— disputatio—liber. See TREATISE.

DISCOURSE, v. confabulari cum qo; sermones DISCOURSE, v. contabulan cum qo; sermones serte or cacdere (córrez, vóque or pipuara, of several persons conversing together, Comic).—disputare, disestere (to treat of subjects in philosophy, 4c.): to secretly on any dangerous subject, occultis sermonibus serere qd (L. 7, 39, init.).
DISCOURTEOUS, inurbanus (uspolite).—inhuma-suscontage or things).—agressity of persons or things).

nus (of persons or things);—agreetis (of persons or things);
J. agreetis et infumanus (of things); e. s. negligentia);
Jl. agreetis et persons).—in officious inol ready to perform the duties of civility to those to whom it is due; to do dy, in qm. (5).—To be d., ab humanitate abhorrere (of aby's character); inhumaniter facere (of a single act)

DISCOURTEOUSLY, inurbane. rustice. - inhumaniter (C.) —illepide.

DISCOURTEOUSNESS, inhumanitas. inurbanitas.

rusticitas [Syn. in Incivility]. - mores inculti or DISCOURTESY, see DISCOURTEOUSNESS. I won-

dered at his d., in setting off without offering to conrey any letters to you, miratus sum istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, ut sine meis litteris ad te proficisceretur.

DISCOVER, | Find: find out, vid. - | Dis-

close; vid.

words, inventor novorum verborum. See AUTHOR. DISCOVERY, | Act of finding out, inventio.— exceptatio (by thought, contrivance, &c.).—investigatio Excognatio (og inospai, confirence, gc.),—investigatio (the tracing if out lift found); Js. inventio atque excognatio.—Often by partep.: the Egyptians claim the d. of medicine, medicinem Egyptii apud ipsos volunt repertam (Plin.),—Long before the d. of the arts, multo ante inventias artes: to make a d., invenire qd, cs rei autorem tesse.—excepttare qd (is make ii out; devise ii).—animadvertere, deprendere qd (solice ii, and oo delect ii). See also below. I Thing discovered, inventum, res inventa.—tes exceptlata (cleeriy de-sized).—ars nova (new device; Np.).—commentum (an imaginary d.; in L.; and afterwards 'an invention; imaginary a.; in L.; who appereuras on thermton; e.g. mechanicum, Suel.)—quod qs inventi, excitavit, a discovery is merer inventio, but inventum. It is better to join it with an adverb (e.g. useful d.s., bene, utiliter, &c. inventa; brittiant d.s. divinitus inventa; but sometimes an adj. is found; e.g. optima inventa, Q. 5, 12, 19.—A petty or triffing d., (minuta) inventiuncula. — To make a d.; see gbose. To make many d.'s in athg and apply them to levitas; Syn. in Circumspection).—constantia (opp. practice, muha in qã re nova aftere (\$\bar{p}_{p}\$). No d. is amentia or furor. See Benecke ad C. Cut. 2, 1, 125).— perfected at once, nihil est simul et inventum et per Siz consilium. judicium: to come to gears of d., in fectum: not to publish one's brilliant d.'s, "quæ quis suam tutclam venire or pervenire; sui juris fieri, or (if divinitus exceptiavit in lucem non proferre: to be the growth of the intellect is to be intended) and quan acquainted with the d.'s of modern philosophy, *novæ acquaintea with the d.s of modern philosophy, "novæ philosophiæ inventa tenère: our forefathers made many splendid d.s, multa a patribus divinitus inventa sunt. A voyage of d., "navigatio novarum terrarum inveniendarum or cognoscendarum causa suscepta (iter -susceptum for a traveller). To make a voyage of d.,
*nova quærentem navigare. *nova quærere. No d.'s of man can equal the operations of nature, nemo opi-fex naturæ solertiam imitando consequi potest (C.). A talent for d., ingenium ad exceptandum acutum. animus sollers.- Disclosure, indicium (of an informer, &c.) - enunciatio (of what ought to be kept secret). See Disclosure.

DISCREDIT, s. | Want of credit (= reputa-DISCREDIT, s. | Want of credit (=reputa-tion), dedecus, probrum. Js. probrum et dedecus, ignominia et dedecus, dedecus et infamia, macula et dedecus [Srv. in Disonace]. To be ed., qu'infamiam habet or infert; fit qd dedecori; to aby, qd ci est tur-pitudini or ignominiae or probro or infamiae or dede-eori or probro: aby is a d. to me, qs mihi est dedecori or macula et dedecori; qs me dedecorat; to be a d. to one's family, familiam dedecorare: to be no d. to the Autonium, nou decase momin Antanacum, to be in-Antonines, non deesse nomini Antoninorum: to be ind., Antonines, noi uccess cionimi Antoninolium; 100 et ad., existinationem periddisse (to have suffered loss of repu-tation); in invidia case (to be unpopular; of a public character): to fall into d., in dedecus incurrere (C.).— de existimatione sua qd perdere, dependere; existi-nationis detrimentum or jacturam facere (to suffer-inationis detrimentum or jacturam facere (to sufferloss of reputation); auctoritatem, dignitatem amittere, dignitatis facturam facere (to suffer loss of rank, Sc.); in invidiam venire. invidiam subire (to suffer loss of popularity; of a public character): to bring d. upon aby; aby into d., de famā cs detrahere (to injure his reputation); cs auctoritatem levare (to lessen his influence); invidiam ci facere, conflare (make him unpopular).—cs famam dehonestare (to cause loss of repu-tation): to the d. (of), cum probro et dedecore: to our d., cum nostro dedecore: to think athg a d. to aby, ducere ci od probro.— Want of credit (= belief), fides parva, afflicta, affecta (diminished confidence in aby's honour).—Athy has been brought into d., minor and a sonour).—Also has oven oronges into a, minor ci rel habetur fides (e. g. fabuils): to bring also into d., abrogare fidem ci rel (e. g. que res fid. abr. orationi, C.): imminuere es rel fidem (e. g. orationis, C.): to bring aby into d., infirmare fidem ce or ci (C.); cs fidem minuere; fidem or fidem te autoritatem derofidem minuere; fidem or fidem te autoritatem derogare ci rei (of some personal quality; e. g. cs virtuti, generi, &c.).— facere or efficere, ut ci rei minor habea-

suspicio.

DISCREDIT, v. || Not to believe, cl or el rei
non credere; fidem non habëre; abrogare fidem
ci or cl rei; fidem cl denegare; el rei fidem non
adjungere. See DIRBELIEVE. To be discredited, el
rei fides non habetur; qa res nullam habet fidem;
cl rei fides derogatur. To cause alba to be discredited, el
rei fides are vei fidem abrogates el ci rei or ce rei fidem abrogare or derogare; fidem cs rei imminuere.— To deprive of good repu-tation; see 'to be a discredit to;' 'to bring discredit

on, under Discredit, s.
DISCREDITABLE, inhonestus. dedecoris plenus. turpis, &c. (see Disgraceful). To be d., turpitudini, dedecori or probro esse, &c. See 'to be a discredit,' &c.

under DISCREDIT, 8.

under Discredit, s.

DISCREET, consideratus (of persons and things)—
prudens, providus, cautus, Jr. prudens et providus,
cautus et providus—diligens—gravis (STX. in CITACUMSPECT).—samus (having a sound understanding, and
acting according to it dictates)—constants (unorally and
intellectually firm; steedy, consistent, &c.; constantissimus; opp. amens, C. Roce. Am. 14, 41).

DISCREETLY, considerate. caute. diligenter, attente. circumspecto judicio, prudenter, providenter
(C. S.; Mass. provide late; Plin.).

DISCREETINESS, see DISCRETION.

DISCREPANCE, discrepantia. See DIFFERENCE,
DISCREPANCE, discrepantia. See DIFFERENCE,
DISCREPANCE, discrepantia.

DISCREPANT, see DIFFERENT.

DISCRETE, discretus.-divisus discretusque.-dis-

DISCRELE, oucreus.—
retus ac separatus.—disjunctus.
DISCRETION, 1 Prudence, cautio. circumspectio. prudentia. circumspectum judicium. circumspectio et accurata consideratio. — diligentia. gravitas (opp.

in consilio capiendo prudentiam pervenisse; or gam intelligendi prudentiam pervenisse: to have almost arrived at years of d., prope puberem setatem esse: to use one's own d. in acting according to circumstances, consilium capere ex re et ex tempore (C.); libere ad summain rerum consulere (opp. ad præscriptum agere, Cas.) .- To act without d., temere agere : to have no d., temerarium esse; nullius esse consilii; it requires much d., res est multæ diligentlæ.- Power of acting without control, arbitrium or (in abt.) arbitratus (aby's decision as finat). — voluntas (will). — At my d., ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque; meo arbitratu: at d., ad libidinem; ex libidine; libere (freely; e. g. libere ad summam rerum consulere; opp. ad præscri noere as summam rerum consulere; opp. ad præserigi-tum agere, Cers. B. C. 3, 51; to leave sløp to abje, of cl or cs arbitrio permittere qd: to authorize aby to act at his own d, in athy, permittere cl liberum sibirtium de (L.): this ought to be left entirely to your d., id tui arbitrii debet esse (aft. L. 37, 52). I have sent you my speech; you may keep it or publish it at your own d., oran-tionem misi, elux custodiendre et proferende arbitrii. specca; you may keep it or puonin it at you wan a., ota-tionem misi, ejus custodiendæ et proferendæ arbittium tuum (C. Att. 15, 13).— Il To surrender at d., se in fidem victoris permittere; se suaque omnia potestati or fidei victoris permittere; se suaque omnia potestati or fidei victoris, or in fidem atque potestatem victoris permit-tere; libero victoris arbitrio se permittere; arbitrium victoris exspectare; armis positis ad victoris fidem confugere.

DISCRETIONARY, by Crel. A d. power, infinita potestas (an unlimited power; C.).—arbitrium (with a possessive pronoun, or liberum, &c.) .- To have d. power. sui esse arbitrii; *libere posse ad summam rerum consuiere (of an officer in war; alt. Cas. B. C. 3, 51). A lieutenant has no d. power, legati sunt partes ad præ-scriptum agere (Cas. B. C. 3, 51): to give aby d. power. in athg, permittere ci liberum es rei arbitrium; dare ci facultatem, ut qd suo arbitratu faciat or faceret (C. 1, de Fin. extr.). You have a d. power, tuum est arbi-trium (i. e. whether you will do this or that). DISCRIMINATE, | Distinguish between;

distinguish, distinguere (e. g. oratorum genera).—
Jn. dijudicare et distinguere (e. g. similia ab incredibilibus). — distinguere ac separare (e. g. ea crimina), distinguere atque dividere (C. Pis. 28, 6). — internoscere. secernere. Jn. secernere et internoscere. discerner. Jx. discernere et dispicere. I should be glad to know how they may be discriminated, qua nota internoscantur, scire veilim (C.).—See Discran, for SYN. and the construction.—[Separate, vid.— Discriminare is used in the sense of separating by Varr. C. [once] and L.; in the sense of distin-

oy varr. C. [once] and L.; in the scale of distinu-guishing by Sen.; disc. tempora vigiliarum somi-que, L.; Cassia via Etruriam discriminat, C. DISCRIMINATING, [Disting wishing. A d. mark, nota (C. Or. 23).—discrimen (e. g. res.—qua-pares maxime videantur—discrimine q discernere, Q. 10, 2, 10). — Intelligent, acute, intelligens, subtilis, acutus, sagax, perspicax. A d. mind, subtile judicium; perspicax prudentia; mens acuta,

DISCRIMINATION, | Act of discriminating. The nearest words are delectus (choice exercised in The nearest words are delectus (choice exercised in the selection of objects) Js. delectus et discrimen. Mly by Grci. To exercise d. in allo, delectum quendam haber in re; delectum adhiber et ad qd (C.); et delectum adhiber et ad qd (C.); et delectum adhiber (T.). Without neglecting the d. of deien things Im human, salvo divinarum humansrumque rerum discrimine (L.); etihout d., delectum omni et discrimine remoto (C.); milhout discrimine (S.); the mind was so affected as to lose all power of d., animus the mind was so affected as to lose all power of d., animus it as at affectus, ut rem cum consillo et cur's perspicere non potuerit (C.).— Discriminating judgement, judicium subtile, judicil subtilitas, judicium acre, peracre; verissimum judicium (e.g. habëre).—] Setting aparti: separation, vid. Seraharton.

DISCURSIVE, || Roving, &c., instabilis.—vagus, &c. — || Argumentative; proceeding fm premies to conclusions, ratiocinativus (C. Q.).—The

aliad (aft. Q. 5, 10, 11).— What argumentosus, weh is 'rich in materials' &c.; argumentosum opus, Q.

DISCUSS, disputare, disserere (to treat of a philosophical subject, &c.) .- (verbls) disceptare (qd or de re, of two parties disputing with each other to determine what is true or right, but without hostile feeting; Dod.): to d. a question, questionem excutere; exp'icare qui of de re (to develop it; put it in a clear light): to d. a [contagious d., contagio. morbus, qui contagione ipsh vulmaster secretty, occultis sermonibus serere qd (L. 7, 29, in.).

DISCUSSION, disputatio (colloquy on a disputed subject, between two or more persons; of a potenic character and methodically conducted) .- disceptatio (contest of two parties, in wch grounds are brought forward and examined with a view to a decision) .- controversia (controversy; each party believing himself right, and defending his view of some disputed point).—certamen (contest).—Yiolent d,'s, contentiones concertationesque in disputando pertinaces; concertationum plenæ dis-putationes: lo have a d. with aby, cum qo mihi dis-ceptatio contentioque est: to commence a d. with aby, cum qo certamen instituere (C.; of two philosophers); to come into or under d., in controversiam venire; in disputationem venire (Col. 5, 1); to be present at a d., *disputationi interesse; *operam dare sermoni dispu-

DISCUSSIVE (med. t. t.), quod discutit or digerit

(e. g. disc. febrem; dig. humorem, &c., Cets.).
DISDAIN, s. fastidium (fastus poet. and post-Aug. prose). - Jr. superbia et fastidium. fastidium

arrogantiaque. - superbia (pride). - contemptus. contemptio.-despicientia. Jr. contemptio et despicientia. spretio (L. SYN. in CONTEMPT). - A d. of alleg. (inso-

-spretio (L. Syn. in Contempt). — A d. of albg. (inso-lens) es rel fastidium. With d.; see Dispansyully. DISDAIN, v. | Despise a person or thing, fastidire qd (prps not pra-dug.).—dedigmar! (prps not pra-dug.; most freq. in O.).—spernere. sapernar. respuere. Jn. aspernari et respuere repudiare. despi-cere, despicatui habere, contempere. Jn. contempere ac despicere, despicere et contemnere, contemnere et ac despicere. Gespicere et contemnere. Contemnere et pro nihio ducere. Gespicere et pro nihio butare, spernere et repudiare (SYN. in DESPISE). di Infla se ducere (e.g. omia humana, C.). di despicere atque infra se positium arbitrari (C.).—! To diedais is of di alag, lastidire et di Geres de contemner (poet, e.g. lippus inung, H.).—aspernari (Stat.; T. Ann. 4, 46)—refugere (poet, e.g. tendere barbiton, H.).———With the exception of fastidire (such is used by L.), none of these words are followed by in fin. in the gold, age by prose-writers; hence, a different turn must be given to the expression; e.g. facere qd non suæ dignitatis esse statuere ; suæ majestatis esse non sure dignitatis esse staturer; sure impestatis esse non censer (of gods, princes), &c.; turpe or turpe et indignum putare; or for 'to disdain to do tt,' sebstitule 'with by no means do it,' &c. In my opinion you should d. to ally yourself to a man of his character, thuic te socioum peutiquam puto esse oportier. Of general trails, facere qd in qm non cadit may be used: Ute good man d's to tell a ite, mentir in bonum virum virum. tron cadit.

DISDAINFUL, fastidiosus (fastosus very rare and post-Aug.).—superbus. arrogans. insolens (Syn. in Arrogant).—magnificus (e. g. magnifica verba, L. 37, 10; of one who had been speaking, superbe in se et

DISDAINFULLY, fastidiose (C. Plane. 27, 65; but mly in the sense of ' with the nicest, most fastidious accu-&c.). - arroganter. insolenter superbe (-ius, -issime). Jn. superbe insolenterque (L.) .- contemptim (contemptuously). In superbe et contemptim (L.). cum contemptu; cum fastidio. To speak d. of aby, contemptim de qo ioqui; in qm superbe quædam et insolenter concionari (in an address to soldiers, &c.).

DISEASE, s. morbus. ægrotatio ('morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, mgrotationem morbum cum imbecilitte, C. Tuse. 4, 13; morb. is the general term for the change that constitutes disease as opposed to health, and is chiefly objective; wgrotatio is more subjective, relating to the suffering of the individual; morb, is not necessarily felt, the cause felt; it is a suffering state. Both may be used impropr; but agrot seld. is. Plin. uses agrot. of plants. 17, 24, 37. may not have produced its effect; but agrotatio must be ut ægrotatio in corpore, sic ægritudo in animo; it must not therefore be used of bodily d.) .- causa (as med. t. t., that wich produces an illness ; e. g. sani-tantam causam metuentes, Cels 3, illoes; i.e. g. sani-tantam causam metuentes, Cels 3.

So Sen Plins, &c.).—valetudo (prop. 'the stale of aby's health; se that infirms, adversa, ægra must be added, nuleus 'bud health' is implied fin the contest; e. g. angit me Fanniæ valetudo. Contraxit hanc, dum, &c., Plins, Ep. 7, 19, init.)— Seg. Invaletudo is rather 'indisposition;' but in C., Orell, has substituted valetudo for the Cels of the valetudo for it fm Codd. See his note on Att. 7, 2, 1,-A

gatur (aft. L. 3, 6, 3; ministeria in vicem ac contagio ipsa vuigabant morbos).—lues (of a pestilential characipaa vuigabant morboa).—lues (of a pestiiential charac-ter): an epichemic d., pestilential (pestis, poet.): a tri-fing d., morbus ievis: a severe d., morbus gravis: a dangerous d., morbus pertulousus: not dangerous bai tedious, non periculousus sed longus: an hereditary d., "morbus patitus (isherited fm a father, e.g. pedum dolor, Pfin. Ep. 1, 12, 4); "morbus, qui per successio-nem quandam traditur (aft. Pfin. Ep. 1, 12, 4;); rumque morbi per successiones quasdam, ut alia, trarunque moro per successiones quasuam, ut aim, tra-duntur): d's that return periodically (i. e. at the same session of the year), valetudines certo tempore recur-rentes: to be subject to periodical d's (of the bowels, &c.), commoveri statis temporibus (alvo, capite, &c., Plin.).—To be suffering fm d., ægrotare (opp. valère); ægrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare or affectum esse; morbo vexari or conflictari; iniquà vaietu-dine conflictari; ægro corpore esse; infirmà atque ægrå valetudine esse: to be suffering severely fm d., graviter or gravi morbo ægrotum esse: to be suffering fm a d. that is likely to end fatally, agrotare mortifere; mortifero morbo affectum esse; novissimă valetudine conflictari : to fall ill of a d., in morbum cadere, incidere, delabi (att C.): to be ill of a d.; see ' to be ill. to die of a d , morbo (qo) mori; a morbo perire; in morbum implicitum [acc. agreeing with person] mori or decedere: to be carried of by a d., morbo opprimi (C.), absumi (S.), consumi, confici (S.), or perire (Np.): to cure a d., morbo mederi; morbo curationem adhibere (properly to treat it); morbum depellere : to remove the cause of a d., morbum eveliere : to recover fm a d., ex morbo convaiescere; ex morbo recreari: vires recolligere; morbo defungi; ex morbo evadere; a d. increases, morbus gravescit, aggravescit or ingravescit; morbus crescit; morbus or valetudo increscit; morbus fit amplior; morbus superat or prævalet (is getting beyond the possibility of cure): is diminishing, morbus minuitur, senescit; levior esse carpit: is stationary, morb. consistit, subsistit or quiescit; leaves me, morb. decedit a me; returns, repetit; earies, morb. variat; is spreading itself amongst the lower orders, vis morbi vagatur per ignota capita.- | Diseuse of plants, morbus (e. g. even trees have their d.'s, infestantur etiam arbores morbis), ægrotatio. ægritudo. maium. vitium (atl Plin. 17, 24, 37). The d. affects the roots, in radices erumpit vis morbi; the extremities (of the boughs), vis morbi erumpit in cacuminum digitos, qui longissime a toto corpore exeunt (Plin. : comparing it however with the human body): d.'s peculiar to fig-trees, peculiaria fici vitia (Plin.): figs are the most liable to this d., maxime id fici sentiunt: liable to a d., morbo el obnoxius: this d. is occasioned by close, damp weather, nascitur hoc vitium tepore humido et lento (Plin.): to suffer fm a d., qo morbo

iaborare, qd vitium sentire.
DISEASE, v. morbum ci inferre or incutere; qm valetudine tentare (e. g. of an unkealthy autumn). be diseased, ægrotare, ægrotum esse, &c. See 'to be suffering fm Disease.' To be diseased in mind, ab animo ægrum esse; animus ægrotat.-miserum esse ex animo (of wretchedness; Plaut. Trin. 2. 3, 6) .-DISEASED, weger (g. t. for every sort of illness or un-easiness, whether of body or mind; also of plants; and impropr. of the state, &c.) .- regrotus (actually ill; Dod. is wrong in confining it to the body only; wegrotus animus, Ter.; ægrota respublica, C.) .- morbidus (very rare; of animals and things; apes, Varr.; corpus, Plin.; pars, Lucr.) .- affectus valetudine -Jn. invalidus et æger. æger atque invalidus, infirmus atque æger. A d. (state of the) commonwealth, ægra or ægra sauciaque or æg-ota respublica: d. in mind, æger animo: a d. mind, æger animos (S. L.); saucius animus (C. Att. 1, 17, 1): the diseased parts, affectæ partes

(e. g. oris; opp. integræ, Cels.).
DISEMBARK, TR.) exponere (v. pr. either persons or things, merces-milites, copias, exercitum); with or without e nave or navibus (Cas.); in terram (Cas.); in ittore (Suel, Just.); of froops also copies e classe edu-cere (Np.): to present aby fm disembarking, qm navi-bus egredi prohibere (Cex.): an opportunity of disem-barking, occasio egressûs (Hist. Bell. Afr. 3). in is found both with acc. and abl.; in terrain (Car.); in terrâ (Velt. 2, 79, 4); so in Africa (L. 28, 44, 10); ali (cria (* él. 2, 12, 3); 10 m m dirka (b. eo, 71, 12); diso without prep. quibus regionibus exercitum expensiones (* crie m. e. 2, 29).—] Intranas.] escendere: extre, with or without in terram, in litus (t).—exponi (H.).—(e) navi espedi or egredi orig; execusionem facere (L.; of the admiral): to d. al Erythra, al Delphi, &c., ad Erythras exscensionem facere (L.); Delphos escendere (L. 29, 11); on the continent, in con-

tinentem exscensionem facere (L.).

DISEMBARKMENT, exscensio (a favorite term of L.'s; not Cas. or C.).—egressus (Cas.). To effect a d., exscensionem facere. The best place for d., optimus egressus (Cas. B. G. 5, 8): aft. the d. of the troops, exposito exercitu.

DISEMBARRASS, solvere, exsoivere, relaxare qm qå re. eximere, exuere qm qå re. expedire qm qå re, also a, ex re. exonerare qå re (disburden him of).—
ievare, liberare qm re.—(E) extricare not C.; see To revair, merate un ret— and returned with class of the PRER.)—To d. oneself, sex solvere or relaxare (qa re); se expedire a qa re (sit s. g. occupationibus).— dejicere or depeliere qu' ffing it of by an effort).—se abducere a qa re (s. g. ab omni cura reipublice).

DISEMBARRASSMENT, liberatio er rei (fm alig).

DISEMBARKASSMENT, ibertatio es rei (pm atap). JN. iiberatio et vacuitas er ei (e.g. ominis moiestine, C.).—levatio es rei (e.g. doloris, officii debiti, C.). M/g Cccl. I am cery glad to hear of your d., fm ... n, quod te a re expediati, valde mihi gratum est. DISEMBITTER, condire (e.g. olesa albas nisi condieris, propter amaritudinem lilas respuit palatum, Parr.).—amaritudinem hebetare (aft. Plin. 24, 11, 64).

-suaven reddere.

DISEMBODY, | Discharge fm military service; see Disrand.— To free fm the prison of the body, corporis vincuits plane relaxare (e. g. se, C.).—Disembodied, oin his compagibus corporis non C.).—Disembodied, In his compagibus corports no jam inclusus (off. de Sen. 21, 77).—qui (que, quod) ex corpore excessit (C. Tusc. 1, 32, 78).—corporis expers (without a body: C.). They assert that disembodied spirits still live, alunt animos manere, e corpore quum excesserint.

DISEMBOGUE, TRANS.) effundere (e. g. se in oceanum, Plin.) .- || INTRANS.) se effundere. effundi; into the sea, in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, influere; in mare enumere (with violence).—in mare decurrere (L.), deferri (Plin.), evadit (Curl.), evoivi (Plin.),—See Discharge.

DISEMBOWEL, exenterare (præ- and post-Class.).

eviscerare (poet. and post-Class. prose).

DISENCHANT, *incantatum or effascinatum præstiglis exsolvere.

DISENCUMBER, onere liberare or levare; aby of athg, exonerare que re.-levare, liberare or solvere que re.-demere ci qd. To d. oneself of, expedire se (e. g. ab omni occupatione, C.; ærumnis, cura, Ter.) .- exsolvere se (e. g. occupatione). I have met with many hindrances, of weh I have not yet effectually disencembered myself, muita me impedierunt, que ne nunc quidem satis expedita sunt (C.): to d. oneself of cares, curas deponere: lo d. the mind of its griefs, agritudi-nem ablicere or exuere (both C.).—See To Free. DISENCUMBRANCE, liberatio (cs rei)—liberatio

et vacuitas es rei (C.) .- levatio (e. g ægritudinis, doio-

DISENGAGE, solvere. dissolvere. separare. segregare, sejingere, secentere, abscirdere, semovère, dis-jungere (8 rm. in Detach),—liberare (to free),—expe-dire qm (a or ex re or re),—exsoivere (re, ex re). To d. oneself fm aby, se sejungere a qo; aby fm aby, dis-jungere qm a qo; divellere qm a qo (violently): to d. myself fm a cause I have hitherto supported, dissociare causam meam: to d. myself fm business, expedire se ab occupatione. exsolvere se occupationibus.—relaxare se ab occupationibus (partially): to d. one's thoughts Im external objects, a consuctudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere. revocare mentem a sensibus (C.). actem abducere. revocate mentem a sensions (c.). Cogitationem ab consuctudine abducere (C.). See Detact.— To be disengaged; see nest word.

DISENGAGED, | Detached, &c., past partep. of

DISENSANCED, "Detacees, gc., pass parcep. of the ercbs..." Un occ up led, occupation bus exsolutus (if one has freed oneself for business). — vacuus (with nothing on one's hands to do; or, of it me, &c. with nothing requiring to be done; also of a female not married or engaged to be married; c. g. vacuis Indicere nuprias, Pseud, Quint.).—otiosus.—feriatus (laking a holiday).—nuilis negotiis implicitus (C. N. D. I., 19, 51).—2 a nuilo vocatus or invitatus (not invited by aby); to be d., vacuum, otiosum. &c. esse: wild! negotii to be d., vacuum, otiosum. &c. esse: wild! negotii 51).—a nullo vocatus or invitatus (not inviteo oy aoy): to be d., vacuum, ofioum, &c. case; inihil negoti habëre (hare no business).—ad neminem promisiase (bo hare accepted no engagement lo dinner, &c. csf. C. 2 de Oral. 22, 77, quod ad fratrem promiserat). DISENGAGEMENT, § Liberation, liberatio (fm alab, cs rei).—levatlo cs rei. See Disenbarrassament, § C. csf. Comparation, vid. Il Vacancy, Leisure, vid. DISENGABLE, "nobilitalis honore privare (prop.). adadecorate debocatate (improre, dishapure).

- dedecorare. dehonestare (impropr. dishonour).

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DISENROLL, nomen es eximere de tabulis.-era-

DISENROLL, nomen es eximere de tabulia...eradere qua alto (e. g. e. alto, of a senafor; T.).

DISENTANGLE, [Unracel, &c., what was enlangled, explicare [propr.: e. g. capillum, Farr.;
fuso; and impr.; e. g. negotia)...expedire (improper.;
to set straight what was impeditus, &c.). J. N. explicare et expedire (e. g. aby's affairs, ex negotia)...expsoivere (e. g. nexus, Lucr.; nexus [sqist, T.),...relaxsoivere (e. g. nexus, Lucr.; nexus [sqist, T.),...relaxare (to loosen, make loose, what was coiled tightly; e. g. nodos, Lucr.).— To free for difficulties, busi-ness, &c. To d. aby fm alhg, solvere, exsolvere, reiaxare qm qa re; eximere, exuere qm qa re; expedire qm qa re (see To Frake for Syn. and phrases, &c.).—
To d. a notion, (animi sui) compileatam notionem volvere: to d. oneself fm athy, se exsolvere (e. g. corpore, of the sout, F.; e nervis, &c., Lucr.; se occupationibus, C.) —See TO EXTRICATE.

DISENTHRONE, see DETHRONE.

DISENTRANCE, prps *animum es a corpore abstractum revocare (fm an ecstasy).-*qm ex artissimo somno mortique similimo excitare or suscitare.

DISESTEEM, s. contemptus. contemptio.—despicientia.—existimatio amissa.—See Contempt. To fall into d., existimatio cs violatur (by athg, qâ re); de existimatione sua qd perdere or deperdere; detrimen-tum existimationis facere (to suffer loss of reputation); in contemptionem adduci (qå re); in contemptionem

in contemptionem adduci (qā re); in contemptionem venire (to fall into contempt; with aby, ci); nomen perdere (of a wine; Cato).
DISESTEEM, v. parvi æstimare, nullo numero putare qm or qd. See Debries.
DISEAVOUR, s. [Displeasure, &c.; discountenasure, vid.—Sta odium cs (displeasure, accession, opp. gratia, — Brista of the singular is not Lat).—in (anger): to incur aby's d., incurrere in cs ofensionem; ci in odium venire; ex magnā gratiā et favore in invidiam cs wards of the singular despension of the s anument with mittes reconciliase, Np. Dion, 7, 2); favor, quo q om amplexus est, elanguescit (aft. Cut. 10, 7, 3, and L. 2, 56, in.); to be in d. with oby, in offensa ease apud qm C. 4ft. 9, 2, 2); to be in terrible d., magnă ease apud qm offensă (ib.); if you fear to inter his d., ii ram ejus metuis.— I Disobliging a ci; see 'an UNKINDESS.

DISFAVOUR, v. See DISCOUNTENANCE, DISAS DISFIGURATION, | The act of disfiguring,

deformatio. depravatio. See DEFORMATION .state of being disfigured; see DEFORMITY. DISFIGURE, v. See To DEFORM.

DISFIGURED, see DEFORMED, DEFACED.

DISFIGUREMENT, see DEFORMATION.

DISPRANCHISE, qm suffragio privare, jure suffragii prohibëre qm; qos excludere suffragiis (the two last C. Rep. 2, 22, 40),—civitatem ci adimere (with regard to the rights of citizenship).—To be disfranchised, prohiberi jure suffragii; excludi suffragiis (of a

DISFRANCHISEMENT, 'jus suffragii ademptum.

*elvitas ci adempta. To remove abij a ... sufragia ci reddere (e. g. pepulo, Sael. Calig. 16). DISGORGE, exacreare (by cosghing, fm the throat, &c.).—exspurer (to spit out).—vource. evource. ej-cere. rejecre (fo romit: evour also of volcanose, evour. igues; of streams, in mare se evomere, Plin.; and fig. of wealth, pecuniam devoratam evom., C.; of wrath, iram, virus acerbitatis, &c. in qm evom.). - per os red-dere (fm the mouth). - eructare (to beich forth; aquam,

: flammas, &e.).

DISGRACE, or DISGRACEFULNESS, turpitudo (imm-rality, wch brings d. on aby) - ignominia (the loss of honour, esply by a civil or military punishment, deserved or undeserved); Js. ignominia et turpitudo or ignominia turpitudoque.—infamia (bad reputation, the bad opinion generally entertained of a person's moral character, and the d. thereby brought on him); Js. tur-pitudo atque infamia.—dedecus (a deviation fm the pitudo aque infamia,—iedecus (u deciation fm the conduct of one are fm and of honour, fm achom noble; a ctions are expected); Js. ignominia et dedecus et infamia or macula (the stigma, blemish) et dedecus exported and the conduct of the stopping and the conduct of the conduct of the conduct of the conduct of the conduct is expected); Js. probrum et dedecus,—agitum et dedecus,—agitum et dedecus,—agitum et dedecus.—Agitum et dede tium et dedécus (of a rillanous action): atha brings d. (on aby), qd infamiam habet or infert; fit qd dedecori; qd ci est turpitudini or ignominiæ or infamiæ or dede cori or probro: aby brings d. on me, mihi est qe dedeest or maculae et dedecori; qs me dedecorat: lo bring d on cne's family, familiam dedecorare: aby brings d. es himself, qs in dedecus incurrit; qs dedecus admittit (21.; e. g. by an act of cowardice); to incur such d., tastum dedecus admittere (Cas.): to suffer both d. and bes, turn in damna tum in dedecus incurrere : to conmar athg a d., qd turpe ducere or putare: probro habere 4. hac apud ilios turpia putantur; hac apud ilios infa-A nac apud 110s turpia putatiur; incc apud 110s 111n-mia pounttur (are reckoned among dispraceful things or actival); to think athy a d. to a person, ducere cl qd probto. I fear it will be a d. to my country, if, \$c., vrecor ne civitati meæ sit opprobrio, si, &c. (Np. Con. 1 to dread d., ignominiam fugere ac dedecus (C.); a a mark of d., ignominiae causá (e. g. to be asked af), all be rest); to be considered a d. (of a person), turpim intenir: to our d., cum nostrá ignominiá; cum nos-real descriptions de la contra de la contra de la contro dedecore: what a d.! proh pudor i o indignum facinus! to wipe of or blot out a d., maculam defere or cluere; labem ignominize abolere.— By meton. = a person that has brought disgrace on himself, or a disgraceful thing, dedecus, opprobrism (e.g. dedecus naturæ, Phedr.; opprobria Romail Roma mali Remique! ye who disgrace Rom. and Rem.! Cat.; opprobr. majorum, T.).—macula. macula atque ignominia nota atque ignominia (the thing or the blemish that d.'s) .- labes (both of persons and things): to be a d. that d.)—labes (both of persons and (hings): lo be a d.
to one's family, familiam dedecorare—| A state of
being out of favour; see Dispayous.—| State
of being degraded, or out of favour (e.g. at
courf): to be in d., "ignominine causa loco motum esse:
to be in d. at court, principl in odium venire; ex magnà
gratia et favore in invidiam principis venire.

gratia et ravore in inviduant principis venire.

DISGRACE, v. | To dish on our, dedecorare. dedecore afficere.—polluere (to pollute whatever is esteemed
inviolable and socred; e. g. the noble name of a family,
a mash, gc.): to d. aby, cs famam dehonestare (to injure his good name), - qm ignominia afficere, ignominiam ci imponere or injungere or (in a tasting manner) in-urere; qm ignominia notare (to mark with ignominy, destroy one's honour or reputation; brand with disgrace; the last epig of the censor, then, also, gen.; see Held.
Css. B. C. 1, 7).—|| To be a disgrace to, dedecorare.—turpitudini, ignominiae, probro, infanize or
dedecori esse: to d. one's family, familiam dedecorare: not to d. the Antonines, non deesse nomini Antoninorum: to d. oneself by athy, so dedecorare qu re: athy
d.s me, qd mihi est dedecori or turpitudini.— I To
put ont of favour (e. g. at court), qm dejiccre
honore (to deprive aby of a honorable post; e. g. consulatu, præturā); qm ignominiā notare ac loco movēre (deprive him of his rank as a mark of d.); qm opprimere (if by eabals, &c., see Np. Dat. 5, 2). See lasl article

DisGRACEFUL, turpis .- foedus (heinous, either in a physical or a moral respect); In. turpis et fredus

obseenus (causing disgust, either by being looked
at or listened to). — spurcus (of a disgusting nature, dirly).—ignominios us (ignominious; of things, e. g. fight).—inhonestus (dishoncrable, immoral, of persons and things); Jx. turpis et inhonestus.—flagitiosus and things); JN. thrpm or innoncounts.— magnifered (full of site actions; cillanous, of persons and things), —contumeliosus (full of contumely).—probrosus (bring obtains on aby's character).—scelere contaminatus (contaminated with crime, of persons).—nefarius (acting or being contrary to human and divine laws, of persons and things): lo be d., ignominize or dedecori or probro or turpitudini or opprobrio esse: lo consider alla or loci upon alla d., turpe putare or ducere qd; as serg d., in turpissimis rebus habere: (olha) locks d., sery d., in turpissimis rebus habere: (chig) looks d., turpi esse aspectu, deformen esse: d. hings, resurpes; flagitis (estlamies); nelaria, pl. (unutlerable atrocties): to tead a d. ile, turpiter et flagitiose vivete: d. indeed (ex. what you are relating)! o indigmum facinus! in a d. monner; see DisagnAckevelly.
DISGRACEFULLY, turpiter; forde; flagitiose: ne-fired the plagition of the plagitio

farie: also per ignominiam or cum ignominia (incominiose in later writers only); contumeliose; turpiter; per dedecus (e. g. vitam amittere).—Sxn. in Dis-

DISGRACIOUS, see DISAGREEABLE.

DISCUISE, v. | To conceal by an unusual tabil, ci alium vestitum dare (aft. Np. Dat. 9, 3): to d. oneself, mutare vestem (C. Planc. 41, 98; Vell. 2, to d. oneself, mutare vestem (C. Pianc. 41, 98; Fell. 2, 1, 12); in with passage it is said of Codrus, 'permutato regis with passage it is said of Codrus, 'permutato regis habitu ... castra hostium ingreditur'; to d. oneself in mera elothes, virilem vestem inducer (Just.); profemina puerum simulare. sexum mentiri (Just. 1, 2, 2 (221)

and 4, speaking of Semiramis); to d. oneself in a shepherd's dress, pastoralem cultum induere (l'ell. 1, 2, 2, speaking of Codrus; 'deposità veste regià, pastoralem cultum induit'): disguised, veste mutatà; toratent cuttum mutit'; assignment, veste mutitats permutato habitu: disputied as a soldier, or in a soldier's dress, ornatu militari; to d. a person, "allend veste occulture qm: to d. one's face, caput velare (if with a veil); "larvam sibi accommodare or aptare.— See also Mask. | To hide by a counterfeit appearance, occultare et dissimulare qd (e. g. appeti-ium voluptatis).—dissimulare et occultare qd (both C.; see To CLOKE): to d. one's opinion or sentiments, sententiam celare; one's anger, iram; one's grief, vexation, hatred, &c., ægritudinem anımi, odium, &c.; dis-simulare.-|| To disfigure; vid.-|| To deform by liquor, (collog.) temulentum facere; vino onerare.
Disquised in liquor, bene potus.—temulentus.—

vino gravis.

DISGUISE, s. | A counterfeit habit, vestis mutata: in d., veste mutata; permutato habitu.- See To Disguise. Saint Croix came to Paris in d., "Sancto-crucius mutato vestitu habituque Lutetiam Parisiorum pervenit.- A false appearance, species (g.t. for the external looks of athg). - imago, simulacrum for the external looks of aligh.—imago, simulacrum (the picture, as it were, of aligh, the assumed look of aligh, species queedam es rel assimulata(e.g. virtutis).—aliena persona (an assumed character): lo betrage under the d. of friendship, qm per simulationem amiciliae prodere: lo concead great ability under the d. of stupidity, summam prudentiam simulatione stulitine tegere: lo throw of a d., personam deponere (propr. and impropr.); simulationem deponere (impropr.); and impropr.); simulationem deponere (impropr.); the d. flips in d. flile finis Appio aliena persona ferendæ (L. 3, 36); to strip aby of his d. everyonam demore: e.e. and detrabere (near veryonam demore); e.e. and detrabere (near veryonam demore); e.e. and detrabere (near veryonam detrabere). personam demere; cs capiti personam detrahere (propr. and impropr.); ci or rei personam demere et reddere faciem suam (impropr.; see Sen. Ep. 24, 12). - See

DISGUST, s. fastidium (the consequence of being satialed, the offensiveness of an object to laste, whether physical or moral) .- satietas (the state of being satiated : physical or moral).—satietas (the state o) peeng satuten; i. e. uchen an objec! has lost its chorn for us, and affords no more enjoyment; hence, also, the loss of interest in athg fm long familiarity with it; physically and morally); Js. fastidium quoddam et satietas.—animus moratly; J.S. tastidium quoddam et satietas.—animus alienus (estrangement fin aby).—txedium (the French 'ennui,' with rrf. to what is or seems to us tedious; first used in prose by L.; C. wase 'satietas' rustead.)—nausea (vausia, physical d., as consequence of a disordered shomach; also, in a moral sense, us a stronger lerm for fast; but only found in Marl. 4, 37): to cause d., fastidium or satietatem creare; fastidium movere et (e. g. stomacho †); fastidium or satietatem or tendum afferre; tædio afficere qm; nauseam facere; odium cs rei facere; stomachum movere: lo feel or conceive d., satietas or tædium es rei me capit; venit mihi qd in tædium; tædium mihi affert or adducit qd: lo be filled with d. of athg, magnum cs rei odium me cepit; pertæsum est me cs rei; also nauseare (ναυσιᾶν); fas-tidire qd; tædet me cs rei; satietas or tædium cs rei me cepit or tenet.—I have come to feel d. at athg (e. g. food), fastidium est mihi qd; with d., fastidiose; non sine nauscâ

DISGUST, v. | To cause disgust; see under Disgust, s.- To be disgusted with, piget or tweet me cs rei.—male me habet qd. ægre habeo or patior qd. moleste, graviter, or ægre fero qd; qå re offenditur animus meus (C.). To be disgusled with life, tædet or animus meus (C.). To be disgusted with life, tacdet or piget me vite or vivere; vita displicet (Ter.). I am disgusted at every thing, stomachor omnia: to d. oby with athg, ci qd invisum facere; ca animum aq å re avertere or alienare: you know how easily I am disgusted, nost stomach mei fastidium: sech disgusted me more, 3c., que mihi majori stomacho fuerunt, quam, Rc. (efended, enarged me): to de disgusted with oncedf, laborare fastidio sui (Scn.; speaking of sultitia); slid displicere (Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20.)—II Offen at displess e, offendedere qm; stomachum movère displess e, offendere qm; stomachum movère displess e, offendere qm; or ca animum a qo.—See OFFEND.

DISGUSTFUL, see DISGUSTING.

DISGUSTFULL, see DISGUSTING.
DISGUSTFULLY, see DISGUSTINGLY.
DISGUSTING, fastidium creans or afferens (eassing
disgust, if things)— teter (with ref. to smell, taste, and
l-oh: e. g. sapor, cdor, aqua, &c.).—odiosus (odious, of
nauscous, tiresone, tedious, tiring to listen to, &c.,
persons and things): in a d. manner, odiose: to have a
d. oppearance, habi'u aspectuque tetro essee (c. g. of
books or things that a see been soited): so be d., fastidle

DISGUSTINGLY, odiose .- tetre (teterrime; e. g.

Discourse and the patten (a broad and deep d., with a cover, in web fish, &c. were served up).—
patella (a smaller 'pattina' of clay or metul'; as well for cooking as serving up metals.— hank (a deeper, hollow, bellied d., sometimes of considerable size, for metals—many and or margida (a d. smiller of metals—many and size, for the constitution of the constitution serving up meats)—magis or magida (a d. smilar to the lanx, only used for serving up).—scutula. scutella (a flat, squere, or oblong small d).—paropsis (rapovir, a small d. for serving up meats; also an additional d. a small d. for serving up meats; also an additional d. containing some delicacy.—lecvulum (propr. a tray; then what is served up logother = course).—So Catinus or catinum was the point meth the power classes also put their food on the table; see Hor. Sai. 1, 6, 115.—If he meat served in a disk, thus 1g. t for food); a daisty d., clbus wavels.—In such expression as 'a disk of egetpheles, 'Bc., 'dai's to mitted; e. g. olus coxit: a d. of roast thrushes, assi truit: to fond a table eith her greet d.s., mensam conquisitions and the contained to the simis cpulis construere (C.): a d. of cold meat (i. e. for one's dinner), prandium sine mensà: a hot or warm d., cibi calidi (pl.): this is a d. for an epicure, est hac quoque res inter opera ganeæ: this bird is considered a first-rate d., hæc ales nunc inter primas expetitur: to be fond of good d.'s, laute comitare.

DISH (UP), apponere cornam. DISHABILLE, see DESHABILLE.

DISHABILE, see DISHABILE.
DISHABIT (obsol.), dome expellere.
DISHCLOUT, penicilius (a sponge for sciping).
DISHEARTEN, see To Discounage.
DISHEVELLED (of the hair), capillus effusus (opp. cap. nodo viuctus; see Sen. Ep. 124, 22); crines passi:

cap: mout vinctus, see See, Sp. 15, 22; (vince pass.) capillus passus (the hair glying as in the wind). DIHONEST, I Foid of hone sit, a honestate remotus.—malus (bad; g. l.).—improbus (that is not as it ought to be, according to diverse and human laws). infidelis (mg/ait/pil).—infidus (not frustworthy; as to infidelia (ungʻaih)ul).—infiduu (not brustworthy; as io conduci.»—perfidus (treacherus, in particular uctions).—subdòius (cunning, crafty).—tradulentus (deceitful).—fallax (practiced in roguery).—sordidus (mean, dirty).—inhonestus et sortidus (of a person; dishonorable and dirty).—I Disho no nered, inhonestus.— I Dis praceful; vid.—I Disho no sere, dinhonestus.—I Dis praceful; vid.—I Unchaste; vid.
DISHON ESTLY, impose; perfide; frauduenter; per fraudem: most d., per summam fraudem et malitiam [Syx. in Dissnows:1).—I Unchastely, impudice (tale); parum caste (e. g. to live, vivere).
DISHON ESTY, I Want of hobesty, improbitas. Infidelitas. perfidia [Syx. in Dissnows:1).—fraus (ept) of a single act; e. g. cs fraude perspecté, Cas).—fraus

of a single act; e. g. cs fraude perspectà, Cæs).—fraus et malitia.— Unchastity, impuritas; impudicitia;

et malitia.—I Un'ehastity, impuritas; impudicitis; libidines [Stvs. in Uncus Arrziz.]—I Decelt; vid.
DISHONORABLE, inhonestus (opp. honestus; e. g., hone, vulnus, &c.).—turpis (base, dispraceful; copp. honestus, gloriosus).—infamis (eni spuken of; infamous; all there of men or things).—injustus atque inhonestus (e. g. nihi quod sit injustum atque inhonestum expeter, C.).—d. a. cation, factum dedecoris pienum; d. flight, turpis fuga (in antithesis to glori-sa mors): to ask athg d., rogar rem turpem (C.). What can be more d. than this? quid hoc turpius? quid [cadius? a most.] person, homo omnium turpissimus et dius ? a most d. person, homo omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, or turpissimus atque inhonestissimus; a very d. source of gain, turpissimus quæstus; illiberalis et sordidus quæstus; a verg d. method, sordidissima

IS et sortious questus: a verg a. metnoa, ratio et inquinatissima (C.).
DISHONORABLY, see DISHONESTLY.
DISHONOUR, s. See DISGRACE, s.
DISHONOUR, v. See DISGRACE, v.

DISHONOURER, Crcl. qui existimationem cs violat, offendit, oppugnat, lacerat (attacks his good name), -qui ignominia qm notat, afficit, &c. (disgraces him). qui dedecori est ci (is a disgrace to him, &c.).

DISHUMOUR, see CROSSNESS.

DISINCLINATION, declinate (cs rei, opp. appetitio). - fuga (cs rei, inclination to escape athg; e. g. work) .- odium (dislike, aversion) .- animus alienus or aversus (to aby, a qo: aversion, unfriendly feeling): d. to work, declinatio or fuga laboris: to feet a d. to alhg, alienum esse a qa re; abhorrere a qa re (stronger term); to aby, a qu animo esse alieno or averso: a strong d., a qo animo esse aversissimo: to feet a violent d. lo writing, prorsus abhorret animus a scribendo (C.): nature ing, prorsus abhorret animus a scribendo (C.): nature has implanted in animals a d. to what would be inju-rious to them, natura bestiis dedit a rebus pestiferis recessum (C.): we have a natural d. to athg, a q\u00e4 re (258)

or fastidis adhærescere (of things; C. de Or. 1, 61, naturā declinamus (C.; of shunning it; opp. naturā appetere qd): a morbid d. to athg, vitiosa ad qd offensio (C. Tusc. 4, 20, 23): to feet a d. to marriage, abhorrere ab uxore ducendà (C.).

DISINCLINE, aby to aby, abducere, abstrahere, distrahere, subducere qm a qo; also qm or es voiuntatem a qo abalienare; to athg, qm a qa re abstrahere, avocare, deducere (C.), avertere (Np.).

DISINCLINED, alienus. alienatus; to aby or athg, a qo or a qa re aversus, alienatus, alienus.—ci or in qm malevolus. ci inimicus (stronger terms): no', to be d. to betieve athg, inclinato ad credendum esse animo: to do athg, haud displicet (with inf.). I am not 1. to comcur with them in opinion, haud prenitet ecru'n sententiæ esse (L. 1, 8).

DISINGENUOUS, see DECRITFUL, FRAUDULENT.
DISINGENUOUSLY, see DECRITFULLY, FRAUDU-

LENTLY. DISINGENUOUSNESS, see DECEPTION, FRAUD

DISINHERIT, or DISHERIT, exheredare, here-ditate excludere, exheredem facere or scribere, ab hereditate submovere (if in an unjust manner or clandestinely): to d. one's son, filium exheredare (in one's will, in such a manner that the disinheritment does not take place before the father's death); filium abdicare (if during the father's life-time).

DISINTER, eruere (e. g. mortuum, C.).

DISINTERESTED, qui nihii de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitat (aft. C. Fin. 1, 10, 34) .- "qui commodis suis utilitatique non servit.—qui sua cupi-ditate non impellitur (cf. C. Off. 1, 19, 63).—utilitatis suae immemor (of persons who don't think of their own advantages).—gratuitus (opp. mercenarius: of things; e. g. liberalitas).-non præmiorum mercedibus evocatus (C. Fin. 2, 31, 99; with non invitatus voluptati-bus).—Not d., *suarum rerum cupidus.—de utilitatibus suis semper cogitans.—ad utilitatem suam omnia refereus, &c. (of persons).—mercenarius (of actions).— Is alhg d. or not? qd gratuitumne est an mercenarium? Our love for alhg should be d., etiamsi nuita sit utilitas ex qà re. tamen ipsa propter se ipsam amanda est (aft. C. Fin. 1, 20, 69).—Ife has acted in the most d. manner. nihii ad utilitatem suam retulit, ac nihil omnino fecit causă suă: to be d., suze utilitatis immemorem

DISINTERESTEDLY, sine præmio.-sine mercede. -nuilâ quasi lenocinante mercede (C.).-gratuito (gra-tuitousty; for nothing).-Sta liberaliter may serve, or abstinenter.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, animus utilitatis suse immemor or oblitus,-abstinentia (opp. avaritia).-His d. was put to the proof, tentata est ejus abstinentia (Np.). With the most absolute d., nullo prorsus commodo extrinsecus posito et quasi lenocinante mercede (C.). DISJOIN, disjungere. dirimere, &c.—See To Sepa-

DISJOINT, | Separate into joints, or at the joints, articulatim concidere (Plant. Epid. 3, 4, 52) — membra articulatim dividere (separate joint by joint, C., fm an old poet).—secare, scindere (to cut up: e.g. a fout).—in frusta excutere (dicide a fout, \$e into joints; Sen. Ep. 47, 4).—|| Distocate; vid.—|| Impropra, destrucre. dissolvere (to separate the ports of what was constructed) .-- dissipare (separate and scatter here and there . e. g. a statue).

DISJOINTED, articulatim divisus (propr.) -interruptus (having its continuity destroyed).—dissipatus (scattered, as it were, in separate portions; also of a speech, toose, without accurate divisions, well-connected together) .- fluctuans et dissolutus (eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat hue iliuc).—articulis membrisque non distinctus (both of style; 'a disjointed discourse;'

C.).
DISJUNCTION, disjunctio (C.). — See Division,

DISJUNCTIVE, disjunctivus (Gramm, t. t. Charis. DISJUNCTIVE, disjunctivus (cramm. t. t. charis. Diom. &c.). If we say, &c..., it is a d. proposition, disjunctivum est, quum dicimus, &c. (Dig.)
DISJUNCTIVELY, separatim (opp. conjunctim).—
scorsum (opp. una).—singulatim (singly; 📂 disjunc-

tive may be used as Gramm. 1.1).

DISK, othis (g. l. for any circular and flat body).—
discus (the quoti of the ancients): the moon's d., orbis
lunar (the face of the moon; see Plin. 2, 9, 6).—orbis
solis (that of the enn; see Plin. 2, 32.11: in the shape of a d., orbiculatus. rotundus; in speciem orbis (if adverbially used).
DISLIKE, s. See Avension.

DISLIKE, v. a qå re abhorrere or alienum esse (have

on outipathy, accession, &c. to) .- tredlum mihi qd affert or adduct (wearies me, &c.).—qd mihi displicet (dis-pleases me).—fastidire qd (reject it with loathing; e. g. justice de l'estate du l'especia le cultural de l'estate de l'esta sole ci. c. g. cui qui nojunt—naem noi non sunt maici, ().—To d. to do afig, nolle evith inf.; gravari sult inf. (oft. C.'s time also with acc., gravari terrenum equium, H.: lilum acerbum, Sen.)—non libet (qd feere, e. g. ire, scribere, &c.).—If you d. to yo, I will pofe you, ego too prote, is tibi non libet (Plaut.).— Oss. gravari and non libet are also used absol. - But I will not press you, if you d. it, sin tibi id minus libebit, non urgebo. I should not d. it, if, \$c., ego vero non gravarer, si, &c. — | Disretish, fastidire (to reject bisLikeness, dissimilitudo.
DisLikeness, dissimilitudo.
DisLikeness, dissimilitudo.

DISLOCATE, | To put out of joint, luxare farour) .- extorquere (to d. by a wrench , e. g. articu-Januar).—extorquere (to d. by a wrench, e. g., articulum, Sen).—elicere (e. g. cervicem, armum): to be
disbeated, suh sede or suo loco moveri; or moveri
onis (Cet.); de suo loco emoveri (to get out of its position, also of the joints of the body); excitere (to fall
out of the secket; with or without suh sede; suis sedibas, Cel.s. 8, 11); loco suo non esse (of the parts that
are su that state; Cels. ib.).—excessinse (Cet.s. 8).—

Graphic control of the control o Cess chiefly when mentioning the direction in sech the dislocation takes place.—Dislocated, loco suo motus: dislocated timbs, artus in pravum elapsi (T. Hist. 4,

Sil) — [Displace; vid.
DISLOCATION, luxatura (later only).—depravatio membrorum (of the joints of the body). To reduce a d., articulum, qui excrdit, reponere (Cels.) or in suam sedem compellere (ib.): if the thigh can be bent, the d. is reduced in a moment, protinus, si complicari femur potest, intus est (ib.). A d. should always be reduced before inflammation begins, quidquid loco suo motum est, ante inflammationem reponendum est (Cels. 8, 11).

DisLODGE, | To remove or drive fm a place of rest, peliere. depeliere. expeliere. exigere (drive out by force; without ex, &c., only if these prepositions may be supplied fm the context) .- propellere. pro uitare (to drive away or out by striking, beating, pushing, \$c.; e. g. the enemy, hostem; then propuls, also fig.) .dejicere (milit. v. pr. of distodging the enemy; dej. hostes mura, turribus, loco; ex saltu; ex castellis, &c.).—proturbare (drive away headlong; e. g. hostem). submovere (to remove and so get rid of ; e. g. hostem; noxia animalia). - | To remove an army or its quarters, castra in alium locum transferre; castra transferre (e. g. trans flumen ; uitra iocum); also milites in alia loca transducere.

DISLODGE, v. INTR.) To change one's dwell-ing, migrate or demigrate in alium locum or in alia loca (g. t. for removing to another place; fm one place to another).—domo or e domo emigrare (to leave one's

former ahoda)

DISLOYAL, regis inimicus.-regi or principi Infi-DISLOYAL, regis inimicus.—regi or principi infi-delis (unfisibital to he sovereign; aff. regi—fidelis, Np. Dat. 1, 31.—qui odiumi concepit in regem; qui odium vascepit adversu regem.—qui regi or principi non vuit (C.) or non est amicus; or by the general terms:—per-hdus; perfidiosus; infidelis; infidus (Syr. in FAITH-LES).— novarum rerum cupidus or avidus, novia rebus studens (desiring political change). — proditor patrix (a traitor to one's country): d. (of conduct, &c.), principis voluntati (or legi or patrim legibus, accord ing to circumstances) repugnans or contrarins .- To be d. (to his sovereign), a rege desciscere; a regis amicitiâ deficere (Np. Con. 2; recoll fm him),—averso a principe or rege esse animo (to distike him),—novarum rerum causas quærere (to attempt to bring about a revolution, \$c.): to act as a d. subject, leges perfringere or per-rumpere (to break the laws).

DISLOYALLY, perfide; perfidiose [SYN. in PAITH-LESS]; *haud fideli in qm animo.—contra legem or

leges (aget the laws; e. g. to act).
DisLOYALTY, infidelitas (the breach of faith that aby commits towards a person whom he was in duty bound to serve; see Hirt. B. G. 8, 23; Lablenus quum Commium comperisset sollicitare civitates et conjura-tionem contra Cæsarem facere, infideiitatem ejus sine ullă perfidiă judicavit comprimi posse).-aversus mus.

DISMAL tristis (sad, whose grief or sorrow about present evils is visible and impressed on his face) .-(259)

mæstus (sad, melancholy; propr. of persons, but also of things; see also Sad).—miser (that excites compar-sion; e. 9. situation, res ; fate, fortuna; life, vita).— miserabilis (miserable; e. 9. aspect, sight, aspectus).— lictuosus (and, sorrowful; e. 9. death, extitum).— lictuosus (and, sorrowful; e. 9. death, extitum).— behilis (that evil draw forth tears): rather d., subtristis (rare; Ter.): very d., pertristis; permæstus: to have d. countenance, vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre; vultu tristi or mæsto esse: with a d. countenance, mæsto et conturbato vuitu (Auct. ad Herenn.); d. news, tristes nuncii : a d. end, tristis exitus or eventus; d. limes, tempora misera or dura or iniqua; misera tempora et iuctuosa (C.); temporum iniquitas or graor calamitas .- See DARK, DREADFUL, &c.

DISMALLY, misere; mlserabiliter; flebiliter .- luctuose; also miserandum in modum. - [SYN. in

DISMALNESS, tristitia; mæstitia [Syn. in Dis-

DISMANTLE, | To strip, nudare (propr. and impropr.),—denudare, retegere, aperire (propr. to make bare). — privare, spoliare (to bereare). — || To demolish the works of a town, castrum diruëre. munimenta oppidi solo æquare or adæquare; disjicere or a fundamentis disjicere (e. g. monia, munitiones, Cos. L.; not C.).

., not C.).
DISMASK, see UNMASK.
DISMAST, *maio (or malis) privare.
DISMAY, v. See To FRIGHTEN.
DISMAY, s. See FRIGHT.

DISMEMBER, secare; dissecare (g. tt. for cutting

up); membra articulatim dividere (Allius? ap. C.); membratim cædere (to cut member by member; Plin. 9, 15, 18) .- truncare (maim by hewing off, &c.; e. g.

s, 15, 16,--titucate (mains of neuron of, gc.; e.s.).

Cadavers; poet, and post-Aug.).

DISMISS, || To send away, dimittere (g. t. to send of or away in different directions).—ablegare, amandare (to give aby some commission, &c. in order to get rid of him) .- amovere (fm one's presence, as punish-submovere qm a munere (esply of civil officers): to d. a magistrate, abrogare or abolere cl magistratum (both in the Roman sense, and abol. with collateral notion of perpetual (ismissal); a governor, qm provincià demo-vère; qm expellere potestate: to be dismissed, succes sorem accipere (i. e. to hace a successor appointed).

DISMISSION, or DISMISSAL, missio (esply v. pr. of soldiers). — dimissio (C.; rare): 'fair d.' (Mill.)

of solders],—dimissio (C.; rare; 'Jara'. (Mull.) missio honesta.—See Discharge.
DISMOUNT, TRANS.] || To throw off a horse, and see quo de equo dejicere or deturbare; an excuter or effundere (of the horse liself).—If o throw fin an elevation, dejicere and loco, de and e ico.....|| Of a piece of ordinance, hostium forments ludificari (to make the suckers in U. 1 vanible, see a now basics. (lo make them useless; aft. L.; quibus ea, quæ hostes ingenti moio agerent, ludificaretur, 24, 34). — [Bou.

ngent more agerent, tudincaretur, 24, 34). — [Bou] giese frangere pedamentum or pegma tormentorum.]
DISMOUNT, INTA.) || To alight fm a horse, ex equo descendere; descendere or desilire ex equis (of cardry, in order to fight on fool); to make the cardry d. (b. fight on fool), equitatum or equitem deducere ad pedes.—|| To descend fm an elevation;

see To DESCEND.

DISNATURED, see UNNATURAL. DISOBEDIENCE, parendi dedignatio (Plin. Pan. 18).— inobedientia not till Tertull., &c - immodestia (bold, reckless d., want of discipline).-contu-

macia (stubbornness, intractableness).

DISOBEDIENT, non parens, dicto non audiens; non or minus obediens: to show oneself d., towards aby, ci non parëre, ci dicto audientem non esse, non obedire ci. minus obedientem esse ci [Syx. in To OBEY; see also the phrases in To DISOBEY]. in To DISOBEY].
DISOBEDIENTLY, non obedienter; or with the rerb. To behave d., non obtemperare; dicto audien-

tem non esse.

DISOBEY, ci non parère, ci dicto audientem non se, non obedire ci. minus obedientem esse ci (Syn. in To Oney).—to d. aby's commands, obedientiam relin-quere et abjicere, nec ci parëre (see C. de Off. 1, 29, 102); cs imperium detrectare or (Cæs) negligere; cs imperium auspiciumque abnuere (both of soldiers; the latter in the sense of not choosing to obey order. Also with the negative form of the verbs and phrases in

To OBEY; vid.).
DISOBLIGE, lædere, offendere, violare [Syn. in

OFFEND] .- ci adversari (oppose, thwart) .- ci non gra- 1 tificari; ci gratificari or obsequi or morem gerere nolle: to d. aby invariably, omnia a iversus qui facere. - I don't know why I should d. you by a refusal, cur tibi hoe non gratificer, nescio. To consider oneself diswhitged, se violatum or læsum putare; se læsum anbi-trari (C.); qå re offendi; ægre qd ferre; injuriam sibi factum putare.

DISOBLIGING, inofficiosus in qm (disregarding one's duties towards him) — difficilis (difficult to deal one's dates towards nim)—difficult to dear with).—injuriosus (wrongful, ofensice).—quod offen-sioni est, offensionem habet or affert, quod offendit, quod non vacat offensione, quod displicet (ofensive, displeasing) .- odiosus (that excites anger, and thus is hateful): not even a d, word, ne vox quidem incom-

DISOBLIGINGLY, inurbane; aspere; inhumani-ter [Syn. in Disobliging].—To unswer d., aspere respondère

DISOBLIGINGNESS, illiberalitas, inhumanitas.

asperitas [Syn. in Disoblique].
DISORDER, | Want of regular disposition; DISORDER, | Want of regular disposition; con suis on, implicatio (e.g. rel familiaris).—perturbatio ordinis (the dissurbed order of things).—perturbatio srei (the act of consump athg. e.g. exercition).
—negligentia ex rei (neclect; e.g. in domestic offairs, e.g. abore consump athg. to brown into d.: to be in d., &c.; see 'to put, &c. into Coxpusion'; the enemy advances in great d., ordinious incompositis effuse veniunt houses: they field to thrive camp in great d., effuso cursu castra repetunt .- | Disturbance; vid. - | Irregularity; see Convusion .- | Breach of laws, licentia; effrenata licentia .- | Disease; vld. —Il Discomposure of the mind, ments perturbatio,—animi commotio,—animi sperturbatio,—atimi commotio,—animi motus nimi (= perturbationes. C.).—See Perturbations.

DISORDER, v. | To throw into confusion, turbare (e. g. statum civitatis; ordines hostium). turoare (e. g. saatum civitates), ordines mostums, perturbare (e. g. exercitum, civitatess), econturbare (e. g. ordines, rem; and esply rationes, accounts), miscère (turn topsy-turry; e. g. rempublicam)—confundere (e. g. ordines),—ordinem es rel perturbare (C.); ordinem cs rei confundere (e. g. discipiinæ, T. Hist. 1, 60). To d. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere.

See Confusion and To Confuse. - To disturb the body (= make sick), morbum ci afferre or incutere; qm valetudine tentare (e. g. of an unhealthy autumn; Cas.). — morbo tentare (C.).—commovere; aby's stomach is disordered, qs alvo commovetur (Plin.). I To disturb the mind, mentem turbare; animum (vehementer) commovere qu re; animum conturbare (e. g. utilitatis specie), omnes animi sensus confundere († Lucr.),—See also To Disturb.

DISORDERED, see DISORDERLY. DISORDERLY, | Confused, turbatus. conturbatus. perturbatus. confusus. Jn. conturbatus et confusus. inconditus. perplexus [Syn. in To Confuse]. fusus. inconditus. perplexus [SYN. in To Conruse].
—impeditus (that is difficult to solve or to disentangle). - | Irregular, incompositus (not property arranged or put to rights).—Indigestus (not properly distributed, all lying in a heap; e. g. moles, turba).—inordinatus (not put in ils place, rank, or file; e.g. milites, impetus). — | Lawless, victors; vid. — | In a disorderly manner, confuse. incomposite. sine ordine. negligenter.—nullo ordine; sine ordinibus (these two of soldiers marching in a d. way).-effuso cursu (of solof solutions marking in a a. Ray).—cluss cursu (o) solutions fying).—contra morem obsequii, or contra fas disciplinæ (in an insubordinale manner; T. Ann. 1, 12).—dissolute. intemperanter. libidinose. effrenate

[SYN. in DISORDER]. DISORDERLY, adv. See end of DISORDERLY, adi. DISOWN, see DENY, DISCLAIM.

DISPARAGE, see UNDERVALUE : RUN DOWN : DE-

PRECIATE = undervalue.

DISPARAGEMENT, obtrectatio (e.g. of another's fame or qualities, allenæ gloriæ).—despicientia. con-temptio. contemptus. Jn. contemptio et despicien-tia; spretio [Svn. in Contempt].— [elevatio (Q.; tia is pretto [SNN. in CONIEMFI].—Eggs circular (m., is a sort of ironical depreciation): without any d. to your dignity, sine ulfa imminutione dignitatis tune (of an actual lessening of it).—Il Disgraee; vid.—Il A match below the condition of one of the

parties (Freech, mésaltience), nuplie impires: to conclude acè a match, impiri or eum impari jungi. DISPARITY, dissimitudo.—differentia (e. g. natu-rante de la conclusió de la conclusió de la conclusió de servicio de la conclusió de la conclusió de la conclusió de desponente de la conclusió de la colorió de la colorió de la servicio de la conclusió de la colorió See DIFFERENCE.

DISPARK, παραδείσου, quem vocant (Angli), mace-(260)

riam dirnere, or dirui jubere (aft, hanc in horto maceriam jube dirul, Ter. ; and quos napadeigous appellant Græci, Gell.).

DISPART, see To DISJOIN, To DIVIDE.

DISPASSION, see CALM, S.

DISPASSIONATE, see CALM, adj. DISPASSIONATELY, see CALMLY.

DISPATCH, see DESPATCH.

DISPEL, pellere (drive; e. g. mæstitiam ex animo, ; curas, H.).—dispellere (scatter; caliginem, um-C.; curas, bras, F.; tenebras, C.).—depellere (drive away; morbum, pericula, molestias; metum ci).—propulsare forth; chase away; morbos, Cels.; suspicionem a se, C.) .- dissolvere (dissolve; fig. cs gravitatem, C.). -excutere (dash away; ineptias; severitatem).-elevare (to take away; ægritudinem, soilicitudines, eausas suspicionum). — dissipare (e. g. curas, † H.). To d. suspicions, suspiciones levare atque removere; suspiciones diluere; causas suspicionum elevare. T_0 d. aby's fear, metum ci levare (C_*) ; metum ci adimere (Q_*) ; metu exonerare qm (L_*) ; metum removère (L_*) ; metum or timorem ci dejicere (C.); metum solvere († V.); timorem toliere (Cas.).

DISPEND, see To SPEND. DISPENSARY, prps nosocomium or valetudinarium (see INFIRMARY),-taberna instructa et ornata medi-

(see INTIRMANY).—taberna instructa et ornata medicine [gratuito] exercende cansă.

DISPENSATION, ¶ Distribution; vid.—¶ Exemption fm some law, immunitas (fm athg, cs rel [e.g. omnium rerum, Cees.; magni muneris, C.] or a re [s.g. a tribuits, Suel.]. —vacatio (fm military service, militie). To grant a d. fm athg, immunitatem cs rei dare, or a re offerte (Suel.): to grant aby a d. to do athg, dare ci hanc veniam, ut, &c.; cs rei veniam. permittere licentiam, ut, &c. (see PERMISSION.) — Dirine institution, leges et instituta; pracepta institutane (with gen. of person, Mosis or Moysis, &c.). The Mosaic d., Mosaica religio (Lactant.).— Distribution of good and evil with regard to providence, numen divinum (the will of God); also consilium divinum. - Dei jussus (only in abl.) or jussum (the command): by a divined., consi lio divino; "jussu divino; divinitus (generally; of what is sent fm abore). I consider alleg a d. of providence, and divinitus accidisse mihi videtur (see C. Partit, 23, 821

82).
DISPENSATOR, see DISPENSER.
DISPENSATORY, see PHARMACOPCHA.
DISPENSE, see TO DISPENSE .
DISPENSE WITH! | To excuse, dimittere. solvere, exsolvere, liberare qun qå re (to excempt aby fm athy)
Their allendance is usually dispensed with, pent liberum est, non adesse: is not to be dispensed. with on any account, nemini, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio videbitur (visa est, &c). To d. with a law in farour of aby, lege or legibus qm solvere, ut licent, &c. (e. g. they deliberated whether they should d. with the laws that prevented Scipio's being consul, deliberant, solvantne legibus Seipionem, ut liceat cum consulem fieri, Auet ad Herenn. 3, 2, 2): to be able to d. with aby or his services, (facile) earere posse gare or cs opera; non desiderare qd (not to miss athg); not to be able to d. with athg, egere qa re (= to be in want of); sine que re omnino esse non posse (not to be able to do or be without it at all): allig that one eannot d. with, necessarins

DISPENSE, s. See DISPENSATION, GRANT.
DISPEOPLE (a country, &c.), terrain vacuefacere.
incolas terrá ejicere (see Np. Cim. 45).—vastare. devastare, pervastare, depopulari. perpopulari [STN.

vastare. pervastare. depopulari. perpopulari [SYN. in To Destroy, To LAY WASTE].

DISPEOPLER, devastator. vastator. populator. eversor. Jn. populator eversorque [SYN. in To De-

STROY

DISPERSE, TRANS.) dispellere (e. g. the earsiry; with the accessary notion of destroying),-dispergere. dissipare (to dissipate, to seatter) .- disturbare (to divide by driving asunder) .- discutere (to break up by driving

dictæ res).—disperse multis in locis (e. g. dictæ, C.).—dispersem. effuse: 'dispersedly intermixed' (Woodward), confuse et permixie dispersi (æ, a, C.).

DISPERSER, qui dispergit, dissipat, fugat, fundit,

DISPERSION, dissipatio (e. g. error et dissipatio (interpretation) (interp

DISPLACE, I To put out of place, loco suo movère.—transponere (to put in another place, of thing, loco movère also — to put out of an office, degrade, &c., also in alium locum transp.; e.g. statuam in locum inferiorem).—transferre (move to another place; of persons and things).—transcere (move to another place; of persons and things).—transmutare (to transpose; e.g. seords, letters, specially, letters, persons, pe removere, summovere, amovere qui a munere (fm an office). — abrogate or abolere ci magistratum (in the Rom. sense; abol. for ever): to be displaced (of a magistrote), abdicari magistratu (S.).

DISPLACING, translatio (to another place; e. g. of words); translatio or trajectio or transmutatio verborum (Gramm.; but only of tronsposition): of the tetters, metathesis, (peraberis) or pure Lat. trajectio

(Gramm.). Mly by Cret.

DISPLANT, | Transplant; vid .- | Remove a people fm their residence, incolas terra ejicere (see Np. Cim. 2, 5).

DISPLAY, 1 To set to view ostentationaly, ostentare qd. in promptu ponere (to set before people's eyes, in general; see C. Off. 1, 35, 126).—proponere (set forth to view ; e. g. his plate, argentum, C.) .--propalam collocare (e. g. tabuias, signa, C.).—præ se ferre (litr. to carry before oneself, to make a show of).—expromere (to bring forth or to light). - venditure or ostentare (to d. one's learning, literulas suas, in a contemptuous sense). — To d. for sale, qd venale exponere or propopere. — | To exhibit, ostendere (to show openly, to lay before the eyes of people; e. g. potestatem suam, one's power). — patefacere (to rereal, discover; e. g. odium in qm). — exhibere (ci, e. g. one's good will, benevolentiam). - præbere ci (to prove athy to aby; e. g. fideitly, fidem).—præstare (ci, to render, to show by one's conduct; e.g. fidem, benevolentiam, animum). -probare (to give proof of; e. g. virtutem).-navare (athg towards aby, in qin, with occessary notion of its being done with anxiety; e. g. studium ci; benevolen-tiam suam in qm). | To Display ITSELF, apparere (to come to light); also elucere (litr. to shine forth; e. g. friend-hip displays itself more among those that are of the same age, amicitia magis elucet inter æquales) .-His character d's itself, indoles ejus sese ostendit or clarius conspicitur; more and more, ejus ingenil vires in dies magis elucent .- See To Discoven itself .-

In the inagis encent.—See 10 Discovan isses;—
I To earve, to cut up; see these words.
DiSPLAY, s. [Exhibition of; vid.—[In a contempts up see ence, colentatio; e.g., d. of one's learning, "doctrine sure venditatio quedam atque estentatio; of one's knowledge, &c. ostentatio attentate tentatio; of one's knowledge, &c. ostentatio artiste portentosa scientine venditatio (as Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 25). speaking of the barefacedness of medical ment.—Crei. he set out his plate for d., argentum proposuit; tabulas et signa propriam collocavit (see C. de Or. 1, 35, 161): to make a d of one's tearning; see To DISPLAY.

lo make a d of one s searning; see AD LISTLAS.

DISPLEASE, displicere (e. pr.)—non placere.—qd
habere offensionis (of things, to be offensive).—non probari, improhari (to be found fault with, of things)—incurrere in ca offensionem (to inear aby's displeasure, gree canse to offence, of persons): offence on persons; offence on in any, in qo, neul. in any matter; by athy, qa re: e. y. verbo, villu: shoo offendere apud qm qà re; e. y. verbo, villu: shoo offendere apud qm qà re; e. Att. 10, 4): aby d. 2 me, qd mihi displicet; abliotreo a qà re it am disincilined to athy), agree or moleste fero qd. molestum est mihi qd (athg vexes or troubles me): aby d.'s me, displicet mihi qs: offendo in qo (to take ofence). I give aby to understand that I am displeased with athg, me ægre pati qd ostendo. I ean't help telling remains, me regre pau qu ostendo. I can'l help letting (you) that I am displead with the thing, "rem mili displicere non possum non profiteri; aby is displeased with athg, qd ci improbatur or non probatur (he disapprores of it); qa qd ægte or moleste tert, patitur, qd ci molestum est (ii is a fronthe to him); premitet qm cs
rei (he is quite put out by it). To be displeased at
alap in aby offendere qd in qo (C. Mit. 36; but only
with acc. of neut. pron. aliquid). Sts to be dis-

upon oneself). - W Not displicentia. Sen. de Trang. 2, 8, has dispitentia sui, i. e. dissatisfaction with oncself; instead of sech he uses, in the same chapter, fasticium and twellum. To draw upon oneself or incur aby's d., incurrere or cadere in cs offensionem; sucer aby's d., incurrere or cadere in ca offensionem; suscepere invidiam atque offensionem apud qm: lo have incurred aby's grievots d., magnà in offensà esse apud qm (C.). I am incurring aby's d., qo offendit in me: atlag gires aby d., qd el displicet; qd ei improbatur, qd el offension! est; habeo at rem offensionem (atque fastidium; atlag is offensive to me). For other absence est. To Dismansa with d. invite astron. phrases see To DISPLEASE .- with d., invito animo: to feet d. (= anger) agst aby, ci irasci, succensere. See 'to be angay with.'

DISPLODE, see EXPLODE.

DISPLOSION, see EXPLOSION.

DISPORT, see To PLAY.

DISPOSABLE TROOPS, copize omnibus rebus ornatæ atque instructæ.-copiæ ad rem gerendam or ad bellum instructæ ac paratæ.

DISPOSAL, | The act of disposing, ordinatio. compositio. institutio. - ordo (the order). - descriptio. digestio (the arrangement). - | Power of bestowing Crel. - Sis potestas, arbitrium may do (see Powen) to have at one's d., in potestate or in potestatem habere qn) or qd (to have in one's power) .- qd habere or po-sidere (g. it. to possess athg): to put or leave athg at aby's d., in cs potestatem or cs arbitrio qd permittere (to leave entirely to the discretion of aby).-ci qd in usum tradere (if for use): to be at aby's d, in cs potestatem or potestate case (of persons and things); in cs arbitrio esse (T.): to be of the d. of another, alieni arbi-trii esse (L.). To place a sum (of money) at aby's d., argentum ci exponere or aperire (i. e. in payment of a debt; to tell the creditor that it is ready for him to take when and how he likes; Freund). .

DISPOSE, | To regulate, to arrange, disponere .- ordinare .- componere .- digerere. in ordinem digerere [SYN. in ABBANGE] .- collocare. constituere (to put into a proper state or condition); to d. troops, copies ordinare or disponere (the latter to point out to each soldier, or to each division o proper place; see Np. Iph 2, 2; in eam consuctudinem-ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi essent). — | Employ; vid. — | To turn or employ to a particular end, vertere.—dirigere (to direct).—regere (to rule).— -instituere, constituere (establish). - ! To incline adducere, commovere, incitare or concitare qm ad qd [SYN. in To INCLINE]; to be favorably disposed towards aby, ci favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm with repard to a party; e. g. of a judge); to be favorably disposed to alig, propensum, &c. essa dq.d. I am not disposed; see DisposeD: to d. aby or aby's mind to athg, cs animum inclinare ad qd (e. g. ad pacem): to d. oby to do athg, adducere qm, ut, &c., and ad rem faciendam; cs animum inclinare, ut, &c. : this d.'s me to believe that, &c., have animum incli-nant, ut credam (with acc. ond inf.).

DISPOSE OF. To be translated according to its various idiomotic meanings; to d. of property, lands; Carrons salaments memoring, to we yet an exercise SELL, ALIENATE.—Ind. of a cause; see 'To DECIDE a cause;' lod. of a person or alfa [e. who! to do with it]; factors seth obt. dut. or [less | feq.) de, ge.; how am I to d. of this person I quid loc humine factant? he does not know how of od. of the money, necessit, quid facial does not know how of od. of the money, necessit, quid facial does not know how to d. oj the money, neces, quin sama auto (Plaust.); d. d. oj one's lune; see to Employ or Time.—to d. oj one's daughter to aby, in matrimonium dare or collocare filam et; quam et in matrimonio or nuprum collocare. Is d. oj aby (= hill him), qui e medio tollere auterne: to d. oj aby (= hill him), qui e medio tollere see hill him), qui e medio tollere. or tollere only (esply with the abl. of the means; e. g potione): to d. of athg by will, in favour of aby, legare ci od. ci jegatum scribere.

DISPOSED (towords aby or athg), inclinatus ad be mored; e. g. to forgive, de.).—propensus ad qd (easily to be mored; e. g. to forgive, de.).—proclivls ad qd, pronus in qd or ad qd (easily giring way to; e. g. to anger, soon in the read up ceasing yearing way to ? e. g. 10 auger, \$\$^{*}e_{-},—animatus; affective lainino) [filled with a certain sentiment, \$\$e_{-}); well-d. to aby, ct amicus, propints (the latter espin of the gods, said, of men; see Bremt Np. Dion. 9, 6); to be well-d. towards a person, ct favere; inclinations voluntain propender in un, amico erga qui animo affectum esse; amice cogi-tare de qo; not to be well-d., inimico or infesto in qui esse animo; ci inimicum, infestum esse; qui odio habere; a qui alienum esse; to be itl-d. towards abu. with acc. of nent, pron, aliquid). Sis to be distincted and the former of the second o

3., cs animum inclinare ad qd, e.g. ad pacem: this makes me d. to believe, that, have animum inclinant, ut credam with acc. and inf.—well or favorably d., bene animatus or affectus: those that are well d., boni; cives boni; melior pars civium (the better class, speaking of the well-d. in the state); ill d., male animatus; toward aby (fm envy, &c.), malevolus; the ill d. in the state, qui contra rempublicam sentlunt (i. e. hostilely d towards the state). - rerum novarum studiosi (thuse in favour of a change in the existing order of things) .- inimici regis (the enemies of the king): to be d. in such or such a manner, sie animo affectum esse ; eo animo or eâ mente esse (on no account sie sentire): lo be d. in just the same manner, codem animo or cadem mente esse : with regard to athg, idem sentire de re (to think or judge the same of athg); to be d. towards a friend as one sic in amicum animaum esse: not to feel d. to do alig, abhorter ab qåre faciendå. I am d. to beliere, crediderim.— [25] I am d. to blink, \$c., may often be transited by haud solo an (or an non): nescio an, &c. I am d. to prier this, \$c., haud solo an hocanteponendum dican, &c.—See Incurso.

DISPOSER, [Distributor, vid.—[Overnor, rector, moderator, gubernator, God is the d of all things, rector universi Deus [Srw. in To Govern]; for sech Sen. (Gu. Nal. 5, 18) and Lactani, love dispositor mundi Deus.

DISPOSETION, [Arrangement.] would be towards one's own self, quemadmodum in se,

positor indian recus.

DISPOSITION, || Arrangement; vid -- || Tendency; vid. || Temper of mind, habitus or affectio animi (the state of the mind; habitus, of an enduring state; affectio, of either a momentary or lasting state). state: affectio, of either a momentary or lasting state)—
affectus (the state of the mind at a given time)—
(centiments, thoughts, as preceeding for the peculiar a,
of the mind)—anilmus (the mind or soul with all its
faculties)—ingenium (the mind or soul with all its
man)—voluntas (will, inclination).—If Affection,
predo min and inclination, inclination animi
or voluntatis ad qd (in classic prose never without
animi or vol.)—proclivitas ad qd (abameable propensity),—voluntas ingenii (natural inclination to an
object).—propensa in am voluntas, or promensum object). — rotuntas ingenii (naturai inetination to adobject). — propensa in qm voluntas, or propensum in qm studium (fasorable sentimunts towards aby). — amor in or erga qm: a kind or friendly d., animus benignus, benevolus, amicus; towards a person, in qm; also studium cs; benevoientla erga qm (E) but bonus animus stands for 'good spirits,' 'couruge'): a hostile d., animus infestus; agat aby, ci or in qm; odium; agst aby. cs (ill-will, hatred, &c.): a nobir d., mens liberalis: meas d., mens illiberalis, illiberalitas: a haughty d.; e g. to be of, &c.; see PRIDE or PROUD: a bad d., mens mala; improbitas; ingenium maium pravumque: a violent d., ingenium violentum. I know his d. but too well, ego iliius sensum pulchre calieo: il shows, or betrays, a mean d. lo, &c., Illud pusilli animi, quod, &c.: two brothers of very different d.'s, duo fratres longe dispares moribus. (S) Sts fm contrat, inclinatio only = 'favorable dis-position' towards aby. Casar thinking that that favor-able d, should be turn't lo good account, utendum el-inclinatione Casar ratus, &c.)—|| To make a disposition of one's property; see To Dispose or.

DISPOSSESS, de possessione demovére or dejicere; possessione depeliere, deturbare (lo turn aby out of his possessions). - See TAKE AWAY; DEPRIVE.

DISPOSURE, | Disposal; vid .- | State, pos-

lure; obsol., vid.

DISPRAISE, s. See CENSURE, s.

DISPRAISE, v. See CENSURE, v. DISPREAD, see SPREAD.

DISPROOF, see CONFUTATION.

DISPROPORTION. S. inaqualitas (opp. congruentia aqualitasque, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11)—inconcinuitas (want of apt symmetry; Surt. Aug. 86).—discrepantia (jarring difference; used by C. with ref. to consistency of moral conduct, in actiones omnemque vitam nuilam discrepantiam conferre debemus, Off. 1, 31, 11) .dissimilitudo (unlikenes).—pravitas (deciation fm that just proportion of parts that makes the thing what it should be).—parum apta membrorum compositio (d. hetmest he between the second control of between the limbs of any structure or composition: mem-brorum compositio, C.).—*inæqualis tributio (disproportionate distribution; aft. C. who gives equalis tri-butio as a translation of isovopia, or the state where paria paribus respondent).

DISPROPORTIONABLE, DISPROPORTION-ATE, inequalis. - extra modum prodiens (C.) .- Sts ALL, mequans.—extra modum products (C.).—Str iniquus, inconcinuus, pravus.—minor [minus mag-nus, Varr.] quam modus postuiat (disproportionalely small; Varr. of a citla too small for the estate; so (262) major, &c. quam modus postulat, adapting the adj. to the kind of disproportion).—ad universam totius magnitudinis summam parum eonveniens (of a part magnitudinis summain parum convenients (of w power of of proportion to the whole; glt. Vitr. 3, 1, 3).—
In pt. inæqualitate dissidentes (Q.; of two spectrous, 11, 3, 79).—parum aptl inter sec tonvenientes or parum convenientes inter se; or inter se discordes (L.; e.g. membra, Luer.)—Unequal, but not disproorionate intervals, intervalla imparia, set un aispro-portionate intervals, intervalla imparia, sed tamen pro ratà parte ratione distincta (C. Rep. 6, 18). DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, see DISPROPOR-

DISPROPORTIONABLY, inequaliter (unequality; e. g. per in. eminentia rupis, L. Cels. Col.).—inequalititler (Varr.).— non æqualiter.—impariter (so that they do not match; H.). They have built a house d. small for the estate, villam minus magnam fecerunt, quam modus postulavit (Varr. R. R. 1, 11). Sts Crcl.
by justo or solito (with comparative major, &c.), if the
disproportion is between the actual and the usual

properly of athg.

DISPROVE, refellere, refutare, &c.—See REFUTE DISPROVER, qui refellit, redarguit, &c .- 1

confutator very late; Hier.; refutator, Arnob.]
DISPUTABLE (see Controvertible). To hatere naturam ambigendi (C. de Or. 3, 29).

DISPUTANT, s. disputator (e. g. disputator sub-tilis; bul the word relates to diatectic skill, and reasoning powers; it does not imply strife or any opponent.disceptator does not belong here; its meaning is that of an arbiter or judge).—certator (but only Gell., certatores indomiti, slurdy d.'s). Mly by Crcl. The d.'s, ii qui ambigunt (C.). He is a slurdy d., *homo est

concertandi cupidus. concertandi cupidus.

DISPUTATION, "The skill of controversy,
disputandi scientia (C.). — "Discussion, disputatlo. concertatio (a learned discussion). — serme dialogue; e. g. on philosophical subjects).—Tibellus (a
dialogue; e. g. on philosophical subjects).—Tibellus (a
written controversy.—Es) Neither disputation or dissertatio had our meaning with the ancients): Io he
present at a d., "disputation interesse; "operam dare present of 0., unsputation interesse; 'operant date sermoni disputantium: to carry on a d. on any subject, disputare, disserere. || Confrorersy; vid. DISPUTATIOUS, see CONTENTIOUS.

DISPUTE, v. | Arque, on opposite sides, verbis contendere. concertare (to contend with words, in wch sense disputare is never found). - disputare. disserve (to discuss philosophically): to d. about any question, to d a thing, qd in controversiam vocare or adducere; to d. for and aget, de re in contrarias partes or in utramque partem disputare ; ambigere (to feel, express, he. uncertainty; in C, mly imperson, or pass.: athg is disputed, qd ambigitur; also with dependent interroga-tive clause, utrum, quid, &c.): there is nothing that may not be disputed, omnis res habet naturam ambigendi

(C. de Or. 3, 29) .- | Quarrel; vid. DISPUTE, s. altercatio (where the disputants each strive to have the last word; mly implying excessive heat).—jurgium (when they will not listen to reason, but give vent to their itt-humour by harsh words).—rixa (a broil or fray, when things look, at least, as if it would come to blows).—contentio (when the contenders would maintain the right agst all opponents, and effect its purpose whatever it may be, by the strenuous exertion of all their faculties) .- controversia (the simple notion of disputing aget one another). - disceptatio (when men commence a discussion in order to arrive at the truth, or discover what is right). To begin a d., altercari incipere (cum qo); eausam jurgii inferre (to begin a quarrel); to have a d. with aby, altercari cum qo (about athg, de qa re); jurgio certare cum qo (Fell. 2, 33, 2); a d. arises between me and aby about athg, oritur mihi de qa re alterentic cum qo: this was the origin of the

d., hinc jurgium, inde jurgium fuit. DISPUTER, see DISPUTANT.

DISRUIER, see DISPUTANT.

DISRUIER, see DISPUTANT.

DISRUIER (1) for any hindrance); his natural d's, natura impedimenta (of Demostheavis d's, for becoming an orator).—legitimum impedimentum (legal d.; C. 2 contr. Rull. 9, 24). -exceptio (the plea of a su uped aget him; e. g. agus a Roman soldier atlempting to act as proctor for aby; see Just. Inst. 4, 13, 11)

DISQUALIFY (mby with for; Swift uses from

impedire. impedimento esse (g. II. to hinder) .- excipere qui (to make him an exception by a legal enacl-ment; with no). To be disqualified, impediri (g. t. to ment; with hej. To be aisynatined, impedit g. t. to be hindered;—excipi (with ne or quominus; by any law, lege qh.—a) Aby's age and modesty d. him for speaking in public, ci ad dicendum impedimento ext atas et pudor : age does not d. us for these pursuits

rias non impēdit, quominus hæc studia teneamus p. of tegal disqualification. The Licinian law disthem for that commission, &c., Licinia lex cos excipit, ne cis ea curatio (or potestas, &c.) mandetur (C.). spit, he case executatio (or potentia, et.) humaciai (v.), bern an accused person is not disqualified fin being made a Decemeir, ne reus quidem excipitur, quominus (or ne) Decemvir fieri possit (both C. 2 contr. Rull. 9, 24). DISQUIET, DISQUIETNESS, DISQUIETUDE;

see COMMOTION.

DISQUIET, v. See To DISTURB.

DISREGARD, s. derelictio. desertio. neglectio;
gligentia. See Neglect, s.—D. for the public internegligentia. ests, derelictio communis utilitatis: d. for the rights of man, desertio juris humanl: d. displayed towards

friends, neglectio amicorum (C.). DISREGARD, v. omittere. relinquere (to put aside). -derelinquere. deserere (to desert; leave in the turch). negligere (to neglect, to take no notice of) .- repudiare (to decline having athg to do with; e. g. gratiam es, morem patrium, &c.) .- non parère, obtemperare, obedire (not to obey) .- rationem es rei non habere (not to consider st; e. g. corum, quibuscum est, vei dignitatis vel commodi, C.).—parvi sestimare, pendere, or ducere (to attach little value to athg): to d. one's own interests, utilitatibus suis non servire: to d. prayers, entreaties, preces or vota et preces repudiare or non audire (the latter of the gods); also contemnere or negligere preces. I would pray for this to the gods, if they had not begun to d. all my prayers, quod precarer deos, nisi meas prer s audire desissent.

I-ISREGARDFUL, negligens (of athg, cs rel; legis, off ei, C.; also in re; negligentior in sumptu).

PROIRDLESS.

DISREGARDFULLY, see DISRESPECTFULLY, or CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

DISRELISH, s. See DISLIKE, DISGUST.

DISRELISH, TRANS.) fastidium crear (aft. mel—fastidium creare, Pinn.). Athg does not d. athg, qd condit rem qå voluptate (C.): not to d. food, clbi satietatem history, and refr. discutere, derelevare (C.); fastidium abigere, auferre, discutere, de-trahere (all Plin.). || To distike, &c., vid. DISREPUTABLE, see DISCREDITABLE, DISGRACE-

DISREPUTATION, see DISGRACE, DISHONOUR.

DISHESPECT, s. See CONTEMPT.
DISHESPECT, v. See 'to treat DISHESPECT-

DISRESPECTFUL, negligens (careless; in qm) .-*parum honorificus (of words, tanguage, &c.) .- invere cundus; parum verecundus; to behave in a d. manne; reverentiam ci non præstare: to say d. things of any, male de qo opinari (i. e. to think, but also to express one's thoughts, or opinion of aby; see Bremi, Suel. Jet. 51): to be guilty of d. behaviour to aby, qm contemptim tracture: to be d., or uby is d., oblivisci reverentiæ; reverentiam exuere

DISRESPECTFULLY, contemptim (contemptibly). -non or parum honorifice .- male (ill): to speak d. of aby, contemptim or male de qo loqui : to treat aby d., oqu contemptim or parum honorifice tractare; contemnere, negligere: lo look on aby d., qm despicere or despicatui habere or despicatum habere: to treat eby illiberally and d., qm nec liberaliter nec honorifice tractare: never d., nunquam nisi honorifice (e. g. Pom-peium appellat, C.): to behave d. to aby, reverentiam

to non pressare. See also Contemptuously.

DISROBE, exuere qm veste (g. t.).—detrahere cl
vestem (to take of his garment).—See To Undress, To STAIP.

DISRUPTION, diruptio (post Class. ; Sen.). - See

RENT, BREACH, &c.
DISSATISFACTION, with athg, molestia with gen. (9. and indefinitely, the unpleasant feeling of what is onerous, ofensive, or vesatious)—twellum, fastidium, with gen. aisgust, weariness, loathing, &c.).—odlum, with gen. a with in or adversus with acc. (haired; vehewing em. a with in or adversus with acc. (haired; vehewing em.). ment di tike, &c.). — indignatio (repugnare, displea-sure). — fee remark on 'displicentia' in Displeasure. —d. with onesetf, twdium, fastidium sui (Sen. de Trang. 2, 4, and 8; displicentia sui, Sen.) .- to express d. (of a crowd), fremere (i. e. by murmurs, &c.; L. 3, 45, &c.); obstrepere ci (by clamour): to my great d., cum magnâ meå molesti å

DISSATISFIED, non contentus (not contented ; qa PISALISE ELD, non concentus (not concentus; que rep. - teachi plenus (full of weariness or disquist).—indignabundus (full of indignation). Every body is derith his own lot, sure quemque fortune (maxime) pernitet: the Sesale was d. with the magistrates of that gror, poznitebat senatum magistratunm ejus anni: to feel d. with uneself sibl displicere; ulterly, totum; (263)

twelet mei pigetque: with oneself und the world, fasti-dio mihi est vita et ipse mundus. I am d. with athg, mihi qd displicet. qå re offendor (athg is offensive to my feelings). moleste, ægre fero qd. molestiam ex qå re capio or traho (I am vexed, annoyed, &c. at). punitet me cs rel.—improbare qd (disapprove of it; e. y. Curlo utrumque improbans consilium). I am utterty d. with athg, qd mihi vehementer displicet: fm being d. with their own lot, odlo rerum suarum. I am d. with my fate, prenitet me fortunæ meæ; accuso sortem or fortunam meam.

DISSATISFY, see DISSATISFACTION.
DISSATISFY, see DISSATISFACTION.
DISSECT. || C ut up; generally, scare, scindere (e.g. a whole beat).—See Canve, DISJOINT.—|| Anatomically, incidere (e.g. corpus mortul): to d. a corpse, rescindere attus cadaveris (Scn.); incidere corpose, rescindere attus cadaveris (Scn.); incidere cada pus mortui, ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels). insecare aperireque humana corpora (Gelt.) .- || Dis-

—Insecare aperireque numana corpora (Gett.).—]] Dis-sect a subject, guestion, &c. (= analyze it), rem, que proposita est, quasi in membra discerpere (C.). DISSECTION, sectio (act of culting, corpora sec-tionibus dividere, Fiir. 2, 2).—anatomia or anatomice (waronjani; Cerl.-surei., the art of scientificulis cul-ting up a body). Krebs says that Cels. uses laceratio morrororum, but he does not refer to the passage.—aperire corpus mortuum. - | Nice examination; Crcl. with rem, quæ proposita est, quasi in membra decer-pere (C.).—See Examination.

DISSECTOR, *corporum sector.

DISSEIZE, see To DISPOSSESS.

DISSEIZE, s. See DISPOSSESSION. DISSEMBLE, dissimulare qd (e. pr.).—ohtegere, occultare qd (to hide it).—Jn. tegere et dissimulare; dissimulare et occultare. — celare (to conceal; e. g.

dissimilare et occuitare. — celare (to conceut; e g, iram).— Legere qu'or tengere per l'attenue et les is menioned;.— tegere qu'or tellus simulationum involucris (by many artifices, èc.)—quasi velàs obtenue dere qu'or. — pravendere qu'or et (to hold a faise pretence before the truth for the purpose of veiling ii).—

[1] Sext.] To p ley i the hypocrite, dissimulatiorem esse .- See HYPOCRITE.

DISSEMBLINGLY, dissimulanter (C.).

DISSEMINATE, spargere, jacere.—serere (to sow; all propr. and impropr.). — dispergere. dissipare (to spread; propr. and impropr.) .- disseminare (to scatter as seed; impropr. and impropr.; disseminate to scatter as seed; impropr. for to dissilge)—Js. spargere ac disseminare.—differre (impropr., to carry athg into different places; e. g. a report): to d. a report, qd in vulgus edere; famam es rel divulgare; differre qd rumoribus: to d. principles, opinions, §c., serere causam or causas rei or rerum; semina rerum jacero or spargere (e. g. discordiarum): to d. heresies, °pravas or hæreticas opiniones serere, &c .- &c seminare, fig. is late : Lactant.

DISSEMINATION, sparslo (Sen.) .- (seminatio, Varr.; but onty propr.).—d. of rumours, disseminati dispersique sermones (disseminationes very

late; Tert.); sparsi rumores.
DISSENSION, see Contention, Discord.

DISSENT, v. dlasentire (mly a qo; sts cum qo, or dat; and of reciprocat d., thurt se).— See To Dissent To DIPPER—I To dissent fon the established Church, a patric religionis cultu disciplinade dissidere; *a doctrină publice receptă alienam formulam sequi.

forminam sequi.

DISSENT, s. dissenslo. To declare his d., *dicere or significare se aliter sentire. [With ref. to religious doctrine or discipline, *a doctrin publice receptà aliena decreta, pl.; *studium alienam

formulam tuendi.

DISSENTANEOUS, dissentaneus (opp. consentaneus, C.1

DISSENTER, (fm the Church's doctrine,) a doctrina publice recepta atienam formulam sequens.
DISSENTIENT, see DIFFERENT.

DISSERT, disserere de q\u00e1 re (philosophically) .-See To DISPUTE.

DISSERTATION, disputatio. dissertatio (the d. in the abstract, but never of the written or printed work; dissert. post-Class.).—liber. libellus (the written or printed work).—Sts commentatio (Plin.), opusculum.
DISSERVE, see To DAMAGE, To HURT.

DISSERVICE, see DAMAGE, HARM.

DISSEVER, see To DISJOIN; SEPARATE.

DISSIMILAR, see DIFFERENT.
DISSIMILARITY, DISSIMILITUDE, see DIF-

DISSIMULATION, dissimulatio (by concealing what realty is) .- simulatio (by pretending what is not): without d., vere (with truth); sincere, simpliciter (sincerely); | sine fuce et fallacis (without colouring and deception); aperte (opp. dissimulanter); practised in d., artificio simulationis eruditus; cujuslibet rei simulator ac dis-

DISSIPATE. | To scatter in all directions; see To Dispense, To Dispel.- | In a moral point of view; see To Corrupt. - | Dissipated; see Dissolute. - | To waste a fortune, lacerare, e. g.

rem suam: to d. the property left by one's father, lac-rare patria bona.—See To SPEND.

DISSIPATION, || Dispersion; vid. —| Dis-tracted aftention. animus allenis rebus deductus; fracled attention, "animus alems rebus deductus; "animus aliens rebus distentus.—" In a moral point of view, intemperantia. libidinum intemperantia. voluptates libidinose. Ileentia. luxuia; a life of d., vita libidinosa et intemperans: to lead a life of d., "licentius, effrenatius vivero: to avoid or abund., intemperantian cavero: to keep aby fm d., animus d., intemperantian cavero: to keep aby fm d., qm a libidinibus arcere.

qm a libidinibus affere.

DISSOCIATE. See To DISUNITE, To DISSOLVE.

DISSOLVABLE, DISSOLUBLE, dissolubilis; qui
(que, quod) solvi or dissolvi potest.

DISSOLVE, TRANS.) | To liquefy, to melt, solvere. dissolvere. resolvere.-diluere (to cause to become vere. ansorvere, resolvere, entitle (in charge to become fused). — Ilquare (to fuse, to liquefy): to d. athg in vinegar, in wine, aceto, vino dilucre: to d. pearls, margaritas in tabem resolvere (Plin.); margaritas liquefacere .- | To disunite; vld. | To solve; vid. To break up; e. g. an assembly. &c., dissolvere (e.g. the this of friendship, an association, connection, &c.).—dirimere (to separate: e.g. marriage, an asso-ciation): 10 d. the ites of friendship abruptly, ami-citlam repente præcidere (opp. sensim dissurer or remissione usus elucre, i. e. by degrees): 16 d. a meeling, a committee, &c., conclonem dimittere; senatum mittere or dimittere (of the sittings of the senate); discutere (violently: illos cœuus, Bœotlcum concilium; both L.): to d. a partnership, societatem dirimere or dissolvere. — || To relax by pleasure, mollire, emollire (v. propr.).—effeminate (to effeminate).—enervare (to enervate).

DISSOLVE, INTRANS.) solvi. dissolvi (of things); DISSOLVE, INTRANS., SOVI. aissoiv (of inings); iquelieri. ilquari (to become liquid, or in a state of fusion, of metals; see To Fuse,—resolv (e.g. of snow, &c.; Curt. 7, 3, 10).—tabescere (to waste away; e.g. humor calore); also discuti (e.g. of fogs, &c.) .- attenuari (to grow thinner, to decrease) .- coliabl (to tumble topether, or on a heap).—vanescere [to change into nothing, disappear entirely].—dliab! [to change into nothing, disappear entirely].—dliab! [to glide weap; e.g. anmis, glacles, C.). § I (quetieri et dilab! —Disabled, flquefactus et dilapsua (e.g. glacles, C.). § To meit a weap in piearsves, effeminari;

DISSOLUTE, dissolutus (of things or persons, C.)

—libidinosus. libidinibus deditus (tustful).—intempe-

-mountmous. mountmous centus (1887)41, -intemperans. Cf. PropLicate.

Dissolutelly, dissolute (in a careless, reckless manner). Ju. dissolute et turpiter. libidinose, intemperanter: In lite d., 'licentius, effrenatius vivere.

DISSOLUTENESS, mores dissoluti. vita dissoluta (recklessness of living, unrestrained by moral consideration) .- vita libidinosa or libidinibus dedita. vlta intemperans (intemperate, debauched manner of life). - nequitia or negulties (the acts themselves that constitute d.); won'h, adolescentia libidinosa et intemperans.

DISOLUTION, [Of metals, coctura (g. t. for preparing in any way by heating: also of melling; Col. Plin.).—conflatura (of metals; Plin.). meting; Coi. Pinn.).—commatura (of metals; Pinn.).
— flusura (fusion; plumbi, Plin.). — | Destruction by separation of parts, interitus et dissipatio (C.).—dissolutio (e. g. Imperil, T.).—solutio.
—See Destruction.—|| Separation of the body into its elements, dissolution, with or without natures; also separatio animi ac corporis in morte (death). See Drath. Blimissai of an assembly, probably dimissio (as C. uses dimissio remignin = dismissal; and dimittere concilium, &c. is right),- || Dissolution of a marriage, diffarrentio (i. e. of a legal marriage, in confracting uch, a religious rite was observed, and a loof made of 'lar,' tea. was offered).— repudium (the sending away of the partner, on the part of the man).—divortium, discidium (separation of man and wife) .- abruptio matrimonti (an abrupt or unexpected separation). The formula was the follow-ing: res tuas tibi habeto or tuas res tibl agito. I To agree to a dissolution of partnership, socie-tatem dirimere; transigere cum qo.

DISSONANCE, vox absona.— vox dissona [SYN. in

DISSONANT].

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DISSONANT, absonus (deriating fm the right tone), DISSONANT, absonus (aertusting joint dissonus (not harmonizing with the other tones; opp. consonus) .- To be d., absonum esse.-dissonare. crepare (not to harmonize).
DISSUADE, dissuadere qd or de qå re. dissuasorem

cs rel csse. dehoriari qm a or de re, or wila ne, quin, quominus (see Zumpt, § 334).—abducere. dedu-cere. avertere. abstrahere (qm a re, are stronger terms; to turn aby fm a purpose).—non censére qd faciendum csse (cepty of a member of a deliberative faciendum esse (esply of a member of a deliberative body): 16 d. fm an oppsissin, qm de sententià deducere demovére: [m a plan, project, [m schal aby has laken into his head, qm a consilio revocare: not lo allow oneset fo be dissuaded, perstare in qå re (to persist in athe); that does not sufer himself to be dissuaded, firmus proposito [Fell. 2, 63]: to d. aby, dissuadere, me qs factat qd or simply dissuadere qd or de qå re [15]. but never dis. cl qd, wch we do not find before Sen. Herc. (St. 92!); avocare qm a qå re (to endesvour to tern SCL. 92!); avocare qm a qå re (to endesvour to tern aby fm doing athg): to d. (or oppose oneself to) the passing of a bill, dissuadere, ne legem accipiant: to d. them fm setting the prisoners free, dissuadere de captivis; captivos remittendos non censere; captivos retinendos censêre.

DISSUADER, dissuasor. DISSUASION, dissuasio. DISSYLLABLE, disylläbus (δισύλλαβοτ).

DISTAFF, colus. - | Fig.) As emblem of the female sex; e. g. the government of the d (see Johnson', imperium uxorium (in domestic afairs); imperium feminæ (of an empire; T. Ann. 12, 40, 2). Among the Medes 'the government may full to the distaff,'

Medis imperat muliebris sexus. DISTAIN, see To STAIN, TO CONTAMINATE

DISTANCE, | Of space, distantia (only Vitr. 6, 1, 7; who also uses abstantia; and Piin.).-intervallum or to be travelled); also longinquitas viæ: ot a d., or at some d., procul (not near): at a great d., longo spatio or intervallo interjecto: at an equal d., or d.'s, paribus spatiis: at a short d., parvo spatio (e. g. distare a, &c.): 'at a distance of,' is to be turned by a, ah, e. g. at a d. of 5000 paces, a milibus passum quinque, or intermissis milibus passuum quinque (s. Heid. Cas. R. C. 1, 65); at a considerable d., satis magno intervallo a (ab), &c.: placed at a d. fm each other, rari, m, a (pl. of what have wide intervals between); raris intervallis positi, æ, a (e. g. trees); to be at equal d.'s, distare ex requo or parl spatio : to place the troops at equal d.'s, paribus intervallis copias constituere : at no great d. fm each other, mediocribus intervallis (e. g. separatim singularum civitatum copias collocare): separatim singularum civitatum copias collocare); planied al some d. fin each other, ratis intervallis positi (e.g. trees, &c.). Il Of time, spatium temporis, or tempus or pl. tempora only—longinquitas (tength; long duration; temporis).—tempus interjectum.—temporis intervallum.—I Fig. For respect (= distant be-haviour), observantia; reverentia [Six. is Respect]; to keep one's d., reverentiam quandam adversus qm adlo keep one's d., reverentiam quandam adversus qm and hibère; reverentiam ci habère or præstare: not to keep one's proper d., reverentia coblivisci (d. 11, 1, 62); reve-rentiam cs exurer (T. Hist. 1, 55, 4); to keep oby at a (proper) d., excludere (propr.; not to let aby into the house; e. g. of one who keeps her lover at a d.); also jamua prohibère, aditu jamus arcère; cs aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere (used together; C. Sext. 52, 111); also aditum es sermonemque defugrie (Car. B. G. 6, 13; to avoid aby); qm in familiaritatem suam non recipere: not to keep aby at a propr. d., prps se abjicere ad cs usum ac consuctudinem (cf. C. Parad. aspicer at s usin a consecutive (g. C. Paraa, 1, 3, 14; de Legg. 1, 9, 26); to keep oneself at a d., se removère a qo or cs amicitià. ¶ Impropr. t = dj-erence) distantia (C. Lul. 20, 74); discrimen (C. Ruil. 2, 32, 87).—See DIPPERENCE. ¶ The distance (in a picture), quæ (in picturá) recedent or abscedunt .recessus (e. g. umbra qa et recessus, C.; of a speech, but speaking of it figuratively). To be in the d., receson speaking of i figuratively). To or in the a., recessisse (a. 2, 17, 21; opp. enliure, a., or exstarc atque eminière, c.).—If to throw into the back ground of a picture (Dryden), efficere, ut qd recessisse (in opere) credamus (a. 2, 17, 21; of a painter); "facere, ut qd recessisse videatur.
DISTANCE, v. | To leave behind one, at a

race, cursu superare qm (H.).—qm procui a se reilnquere (Q. 10, 1, 51; to leave aby far behind).—respiciens qs videt qm magno intervallo sequentem (aft. L 1, 26) or præcurrere qm.

DISTANT, | Remote in place and time, amc-

tu s.—disjunctus (separated by an interval; e. g. procul a barbaris gentibus) .- remotus (remote, lying separate). -longinguis (being far of).—ultimus (lying at an ex-treme point; see Held. Cas. B. G. 3, 21, e. g. ultimus atque extreme gentes).— So Not dissitus. Mure-tus noes regiones dissitus, wch Ruhnk. justly censures.— To be d., distare, abesse a (ab), &c. (with this difference, To be d., distare, abesse a (ah), &c. (with this difference, that dist. refers to the intereal, the two extermities being of equal importance; abesse gines prominence to the point fin wech atlig is separated.—Distare is not need of persons, and has always the measure of the distance added; a d. relationship, amplissima cognatio: there is a d. relationship between persons, longer than the distance and the distan natio: there is a d. relationship between persons, longinqua cognatione continger qm.—I Reserved; vid.
DISTANTLY, longe; procul; raris intervallis: to be d. related to aby, longinqua cognatione contingere qm. | With reserve; vid. Reserve.
DISTASTE, s. See Discourt, Disler, Averssion.
DISTASTE, v. | To disrellish; vid. —| Dislike; vid. —| Pez; Exasperate; vid.
DISTASTEFUL, fastidium creans or afferens (of things).—tere (naty, of taste, smell, and looks; v., aqua, sapor, odor, &c.).—odiosus (loathsome, hateful) modestive.—inversion for invended.

molestus.—ingratus (opp. jucundus): alhg is d. to aby; see To Displease, or 'to cause displeasure.'

SEC 10 DISPLEASE, Or 'to cause displeasure.'
DISTEMPER, s. intemperies (g. t. of seasons, the
mind, \$c.; also want of temper in a p-rson).—

I Disease, vid. State of political disorder;
see DISTURBANCE.

DISTEMPER, v. See To DISEASE, To DISTURB.

| Distempered, intemperatus, nimius (excessive: as in 'd. zeal',—intemp. benevolentia).—| Disaffected,

DISTEMPERATURE, | Want of due proportion in the ingredients that make up athg, intemperies (e. g. auni, solis, Col.; coil, L.; aquarum, L. also with ref. to the mind).—|| Perturbavid .- | Confusion; vld.

DISTEND, distendere. See To EXTEND.

DISTENSION, distentio (e. g. nervorum, Cels.).—distentus, ûs (cutis, Plin.). See Extension.

DISTICH, distlehon (τὸ δίστιχον, Suel. Cas. 51;

Mart. 3, 11, 2).

DISTIL, INTRANS.) stillare (absol or mella de ilice, O; unguenta e capilio, Tib.) .- destillare (either humor destiliat; or arbor destiliat qu re, e. g. odore miro suavitatis).- TRANS.) stillare (e. g. rorem ex oculis, H.; also q\u00e3 re: the stars d. blood, sidera stillant sanguine, O.). - || Chemically, succos elicere e, &c.; coquere (g. t. for preparing by heat). - Priny uses the g. t. Tinum for the various sorts of liquors, distilled fm dates, the palm-tree, &c. (s. Hist. Nat. 6, 26, 32; 13, 4, 6, and 9). DISTILLATION, *liquandi opera.

DISTILLER, *iiquandl artifex. DISTINCT, | Different; vid. - | Separate; vid. - | Clear; vid. under Clear = plain, evident, and clear to the hearing. D. utterance, explanatio.

Marked ornamentally, distinctus (e.g. gemmis);

Jn. distinctus et ornatus qu re.

DISTINCTION, | Act of discerning the dif-two things are separated, the partition wall, as it were; or that web constitutes the difference between such objects).—dissimilitudo. Jn. distinctio et dissimilitudo (e. g. causarum, C.).—diversitas.—differentia.—discre-pantia [SYS. of adjectives under DIFFERENT].—delectus (the d., as choice between two or more objects); Ju, delectus atque discrimen. To make a d. between (several objects), discr men facere or servare (the latter = to objects, discrimen lacere or servare (the unior = 10 observe a d.); delectum habère (na matler of choice, both with gen. of the object between with the d. is drawn): to drawn abroad d. between, \$c., toto genere disjungert qd: to know the d. between, \$c., discrimen nose inter, \$c. forms a wide d. between, \$c., discrimen nose inter, \$c. forms a wide d. between the law of nose inter, Sc. I draw a wide d, between the saw of nations and civil taw, allud jus gentium, aliud jus civile esse volo: to draw or make no d., omnia promiscue habere: no d. is made between friends and strangers, notum ignotumque nemo discernit: aft. this no d. was made, postes promiscuum fuit: to make no d. of persons, nullum personæ or personarum discrimen facere or servare: to do away with all d.'s between, &c., (omnium) rerum delectum atque discrimen tollere : we ought to make a d. between citizens and altens, de-lectum habère debenus civis et peregrini: we must draw a d. between the kinds of benefits received, accep-(265)

torum beneficiorum delectus habendi sunt (C.): 123 most essential d. between man and the brute creation, is our possession of reason and speech, nulla re longius absumus a natură fersruin, quam ratione et oratione (C.): what is the d. between a liar and a perjurer? quid interest inter mendacem et perjurum? the d is more easily felt than explained, qualis differentia sit (e. g. honestl et decori), facilius inteliigi, quam explanari potest (C.): there is a d. between, &c., est quod differat inter (e. g. justitiam et verecundiam; see 'there is a Difference' between); there is a broad d. between, &c., allquantum interest inter, &c. or nequaquam idem est (with acc. and inf.): there is too great a d. between them, pernimium interest inter eos: with only this d., illo tantum discrimine interposito : without d., sine discrimine; promiscue: without d. of persons, nullius habită ratione; delectu omni ac discrimine remoto; omissis auctoritatibus; without d. of slave or free, sine discrimine liber an servus esset (or sit, L.): to slay all without d., omnes promiscue intersil, L.): to stay air witness a., thence promises the forcer.—I Note of superiority, ornamentum (alky that is an ornament, or bestous honour upon the individual, as rank, tille, post of honour, \$\frac{1}{3}\cdot\),—insigne (the visible d., or a mark of d.)—bonor (honour, that is the post of honour and the contract of the visible d., or a mark of d.)—bonor (honour, that is the post of honour and the contract of conferred on aby): lo treat aby with d., maximos or amplissimos ci habere honores; qm præcipuo honore habere or amplissimo honore ornare: with alt imaginabte d., omnia ornamenta in qm congerere (l.t.; to heap d's on him); also multis ornamentis qm afficere: d's that are given or due to meril, insignia laudis: Jn. insignia atque ornamenta (e. g. honoris). - || Rank, JN. Insignia acque of namenta (e. g. aconomis.—y name, merit, &c. by wech a man is distinguished; Crcl. A person of d., vir clarus or clarissimus; omnibus rebus ornatus or praceellens: a physician of considerable d., medicus arte insignis. Discernment; vid.

DISTINCTIVE, Crcl. A d. mark, discrimen. nota. A d. badge, insigne. Some d. mark may be found even between things that seem exactly alike, res-qua pares maxime videntur, utique discrimine qo discer-nuntur (Q. 10, 2, 10). - || Judictions; see Clever. DISTINCTIVELY, see DISTINCTLY.

DISTINCTLY, is equal to you others; singly, separatin (opp. conjunctim)—seoraum (opp. una).—singularim or singillarim (seah by itself, &c.)—singulariter (singly, by itself).—| Expressly: vid.—| Elegan of the conjunction of in Clearly, chare; perspicue; evidenter; plane; tu-cide; expresse; dilucide; enodate; enucieate [Syn. in Clearly]: to pronounce words d., explimere et explanare verba (Plin. Paneg. 64, 3): to write to aby (on any subject) d, enucleate perscribere ad qm.
DISTINUTNESS, see CLEARNESS.
DISTINGUISH. See to DISCRIMINATE, and (for

SYN. and construction) Discens. See also 'to make a Distinction.'- In the sense of selecting and marking out particularly, signare, notare .- distinguere (propr. to separate by points; hence, to point out by some ornament, to adorn). - | IMPROPR.) To separate by some mark of honour or preference, qm ornare, in honore habere, honorem ci habere, tribuere (to hold aby in honour; honour aby) .- qm unice diligere (to esteem and tore aby in preference to others); qd insigne facere (to cause athy to become prominent): to d. aby greatly, maximos or amplissimos ci habere honores; qm præcipuo honore habere or amplissimo honore ornare.—To be distinguished, eminere (to stand out, as it were, fm the rest). - conspici. conspicuum esse (to be conspicuous; to attract observation and admiration.—conspicuus, on whom or wich men's eyes are greated; not pres-day. L. 1, 34; T. &c.): to be distin-guished by andy, qu'en præstare (above day, qm or ci, s. Herz. Hirl. B. G. 8, 6); qu'en excellere, præcellere (cl); qu'en insigniti (of himps): to d. oneself in atta, excellere, florere in re; in certain respects, excellere in quodam genere laudis; above all others, inter omnes quocam genere tauans; aoore att others, inter omnea or super ceteros excellere; for or by athg, qå re excel-lere inter omnes or super omnes; qå re præstare onini-bus: to be distinguished abore all others in any respect, qå re unus omnium maxime floreo: the family is dis-

qå re unus omnium maxime floreo: the family is dis-tinguished for this, hee laus floret in familià. DISTINGUISHABLE, I Capable of being dis-tinguished fm other objects: Crol. Thesethinga are easily d., harum rerum facilis est et expedita dis-tinctio: this is easily d. fm that, quid inter hee et illind internit, facile distinguitur: these things seem to be hardly d., have quo pacto discerner as esparare possim, neclo: these things are not d. fm those, have ab illis nullo dis-crimine separantur: these things are d. by the mind, but are in reality identical, have cogliatione inter se different, re quidem copulata sunt: hardly d, difficilis ad distinguendum. - | Distinguishable by the ad distinguencum. — | Distinguishable by the sight, qd oculis judicari potest (Caes).—aspectabilis. quod cerni potest. Not d., quod oculis judicari non potest: the direction in web it flows is not d. by the eye, oculis in utram partem fluat, judicari non potest (Cas.).

—See VISIBLE.—Will Notabilis = remarkable, notable in C.; but in Sen adspice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia.

DISTINGUISHED, ciarus (by birth, station, riches, talents, and other external advantages, opp. obscurus) .nobills (by merits, opp. ignobilis) .- eminens. excellens, præcellens. præclarus. præstans (are quiet expressions of excellence, superiority). —eximius. egregius (are expressions of warmth, praise; egreg. implying enthusiastic praise; exim. admiration; all these are applied strictly to only good qualities, unless ironically),—unicus, Insignis, singularis (are indifferent, and may heighten praise as well as blame; Dod.): a d. physician, medicus arte insignis: a very d. person, omnibus rebus ornatus or præcellens: a year d. by great events, annus magnis rebus insignis: the d. men in the state, lumina civitatis; in a d. manner, insig-

niter; egregie; eximie.
DISTORT, detorquere (propr. and impropr.).distorquere (propr. ; twist away fm each other; to separate by twisting; e. g. oculos, the eyes; labra, the lips; rare).—depravare (fig. to give athg a wrong direction and thus deform it, qd narrando).—perverse interpretar; (Ag lomisinterpret). To d. the limbs, partes corporis detorquere; membra distorquere; to d. an expression, verbum in pejus detorquere: to d. every thing maliciously, omnia calumniando detorquere. -Sta avertere, avocare, amovere, deducere, abducere, or detrahere.

DISTORTED, distortus (e. g. oculi distorti or per-versi; and absol. sapientes, etiam si distortissimi sunt, &c. C.).

DISTORTION, distortio. depravatio. DISTORT.]

DISTRACT, distrahere (draw in different directions; hence, impropr. of dissipating the thoughts and perplexnence, impropr. of austrating the thoughts and perpeating the mind by presenting different objects to them; e.g. cs industriam in plura studia; animum in contrarias sententias).—qm distincte (to keep apart; hence, to precent the mind fm concentrating itself, as it were, on what it would like to do) .- Jn. distinere et diveilere .distringere (by turning the attention to more than one object at once): to be distracted by important business of various kinds, multis et magnis negotils distentum esse: to send Hannibal to d. the attention of the Romans, Hannibalem mittere-ad distringendos Romanos (L. 35, 18): to be distracted by sorrow, distinct et diveill dolore (C.): occupations of a distracting nature, occupationes (as Plin Ep. 6, 15, 1): to d. aby's thought from his grief, animum cs a cur's or a sollicitudine abducere; qm oblectare (to try to produce feelings of a pleasant nature in order to counteract any unpleasant ones). - To make mad, in 'nsaniam adigere qm.

DISTRACTED, *aliena agens (doing or carrying on something else)....*aliena cogicans (thinking of something else). - varietate et dissimilitudine rerum diductus eisei. — Varietate et dissimilitudine rerum diductus (haeing onés attention dissided by a veniety of dissimilar objects; s. C. de Invent. 2, 36, 1091,—negotiis distentus, districtus (by busineses).—in plura studia distractus (by pursuits, aft. C. de Or. 1, 59, 250). To be d., "aliena agere; "aliena cogitare (with the distinction explained above); occupationibus distentum esse; a negotiis districtum esse: to answer in a d. manner, "aliena respondere ; to speak, &c., aliena loqui .- | Frantic, mente captus, or alienatus; vesanus; insanus; vecors; delirus [SYN. in Man]: to be d., meme captum or alienatum esse; Insanire; delirare: to make aby quite d., in insaniam adigere qm (see To MADDEN).

DISTRACTEDLY, see FRANTICLY, MADLY. DISTRACTION, | Want of attention, animus

non attentus (inattention) .- animus varietate rerum diductus.- animus alienis rebus disteutus.

DISTRACTNESS, see MADNESS.

DISTRACTNESS, see MADNESS.
DISTRAIN, bona ce vendere or (Gell.) venum distrahere (to sell a debtor's property; see Goj. 2, 151).—in possessionem rerum debtoris mitti (this was said of creditors put in possession of their debtors' property for thirty days, within web as the debtor's property for thirty days, within web as to be adcertised and made; see Diet. of Antiqq. seas to be advertised and made; see Dict. of Antigq.
p. 134, under bonorum emptlo)—pignus capere (see under Distrainty)—qd commisso tollere or commisso vindicare (to saze goods, \$6; for non-payment of lazes; Scare. Dig. 19, 2, 61, estr.; Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11): also committee (e.g. ne predella in publicum committereutur, Paul. Dig. 3, 5, 12): distrained, commissus (e.g. hypotheces commissa — que in potentatem creditoris hypotheces commissa. (266)

veniunt ob omissionem solutionis ad diem dictam,' bas this is when there was a clause to that effect in the deed): property that has been distrained, quod pro commisso tenetur; quod cecidit or venit in commissum. Aby's goods have been distrained, cs bona venierunt; qs neces sitate Juris bonorum venditionem passus est (Gaj. 2, 154). See Execution (legal).

DISTRAINER, qui commisso tollit or vindicat qd .-

qui bona es vendit.

DISTRAINT, commissum (the sum that the Imperial 'fiscus' claimed for non payment of laxes, &c.; see Distrain). — bonorum venditio (when the goods distrained are sold) .- pignoris capio or captio (see Gai, 4. A d. has been levied on aby, cs bona venierunt (see Gaj. 2, 154); qs necessitate juris bonorum venditionem passus est (ib.). The 'publicant' possessed the right of d. for non-payment of taxes, data est pignoris captio publicanis vectigalium publicorum populi Romani adversus eos, qui qà lege vectigalia deberent (Goj. ib. Though the pledge was taken as a security for payment, there must have been a power of sale, in case of non-payment; Dict. Antiqq. p. 737). To levy a d., commisso tollere qd.-bona cs vendere: to order a d. to be levied, constituere, ut liceat bona cs vendere (Gaj. 2, 167). See Dict. Antigq p. 154, under bonorum

emptio DISTRESS, | Calamity; vid. CALAMITY or AF-PLICTION.—To be in d., in miseria case or versari; in summå infelicitate versari ; iniquissimå fortuna uti . in anguatias adduct: in the greatest d., in summas angua-tias adduct: to relieve aby's d., qm a miserià vindicare; ex miseriis eripere: I do not know how to get out of my d., nesclo quomodo me expediam ex re: to be in d. about aby or athg. laborare de qo or de qu re (also laborare absol., to be anxiously concerned about aby or athg): to abiol., to be anxiously concerned acous any or ungy: to be in d. for athy, laborare a que e.g., for corn, water, &c.): my only d. is for you, nihil laboro, his ut tu salvus sis: in the d. of the country, difficili rei publicae tempore: general d., publica ciades or clades atque calamitas.

Pecuniary d. See Poverty. To be in d., in angustis esse; angustus se habère; ad inopiam redac-tum esse: in great d., in summà mendicitate esse; mendicitatem perpeti: not to let aby suffer d., victum ci suppediare; dare ci, unde utatur: to retieve abje d., or aby that is in d., cs inopiæ opitulari (as to po-verty). || Danger, vid. To be in d., laborare: a sig-nal of d., *periculi signum: to give a signal of d., *qā re periculi significationem facere. | Law term; see DISTRAINT .- | The thing seized, pignus (g. 1, the ptedge, in general).

DISTRESS, v. | To make miserable, see To APPLICT. | To Distrain, vid. | To be distressed, laborare (to be in distressing or difficult circumstances; esply as mil. t. t.: to be d. for corn, laborare ab re frumentaria: ships are d., triremes laborant, Cas.: our men are d., nostri laborant).—qd me valde conturbat; qd me sollicitat or sollicitum habet, or anxium ac sollici-tum habet; sollicitus sum et angor; anxio animo et sollicito sun; angi or ati angor; anxio animo andi: se afflictare or afflictari: obout atbg, anxie ferre qd: to be d. (os to circumstance, &c.), see 'To be in DISTRESS: 'I am much d. about gour health, incredibili sum sollicitudine de tula valetudine; invaletudo (dd. valetudo) tua me ue un valetunine; invaietuno (al. Vaietuno) tua nie valde conturbat: io made oby quite d, non mediocri cură pellere ca animum: d. circumstances, res fami-liaris affecta, perturbata: lo be d. for money, de pecu-niă laborare; în summă dificultate numarià esse. | DISTRESSED, sollicitus; ægritudine affectus; æger animo or animi. See MISERABLE. Don't be d., ne sis

perturbatus DISTRESSFUL, see DISTRESSING.

DISTRESSING, peracerbus. acerbissimus (painful). molestissimus.-difficilis (hard to bear; e. g. quam difficiles plerisque videntur calamitatum societates). To find oneself in a d. position, fortuna graviter afflictum esse: athy is d. (= creates a d. feeling), male afficior qâ re: d. events, acerbitates: it is d. to me, hoc mihi dolet; valde dolendum est; hoc me valde conturbat: a d. situation, res miseræ : tempora misera, see Distress : studion, res miseræ; tempora misera, see Distress.

a d. dream, sonnium tumultuosum (& ansius is used ste in this seuse by L., but not by C.: anxius curæ, L. 1, 561: to feel a d. fear, cruciatu timoris angi (C. Off. 2, 7, 23): nothing more d. could have hoppened to me, or nothing could be more d. to me, nitill accidere acerbius or nithit ad dolorem acerbius mini accidere potuit.

DISTRESSINGLY, graviter; acerbe; dolenter. To

be d. ill, laborare; graviter esse ægrum.

DISTRIBUTE, e istribuere (e. g. populum in quinque classes; pecuniam in judices; exercitum in civitates;

frumentum civitatibus). - dividere. partiri. dispertire. | frumentum civitatibus).—dividere, partiri, dispertire, describere, dispensare, dispensare, disperte (e. g. chum in omnes membrorum partes).—disponere (e. g. vigilias per urbem, stationes portis).—largiri, dilargiri (to d. liberatig: to money, \$\phi_c\$, elargiri: Pers.) Syx. in Divide. To d. equally, eequabiliter partiri or dispertiri (e. g. prædam); to d. the voling tablets, tabblas

DISTRIBUTER, divisor (esply of an appointed person to distribute lands and other presents among the people, &c.).—largitor (he that spends of his own accord). diribitor tabellarum (of the voting tablets).

DISTRIBUTION, partitio distributio. descriptio. Syx. in To Divide.—(**) divisio is foreign to standard prose in this meaning, and digestio only occurs in conjunction with ciborum.)—assignatio (with ref. to estates or landed property, agrorum.—dispensa-tio (e. g. amone; L. 10, 11).—largitio (the d. of swarg, largesses, &c.). Equal d. of the booly, exqua-bilis prædæs partitio. DISTRIBUTIVE, e. g., d. justice, *justitia suum

cuique tribuens

DISTRIBUTIVELY, distribute (C.).

DISTRIBUTIVELT, distribute (c.).

DISTRICT, circuitus, ambitus,—ager, territorium
(territory).—regio (region).—provincia (province).—conventus (circuit, department).—muneris partes (the particular sphere or province of one's office).— [65] If in a
more extended ensee of the word, term, fines are also
used, but ditio must be avoided.

DISTRIBUTE and approved the contract of th

uere ci or es fide; de fide es dubitare (10 doubl oby's siscerity); ci fidem non habre (10 place no faith or beisel sin aby); to feel great d of aby, summe difficiere et: I feel d. of myself, mhl hee difficio; with d., diffidenter (exply in onzelf or also relating to oneself; e.g. one's good fortune, &c.); fm d., diffidential, whatever causes or excites d. or suspicion, sustained.

DISTRUSTFUL, diffidens; diffisus; of aby or athg, ci or ci rel (in a single case, = not having confidence in the capability, sufficiency, or sincerity of a person or an object; men d. of themselves, homines diffisi ipsi sibi) timidus (fearful, timid).-suspiciosus (suspicious; both as abiding qualities). Jn. timidus et diffidens; timidus suspiciosusque. D. of oneself, ipse sibi diffidens or diffisus; dubitans et ipse sibi diffidens. To be d., diffi-dere (in a single case: see To Distrust;); of aby or athg, cl or cl rel; suspiciosum esse (to be of a d. or suspicious nature or disposition): to be somewhat d., bubdiffidere.

DISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter; timide; suspiciose.

Jr. timide et diffidenter.

DISTURB, turbare iintroduce confusion, \$c.; also of disturbing water, aquam limo, H., flumen imbre, O.; and fig., pacem, voluntatem, qd in republica: and of the mind, inopinato majo turbatus, mente turbatus). disturbare (to bring into disorder by violent separation; c.9. concionem, sortes)—perturbare (to bring into complete confusion; provinciam, civitatem, otium; also \$\text{A}_0, the mind, animum; oby, qm)—interpeliare (prop. to interrupt a person speaking; but \$\frac{1}{2}\text{A}_0, to interrupt a Person in an action, qm; and also to break up the areasity, comitta [of a tribune]; to d. oby in the exercise of a right or in the right, interpellare qm in Jure 10.0 at \$\text{A}_0\$ in the interpellare qm in Jure 10.0 at \$\text{A}_0\$ is to d aby in the discharge of his official daties, implies qm annuary—vexter (not be those in opera; disturbare (to bring into disorder by violent separation; redire qm a munere).—vexare (not to leave in peace; e.g. gallinam, a hen whilst sitting; also qm, to harass). To d. the state, civitatem (or rempublicam) conturbate o perturbare; rempublicam miscère; aby's plans or (267)

projects, rationes ei conturbare; every thing, omnia perturbare or miscère; to d. the minds, animos impli-care or confundere; also mentem turbare; animum perturbare. To d. a wasp's nest, crabrones irritare (lit., hornels used proverbially: Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 83). Disturbed in one's mind, mente turbata; mente cap-Distance in one i mina, mente turona; mente cap-tus: I am quite disturbed in my mind, sum animo con-turbato et incerto: not to d. the peace, pacem er pacis fidem servare: to d. it, pacem (concordiam) turbare: don't d. me! noti me turbare: omitte me! oby's peace of mind is not disturbed, in animo es est pax placidissi-na: to d. aby's rest, or aby in his sleep, e sommo exci-tare qm (C.); es quietem turbare (Prop. 1, 3, 17): men's minds are still disturbed, mentes nondum remen a minus are still seed to the public peace or tranquillity, tumuitum injicere civitati () quietem publicam turbare is not Latin): to be perpetually disturbing aby, qm semper lacessere; qm quiescere or conquiescere non pati (to leave him no peace): Britain was never in a more disturbed and critical state, non same allas exercitatior magisque in ambiguofuit Britannia (T)

DISTURBANCE, | As act, turbatio. perturbatio (the act of troubling, confusing; e.g. the tranquillity of the state, otil; of the order of things, ordinis pert.). interpellatio (interruption [as act, and also as circumstance) by the intervening of an event or the interven-tion of a person).—impedimentum (hindrance, a circumstance or occurrence of a disturbing nature). Without any d. (= interruption), sine ulla interpel-Without any d. (= interruption), sine ullå interpellation; to cause a d. in atto, qd interpellat (to interpell atque seditiones (of seditions d.'s; S.); turbæ atque discordiæ (T.). An exciter of d.'s, turbæ ac turmitus concitator: to excite d.'s in the camp, efficere turbas in conclusion: to be making a d. (by noisy, passionate language, &c.), tumuituari: that no d. may be made, ne quid turbos fiat (Plaut.): what is all this d.? quid hoc tumuitus est (Enn., where it is tumuiti)? a general d., omnium rerum perturbatio: to cause a general d., omnia miscère et turbare : d. of mind, conturbatio mentis [En] inbefactatio is the disturbance as act or cause of the disturbed state of things, Q. 8, 4, 14); to cause a d. in the state, civitatera perturbare; rempublicam iabefactare, or conturbare, or quassare (to shake), or dilacerare (to tear it to pieces): to cause ruinous political d's in one's country, lacerare patriam.

steat a. I'm one's country, incerare partials.

DISTURBER, turbator (he that troubles altg; e.g.,
the peace, tranquillity, pacls, otil).—interpellator (he
that interrupts atthg by his intervention, e.g. sermonis).

—interventor (of an uncalled for or annoying intruder; one that annoys by his visits).—Fem., turbatrix; inter-peliatrix. A d. of the peace, pacis turbator (prop.). relpublicæ turbo. turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otil (a sort of firebrand in the state); home turbulentus; turbæ ac tumultûs concitator; turbarum auctor (one that excites the minds of the populace; the author of

distarbonce in general).

DISUNION, "Separation, vid. State of being distantied (impropr.); of distance enems, disjunctio. silicontain (C.), disjunctio animorum (C.), dislocation, dissilium, ac discordia, dissilium, dissensio. Js. dissilium ac dissensio.—dissociati civium animi (d. in a state, that has been promoted by aby) To cause d., ordinum concor-diam disjungere (to set the different classes at variance)

ance).
DISUNITE, TRANS) | To separate, disjungere, dirimere, dissociare, &c. See To Separate: | To part friends, &c. discodes reddere,—dissociare (do attarts the social relationship between two or more individuals)—quan concordiant disjungere (s. 9. of the different classes in a stete, ordinum; C.). To d. persons, dissociare, disjungere quan quo or a familiaritate es.—alenare quo or solutiatem es a qu.—distrahere quanti distrahi euro golutiatem es qu.—distrahere quanti distrahi euro golutiatem es que est distrahere quanti distrahi euro golutiatem est que e a qu. 10 sec assumines, unsweinth-autenum a qui-dustrahi cum qu.—discordare: they are dissumited, di-cordia inter eos orta est; discordant inter se; discordes inter se facti sunt: to reconcile friends that have been dissumited by the wickedness of men, distractos perthid hominum amicos turaus in pristinam concordam re-hominum amicos turaus in pristinam concordam reducere : the disunsted citizens, dissociati animi civium, or patria discordans (the state itself; T. Ann. 1, 9, 2) a state disunited by party feelings, civitas aliorum

equal parte, qd in duodecim partes æquabiliter dividere: to d. athg in equal portions among several persons, ad sequal portions among seceral persons, and sequal portions dispensare (litr. to weigh it out to them, with dat. of the person): to d. alleg 'ad infinitum,' dispertiri qd in infinita: to d. (alleg) with aby, partiri cum qo (to share, or go shares with aby; also without acc., as in English 'to go shares' not mentioning the object); dividere qd cum qo (e. g. one's bread, ic, cum esuriente panem suum). To d. among themselves (of several), partiri inter se; to d. ally among themselves, qd inter se dividere or partiri or dispertiri: to d. athg among several persons, partirl or dispertial qd inter, &c. [see the following section of this article = To DISTRIBUTE]: to d. one's time between labour and recreation, tempora laboris voiuptatisque dispertire : the whole day is divided between sleeping and reading, totus dies inter stratum et lectionem divisus est : to d. Asia into provinces, civitates Asiæ in provincias describere : to d. a question, a bill, &c., into two (that the votes may be taken separately), sententiain dividere: the opinions are divided, sententiæ in diversum tenduntur; sententize variantur: to d. into four classes, dispertire qd in quatuor genera; a speech into its heads, orationem in sua niembra; the people into five classes, popu-ium in quinque classes distribuere: to d. one's time tuin in quinque classes distribuere: to d. ones time according to one's occupations, negotia cum tempore commetri: to d. into 'decuriae' or componies of ten, decuriare; into 'enturise' or bodies of a hundred each, centuriare. [Po divide itself, themselves; or to be divided, divid (to be divided, g. t.).—dissible. Historians are divided in their opinious as to whether . . or, utrum...au &c., auctores in diversum trahunt (L.); persons are divided in their sentiments, expectations, &c., ailus in aliam partem mente arque animo trahitur (Cas.); to d. itself into two arms, in duas partes dividi (Cox); to a tree; suto two arms, in cous partes divelor, (of a ricer); also in due or a discurrere (to discharge staet) by two mouths or streams).—se findere (t via in ambas partes se findit, V): to be divided into two classes or parties, in duas partes discedere: to d. themscives, discedere (= in duas partes, in manipulos, &c. of persons; also impropr., of things, have quatuor veint proposita ... in duo genera discedunt, Q.): the opinions in the senate were divided, due sententie senatum dis-tinebant. | To separate, to keep apart, dividere (e. g., seniores a junioribus. L.). dirimere. separare, secernere, discernere, discludere, seciudere, sejungere, disjungere, segregare, distinguere. Syn. in SEPARATE. (1) dispessere is unclass. for dividere, discludere.) The river Garonne divides the territory of the Gauls fm that of the Aquitani, Gailos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen dividit: Spain is divided fm Africa by a strait, Hispania ab Africa angusto dirempta og a strain, tripania and Africa angusto de temporare freto. the Alpa, that divide Italy fm Gaut, Alpes, que Italiam a Galtià sejungunt: the river wech divides the realms of Jugurtha and of Bucchus, flumen, quod Jugurtha Bocchique regnum disjungit: divided into two, three Se., Diparitus, tripartitus, quadripartitus, quinquepartitus.

To district amongst, dividere (e. g. agros, bona virlim, &c., see Districtus virl. to d. the property or estates among the soldiers, the plaintife, &c., bona militibus, bona inter accusatores dividere: to d. the recrusts among the legious, tirones inter legiones dispertire: to d. land among the people, jugera in homines describere: to d. equalty, furty, aquabiliter partiri or dispertiri (e. g., the booly, prædam; money, pecuniam, numos). | To disunite by discord, discordes reddere, dissociare, distractus (e. g. dis-qm a qo. See Disunite. Divided, distractus (e. g. disracti perficià hominum anici).—discordans (e. g. patria, T. Ann. 1, 9, 2): a state divided by factions, civitas aliorum alias partes foventium factionnus discors (L. 33, 48, extr.). | In arithmetic, dividere: to d. by a 100, qd in centum partes diducere († H.).

DIVIDE, INTA.) discedere, decedere, abire (to go away).—discedere inter se (to go away) in different away).—dividi. If o vote they dividing (of the senate), discedere (the test) dividing (of the senate), discedere (the form war; qui hoc censetis, lliue transite; qui alia omnia in hane partem, Plin. Ep. 8, 14). To order the senate to d., paires in sententiam discedere or ire justice; od, with aby, discedere in ca sententiam (g. t., L.); ire in ca sententiam (C. Fam. 1, 2); to d. agut aby or any guestion, discedere in alia omnia: a gradual majority d'.a agut a question, de re q\u00e4 frequentes (v. paires) cunt in alia omnia (C. Fam. 1, 2); a great majority d'.a viih Hortensius, in Hortensii sententiam unitis partibus plures eunt (C. Pam. 1, 2): a frequentes (v. paires) cunt (b. Pam. 1, 2): a frequente (b. paires) con the house diciding (on a question), discessionem facere (bb.). DIVIDE, INTR.) discedere, decedere, abire (to go on the no. facere (ib.). (269)

DIVIDEND, | In arithmetic, *numerus dividendus. | Interest paid on a certain amount of capital, usura fenus (see Interest). is the gain or profit arising fm a loan; the interest with ref. to the creditor who receives it; hence it comes nearest to our 'dividend;' the interest with ref. to the debtor is usuræ

DIVIDER, | He that divides athg into portions, qui partitur. (Hec. partitor is without suffi-cient authority, since in C. Val. 5, 12, portitor is un-doubledly the correct reading.) | One who deals out, divisor (an appointed person to distribute landed property, presents, &c., among the people), see also D18-A disuniter; see DistunBER.

DIVINATION, divinatio, vaticinatio, auguratio (fm the fight of birds),—prædictio (a prophecy, in general).—[Conjectural presage, conjectio, con-

jectura (relating to profuse matters). See Confectura E. DIVINE, v. divinare (absol. C. Dreim. I, 3: qd, futura &c.; also divin. de q\u00e1 re, e g. de exitu, Np.).—prasagire (= 'futura ante sentire,' C.; qd animo). - præsentire (have a presentiment of; futura, C. qd animo, C.es.; doios, V). - præcipere (to anticipate. by a happy conjecture, e.g., the enemy's plans, consilia hostium, C.).—cogitatione præcipere (e.g. futura, C.); optione pracepere (Ces.)—conjecter, conjectare, con-jecturia assequi or consequi (to arrive al alab by con-jectures). To d. abj: meaning, 8c., ad sensum opi-nionemque cs penetrare (C. Pariil. 36, 123): that is not cosp to d, horum difficilis est conjectura.

DIVINE, adj. divinus (propr. and impropr.).—cceleatis (heavenly) [25] If divine is used hyperbolically of a profune object, use the superi of the words in PINE or BEAUTIFUL, e. g. venustissimus, &c., or by eximius, &c.; see Incomparable. Our mind is of d. origin, a Deo animos haustos et libatos habemus; ex divinitate animos haustos et acceptos habemus: d. inspiration, *afflatus or instinctus divinus : by d. in piration, divinitus (adv. C. Att. 1, 16); "numine or spiritu divino affiatus or instinctus: d. service, deorum (with us, Dei) cuitus: to ailend d service, sacris adesse: a d. sen-tence, divinitus dictum See Heavenly. DIVINE, s. ¶ d theologian, *theologus (θεολόγος;

g. t.).—•literarum sanctarum studiosus (one who s'udies theology); also rerum vivinarum or sacrarum inter-pres. A ctergyman, sacerdos (g. l., for priest). chericus, ecclesiasticus, sacrorum antistes (belonging to the clergy; Eccl.): d.'s, clerus, clerici, ecclesiastici (Eccl.)

DIVINELY (e. g., d. inspired), divinitus, | Impropr. eximie; egregie. See Incompanably.

eximic; egregie. See INCOMPARABLY.

DIVINER, Vates (inspired by a god; vaticinator
only Pont. 1, 1, 42).—divinus (one who has naturally
the gift of prediction, ech, however, he may also cultivate by art).—fatiutus (he who foretells the fate of
men).—acutificas (by the medium of lost).—auguit
(a public augur, who duclings the future by observing
the flight of bird, or interpret site will of the gold in
other phenomena).—haruspex (who interprets the will of the gods by inspecting the bowels, &c., of the animals at a sacrifice; extispex with particular ref. to divinutions for the entrails only) .- hariolus (a vagrant fortuneteller, like our gipsies): the tales of a d, effata vatum. DIVING-BELL, *testa urinatorum.

DIVINITY, | Deity, eid. numen divinum (divine power, &c., see God).—de'ttas (deity).—natura divina (the essence or nature of God). To deny the d. of Christ, enegare Christum deum fuisse humana specie indutum (aft. C. N. D. 24, 63), or 'divinam Christi naturam oppugnare. | Theology, theologia; *divi-narum rerum doctrina: to attend d. lectures, *iiteris sanctis în academiâ operam dare: a d. student, *litera-rum sanctarum studiosus.

DIVISIBILITY, dividua es rei natura (oft. C. Tim. 7. in.).

DIVISIBLE, quod dividi potest, dividuus (that can be separated, the latter only of bodies).—fissilis (that may be split, of bodies).—gg divisibilitas very late

(Tert.).
DIVISION, The act of dividing into parts,
divisio.—partito. distributio [Syn. in To Divide],
divisio.—partito. To make an equal d. of athg, mqua portione dividere qd. The state of being divided, divisio. diremptio. alreade of seeing arriace, divisio, dirempto, dirempto, separatio, sequentic, disjunctic, disputcio, STN, in dirempto, separatio, sequentic of the sense of keeping apari; 2nd section of that arr.). I That by ucch at leg is keep a part in property and a section of the particle in the section of the section quam (with a rerb, e. g. discursare): they do nothing | but play, omne tempus in Indo consumunt : he does nothing but talk about it, istud semper habet in ore: I have nothing to do with this, hoc nihil ad me attinet : I have nothing to do with you, nihil mihi tecum negotii a day worning to ao win you, nini min tecum negotii est: to do every thing oneself, omnia per se obire: to do aby a good turn, ci officium præstare; beneficio qui afficere; gratum ci facere; ci gratificari; benigne ci facere: you will do me a great kindness or farour, if, &c., magnum beneficium mihi dederis, gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.: to be able to do a great deal with aby, auctoritate sua multum valere apud qm: to do something for aby, in cs caush qd efficere: to do something for aby (= assist him), qo qm auxilio adjuvare; adjuvare qm in qa re; the work is not quite done yet, operi nondum accessit ultima manus; what has that to do with it? quid hoc ad rem? I have nothing to do with that, nihil hoc ad me (sc. pertinet): how can that be done? or, is that to be done? qui potest? as far as it can be done, quond fieri potest: he declared it could not possibly be done, huc ulio modo fieri or effici posse, negavit: I have done it, rem absolvi: I have done with the book, librum perlegi (i. e. have read it through): to have done the task, peregisse laboris sui pensum: you have nothing to do here, *nihil est, quod pensum: you have nothing to do here, 'ninni can quom-hic agas, 'no by the question, quidt tibl hie est neglic (what is your business here!): have done! omitte me! sino me (sear me alone)! poth" ut dosinas! (can't go hold your longue! Com):—done! en dextram! (there is the document of the document of the company of the my hand!) or cedo dextram i what are you doing! quid agis ? quam rem agis? quid facis or instituis? how do agus (quam rem agus (quid facts or instituits) hore do you do I quid agus (quid aguitur (how are you yeting on I) Ut vales ! (how are you! I how do you feel!); what are you going to do I quid inceptas? ! I can do it by myself, rem ipse conficere possum: I will take care that it shall be done, hoc min cure or cord erit: what is to be done, quid faciendum est! to get athy done; nee To Grr. To do executivith! To do great mischief, magnum malum excitare: what was all that to do about (= what was all that noise about) in the market? quid tumultus or turbæ fuit apud forum? that will do, sufficit mihi qd (that is sufficient, I want no more); sed satis de hoc; sed satis jam verborum est; nolo plura dicere (let us say no more of it); also sed hæc hactenus; sed finis sit (let us drop it); heus tu, manum de tabulâ (have done, gire over now, as C. ad Div. 7, 25, 2): that will never do, *hoc mihi nunquam probabis (i. e. of a frirotous excuse); hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam; non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum (you will not easily make me believe that): it does not do for aby to do so and so, non decet qm qd facere (e. g. oratorem irasci):
one con do nothing with him, homo est ad omnia ineptus (not fit for athg); homo est morosior et difficilior the is of a nasty temper, so that one cannot get him to do ally to oblige one; also with 'compressis, quod ajunt, manibus sedère,' as used proce biatly by L. 7, 13; not to stir an inch); to be doing well, in rebus sceundis esse; in bona conditione constitutum esse: I am doing pretty welt, *habeo, unde me sustentem (i. e. I am getting my living): not to be doing well, afflictiore conditione esse; in rebus adversis esse; parce ac duriter vitam acere.

To Do AGAIN, reficere .- reparate (to repair) .- in melius restituere (to improve),—reconcinnare (to put to rights again; z. C. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3),—emendare (to correct),—retractare (to go over again),—repetere (to repeat),—lierare (to do a second time),—redintegrare (to To Do Oven, see 'to coat with.

To DO OVER, see to COAT WITH.

To DO UP, involvere; involuero tegere; in fasces colligare. To do up one's tuggage, sarcinas colligere; vasa colligere; sarcinas aptare itineri (the first of soldiers or others, the two last of soldiers only): to do up a parcel of goods, merces in fasciculos colligare : to do up with a cord, astringere or constringere (e. g. luggage, sarcinas).

To DO WITHOUT, see ' to DISPENSE WITH. DOCIBLE or DOCILE, E asy to be taught, docilis, qui cito qd discit. To show oneself very d., docilem se præbere ad qd. | Tractable, qui regi potest (propr. and impropr.; s. Sen. de Irâ, ii. 15, extr.).

— tractabilis (C.).— Not moliis (= too yielding; giving way in every thing).

DOCIBLENESS or DOCILITY, docilitas (ingenii).

celeritas ad discendum .- enatura tractabilis (tractable

DOCK, s. I A stump of a tail, Crel. trunca (litr. nutstated) cauda (aft. trunca manus, T. Ann. 13, 14, 3).—cauda parva. caudicula (a smail or short tail; later only). A station for ships, navale, and (more conty) pl. navalia: nearest to the port and d's, proximus portu navalibusque (Cas.): to come out of d., ex navaportu navalibusque (Cars.): fo come out of d., ex nava-libus deduc! (Cars.). If To lay ships in dock, naves subducere (to lay them on a dry place, aft. the macigation is slopped by the seaton; but not naves the here ad litora, = to drag them to the shore agat the will of the capiain; as, Sall. fragm. in Sers. Virg. Æn. 3, 425, of Charybdis). If The plant, rumex (Dila) (Plin.).

(Plin,).

DOCK, v. | To cut off a tail, caudam equo precidere (L.). A horse with his tail docked, equus curtus (Prop. 4. 1, 20; it is probable, according to Krusi-Hellan, part 1. p. 366, that this operation was not maknown to the ancients). See To Curtail. | Of an account or bill; see To Deduct.

DOCKET, | A ticket tied on goods, 'index. | To strike a docket, prps 'qm ut solvendo imparem deferre: or 'postulare, ut in possessionem rerum

debitoris quidam ex creditoribus ejus mittantur. DOCTOR, | Physician; vid. | As academi-cal degree, doctor. A d.'s degree, doctoris honores. munus, dignitas. To take a d.'s degree, amplissimum munus, dignitas. 10 take a a. r aegree, ampinssimum doctoris gradum adipisci; *ad amplissimum doctoris gradum promoveri; *in doctorum ordinem ascribi; *doctoris nomine insigniri (K.): to be going to take (or o apply for a d. degree, *summos doctoris honners
petere: to take the degree of d. of laws with great credit,
*magna cum laude gradum doctoris juris adipisei
(Wyttenb.). A d. of divinity, law, medicine, philosophy, doct. theologia, utriusque juris, medicina, philo-

DOCTOR, v. dare, præbëre ci medicamentum .--

DOCTO AL, by gen. doctoris.

DOCTORSHIP, *doctoris dignitas ac nomen. *dignitatis doctoris insigne (cf. C. ad Div. 10, 6, 9).

DOCTRINAL, e. g. d. verse or poem, "carmen in quo pracepta traduntur.— "carmen didacticum (t, t.); d. subject, res, in qua præcipitur, traditur : d. means, docendi ratio, e. g., as displayed by Socrates, disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta: d. proposition, praceptum: d. pointe, or articles, 'capita doctrine sacræ. DOCTRINE, doctrina. pracepta, orum. præceptio (the sum or summary of precepts or truths).—disciplina.

-decretum. dogma (n.) .- placitum or scitum (the principle, in as far as it is based on the opinion of the phi-losopher; s. C. Acad. 2, 43, 133; 2, 9, 27 and 29. Sen. Ep. 95, 9).—An elaborate system of d., satis et copiose Ep. 95, 9).—An claborate system of d., satis et copiose et eleganter constitut disciplina: accurate non modo fundata, verum ettam enstructa disciplina: phisosophus phicosophus un phisosophus un phisosophus un phisosophus un phisosophus un phisosophus un prisosophorum (the precepts of phitosophys); also pracecta et instituta phisosophus; pracecta disciplina un precept and un precept and un precept and un precept and un product disciplina un product disciplina

BODGE, I I a acai with tergiteristion; to use shifts, dolum componere, artificium exogitare. I To play fast and loose, qm cludere et extrahere (to make a fool of aby, to put him off m one time to another)—qm lacture et falsa spe producere (to raise aby's hopes and then disappoint him; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 21).—qm variis dilationibus frustrare, qm variis frustrationibus differre, qm per frustrationem differre (to put aby off m one day to another by some fine tale). orationis vanitatem adhibere (if by empty words).—faiso promittere (by false promises; O Her. 20, 195). | In promittere (oy Jaise promises; O. Her. 20, 193). If running, vertere se, sgros variare (in T., of horses); to d. a person, flexu eludere (e. g. qui cursu parun valent, flexu eludunt, Q. 9, 7, 28).—*sequentem qm flexuoso cursu effugere; or *multis mæandris flexionibusque effugere qm (aft. quos tu ma:andros, quie deverticula flexionesque quasisti, C., but of a person returning by a derious course).

DODGE, s. flexus (e. g flexu eludere, Q. 9, 7, 28).

DODGER, homo multorum temporum (one that uses tergiversation). - homo vanus or vaniloquus. | One who dodges in running; Crcl. qui flexu eludit

DODO, *didus.

DOE, cerva: d.-rabbit, Cuniculus femina (aft. iupus mina, Enn.; porcus femina, C. Leg. 2, 22, 57).

DOER, auctor facinoris or delicii; fm the context,

anctor only.—Crel. qui, quæ facinus or flagitium or scelus commisit; qui, quæ facinus in se admls:t; ad quem, ad quam maleficium pertinet (the d. of a crime); also machinator or princeps atque architectus sceler s -beneficiorum auctor or qui beneficia in qui confert

or contuit (a d. of good).-princeps, princeps et architectus es rei (the principal d. of athg); a great talker but tittled., lingua promptior quam manu. lingua fortis (L. 23, 45); in periculis timidus, sicubi metus absit, inflatus (timid in danger, bold when it is past; Just.

2, 10, 23).

DOG, s. canis: a little d., canicula: a young d., catulus. catellus (young and small): a lap-d., catellus, a house-d., canis domesticus: to set d.'s on aby, canes immittere in qu: to keep d.'s, canes habere, alere: of d.'s, canisns: the barking of d.'s, iatratus canum: tike a d., canum more: the d. tax, tributum in sin-gula canum capita impositum (aft. Cæs. B. G. 3, 32): gillà canum capita impostum (a)t. Cas. B. C. o. o.; the bèlle of a d., morsus canis; morsus canis rabiosi (of a mad d.); d.'s mith, lac caninum; d.'s mouth, rictus caninus (1). D. Latis, 'alainitas in cullins nata: 'slainitas culinam redolens: d.-kennel, stabulum canum, tugurium canis (1): d. skin, pellis canina: d-collar, s. below.—d.'s-noe, rostrumeanis. d's-tooth, dens caninus: d.'s longue, lingua canis or canina: a mad d., canis rabidus or rabiosus: to live the life of a d., in miseria esse or versari: to treat aby like a d., ci contumeliose injuriam facere; qui contumeliose vexare: to be us tired as a d.; see Dog-TIRED: to send to the d.'s, projicere: to go to the d.'s. pessum fre perire. Dog = the male of an animal (as d. fox, &c.), mas.

DOG (as epithel), scelus, scelestus, but pl. fex populi, sentina reipublicæ (the French canaille); also homo deterrimus (a contemptible individual);

homo ignavus (a coward).

DOG (the constellation), see Dog-star. DOG, v. indagare. odorari. Js. indagare et odorari. investigare (to follow the trace of athg).—odore ant qo leviter presso vestigio qd persequi (to follow by scent or track, as a d.; C. Ferr. 4, 24, 54).

DOG-BRIAR or DOG-ROSE, *rosa canīna, cynosbā-

ton.

DOG-CHEAP, vilissimo pretio: to buy d., vilissimo (sc. pretio) emere. ære pauco emere (Gell. 9, 4, 8).

DOG-COLLAR, mætimo or mellum (a dog. c. armed with sharp points: Farr. R. R. 2, 9, 15).—aimilla (iron ring for a dog's neck; hence canis armillatus, Prop. 4, 8, 24).

DOG-DAYS, dies caniculares. DOG-FLY, omusca canicularis (Linn.).

DOG GRASS, *triticum caninum (Lina.).

DOG-HEARTED, see CRUEL.

DOG-HOLE, see DOG-KENNEL in DOG DOG-KENNEL, see Dog.

DOG-LOUSE, rieinus.

DOG-SLEEP. To sleep a d.-s., vigilanti naso stertere (Jur.)

DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS, *cynosurus (Linn.).

DOG-STAR, canicula. Sirius. The greater and lesser d .- s., canis major et minor.

DOG-TEETH, dens caninus (sing.).

DOG-TIRED, defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: d.-tired, or as lired as a dog fm running, cursu et lassitudine exanimatus. I am d.-t., or as tired as a dog, omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet (Comie). DOG-WOOD, cornus.

DOGE, *dux Venetus. *summus apud Venetos magistratus.

DOGGED, see SULLEN.

DOGGEDLY, see SULLENLY. DOGGEDNESS, see SULLENNESS.

DOGGEREL, *versus rhopalicus (t. 1.) .- versus Leoninus (the middle casura of uch will rhyme with the end) .--versus incuiti et male nati (bad verses in general; H. Ep. 2, 1, 233): abusice d., *prorsus canini versiculi (aft. prorsus canina eloquentia, Q. 12, 9, 9).

DOGGISH, morosus (espiy of old people). - mordax (impropr. of persons, biting like a dog): in a d. manner,

morose; mordaciter.

DOGMA, dogma, atis (δόγμα), or pure Lat. decretum or (post-Aug.) placitum or scitum (a delermination; a point ruled by a philosopher).—ratio (principle; method of thinking and acting of a philosopher or other person; in wech sense principlum is not Lat) .- præceptum (precept; rule, \$c.: also of a philosopher; H. Ep. 1, 1, 18; Sen. Ep. 95, 12).—institutum, Jr. præcepta institutaque philosophiæ .- sententia (opinion; also of a philoso-

DOGMATIC, *dogmaticus. *ad legem Christianam pertinens. D. theology, *doctrina sacra. See Dog MATICALLY.

DOGMATICALLY, Magisterially, tamquam magister (e. g. persequi omma, C.).—jactatione doc-

trinæ (with a parade of one's learning, &c.). There is nothing so disquisting, as to hear a man talk d., nihil odiosius est jactatione doctrinæ (aft. Q. 1, 6, 40, and 1, 5, 11): one that speaks d., muitiplicis variæque doctrime jactator (oft. Q. 11, 1, 17: one that would be thought to know every thing). — polyhistor, as title merely of a well-known work of Solinus.—To decide a thing d. and of hand, prius dijudicare, quam quid rei sit scias (Ter. Hcaul. 2. 2, 8): to begin to talk d., ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (C.).

DOGMATICALNESS, 'judicium plenum arrogantiæ.-pertinacia (obslinate persererance in matters of opinion).—vincendi studium (the desire to show that one is in the right; s. C. Acad. 1, 12, 44; pertinacia aut vincendi studium).—•præcipiendi et docendi pertinacia, or pertinacia only (obstinacy in defending one's opi-

DOGMATIST or DOGMATIZER, *pertinax sententiæ suæ defensor.—qui prius dijudicat, quam quid rei sit sciat (Ter. Heaul. 2, 2, 8). °cujus omnis oratio quasi præcipientis cujusdam et docentis est. qui ad præcipiendi rationem nunquam non delabitur.- qui tamquam magister præcipit: nuthing more hateful than a d., nihii odiosius est jactatione doctrinæ.

DOGMATIZE, ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (to begin to d.).—opinionem suam pertinaciter defendere (d.).—quasi præcipere et docere videri (aft. C. Læt. 46).—tamquam magistrum persequi omnia (C. de Rep. 1, 2, though not in a contemptuous sense). - affirmare de re (to assert or maintain athg to be so and not otherwise; s. C. Ect. p. 60),—prius dijudicare, quam quid rei sit scias (Ter. Heaul. 2, 2, 8); also *arrogantius judicare (to decide a point arrogantly). I am afraid of seeming to d., vereor, ne quasi præcipientis cujusdam et docentis esse videatur oratio (C. Læl. 46). DOING or DOINGS, see ACTION, DEED, FEAT.

DOLE, | The act of DISTRIBUTION; vid. | Athe presented or distributed, donum. munus. prærium. Jactura. donarium. corollarium. xentum (εένιον). donativum. congiarium. liberalitas (= donum, not before sile. age). munusculum [SΥκ. in GIFT, PRESENT]. Il Provision or money distributed in charity, demensum (g. t. for what is measured out in portions) .- cibus or victus diurnus (food and in principl.—Cloud or victus diurnus (food or protision given out daily; s. Ter. Phoren. 1, 1, +).—
stips. beneficium (an alms; vid.).—portio (a part of the whole, in as far as aby has claims on it, only used in class. Latin in 'pro portione').—If Grief, vid.
DOLE, v. Set TO DISTRIBUTE.

DOLEPUL, see DISMAL. DOLEFULLY, see DISMALLY.

DOLEFULNESS, see GRIEF.

DOLL, pupus. pupuius (male) .- pupa. pupuia (fem. ; all four also as term of affection) .- | FIG.) pueila putida (an affected woman, one dressed tike a d.).

DOLLAR, *thaiërus; *numus imperialis (Rix-d.). DOLORIFIC, see PAINFUL.

DOLOROUS, | Painful, vid .- | Doleful, sad.

DOLOUR, see GRIEF, PAIN. DOLPHIN, delphinus.

DOLT, baro.—stipes.—caudex.—germanus asinus. DOLTISH, see Stupid.

DOLTISHLY, see STUPIDLY.

DOLTISHNESS, see STUPIDITY.

DOMAIN (or demesne), *prædium privatum princi-

DOME, see CUPOLA.

DOMESTIC, s. See SERVANT.
DOMESTIC, or DOMESTICAL, [Kept about [i.e. near] the house; domesticated (of animals), domesticus (e. g. quadrupedes, Cels. 2, 18; a meaning wch Freund has overlooked) .- viliatious (kept about the villa; i. e. country house and farm; gallinæ, Farr.; alites, Plin.; quadrupedes, Plin.;—cohortalis (kept in the farm yard, cohors or cors; aves, Col. 8, 2) .- domi natus (e. g. omne animal quadrupes domi natum, Cels. 2, 18). D. animals, pecus (bdis; opp. fera). — || Belonging to the house, domesticus (relating to one's home, howehold, or family, opp. forensis, i. e. relating to public or official life; or opp. communis, belonging to all others) .- privatus (relating to private life, or a private individual, opp. publicus, i. e. relating to the state or the public welfare, &c.: s. C. Att. 1, 17, 6; non foren ses res, non domesticae, non publicae, non privatae carere diutius tuo suavissimo atque amantissimo consilio ac sermone possunt) .- umbratilis (relating to athg that is done quietly, or at home; e. g. exercitatio).—
attentus ad rem. diligens (economical, eareful).—frugi (orderly, homely, good, in a domestic sense): d. affairs,

negatium domesticum. res domesticæ. domus (the huse).—res familiaris, fm the context res only (the mass-matters, property, &c.).—negotia domestica. domis officia (duties of the wife): to manage, superdomis officia (duties of the wife): to manage, superintend, &c. the d. affairs, negotia domestica curare; domûs officia exsequi (of the wife) conficere ea. u adopted for the management of d. concerns, natura comparata est mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam : d. criq, malum domesticum; doior intestinus (pain s. eria, maum domesticum; duor miestimis [pairs felt respecting such cells: Serv. in C. ad Die. 4, 5, 2); maror domesticus (grief respecting d. afgura, opp., meror communia, Suct. Cad. 5).—Il Liksug to re-mein at home, &c. rarus egressu (seldom going obieds! 7).—"domi foctique annans or amantissimus (ford of his home; cf. domi focique meminisse, Ter.). - qui parietum umbris libenter se occum. qui quandidum servat (proc. H.). — qui libenter domi or domo se tenet or retinet, qui libenter publico caret or se tenet or retinet. qui libenter publico caret or se se caret or se expedit or egreditur. To be abstinct, qui domo raro excedit or egreditur. To be parte sedere (both of the Greek women). - || Intestine, not foreign, intestinus (occurring in one's own counity; opp. externus, foreign).—domesticus (see abore); Is intestinus ac domesticus: d. evils, maium, quod inharet in visceribus (of the human body as well as the state). maium intestinum. maium intestinum ac domesticum (of the state): d. affairs, res domesticae

with ref to the state).

DOMESTICATE. § To make domestic, *parletum umbris assuefacere qm. *assuefacere qm stomi or domo se tenere, retinere. efficere, ut qs publico carere or

se abstinere possit. | Tame; vid.

DOMICILE, see ABODE, HOUSE. DOMINANT, dominans (in qo or qå re).—superior. To be d., dominari (e. g. ubi fibido dominatur, C.) : to

Paradice.—plus posse. superiorem esse.

POMINATION. dominatio (cpp. libertas; despotic
power, propr. and impropr.; C.); Jn. dominatio regnamque (C.). See Dominion, Tyranny.

DOMINEER, dominari in qui; superbe crudeliterthe tracture qm (to treat tyrannically; C. Phil. 13, 8,

17. Justin. 42, 1, 3).

DOMINEERING, imperiosus .- superbus (proud). insolens (haughty towards others) .- arrogans (arrogant): is a d. manner, imperiose, pro imperio (e. g. to order oby to be of, qm discedere jubëre). superbe. Insolenter, arroganter.

DOMINICAL, "dominicus (used by Col.). The d. letter, *dominica litera (as Eccl. t. t.).

DOMINICAN, *monachus ordinis Sancti Dominici

DOMINION, ditio, tus (power arising fm a right weh o person possesses over any one), -- potestas (might, power), -- imperium (supreme command), -- Jn, jus ditioque; ditio potestasque ; imperium ditioque : to be under the d. of aby, esse in cs ditione (potestate) or in cs ditione ac potestate; es juris esse or haberi; to bring under the of aby, sub or in imperium (potestatem), sub jus ditionemque es redigere; sub imperium ditionemque ts subjungere : to bring under one's d., in ditionem suam redigere; ditionis sum or sui juris facere: to be brought under aby's d., cadere sub imperium ditionemque es : to have d. over aby, qm in suâ potestate habère, in suà potestate et ditione tenère ; ci imperare ; imperium or dominationem habere in qm: to have d. oter a country, imperium ce civitatie obtinere : to have d. over the whole world, omnium terrarum dominum The regnare (to reign, espin of the monarchy of a king; then g. t. of the unlimited power of a governor in any sphere. — (1) dominari in que means only to pluy or set the lord over any one, to typinnize over him); Fig.) dominari (e. g. where the will has d., ubi libido dominatur): fortune has d. in all things, fortuna in comin te dominatur. # D ominions; see Realm.

DON, princeps.—vir clarus. &c.—potens vir. In our ludicrous sense of the word, to be a d., sese esse qin or

DONARY, donarium (dedicated to a god; L. 42, 28).

DONATION, see GIFT. DONATIVE, | Largess: vid.

DONE (as form of accepting a wager), en dextram i (here's my hand!); cedo dextram (give me your hand Strong (4)

DONJON, arx, or arx munitissims, or arx intra threnia edita (L. 45, 28).

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DONOR, suctor doni or muneris; go donator and dator, un-Class.

DOODLE, homo deses, desidiosus or iners et desi-

DOOM, v. | Condemn, damnare. condemnare (to aths, abl. or gen. if it is money, &c.; but to the public works, mines, &c., in or ad, damn. in metallum, in opus publicum, ad bestias, Marcian. Dig.; condemn. ad metalla, ad bestias, ad munitiones viarum, Suet.). To destine (of the gods, fate, &c.). If you are doomed to, &c., si fatum tibi est (with acc. and inf.): if he had been doomed to, &c., si fatum fuerat (with acc. and inf.). How is it that I am doomed to, &c.? quonam meo fato fieri dicam, ut, &c.! Milo is downed to be unable to preserve himself, Milo hoc fato natus est, ut

Lam downed to suffer ne se quitiem servare posset. I am doomed to suffer the same fate, mihi eadem sunt patienda; or ego eundem fortunæ exitum isturus sum (if near at hand): if the commonwealth is domed, is jam fatum extre-mum reipublicæ venit: aby is domed to die by a full fm his horse, ci fatum est ex equo cadere atque ita perire: ha was domed to sufer this, ci hoc divinitus accidit.

DOOM, s. || Decree of fate, fatum. fati necessitas. necessitas divina. — || Fated destruction, fatum extrenum cs rei (e. g. reipublicæ, C.) or fatum only, or fati et exitii dies (C.). See DESTRUCTION. || Judge ment, sentence, &c. : vid.

DOOMSDAY, see 'day of JUDGEMENT.' | Doomsprimo confectus; or "tabulæ censoriæ regni Anglici a Gulielmo primo confectæ.

DOOR, ostium (any opening for an entrance, sply in the interior of a house; Sept the ancients usually hung only curtains, vela, before the entrances of the several apartments of a house; more rarely they employed pl. fores, — Janua (a house d.).—foris, usually pl. fores (as the d.'s mly consisted of two leaves), — valvæ (pl. double d.'s, i. e. folding back like a window-shutter): a back-d., ostium posticum, posticum only (g, 1); pseudothyrum (a secret back-d.; C. post Red. in Sen. 6, 14); a front-d., janua: bed room d., fores cubiculi: to be let in by the back-d., pseudothyro recipi (opp. januā intromitti, C.): to open a d. to aling recrit (opp. Janua introlmut, c.): to open a d. to ang (fg.), fencestram ad qd patefacere (e. g. ad nequitiam ci, Trr.); Januam or (C.) aditum Januamque patefacere (e. g. to glory, famae, Plin. Ep. 1, 18): to enter also by any d., qa Janua ingredi in qd (C.; fg.): fm d. to d., ostiatim: to open a d., ostium, januam, or fores pate-facere, aperire (g. tt.).—fores reserare (to unbolt). fores recludere (to unlock): to shul a d., ostium, januam, fores operire (g. tt.). ostii pessulum obdere (to bar); fores obserare (to bott). fores ciandere or occludere (to close the leaves): to knock at a d., januam, ostium, or fores, pulsare: to break open a d., fores effringere; frangere januam (H.): to attend at the d., ostium observare : to let in at a d., qm janua intromittere : to drire for one's d.'s, um fanuae aditu arcere; qui janua prohi-bere; qm excludere: to show aby the d., jubere qui abire or discedere: to be at the d. (fg.), imminere or impendère. sub-sse (e. g. fames impendet; mors imminet; biems suberat): to turn aby away fm one's d.'s, qm limine submovère; repeitere foribus (to drive away with violence); prohibère januâ; exclu-dere qm (not to sufer him to come into the house). To tura (a son) out of d.'s, abdicare fillum. If to tay alta at aby's d , qd ci acceptum referre ; qd classignare (L.); cuipam ci attribuere, assignare; culpam conferre, conjicere, vertere in qun: the fault does not tie at my d., a me hæc culpa procui est : some blame, however, lies at your d., tua tamen nonnulia culpa est : the blame lies at my d., ego sum in culpă; în me est culpa; mea est culpa: all the blame lies at your d., tua summa culpa est.

DOOR KEEPER, janitor (janitrix if fem.) .- januæ custos .- ostiarius. DOOR POST, postis .- Vitr. calls the d.-p.'s of tem-

ples antepagmenta (Dict. of Autiqq.). DOOR-SILL, iimen. limen inferum (if it is neces-

sary to distinguish it).

DORIC, doricus (Plin.). To speak d., dorice loqui

DORMANT, mortuus (used, in this sense, of laws that have become a dead letter, leges, C.). Jn. mortuus et antiquus (leges, Verr. 2, 5, 18) .- dormitans, osciet antiquus (leges, Ferr. 2, 5, 19).—uvinitians, visitans et dormitans (e. g. sapientia, alegey, inactice). To be d., Jackre (e. g. of the art of a physician when there is no disease; of fusities, Justitia Jacet; judicia Jacent, C.; of cirtues when pleasure rules, and of money, C.).

DORMITORY, cubiculum (C.) .- cubiculum grande (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10) .- cubiculum dormitorium or dormitorium only (Plin.).— cubiculum noctis et sonni (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22).—dormitorium membrum (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9). The sitting rooms and d.'s, cubicula diurna nocturnaque (Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1).— Cemetery;

DORMOUSE, glis .- *sciurus glis (Linn.). DORSEL or DORSER, see PANNIER.

DOSE, | Portion of medicine, portlo. But mly Crcl. Take for a d. a piece about the size of a bean, by Crel. quod Ægyptiæ fabæ magnitudinem impleat, satis est (Cels.): a piece about the size of a vetch is a sufficient d., ex his, quod ervi magnitudinem habet, satis est devo-rasse (Cels.): one of them of the size above-mentioned is plenty for a d., unum autem ejusdem magnitudinis, quæ supra posita est, abunde est sumpsisse (Cels.): the d. of it is a piece of the size of a lupine dissolved in three cyathi of water, quod lupini magnitudinem habet, in tribus cyathis aquæ dilultur: to take a d. of medicine, acci-pere medicinam; medicinentum biberc, sumere: to give aby a d. of medicine, dare ci medicamentum (ad or contra qd); medicamentum potui dare ci (if a draught).

- Share, quantity; vid.
DOSE, potionem dare. - potionare in low Lat.; but Suctonius used potionatus, dosed.

DOSSIL, see LINT.

DOT, s. punctum (properly, pierced with a short instrument, στίγμα; but also of any d.; e. g. in writing).
—interpunctum (C.; placed aft. a word).—To look like a mere d., quasi puncti instar obtinere: to put a d. after a word, interpungere (Sen. Ep. 40, 10; with the

after a word, interpungere (Sen. E.p. 70, 10; wise ine ancients only to distinguish separate words).

DOT, v. *punctis notare or distinguere.

DOTAGE, deliratio (e. pr. isia semilis stultitia, que deliratio vocatur, C. Sen. 10, 30). To be in his d., denirum esse. delirare. An old man in his d., senox delirans (Ter.). | Excessive fondness; see FOND-NESS.

DOTAL, dotalis (C.).

DOTARD, delirus senex (C.). senex delirans (Ter.). stuitus senex.

DOTATION, dotis datio (Jurist. t. t.) or Crcl. with

dotare. DOTE, deirare.- To dote upon athg, *insano cs rei amore or studio affici or incendi (to love pascs tel amore or studio amel or incendi to love pais sionalely).—qm in oculis gerere or gestare, qm in situ gestare (to lore with fond affection).—Insanire in qam (H.: of the passion of lore).

DOTINGLY, binsano amore.—dementer (rare).—

insipienter .- stuite.

Inspirence: — stutte.

DOTTEREL, 1 °Charadrius Morinellus (Linn.): secDOTTREL, 1 d., °Trings Interpres (Linn.).

DOUBLE, duplex (twofold: a multiplicative; denoting the d. os distinct magnitudes to be counted; e.g. fossas, vallum, stipendium) .- dupius (a proportional; representing d. as continuous magnitudes to be weighed or measured; duplex as adj., duplum as subst.).—geminus (of wech each is twin to the other; duplex -genium (y wen even as seem so nee obter; Cupier, denotes do-hienes with similarity or equality; genium denotes similarity or equality with doubleness; Did.).—genium tus (repeated over again in exactly the same form, &c.).—nacepa (hoving two heads; hence, jo, having two sides or directions; that may be considered having two sides or directions; that may be considered. 'In anceps there always lies the in two points of view. 'In anceps there always lies the notion of what is doubtful, critical, or dangerous; not that of simple doubleness;' Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 1, 26). that of simple doubleness; Herz. ad Car. B. G. 1, 20).

— bipartitus (divided into two parts).—A soldier who
receives d. rations, miles duplicarius: a d. victory, victoria geminata. The Double, duplium. aiterum tantoria geminata. The DOUBLE, duplum. alterum tantum (for seck duplex appears first in L).—bis tantum (Farr.). A d. eiclory, victoria geminata (L.), presium ancepa (Cex. Np.): to make d., duplicare, geminare. A d. eloke, amiculum duplex (Np.). A d. sace, ex omni parte dentata serra or serruia (s. C. Cluent. 64, 180). A d. sense, ambiguitas (e. g. verborum)—auspica eldinuli absonotic (A. Chuent. 64). soup. A a. sense, ambiguitas (e. g. verborum).—suspi-cio ridicuii abscondita (double entendre). A d. sun, soi geminatus.—soles bini (two seen al once; Sen. Qu. Nat. 1, 11, 1). A d. door, fores bifores or only fores (having 1, 11, 1). A d. door, fores bifores or only fores (having two leaves; if each is folded like a window-huller, hey are called valva). D. longued, bilinguis (speaking two language: also fig. apportical, &c.).—mahigui linguis (deceifful, &c.).—biailellingua only Com.; Plant. Pans. S., 2, 74. A d. tongue, ambiguum Ingenium.

DOUBLE, s. ¶ Tujce as mach, duplum; alterum

tantum; bis tantum (Varr.) .- | A turn in running, flexus (Q.). - | A trick, &c.; vid. Prps flexiones. —mæandri (aft. quos tu mæandros—quæ deverticula flexionesque quæsisti, C.; but in him it is said of a per-(274) son returning by by-ways, &c. under circumstances of

DOUBLE, v. TRANS.) duplicare (v. pr. propr. and Ag.) .- geminare (to put two things together so that they may appear a pair; to put two equal things together; e. g. legionum castra)— $\| T \cos i \psi \|_{\infty}$ and $a \in ap_c$. g. legionum castra)— $\| T \cos i \psi \|_{\infty}$ on $a \in ap_c$. The chere promontorium (C. Disin. 2, 45, 94).—circumvehl promontorium (L. | 0); also portege, act. circumvehens, as heast obtaining, &c.)— $\| T \circ d \cos i \psi \|_{\infty}$ do as $a \circ b \circ b \circ b$. a leaf, *schedæ marginem replicare (marginem replicare, Plin. 9, 33, 52).- | INTRANS.) duplicari.double and turn, huc atque illuc tergiversari. emæandros multos flexionesque quærere (See quotation under Double, s.) .- to clude by doubling, flexu eiudere (Q.)

DUBLE-DEALER, (homo) bilinguis (Plaut, Phædr.). callidus et simulator (T.). See DECEIVER. DOUBLE-DEALING, see DECEIT.

DOUBLE DYED, bis tinctus.

DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, suspicio ridiculi abscondita (C.).

ta (c.).
DOUBLE-FACE, see DUPLICITY
DOUBLE-FACED, see DECEITFUL.
DOUBLE-MEANING, ambiguitas (c. g. verborum). If = double-entendre; vid.

DOUBLE-MINDED, qui vario or mobili est animo.

To be d.-m., animo or ingenio vario esse; animo or in-genio mobili esse See Inconstant. DOUBLE-TONGUED, bilinguis. homo bilinguis.

DOUBLER, qui duplicat. - De duplicator very late: Sid.

DOUBLET, see WAISTCOAT.

DOUBLING, flexio. D.'s and turnings, mandri flexionesque (C.; of the d.'s and taking by-ways of a person returning in shame). - flexus (in running; e. g. qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt).
DOUBLY, dupliciter (in a twofold manner or degree;

is always modal; e. g. dupliciter delectari tuis literis). duplo (by as much again, is proportional). - bifariam

(in two parts or places, is local).

DOUBT, v. INTRANS.) dubitare.—dubium esse, in dubio esse (to be doubtfut).—dubitatione æstuare (to be in a state of agilating doubt or uncertainty; see C. Verr. 2, 30, 74).-animo or animi pendere (not to be able to make up one's mind) -To d. about athg, dubitare de re (not with the acc., in class. Lat., except of a neut., pron.): to d. a little, subdubitare. I d. whether, dubito, num, &c. I do not d. that, &c., non dubito, quin, &c. (1) not dubito, with the acc. and inf., is used in this seuse by Np., but is better avoided; in the sense of hesitate it is class.) D. not but that I shall do every thing, litud cave dubites, quin ego omnia Tall the series of the series

our afection for me, dubitare de tua erga me voluntate (so dub. de divina ratione; but a neut. pron. will

be in the acc.).

DOUBT, s. dubitatio (only in the sense of a person's uncertainty and hesitation as to what he should decide; hence often with quin, no, num, quidnam).— scrupulus (the thing that causes me to doubt and hesitate), difficultas (the difficulty of a thing, as procenting one fm getting at the bottom of it).— Whenever' doubt, is used to denote that one considers a thing as doublyst, uncertain, &c. the neut. dubium is used; but never substantisety with another adj. Hence, milium est dubium; sine uilo dubio are barbarou.— Hithout d.; beyond a d., sine dubio (E.) not absque dubio; haud dubie; certe (undoubtedly; e. g. hæc lectlo sine dubio, or haud dubie, vera est; si deus scit, certe iliud eveniet); sine ulià dubitatione (without any hesitation; hence, har lectio sine ullà dubitatione præferenda est). 'Without doubt,' may also be frequently translated by non dubito: without d. all your friends have written to you, non dubito, quin ad te omnes scripserint : to be in d., dublum esse (of persons, and objectively, of things); dubltare (of persons only; subjectively); to be the subject of d., dublum esse; dubitari. I have or make no d., non, or nihil, dubito (that, but that, quin) : d. is entertained, dubitatur; ambigitur. I am in d. whether, dubito, num; dubius, or incertus, sum utrum, ... an: there is no d. that, non est dubium, quin; nemini dubium est, quin. I cannot entertain a d. that, hoe sine ulia dubitatione confirmaverim (with infinitive) to cast a d. upon, qd in dubium vocare, devocare, or revocare: to entertain a d. about athg, dubitare de qã re (In class. Lat. dubitare does not take an acc .

except that of a neut. pronoun): to put a thing out of d., at hand dubium relinquere: to leave in d., dubium, or in dubio, relinquere : a d. arises in my mind, dubitatio mihi mevetur or affertur; scrupulus mihi injicitur : to remove aby's d., dubitationem ci eximere, expellere, or tollere (his hesitation); scrupulum ci eximere; scrupalum ci, or ex cs animo evellere: not to leave the singlest d. in aby's mind, omnem dubitationem ci tol-

DOUBTER, qui dubitat, &c. - By dubitator

DOUBTFUL, | I. Subjective, of persons) dubius (when one does not know what to choose).—incertus (when one does not know what conclusion to draw, or what resolution to take): to be d., dublum case; in dabio esse; dubitare; incertum esse; anima or animi pendère. I am d. what to do, dubius, or incertus, sum, quid faciam; incertum mihi est, or in 'ncerto habeo, quid faciam; dubius, or incertus, sum, trum
-au; nen satis mihi constat, . . në (appended) . . an.
III. Objective: that occasions doubt) dubius.—incertus.—anceps.—ambiguus (dubius and ambiguus denote doubt with ref. to success or failure; good or bad luck, &c.; anceps, with ref. to the very existence of a thing; e. g. belium dubia et interdum ancipiti fortună gestum, Död.; ambiguus also refers to trustworthiness; e. g. homo ambiguă fide; homo ambigui ingenii); d. cases, ea quæ dubitationem afferunt: to bs d., incertum or dubium esse; non constare: to lesse a thing d., qd in medio, in dubio, in incerto relinquere: to become d., in dubium venire.

DOUBTFULLY, dubie (opp. pro certo; e. g. signum

d datum).—dubitanter (doubtingly; C.).—non sine dubitatione; or by partep. dubitans. hæsitans. To speak d., dubitanter dicere (C.); dubitare (with hæsi-

tare, se revocare, C.).

DOUBTPULNESS, see UNCERTAINTY.

DOUBTINGLY, dubitanter.

DOUBTLESS, adj. (obsol.) securus. See FEARLESS. DOUBTLESS, sine dubio; non dubie; haud dubie;

me. See'without a Doubt. DOUCEUR, see A PRESENT.

DOUCEUR, see A PREKEY.

DOVE, columba. columbus (tame; us esply of the

male).—palumbes. palumba palumbus (the larger;

wood-pison, ring-d; us esply of the male).—colum
bulus, ac (dim.; as common as columbus, -a).—palum
bulu (Appul, Met. 10, p. 29), 16; also a term of fond
mus for a person of the male see). My d., mea columba

(term al endorment to a functio).

(tem of indearment to a female).

DOVE-COI.OURED, "columbinus (e. g. color).

DOVE-COT, columbarium. columbarii cella (g. tt.).

turricula (standing on an insulated pillar in

Both the court-pard, accuricula (welesswork, propr. 'Hitle Bothel,' is enapsetry, a.d.; Fifr. 10, 17, &c.).—aubscus (as fron that cramped two pieces of wood d. tailed into such chief.) Js. subscudes et securiculæ (Fifr. 4, 7, of

DOVETAIL, v. *securiculâ compingere or *sub-scude et securiculâ compingere (of several pieces, or generally, compingere subscudibus et securiculis, Vitr. 1. 7, in past partep.). D.-tailed, securiculatus (Vitr. 15, eardines).—compactus subscudibus et securi-culis (of several: Vitr. 4, 7). DOUGH, farina ex aqua subacta (Plin.). To knead

d., farinam subigere, depsere.
DOUGHTY, see BRAVE, ILLUSTRIOUS (as used

ironically).

DOUSE, see IMMERSE, PLUNGE.

DOWAGER, vidua, cui dos (a marito) legata est oft. Instit. Just. si uxori maritus dotem legaverit, 2, 20, 15).— vidua, cui annuum relictum est (a/t. si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 33, 1, 14), or, fm

DOWDY, mulier male vestita.

DOWER or DOWRY, dos (weh the Rom. law divided bowlet or bown 11,008 (wen not not). The model of profescible if = quam pater mulleris dedit] and dremticis (= ea, qua a quoris also data est, Ulp. Fr. p. 134). To settle a d. upon a doughter, filiam otare, the debem date.—

The Rom, terms were determ force of the wife, hereaft, or any debter of here whom the profescion of the subsection of the subsect ste authorized, or any male relation; dotem dare or promittere, of aby (Ulp. ib.). To leave the wife her d., useri dotem legare (Instit. Just. 2, 20, 15): an action for the recovery of a d., actio ad dotis repetitionem (Up.): to receive a d., dotem accipere: not be able to the like a d., dotem accipere: not be able to telle a d. on his daughter, filiue dotem conflecte non flower (Np.): the d which a faller settles upon a daughter, returns to him upon her death, mortisk in matrimonie muliere des a patre profecta ad patrem revertitur

(Ulp.): to pay back a d., dotem reddere. Having a

large d., dotata. DOWERED, dotatus (with a large dowry). DOWERLESS, indotatus.

DOWLAS, *linteum crasso file.

DOWN, s. | Soft feathers, pluma. Swan's d., plumæ cycni: covered with d., plumå obductus.— | Dewn-like hair (propr. and impropr.), laungo (of the beard: of plants, arundinum, Plin.). — pappus (thistle-down, &c., pappi carduorum flores; pappi volantes): covered with a soft d. like a spider's web, arancoal lanugine obductus (Plin.).— Piain, campus paulio editior.

DOWN, adv. and prep., decrsum (downwards). But mly by de in composition: to bend d., deflecter, detorquere (with force): to bow d. (intrans.), inclinari; se demittere: to bring d., deferre. deducere (to lead se demittere: to bring d., deferre, deducere (to lead.): to bring d., prices, annouam levare or laxre (of corn): frigum pretia levare. Cassar was brought d. (= reduced) to isso legions, Cessar and duas legiones redierat: to burn d., deurere (e. g., pluteos turrium, C.). concrement (to destroy by fire, tecta): to be burned d., deflagrare (dintenna.): incendio conflagrara (C.); conflagrari (Aust. d. Herenna.): to coll aby d., devonflagrari (Aust. d. Herenna.): to coll aby d., devodere: jm, de: to come d. in one's demands, "remitto deter; jm, de: to come d. in one's demands, "remitto de lia, que postulayi: remittere de preto (to ask lea): iis, quæ postulavi; remittere de pretio (to ask less): to cut d., cædere; decidere (e. g. filicem, Col.; rare). concidere (hew d.); trucidare. trucidando occidere; ob-truncare (butcher); to cut d. woods, allvas sternere dolabris (Curl.): to draw d., detrahere (e. g. lunam, by en-chantments): to drop d. (= fall d. in drops), destillare; to fall d., decidere (g. t.); procidere. — deferri (with force; and d. something along weh one is carrie force; and d. something along weh one is carried,—
devolvi (to roll d.; e. g., jumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur, L.).—defluere, delabi (softly and unperceived;
defl. also of a garment, ad pedes, V.): to fail d. star,
sealis devolvi; the steps, pracipitem fre per gradus);
to fail d. fm a height (of water), ex edito desilire: to fail
d. at aby's feet, ad pedes or ad genua es procumbere (or ci ad pedes, &c); se demittere or submittere ad cs pedes; accidere ad cs pedes (or ci ad pedes): to fall d. on one's knees, in genua procumbere : to float timber d. on one's knees, in genua procumbere: to float imber a river, 'ligna secundo flumine deferre.—deferre ligna (of the stream itself; L. 23, 19): to flow d., defluere.—delabel (to glide d.).—decurrere (to run d.): to fly d., devolare (fm, de): to get d. fm his horse, ex equo (C.) or equo (S.) descendere: ex equo desilire (Cex.): to get d., descendere: ex equo desilire (Cex.): to get d., descendere, degred : to hang d., dependere if mally, pendere or dependere de q\u00e4 re (also zometimes [1] ex; pend. ex arbore, C.; e trabe, O.; [2] a or ab; sagittæ pendent ab humero, C.; pend. a vertice, V.; and [3] abl. only; pend. pinu, V.; hasta dependet and (3) abl. only; pend. plnu, V.; hasta dependet huntero, V.; qm laqueo dependentem invenire, L.). Hanging J., dependens.—pensilis (of what floats in the air). To help aby d., ci dextram tendere (to give him your hand): to knock aby d., qm ad terram dare. qm terræ or ad terram affligere.- qm arietare ad terram (hurl him roughly to the ground; Curt. 9, 7, 22), to (nuri num rought to the ground; Curl. 9, 1, 22), to lay oneself d., procumbere (g. l.), corpus strenere or proaternere (at full length), decumbere. recumbere (and acouch, to eat or sleep): to lay oneself d., or lie d. on athg, recumbere in qã re [e.g. in herbâ), decumbere in qa re (e. g. in lecto). To lay d., deponere (g. t.): to d. a magistracy, magistratum deponere. de magistratu se abdicare (very seld. magistratum abdicare); magistratu abire. to lay d. the command, imperium deponere; their arms, ab armis discedere or recedere: to leap d., desilire (fm, ex; into, in): to let oneself d., se abjicere ; to athg, descendere or se demittere ad qd : se ablicere; to athg, descendere or se demittere ad qd; to led d. a curtain, auleum premere or mittere (i. e. on the stage at the beginning of a play; that being the Rom. way of making the stage visible; to look d., despicere: look d. upon (= despie); See Drafisk.—
to pour d., defundere: to press d., degravare: to run athg d. (fg.), vituperando affiliad, decurrere: to run athg d. (fg.), vituperando affiliado. gere qd; qd abjicere et prosternere; in pejorem par-tem rapere; aby, auctoritatem or famam cs elevare; sem rapere: aby, auctoritaiem or famam es elevare ito send d., demitter e: to sink d., (leniter) demitti (= fall d., vid.); desidëre or subsidëre (on the ground): to strike d., decuttere qd (e., of lightning; see KNOCK DOWN): to throw d., delicere.—praccipitare or praccipitem dare (headlong): to throw d. statuca, statuas deficere, depellere (C.): to throw oneset d., se der rupe); se ablicere (fm a wall into the sea, e muro in mare) on the praccipitare (fm a wall into the sea, e muro in precipitare (headlong): de saxo; in mare): to totter d. trubante gradu degred (aft. Col. 1., 300).— Il Urstor DOWN. To turn every thing appide d., ima summis miscère or mutare; summa imis confundere; omnia turbare et miscère; omnia in contrarium vertere; cœium et terras miscère.—|| Down the stream; d. a river, secundo flumine or secunda aqua; also secundum naturam fluminis. To swim, sail, flow d. the stream, secundo flumine or secundâ aquâ deterri; also devehi only (T.; devectus Tiberi. Arare, &c.).— To pay the money down, præsenti pecunia or numerato solvere ; pecuniam repræsentare ; in pecunia ci satisfacere ; præsentibus numis emere qd .- [To run satisfacere; prasentions nums emerc qd.—# Torus nup and down, sursum deorsum cursitare (Ter.).

—# Prov. To be going d. the hill (i. e. of life), crescunt anni, decrescunt vires.

DOWN (as an abridged sentence): d. with every

thing, omnia sternite ferro (L. 24, 38); d. with it (=

pull it d. ; take it d.), demite, avellite.

DOWNCAST, demissus, afflictus, mærens (all three together, C.), demissus et oppressus (c. g. animus, C.).

—tristis et controlatus (C.). To be d.-c., esse fracto
animo et demisso; esse animo demisso atque humili.

—demittere animum (C.), demittere se animo (Cas.).

See Dzizerin. A d.-c. look, vultus demissus or oculi demissi (L.; both propr.) — tristis vultus (sad countenance); with a d. look, tristis demisso capite (really, hanging down his head).

DOWNPALL, occasus (e. g. reipublicæ). — obitus oceasusque (used by C in speaking of his exile).—Jn. obitus et interitus. casus interitusque (e. g. reipublicæ). --interitus (e.g. legum).—ruinus (the downfall; over-throw of a man's fortunes, the.)—exitium (regiscal end of a person or thing). The d. of the empire, totiua im-perior occasus: to try to effect aby's d., ci perniciem strucre, parac, mollir; to compire to effect it, consen-strucre, parac, mollir; to compire to effect it, consenaruere, parate, moint: to conspire to effect ut, consentire ad opprimendum qm. See DENTAUCTION.
DOWN HEARTED, see DOWNCAST, DEJECTED.
DOWN-HILL, as ade.) decrum—as adj.) declivis
(opp. acclivis); the subst. being declivitas.
DOWN-LOOKED, see 'work dejected countenance' in To Deject.—tristis demisso capite.—de-

missis in terram oculis (L. 9, 38; i. e. fixing his eyes on the ground; but sorrow may be implied).

DOWNRIGHT, | Absolute; without disguise

or falsification, germanus (e.g. a d. ass, germanus asinus, C.; d. irony, germana ironia, C.).—Jr. verus ac germanus.—Often by the adverbs prorsus, plane; the adjj. totus or summus; or nihii aliud-nisi; quid est aliud-nial? He is a d. cheat and liar, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est : it is d. madness, to wait till the enemy's forces are increased, exspectare dum hostium copiæ augerentur, summæ dementiæ est : what is this but a d. defiance of Providence? *est hoc nihil aliud, nisi Deo repugnare. quid est aliud hoe, nisi bel-lare cum Deo? (aft. C. de Sen. 2, 5): not to do athg is d. carelessness or laziness, qd non factore prorsus negli-gentis aut pigri eat (Q.): this is a matter of d. neces-sity, hoc est prorsus necessarium (Q.): seho bul a d. fool? quis, nisi plane stutius? (C.) d fellow of gensime d. impudence, homo ben naviter impudens (C.).— Simple, straightforward (of character), apertus. simpiex. sincerus.-homo apertæ voiuntatis, sim-

polici ingenii.

DOWNRIGHT, adv. simpliciter (in a plain straightforward manner). Jn. simpliciter breviterque (e. g. dicere). -simpliciter et candide (in an open manner).simpliciter et libere (Plin. opp. dissimulanter et furtim). sumpiciter et moere (Pin. opp. assumuanter et ururuplane, prorsus (quile).—sincere. sine fraude. aperto
(alt, e. g. to speak, act, &c.). rectà vià (without
digression: e. g. narrare ci qd). To deny a thing d.,
infitiari, infitias ire qd: to refuse or deny a thing d. to any one, ci precise negare; ci plane, sine ullă excep-zione præcidere (both absolutely).

DOWNWARD, adj. declivis .- | Depressed; vid. DOWNWARDS, deorsum (e. g. ferri; opp. sursum). DOWNY, plumeus (iske down).—plumosus (corered with much down).—lanuginosus (of plants, herba, folium). Very d. (of a plant, &c.), multa et molli lanu-

gine obductus

DOWSE, see SLAP. DOUZE, leviter dormire.—placide dormitare (to be sleepy; to begin to sleep).—Dozing, semisomnus, semisopitus (both C.); still dozing, fere adhue dormiens; non satis experrectus (C.).—I Flo. To live, &c. in a drowsy state, dormire. dormitare in otic (Plau).

— oscitari et dormitare (C.). Dozing, semisomnus (Fg.; C.).—I TRANS.) soporate (Plan, Cels.). To be dozed, semisomnum stupere (L. 30, 5).

DOZEN, duodecim—mondant (distinction).

DOZEN, duodecim .- quodeni (distributirely; and with nouns that have a pl. only: a d. letters, duodecim epistolæ; duodeum literæ): consisting of a d., duodenarius

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DOZINESS, semisomnus sopor. Crel. with dormitare, soporari, somnus me urget, semisoninum

DOZY (fig.), oscitans et dormitans.-iners, piger, &c.

DRAB, see HARLOT. DRAB, adj. See BROWN, DUN.

DRACHMA, drachma

DRAFF, see DREGS, RE'FUSE.
DRAFFY, fæculentus (propr.; Col., vinum).— Worthless; vid. DRAFT (order for money), argentum perscriptum; see CHECK.—To pay by a d. upon aby, pecuniam a qo

see CRECK.—To pay by a d. upon aby, pecuniam a qo repræsentare (C.).

DRAG, s. [Lor drawn by the hand, traha (without wheels; Col. 2, 20, 4: a tittled, tragula, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39).—I Instrument with hooks (for dragging a river to find a dead body, &c.), harpago(g. 1.; for an instrument with wch to snatch alhg).—[Drag-gran instrument wch to snatch alhg).

DRAG, v. TRANA.) trahere (q. t. in almost every meaning of the Engl. verb; fessum corpus vix trahere trahere reos pedibus; qm tribua catenis vinctum; Hectorem circa sua Pergama, O.; qm ad Prac-torem; virginem passis crinibus a templo, V.; and im-propr.; animum exigua spe, L.; qm secum in caudem propr.; aumum exigua spe, L.; qui seculi în eaudem calamitatem: to d. on a wreiched existence, vitam, Piin.; and = 'protract,' belium, pugnam, qui du; rem în serum, L.).—rapere () reparer, poet.; to d. along by irrestatible force with the notion of retailance on the part of the person dragged).—abstrahere. abripere (to d. away fm or to a place): to d. forth, extrahere (e. g. qm domo latitantem, C.; qm e latebra, Suet.; senatores vi in publicum, C.; also = to protract, rem, senatores vi in publicum, C.; also = lo protract, rem, certamen, &c.).—protrahere (c. g. qm capillis in viam, Plaut.; qm ad judicium, L.; qm tenebris, Pat. Max.; and in Suet., &c. — 'protract' for web trahere, extrahere or producere are used by writers of the gold. age). To d. aby to execution, qm rapere ad supplicium or mortem; to d oby before a court, qm rapere in just to debu with one trahere are more.

Mortem: to a soy before a court, qui rapere in jus: to aby with one, trahere qm secum. See To Draw. DRAG, intrans.) To d. (of a geom, &c.), verrere terram (aft. Claud. Stilich. 2, 248): to let it d., trahere. I To drag for fish, everriculo piscari or pisces

capere.

TO DRAG on or Along, trahere: to be scarcely able to d. on one's limbs, fessum (cursu) corpus, or membra, ægre trahere. To d. on a wretched existence, vitam ducere (mly with an addition to state how; Krebs.).

DRAGANT, tragacanthum (Cels.). — dragantum

DRAG-CHAIN, sufflamen. To tock a wheel by a d.-c., rotam sufflaminare, or (Jur.) sufflamine stringere.

DRAGGLE, TRANS.) trahere (e. g. amiculum, Plant.)

DRAGGLE, INTRANS.) trahl (Plaul.; e. g. sine trahl, i. e. amiculum).—verrere terram (aft. Claud. Stil. 2, 248). To let his toga d., si decidat toga, eam non reponere (Q. 11, 3, 149). Don't let your parment

d., amiculum sustolle ocius.

DRAG NET, verriculum. everriculum (distinguished fm rete, jacuium, funda, casting-net; Voss. V. Geo. i,

DRAGON, draco. serpens.—Jr. dracoserpens (snaks).—draco. anguls (the constellation).
DRAGOON, levis armature eques.—dimicha (as one who fights either on horse or foot; v. Freinst. Curt. 5, 13, 8). Dragoons, equites, qui precliis sepec x equis

deailiunt, ac pedibus procliantur (Cas. B. G. 4, 2, mid.).

But simply = cavatry; vid.

DRAIN, s. incilis fossa, incile (for water); fossa percussa ad colligendum humorem circumjacentium agrorum (for collecting the water fm lands; Plin Ep. 10, 70, 4); cloaca (a sewer, explained, Liv. 1, 56, by receptaculum purgamentorum). A clearing of d.'s, i. e. sewers, purgatio cloacarum (Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 4): to open a d., incile aperire; to make one, incile

DRAIN, v. (a field. &c.) siccare (g. t. to dry up. paludes, agros, &c.). — fossis siccare (e. g. humidum locum). — fossas percutere ad colligendum humorem agrorum.- fossis percussis humorem agri colligere.

DRAINAGE, aquæ deductio.

DRAKE, anna mas. | Ducks and drakes, tes-tarum in mare jaculationes (Min. Felix): to play at ducks and d.'s, testarum in mare jaculationibus indere (Min. Fel.); or testes teretes its super undas irrotare, ut assiduo saitu subleventur (the game is fully described, Min. Fel. Expos .- Is iusus est, testam teretem, jactatione fluctuum levigatam, legere de litore; ewn testam plano situ digitis comprehensam, inclinem

a. of apperence, is interesse quippiant tantium moto possit (potterit, &c.): not a single do f, ne tantium quiden. — | The quantity swallowed at a draught, haustus: a d. of brandy, haustus vini e fumento expressi. A d. drinker, vini e frumenti ex-pressi potor or (Plant.) potator. DRAMA, fabula—drama dramaticum poema (Mus.

Ep. 18, 5; Diom. 4, 80, P.; necessary as t. t.). Vid.

PLAY. DRAMATIC, scenicus (Farr. Ling. Lat. 9, 11, 17).

— dramaticus (δραματικός; Diom. 4, 80, P.; necessary as t. t.). The d. art, *ars scenica: d. poets, poetæ scenici: d. poetry, *poesis scenica: to give a d. description of athg, sic exponere qd, quasi agatur res (C. Tusc.

hos of allo, sic exponere qu, quasi agatur rector and 1, 4, 5. See Daman, PLAT.

DRAMATICALLY, scenice; velut scenice (e. g. feer, Q. 6, 1, 36). To represent allo d., sic proponere qd, quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (C. Tuse. 1, 4, 5); qd it an ostendere, ut non clarior futura sit spectantbus (Q. 8, 3, 63).

DRAMATIST, poeta scenicus (Varr. L. L. 9, 11,

DRAMATIZE, ad actus scenarum componere. loquentem, agentem facere qm (to d. a character). DRAPE, v. | Make cloth; vid. CLOTH .- | Jeer,

satirize: vid. DRAPER, qui pannos vendit. To be a d., pannos

vendere, venditare. DRAPERY, | Cloth manufacture, textrinum (se. opus, wearing; C.).- || Cloth; woollen cloth; vid. CLOTH. - | Drapery (as applied to the repre-sentation of dress in painting and sculpture), vestitus, amictus (dress).-rugæ, sinus (the folds,

\$c. of the dress). Any painter or sculptor is famous for his d.'s, *pictor (or statuarius) as rugas sinusque vestium singulari opere artificioque exprimit or imitatur. Painters take great liberties in their d.'s, *pictoribus in adornandis vestibus magnam omnes damus impunita-

tem et licentiam.

DRAUGHT, | Action or state of drawing. A) time, sape sed exiguis haustibus bibere (†): to drink at one d., in hauriendo non respirare (Plin.): to drink off al a single d., uno impetu epotare : to drink a great el a single d., uno impetu epotare: lo drink a greal gwanlig at one d., plurimum uno potu haurire.—c) Carreat of air, venti meatus or ventus only: there is a d. here, huc fert ventus (Caes. B. G. 3, 15).—1 Sketch, picture, vid.—l Detachment (of force), vid. By these d.'s of his forces for the Valscian ven. pute exercitus ad Voiscium avocată bellum (L. 4, 61). - The depth to wch a vessel sinks; vessels of "ight or enalt d., naves planæ carinis (fat-bottomed)
or plano niveo: of deep d., gravia navigia (heavs;
Cet.).— [of medictine), potio medicata; sorbitio
(a d. to be sipped); poculum medicatum (the cup with the medicine in it: a d. prepared with wine, vinolentum medicamentum: to prepare a d. (in a cup), medicamentum in poculo diluere: to give a d. to a person, potui ci medicamentum dare.

DRAUGHT-BOARD, tabula lusoria. abăcus. DRAUGHT-HORSE, equus vectuarius (Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15, ed. Schneid., where others read, less correctly, vectorius or vectarius); equus rhedarius or carrucarius (a coach-horse, according to the analogy of mulus thed. in Varr. and Vlp.); equus plaustrarius (dray-horse, aft. plaustr. asinus, Cat.): draught-horses, equi

jugales (a pair).
DRAUGHTS, ludus duodecim seriptorum.

DRAUGHTS-MAN, calculus.

DRAW, TR.) Pull forwards slowly, &c., tra-here (to d. by force; in very many of the English meanings of the word; e. g. to d. water fm a well, aquam (277)

issum atque humilem, quantum potest, super undas ex puteo; a weapon out of a body, ferrum e vulirotare, ut illud jaculium vel dorsum maris raderet, nec, telium de corpore, both O.: be drawing his vel eastaret, dum ieni impetu labiuri; vel summis last breakh, extremum spiritum, Paded, [animam fuctibus tonsis emicaret, emergeret, dum assiduo agare in prose..—also impropr. to be drawin to athy, saitu sublevatur. Is se in pueris victorem ferebati, and trahi et duci ad qd: to d. aby my, trahere quistet. To make ducks and d's of his money, rem sum confecer or lacerare: effundere, profundere, &c. sum set for a sum sententiam, &c.)—ducer (lo lead : as mention of the sum cere (i. e. aft. the voyage is ended); naves trahere ad litora (agst the will of the crew; S. Fragm. ap. Serv. V. Æn. 3, 425). To d. athg to oneself, ad se trahere or attrahere, ad se allicere et trahere (propr.; e.g. of the magnet); to d. aihg through aihg, trajicere qd per qd (e. g. thread through the eye of a needle). - || Of drawing liquids - a) Propr.) haurire. To d. water fm a well, aquam haurire de puteo; aquam trahere ex puteo (with ref. to the lifting it up): to d (beer, \$c.), de dolio haurire or eximere (vinum, &c.): pro mere (with or without dolio) : defundere (e. ex cado in crateram atque ex hâc in pocula, Orell. who says that disfundere [Juv. 5, 50] is 'vinum ex lacu in dolla, vel ex his in amphoras transfundere').—b) IMPROPR.) haurire (a or e fonte or fonte only; all C.; with adre. inde, unde, &c.). - repetere a que re (derive it fm a distant source). - To represent by pictures, delineare. designare. describere (but these words are not used absot.; but an acc. must be added, delineare imagines, &c.).—pingere (to paint; with ace speciem hominis, &c.).—depingere (also qd; imaginem in tabulå. O.: nis, &c.).—depingere (atto qd; imaginem in tabula, Q.; also of depicing in words, rempublicam in sermone qo depingere, C.).—describere (fg.). To d. figures in the dust, quadam or formas in pulvere describere; to d. also well, probe depingere qd; to be able to d., graphidos scientiam habëre.— Phranes (more or less tidiomatical) wells to draw!—To d. mr, frence existing the describere in th mere equo (L.). frenos detrahere equo or equis (L. 4. 3; propr. to take off the bridle); equi reficiendi (or, -orum orum) causă subsistere (to rest one's horse; aft. Cas. B. C. 2, 42, end). To d. Bloon, sanguinem mittere ci (to bleed him; propr.); cruorem elicere (e. g. levi ictu, T). To d. DRY, exhaurire (e. g. the treasury, geratum; also omnem pecuniam ex geratio exhautire; appoince, provinciam sumptibus et jacturis; aby, sumptu exhautire qm). To d. tears, movére lactimas (2.4, 2, 77); lacr. cière (F.); commovère (vurl.); fm aby, *tantum ci misericordiam commovère (vurl.); fm aby, *tantum ci misericordiam commovère, un lacrimas tenère non possit; fm the people, fletum movère populo; fm aby agat his will, lacrimas excutere ((Ter.); he would have d'aven leurs fm the very vlonce, lapides mehercule fière coeglisset. To d. in lergum, lapides mehercule fière coeglisset. To d. in lergum, producere, trahere, extrahere (with ref. to is me); tendere, extendere (with ref. to space). To d. curs or Lotts, sortes ducere (we Lott); to d. a cl., sortem ducere or educere. To d. a ling, lineam scribere (y with a pon. d.c.); lineam ducere (y. l.). To d. a swonp, flapon. ærarium; also omnem pecuniam ex ærario exhaurire; or educere. I ob. a Link, incam scribere (if with a pen, \$c.); lineam ducere (g. t.). To d. a swon, gladium (e vaginā) educere; gladium educere, stringere or destringere () nudare is poet.). With a drawn aword, gladio stricto. To d. Curains; see Curain. To d. a CONCLUSION or INVERENCE; see the substi.-To d. COMFORT fm athg, se solari qa re; hoc solatio utor, quod, &c. hoc est mihi solatio. To d. aby's AT-TENTION (see ATTENTION). To d. Monky fm the treasury, pecuniam (sumptum, &c) cx serario haurire. sury, pecuniam (sumptum, xc) ex ærario naurire.—
To draw a Bill, conscribere syngraphan, per-scribere pecuniam, delegatione solutionem perficere;
to d. a bill popable at dhens, pernuturer el pecunian
Athenas: to d. a bill upon aby, qm delegare el (a quo
fiat numeratio, C.). To d. a HARE, leporem exente-rare. To d. a totare, leporem exentetare. To draw a sow, arcum adducere (V.).

To Daaw Aside, que sevocare, qui seducere, To Daaw Aside, que se concere, que seducere, avertere, avorence-sevocare (fm dais, &c.); aby fm agriculture, abducere qui ab aratro; revocare qui ab agricultură. To d. aby away fm duty; see Dury.

To Draw sack, pedem or gradum referre (of an army): secedere (to step aside, of persons); se subtrahere (by degrees or imperceptibly): to d. back fm alhg, recedere a, &c. ; se recipere a ; se removere a, &c. (10 withdraw).

To DRAW IN, see INVESSEB, ENTICE.

To DRAW NEAR, prope accedere. approprinquare (lo come near, both with ref. to place).—prope adesse, subesse (lo be close at hand).—approprinquare. appetere (to approach, of time); to d. mear (e.g. a spot

the fire, \$\frac{4}{c}\$.), proplus so movere: to d. near aby or athg, proplus) accedere ad, with acc.: to d. near the town with the army, exercitum ad urbem (proplus) admovere: a period or time d.: near, when, \$\frac{4}{c}\$. prope adest, quum, &c.: the seventh day was drawing near, appetebat dies septimus.

To DRAW OFF (fm a cask); see To DRAW (of

liquids).
To Draw off, see To Draw away. To d. off the mind fm athg. mentem or mentis aciem a re abducere, or sevocare : to d. off aby's attention ; see DISTRACT. = Pull off, detrahere ci or de qå re; a ring, ci de digito annuium detrahere or auferre; ci annuium extrahere or eximere To d. of troops, abducere exereitum (infecta re) a qo ioco.

To DRAW ON, | To cause, vid .- | To entice,

To DRAW OVER (to a party, &c.), abducere (e. g. the soldiers), -qm participem facere cs rei; qm cs rei socium or in cs rei societatem assumere (e. g. to a plan, con-silii; to a conspiracy, conjurationis). —qm in suas partes ducere or trahere; qm ad causam perducere (to one's side), -in sententiam suam adducere, or (quite) perducere (to an opinion): to try to bring aby over, cs animum or qm tentare (e. g. by money, threats, &c.); qm or cs animum soll.citare (e. g. by money, threats, 80.).

To DRAW our, extrahere.-educere (milites ex castris, &c.).-eilicere (tempt out). To d. out a secret, ex-piscari qd: to d. one's money out of a concern, renun-

ciare societatem, or socio.

To DRAW TIGHT, astringere (to make tighter, &c. by drawing on; e. g. a fetter, vinculum); intendere, contendere (to strain or d. light what before was loose).

To DRAW UP (in writing), scribere (to write out, write down a letter, law, writing, will, edict, &c.).—con-scribere (to compose in writing).—concipere (to conceive in words). - perscribere (to write down carefully, exactly, or at length, an edict, a decree of the senate, an account, c.).—conficere (to compose, g. t.).
DRAW, v. intr. | As a beast of burden, tra-

here: to make a beast d., jugum imponere.

DRAW-BRIDGE, *pons qui tolli or demitti potest : to let down the d.-b., *pontem demittere.

lo let down the d.-b., *pontem demittere.

DRAWER, | One that felches water fm a
weil, aquarius (masc.). *muiler aquam ferens (fem.)
Bed aquator (in the army).-| One whose bisness it is to draw liquors fm the casks, cellarius.-minister cauponic (at an ins; afl. Cod. Just. 9,
9, 29).-puer cauponius (Piaul. Pæn. 5, 9, 19). *pueris

cauponiis præpositus.

Camponus prepositus.

DRAWER (of a chest), loculus, forulus.

DRAWER (of a bill), "debitor ex syngraphā. qui syngrapham conscribit or conscripsit; qui pecuniam perscribit. The d. of a bill on Atlens, qui pecuniam

Athenas permutator permutavit.

DRAWER (of pictures, §c.), see Painten.

DRAWERS (chest of), *arca (quotidiana).—armarium. See Chest [Syn. in Box].

DRAWERS (a pair of), *tegumenta feminum inte-

DRAWING (the art of), graphis, idos, f. (γραφίε, Vitr. 1, 1, 4); pure Lat. pictura linearis (Plin. 35, 3, 5); to have learnt d., graphidos scientiam habère; graphidos non imperitum esse: to invent d., or the art of picturam linearem invenire.

picturam insearm: inveniro.

DRAWING (i. e. the picture drawn), pictura linearis
(g. 4.); *tabella linearis.—imago (image, picture).—designatio (e. plan of a building, dc.).

DRAWING-BOOK. *chartes, in quibus imagines
ad instandum proposites delineariur.—'volumen imaginum, quæ ad imitationem delineandi proponuntur (a book containing copies for drawing; aft. Q. 1, 1, 35).

DRAWING-MASTER, *magister delineandl; *ma-

gister graphices.
DRAWING-PAPER, *charta delineando apta.

DRAWING-PLASTER, emplastrum vesicatorium. DRAWING ROOM, wens (olses, g. t.). — exedra (1868, noom for parties, both ends of weh formed a semicircle, with a circular bench. It was uncovered; s. Vitr. 7, 5, 2, and 7, 9, 2).—"cubleuium cultu insigne, or quo amici me visendi causa conveniunt.—atrium (the ante chamber where the clients were received). -porticus (a hall or walk with columns) .- diæta (diaira; ticus (a half or wolk with columns),—discta (biava; a saloon in the garden); a small d-r., exedrium; ricium.—Il A sovereign's drawing-room (i.e. levee; prps *regis or regime salutatorium cubiculum, afs. salutat. cublie, Plin.); or Crcl. with aula regia (court) salutat. Cublie, Plin.); to Crcl. with aula regia (court) salutate. It look him acide at a d-r., and said, selutto in salutation. Effects with sulfirmavit (Suef. Claud. 37). (278)

The d.-r. is over, salutatio defluxit (C.): to attend a d.-r., principem salutare: to have a right to attend the d.-r., ad aulam admitti: not to be allowed to attend a

d.-r., pohiberi publicà salutatione (Suet Vesp. 4).

DRAWI., distrahere. dilatare (to pronounce too long or broad, as fault; the former of words, voces; the latter of letters. literas; instead of wch Gell. 4, 6, uses literas tractim pronunciare).-decantare qd (in a singrong way).— [192] didneere verba is without authority.

To d. out the words, syllabas intendere (Gell. 13, 22).

DRAY or DRAY-CART, carrus or carrum (fourwheeled) .- sarracum (according to Q. a sordidum no

men) .- plaustrum (g. t. for waggon, &c.) .- traha (with-

it wheeles).

DRAYMAN, plaustrarius (UIp.).

DREAD, s. See Fan.

DREAD, v. See To Fan.

DREAD, v. See To Fan.

DREADFUL, terribile (cousing fright: terrificus is oet. only) .- horribitis. horrendus (causing horrour) .atrox (fearful, frightful; e. g. death, bloodshed) .- imatrox (featful, frightus; e. g. acath, ossociances).—ittnaulis (monafrous, quide unnatural, cruel; e. g. animal, deed, character).— fordus (causing indignation, adominable; e. g. projects, war, fire, or conflagration).—dirus (dire).—trux (causing men to shudder; e. g. of looks).—incredibilis (that enr't be conceived, e. g. stapidity, stupiditas): to be the bearer of some d. news, miros terrores afferre ad qm.

DREADFULLY, terribilem or horrendum in mo-

dum ; atroclter ; fæde ; fædum in modum.

DREADLESS, see PEARLESS.

DREAM, s. somnium (also fig. 'an illusion,' &c.—
DREAM, s. somnium (also fig. 'an illusion,' &c.—
insomnium is rare, and found only in the pl., in class. prose): a vision seen in a dream, species per somnum oblata, or in quiete visa; visus nocturnus: in a dream, per somnum; in somnis; per quieten; in quiete; lo have a d., somniare; speciem videre in quiete: to have pleasant d.'s, somniis uti jucundissi-mis: to have a remarkable d., mirum somnium somniare : to interpret a d., somnium interpretari, or conjicere; somnium interpretatione expicare: it seems tike a d., somnio similis res mihi videtur: d.'s often come true, muita somnia vera evadunt: aby appears to me in a d., imago cs in somnio mini venit: to have a day-d., vigilantem somniare: to indulge in (day) d.'s, somnia sibi fingere (cf. Lucr. 1, 104): to see athg in a d., somnia sini ingere (cf. Lucr. 1, 104): to see also sin ad-qd in somnis or in quiete videre: mere d. 1 somnia i tit all a d. about the money, de argento somnium: the god of d. 4, Morpheus (Moppeier; in healthen myshol.): one that interprets or captains d. 4, somniorum inter-pres or conjector; also conjector simply; conjectrix (d/ a female).

DREAM, v. somniare (also fig. = to have strange or foolish ideas or imaginations).—dormitare (only fig. to jouin ideas or smagnations;.—dormitare (onig yg. ide live thoughtlessly or idly): to d. alby or of athy, somnlare qd or de qa re; dormientem videre qd animo; videre qd in somnis (i. e. to see athy in one's sleep); also per of aby, somniare de qo. I dreamt, somniari; somnium mihi fuit; in somnis visus sum, with infin. (s. num mini ut; in sommin visus suin, winn spin. (s. C. de Diein, 1, 24, 49; Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 20): people or they d. somniatur; to d. when one is wide awake, viginatem somniare; I dreamt a strange dream, mirum somnium somnium; I never dreamt of that, quod non somniaham; you are dreaming? dornitas! (our 'you are asleep?') what are you dreaming dornitas! (our 'you are asleep?') what are you dreaming about? quid somias? (i.e. what idde notion have you got in your head?) || To be sluggish; to dream away one's hours, agere actaten desidiose (Luer. 6, 1129)—tempus disputerious disputerious

miture in otio (Plaust Asia, 2, 1, 5).

DREAM-BOOK, iliber sommiorum interpres.

DREAMER, || One | that dreams, sommians |
|propr.).—dormitator (fig. one that is or acts as | he were asiepe, Plaust Trun, 4, 2, 20 and 112).—||A fan. ciful man; a visionary; see ENTHUSIAST. - An idler, homo somniculosus or veternosus (a sleepy

rater, nome sommetiosus or veternosus (a steepy fellow, a stuggard).—dormitator (Plant.).

DREAMY, sommiculosus, veternosus (sleepy, lethargie).—tardus (slow, stupid).—sommians (e. g. sommiantes

philosophi).
DREARINESS, see DISMALNESS.

DREARY, see DISMAL.
DREGGISH, or DREGGY, faeculentus (containing dregs). - turbidus (e. g. aqua; spring, scaturigo).turbatus limo (muddy; e. g. aqua).
DREGS, | The sediment of liquors, fax.-

sedimentum. crassamentum. crassamen (the sediment in general, if it is thick): relating to d.'s. faccarius: made or pressed out of the d.'s of athg, faccibus (vini, &c.) expressus: to empiy a stone bottle to the d.'s, cadum

potare fæce tenus (H. Od. 3, 15, 16) .- Fig.) The d.'s of positi accetenus (H. Od. 3, 15, 16).—Fig.) The d.'s of the pepfe, fax populi. perditissima et infima fax populi. sordes et fax urbis. sentina reipublica. — Dross, sweepings, purgamenta, orum, pl.—quis-quilix (refuse; Cacit. in Fest.).

DRENCH, irrigare (to irrigate ; poet, rigare) .- humidum, madidum facere or reddere. madefacere (to maie mel) .- satiare. saturare (lo satiate, lo saturate, lo let athg wak in water). To be drenched, humidum, &c. feri, madefieri, madescere: lod with athg, madefacere qå re (e. g. the ground with blood, terram sanguine); six e.e. g. the ground with blood, terram sanguine); perfundere q'are (to wet atho by sprinkling or poursing seaching over it; e.g. qd lacrim(s); inccasant showers or rain, ech derenched the fields or plains, imbres centium; campis omnibus inundantes (L. 8, 24).— | To saturate with drink; e.g. to be drenched with time, potione completum esse; one that d.; himself, with wine, potione configuration; to d. oneself with wine, potare, se obruere vino. | Drenched, uvidus (e.g. of helds, rurs continuis imbribus; vestimenta, H.; and 'denched with wine;' H.).— | To physick by violence, medicamentum or potioner wi inserere in sequit, &c. aft C. de Or. 2, 39, 162); potionare (e.g. jumentum, Fey, a low word, but prob. 1.1).

PRENCH, s. *largus haustus (a swill; e.g. uno haustu; uno impetue epotare; uno potu haurire).— ! Physic for a brute; see Medicuxe. g. stopes ad.

that must be given by violence; e.g. to give a d.

See To DRENCH.

DRESS, | Clothes, vid. also GARMENT. wear in the house, vestis domestica (opp. vestis forensu): not lo put on the same d. a second time, non iterare vesion: sithe d.'s. serica, orum; bombychna, orum: a party-coloured d., vestis varia; vestion node, but of foot will judge of a mon by his d., stullissimus est, qui bominem aut ex veste aut ex conditione, que qui bominem aut ex veste aut ex conditione, que Ep. 41, 141; ledier'd., mundus mullebrin: to adopt the Reman d. a Korpano habitis util: the whole metium. Ep. 47, [45]; ladies' d., munaus muneous: to suspende Roman A., Romano habitu uti: the whole sation has worn that d. ever since, quem morem vestis existed gens universa tenet.—!! Splendid clothes, ornatus, vestis ornatus (g. l. albg that may serve and the suspended of the suspe as orsament).—ornamentum (as the means of beau-lifying).—cultus (whatever serves the body as an external ornament).—apparatus magnifici (splendid apparat or clothes); apparatus magnifici vitewu cultus. - Full d., ornatus dierum solietunium (garments tus. — Full d., ornatus dieriim solietinium (garments er d. for particular occasions, e. g. smalag d.); also vestis forensis; is full d., prætextatus: ocer-smart or stardy d., cultura speciosior quam pretiosior. dissentiens a ceteris habitus: to be fond of d., semper exormatum incedere (qdr. Plant. Epid. 2, 2, 24); semper hove vestitum esse (i. e. to be always dressed in the sewest fashion): a person too form of d., qui nimio indulget vestitui; eviitus moliloris studiosus: to change one's d., calceos et vestimenta mutare (C. Mil. 10, 28).

DRESS, TRANS.) | To clothe, vestire. convestire (to furnish with a dress; then also to put on any covering). -veste tegere (to cover with a dress) .- veste induere qm. vestem induere ci (to clothe aby with any dress).—
veste qm amicire (to cover aby with, to wrap aby up in athg: e. g. a cloak): to d. oneself, induere sibi vestem or se veste. veste indul (to put on a dress); (veste) se amicire (to urap oneself up, e. g. in a cloak); calceos et unicire (to wrap oneself up, e. g. in a cloak); calcos et vestimenta sumere (lo put on one's things or apparel): se used to d. hismeelf without any assistance, et calceabnt ipse sees et amicchast (such. Vegs. 21).—Dressed, inducts; vestitus: dressed in white, candide vestitus; albatus (in a festival parament, opp. atratus, sorticatus, dressed in black).—|| To clothe elegantiy, qui exorance, with a bay, que exorance, with a bay, que exorance, with a party-coloured dress, varia veach.—|| To a do or n. deck, with || To dess a wownd, alligane, deligane, obligane, Exervalnus; also preligare (to the in front).—currare valnus; also preligare (to the in front).—currare valnus (p. i. L.—ligare, in this meaning, is poet.).—
I MINCELLANGOUS PRINSES.—To dress a garden, the CULTIVATE, TILL: to d. the ground for putiling in the seed, agrum expedire sationibus or præpa degin the food, agrum expedire sationibus or præpa rate frumentis: to d. the hair, capilios comere; comam in gradus formare or frangere : to d. leather or hides, subigere, depsere, conficere, perficere; well dressed skins, aluta tenuiter confecta; to d. hemp, hamis ferreis muna tenuter conflecta: to d. Aemp, hamis ferreis flum petere: to d. a vine, vitem amputare, ligare (to prane and its it up): to d. stones, saxa coequare (farr. ap. Non.). — To d. a horse, strigili radere or ubradere. — I To prepare vicinais for the distinguishment of the di d. one's own food, sibi manu sua parare cibum : dressed, coctus; igne moilitus (not clixus, weh means

'boiled'); to use fire for dressing one's food, uti igne ad mitigandum or ad molliendum cibum.

DRESS, v. INTR.) vestiri, amiciri qa re: to d. like a Roman, Romano habitu uti: not to d. better than a slave, se non servo melius vestire (†): to order the people to d. in the same manner, codem ornatu etiam populum vestiri jubëre: the whole nation has dressed in the same style ever since, hunc morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet.

BRESSER, | One that dresses a person, pro-cubicularius, in as fer as that is his principal employ-ment. - | Of a vinegard, vitium cultor. - | Of wood, lanatius. - | Kitchen-d, "mensa culinaria. DRESSING (of medi, occtura (esply of the manner

of d.).—of a wound, curatio (treatment in general).—of cloth, politura. — A dressing, catapiasma (sara-*Aα-μα), maingma (μάλονμα). Iomentum (κανπ poul-tice): to apply or put d's on ath, fomenta et rel at-movère.— "As can t phrase. To give aby a good d'essing, probe percutere, bene depexum dare, ver-berilus or fust lbus derigare qm (att Comic.).

DRESSING-BOX, scrinium. See Box. DRESSING-GOWN, vestis domestica (a house-dress, general).-vestis nocturna.

DRESSING-ROOM, vestiarium (though with the

ancients this was the room in with the dresses were kept [= wardrobe], but in with they did not dress. DRESSING-TABLE, ablacus (on with gold vessels, vases, &c. were placed).—cathedra (cheir sued by Rom, ladies at their toilette. Bitt. Sabina 1, p. 35).

DRIB, see To CROP. To CUT OFF.

DRIBBLE, see To DRIP.
DRIBBLET (little drop), numus (small coin, then a

rifling sum in general).
DRIER, Cral. with siccare, &c.

DRIFT, | Impulse, vis (overbearing power). -DRIFT, | Impulse, vis (overbearing power).—
efficientia (impelient) force.—impulsus (impulse): wee
are under the drift of passions, cupiditates dominatiomen in non habent: to do alty under the d. of passion,
cupide agere; impetu quodam trahi ad qd.—# Viotenec, vis; gravitas; incitatio; impetus [Svs. in
VIOLENCE].—# A shower (of rain), imper repente
effusus or imber only; ado imber violenter fusus; (of
effusus or imber only; ado imber violenter fusus; (of hail) vis crebertime grandinis; (of snow) vis nivis crebertime (aft. L. 28, 37): 'a drift of bullets,' (Shaksp.) magna vis glandlum or telorum (cf. T. Agr. 36, 1).—velut nubes giandium or telorum (cf. L. 21, 55).— Tendency, consilium, propositum, finis (see Alm):
lo have such or such a d., spectare, pertinère ad qd:
that's my d., hoc meum consilium or hoc mith propositum est: my d. is this, hoc specto or voio: what's the d. of this speech or discourse? quorsum have spectat oratio? or quid igitur spectat hæc oratio? the d. of this speech is that, &c., here eo pertinet oratio, ut, &c.: the d. of it is quite different fm what was imagined, allo spectat: since nobody knew the exact d. of this answer, id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret nemo .-| Drift-sand, syrtis (σύρτις); mons arenæ (cf. Plin. 3, 1, 3, ed. Hard.): d.'s of snow, nives exaggerate, enives per ventum congestæ: d.-wood, *ligna ad litus delata. DRIFT, v. See To DRIVE.

DRIPT, INTRANS.) fluitare in alto (e. g. tempestati-bus, C., of a ship); ad litus ferri, deferri (of wood): sand d.'s, *arenæ vento in altum sublatæ feruntur: the

d.i., "arenæ vento in altum sublatæ feruntur: the snow d.i., "hives per ventum congeruntur.

DRILL. || To perforate, terebrare (in make a hole stih a drill or gimble).—perterbarae (quite through).—perforare (g. i. for piercing holes). See To Penronate. || To entice, allure, vid. || To exercise troops, "milites in armis tractandis exercice. exercere: to be well drilled, *armorum usum habère; *ar-morum usu præstare: to d. the troops well after the Roman fashion, milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere (i. e. to introduce the Roman tactica); milites frequentibus exercitlis ad præiia præparare (to fit them for battle).

DRILL, | A boring tool, terebra (τρύπανον, του

máiso), modiolus (zouskou; a bore with indente elege; see Cés. 8, 3, in). — I A babon, "alimba pavianus (Linn).— I Dritt sergeants, milites ad tradendam disciplinam immixti manipulis (g. 1. 7, 4g. 78, 2).— armorum doctores (those who superintended the drilling). armorum doctores (with ref. to military evolutions; see Salmas. Æl. Lampr. vol. i. p. 1012, Haack.) DRILL-PLOUGH, or DRILLING-MACHINE, *ma-

china seminando agro facta.

china seminando agro incla.

DRINK, s. potio. potus (see Drinkino).

DRINK, v. bibere (e. fr. and intr. to d., fm thirst, like a human being; and also impropr. e. g. sanguinem, haustus justitise; qd aure, H.).—potare (e. fr. and

intr.; to d. like a beast; hence to d. large draughts, to swill ones-if with liquor, tipple, &c.: but potus and potatus are class. for 'hacing drauk').—hauire (tr. and intr. to take or draw any fluid into one's mouth; esply in large draughts) .- sorbete (to sip quietly in small quantities and with half-closed tips, congulum lactis; ovum) .- potionem cs rei bibere or haurire (to swollow or take off a draught of it) .- uti qà re (to take it as one's usual d.). -vino deditum esse (in the intrans, sense of to drink' = to be a drunkard; see 'to drink hard, warnn = 10 oc a grungara; see 'to dring hard; below). To give oby othg to d., ci bibere darc, also athg, qd (g. t.); ministrare ci bibere (as cup-bearer, attendant, \$c.); ci potandum or potul dare qd (a draught of medicine). To order a man something to d., arought of measures. To order a man something to a., ci bibere dari jubere; to d. hard, plurimum bibere (also of drinking much in one particular instance); vino indulgere or deditum esse (habitually): to d. a little too much, paullo plus adhibere (Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8). crapulam potare (Plaul. Rud. 2, 7, 28; to drink to intoxication): to d. onesetf drunk, vino se obruere ; to d. through whole days, totos dies potare or perpotare : to sit up drinking till night-fall, perpotare ad vesperum: to d. with aby till he falls under the table, qm vino deponere (Plaul. Aut. 3, 6, 39) To d. aby's health; see To DRINK TO.

DRINK IN, bibere (e. g. lana bibit colorem, Ptin.).

imbibere (mly impropr.).

DRINK TO aby, salutem ci propinare (Plant. Stich. 3, 2, 16); salutare amicum nominatim or amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo (this resembled most nearly our own fashion in that respect; see Ascon. ad C. ii. Verr. 1, 26, p. 321, Schütz). I d. to you! bene te! bene tibi 1, 26, p. 321, Schütz). I d. to you! bene te! bene tibi (see Zumpt. § 759). Let every one take his cup and d. to Messala! bene Messalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (Tibutl. 2, 1, 33).

To DRINK UP, ebibere (g. t.; epotare in class. Latin only in partep. perf. pass. epotus, drunk up).—exhau-tire (to droin out, as it were, empty out, e. g. wine, Tire (to droin out, as it were, empty out, e. g. wine, poison, medicine).—exsictate (to dry out, said jocosety; a bottle, lagenas. Qu.C. in C. Ep. 16, 26, 2, where turtim is used with it) .- exanclare poculo (as it were to pump out fm the bowl, wine, vinum, jocosely, Plant. Stich 1, 3, fin.)—sorbere, exsorbere (to suck out, e.g. eggs, ova).—
to d. up to the dregs, potare face tenus (H. Od. 3, 15, 16).
DRINK-MONEY, munusculum (g. t. for lattle gift).
DRINK-ABLE, potabilis (g. t. that is fit for drinking;

tater only). - salubri potu (healthy as drink): things estable and d., esculenta et potulenta, orum, pl.

DRINKER, potor (the d. in as far as he empties any given drinking vessel) .- potator (he who is fond of drink, a wine-bibber) .- combibo. compotor (a boilte compaa wine-viour),—compile, compoter (a bolite compa-nion; bibo is only met with toter in Jul Firmic. Mather, 5, 4, extr.): a hard d., acer potor; vini capa-cissimus: to be a great d., plurimum blbere (to drink much, or to be able to drink much); vino deditum esse. vino indulgêre (to be iven to drink).

DRINKING, potio the taking in of a fluid, and also the draught drunk) .- potns (d.; but with ref. to what is drunk, not to the act; immoderate obstupefacta potu atque pastu, C. In the sense of 'carousing' it is post-Ang.; in potu atque hilaritate, Plin.).—potatio (hardd.; d. large draughts, but modice potationes is good Lot.; C.) .- sorbitio (the sipping in of a liquid, as action, and what is thus sipped, a potton, medicine). wch. however, are quite un-class .- Moderate d., potlo modica; potus moderatus; moderate eating and d. temperate esce modicæque potiones: whilst in the oct in media potione .- inter bibendum: a d.-eup or vessel; see Cup: a d. companion, combibo, compotor: fond of d., ebriosus: to be fond of d., vino deditum esse, vinolentum esse (to be a drinker); ebriosum esse; also potare (i. e. to d. hard); vino indulgere : fondness for d., chriositas (C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27). vinolentia (propensity for d. wine): to spend whole days in d., totos dies potare or perpotare; perpotare ad vesperum (fm morn till night). Eating and d. is usually clous et potlo (e. g. cibo et potione completum esse); and Kreb condemns potus altogether; but C. uses it in speaking of the mind, quum ea pars animi — immoderato sit obstupefacta potu atque pastu.

DRINKING-BOUT, comissatio (in the Rom, sense,

aft. a formal cona, attended by singing and dancing; and followed by wandering up and down the streets; visiting others, to drink again with them, and similar excesses).—1995 C. Cat. Maj. 13, 45, and ad Div. 9, 24, 3, uses compotatio, as trans. of the Greek αυμπόσιου, but neither by him nor by others was it used as a Roman

DRINKING CUP, see Cup.

DRIP, | v. TR.) instillare, down on athg, ci rei, in qd

(stillare is poet.).-|| v. intr.) stillare.-destillare (in d. down); fm athg, stillare ex or de.-rotate (in a deu-like or drizzling manner, aute rorat quam pluit) .manare (stronger than stillare; with athg, qa re; e. g. manare (stronger than sunare; wins ann, qu re; e.g. sanguine or cruore; multo sudore): dripping wet, totus madidus: to become dripping wet, madefieri (e.g. pluvid, imbre); madiium reddi (aqud); or permadescere (stronger term): to be, &c., madere, madium or madefactum esse (e.g. imbre): a dagger driptica with submit of the summit of the ping with blood, stillans pugio (C.).

DRIPPING-PAN, sartago (some pan used in cooking) .- frixorium (Piin.; some pan used for roasting or

fruing meat).

DRIVE, | To put in motion by pushing, by blows, &c., agere (g. t. of living creatures and inanimate objects) .- pellere (so to excite a body by pushes, blows, &c. that it moves on of itself; to d. on things animale or inanimate; to more by its own weight, by pushing it forward; also to chase, of onimate beings), - pro-pellere (to d. along before one, of living beings and things; e. g. the ship, navem | spoken of the wind]) .- trudere (to propel or move athy slowly on fm behind by beating or pushing) .- versare (to move with a circular motion or direction; a top, turbinem; hoop, &c., and of a person driven about, pulsare versareque Dareta, V.). To d. to any place, propeller in qui e.g. calle in the fields, pecus agere pastum; pecus propellere in pabulum; — || To drive alag Away, FROM, OFF, shipere a or ex qã re (fm any place; also furlisedy, e.g. calle, pecus); extigere qui er or ex qui re (to chase away, out of, e. g. domo; out of the republic, e civitate: the enemy fm the field, hostem a campo), pellere qu re, ex or de qa re (e. g. out of the country, patria, foro, e foro); expellere qm qa re or ex qa re (e. g. domo; ex urbe; civitate; ex republică; possessionibus; a patriâi,—de-pellere qm qâ re and de qâ re (to chase, vid.); de-jicere ex or de, &c. (e. g. out of a fortified place, ex castello; out or fm oby's estates, de fundo); exturbare ex qå re (headling, e. g. the enemy out of the breech, hostern ex ruinis muri). - submovere (to make aby get out of the way). - To d. away care, curas pellere; tristiniam ex animo pellere; by wine, curas vino: to d. away the birds, gnals, &c. volucres, muscas abigere. — To drive Along, promovere. — To drive Back, reprimere, repellere, rejicere. To d. back the enemy, hostes mere, repetiere, rejucte. To a ouch me enemy, nostes rejlecte or fugare; impetum hossium propulsare.—

To drive FROM, see To drive OUT or AWAY.—

To drive INTO, intro coger (e.g. oves).—intra qm locum compellere (to d. to one spot, of men. &c.).—agere locum compellere (to a. to one spot, of men. gc.).—gere
in qd (e. g. cattle into the stalls, pecus in stabulum),
adigere in qd or ci rei (e. g. a nosi sulo a beam, clavum
in tignum: a wedge into n tree, cuneum arbori; see 'to
drive with a hammer' below).—|| To drive vrr, depellere. repellere. propellere. propulsare. See d. Awat-above.— I To urge, compel, impellere or incitare; Jn. impellere atque incitare; ad qd (e. g. ad bellum). - urgere qm, ut, &c. ; instare ci, ut, &c. (to urge aby to athe or to do athe); etiam atque etiam instare atque urgere (stronger); aby is driven to athg, necessitas cogit or urget qm, necessitas adducit qm, ut qd faciat (d.'s him to do so and so). - 1 To drive or carry on one's trade, facere mercaturam (see olso To CARRY ON) .- | To press to a conclusion, persequi (with perseverance, in a good and bad sense); prosequi (usually in a good sense, to continue or persevere in alkg); consectari (indefatigably); urgure (to push on with zeal); exsequi (to carry on, to bring ta an end).—qd longius persequi (to d. athg further). I will d. my argument further, pergamus ad ea, quæ restant.— To drive in (with a hammer, or other instrument), figere; in athg, ci rei or in rem; infigere; in athg, ci rei or in rem (to d. into); defigere; in athg, ci rei or in re (to d. in perpendicularly); adigere (in athg; ci rei or in rem, to d. into): to d. in a nail, clavum figere or defigere; into a tree, clavum adigere in arborem. To d. a nait home, clavum pangere : to d. in anotenii. Yo u. min nome, cavatin pangetei. Ng.; is posts, stipes demitter (to let is perpendicularly; stublicas agere (to d. in pries). § To d. nby med, in rablem agere; all insanitatem adigere; efferare: you d me med, or I shall be driven med, vix mel compos aum. § To drive a carriage, jumenta agere (of the coachman, in general). -curriculum regere. curriculo insistere (to take the reins, also for pleasure),-aurigare (in a race; Suet. Ner. 24, of the leader).-vec-

utram facers (of a vergoner, in general).

DRIVE, INTR. In a carriage, vehi or invehi curru: vehi in rhedà: to d. to the forum, carpento in forum invehi.— To rush agi with violence, &c., occursare cl.—impingere in qd.—volare (to fy: of sparks, &c.): to d. agst aby's face, "in es adversum os ferri: the rain d's agus aby's face, Imber in os fertur.
— I Of a excest! to let a ship d. before the civid,
convertere navem in eam partem, quo ventus fert
(Car.); flatu ferrent dare vela (2.); quocumque feramut, dare vela (C., bas fgs.)—I To d'rice at, or le! drive at aby; see To ATTACE, SET UPON .- | To drive at (= have for one's drift); see DRIFT .- Just tisten, what I am driving at, audi, quo rem deducam (Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 14); that's precisely what I am driving at, istuc ibam (Comic). I did not know what you were driving at, nesciebam, quorsum tu ires (Comic. Ruhnk. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 75).

DRIVE, s. gestatio (an airing in a carriage, for the sake of exercise). - vectatio (the act of going in a carriage;

see Bremi Suct. Claud. 33). To take a a., Carpento vec-tari, e. g. through the lown, per urbem (L. 34, 3, extr.). DRIVEL, | To staver, salivare (used intrans.); also like spumare, though only found in Ptin. 9, 36, 60, as a trans.).—salivam fluere pati. A drivelling mouth, os fluidum salivis .- | To dote, ineptire. nugari. aluci-DRIVELLER, see DOTARD

DRIVER, | One who drives a carriage, the-darius (d. of a 'theda,' *C. Mil. 10, 29).—carrucarius mulio (the d. of a 'carruca' drawn by mules; *Capitol. gar james agri (wayyon'), reset aming on the maggion or scalking alongside).—helioChus (jinoyon), a Greek word used in the site. age by Romans).—[One who driess bearts, pecoris actor (O. H., 95); of a donkey, asinarius; agliator asseili (F. Georg. 1, 275); of a mule, mulio; of an oz, bubuleus; of swine, subul-

cus; suarius.—I in a nairument; prps tudicula (a little instrument for beating or crushing; Col.). DR12ZLE, stillare (to fail and to cause to fail by drops; g. l.).—rorare (of rain; ir: and intr. only found in 3rd ing.); it d.'s, before; ir ains, ante rorat, quam

pluit.

DRIZZLY, e. g. rain, pluvia tenuissima.

DROLL, ed.; sourillis.—lepidus (by pleasant, playful humour).—facetus (agreeable, fm the unforced exercise of such a humour).—jocularis (amusing by jokes).—comicus. ridiculus. ridendus (that causes taughter; see Comic): a d. fellow, lepidum caput: a d. expression, ridiculum dictum; ridiculum: in a d. manner, scurri-liter; comice; ridicule; comico more; lepide; facete; joculariter [SYN. above].

DROLL, s. homo jocosus, ridiculus (g. t. for jocose). coprea (a sort of court fool, a jester) .- sannio (a buffoon) .- scurra (a wit, of a superior class, who appeared under the name of 'a friend of the family,' at the ban-quets of the rich Romans, --maccus (the 'clown' or harlequin,' in the Atellanic games; aft. Diom. 488, Pattech)

DROLL, v. jocularia fundere. ridicula jactitare (both L. 7, 7).—•copreme personam tueri or sustinêre; •co-

preæ partes agere (to play the foot).

DROLLERY, scurrilitas. ludus. jocus; Jn. ludus et jocus ; see Fun .- res ridicula ; ludi ; joca or jocularia; ridicula (both in words and gestures) .- nugæ. tricse. ineptiæ (absurdities).

DROMEDARY, camelus dromas; camelus, qui duo tubera habet in dorso; camelus Bactriæ (*camelus Bactrianus, Linn.) .- dromedarius (not used before

Hieron. Vit. Malchi, 10). DRONE, || A bee, fucus.--|| A sluggard, homo languori et desidiæ deditus; homo deses.--|| Humming sound, bombus (Farr.; of bees). bombi or

raucus bombus (e. g. of trumpets, &c.).
DRONE, v. || To tive in idleness, segne otium terere ; socordiá atque desidiá bonum otium conterere ; propter desidiam in otio vivere .- To emit a dull. humming sound, bombum facere (propr. of bees: Varr.) .- bombitare (of bees; Auct. Carm. Philom. 36). raticum bombum or raucisonos bombos efflare (of instruments; Lucr.: will do therefore for a bappipe).—
suburrare (of bees; V. G. 4, 260).— fusch or obtush voce susurrare, qd decantare, &c. (of reciling in a droning

DRONING, bombitatio (= sonus apium, Fesl. p. 25 : see DRONE, s.).

DRONISH. piger; Ignavus; iners; seguis; deses; laboris fugiens. See Int. ...
DROOF, IT of sink down wards, se inclinare or inclinar(propr.; and also 182, e.g. of for them, res inclinate, fortuna inclinata.—demitti (e.g. of the head).— To tanguish, lose life, spirit, \$c., flaccere. flaccescere, languere languescere (flaccet = languet, de ficit, in C. only in Messala flaceet, for weh he elsewhere has languet, is to sing his spirit in the competition for the con-suiship; flaceescere of leaves, and impropr. of a spiritsusung; naccesecre of teases, and impropr. of a spirit-less discourse; languere of tore, strength, &c.).—tnar-cescere (of flowers, &c.).—inclinari (to be bent down, e.g. paululum timore).—jacère or afflictum jacère (to be in a depressed state; animus, virtutes, studia, &c.); his courage drooped, animo cecidit, concidit; animum

DROP, s. gutta (a natural, globular d.).—stilia (a d. wch, at first, hangs down longitudinally fm what it beyins to drop fm; hence, an artificial d. fm a glass, &c.) .stiria is a congealed stilla): a small d , guttula: a single d., ne tantillum quidem; ne minimum quidem : d. by d., guttatim. stillatim [Syn. abore] .-The rain comes down in large d.'s, nimbus effunditur.

— # In medicine, *liquor medicatus.— # Bar-ring, vid.

DROP, v. TRANS. | To pour in drops, effundere (to pour out, in general).-sillare (to cause to fall in d's, (vo pour out, in general, -- similar (to cause to fair in a. s, foreren ex occulis, II poet). -- destillare (s, s, of sa abore); to d. doem dest, firotare (poet, tore rigare, C. Poet, de Drein, 1, 12, 20).-- If no let fait | m a higher place, mittere (to leave hold of); to d. the cartain, auleum mittere or premere; to d. a lear, tradere is lacrimis; lacrimam or lacrimulam emittere, dare, both poet.; to d. a tear for aby, lacriman dare cl (0,); lacrimare casum cs (Np). I saw you d. a tear, vidi ego tuam lacrimulam (wonicelly; C.); to d. anchor, ancoram jacère.—I To let go, 1) Physically; of a thing before held, omittere i.e. g. arma, habenas)—manu emittere (to d. fan the band physically, a. g., to d. the tear of the control of th lacrimis; lacrimam or lacrimulam emittere, dare, both shield, scutum); also de (ex) manibus dimittere, emit-tere.—2) Imporen. To intermit, to cease, omit-tere (to enterlain no longer, to dismiss fm one's mind, to give over; e.g., dopes, facer, grief, 6c.).—mittere, mis-sum facere. dimittere (to give up whaterer we cannot maintain or keep possession of).—abijecre, ponere, deponere (to give over, whaterer we do not think right, advantageous, &c., e.g. emity, hatred, &c.).—desistere de re or de qli re (implying a midden change of purpose): to d. all hope, spem omittere, deponere, abjicere : to d. aby's cause, deserere qm. causam cs deponere, a causa cs recedere. — To d. the subject, rem integram or in cs recedere. — To d. the subject, rem integram or in medio relinquere: let us d. it, relinquamus (lets sup no more of it; Comic): pray d. it! missa isthree! fac! mitte, omitte here! (i. e. do d. it!)—d. his nonzene, anfer ridicularia (Comic): to d. the notion, dimittere cogitationem cs re!—! To tet go a despendant or com pan i on, omittere qm (in a contemplatous sense): to d. aby's acquaintance, consuctudinent intermittere (allogether): d. him! sine eum (se Ire, i. e. let kim go, have no more lo do with him; sc. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 23).—

B To bedrop, speckle, maculia variare (E) not maculare, with in prose stands only for making spots)

maculare, sech in proce stands only for 'making spols', —|| To d. aby a few lines, and alm dare.

DROP, INTA. || To fall in drops, stillare; fm, out of alm, stillare ex, de. &c.; into a dip, in qd.—
destillare (down fm above).—defluere. delab] (to come or fine down gently, e. g. de cool. of rain).—stillarin cadere (Varr. L. L. p. 11, Mill.).—destiller ex delito (fm above, e. g. of the water of a bain); the dew d., rorat; ros cadit.—|| To drop out or off it is to fall down fm with the devit had a devit of the day d., rorat; ros cadit.—|| To drop out or off it is to fall down fm with the day it had here. (i e. to fall down fm athg to wch it had been attached), cadere (to fatt out and down, of tecth, hair, it had been &c ; opp. nasci, subnasci).—excidere (to fatt out, of teeth, &c.).—decidere (to fall down, of teeth, hair, feathers)—fluere, defluere, effluere (to d. out and disappear, of hair). - desinere (not to grow again, to d. off entirely, of hair). To d. with athg, stillare or (stronger) manaie qua re (e. g., sanguine, cruore, sudore). To drop down (in other senses than the preceding); see FALL.—to d. fm the clouds, de cœlo delabl; ex astris delabl or decidere: he seemed as if he had dropped fm delahl or useruser: ne seemen as 1, ne nuu weppres pin the moon, "in allum queudam orbem delatus sibi videbutu.--|| To ite, vid.--|| To ite athg drop; see To Dnor, frant.--|| To d. in (= 10 call upon aby unespecielly, &c.). Aby d.'s in, ecce ad me (nos, &c.) adventi qu (Plant.); ecce qu venit (C. Cacin. 7, 20).

adventi qu [Frant.]; ecce qu rein (v. cuer., proj. DROPLET, guttula DROPLET, guttula drop); moisture dropping doen; Farr. L.L. 5, 5, 12; esply rain-seater faling fm the caves; also fg. attllicid, linguae, Paul. Notan.).—intillatio (the act of dropping fm)—destillatio (act of dropping down; but only found of the humours of the body).

DROPSICAL, hydropicus (ἐδρωπικός); but pure Lat aquæ intercutis morbo implicitus (of a d. persm): to

become d., aquæ intercutis morbo implicari : he is d., [eum aquâ inter cutem male habet, eum aqua intercus

DROPSY, s. Hydrops (Cels. H.); hydropisis (Plin.); qua intercus (C.); aque subter cutem fusæ morbus Plin. 7, 18, 17); aqua intercus or inter cutem (the latter, Gr. δόωρ ὑπὸ σαρκί, Cels. 2, 8, p. 76, Bip.).—languor aquosus (poet.). To have the d.; see 'to become DROPSICAL. To die of the d., aquæ intercutis morbo decedere.

DROPWORT, *spiræa filipendula (Linn. ; water-d., oenanthe).

DROSS, | The recrement of metal, scoria.-(of iron).-ærugo (of copper, verdigris; of uch one kind was called 'scolecia).'- Refuse, fæx. purgamentum (see REPUSE).

DROSSY, *scoriam continens.-rubiginosus (rusty);

æruginosus (of brass or copper).

DROUGHT, | Dry weather, siccitas. - ariditas; aritudo (the former as quality, the latter as continuing state).—colum siccum; siccitates (dry weather in gene-ral): there was a great d. that year, siccitate insignis annus fuit; siccitatibus eo anno laboratum est.— | Thirst; see THIRST.

DROUGHTY, | Wanting rain; see DRY .- | Dry with thirst, sitions. See THIRSTY.

DROVE, | Of cattle or sheep in general, grex .- | Of oxen, armenta (opp. grex; hence, C. Phil. 3, 13, estr. greges armentorum reliquique pecoris; O. Met. 1, 513, non hic armenta gregesve); belong-ing to a d., gregalis. gregarius; in d.'s, gregatim (see

also Plock, Herd).— A erowd, vid.

DROVER, pecuarius (g. t.).—porcinarius. suarius.
suarius negotiator (with ref. to hogs; but all these imply that he breeds or deals in them, not merely drives them to market as the agent of others; for with Crel.

must be used).

DROWN, demergere in aqua. aqua mergere (to plunge under the water).—aqua suffocare (so as to produce death): to d. oneself, se in aquam mergere.—# To sacrans, to a, onesely, see in aquain inequenter— I for thus obrul: in a deep moras, in the stream, profundo lime, gurgithus hauriri: in the deepest port or middle of the river, medio in flumine submergi (!).— I To overflow, inundare: the Tiber drowned the plain, Tiberis agros inundavit : continual showers that drowned the fields, imbres continui campis omnibus in-undantes (L. 8, 24).— IMPROPR.) To immerge, to lose in athg, e. g. to be drowned in pleasure, luxuria diffluere et delicate ac moliiter vivere. corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere. libidinibus se servum præstare (to be a slave of pleasure); voluptatibus astrictum ease (stronger term).—|| To lose in something that overpowers or covers; to be drowned, devorari (of the voice that is rendered inpudible, vox in orchestris scobe aut arena superjecta devoratur): a sound is drowned (e. g. in a large vault), vox devoratur .- strepitus or fremitus aurium usum intercludit (there is such a noise that I cannot hear the speaker); to d. aby's voice, obstrepere ci ingenti clamore (to cry out agst him so that he cannot be heard); to d. the splendour (of a lesser luminary), "fulgore or splendore vincere; to d. all the rest winary, Tulkore or sprender that the sprender of the spring of the sprin

DROWSILY, | Sieepily. We only find one in-stance in Plantus of somniculose, fm the adj. somniculosus. -- | Sluggishly, ignave. pigre. segniter

DROWSINESS, | Sleepiness; as state, and in one particular instance, somni necessitas .one particular instance, commin necessitas—osci-tatto (in as far as it manifests itself by yauming): en irresistible d., inexpugnabilis pere sommi necessitas.— I As inherent quality of the individual, veter-nus.—Est sommolentia not before Sidon. Ep. 2, 2, end.—[I Nearan.] tarditas. segnitas. iner-Jn. tarditas et ignsvia [SYN. in IDLENESS].

DROWSY, | Steepy (in one instance), dormitans. DROWSY, | Steep y (in one instance), dormitans.—somni plenus. somno gravis (heavy voits sleep).—somni lindigens (needing sleep).—oscitans (yasning). To be or feel d., dormitare (i. e. to begin to sleep, to fail saleep); somni indigere (have need of sleep); somni ungeri ultra debitum (to feel sunnaivasliy sleepy); oscitare (o yasn). In a d. manner: see Daowsity.—tare (o yasn). In a d. manner: see Daowsity.—tare (o yasn). In a d. manner: see Daowsity.—tare (so yasn). disease, inexpuguabilis pæne somni necessitas (Cels. (282)

3, 20, in.). veternus. lethargia (\langua no agric; lethargy,

DRUB, v. See To BEAT. DRUB, s See BLOW.

DRUBBING. To give aby a good d., male mulcare qm. probe percutere, bene depexum dare (to comb aby's head); verberibus or fustibus irrigare qm (Comec

DRUDGE, v. se magnis in laboribus exercere (to plague oneself).—operam servam præstare (to do mean or vileservices, like a slave); also officia servilia facere:

drudging work, opera serva. officium servile.

DRUDGE, s. homo cittellarius (Piaut. Most. 3, 2, 94); mulier elitellaria (aft. the former).—mulier favillæ et fumi plena (as epithet; aft. Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60): to be a d., operam servam præstare. officia servilia facere

DRUDGERY, opera serva. officium servile (a servite or mean occupation); servitium (the service itself):
to do all the d., officia servilla facere.

fo do all the d., officia servilla facere. DRUDGINGLY, openose; jaboriose; magno opere or labore [StN. in LABOUR]. DRUG, v. addere qd. ci rei (g. t. to add athg).— miscère or commiscère (cum) qå re (lo miz up etth athg; ser To COMNIX).— affundere (to pour, chi delle camentum temperare (Pal. Maz. 3, 8, extr. 6, both passages referring to the well-known potion weh Philippus prepared for Alexander; see note in MIX).

DRUG, s. venenum (g. t.; so that malum is added by S. Cat. 11, 3, to make it mean poisonous d.).—
medicamentum (see Medicine).—
To administer d.'s, dare, præbere ci medicamentum.-morbe proponere remedium (in the sense of prescribing).

DRUGGET, prps pannus crassior (course cloth or siuff, in general).
DRUGGIST or DRUGSTER, see APOTHECARY,

DRUGGIST'S-SHOP, medicina taberna or medicina simply; taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ exercendæ causå (if well fitted up).

DRUM MER, prps tympanotriba.

DRUM MER, prps tympanotriba.

with ref. to a cymbol.

DRUMMING. "pulsatio tympani.

DRUMSTICK, "tympani plectrum.

DRUMSTICK, "tympani plectrum.

DRUMKARD, see DRIXERE.

DRUNKEN or DRUNK, | Inebriated, crapulæ plenus.—bene potus (who has d. a good deal).—temu-lentus.—ebrius [SYN. in DRUNKENNESS].—vino gravis; viso vini (not vino) plenus; vinolentus; vino sepultus († stronger term, quite gone or senseless): to make aby d., inebriare; ebrium facere; temulentum facere: to make d. with wine, vino onerare: to get d., ebrium fieri; vino or mero se complère (to fill oneself with fieri; vino or mero se compière (lo fill onesel) suità suine; see Plaul. Cist. 1, 2, 8); vino se obruere, or percutere (stronger term; Comic only). — I Giren to habitual in briety, behrous. vinolentus. — Vino deditus.—potator.— I Done in a state of drankennes, etnius (e, y, verba, &c.); or with gen. behiroum, or per vinum, in poculis &c. — I Flo.) ebrius (e, y, sandones, distribution) of the compile of the c Electric a. win joy, lectric nitins ciatus or gentless—

I Saturated with moisture, madelus. madefactus;

see Drenched, or the phrases in To Drown, intr.

DRUNKENLY, chrius. per vinum (i. e. by the power

DRUNKENNESS, | Habitual inebriety, ebriositas. -- bibendi consuetudo. -- vinolentia (d., as an odious habit; the being given to much wine). -- || Into xie ation, haustus (the swallowing of strong liquor or immoderate drinking).—ebrictan (represents d. in the least odious light, with ref. to the elevation of the spirits, &c.).—temulentia (in the more odious, as brutal

DRY, siccus (not wet, dry; presupposes a pre-vious moist state; opp. madidus, madefactus, e.g., eye, wind, weather, season; hence, fg. without ornament, &c., of a speech).—siccaneus (of a d. nature or quality, sc. of a specen, -- successes of on a masse or year, e.g. a meadow, pratum; place, locus, post-Aug.). -- aridus (of things wch, fm an entire want of moisture, are capable of, ft for burning; opp. humidus, wet; successus, full of sup, &c., e. g. ligna; arbor; folia; hence,

Pto. = containing little matter, jejune; void of spirit, of persons and things, opp. copious, e. g. a teacher, an exter, speech, writing); JN. exsicatus atque aridius (dried up and withered).—siliculosus. sitiens (propriessings), thirsting for moisture).—tortletus (opp. vidus; dried up fm external heat, aridus being fm internal heat or dryness; e.g. a fountain, fons) .- exsuccus (propr.; withdryness; e.g., a fountain, fons),—exsuccus (propr., suithout spirit, out juice or sap).—ejunus (fg.: dry, ejune; without spirit, of things and persons, opp. Pienus, copiosus, e.g. things, materials, subject for a specch, &c., res; oratio: orator; scriptor); Js., lejunus et aridus (e.g., totale, sigle, delivery, narratto, traditio.)—exills (fg.; meagre, lean, conlaining little matter, e.g. oratio).—figlius (fg., frosts, feeble, of persons and things; e.g. orator verba; bocus; negotia).—austerus (grave and drys) and the subject of the subject dry (= not giving any milk), *sicca or lac non præbens:
eery d., peraridus; siccatus in ariditatem: a d. throat, fauces sicce or aride: d. bread, panis siccus (not soaked in athg; not eaten with athg to it, as wine or any other drink; see Hard. Plin. 22, 25, 68): d. food or vic-tuals, victus aridus (containing little nutriment); victus tenuis (ccanty): a d. joke, *jocus serio vultu proiatus:
to eat d. bread, panem siccum or *sine opsonio edere: to est d. bresd. panem siecum or *sine opsonio edere:
ad. style of poisiting, *dura pingendi ratio: d. places,
siecanes (ze. loca); siticulosa (ze. loca); sikienia (ze.
loca): ad. par, annus sieccus: a ever d. year, siecitate
insignis annus; annus, quo siecitatibus laboratur: d.
weather, siecitas; siecitates (instingo ronhisuing; de
Herz. Cass. B. G. 4, 16). The d. land, siecum (that
was wet or insundated before: e.g. to stand or remain
on d. land, in sieco desistere, of water; sex L. 1, 4);
aridum (d. te ad. considendi, where there is no suele;
aridum (d. te ad. considendi, where there is no suele;
aridu tela crajicere. Cas. B. G. 4, 24); in ad. seay or
manner. siece; leiune: exilier: fringie ISNx, abovel. manner, skee; jejune; exiliter; frigide [Syn. above].
graviter et severe. austere: to be d. (propr.), aree;
(fig.) nuliam habere sermonis comitatem: to make d.; wee To Day.—to become d., aresers (C.).—exiscescere (Fits.).—exarescere (e. g. fauces siti, C.).—arefieri (Ptin.).—perarescere (to become thoroughly d.).
DRY, TRANS.) I To free fm moisture, siccare

(O.); exsiccare (C.); desiccare (Plin.); assiccare (Col.): (O.); exsiccare (C.); desiccare (Plin.); assiccare (Col.); aericacere (Io make d. by external heat, to parch). — | To wips away moisture, tergère; detergère; extergère (C.); abstergère (O.). — | To drain, exhaurire, exinanire, vacuum facere, exsiccare. — | Dry up your tears, parcite lacrymis. To d. one's tears, lacrimas abstergere. - [INTRANS.) siccescere. exsceneric siccari. execcari. - aresecte. artieri. ex-aresecre. exarefieri (Plin.); arete (Plaul.) [Syn. of siccus, aridus, in Dny, adj.]. To begin to d., subares-cere: to d. thoroughly, assiccescere (Col. 12, 9, 1).—

perarescere (quite through). To spread out grass to d., herbam in sole exponere, ut siccescat (Col. 12, 28, 1).

To DRY UP, THANS.) extorrere; exsicare; urere, adurere (of the heat of the sun).—INTRANS) Same verbs as 'to pay intrans.—inarescere (C.); penitus siccari (Col.). The rivers dried up, evanuerunt et exacuerunt amnes (Ptin.). Nothing d.'s up sooner than tears, nihi citius quam iacrima arescit (C.), inarescit (R.): to d. up before it is ripe, inarescere ante maturitatem (Col. 4, 24, 3).

DRY-EYED, Crel. with siccus (e. g. eyes).
DRYING-GROUND or PLACE, *iocus, in quo fit

insolatio (linteorum, &c.).

DRYLY, see 'In a Day manner,' and COLDLY.
DRYNESS, siccitas (propr.; then also fig. e. g. speech).—ariditas. aritudo (propr. drought, the former as quality, the latter as lasting state).—jejunitas exi-iitas (fig. jejuneness, meagreness, insipidness, e. g. of a speech): d. in one's throat, fauces sicce or aridæ: d. of the season, colum siecum; siectas; siecitates (if lasting): this has been a season of unusual d., siecitate insignis annus fuit; the season was one of unusual d., siecitate of unusual d., siecitate the season was one of unusual d., siecitatibus oo anno laboratum est: the d. of a dis-

course, orationis exilitas.

DRY-NURSE, s. assa nutrix (Pront.) or assa only (e. g. vetuiz assa; Jue.; = 'nutrix arida et vetusta, quæ lac non præstat infantibus, sed solum diligen-tiam et munditiam adhibet,' Schol.).

DRY-NURSE, v. curare (g. t. for 'taking care of'). fovere parvulos.
DRY-SHOD, *siccis pedibus: to pass over d.-s., *in

sicco transire (the Vulgate has transire in calceamentis,

DUAL, dualis numerus (Q. Instit. 1, 5, 42).
DUB, To confer knighthood, *qm in ordinem

equestrem recipere. - | To confer any dignity, see To CONFER.

DUB, INTR.) Of any brisk noise (e. g. that produced on a dram, *celeriter rotare sonum.
DUBIOUS, see Doubtful.
DUBIOUSLY, see Doubtfult.
DUBIOUSLY, see Doubtfultr.

DUBITABLE, see DOUBTPUL

DUBITATION, see DOUBTPULKESS OF DOUBT.

DUCAL, *ducalis. But more frequently by the gen. ducis, e. g. *ducis horti.

DUCAT, *Ducatus, quem vocant.

DUCHESS, *dux (a female leader, in the German sense; see the remark on Dukk). — ducis uxor (the consort of a duke).
DUCHY, "ducatus.—ducis terræ.

DUCHY, *ducatus.—ducis terræ.

DUCK, s. | A bird, anas (Mart.).—| Female of a drake, anas femina. — A tome duck, anas cleur, domestica. A d. decey, locus, ubi funt anatibus insidiæ. A small wild d., anaticula fera: a wild d., anaticula fera (*anas boochas, Linn.): of a d., anatinus.—

Duckt and drakes (the gameso called): ree Daaks. - (A word of endearment) carissime; dulcis-sime rerum (H.); corcuium (Ter.).

DUCK, INTRANS.) submergere fluctibus caput. — To drop down the head, caput demittere. —

To cringe, vid.

DUCK, v. TR. See To IMMERSE. DUCKER, see DIVER.

DUCKING, Crcl. — To get a good d., permadescere. madefleri pluvià or imbre. madidum reddi aquâ: aby has got a good d., madidum or madefactum esse imbre.

DUCKLING, anaticula (also as term of endearment).
DUCT, || Guidance, vid. - || A passage; see

CANAL DUCTILE, adj. | Easy to be drawn out into tength, ductilis (Plin.).—| Flexible, flexibilis (O.); flexilis (Plin.); ientus (V.).—| Tractable, flexibilis (Plin.); biiis : tractabilis (Plin.).

DUCTILENESS or DUCTILITY, | Flexibility. vid.— Obsequiousness, obsequium. obsequentia (the latter, Cas. B. G. 7, 29).—facilitas. animus facilis (docility).—obtemperatio (an adapting oneself to athg.

ci rei, e. g. legibus institutisque).

DUDGEON, | A small dagger, vid. - | Malice,
e. g. to take in d., ægre or moleste ferre (to feel sore at, to be vexed at); in malam partem accipere. in aliam partem accipere ac dictum est (to put a wrong in-terprelation on): he will take every thing in d., est in eo animus ad accipiendam offensionem mollis (C. Att.

DUE, adv. e. g. ' to keep due on' (Shak.), recta via or rectâ (only); recto itinere or recto (only): d. on, in rectum (s. g. equum agere): to be situated d. east, in orientem spectare: d. west, in occidentem or oc-

casum.

DUE, adj. ¶ Owed, debitus (C.). To pay money before it is d., pecuniam repræsentare (to pay it down ad once in hadra cash)—pecuniam in antecessum dare (Sen., &c.). To be d., deberl ci; ci tribuendum esse. non venire; exspectari (of mails, &c.). to be or fait d., in diem qm cadere (e. g. numi). The day on weh money is d., dies constitutus, quo pecuniæ synrapha solvenda est; or dies, post quem pignus caducum est. What graditude is d. lo. the code; vanna gratia dite. What gratitude is d. to the gods, Quanta gratia diis debetur .- | Fit, idoneus; conveniens; necessarius; congruens: aptus (C.).— Justus (belonging, as il is right).— meritus (deserved).— diginus (worthy). Sts justus, rettus.— legitimus. In d. form, rite (C.). As is d., ut decet or convenit: d. dignity, debita dignitas: in d. manner, (ex or pro) merito. See Paores, Sur-ABLE.

DUE, s. | That weh belongs to one, jus (C.). —debitum (used subst.; e.g. debito fraudari;—justum (what one can demand fm others). To give every one his d., suum cuique tribuere (C.). Aby's d., quantum ei debeo, debea, &c.: to pay every body his d., quantum cuique debeamus persolvere. To be aby's d., deber! cl. —| What custom or law requires to be abone, officii munus: debitum officium (C.).—| I mposts, fees, &c., vectigal (g. l. under uch decume, the tithe of corn; scriptura, pastured.; portorium, port-d.'s, &c., vecre included). See Tax, s.
DUEL or DUELLING. a. certamen sinorders. debitum (used subst.; e.g. debito fraudari).-justum

corn; scriptura, pasture-d.'s; portorium, port-d.'s, &c., were included). See Tax, s.

DUEL or DUELLING, s. certamen singulare or duorum inter se; pugna singularis: to challenge to a d., qm provocate ad pugnam or ad certamen: to be killed in a d., occidi ex provocatione dimicantem (Plin.): to jeht a d. with anv one, in certamen (sin-

gulare) cum qo descendere; certamen (singulare) cum qo inire: to fight a d. with swords, ferto cum qo de-cernere. See Duellum is an old form of bellum. DUEL, v. ex provocatione dimicare (Plin. 8, 42, 64,

§ 156).-in certamen (singulare) cum qo descendere. certamen (singulare) cum qo inire .- ferro cum qo decernere (if with the sword).

DUELLER, DUELLIST, Crel. with the above phrases: qui ex provocatione dimicat, qui in certa-

men singulare cum qo descendit.

DUG, papilla.

DUKE, dux (a leage of the old Germani; see T.

Hist. 4, 15, 31.—princeps (leader, prince, in general).

DUKEDOM, *ducatus.—ducis terræ (his estates).

DULCET, see SWEET, MELODIOUS.

DULCIFICATION, conditura (g. t. for preserving fruits, &c.), or Crcl. with *saccharo condire, or *dulciculum facere, reddere, &c.

DULCIFY, see SWERTEN. DULCIMER, prps. sambüca. DULCORATE, see SWEETEN.

DULL of heterope and before the see Sweeters.

DULL, adj. belevatins, returns, obtusus (all propr. and fg.).— obstupefactus (fg. of the mind).— hebes (of the eyes and understanding; also of pain).—tall (slow, of the intellect; also, tardus ad discendum).— caligans (not clear, of the eyes).—nubilus, nebulous, or caliginosus (cloudy, dies, Plin.).—subnubilus (Cas). —languidus, languens (without power or life; hence also of colour, life, look, woice, &c.).—inets (singgish, of the eyes, looks, voice, pain, &c.).—frigidus (cold. e. g. thoughts).—atupidus. stupore oppressus (nol in the full possession of one's senses).—d. gold, anrum non poli-tum: a d. colour, color languidus, lentus (not bright or lively), hebes (O. Plin.). — color dilutus (washy); color nubilus, or surdus (clouded, d., Plin.). to become d., languescere, evanescere: lo be d., hebere or obtusă esse acie (propr.; to be blunt).-languere, friobtuse asse acic (propr.; to be comm).—languere, ingère (e. g. of conversation): caligare (of the eyes):
a d. yellow, languescens in lutum color (Plim.):
a d. noise, murniur cæcum (V.). To be d. of hearing, aures hebetes habere (C.): 10 make or render d. the eyes, the senses, hebetare sensum oculorum, sensus: understanding, obtusior animi acies or vigor. Not exhilarating, tædium, or satietatem, — || Not exhitarating, tardium, or satisfatem, afferens; odiosus; molestus; gravis (C.); insuavis (C.). - I Drowsy, sopitus; semisomnus; somniculosus (C.).— Sad, tristis; mæstus; mærens (C.). DULL, v. Trans. I To stspefy, stupefacere (L.); stolldum, or insulsum, facere; hebetem reddere.

To blunt, hebetare, retundere, obtundere (to deprice of sharpness by bealing, pushing, &c., prop. and fg): to d. the ears (Spren.), aures obtundere, aures hebetare: to d. the mind with (Ascham), mentem, ingenium obtundere: to d. the intellect, mentis mucronem retundere, by daity use, quotidiana pugna (Q. 10, 5, 16): to d. oneseif for athg, hebetare atque indurare om ad qd .- | To sadden, contristare; tristitia afficere; mærore conficere; mæstitlam afferre (C.). | To cere; maerore conneces; measticant aucure (... n z vecken, dobilitare; françere; imminuere; lenire; mitigare; infirmare (C). | To damp, tardare; remittere; relaxare (C). | To sulfy brightness, fatigare; defaigare (C); | To sulfy brightness, rei nitorem obscurare, infuscare, exatinguere (C);

maculare (Np.).

DULL-WITTED, s. ingenio cunctantlor (L.).

DULL-WITTED, s. Ingenio cunctantior (L.).
DULLY, languide, lente, frigide [Syx. in Dull.,
adj.]—hebete colore (O, of a dull colour)—ignare,
pigre, segnier, tande (= lazily, &c.).
DULKESS, s. | Slupidity, stupiditas; stupor
(C.); vigor animi obtusus; vis animi obtusa—hebes
acies mentis; obtusior animi acies or vigor; mens
tarda. imbecilitas lingenii (of the understanding).—
| Drowsiness, sopor (F.)—| Singuish sex, lenti,
cultorpublic heartin) (Platic). oculorum hebetatio (Plin.). | Bluntness, hebetatio; hebetudo. | Weakness, &c., infirmitas oculorum. hebes acles oculorum (of the eyes).

DULY, ut decet et par est.—ut justum est. juste. legitime. recte.—rite (with the proper formalilies).

DUMB, adj. mutus (by nature).—elln.uis (by accident; e. g., through fear). To strike d., elinguem reddere (C.): to grow d., obmutescere (C.). I become d., me deficit vox.

DUMBFOUNDER, qm mutum or elinguem reddere. DUMBNESS, infantia linguæ (Lucr.).—*os mutum,

DUMP, see SADNESS. To be in the d.'s, in morositatem incidere; at athg, mgre, graviter, or moieste ferre ud; molestia affici qa re.

DUMPISH. see SORROWFUL, SAD, &c.

DUMPLING, see PUDDING. DUMPY, obesus (implying that il is loo broad for its height; corpus neque obesum neque gracile) .- perpusillus (very little), or latus ille quidem scd brevissimo What a d. creature ! "tantulæ staturæ homicorpore. nem (aft. Cas.); tam latum or obesum esse!

DUN, adj. fuscus (dark, approaching to black; of e raven, the Indian complexion, &c.). - subfuscus the raven, (darkish, blackish). - fulvus (black yellow, or red-yellow; of lions, wolves, mastifs, sea-sand, &c.). - luteus (sofof tions, woiver, massift, sea-sama, ec.).—tutens (sof-fron-coloured).— Tavis (grey yellow) — In the general sense of dark, gloomy, tid.—Key furvus was an old and afterwards poet expression for fuscus.

DUN, v. pecuniam incommodo exigere (i. e. when

it is not convenient to pay: ipse, cul debes, se incom-modo exacturum negat, C. Brut. 4, 17).—or the general terms, flagitare (with pecuniam expressed, unless it is sufficiently implied) .- debitorem admonere (weaker than flagitare) .- pecuniam, or (if there is a note of hand

for it) syngrapham persequi.

DUN, s. flagitator (Plaul Cas. Prol. 24, and impropr. C. Brut. 5, 81: flagitatorem non Illum quidem tibl oles tum, sed assiduum tamen et acrem).—
admonitor non nimis verecundus (C. but impropr.,
though this implies that it could be used proprie).
There is a d. at aby's door, flagitator astat ad cs ostlum (Plant Most. 3, 2, 81).

DUNCE, stupidus et tardus.-hebes (ad intelligen-DUNCE, stupidus et tardus.—neres (ad intelligen-dum).—baro (stupid, clod-like; hæc quum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, C.).—stipes. truncus (block-head).—(cenum (C. de Or. 2, 57, 233).—æque hebes ac neas,—tenum (c. ae Or. 2, 51, 253).—we due neves ac pecus (C. Divin. 1, 22, extr. fm a poel). He has sent away his pupits greater d's by far than he received them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores quam acceperat.

DUNG, stercus (of persons and animals). — fimus (any kind of manure, as fimus siccus, i. e. ashes; see Schneid. Col. 3, 11, 4). Mouse-d., muscerda (Farr.); murinum fimum (Piin.).—sterquilinium, fimëtum (d dunghiil): belonging to d. stercorarius: full of d., stercorosus: to manure with d., stercorare: to manure sufficiently with d., stercore satiare.

DUNG, v. TRANS. agrum stercorare, lætlficare (C.); to d. sufficiently, stercore satlare (Col.); solum plugui fimo saturare (V.). The act of dunging, stercoratio

(Col.). DUNGEON, see PRISON.

DUNGIIILL, *acervus stercoris. - sterquilinium fimetum (dung-pil, or place where dung is kept). | Fig.)
Situation of meanness, conum atque tenebræ bris homo). An abusice lerm, stercus (C. de Or. 3, 41, 164); lutum (Plaut.). Mean abode, Casa (collage).
DUNG-YARD, see DUNGHILL.

DUNG-YARD, see DENGRILL.

DUPE, s. Cref. cui flueus factus est (Ter. Eum. 3, 5, 41).—homo, &c., fraude qâ or cs deceptus, &c., er quem ça deceptus, &c., er quem ça decepti, &c., er di serbs under DECEIVE., er qua facile ad credendum impellitur (cary to be duped, C. Rep. 2, 10).

DUPE, v. see DECEIVE.

DUPLICATE, s. litterarum secundum exemplum:

apogrăphum (C.). | A d. of a will, tabulæ testamenti eodem exemplo; testamentum eodem exemplo (Car B. C. 3, 108; Suet. Tib. 76).

DUPLICATION, duplicatio.—geminatio (by putting)

together in pieces).
DUPLICATURE, see POLD.

DUPLICITY, see DECEITFULNESS, DECEIT. DURABILITY or DURABLENESS, s. diuturnitas;

longinquitas (C.).—firmitas. soliditas. stabilitas (SYN.
in DURABLE). — That has d., firmus, solidus: to have d., see To be Durable: to give great d. to buildings, additions præstare firmitates: not built for d., *parim

firme, parum solide ædificatum.

DURABLE, adj durabilis (O).—duraturus (that possesses the property of lasting, of bodily things).—firmus (firm, that resists external impressions, destruction; (firm, that resists external impressions, destruction; fg., firm, unchangeable).—soildus (soild, and here unchangeable).—soildus (soild, and here unchangeable).—constants (consistent, constant).—flundatus (seeli-grounded: these three of incorporeal limps, the state of wch remains unchanged).—proprus (d. in respect of the possession, e.g., praise.—duturnus (d. in (time). A d. work, opus mansurum (d.): not d. fragilis (casily broken, fragile: fg. easily destroped, fragilis—fluxus (instable, inconstant, weak).—brevis (salucusque.—fluxus (instable, inconstant, weak).—brevis (salucusque.)

ten habere; stabilem ac firmum esse: to become d., | truitatem nancisci; corroborari ac confirmari (e. g., of friendship).
DURABLY, see PIRMLY.

DURANCE, | Imprisonment, custodia. See Person. To languish in d., 'in carcere vitam miser-mam trahere. | Endurance, Continuation, CESTODY. inam trahere.

DURATION, s. tempus, spatium (time during wch athy lasts, e. g. vitæ).-temporis spatlum; dluturnitas;

say sais, e. g. vites].—cempors spatish; industrials; imaginquitas (C.). Infinite d., perenditas (C.) DIRR, see TO ENDURK, TO CONTINUE. DURING, per (implying the uninterrupted continuence of an action with ref. to a space of time, e. g. per odies, per idem tempus).—in (with abl. denoting the time within the space of wch athy has occurred). many cases by the abt., esply with the name of a certain may case by the abt., esply with the name of a certain mysigment, office, 8 c; i. e., during his office as military tribune (= whist he was military tribune), tribunatu militum [EDF] Per must not be used, but in, of single taking place in, but not through the whole space: thus 'ast issued, the year', [sech is however an inscrurate use of 'daring,'] sexies in anno, not per annum (Krebi); but inferior vertiers say per; e.g., Palida, medica quater well sexies potest per a him and the per series of the period of the p 'between,' denotes an occurrence coinciding with an oct, e.g. d the meal, inter cornam; so inter biben dum, &c.).—super (lit. 'over,' denotes an occurrence that accidentally happened whilst an act was going on, e.g. d. the meat, super commam, super epulas, i.e. at denor = whilst in the act of dining, supping, &c.). In other cases it is rendered by a participial construcion: e. g. during my absence, me absente: d. my lifetime, me vivo: even d. the war, bello nondum confecto: or by dum' with a verb in the peas, voice, e. g., d. the war, dum bellum geritur (i. e. schilat the war was carried on).

DISK, adj. A little dark, subobscurus (C.); sub-nubilus (Cas.). A tiltte black, subniger (Varr.); obater; obniger; nigrans (Plin.); fuscus (Col.).

DUSK, s. crepusculum (evening twitight),-lux incerts. In the d., primo vespere; prima vesperi (the latter, Cas. B. C. 1, 20; in the early part of the evening). - Darkness of colour; see Colour. DUSK, TR., see To DARKEN.

DUSK, INTR. See ' to grow DARK.'
DUSKILY or DUSKISHLY, see DARKLY

DUSKY, DUSKISH, or DUSK, see DARK. It is

getting d., nox appetit. advesperasclt.

DUST, s. pulvis (g. t.) .- purgamenta (pl. g. t. for what UUST,, pulvis (g. 1.)—purgamenta (pt. g. 1. for what is removed away in cleaning). Fery fine d., pulvisculus (Plaut.): file d., scobis (Cels.): ramentum (Plaut.): orisie a d., pulverem movère or exciare: io lay the d., pulverem seudare (Phaefr. 2. 5. 18): io slake of the d., pulverem excutere: to reduce did by 6. In pulverem resolvere. to the in the d., while protestant case: io roise fin the d., cm ex hump protestant case: io roise fin the d. mill loco, or ad dignitatem producere: a fellow raised for the d., pescio qui ex cono et tenebris homo: dry d., pulv. siccus (Col.); thick d., pulv. densus (L); pulv. aitus (i. e. tying thick, L.); not to be able to see for the d., pulvis officit prospectiu (L) or adimit prospectum, or aufert prospectum oculorum : covered with d., pulveris plenus; with d. and sweat, pulvere ac sudore perfusus (Curt.); his shoes were all covered with d., multus erat in calcels pulyls: a cloud of d., nubes pulveris (Curt.); nub. pulverea (+V. with Curt.); vis magna pulveris (Cos.): Io lay the d. by watering, humum conspergendo pulverem sedare (Plaul.); the d. has settled, pulvis consedit: a thick cloud of d. rises has stilled, pulvis consecute: a thick cloud of d. rises for the ground, nigro glomeratur pulvere nubes (F. A. 9, 33): to cover with d., "pulvere conspergere, opplier: covered with d., pulverulentus: d-brush, icope. scope virgere, penicilius. [Fro. 1) (=dissol unicope. scope virgere, penicilius. [Fro. 1) (=dissol urian lod., solvi, with or without mature: to ream lod., solvi, with or without mater (†); corporisticulis evolute (C. Somn. Scip. 2).—2) To tread in the d., obterere qun: to be lying in the d., contemptum jacere, &c.: we are but d. and asker, pulvis et umbra sumus (A): to throw d. in ably's eyes, ci fucum, ut sumus (A): to throw d. in aby's eyes, ci fucum, ut dicitur, facere velle (Qu. C. ap C.); nebulas cudere (Uom.).—ci glaucomam eb oculos oblicere (Plaut. Mil. 2. 1, 70): to throw d. in the eyes of one's hearers, verborum et argutiarum fuliginem ob oculos audientium jacere (Gell. 1, 2).

DUST, v. | To sprinkle with dust, *pulvere conspergere, opplere. | To cleanse from dust, (255)

pulverem excutere .- abstergere, detergere or exter-

gère (to teipe).

DUSTER, penicillus.

DUSTMAN, magister vici (who had to attend to the cleaning of the streets, &c. in a quarter of the city. L. 34, 7, speaks of them as an infimum genus of officers) .- "qui

vicos purgat.

DUSTY, pulverulentus.—pulveris pienus (full or filled with dust): my (his, &c.) shoes were very d., mul-

Alled with dust): my (his, &c.) shoes were very d., mul-tus erat in calcels pulvis.

DUTEOUS, DUTIFUL, obsequens, obsequousus (of him who follows readily the advice or conforms to the wish of another person, Plaut. Merc. 1, 6, 46, and Capt. 2, 3, 58; towards aby, cl).—obediens (mty with dat. of the person obeyed; of children and slaves). dicto audiens. dicto audiens atque obediens. ob-temperans. [Syn. in To Ober:]—observantissimus officiorum (Plin. Ep. 7, 30).—officiosus (ready to perform officia; to aby, in qm).—facilis (easy to be managed). To make aby more d., qm ci obedientiorem facere (of a thing, L. 8, 8, in.): d. affection, pietas (to parents, one's country, &c.); officiosa pletas (Sen.); in ad. manner, obsequenter, obedienter, officiose: to be d., officiosum esse in qm. Jк. obtemperare et obedire; obsequi et obedire; dicto audientem atque obedientem esse; cs voluntati obedire. (See Obev.) To be less d. than one should be, in officio cessare, claudicare: any one ought to have been more d. to aby, qs in qm officiosior esse debuit.

DUTIPULLY, officiose. - obsequenter. obedienter

[SYN. in OBEY], DUTIFULNESS, obsequium. obedientia; See OBE-DIENCE.

DUTY, | That to which a man is bound, offi-cium. debitum officium (any obligation, as a mark or expression of gratitude or acknowledgement for benefits of hivours received, esply with ref. to the social relations of the citizens of the Roman republic. It consequently differs fm our notion of 'moral duty,' but may be, agers in our notion of moral ausy, our may or, in the nature of the case, a near approach to it; e.g., Q. calls the office of Aristotle as preceptor to Alexander officlum, and such a post implies moral obtigations, it is also the reg. term for the duties of an office, officium legationis, Cas. B. C. 3, 133. C. f. C. Fam. 13, 9, 2).—debitum (d. as a moral obligation).-religio (fm religious feelings or conscientiousness) .- pletas (d. with ref. to ally that ought to be sacred to us or venerated, e.g. God, our country, sovereign, parents, &c., comp. B. G. 7, 27; C. Phil. 14, 13, 6; Suel. Cal. 1).—munus. partes (the d. incumbent on aby fm his position or function; also officium, see abore): a perfect d., recte factum (in a stoical sense); officium absolutum: d.'s of a functionary or servant of the state, munia: it is aby's d., isonary or servan of the state, indual it is upy a, eat cs officium or munus, or merely est cs (with this distinction: off. or mun. est = it is obligatory upon him as a part of his prescribed or expected d's; whereas est cs is more nearly = decet qm, it becomes him, makes for his credit, honour, &c.).—It is the d. of a stranger not to interfere in other people's business, peregrinl officium est, nihli de allo inquirere: it is the d. of sovereigns to resist the fickleness of the populace, principum munus est resistere levitati muititudinla (in these instances officium and munus are essential to convey the meaning): It is the duty of (= behoves) the young to show respect to their elders, est adolescentis, majores natu revereri: it is my d., meum officium or munus est, or meum est (with the distinction just ex-plained): I considered it my d., esse officium meum putavi, or meum esse putavi (with the same distinclion): it is your d., tuum est; tuæ sunt partes (C.); to do one's d., officium facere or præstare; officio fungi; officio satisfacere; officio suo non deesse: nullam partem officii deserere; officium exsequi () seld, and never in C. officium explēre or officii partes imand neer in C officium experier or officii partes im-plère); officium servare or conservare, or colere, or facere et colere, or tueri: lo neglect or not do one at, lo fail in one at, officium suum non facere; ab officio discedere or recedere; de or ab officio decedere; officio suo deesse; officium prætermittere, negligere, or de-serere: to act contrary to d. in athg, ab religione officii in qa re declinare: to do one's d. towards aby, ci officium præstare: to act more or less agst the rule of d . plures aut pauciores quasi officii numeros præterire; to be willing to suffer athy rather than act contrary to d., dolores quosvis suscipere malle, quam ullam partem offici descrere: to act fm a principle of d., and not fm interested motives, officium sequi, non fructum: to be somewhat slow, carcless, &c., in the fulfilment of one's d., in officio cessare or claudicare (L. 45, 23; C. Off. 1, 33, 119): to do one's d, towards every body, nullum munus officii cuiquam reliquum facere: to neglect | lum munus officii cuiquam resiquum iacere: 10 negreco or deciate pis one's d., officium violare or comminuere: I will not fail in my d., partes mese non desiderabun-tur (C.): to po beyond one's d., excedere officii sui partes: to remain faithfuit to one's d., in officio mane're: to keep aby (e. g. subjects) in their d. (= in abedience), qm in officio continere: to extend the limits of one's d.'s qm in officio continere: so extera the timits of ones a. s. too far, fines officiorum paullo longius proferre, s. C. Muren, 31, 65 (1957) not extendere): the last d. s. suprema officia: to pay the last d. to aby, supremo in qm officio fungi, supremum officium in qm celein qui oincio iungi, supremum oincium in qui cebrare (the latter only of several persons, Curl. 3, 12, 11 and 14); usually justa ci facere or præstare or persolvere: fm a feeling of d., religiose, pietate: contrary to d., "ab officio discrepans; "officio repugnans: frary to d., "ab officio discrepans; "ometo repagnone agst one's d., præter officium; contra jus fasque (the latter denoting violation of the moral law): according sauer aemoing violation of the moral taw): according to once al., recto; juste; juste ac legitime (e. g. to act, agere): in d. bound (e. g. ab) is), est as officium or nunus; see the remark above as to this phrase and 'est a.' || I mpost, vectigal (g. f.).—portorium (im-'est cs.' | Impost, vectigal (c.t.).—portorium (import or export d., excise-d.): to pay the d., vectigal pendère; portorium dare: to lay a d. on athg, vectigal, portorium imponere ci rei: to raise a d. (on such and such an article), vectigal, portorium exigere. D. free (of exports or imports), timmunis portorii: alkg may be exported free fm or without paying d., sine portorio exportare.

1 To be on d. (as a soldier), stationem or exexportare. 1 To be on d. (as a sole cubias agere (T.); excubare (C.).

DWARP, nanus (várrot); fem. nana (várra, Lamp Alex. Sev. 34): pure Latin, pum'ilio or pum'ilus: such d.'s, homines tantulæ staturæ (Cæs.): like a d., pusillus (i.e. very small). Any animal or plant that is under the usual size of the species or genus, e.g. *betula nana (according to Linn., of a birch-tree); in a similar manner, *phaseoius nanus (Linn., of a bean); ats the termination -aster is used: "mespilus cotoneaster (Linn., of a mediar); sts minutus or pusilius, of athg that, fm any cause, has been checked in its growth, e.g.

pisciculus (fish); folium (leaf).

DWARF, see To DIMINISH. DWARFISH, minutus (very smatt, e. g. pisciculus).
- minutissimus; perpusilius; valde pusillus (stronger

DWARFISHNESS, (staturæ) brevitas (Cas. B. G. 2, 30) .- parvitas; exiguitas [SYN. in SMALL] -tan-

tula statura.

DWELL, v. | PROP.) To reside, habitare (g. t.).
incolere (to have one's usual residence in a place or country): to d. by or near a place, accolere locum (e. o. viam; flumen) to d. in or at a place, qo loco (not locum) habitare (to have taken up one's abode in, e. g. urbe). - domicilium or sedem ac domicilium habere in qo loco (to have one's residence at). - locum incolere (to have one's usual residence al; e.g. ur-bem, trans Rhenum, inter mare Alpesque).—locum colere (to inhabit it, as being one who tills its soit, makes one of its population, pursues one's business in it, \$c., e. g. has terras, urbem, circa utramque ripam Rhodani): to d. with aby, in cs domo, or apud qm, habitare; apud qm, or in cs domo deversari (in aby's house; the latter only for a time, and as a guest); cum qo habitare (to occupy a house jointly with him): to d. next door to each other, continuas tenere domos: to d. by or near to, accolere (qm locum, C. Rep. 8, 5): to d. oy or near to, accouere (qm locum, C. Rep. 8, 5): to d. mear aby, prope or juxta qm habitare; above aby, supra qm habitare; beneath the earth, sub terrá habitare: the Troglodyte, quibus subterrance domus sunt. [Fig. To d. upon a thing, rem longius prosequi (to pursue if further); morari in re, commorari, habitare, hereire in re (see C. de Pr. 7 29 39); these there is the coder given where and 2, 72, 292; these three in the order given, where only habitare occurs in this sense): to d. too long upon athg, manuare occurs in this sense); to d. too long upon alby, to longum ease; not to d. too long upon it, ne longum that; to d. upon trifus, morari in parvis (Ov. A. A. 2, 35); to d. long on each particular, dilh herère in singulis; to d. upon a word (= speak it with emphasis), verbum premere (\$\subsec{\subset}{\subset}\subseteq not urgére; upon a syidation). syllabam cum accentu efferre or enunciare.
DWELLER, see INHABITANT.

DWELLING

DWELLING-HOUSE, see HABITATION, HOUSE.

DWELLING-PLACE,)
DWELLING-ROOM, direta (diasta, any room fit to live in, post-Aug.; also a number of adjoining d. rooms, Gierig. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12).—conaculum, cubiculum

Gieris, Pin. Ep. 2, 11, 12).—Consecuent, cumulant hospitale (dining-room). DWINDLE, decrescere, diminul (g. 11.).—tabescere, contabescere (waste away and be consumed by some inner principle of dissolution).—rarescere (become rare,

common, d. as to numbers) .- senescere (to become old , and fig. to d. away, of strength, hope, peril, zeal, &c.),
—hebescere (to grow blunt, of intellectual powers, &c.),
—extenuari et evanescere (to become attenuated and
so disappear; fig. of hope, C.).— degenerare (to dege—

DYE, v. | To colour (in general), vid. | By a dyeing process, tingere, with athe, dre (by dipping the stuff into any dyeing matter).—infacre, with athg, a face (to do over with athg, so that the object changes, que to do over with albg, so that the object changes, it is does not entirely lose, it natival quality or property.—Imbuere que to (to soak, to imbue with albg, in general). Boy In the sense of producing a colour itself, e.g. to d. of a sea-bise or sky-bise, exeruleum tingere; supple, purpuram tingere: this d's a dark purple, how tuco hysginum tingitur: wood d's sinfs bise or sky-bise, exinfs bise or sky-bise. rufare (i. e. a yellowish red, e. g. one's hair, capillum) :
to d. dark hair red, e nigro rutilum capillum reddere : to d athg bluish or water-coloured, colore caruleo tin-gere: dyed blue, caruleatus. To be used for dyeing cloth, tingendis vestibus idoneum esse (Plin.).

DYE, s. infector succus (Plin.) .- pigmentum. color

(See COLOUR) DYE-WOOD, lignum infectorium (Plin.).

DYE, tingens. infector (g. t.).—infector purpurarius (one that dyes purple, Inner).—blattiarius (that dyes silk or stuffs with purple,—molochinarius (that dyes alth or stuffs with purple,—molochinarius (that dyes alth of a yeilox colour (i. e. mallow-colour)).
DYE[NG, tinctus ([Pin.)—infectus (e. g. lanarum, Plin.),—infectur (manner in weh alth is dyed, Plin.).

ars tingendi vestes (the art).

DYNAMICS, "dynamica, or "disciplina, quæ ex-ponit de virium natura et effectibus. DYNASTY, domus regnatrix (reigning family, T.); familia summum ad fastigium genita (T.). The d. of

The Cariars, progenies Casarum (Suel.).

DYSENTERY, dysenteria (Plin.); fluor solutioque stomachi (Scrib. Larg.); fluor (c. g. fluore ægrum esse, Cel.); resolutio ventris (Cela.). See Diarranca.

E.

EACH, quisque (is enclitic : that is, throws its accent on the preceding word, and in prose never stands at the on the precenting words, and in prose recessions as the beginning of a sentence; Exacror).—unusquisque (accented and emphatic, els exacror, denoting 'each individual, opp. 'some only '...-singuil (individuals: opp. to the undivided whole).—uterque (e. of two).—omnes (all without exception; opp. nemo, unus, aliquot).—

So As adj. in sing. omnis stands only with the name As adj. in sing. omnis standa only with the name of a class; e.g. omni officio satisfacer cl., 'by good offices of every kind.'—quilibet, quivis tany you please; the former with ref. to its amme only, the latter with ref. to its quality or properties). E. single one, unusquisque and unusquique.—

When a numeral is under with ref. of the summeral is under with rech' it should be a distributive; two feels with roch' it should be a distributive; two feels are allotted to e. of you, cuique vestrûm bini pedes assignantur: 8000 soldiers are put under the command of e. prætor, prætoribus octona millia peditum data. He attotted e. of them ten jugera, dena descripsit in singulos jugera: the same sum wch Cæsar had promised e. soldier, &c., quantam pecuniam militibus in singulos Cæsar poliicitus erat, tantam, &c .- | ON EACH SIDE, der ANOTHER.

EAGER, | With an object expressed (e. for, after, EAGER, | With an object expressed (e. for, after, &c.), cupidus,—avidus (stronger than cupidus),—appetens,—studiosus (all, cs rei).—desiderio cs rel captus (fer.), incensus, flagrans (C.). E. for contention, cupidus contentionis (C.); in the pursuit of truth, cup, veritats; in the pursuit of praise, glory, avidus landis, gloriz; appetens glorize (C.); to be e. after (or in pursuit). suit of) athg, cupere, concupiscere, avere, appetere, desiderare qd; imminere ci rei or ad qam rem; (stronger) cupiditate cs rei rapi, trahi, ardere, flagrare, inflammatum esse; sitire qd; studiosum esse cs rei; versari in cupiditate es rei; tenet me cupiditas es rei; avide affectum esse de re. I am e. for revenge, ardet animus ad ulciscendum. I am becoming e. after athg, injicitur mihi es rei cupiditas (C.): to be becoming or proving e., cupiditate, desiderio incendi: lo make aby e., cupiditate qm incendere, afficere; in cupiditatem impeliere. All being e. to fight, compilus ad pugnam intentis. — | A rdent, impeluous, calidus; ardens; fervens or fervidus; vehmens.—acc. An e. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum. An e. patriot, civis accrimus; e. prayers, precum constanta (T. Germa, B. 11.—1 Sharp, acid, vid.—1 Keen, cold, vid.
EAGERLY, appetenter, cunide avide.—studio

EAGERLY, appetenter. cupide. avide. — studio. studiose.—acriter. ardenter. enixe.—Sts intente. in-To desire e., ardenter cupere : to undertake dustrie. dustrie. 10 desse e., ca causem enixe suscipere (C.): very e., flagrantissime (T.). To be e. bent on athg, magnæ mini curæ est qd: omnl curå incumbere in qd (C.).

EAGERNESS, | Ragerness ofter athg, cupiditas. cupido (poet, and hist., not in C.).—aviditas. —appetentia. studium. desiderium. bido [Syn. in Desire].—Jr. studia cupiditatesque. Extreme e., (cupiditatis) ardor, Impetus; sitis : to fill aby with e., ci promatis action, impetus; sitts to his doy with e. ci cupiditatem dare or (stronger) injicere; qm in cupidi-tatem impellere; qm cupiditate incendere, inflam-mare: to restrain one's e. aft. athg. cupiditatem coercere, tenere, comprimere, restinguere.—More under Desire, vid.— l'ehsmence, vis. incitatio. impetus. violentia. ardor. zetus (the two last, of passions) [Syn.

in VEHEMENCE].

EAGLE, aquila (also the constellation; and the Rom. English, — aquila (-falco, *Linn.). Golden e., *Palco Chrosaetta (Linn.). Rinatailed-e., *Palco Pulvus ensign).— aquila (-falco, Linn). Golden e., Falco Chryaetus (Linn). Ringilasied-e., Falco Pulvus (Linn). White-headed s., or great Erne or Cinerceus e., Falco Abliuctus (Linn). Sea-e., Falco Halicetus (Linn). Fongs. s. aquila pullus.— I Inprom. The Roman e ag Is (= Rom. empira). Imperium Romanum. The e.-bearer, aquilifet (Ces.). An e. eye, oculus aquilunus (propr. and fgs).

EAGLE-EYED, lynceus .- oculos acres atque acutos habens. To be e.-e., habére oculos prorsus micantes aquilinos (Appul. Met. 2, p. 88, Oud.).—oculos acres atque acutos habére,—lyncéum esse.

EAGLET, aquila pullus.

EAR, auris (sued in the pl. when = 'attention'):
short e.' (of a horse), aures applicatæ (close to the head):
targe fishy s.'s, aures flaccidæ prægravantesque: an attentier e, aures avide et capaces: to give aby one's e.'s, aures con et capaces: to give aby one's e.'s, aures evide et capaces: to give aby one's e.'s, aures evigere or arrigere (E.) aures evigere or arrigere (E.) aures evigere boil stringere is quite poet.; H. Sat. 2, 5, 99): to seize hold of aby by the s., qm auriculis prehendere (Plant): to give aby one's e., opponere auriculam (that he may touch it); præbëre aurem el (that he may whisper into it). E.'s tingle, aures tinniunt (Varr.). Box on the e., alapa (with the flat hand); coiaphus (with the fist): to boz aby's e.'s, alapam ci ducere, colaphum ei ducere, infringere, or impingere, or (repealedly) colaphis qm percutere: (Prov) to send aby away with a flea in his e., serupulum ci injicere: to be over head and e.'s in debt, ære alieno obrutum or demersum esse ; or (Com.) animam debere (Ter.). I have no e.'s for that; I turn a deaf e. to that, aures ad qd surdæ or clausæ sunt; serdi s. 10 series surdus sum in qă re; ad in aures non recipio, or accipio: to preach to deef e s, surdo or surdia suribus
canere (F. Kel. 10, 8; L. 40, 8), surdo narrare fabulam
(Ter. 2, 1, 10); frustra surdus aures faligare (Curl. 9,
(1, 16); verba funt mortuo (Ter.). Te lug siege to aby's e.'s, es aures obsidére (L.): to stun aby's e.'s, aures es obtundere: to hang down his e,'s (of a horse, mule, &c.), demittere auriculam (i. e. put them back as a sign of obstinacy): to have aby's e., aditum ad cs aures habere: to find a willing e., qs aures mini dat: lend me your e.'s, erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite: to offend or grate agst aby's e.'s, aures offendere; aures or auriculas radere (Q. Pers.); qd aures dere; aures or auriculas radere (Q. Pers.); qd aures fastidiunt or respunt (Q.). A report reaches my e.'s, qd ad aures mess pervenit or permanat (C.), ad qm permanat (F.), ad qm permanat (F.), ad qm permanat (F.), aures teretes or eruditæ, teretes et religiose: wacritical e.'s, aures teretes or eruditæ, teretes et religiose: wacritical e.'s, aures bebeitores (C.), ineruditæ (Q.); aures imperitorum (Q.): to open one's e.'s to faultery, assentatoribus aures patefacere: to have one's e.'s open to athg, aures patent et rei or ad qd (C.); to ceiumny, obtrectationem pronis auribus accipere: to get aby's e., odirectationen junis aurious accipere: to ge any se, aditum sibi ad aures es facere: a practical e, aures tritae (C.): a eerg good e, (i. e, power of feeling harmony, de.), aurium sensus fastidiosissimus; aures, quarum judicium est superbissimum: lo have a good e, for mussic or harmony, numeros aure califere (H.). Drum of the e., tympanum auris: a tumour on the e., parôtis: the orifice of the e., foramen aurls : the dirt or wax of the e., aurium sordes: a disease in the e., aurium morbus: to have diseased e.'s, ex auribus laborare: a ring-

ing in the e., sonitus aurium (Plin.). I have a ringing in my e.'s, sures mihi sonant.—To whisper in aby's e., ci ad aurem or in aures insusurrare; in or ad aurem clade aurem or m aurem mande mande mande diecre (ad aurem, confidentially; in aurem, secretly and claudestinely; Hand. Ture. 1, 78); ad aurem admoniter: to pluck aby's e. (for the purpose of warning him), aurem veilere (V.), pervellere (Sen.): to bring penja debed one's 2.7, in odium offensionemque ratic of the corn-stain, without respect to its snape,

— arists (the prickly e., the tip or utlermost part of
the stalk, without respect to its substance, sometimes
merely the prickles). — The three forms, spica, merely the prickles). — Roof The three forms, spica, spicus, spicum, as Servius sayes, the sing, was rare (cf. Gernhard, C. Cat. Maj. 15, 15). The beard of an e. of corn, arista; the c. has a beard, spica aristarum valio munitur: the lowest part of the e., arruncum (Farr. R. R. 1, 18, 3): an e. of corn without a beard, spica mutea: an e. of corn with a beard, spica mattax (Fest.): that has e.'s or attly file beard, spica fixed a spica mutea. e.'s; e. g. a plant, spicatus: that bears e.'s, spicam ferens (poet, spicifer): consisting of e.'s, made of e.'s. spiceus: lo come into e., spicam concipere: to put forth an e., fundere frugern, spici ordine exstructam (in a descriptive passage; C. Cat. Maj. 15, 51): to gather e.'s of corn, spicas legere: the e.'s promise to be heavy this year, seges est spicis uberibus et crebris: a garland of see a spice we spice with the control of citation and of e. so of corn, sertum spiceum (sech must be distinguished fm a crown of e.'s of corn, corona spicea): a gleaning of e.'s of corn, spicilegium.

EAR-ACHE, aurium dolor.

EAR-LAP, auricula infima (C.) or auricula only (in Catuli, oricilla).

EAR-PICKER, auriscalpium.

EAR-RING, insigne aurium. inauris (g. t.).-crotalium (ornament that will ring; e. g. of pearls, jewels, metal).—stalagmium (in the shape of a drop).—laplili (of stones; e. g. lapilli ex auribus pendent, Curt.).

wear e.-r.'s, inaures gerere.

EAR-WIG, *forficula auricula (Linn.).

EAR-WITNESS, testis auritus (Plaul. Truc. 2, 6, 8). EARED, auritus. - [Of plants, spicatus. spicam ferens (poet, spicifer): consisting of e.'s, spiceus. EARL, *comes: the title of e., *nomen comitis. EARLDOM, *comitis dignitus; *comitatus: to constitution of the constitution o

fer an e. upon aby, oqm comitis nomine et dignitate ornare.

EARLINESS, Crcl. with adj.

EARLY, adj. | In the morning, matutinus .-With respect to time, esply season of the year meturus (g. 1. for early as to time; then of the year, maturus (g. 1. for early as to time; then of the fruits of the earth, weh, having been planted or sown e., are ripee.; the earth, wch, having been planted or sowne, are ripee.; opp, sections; (cd. 2, 10, 9)—prematurus ripe before the usual time; hence, of other things, 'premature;' opp, secrus)—precox (ripe before the usual time of ripening for other fruits of the same kind; hence, also, 'unnaturally forward' of the faculties of the mind, &c. 2, 1, 3, 3)—immaturus (untimely; of fruits uch, fm beginning to ripen too e., do not ripen at all; hence, g. t., for 'untimely;' opp. maturus). -- brevi futurus (to take for 'unismity' opp, maturus).—brevi tuturus (to take place soon). An e. winfer, matura hiems (beginning e., as in northern regions); præmatura (selting in in any country before its sural commencement in that country); e. spring, veris principlum; ver primum: e. summer, nova æstas (i. e. the beginning of summer; opp, æstas adulta, the middle; æstas præceps, the end). An e. death, præmatura mors (happening before the accrage age of man); Immatura mors (happening before one's work in life is done; e. g. negavi posse mortem imma-turam esse consulari, C., because he who has been Consul has reached the highest rank in the state, and may be considered to have finished his course; opp. matura mors). Fm his e, or earliest wouth, a primis temp ribus ætatis; ab initio ætatis; a puero; a pueris (the last, when more than one are spoken of, or a person speaks of himself in the pt.): in e youth, purtillua annis; ineunte ætate; prints annis ætatis. Labour in the e. morning, opera matutina: the e. morning, tempus matutinum or antelucanum [see Early, adv.]: an e. pear, pirum præcox : e. beans, faba matura, præmatura, præcox (with distinction given above); e. peas, pisum mat., præmat., præc.: e. service (in a church), *sacra matutina or (if before it is light) antelucana.

EARLY, adv. | In the morning, mane. tempore or die matutino: very e. in the morning, bene or multo

mane; primă luce; sub lucem (near day-break); primo diluculo; horâ diel primă et adhuc dubio die: so e., tanto mane: what do you want so e.! quid tu tam mane! e. this morning, hodie mane, hodierno die mane: e. to-morrow (morning), cras mane: e. the day aft. to-morrow, postridie mane: e. yesterday morning, hesterno die mane. - | Early in the year, in life, &c., mature. præmature, immature [SYN. in EARLY, adj.], ante tempus. I could not come earlier, maturius venire non potui: not an hour earlier, non horâ citius; to die e., mature decedere (in Np. Att. 2, 1; of Atticus's father, who died before his son was grown up); præmaturå or immaturå morte absumi (on præm. and inmat, mors, see EARLY, adj.) .- PROV.) 'Early to bed and early to rise,' &c.; see BED.

EARN, | Gain by labour, &c., demerere (e. g. grandem pecuniam).—quærere (strive to obtain; e. g. manu, by manual labour).—assequi. consequi. comparare (obtain; asseq. stronger than consequi, as more necessarily implying personal exertion): to e. one's bread or livelihood in any way, qa re victum quærere or quæritare: to e. money in any way, qå re pecuniam sibi quarritare: to e. money in any tray, q\u00e3 re pecuniam sibi facere or colligere; quaestum facere q\u00e4 re: to e. im-mortality, immortalitatem assequi (C.); praise, glory or ex., iaudationem, laudem, gloriam consequi. See Obtain. — | Marke anexelf worthy of alty by one: actions, merère, mereri.—commerère, commereri (to deserte alha of none hards).—moreria. deserve alka at once by athay).—promerère, promereri (to deserve as a suitable compensation for what one has done: all these of deserving either reward or punish-

EARNEST, severus. serius (sev. who makes no joke; ser. what is no joke. In class. writers only sev. of persons, and then impropr. of things, considered with ref. to the impression they make; as, severa oratio; whereas seria oratio would be a speech made in earnest. Also severus denotes earnestness as seated in the mind. But severus also supplies the place of serius, esply in severior, severissimus, severitas, since there are no corresponding forms fm serius, Död.).—gravis (serious; of persons or things that produce an impression by their constancy, earnestness of purpose, quiet firmness, &c.).
-Jn, gravls scriusque. -austerus [Syn, in Austerne]. -Sts verus (true), non simulatus (not pretended). An e. character, severitas. gravitas, austeritas (SYN. in EARNESTNESS): to speak in an e. tone, severe cum qo sermonem conferre (cf. Titinn, ap. Non. 509, 19): to put on an e. look, vultum ad severitatem componere, or vultum componere only. | Eager, acer. - ardens. fervidus, fervens, calidus, vehemens: e. prayers,

preces acres; precum constantia.

EARNEST, s. serium (adj.; opp. what is sn joke).
serium convertere (Plaut.): to combine joke and e., In e., ex animo, serio: in e.? joca et seria agere. bonane fide? to take in e. what was meant as a object, quod per jocum dixit qs, in serium convertere (Plant.): to take all gin e., or turn all g to e. rem in serium vertere. In all e., verissime. nest-money, arrha (Dig.); arrhabo (Plaut.; Ter.). To give e.-money, arrham or arrhabonem dare: to give so much by way of e., arrhaboni dare ad (Plaut.): arrha nomine dare qd (Dig.). To receive e., arrhabonem accipere: to have received an e., arrham habere,

EARNESTLY, | Seriously, severe.—serio. extra jocum (not in jest).— ex animo (fm the heart).—graviter (with solemn or dignified earnestness).- Eagerly, enixe (e. g. juvare, suscipere, operam dare, &c.) .adque etiam with verbs of entreaty, petere, rogare, ob-secrare, the not enixe with these).—studiose, acriter, ardenter. To wish e., ardenter cupere. To look or gaze e. at athg, qd intentis oculis intueri; intueri qd acri et attento animo; qd intueri in eoque defixum esse; qd studiose Intueri (e. g. rerum naturam); qd acriter ocu-lis intueri (e. g. deficientem solem): very e., qd quam maxime intentis oculis, ut ajunt, acerrime contemplari (all C.). To speak e., serio dicere. - cum gravitate loqui: to set e. to work at athg, intento studio in qd

EARNESTNESS, | Seriousness, severitas (as seated in the mind).-gravitas (as making an impression upon others).—austeritas (as avoiding the trivial and frivolous, and seeking for what is solid and real, even at frecious, and seeking for what is solid and reat, even at the risk of being thought dull). A sad e., tristis severi-tas. tristitia. tristitia et severitas. — | Eagerness, studium, contentio. — studium acre.—strenuitas (as showing itself habitually in action): to prosecute athg with e., urgere rem (c. g. studia sua): with all e., omni cogitatione curaque in rem incumbere; ponere totum anlimum atque diligentiam in re; totum et mente et

animo in re insistere: to do athg with e., animi impetu

EARTH, Tellus (as a whole, as the centre of the universe, and as a goddess; opp. to other bodies in the universe, or other divinities; = Iaia, In) .- terra (as the substance, 'earth,' [e. g. as thrown out of a trench, &c. substance, earth, [e. g. at nrown out of a trench, gc. terram manibus sagulisque exhaurire] and as one of the elements; also used for Tellus, both as a body in the universe, and as goddess; = $\gamma \alpha (\alpha, \gamma \tilde{n})$,—solum (as the solid element; esply opp. scaler; hence, solidus, opp. the solid element; esply opp. scaler; hence, solidus, opp. fluidus = wedor or edapor) -humus (as the lowest part of the visible world; opp, sky; = also of the mould thrown out of a pit, &c. = x8wv). Things weh spring up fm the e., ea, quæ gignuntur e terra: to derive their nourish ment (sap) fm the e., ex terra succum trahere (C.). turn again to their e., to return to e., "in sua initia return agam to their e., to return to e., "In sua initia re-solvi: to plant a tree in the e., abovem terræ defigere (poet. V.): on e. (= in this world), dum erinus in terris (C.). A heap or mound of e., tumulus terreus; terræ congestio: the fruits of the e., terræ fruges: the e.'s orbit (round the sun), linea, quá terra cursum agit circa solem (aft. Sere. En. 10, 216). The inhabi-tante of the terre incular conductors. agit circa solem (oft. Serv. Æn. 10, 210). Ine unautants of the e., terræ incolæ, or qui incolunt terram. Il Potter's earth, creta figularis. creta, qua utuntur figull. creta, qua funt amphoræ.—Il Afox's earth, vulpis specus (hole; vulpis fovea is a hole to catch or

keep him in; vulps cubile.

EARTH, v. ra.) Infodere or defodere (both with in terram).—

Earth up, terram adaggerare.—accumulare (i. i. in gardening, for heaping up earth to protect the roots of trees; Plin. often). Earthing up (of trees, &c.), accumulatio (t. t.) .- | INTR.) defodere se (used impr. by Sen, Consol. ad Marc. 2, extr.) .- sc abdere (hide oneself) .- in specum se penetrare et recondere (Gell. 5, 14,

EARTH-BOARD (of a plough), tabella addita advomerem (Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2).—tabula aratro annexa (Plin. 18, 20, 49, No. 3, § 180; poet. auris, V. Georg. 1,

EARTH-BORN, humo natus .- terra editus (of persons, T.; terrigena, poet.).- || Meanly born, terræ filius. To be e.-b., de terrâ exstitisse.

EARTHEN, terrenus (opp. Igneus, &c. terreus not used in gold. age.; in Varr., isrice, terreus agger, ter-reus murus).— B. Made of obsted earth or clay, fictilis (made of clay, &c.).— figlinus (made by a potter). E. vessels, vasa fictilia or fictilia orig; vasa terrena (Piin.).— argillaceus is 'claysy,' 'ike clay.'

EARTH-FLAX, see ASBESTOS.
EARTHENWARE, fictile (any article of baked

clay) .- fictilia (collectively).

EARTHLING, terræ incola.

EARTHLY, | Made of earth, terrå concretus, terrenus. E. bodies, terrena corpora. *This e. tabernacle, corpus: to quit this e. tabernacle, corpore solutum ad proprias sedes evolare; illuc ex his vinculis cum an proprias seeds evolute; muc ex his vincuns emissum ferri. Relating to our life on earth, e.g. 'earthly things' (goods, &c.), res externæ et ad corpus pertinentes; res externæ (g. l.); res terrenæ is only Eccl. Latin; res humanæ. Think of the shortness of this e. life, cogita brevitatem hujus spatii. This our e. life, vita, quæ corpore et spiritu continetur (C.).
E. pleasure, voluptas humana or corporis: e. prosperity, feiicitas humana: our e. wants, usus vitæ necessarii; res ad vivendum necessariæ. | Found upon the earth, existing on the earth, terrestris (opp. colestis, also acrius, aquatilis). Heavenly and e. things, res colestes atque terrestres (C.). Unspiritual, a rebus divinis alienus: sis by gen corporis (e. g. corporis voluptas). An e.-minded man, homo voluptarius. E.-mindedness, voluptatum studium or amor.—Ons. 'Earthly' is sometimes used hyperbolically to add emphasis to an assertion; e.g. 'net to learn one e. thing,' nihii prorsus: you have no e. reason

EARTH-NUT, 'bunium (Linn.).
EARTHQUAKE, terræ motus; terræ tremor (e. g. terræ tremore proiabi). There is an e., terra movet, movetur, or tremit; terræ intremiscunt: there was a violent e., terra ingenti concussu mota est; to be destroyed or thrown down by an e., terræ motibus convelli or conquassari.

EARTH-WORM, vermis terrenus.-lumbricus (prop.

orm in the intestines, but also e .- w., Col.). EARTHY, terrosus (containing earth, consisting of

earth. Vitr. very rare). || Earthly, vid.

EASE, s. || Rest, &c., quies (rest absolutely).—
requies (rest after previous exertion).—otium (state of being free fm the calls of business).—tranquillitas (free-dom fm the storms of life, fm what is agitating); sts

betta desidia (azinesi, tenguor). A 1/2 e of e., otiosa vita (free mengrossing business). To enjoy noi a menet of e., nullarn partem quietis capere: to seek she of e. i.e. withdrawn fm public business), in stim se conierre (g. l.); a negotis publicis se removier. To be at one's e. (i.e. without agitation of miss), tranquillo animo et quieto frui: to set aby's mind de e. animum tranquilles or sedere cone e. anim. st e., es animum tranquillare or sedare (opp. es ani-mum perturbare); exonerare qm metu (e. g. civitatem, L.); levare qm (e. g. me levarat adventus tuus, C.). To set one's conscience at e., exonerare conscientiam (Cart), or liberare et exonerare fidem suam (L.). -(Carl.), or liberare et exonerare fidem suam (L.).—
Prov. To lake one's e. and be merry, delicate et molher vivere. facere sibi suaviter, benigne se tractare
(g. 41); largiter se invitare (also writh cibo vinoque,
Carl. Fragm. S. 4, 3, 13, p. 991); pelliculam or cutem (bene) curare (Schmid H. Ep. 1, 2, 29). To be
at one's, (= in good circumstances), in rebus secuntions of the control of dis esse : in bona conditione esse ; bene, beate or commode vivere: to consult one's e., to take one's e., demode vivere: to consuit one's e., to take one's e., de-dere se desidis; dare se languori: fond of his e., in labore remissus nimis parumque patiens (N_p) ; iners, does. $\parallel U n con straini, de., facilitas (e. go of pro-$ unsciation or delisery, Q.). — lèvitas (e. go verborum,subraid and usaffected smoothness) — shimplicitas (e. g., $morum). <math>\parallel Fasiness$ (opp. d'fic all'y), facilitas. Π tà e., we Easire. $\parallel Chapel of e.$, eccleskie parochialis filia (Ecct.).

EASE, v. exonerare (to disburden; e. g. conscientism, fidem suam, one's conscience).—levare, allevare (lighten the pressure of athg, iev. inopiam, curam, sollicrudinen, qm metu; allev. ærunmas, sollicitudines).

-sublevare (res adversas, &c.; also to support).

-latae (to disminish the tension of alley, propr. and \$\beta_0,

\$\epsilon_2\$ vim morbi, \$Cart.; also animum, \$C.; laborem, \$L.;\$ 4.9. vim morbi, Cart.; also animum, C.; laborem, L.; imm, Siat).—expedire. expliciare (to facilitate the progras of adag. e. g. expedire negotia; explicare et expedire negotia; explicare et expedire negotia. e.g., exped. nonen, Hirt.). A su su age, lenire. mitigare. mollire. allevare. sublevare. temperate. [Syst. in ALLEVIATE.] To e. pain, dolorem lenire er mitigare: grief or sorrow, levare luctum or mitigare: grief or sorrow, levare luctum or mitigare: grief or sorrow. reme or mingare; grief or sorrow, levare incum or appendix; aby i trouble, excation, &c., levare or expedite qm molestia or molestia (C.). ¶ With 'of' before the thing, levare qm qå re (e. g. metu, lucu) [a fear, sorrow, &c.). See TO FREE. To e. aby of respective of his toil, partern laboris ci minuter.

EASEPUL, tranquillus, quietus, placidus.—pacatus, EASEL, machina (Ptin 35, 10, 37).

EASELESS, inquietus.

EASEMENT, levatio, alleviatio (as act) .- levamen. levamentum. alievamentum (as thing).—laxamentum: to procure some e. of athg, levationem invenire ci rei: le aford or administer some e., habere levationem ci rei (of things); levationi or levamento esse. A chair of easement, lasanum, sella pertusa, or sella only.
EASILY, facile (EASILY, facile (EASILY), facile (EASI

ficili, de facili).—temere (only in neg. sentences).—nullo legotio. sine negotio (without any difficulty).-commode 'edroitly, &c.). Not e., non or hand facile; non temere: seed of the seed o expedita distinctio: a cause that is e. perceived, facilis et explicata causa: this is, or may be, e. done, hoc whill habet negotii: food that is e. digested, cibus facilis ad concoquendum: those who make no resistance ere e. conquered, facile est vincere non repugnantes ; to be e, climbed, facili esse ascensu: it is e, understood were the climbed, facili case ascensu: if is e, understood were that, See, facile est ad intelligendum; in product uset (\$\overline{p}_{2}^{\overline{q}_{1}}\$ not in procivi est in the gold age). If rangui if, \$\overline{q}_{2}\$ do not in procivi est in the gold age), If rangui if y, \$\overline{q}_{2}\$ due to be added the gold to be added to the decidence of the decidence o ile., qd ægre ferre; sollicitum esse de re. || Readily, ficile, haud gravate, animo libenti, animo libenti pro through animo prompto paratoque. Without much exertion; one who takes things e., laboris fupens: to take ite., laborem fugere, declinare. Nalarally; in an unconstrained manner, sin-

EASINESS, facilitas (also of c. of temper). To Base also z. of temper, facilitate es immoderate abut (Cl. 'E. of temper' may uso be translated by indul-centa (if it shows itself in indulgence towards others), descending or minis absociated (if it shows itself),

metta desidia (laziness, languor). A life of e., otlosa | too easy a compliance with their requests, &c.). | Rasivita (free m engrossing business). To enjoy not a ness of belief, credulitas. credendl temeritas. E of ness of belief, credulitas. credendl temeritas. E of belief forms a part of their natural character, teme-ritas illi hominum generi innata, ut levem audi-

tionem habeant pro re compertà.

EAST, rue, oriens (g. l.).—pars cœli orientis solis.

EAST, rue, oriens (g. l.).—pars cœli orientis solis.

EAST, rue, oriente (g. l.).

East to be compered to the housempt. To the towards the c., ad orientem vegence; in orientem spectare: to took towards the e. (of men), ad partem cœli orients solis spectare: fm the e., ex oriente: fm e. to west, ab ortu solis ad occidentem: in the e., in oriente (S.). \(\begin{array}{c} \ ' The East' (= the eastern parts of the world), orients (solis) partes (C. Pam. 12, 5, 3), terrae, regiones.

provinciæ, gentes.

EAST-SOUTH-EAST WIND, phœnix (Plin. 2, 47, 46, ed. Hardouin). EAST-NORTH-EAST WIND, cæcias. EAST-WIND, subsolanus. It is an e-w., ventus

flat ab ortu solis.

EASTER, "festi dies paschales () of festum paschales; "Paschalia. The festived of E., sollemnia paschalia: E.-eve, "vigilite Paschæ (Krebs af). Heusing. says Pascha, .ex, not -atis). De. Mondoy, Tuesday, &c., secundis, tertifis, &c., Paschallous (or Krebs recommends, because the Romans said secundis, &c., Cerea-libus, 'on the second day of the Cereatia'). E.-week, 'tempus Paschale. The E.-fair, 'mercatus post dies Paschales institutus.

EASTERLY, ad orientem vergens; in orientem An e. wind, ventus ex oriente flans.

spectans. An e. wind, ventus ex oriente flans.

EASTERN, ad orientem vergens, spectans (of situation or aspect); gen. orientis. The e. nations, orientis (solis) partes (C.), regiones, terræ, &c., (not terræ orientales); Asiatici, Asiani (of the unhabitanta).

EASTWARDS, ad orientem versus, in orientem (spectare, &c.), ad regionem orientis, ad partem cœli

orientis solis.

EASY, Not difficult, facilis (s. t. opp. difficilis).—solutus, expeditus (free fm difficulties, not
entanieled or intricale; opp. impeditus). Js. facilis
et expeditus; solutus et expeditus; solutus et ne et expeditus; solutus et expeditus; solutus et facilis,—nullius negotii (aussing no trouble; opp. magni negotii). Verg e., perfacilis; perexpeditus; an e., passage, flocus expeditus ad explicandum; is be e. (of a passage), faciliem explicatum habére (afl. C. de N. D. 3, 39, 93); an e. book. "liber facilis ad intelligendum; is an e. motier, nihil est negotii; id facile effici potest; to whom aldg is e., solutus in re (e. g. in dieendo); expeditus, solutus atque expeditus ad qu'faciendum, || B asy to, facilis or prociivis, with sup, in u; expeditus ad, with gerund in dum. || And here obs. that aft. facilis and difficilis) other constructions are preferred. a) facilis ad, with gerund in dum: e. to digest, or e. of digestion, facilis ad concoquendum. (b) with the intin, press aft, facile [and difficile] est: it is the infin, pres. aft. facile [and difficile] est: it is e. to conquer those who offer no resistance, facile est vincere non repugnantes. 7) by the pass. voice, the vincere non repugnantes. 7) by the pass. voice, the adv. facile being then used; e. g. it is not e. to distinguish true love fm pretended, non facile dijudicatur amor verus et fictus. 8) by using a sub st. instead of the sup.: e.g. it is e. to distinguish virtues fm vices, virtutum ac vitiorum facilis est distinctio.—To be e. to climb, or of ascent, facili esse ascensu: to be e. lo un-derstand, facilem habere cognitionem: to be e. to explain, faciles habere explicatus: not to be e. to explain, plain, faciles habere explicatus: not to be e, to explain, difficiles habere explicatus: it is e. to me to do alto, mihl procitive est ad facere (e. g. transmare flumen): it is e. to perceire or understand that, \$c., facile est ad intelligendum; in procinctu est (it is obvious; \$b), not in procili or expedito est in the golden age; it Attended with ease (i. e. freedom fm anxiety, \$c.), tranguillus, quietus, placidus; peactus, seatus, \$c.), tranguillus, quietus, placidus; peactus, seatus, \$c.), tranguille vitam traducere: to be in e. circumstances, and the procincip of the proci reous securious esse; in oona continuone constitutui esse: make yourself e., bono sis animo, or bonum habe animum. || Complying, &c., as to temper, facilis (existly persuaded, indulgent).—facilis ad concedendum (ready to yield).—indulgens (opp. durus). Know that you are the most e.-tempered of mortals, te esse auricula infirma moiliorem, seito (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 15, 4). || Simple, unforced; simplex (natural, of things and pertons, also of behaviour) .- naturalis (unaffected, natural, opp fucatus, of things).

EAT, TRANS) edere (g. t.).— manducare (to chew, to masticate; e. g. a couple of monthfuls, duas bucceas, Oct. ap. Suet.), -vesci q\u00e1 re (to eat it for the purpose of supporting tife; to feed on it) -vorare (roraciously).gustare (just to take a taste; e. g. only a little bread and some dates, panem et palmulas). Rat up, comedere not to e. much. paullulum cibi tantum sumere (at any ! given meat); non multi esse cibi (of the habit); to e, very tittle, minimi esse cibi: to be able to e, and drink a great deat, citi vinique capacissimum esse: lo e. no-thing, cibo se abstilière. To gire aby something to e., qm cibo juvare (refresh him with food); qm cibare manu sub (feed an animal with note own hand; aft. Suel. Tib. 72): lo have nothing to e., nihil est mihi, quo famen tolerem: to gel nothing to e. jor two days, biduum cibo prohiberi: we must e. and drink enough to be traum cibi succious existing. a great deal, cibi vinique capacissimum esse: to e. notoo, \$\textit{\textit{g}}\cdot\text{minimiser} = \text{minimiser} \text{e. and drink enough \$c\$, \$\text{\text{\text{\$c}}\cdot\text{tall minimiser} = \text{bottomised} \text{ability liberature} \text{st.} \text{ (see \$C\$. \$Cat. \$Moj. \$1]\$, \$35\$). \$To give the cattle something to \$c\$, pecori chlum dare, pabulum prebère. \$To \$c\$, aby out, qm exedere, comedere, or devotare \$(Com.). \$\begin{array}{c} \text{Eat up (aby's property)}, cs facultates. \$\text{Totall minimiser} = \text{Totall minimiser} \text{Totall (Com.). | Eat up (aby's property), cs facultates, opes exhaurire: to e. aby out of house and home, perdere qm sumptibus. || To e. one's words, dicta retractare (V.). || Eat away or into, arrodere (Plin.) aded-re: to be esten away by athg, rodi, erodi qå re (of metals); e q, the iron is eaten away by rust, ferrum rubigine roditur: the bone is eaten away, os carie infectum est; to a great depth, altius descendit caries | To cut into (of corrosive fluids), per-

EAT, INTR.) edere; cibum capere, capessere, sumere: to be unable either to e. or steep, cibi somnique inopem esse (O.): the gods neither e. nor drink, dil nec escis nec potionibus vescuntur: to e. plentifulty, largiter se invitare: to e. with a good appetite, libenter comare: the horse eats wett, equus libenter cibo utitur. | To eat

se el 1 (i. e. to be pleasant to the palate), jucunde sapere. EATABLE, esculentus, eduli ; ad vescendum hominibus aptus (vid. C. de N. D. 2, 64, 106). Eatables, eduila, -lum (all that is e. except bread). - cibi, cibaria

(g. II. for food).

EATER, edens; qui edit. A great e., homo edax; a great e. and drinker, vini cibique capacissinus: a litile e., homo non multi cibi; to be a very little e.,

minimi esse cibi.

minimi esse cibi.

EATING, II Food, cibus, cibi. esca [SYX: in Food],

E. and drinking, cibus potusque; cibus vinumque;
victus Moderate e. and drinking, temperate esce
modicæque potiones. Athg is good e., qd Jucunde
sapit. Act of eating, Crcl. After e., post cibum
EATING-HOUSE, popina. [SYX: in Public-House,
viid.] One who keeps an e.-h., popinarius (Lampr.
and Jul. Firm.). One who frequents e.-h.; popin
(H): pominanty (Magr.: hone a dustion, violous liver.

vid.] One was (H.); popinator (Macr.; hence a sistion, riotous liver, &c.). To frequent e.h.'s, popinari (Treb. Pol.; hence to gormandize, &c.). Belonging to an e.h., popinalis

6c.) To frequent e.h.'s, populari (Treb. Pol.; hence to gormandize, &c.). Belonging to an e.h., populalis (e. g. deliciae, Col.; delicacies fm an e.h.). EAVES, protectum (g. f. for projecting part of the roof, Jur.).—subgrundau (Varr.), subgrundat(o, subgrundaum (or sugg.). Under the e's, subter an grundaum (Varr.).— Solution is the dropping fm

EAVES-DROP, v. aure foribus admotâ sermonem captare (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27, sq.); also only, ad fores or ab ostio auscultare,—subauscultare pariete interposubauscultemus, ecqua de me fiat mentio.

EAVES-DROPPER, qui es (nostro, &c.) sermoni auceps est (Plant. Mil. 4, 1, 9); qui sermones (hominum, &c.) aure foribus admota captat (aft. Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27).—arbiter (one who, being uninvited, has heard or seen what has been said or done: Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 3; C. Verr. 5, 31, 80). See also the preceding word

EBB, s. marinorum æstuum recessus; æ-tûs decessus. At the time of the e-tide, minuente æ-tu (Ces.).
E. and flow, marinorum æstnum accessus ac recessus; wstns maritimi accedentes et recedentes .- | Fig.) To be at a low e. (by various expressions, according to the thing or state to weh the phrase is applied) ad inopiam redigi; in mærore, in dolore, in mæstitlå esse; in malis esse or versari. My purse is at a low e., imparatus sum a pecuniâ; a pecunià iaboro; in summâ

sum difficultate numarià.

EBB, v. recedere, decrescere: this fountain ebbs and flows three times a-day, hie fons ter in die crescit decrescitque. The sea ebbs and flows, sextus maris accedunt et reciprocant : the waters are beginning to e., the ebb-t-de is beginning, æstus minuit (Cas); undæ recedunt; æstus maris residunt, or se resorbent: the can chos and flows twice is every twenty-four hours, his affluunt bisque remeant æs us maris vicenis quaternisque semper horis; when the lide has flowed for six hours, if chos for the some number, quum sex horis extus creverunt, totidem decreverunt trasus ildem (Varr).
EBONY, ebenus: of e., ebenunus (late, Hieron.).

EBRIETY. | See DRUNKENNESS.

EBULLITION, bullitus (of boiling water, Vitr.) .estus (of fire, of the sea; then impropr. of passions).—
animi motus, impetus, ardor; vehementior animi
motus or commotio (C). An e. of rage, irarum mestus (†), excandescentia, [racundia. A sudden e., repentinus motus (C.): his anger entirely disappeared after the first e. of it, ex fracundia nihil supererat (T. Agr. 22).

ECCENTRIC, eccentros (Еккентрог, Marc. Cap. 8, 287). | IMPROPR.) somnians (dreamer): fanaticus (enthusias).— qui contra morem consuctudinemque agit, loquitur, &c.—inauditus (unheard of, of things). Js. inauditus et novus.—insolens (unusual, &c.). He is eery e., nihil æquale est illi homini (H.).

ECCLESIASTIC.] ecclesiasticus. ['An e.,' see ECCLESIASTICAL,] CLERGYMAN.
ECIIO, vocis imago (Echo, G. Echūs, poet.; rare in ne. Plis.) - resonantis (Plis.) prose, Plin.).—resonantia (Vitr.).—sonus relatus. vox resiliens, repercussa, or reciproca (the sound echoed back). The clear e.'s of the valley, vallis argutiæ, Cot. 9, 5, 6, who adds quas Græci hyor vocant). To return an e., see to Echo. A place where there is an e. or e.'s, locus ubi resonant imagines; locus clamoribus repercussus: where there is a clear e., locus argu-tus (see Vass. V. Ecl. 8, 22); where there is a gentle or low e., locus, in quo leniter se applicat vox; where there is an indistinct e., locus, in quo vox repulsa resiliens incertas auribus refert significationes: a place where there is no e., locus ubi non resonant imagines. To return a repeated e., voces acceptas numerosiore repercussu multiplicare or multiplicato sono reddere.

repercussus multiplicare or multiplicato sono reddere.

I BFROFA: A this is the e. of alks, q d c i rei resonat
tamquam imago (e. g. gloria virtuti).

ECHO, v. resonare. voci resonare. vocem reddere
or temittere, voci respondere.

ECLAIR(ISSEMENT, see EXPLANATION.

ECLAT, laus.—gloriæ fulgor.—splendor et nomen:
the e. of athg disappears, ca rei splendor deletur: to
lose e., obsolescere: to gire e. to athg, illustrare qu
(C.) to see thustance are fusible explication and the (C.); to aby, filustrare qu (with or without laudibus, C.): to appear in the forum with e., entire or elucere in foro: to aim at e., se ostentare; in or by athg, ostentare qd. To do athg with e., clarum fieri re or ex re; laudem sibi parere or colligere.

ECLECTIC, nulli sectæ addictus; qui e fontibus aliorum arbitrio suo quantum quoque modo videtur,

haurit (aft. C. Off. 1, 2, 6),

ECLIPSE, s. defectio. defectus: of the sun, &c., solis, &c. Eclipsis is post-Class. and rare: it can only

owed as astron. t. t.

ECLIPSE, v. Propr.) obscurare: to be eclipsed, obscurari (of sun, moon, stars).—deficere (of sun and moon). | Impropr.) To e. aby (not obscurare qm, but) es laudem (of several, laudes), gloriam, famam, nomen, nominis famam obscurare,-ci fulgore quodam claritatis suæ tenebras obducere

ECLIPTIC, linea ecliptica, quâ sol cursum agit circum terram (Serv. ad V. Æn. 10, 216). ECLOGUE, carries bucolicum poema bucolicum— ecloga (Plin., prop. on extract: then a poem, as the ecloques of Virgit and Calpurnius). ECONOMIC, \ \| Relating to domestic eco-

ECONOMIC, | | Retaining to domestic eco-ECONOMICAL, | nomy, and tuendam rem fami-liarem pertinens or spectans (aft. C. Xenophontis liber de tuenda re familiari, qui Œconomicus inscribitur). -attentus ad rem. diligens (careful) .- parcus (sparing ; also = ton sparing, penurious). Not to be e., largius suo uti (with ref. to one's property); rem familiarem negligere. "Economics," tuendæ rei familiaris scientia or disciplina.

ECONOMICALLY, diligenter parce.

ECONOMIST, by adj. und r ECONOMICAL. He is a great e. of his time, magna est ejus parsimonia tem-

poris (Plin.).

ECONOMY, diligentia.—parsimonia, in athg, es rei. From e., rei familiaris tuendæ studio. management of the revenue, bona vectigalium ceterorumque fructuum publicorum administratio .- economia is the due arrangement of the parts in a theatrical piece with a view to its effect as a whole. (Q. - In Greek characters in C.) | The science of housewifery, rei familiaris administrandæ scientia.

ECSTASY, | Prophetic trance. secessus mentis et animi a corpore, animus abstractus a corpore. mens sevocata a corpore. -- ecstasis (Eccl.). - furor (of soothsayers, poets, &c): he is in an e, animus a cor-pore ab-tractus divino instinctu concitatur: to prophesy in an e., per furorem vaticinari; furentem futura prassicere.— ¶ Raplure, summa voluptas. suavissimas voluptatis sensus: to be in an e, summa voluptate affici: in an e. of delight, quasi quodam gaudio

easus.

ECSTATIC, [In a preternatural rapture,
mente incitatus. divino spiritu inflatus or tactus.—
fanaticus. furens. furebundus. lymphatus. lymphaticus when the estate is almost carried to a fary, to in-suity. \ Rapturous, \(\frac{4}{3}c., \) suavissimus: to be in a state of e. delight, lætum esse omnibus lætitiis; totum in lætitiam effusum esse.

ECTYPE, see COPY.

EDACIOUS, edax. cibi avidus. cibi piurimi.—gu-losus. vorax [Syx. in Greedy]. EDACITY, edacitas (Plant. C.).

EDDISH, fornum auctumnale or chordum. To cut

EDDY, vortex (a whirl of water or wind, drawing whalever comes within it to its eentre) -turbo (e. of wind, whirlwind): an e. of sound, *rotatio soni.

Back water, aqua reflua. EDEMATOSE, see ŒDEMATOUS.

EDENTATED, edentatus (partep. of edentare, Plant. Macrob.).—edentulus (Plant. and late writers).—dentibus carens. To be e., dentes non habere; dentibus

carère.

cacier.

EDGE, Margin, margo. ora (the former as a line, the latter as a space; rsply of a border, an artificial, miles and space; rsply of a border, an artificial, miles and space; rsply of a border, an artificial space; rip.)—erceptdo (e. of manonry, e. g. of street, of banks, guays, 62.). So The outer e. of addy is infea translated by the adj. extremus; the e. of addy, extremus the e. of addy extremus the e. of a control of the control control of t sore, margo numinis (rarr., conche: o sore, margo numinis (rarr., conche: o sore, margo ulceris; o f a wound, ora vulneris (Cels.):
c. of a garment, limbus (stripe woren in round the bettom of a dress).—instita (the long founce, caply of Roman matrons, reaching to the insteps).—limbrise noman matrons, reaching to the insteps),—filindrian (lasset; a tasseled frings),—clavus (a band seved round the e. of a garment). Ohs. segments, p_i , were oraneats co out of gold hamine, and appended to the bitton of gowns, ϕ_i . (1997) of an un or n on ment et al., where the sum of these words must be used, but lumggo or extremus quasi margo vestis (P(im)). 10 f a cutting instrument, acies; of an exe, acies securis. To hand the e. (of other, acies) that a cleen trabure a excitation of the extremus or obtundere: to sharpen it, aclem trahere or excitare: to the e. of the sword, omnes trucidare; ad internecionem what is of the theory, onmest natural to a more successive with the e., casim (opp. nunctim, with the point). If Ital, nacies (e. g. auctoritatis). I Sharp-will, of mental powers, acies (ingenti, mentis, &c.). Bitterness, amaritudo, acerbitas. If To divergit the company is a market of the company of the c (H.). To set the teeth on e., *dentes dolore or stupore quo-(1). I set the leeth on e., "dentes dolore or stupore quodam afferer. | R dge-tools, ferramenta acuta or
aliem habentia. Prov. II's ill playing with e.-tools,
'que aciem habent, periunes entredere (aft. H. incedis per
lines suppositos cineri doloso).

EDGE, v. | Border, prietexere (qd cire, prop. to
'frigar with'). ... were lines e. when he exist foot subte

fringe with).—marginare (e.g. viam, to raise foot-paths by its side, L.).—Sts cingere, circumdare or coercere ½ ils side, L.).—Siz eingere, eircumdare or cereëre 4 re. A champs is eiged with a border, limbus oblit chamydem (O.). A garment eiged with flounces, rests limbat (afeet, fimbrita) is egementatic vests, &c., timbrits hine atque illine pendentibus (revn), rests (purpurk, &c.) prætexta. [3 Na σ p en. 12]. [2 m b l l l er. prætexta. [3 Na σ p en. 12]. (2 casaperare (L.)) examplare; in lineerier. [3 na p en. 12]. age for ward, paulatim promovere (qd in or ad qm locum) -paulatim admovere (qd ad qm locum). | Excite aby, see Eog on. | INTR.) To e. forwards; 'to e. on a point of wind,' Dryd., (of a ship), vento adverso tardius cursum conficere: to e. out of any scrape, &c., clam se subducere (withdraw secretly); paulatim se ex

qå re expedire.

EDGED, see SHARP. Two-e., anceps (e. g. securi-cula, Plant.; securis, O.). Post Not bipenuis, unless the instrument has two penum, heads or blades, e. g.

EDGELESS, acie carens. obtusă acie. hebes. obtusus, retusus.

EDGING, see EBGE: esply 'edge of a garment.' EDIBLE, esculentus edulis — ad vescendum aptus (rid. C. de N. D. 2, 64, 106).

EDICT, edictum. To publish an e., edictum sori-lere, edice or proponere; edicere; to order by an e. that; to publish an e. that, &c., edicere, ut &c.: to

publish an e, that - not; or to forbid by an e., that &c edicere or edicto sancise, ne &c.; edictum interponese, ne &c.: to annul an e., edictum propositum (publica sententià irritum pronunciare. By e., ex edicto. EDIFICATION, *pietatis excitatio: for e., *sancti-tatis alendæ causa, *ut salubriter moncatur qs (G.),

"ad pletatis or honestatis studium excitandum, alen-

dum, confirmandum (K.).

EDIFY, "pios sensus in animo cs excitare (G.); or excitare aque alere (K.); "animos virtutis or rerum divinarum studio imbuere (K.); to be edificd, "salubriter moneri : to e. others by his life, example, &c., vită or exemplo in aliis honestatis or virtutis studium excitare or alere: his sermon has edified me, *oratio ejus pictatis sensus in animo meo excitavit or confirmavii: a means of edifying, *pietatis incitamentum, adjumentum (Bau.). | Build, vid. EDIFYING, pius. bonus. utiis. saluber. To preach

an e. discourse, "apte ad pios sensus commovendos an e. discourse, "apie an pios sensus commovendos (alendos, confirmandos) in sacris dicere: "apte ad pietatis sensum (or virtutis amorem) excitandum in sacris dicere. An e. book, "iiber ad pios sensus exci-

tandos (alendos, confirmandos) aptus or factus.

EDIT, edere librum (as t. t.; not in lucem edere).

Edited by A. (on a title page), edidit A.

EDITION, editio (e. g. Homeri versus, qui tamen non in omni editione reperitur, Q. It must therefore be retained as t. t., though meaning a particular copy, Reisig allows this, but rejects the pl. editiones for e.'s; Krebs justly asks,—why?). The Aldine e.'s, *libri Aldini (according to those who reject editiones). A first, second, &c. e., *liber primum, iterum, &c. editus. To prepare a newe., novam editionem parare: to bring out a new e.,
*librum denuo typis exscribendum curare librum
repetere is bad Lat.): to print a large e., *multa exemplaria libri typis exscribenda curare: the e. is out of

a child aft, its birth as a sign that the person so doing recognizes it as his own, and will e, it; see Ruhnk.
Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 14; C. Ecl. p. 345). To be educated
fm one's infancy in aby's house, a parvo or a prima infantia in cs domo educi. To adopt and e. a child, adoptare et educere; educere pro filio or filia. - To teach, erudire. excolere (12) not efformare). To be teach, erudire. excolere (123 not efformare). To be well educated, bene doctum et educatum esse; institutum esse liberaliter educatione doctrinaque puerlif.

EDUCATION, educatio. — disciplina (training and instruction; either as received or given; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 6, 14).-eruditio (formation by e. and instruction). -doctrina (learned e.): a delicate e., educatio moilis: a polished e., educationis deliciæ (T. Germ. 20, 2): a man of e., homo urbanus, vir humanitate politus (esply in respect of manners, &c.); homo eruditus (formed by e. and instruction); homo doctus (of a learned e.): a man of good e., homo institutus liberaliser educatione man of good 2., notice institutes interainer educations doctrinsique puerili; homo bene doctus et educatus: without c., politioris humanitatis expers; humanitatis inops: of but little (mean, ordinary, &c.) e, humili cultu educatus: to gire one's children a good e, liberos bene educare: to send one's son any where for e., filium educandum or in discipilnam mittere qo: to entrust ome's som to aby for his e., puerum ci in disciplinam or ci educandum tradere: to come any where for e., qo in disciplinam venire or (of several) convenire: to hace received a learned e., optimarum artium studiis eruditum esse: not to have received a sufficiently learned e., doctrină non satis excultum or non satis eruditum esse ; doctrina non saus executum or non saus reductum esse; a good e., liberaliter educare qm; a learned e., doctrina qm instruere; cs animum doct ina excolere; to receive a learned, scientific e., doctrina or literis erudiri,

EDUCATOR, educator ig. t. with ref. both to physical and moral education: orig. of foster-parents, then also of pædagogi). Jn. educator præceptorque (e. g. principis, T.). To be an e. of youth, formare vitam juventutis et mores. See TUTOR, TEACHER,

EDUCE, educere. See DRAW OUT.

EDULCORATE, edulcare (Mattius ap Gell, yhu Kaivery). See SWEETEN.

EEL, anguilla (*anguilla Mursena, Linn.). He is as Fish slippery as an e., anguilla est, elabitur (Plant.). ing for e.'s, *captura anguillarum. E .- pond, anguillarium (Gloss.).

EFFABLE, quod dici, pronunciari, &c. potest (effabi-

lis, late; Apput).
EFFACE, delere. exstinguere (g. tt.; also fig.). Inducere eradere. obliterare [Syn. in Blor out]. To e. the recollection of alig, memorian cs rei delere or obliterare; an insult, contumellam exstinguere; a disgrace, maculam delere, eluere; aby's name (m the regis-ter (Addison), nomen cs eximere de tabulis; aby's name fm the list of senators, erade e qm albo senatorio (T.); fm a book, nomen tollere ex ilbro : the recollection of athy is gradually effectd, memoria cs rei sensim obscuratur et evanescit. EFFECT, effectus (both the efficient power contained

in athg, and the effected consequence). - vis (power).

Jx. vis et effectus .- efficientia (efficient power). -impulsus (impulse). - appulsus (the approach of an efficient cause, e-ply of the sun; then, generally, the operation of o. e thing on another) .- eventus (result) .- The slow e. of medicine, tarditas medicinæ: to take e., to be of e., vim habere (not vim experere); efficacem esse (of medicines, &c.): to have the same e., cosdem effectus habere: the medicine is taking e., venis concluitur mediclna; is of no e., medicamentum Imbeciliius est, quam morbus : to have no e , lrritum or frustra esse ; to take e wpon athy, vim habere ad qd, or ln qa re; vim exer-cere in qd (not vim exserere in qd, wch is not Lat.): to take e. on aby, effectu esse erga qm (of medicines); efficacem esse ad qui (of medicines and other things); qm or es animum movere or commovere (of what affects the mind): to have great e. upon aby, cs animum vehementer movere or percutere: prayers such seldem miss of their e upon female hearts, preces, que ad muliebre ingenium efficaces sunt (L.): to have a different e. upon different minds, varie animos efficere: to have a good e., boni qd efficere: to have a beneficial e. upon aby, salubren vim in qm exercère; ci pro-desse: to hace an injurious e. upon aby, ci nocire, Without e.; to no e., sine effectu.—frustra (in cain); without any e., sine ullo effectu: what is of little e., or without e., parum efficax (\$\frac{1}{2}\sigma\) intellex post-Class.).

To bring to full e., perficere: ad effectim adducere or perducere (\$\frac{1}{2}\sigma\) defection date, tradere, &c., is old Lat.). To do in e. (= to as g-od as do) may often be transtatel by quum with the indicat; the sentence' to do this is in e. to do,' being turned into the form 'when you do this, you do,' te. Thus, this is in e. to say; or to say this in e. to say, quum hoc dico (dicis, dicit) . . . dico (dicis, dict, e.g. quum in portum dico, in urbem dico): lo name these tribes was in e. to say, that you had ruther be tried by judges who did not know you, than by judges who did, quum has tribus edidis:i, ignotis te judicibus, quam notis, uti malle indicasti. In effect, re. re vera. reapse. re et veritate (in reality, not in words only).—anne. profecto (assuredly). non verbia, sed re:
as it was in e., ut erat (e.) muilis, ut erat, atrox
videbaur ejua sententia).— If he purpose or generai is nour of a specch, go Thespeech was to this
c, orationis summa crai: the letter was to this e., epistola his verbis conscripta erat; in epistola scriptum erat his fere verbis: a letter to the same e, in eandem rationem scripta epistola: Cæsar suid a good deat more rationem scripta epistola: Carar suid a good deal more to the same e, multa a Caesare in eaudem sententiam dicta sunt: to that e. (= end), that &c., hae mente. hoc consillo (ut) &c. || Effects, res. bona. My, thy, &c. e.'s. mly by neut. plar of possessive prom. I carry all my e.'s with me, omnia mea mecum porto.

EFFECT, v. ad effectum adducere (\$650 que defectum

dare, tradere, reddere, are præ-Class.). efficere, ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere, absolvere, perfi-

cere [SYN. in ACCOMPLISH].

EFFECTIBLE, quod fieri er effici potest. EFFECTIVE, efficax (g. t. Carl. ap. C.-L.: not C. or Cas.).—valens (strong, powerful, &c., both of things, as medicines, proufs, &c., and of persons; e. g. a logician, dialecticus). - fortis (strong, of medicines, &c.). each, Olliccticus, — fortis (1870), 17 mean trees, y., ed--præsents (exercisin) fumediale influence; e.g., med-cines; præsentaneus post-Class), — potens [power-ful; of medienes, arguments, &c. mly poet, and in post-dug, prov.). 'E. of athg' (Bacon, Taylor, &c., efficiens es rei (C.), also effective effective es rel, Effectivus occurs in effectiva ars (Q. 2, 18, 5) woonvikh; that is, neither merely contemplative nor terminating in the act (tike dancing), but leaving some effect or product behind it. E. agst atta, valeus adversus qd: to be e., vim habere () for not vim exercicle efficacem esse: to be very e., magnam vim ha (292)

bere : we must take more e. measures, fortioribus remedis utendum est (L.): the engines now began to proce e., opera jam crant in effectu. An e. cause, causa efficiens (C.).—quod ci rei efficienter antecedit. To be e. of aths, efficientem sesse cs rei (e.g. virtus efficientem sesse cs rei (e.g. virtus efficientem est voluptatis). If As a millitary term, qui arma ferre or munus militiæ sustinere potest (fm health, strength, &c. cf. Cas. B. G. 6, 18, L. 22, 11): the army consists of ten thousand e. men, decem millia in armis

EFFECTIVELY, efficienter (C.). - efficaciter (Sen. Plin.; in an effectual manner).

EFFECTLESS, sine (ullo) effectu.-invalidus (opp. fortls, valens, of medicines).—iuutilis. To be e. (of things), irritum or frustra esse.

EFFECTOR, effector. molitor. auctor. architectus.

JN. parens effectorque. [SYN. in AUTHOR.] EFFECTUAL, efficax. valens. fortis. præsens [SYN. in EFFECTIVE]. An e. remedy, valeus medicamentum (Cels.); præsens medicina, remedium (Col.); e. consolation, valens solatium (Sem.): e. agst athg, valens adversus qd: to be e., vim habere (not vim exserere); efficacem esse: lo be very e, vim magnam habère: the medicine is e, concipitur venis medicamentum; is not e., medicina imbedillor est, quam morbus: to adopt more e. measures, fortioribus remediis agere: he thought that the most e, measures should be taken to prevent this, ne id accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi existimabat.

EFFECTUALLY, efficienter (C.); efficaciter (Sen. Plin.)—non frustra (not in vain.)—prospere (successfully).—potenter (power-fully).—District (power-fully).
EFFECTUATE, ad effectum adducere. See Effect.

EFFEMINACY, mores effeminati. effeminatus animi languor (Qu. C. in C. Epp.). vita effeminata, moilis, delicata, enervata.-mollitia or mollities ; or by Crct. with effeminare [E effeminatio very late].

EFFEMINATE, v. ra.) effeminare. emollire.—deli-is frangere qm. nervos omnes mentis ac corporis ciis frangere qm.

frangere (Q.).—[INTR.) effeminari; emolliri. EFFEMINATE, adj. mollis. mollis et effeminatus.

delicatus.—homo vulsus (an e. dandy, who has pincked out his superfuous hairs; Q. 2, 5, 12). EFFEMINATELY, molliter. effeminate. EFFENVENCE, fer ere. effervencere (propr. and impr.; e. g. vinum effervescit; in dicendo stomacho lracundiaque effervescere). EFFERVESCENCE, fervor (of new wine, musti;

also impropr.). EFFETE, || Barren, vid. - || Worn out with a ge, &c., effetus (ε. g corpus, C.; vires, senectus, V.).
--senectute (V.) or ætate (S.) confectus. -- enectus (worn out by hunger and suffering) .- obsoletus (worn out; propr. of garments) .- hebetatus. retusus. ob:usus

(blunted; all propr. and impropr.). EFFICACIOUS, efficax (Cal. ap. C. Epp. and L.;

not C. or Cas.; often by Crcl. with efficere, valere, vital habere). See Eppective, Eppectual. habere).

habere). See EFFECTIVE, EFFECTIVE, EFFECTIVE, EFFICACIOUSLY, efficienter (rare, but Class.).—
efficactiver (pust-Class.; but not of rare occurrence).
EFFICACY, Via (power; or Cred. suth Vailre).—
Virtus (medicinal property of Arrbs, \$c.).—efficacities,
efficientia (EgG efficacia, post-Class.) in the elder Pling). In poetry sis pondera (interdum lacrimæ pondera vocis habent, O.). Natural e., naturalis efficientia or potestas.

EFFICIENCE, efficientia; see EFFICACY.

EFFICIENT, see EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL.

EFFIGY, effigies. imago (see IMAGE). To burn or hang in e., *effigiem cs comburere or (arbore) suspendere.

EFFLORESCENCE, | Production of flowers; Crcl. with florem mitters or expellers. - | On the skin, scabies (g. t.; also on trees).-mentagra; mentigo (on the chin).-lepra (lepr. sy). -pustulæ (heat-spots on any part of the body), -porrigo (on the head). - rubores (redness). -- boa (Lucil. ap. Fest., Plin.; a disease in ach red pimples rise in the ficsh). -- molestim (sittle tron-

red pimples rise in the flesh,—molestiae (little Iron-bles; on the face, &c.).—exanthema; pi, exanthemata (Marc. Empir.; in Cels. in Greek characters). EFFLUENCE, || The flowing forth fm. efflu-vium. profluvium. — | What flows forth; Cred-eith manare, fluere; manare et fluene. There many c. s fm the moon, multa a luna manare et fluunt; the souls of men are merely e.'s fm the soul of the universe, ex animo per naturam rerum omnem intento et terse, ex amino per manaram commeante nostri animi carpuntur. Ex universă mente divină delibatos animos habemus. Our sonis are e.'s of the Deity, a natura Deorum haustos animos et deli-batos habemus: those forms of Epicurus, uch he considers e.'s fm the surface of bodies, illæ Epicuri figuræ, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere.

EFFLUVIUM, effluvium (the flowing forth; e. g. humoris e corpore).—id quod a qâ re manat et fluit; id

quod ex qa re effiuit.

EFFLUX, Mact of flowing forth, fluxio (C.)— effurium.— profluvium.— Effusion, effusio (e.g., amini in latitià, C.; hence' effus of piely' [Hammond], 'pii animi or sens us effusio.— That wech flows forth, id, quod a qa re manat et fluit; id, quod ex qa refluit [see Effluence].

EFFLUXION, see Effluence, Efflux.

EFFORCE, 1 Break through, perrumpere (e. g.

per mediam hostium aciem).—perfodere (parietem). effringere (fores).—§ Ravish, vid.

EFFORT, contentio. intentio (as action).—labor.—conatus. Jx. conatus studiumque. To make e.'s. nlti. conniti. eniti; vain e.'s, inanes contentiones or impetus: superfluous or immoderate e.'s, effusa contentio: to wake great e.'s, vires or nervos intendere or contendere; a sery great e., omni ope atque operà eniti; in athy, acer-rime agere qd; obnixe facere qd: to make immense e.s. contendere et laborare; omni ope atque operà eniti (ut &c): to require great e.'s, positum esse in labore: to direct all one's thoughts and e.'s to athg, owner cogitationem ac mentem figere in qa re; totum animum atque curam ponere in qa re; ad rem omni animal acque curam ponere in qu'er au rem omni ferri cogitatione; totum et mente et animo in rem in-sistere: to make e.'s useless, conatum infringere: lo make e.'s abore one's strength, se supra vires extendere: to make voin e.'s, inanes impetus facere; in any matter, frustra conari qd: to make e.'s above one's years, præter ætatem facere: with e., contente: with great e., enixe. obnixe: with the greatest e.'s, manibus pedibusque: not without the greatest e.'s, non sine summå industriå

EFFRONTERY, os impadens, durum or ferreum. impudentia. A person of great e., homo perfrictæ

EFFULGENCE, fulgor. claritas. nitor. spiender. candor [SYN. in BRIGHTNESS]. The e. of glory, gloriæ fulgor

EFFULGENT, clarus. lucidus. fulgens. nitidus. splendidus. luminosus, &c. [Syn. in Bright]. To be

e., effulgere (L.). splendescere; nitescere, &c. EFFUSE, fundere, effundere, profundere qd.-(in sacrifice) libare.

EFFUSION, effusio (aquæ, &c.; also fig. e. g animi in lætitik; hominum ex oppidis).—libatio (in a seeri-fe). E. of blood, ædes, or Cret., with cædem or sanguisem facere (sang. effundere, profundere = to shed ewes own blood). A eichory som evithout any e. of

blood, victoria incruenta (L.).

EGG, ovum. A new-laid e., ovum recens (opp. ov. retustum or requietum): a raw e., ovum crudum: an addie., a wind.e., ovum irritum or urinum: ovum siens (in wch no motion of the young bird is heard): the e.'z ore addie, ova carent animalibus (Col.): an e. abortivum: a hard-boiled e., ovum durum: a soft-boiled e., ovum molle: very soft-boiled, ovum sorbile (c) that one can sup it up): fried e.'s, ova assa; ova ex buyro or ex oleo fricta: to lay e.'s, ova gignere, parêre (C.), ponere, edere (Cot.): to lay small e.'s, ova exigua C. popers, euere (vol.): 10 tag small c.s. ova exigina facere: to sis upon e.s., ovis incubare (Col., or ova faculatae, Farr.); ova entit (Col. 8, 11, to hatch); ovis excludere pullos (to hatch); to place e.s under a hea, ova gallinae supponere (C.); ova gallinae fluccibanda) sublicere (Film.); they are as like as one e. to another, nec ovum ovo similius (Plin.): to tread as if he were walking on e.'s, ire suspenso radu; peder summis digiis suspendere. The subjects of one, album or albumen ovi, albus ovi liquor.—oi candidum or candor: the yolk, luteum. vitellus.—Prov. To leach one's grandmother to suck e.s. sus Minervam, ut aiunt (iv. rip. /8np.in, C.); malleus manubrio sapientior (Plaut. Epid. 3, 8, 87).
EGG-SAUCE, yius ovis mixtum.
EGG-SHELL, ori putamen (Col.), or testa (Feget.), or calix (Plaut.).

or calix (Plin.).

EGG-SPOON, cochlear ovis utile (Mart. 14, 121). EGG ON, impeller equ (ad or in qd, C.),—qui or cs saimum incendere, concitare, excitare, incitare, im-pellere, commovere, stimulare; stimulis concitare ad qd; stimulos ci admovere (all C.); perpellere qm (L.). EGLANTINE, *rosa canina.

EGOTISM, vana de se persuasio. jactantia sui. os-tentatio sui. immodica sui æstimatio (aft. Curt. 8, 1,

EGOTIST, sibi valde placens (Petron. 126, 9). - im-

modicus sul æstimator (*oft. Curt. 8*, 1, 22).—cul omnia sua placent (2.). *To be a great e.*, valde sibi placère. valde or magnopere se admirari. EGREGIOUS, being used by us in a deprecial grate, should never be translated by egregius (= favorably distinguished above others; one of many). blunder, magnum mendum (C.), vitium vel pessimum or vel maximum. vitium non inter minima (att Q.). An e. foot, homo stultissimus; homo stultior s'ultissimo (Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 25); stultus bis terque (aft. C. Qu. Fr. 3, 8, fin.).

EGREGIOUSLY, valde. vehementer. mirum in mo-

dum, mirum quantum, incredibile quantum. deceived, vehementer, valde (B) never egregie) errare:
probe errare (Com.) — Ons. Egregie is used in a good
sense; except in Ter.; also egregie improbus (Gell.). To be e. ignorant, vehementer ignorare (never egregie).
EGRESS.) exitus, egressus,—effugium (way of

EGRESS, exitus. egressus.—effugium (way of EGRESSION.) escape). To have an e., patere,

EGRET, *ardea Garzette (Linn.). EIDER, *anas mollissima (Linn.).

EIDER-DOWN, *plumæ anatum (Islandicarum) mollissimm.

EIGHT, octo. - octoni (distributive: e. a-piece; e. each time, &c., and with nouns used in the pl. only; e. letters, octonæ literæ; but e. letters of the alphabet, octo literæ: each chariot carried e. persons, octonos viros singuli currus vehebant): e. or n ne, octo novem; octo aut novem: twice e., bis octo: consisting of e., octonarius (e. g. numerus; consisting of e. units, the number e.; fistula, a pipe, the plate of wch is e. inches broad): e. years old, octo annos natus (octennis, Ammian.): every gens out, but ammentate (eternins, a marian); every e. days, octavo quoque die; transactis octonis diebus (at the expiration of every eighth day); e and a half, octo et dimidius; or et dimidius; octo et semis (the latter when the half is that of a whole wich is divided into twelve parts (semis — the half of an as); thus, 5§ feet long, longus octo pedes et semissem; not sesqui 156): in the year e., octavo anno: to drive e. horses (of the person so conveyed), octojugibus vehi: the e. (at cards, dice, &c.), numerus octonarius: e. times, octies: e. times a-year, octies anno: e. o'clock, secunda (sc. hota) according to the Rom. reckoning, octava according nora) according to the nom-recoming occuration of ours: e. hundred, octingent; (distributive) octingent or octingentent (both in Priscian, 1353, P.): consisting of e. hundred, octingenarius: e. hundred times, octingenties (tote): the e. hundredth, octingentesimus.

EIGHT-FOLD, octuplus; octuplicatus; (as subst. octuplum: an e.-f. punishment, pana octupli: to be condemned to pay e.-f., damuari octupli: the field bears

e. f., ager efficit or effert cum octavo.

EIGHTEEN, duodeviginti; (less cmly) decem et octo. -duodeviceni (distributively): boys of e. years old, pueri duodevicenûm annorum : e. letters, duodevicenæ literm: but, e. letters (of the alphabet), duodeviginti ilieræ. -e. morths, sex mensium et anni spatium: e. years old, duodeviginti annorum; duodeviginti annos natus: boys of e. years old, pueri duodevicenum annorum: e. times, *duodevicies: e. times as targe, *duodeviginti partibus major. EIGHTEENTH, duodevicesimus. octavus decimus.

EIGHTH, octavus. Every e. man, octavus quisque: erery e. month, octavo quoque mense: for the e. lime, octavum (L. 6, 36): an e. (part), octava (with or without pars): a soldier of the e. legion, octavanus; the retirous pars); a solater of the e. legicon, octavanus; ise, e. month, mensis October (in the Rom, year), mensis Augustus (of our year). An e., octava (e., pris, e.ch may be expressed),—octaus (of a circle; but it was a measuring institutent = 45 degrees, Vitr.).—secuncia (of a whole dieded into luciee parts, like the Rom. As). EIGHTIETII, octogesimus.

EIGHTIETH, octogesumus.

EIGHTY, octoginta.—octogeni (distributire). F
times, octogines. A mun of e. years oid, octogenarius;
also octoginta annos natus. The men of e. years old, senes octogenarii; senes octogenûm annorum.

EITHER-OR, aut - aut. vei - vel. sive (seu) - sive (seu) - Obs. 1) Aut is objective, and refers to a real difference in the things or notions themselves: vel is subjective, and relates to a difference batween them as contemplated by the mind of the person who is speaking or acting about them; aut - aut therefore should be used when things are strongly opposed in their own raine, aut dives aut pauper; aut frigus aut calor; aut Cicero aut Pompeius, &c Aut-aut should ut to be uned

in the sense of either, or at least [aut in omni, aut an magna parte vitee, C. Tusc. 3, 17, 28.. Aut — aut may stand in interrogative and comparative sentences, and may follow negatives. (2) Vei-vel. In aut-aut the members necessarily exclude each other; in vel-vel they only exclude each other arbitrarily, according to the view of the speaker, and it is not implied that they might not possibly co-exist. Vel-vel sometimes approaches to the meaning of sivei. e. the speaker conceives the things as different indeed, but not essentially, so that it is immaterial weh is taken: pace vei Quirini vei Romuli dixerim. The second vel may be strengthened by etiam, vero etiam, or omnino. (3) Sive—sive is the 'either—or' of indifference, the speaker leaving it undecided, fm ignorance or any other motive, wch name, supposition ge., is the correct one; e. g. sive casu, sive consilio; sive felicitate quadam, sive bonitate nature, &c. In the best proce, esply in C., sive—sive is used; with aive the exception, however, of Cas, who has often seu-seu. In post-Aug. writers we have also sive—seu, or seu—sive. The second sive may be strengthened by ctiam.—4) After negatives, the usual way of translating 'either or' is by (neque)—neque; e. g. nemo unquam neque poeta neque orator fuit; nihil loci est neque segnitire neque socordire [see end of Obs. 1, on aut]. Not either—or, neque (nec)—neque (nec). E. or even, aut-aut etiam, aut-aut vero (the second being the stronger supposition).—vei—vel etiam; vel etiam vero; vel omnino — The aut or vel may be repeated three or more times. The first aut may also be omitted, just as in English; we must (either) conquer or

omitted, just as in English; we must (either) conquer or die, hic (au ut) vincendum, aut moriendum milites.

EITHER (of the two), alteruter (either one or the other).—uter, utercunque (mly 'which,' 'whichever' of the two, but sts = 'either;' e. g. si uter [orator et decumanus] veith:—uterlishe, utervis (either of the two indifferently;—utrum mavis (wech of the two windifferently;—utrum mavis (wech of the two you choose). Nor did he wish lo deprise the state of e. army, neque rempublicam alterbiro exercitu privare voluit: if any one had not been of e. side, si qui non alteriusturius partis fuisset; take or choose e, utrum-blet elike or utrum horum mavis accine: in e. was the libet elige or utrum horum mavis accipe: in e. way the consequence will be a great confession, utrocunque modo aumma sequetur confusio (Q. 3, 6, 29). I have less strength than e. of you, minus habeo virium, quam utervis vestrûm: lel e. abuse the other, uterque utrum utervis vestrum: tel e. nome the omer, uterque un umque vituperato. Nol-either, neuter; on either (= each) side, alterurimque (Plin. 20, 7, 26)

EJACULATE (Dart out), jacere. ejicere. — mit-

tere (also preces)

tere (also preces).

E1ACULATION, #Act of darting forth, jactus (act of throwing): or Crcl.—#Hasty prayer, *preces subite [Kraft giere preces jaculatorite as a middle-Lat. expression]. To ulter an e., *preces subitas mittere.

EJACULATIORY, Crcl., *aubito missus (of prayers).

EJECT, ejicere (mih ex on de; seld. abl. only, except

with domo [= out of the house; or out of one's home] cust out; also of casting up through the mouth; blood, sanguinem).—pellere qâ re, ex or de qâ re (drire uway or out, domo, civitate, patriâ, foro or e foro).—expelere qâ re, ex or a qâ re (drire out, domo, ex urbe, iere qa re, ex or a qa re (arive out, domo, ex vive, civitate, ex republică; fron one's possessioni-possessioni-bus; fm one's counity, a patriâ).—depellere qm qâ re and de qâ re (drive areay: urbe, ex urbe, de provincià).—exigere qm qâ re, ex or de qâ re (domo; e civitate) deficere ex or de (cat out siolently, esply as mit, t. t.; out of the fort, ex castello; fm his estate, de fundo)

EJECTION, ejectio (casting forth; e. g. sauguinis, Fir.)—exputito, esecuto (casing jorin; e. g. saiguinis, Fir.)—exputito, exacetatio (of pilling forti; e. g. blood).—dejectio (ac. alvi).—I As legal term for exputition, dejectio (C. pro Cæcin, 30, 57; ejectment fm a properly).—exputisto. exactio, ejectio (also fm con-

a property,—expusio. exactio. ejectio (asso jm con-lext = banishment fm a state). See Exputsion. EJECTMENT, dejectio (C. pro Cæcin. 30, 57). Or by Crel. with dejicere (e. g. de fundo). EJULATION, ejulatio (Plant. C.).

EKE, adv. See Also.

EKE, v. augère adaugère (qd qâ re). addere (qd ci rei). See Enlarge. — || Eke out (one thing with another), supplère; explère (to add what is wanting).—pensare; compensare (qd qå re or cum re).
— Lengthen, vid.

ELABORATE, v. qd conficere, perficere (complete); scribere. condere (compose).—commentari.—[25] Not elaborare qd, wch is found only in a doubtful passage in the elder Plin. The verb itself is found in Class, prose only in inf. and perf. partcp. pass .- | Elaborated, &c.; see ELABORATE.

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ELABORATE, adj. magno labore confectus (in a ELABORATE, adj. magno labore connectus (in a good sense).—operose perfectus (Hirt. B. G. 8, proæm.), anxius. nimius. onimia diligentia elaboratus. perfectus. perpolitus. nimis exquisitus (e. g. munditia). E elegance of style, anxia orationis elegantia (Gell.). e, work, liber diligenter accurateque scriptus. Accurate e. wors, moer amgenter accurateue serspius. Accurate without being painfully e., accuratus et sine molestia dülgens (e. g. elegantia, C. Brut. 38), ELABORATELY, curiose. accurate. diligenter. la-boriose (Catult. and Cels.; but comp. and superl., C.).

-operose (e. g. nihil est tam operose ab aliis perfectum quod, &c., Hirt.).

ELABORATENESS, nimia diligentia or cura

ELANCE, see DART, HURL.

ELAPSE (of time), præterire. transire (to pass by).— intercedere. interponi. interesse, interjectum esse (to intercedere. interponi, interesse, interjectum esse (to be placed between one event or point of time and a sub-sequent one)—peragi. confici (to be spent).—circumagi (to roll round).—consumi (to be consumed).—effluere (to pass away rapidig and unprofitable; not simply 'to elapse').—By Not praceitable; nor elabi, chapsus, except in the sense of slipping away unprofitably; as Srn.; magna vita pass elabit ut made agentibus. Europe, yit annus intercessera ab hoe sermone: ten days had solved elaboration (ten normal material). days had not yet elapsed, dies nondum decem interces-serant: after two years were afready elapsed, blennio Jain confecto. Nearly thirty years elapsed between the building of Lorinium and the founding the colony of Alba Longa, inter Lavinium et Albam Longam deductam triginta ferme interfuere anni : six years have

elapsed, amplius sunt sex anni.

El.ASTIC, *elasticus.—recellens (Bau., aft. Lucr.; terra retro recellit, 6, 573).—mollis (soft). Prps repercussibilis (what can be driven back; Cæl. Aurel. Tar-

ELASTICITY, *natura or vis elastica: e. of the air,

ELASTICITY, "nature or vis clastica: e. of the air, intensio acris (Sen. Nat. Quæst. 2, 6, 2).

ELATE, clatus (qå re, lifted up by).—superbià sese efferens (S.).—inflatus, with or without jactatione or insolentia.

solentia.

ELATE, v. efferre qu.—inflare. sufflare (puff a person up). To e. a man, inflare es animum (ad qd; e. g. ad intolerabilem superbiam, L.). To be elated, se efferre or efferri (qå re); by prosperity or success, secundà fortunà efferri; secundis rebus intumescere or insolescere. — || Raise, heighten (in a good sense),

ELATION, elatio (act of lifting up; e. g. animi.

virium).-

rium).-fastus (insolent pride).
ELBOW, cubitum. To tean on one's e., in cubitum inniti. corpus in cubitum levare .- [IMPR.] Bending, cubitum (e. g. oræ, Plin.).—versura (outward bending at the angle of a wall; Vitrue.); of a chair, ancou; of land, lingua. lingula.— I To be at aby's elbow (= to be near him), sub manibus cs esse (of persons; see Planc. in C. Epp. 10, 23, 10; ad manum or præ manibus esse are of things): to have aby at one's e., qm ad

manum habère (e. g. servum).

ELBOW, v. cubitis depuisare (e. g. qm de viâ, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 13); cubitis trudere hinc et inde (e. g. convivas, Mart.). To e. one's way, cubitis de viâ depuisas, sare homines; penetrare per densam turbam. ELBOW-CHAIR, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata

(Cæl. Aur. Tard.).—cathedra (of Rom. ladies).

ELBOW-GREASE (= labour, hard work), conten-

tio. labor, summa industria.

ELBOW-ROOM, propra.) *spatium, in quo libere or

facile se movendi datur copia or facuitas. locus laxior (L.). | IMPROPR.) campus in quo late vagari or exsulplenty of e.-r., late vagari posse.

ELD, see AGE.

ELDER, major natu (opp. minor natu); also major only.—prior superior (the one who lived first; e. g. the e. Dionysius, Dionysius superior). The e.'s, or one's e, senes; parentes 'opp. liberi). In the Church, presbyter (Eech.).

ELDER, s. sambucus. arbor sambuces [sambucus nigra, Linn.]. Elderberry, sambucum (lale). Elderflower, flos sambuci: e. syrup, succi sambucis ex-

ELDER-TREE, see ELDER, S.

ELDERSHIP, setaits privilegium (Just. 2, 10, 2: not primogenitura). || Church-eldership, presbyteiterium (e.g., presbyteit) honos, Cyprio, his children cutualisms liberorum (T.): the e. of the race, altris vetualismus liberorum (T.): the e. of the race, altris

maximus : the e. of this generation, vetustissimus ex iis. qui vivunt.

ELECAMPANE, inula. -nectarea (sc. herba).

ELECT, create (v. pr. of the constitutional election of a magistraie, or even a king) .- capere (when the elected person is taken, without or agst his will, Im his family circle, as was the case with the Vestal Virgins and the flamen Dalis). - legere (to choose with ref. to the quilities required for the office). - eligere (to make a choice out of several persons; not to take the first that comes to hand). Jn. eligere et creare (e. g. a king).

—deligere (to make a choice of him who seems fittest for the office in question) .- cooptare (to elect a colleague into the body of weh the elector is himself a member) .islo the body of such the elector is himsely a member; indesignare (for appoint to an office after a previous election).— declarate to declare a person elected; said either of the presiding magistrate or of the people assembled in their Comitia). To e. a senutor, qui in senatum legere or cooptare: to e. a man consul, qm consulem creare: to e. an arbiter, capere arbitrum: to e. aby into the place of another, subrogare, sufficere qm in es locum (subrog. of the presiding magistrate who proposes the person to the people, suff. of the people

ELECT, as adj. electus.—a Deo electus (in theol.

ELECTION, | Choice, electio (act of choosing). -op tio (liberty of choice) .- arbitrium (free will) .- eligendi optio; also optio et potestas; potestas optioque. Aby (i. e. rather than something else, C.; and also in Inst. Just. &c., for the power of an heir, legalee, &c., to accept criefuse the heirship, legacy, &c.). To allow aby to make his e., cl optionem dare or facere, or deferre (all C., sal Gree. - electionem dare, prps only in Vell. 2, 72, 5) we verre. -esectionem nare, prps only in Fell. 2, 12, 5) [Sec Caucies]: potestatem optionemque facere ci, ut eligat (C.); facere ci arbitrium in eligendo. | Elec-tion to a no office, creatio. In Lat. oft conitia, pt. (i.e. the ausembly at wech a person is elected; e. g. tuis comitis): of a member of Parliament, "creatio senatoris Britannici. | Day of e., dies comitialis: the day of your e., conitia tua.

ELECTIONEERING; the nearest term is ambitus,

ts, weh, however, denotes only corrupt e. proceedings. ELECTIVE, qui &c. eligitur. An e. monarchy,

eregnum, in quo rex creatur, non nascitur. ELECTOR, | One who has the right of voting al an election, "qui suffragium or jus suffragii habet.-elector (one who chooses, selects, &c., Auct. Her. 4, 4). As title of a German prince, elector

ELECTRIC, | *clectricus: e. machine, *machina ELECTRICAL. | electrica. ELECTRICITY, *vis or natura electrica ELECTRIPY, *vi electrica imbuere. | F10.) in-

cendere qm or cs animum; mirifice or mirandum in

modum afficere, percellere qm.

ELECTUARY, ecligma, n. (Plin.)

ELEEMOSYNARY, Crcl. by stipem spargere, lar-ELEEMOS I NAIL I, Crci. og stipen lapsgere, iar-giri (lo beslow alms): or stipem cogere, colligere, or emendicare a qo: to live by e. aid, allenå misericordiå vivere: stip precarià victitare (Ammian.). ELEGANCE, elegantia (fine taste in what is ex-levor: in composition, §c) — urbanitas in mannet, — cultus amernior (in dress).— nitor (nealn-ss, polish

in style). - concinnitas (with ref. to symmetry, and

or style; — Constitute (1), the style of the cinuus (suitably and artistically arranged, with ref. to symmetry, &c. of the countenance, language, &c) .- Jn. concinnus et elegans (C.; of a person).—bellus (pretty, \$c.; of what in form, manner of action, &c., borders on st. or was in jorn, manner of action, etc., overers on the beautiful; of things and persons)—comptus (orna-mented; of language and ornators).—Ix, nitidus et comptus,—compositus (well put loghler; e. g. litera; then also of orniors and orators), E. literature or learn-ing, litera: interiores, reconditie, exquisite (lit. etc.) gantes not found). Of style, elegans relates, not to rhetorical ornaments, &c., but to selectness in the

choice and use of words, as marking refined laste.

ELEGANTLY, laute. concinne. belle. eleganter.

altide [SYN. in ELEGANT].—commode (sufficiently well, with propriety; e.g. saltare, legere) — compte (e. g. dicere). To write e. eleganter scribere: e. dressed, con-

cinne et lepide vestitus (Plaut.).

ELEGIAC, elegiacus (Gramm.). E. verses, elegi:
poet. Crct. versus impariter juncti (H.). || Mourn-

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ELEGY, elegia $(i\lambda\epsilon_{\gamma\epsilon i\alpha}; also$ elegion, Auson.).—carmen elegiacum (Gramm.). E.'s, elegi. A short e., elegidion (Peron. 109, 8).
ELEMENT, elementum. The e.'s, principia re-

rum, e quibus omnia constant : the four e.'s, quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum, quatuor nota illa genera principiorum, e quibus omnia oriuntur: water the fourth e., quartum aquarum elementum. We alone bend the most powerful e.'s to our will, quas res violentissimas natura genuit, earum moderationem nos soli habemus. || Of a science, &c., elementa. [See Rudiments.] To be out of one's e. in alig, in

[See RUDIMENTS.] To be out of once e. in aing, in after pergerinum atque hospitiem ease.

ELEMENTARY, puerills (such as is suitable for boys).—elementarius (once in Sen. of an old man, two, instead of advancing, still lingers amongst the elementarius (one of the ainstead of advancing, atill lingers amongst the elementarius control elementa. literæ doctrinaque puerills. prima puerilis literæ doctrinaque puerills. prima puerilis in the elementarius querilis doctrina merrills pueritise. elementa. Heræ doctrinaque puerilis, perma puerilis institutio, disciplina puerilis, doctrina pertilis pueritie disciplina (all C.); "institutio elementaria. To gree e, instruction, docere elementa. tradere prima literarum elementa. An e. school, "schola, in quà literarum elementa. An e. school, "schola, in quà literarum elementa traduntur: e. knosledge, prima literarum or disciplinge cs cognitio.

ELEPHANT, elephas. - elephantus (in all cases; the former in nom. only, so at least in Liv. Krebs),

barrus (H. Casthag. word), ELEPHANTIASIS, elephantiasis (Plin.).—elephantia (Scrib. Larg.).—elephantiosis (Veget.): suffering fm e., elephantiacus.

ELEPHANTINE, elephantynus.

ELEVATE, | Raise, lift up, tollere. attollere. extollere.—levare: allevare (Q): efferre (also fig. of lifting up with pride). | Fig.) To e. one's thoughts to God, *animum convertere or evenere ad cogitationem Del; one's heart above the world, animum ad coelestia tollere (Murch.): they cannot e. their minds to alignost end of the most of th lescere. Elevated to honours, honore amplificatus --|| Detract from, remove, elevare (e. g. cs auctorita-tem, facta, famam es rei, &c.).

ELEVATED, altus. elatus. ceisus.-excelsus (propr.

and fig.). [SYN. in HIGH.] — editus (of places raised above the level plain; opp. planus).

ELEVATION, || Act of lifting up, allevatio (Q.). -ciatio (e. g. onerum, Vitr.; fig. animi, vocis), -levatio (onerum, Vitr.): e. of the voice, contentio vocis (C.); sublatio soni (Q.): e. of the mind, elatio, sub-latio animi (the raising it to higher thoughts): ascensio (its progress towards perfection, C. Brut. 36, 137).

Height, a) locus editus. coilis.—tumulus (mound of earth). | b) Fig.) altitudo, excelsitas (propr. and fig.). -eminentia (part that stands out; but also fig. = ex-—emitientia (part that stands out; but also fg. ex-cellence).—elatio (impropr. secelling of the mind, of lan-guage, &c.). E. of mind, animi altitudo; animi excel-sitas, elatio, eminentia: e. of language or style, ora-tionis elatio atque altitudo; orationis or verborum granditas; verborum majectas or spiendor: sublime e. of language, sublimitas in verbis. | Act of prais-ing verboration | Il neck itselves orthogrands ing, prædicatio. | In architecture, orthographia (Vitr. 1, 2, who defines it thus, crecta frontis imago modiceque picta rationibus operis futura figura).

ELEVEN, undecim.—(distributive) undeni. E. and

a half, decem cum dimidio. E. times, undecies (C.). ELEVENTH, undecimus. An e., undecima pars. For the e. time, undecimum; every e. man, undecimus

ELF (an imaginary evil spirit), incubo (Scrib. Larg.

ab incubone deludi; ephialtes (Macrob.). But then were supposed to be the cause of night-mare. See FAIRY. E. looks, "interticapitii.

FAIRY. E. looks, "intorti capitii.

ELICIT, eticere (ex qâ re, ex or a qo; literas es; verbum ex qo; lacrimas; sonum; ignem lapidum conflictu: also elic. qm ad or in qd, to entice him into). - eblandiri (to wheedle out). - evocare (to call forth). - explscari (to fish out). To e. tears, lacrimas elicere, evocare, movere; a laugh, risum ci movere, or (Sen.) evocare: secrets, arcana elicere.

ELICIT, adj., ad affectum adductus or perductus.

ELICITATION ('the deducing of the will into act,'
Bramhall); effectlo. effectus; *voluntatis or animi

evocatio. ELIDE, elidere (e. g. ignem e silici). 'To e. the force of an aryument' (Hooker), argumentum refeliere,

ELIGIBILITY, Crel. by dignum esse, qui (que,

quod) eligatur (with ref. to desert); lege nulla excipi. ne eligatur (creetur, designetur, &c.; with ref. to the

absence of any legal disqualification).

ELIGIBLE, | Capable of being chosen, Crel by eligi posse, creari posse, &c.; nulla iege exceptus, (or quem nulla lex excipit) ne eligatur, &c. (under no legal disqualification). || Such as one should should legal disqualification). § Such as one should wish to choose, dignus qui (quæ, quod) eligatur or deligatur; but mty by commodissimus, optabilis, ex-petendus. Jn. expetendus et optabilis (C.). An e. opportunity, opportunitas idonea; occasio commoda et idonea; occasio bona et optata. More c., melius, optabilius, præstantius. Nothing is more e. than this,

tanimis, præstantius. Nolking is more e. ikan ihis, hoe nihil optabilius, nihil præstantius. ELIGIBLY, bene.—optato. optabiliter (= domo expel-lere, late; also'. o carry over the threshold,' dicta foras eliminare, H.: opps it may be relained for mathema-

ELIMINATION, amotlo (removal, C.).

ELIQUATION, eliquatio (Cal. Aurel.).

ELISION, elisio (Gramm.)

ELITE, flos (nobilitatis, juventutis, &c.); robur (militum): delecti (milites, heroes, &c.).

tum); desecti (milites, heroes, &c.).

ELIXIR, potio medicata. [See QUINTESSENCE.]

ELK, alces ('cervus alces, Linn.).

ELL, uina (by wch cloth, &c. was measured, H.).—

cubitum (the length or breadth measured off): e. wide, \$c., cubitalis: two e.'s-wide, \$c., bicubitalis. To sell ad uinam vendere. ELLIPSE, ellipsis (t. t.) .- detractio (Q. 1, 5, 40). | In

Math. ellipsis.

ELLIPTICAL, præcisus (Gramm.), - *eilipticus. The form an e. ceiling, jacunar de umbare al circinum.

ELLIP FICALLY, pracise.—praciso or omisso nomine (in Rhet.).—per def ctionem (Gell.).

ELM, ulmus. Of e., ulmeus. ELOCUTION, ejocutio (organical expression; the

apt selection of words, arrangement of sentences, &c.; φράσιε, C. and Q.).—locutio (speaking; mode of speaking, pronunciation, locutio emendata et Latina).—vox. oratio. lingua. lingua or sermonis usus (speech, in weh sense Million uses 'elocution'). - splendida quædam ratio dicendi: softness of e., lenitas vocis (C.): by the mere beauty of his e., ipso oris pressu et sono (C. 3 de Or. 11, 43): not so much by correctness as by the sweetness of his e.. non tam bene, quam suaviter

bounded (i.b.). | Eloquence, vid.

ELOGY, elogium (a brief title, inscription, or lestimonial, in proise or dispraise). | Eulogy, vid. Obs.

in all Johnson's quotations elogy is used in the sense of snlogy, such is not elogium. See Euroov.

LONGATE, ad longius facers: ad producere.

ELONGATION, productio (but only of lengthening a syllable, or of removing a point of time further off);

a syllaote, or of removing a period Crel. by longius facere. ELOPE, effugere. *cum amatore, or cum amicâ domo

ELOPEMENT, fuga or effugium (flight), or Crcl.

ELOPEMENT, fuga or effugium (fight), or Crel. with phrase giren under Elove.

ELOQUENCE. || Readiness in speaking, facultas dicendi.—Beundia (S. farr, not C., Cas. or prob. L.).—eloquentia [Sin. in Eloquent]—Cacultas eloquendi (readiness in expressing oneself).—vis dicend or orandi. To speak with great e., eloquentissime dicere (de re). To possess remarkable e., imprinsa disendo valiare, dicendi facultate florier; divinal facultate valiare dicendi facultate florier; primis dicendo vaiere; dicendi facultate florere; dicendi giorià præstare; ornate coploseque dicere. | As an art. ars dicendi. ars oratoria or rhetorica, or rhetorica only (g. l.),—dicendi ratio (as theory). Forensic e., genus dicendi judiciis aprum; eloquentia forensis. To devote oneself to the study of e., ad dicendum se con-

ELOQUENT, facundus (speaking with elegance and beauty) .- discrtus (speaking with clearness and precioeduly).—discrius (speaking with clearness and precision),—eloquens (combising clearness and precision with elegance and beauty).—exercitatus in dicendo, cilicendi peritus (a practisaed public speaker). Very e., facundis validus, præstans; pereloquens; dicendo admirabilis, divinus. To be very e., dicendi gioria præ-stare; imprimis dicendo valere: to be the most e. of them all, eloquentia omnes præstare. ELOQUENTLY, facunde, diserte, eloquenter. [fa-

cunde, not C, or Cas. seld. L., but in S. and Varr.]
ELSE, adj. allus. See ElsE = bcsides.

ELSE, adj. anus. See ELSE = OCTUEES. ELSE, Besides, præterea; but mby by ailus or the derivatives. Some where e., alibi, alio loco: (to some other place) alio. From somewhere e., allunde; and no where e., nec usquam alibi: nobody e., nemo (296)

ailus; nullus aiter (L.); nothing e., nihil aliud . what e.t quid præterea! quid aliud! who e.t quis slius! Hare you athg e. to say! num quid aliud tibi diven-dum est! And whatever e. usually happens, et quicquid aiiud fieri solet : I have nobody e. to recommend, alium, quem commendem, habeo neminem: they say that the enemy were afraid of him, and of nobody e., eum unum ab hostibus metui, præterea neminem : what e. has happened? quid aliud accidit? | Otherwise, aliter (in another manner) .- alloquin (on the opposite supposition). Or e. a large house is a disgrace to its own aliter ampla domus domino fit dedecori (C. Off. 1, 39, 139). I think that this was but little desired in old times, or e. we should have many instances of it, credo minimam olim istius rei fuisse cupiditatem, alioquin multa exstarent exempla (C.). 'Or else' may also be trans-

lated by aut only.

ELSEWHERE, alibi. alio loco (to another place),

lo. From e, aliunde. ELUCIDATE, illustrare qd. lucem or iumen, or lucis qd el rei afferre (affundere erroneous). dilucidare fuct. ad Herenn.). See Explain. ELUCIDATION, explicatio. explanatio.—interpre-

tatio.—enarratio (running commentary on a writer).
ELUCIDATOR, interpres. exp.anator. enarrator.

[SYN. in ELUCIDATION.]

ELUDE, eludere (to avoid a blow in fencing : hastas. Mart.; also pugnam, Is; manus scrutantium, Petr.; vim legis, Suet.). - declinare qd, or a re (to bend out of its way), -vitare, evitare qd; fugere, effugere, defu-gere, subterfugere qd (the last, of doing it secretly), tergiversari. ficte et simulate loqui (to e. the point, is conversation: to avoid speaking one's real opinion: to end opinion: to avoid speaking one's real opinion: to elabici rei or ex re (to slip out). To e a blow, icture effugere; petitionem vitare; an altack, impetum > declinare; am eludere; a question, a jo responsionesa suam derivare: a danger, periculum vitare, effugere: periculo evadere: atha c.'s aby's penetration, fugit are aciem cs : to c. the law, legi (senatus consuito, &c) fraudem facere : the law is eluded by aby, fraus fit lest per qm (L, 10, 13). ELUMBATED, delumbis (Plin. Pers.). lumbis de-

ELUSION, fuga. effugium; declinatio es rei. # Ar-

tifice, ars. artificium ; dolus. ELUSIVE. The nearest adjj. arc faliax. dolosus, &c. (deceptive; of persons or things).—vanus (empty, unsubstantial; e. g. spes). E. of allg (Pope), effu-

giens, vitans, &c. qd. ELUSORY, see ELUSIVE

ELYSIUM, Elysium, Of E., Elysius, EMACIATE, macerare.—extenuare (to make thin; es corpus) .- emaciare (to make emaciated, Col.) .- faca Corpus).—entactase (to make emocrates, to 1,...-1,s...-1,c...-1) macroscat (s...-enervare (fo weekes the nerres). Emacriated, maceratus, enervatus, enervatus, et exanguis, made brunatus.—table confectus (if the consequence of any wasting disorder). Dreadjuily emocrated, vegrandi macle toridus (C.). A body emacriated by abstinence fm food, corpus parvo victu tenuatum, To become emacialed, macescere, macrescere, emacescere (Ccls.), emacrari (Plin.).

EMACIATION, macies. macritudo macritas. [Syn.

in LEANNESS. EMANANT, effluens, &c. or qui (quæ, quod) effluit,

EMANANT, effluens, &c. or qui (quæ, quod) effluit, emiant, &c. &ce nest word.

EMANATE, &ffluere, emanare, profluere (fow forth)—diffluere (flow forth on all sades). | 4 river from a source, emanare (c. g. nostra male istine emanant, C.) or irit, exortin, nascl, gginl. See Aktiss.

EMANCIPATE, liberare; fm athg, re or a re; in libertaten vindicare qm; libertaten largiri ci (C.); onceeff, se vindicare in libertatem. [See To Park.]

Eye emanique rass the legal act of a Roman father.

Il sernorn.) To e. fm projudice, errour, feer, &c., liberatem at are: extinere or evellere qd ci; extrahere rare qm qa re; eximere or evellere qd ci; extrahere qd ex animo cs; ievare qm qå re: to e a man fm fear, metum ei teliere, ab-tergere; metu qm liberare (C.); metu qm ievare (L.); fm idle fears, lnanem ti-morem dejicere ci: fm errour, errorem ci eripere, extrahere, extorquere; qm ab errore aveilere; oneseif fm aihg, se exsolvere qa re; se expedire a qa re (e. g. fm business); dejicere, depeilere qd (to drive away; e.g. fear, an errour, &c). [See To FREE.] EMANCIPATION, liberatio (act

EMANCIPATION, liberatio (act of freeing).—va-catio cs rei or a re (the being exempt fm services).— depulsio servituits (C.). EMASCULATE. See CASTRATE.

EMBALM, poliingere; arte medicare; condire. To e. a body, corpus odoribus differtum condire.

Crel by verbs.

EMBANK, moles atque aggeres objicere ci rei; musire qd molibus; coercere qd aggete, mole a river,

smem defluentem molibus coercere.

EMBANKMENT, agger, aggeratio. - moles (the for the proper agger).— If the e. was a road, agger is not found without visc (V. T.) in ctass. Lat. E.'s to the found without via: (r. 1.) in class. Lat. E. s. over a marsh, &c., pontes long! (T. Ann. 1, 63, 3). E. le enclose a pond, margo. To make an e., molem, or aggerem, or molem et aggerem exstruere; molem or aggerem jacëre.

see 1) SHUT UP. 2) PROHIBIT.

EMBARGO, enavium retentio. To lay an e. on

ships, naves retinêre.

EMBARK, TRANS) imponere in navem (naves), or (of en ermy) in classem (imponere navi, poet.). | Fig.) To e. persons in an underlaking, implicate or impedire qm qå re. illaqueare qå re (alt; get them incolendin). [INTR.) conscendere, with or without navem. To e. for Sicity, in Siciliam conscendere, or navi (navibus) proficisci: to e. in fair weather, bona et certa tem-pertate conscendere | Fig.) To embark in an undertaking, &c., descendere ad or in qd (e.g. in a contest, in certamen; in a cause, ad causam); se demittere in qd (e. g. iu causam); subire qd; ingredi qd or in qd; aggredi qd or ad qd; implicari or se impedire que en en en que or au qu'; impicari or se impedire qu'in et invote oneself in); se immiscère ci rei (meddle with); committere se ei rei or in qu'(venture on). To here embarked in a war, bello implicitum, illigatum or occupatum esse. To e. in a war, bellum committere (to commence ; L.).

EMBARKATION, conscensio in navem or naves (C.), or Cret. by veria. After the e. of the army, exercitu in naves imposito: after the e. of the cavalry, equi-

tibus in naves impositis (Cas.).

EMBARRASS, | Throw into confusion, im-plicare (propr. and fig.).—turbare. perturbare. conturplicare (propr. and Ag.).—tutbate. proposed bare (pert., cont. also = to alarm, confound).—miscere. permiscere,-confundere.-qm differre (to confuse aby, to that he does not know what to say; see Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5).—qm in angustias adducere (put him in To e. aby's plans, rationes el conturbare ; a man by uncertain answers, qm incertis responsis imman by uncertain answers, qm incertis responsis implicare; persons' minds, aminos implicare or confundere. To be embarrassed, mente turbari,— memoria
turbari or memoria ca confunditur (if ment of recoltection). See Embarassed,— || Hinder: reader
the execution of a they difficult, impedire qm
qqd, in any maiter, a qà re, or only qà re (not, in qà re).—impedimento esse ci (ci rei); in any matter, ad qd (not, in qå re).—impedimentum afferte ci rei facien-dæ (all g. tl.).—obstare or officere ci or ci rei cs (obst. simply to be an obstacle in the way; offic. = to interpose maply to be an obstacle in the way; offic. = to interpose as obstacle purposely,—relardare qui; in alty, ad ud faciendum; a gå re faciendå; in qå re (e. g. ad qd fruedum; a spå re faciendå; in qå re (e. g. ad qd fruedum; a sprinerhedo),—interpellare qm (in qå re; to blader him fm the free exercise of alty).

EMBARRASSED, turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus (brought into disorder; cont. and pert. also = confidence in the disorder; cont. and pert. also = confidence in the disorder; cont. and pert. also = confidence in the disorder; cont. and pert. also = confidence in the disorder; cont. and pert. also = confidence in the disorder; cont. and pert. also = confidence in the disorder; cont. and pert. also = confidence in the disorder; cont. and pert. also = confidence in the disorder; cont.

founded, alarmed). - confusus (also = confounded).-Jx. conturbatus et confusus.—impeditus (entangled).perplexus (perplexed, obscure). I am e., sum animo conturbato et incerto. Am e. look, os confusun: am e. specch, oratio confusa. sermo perplexus. E. circumstances, implicatio rei familiaris (C.).—res familiaris ificeta, perturbata.—res minus secundæ. In his very e. circumstances, in extremis rebus suis: my circum-

siances are e , res mese sunt minus secundæ. EMBARRASSMENT, | Perplexity, &c., impli-catio (fig. e, g. rei familiaris, C.), -perturbatio (destruction of the proper order of ailing; also confusion of mind),-mens turbata (e. of mind),-dubitatio (doubt). -08 confusum (embarrassed look). Embarrassmen's = embarrased circumstances), implicatio rei familiaria; res familiaris affecta or perturbata : on account of his e.'s, propter implicationem rei familiaris (C.).

I know not how to escape fm my e., nescio, quomodo me expediam (ex re).— || Hindrance, impedimentum. interpellatio. - mora. - difficultas [SYN. in HIN-BRANCE, v.].
EMBASE, corrumpere. depravare. deterius facere.

in pejus mutare.

EMBASSADOR, EMBASSADRESS, see AMBAS-SADOR. AMBASSADRESS.

EMBASSY, legatio (also = collective body; e. g. legatio Romam venit) —legationis munus. To underderiale on e., legationem suscipere or obire : to refuse amplecti : to e. every opportunity, arripere facultatem

EMBALMING, pollinetura [so G.; but Freund does an e., legationis munus recusare: to be employed in immail mention the existence of such a word], but miy portant e.'s, legationes, que sunt illustriores, per un portant e.'s, legationes, quæ sunt illustriores, per qin administrantur: to send an e. to aby, legationem mit-tere ad qm (or legatum mittere, or mittere, qui, &c. with subj.): to send aby on an e. to aby about a subject, qui legatum mittere, or legare, ad qui de re.

EMBATTLE, aciem instruere, instituere; copias or exercitum instrucre.- INTR.) ordinatos or instructos consistere, armatos in acie stare; instructos stare.

EMBELLISH, ornare. exornare. adornare. decorare. distinguere. Jr. distinguere et adornare [SYR. in Adorn), decori or ornamiento esse.—decus afferre ci or ci rei. To e. with words, qd verbis adornare or oratione exornare.

EMBELLISHMENT, decus. ornamentum. lumen. insigne [SYN, in ORNAMENT]. JN, insigne atque orna-The e.'s of temples, decora et ornamenta

EMBER-DAYS. *sancti or solemnes dies inaugurandorum sacerdotum.

EMBERS, cinis (cineres), favilla [SYN. in ASHES]. EMBEZZLE, avertere (e. g. pecuniam, turn it aside, so that it does not reach its destination).-intervertere. intervertere ad seseque transferre (appropriate what was intended for another, donum, hereditatem) .- supprimere, relinère et supprimere (not lo detiver up what was entrusted to one; pecuniam).—depeculari (125) only once post Class. in Florus). —qm circumducere or circumvertere argento (g. t. for tricking aby out of his money): to e public money, pecuniam publicam

avertere; peculatum facere.

EMBEZZLEMENT, argenti circumductio (g. t. for cheating in money matters; Plant.).—peculatus publi-cus (e. of public money).— suppressio judicialis (of money paid into court). Or Crcl. with pecuniam avertere.

EMBITTER, exacerbare. EMBLAZON, *insignia gentilicia exprimere or explicare. - | Adorn in gay cotours, ornare. exornare. - | Extol, buccinatorem esse cs rel - prædicare. See EXTOL, PRAISE.
EMBLAZONRY, insignia gentilicia.

EMBLEM, | Portion of inlaid work, em-bleina, n. (Varr.)-|| Symbol, symbolum (may prps be justified by Gell. 4, 11, who has symbolice) .- imago.-

EMBLEMATIC, EMBLEMATICAL, symbolicus (may be justified by the adv. symbolice, Gell. 4. 11). Or Crel. quod similitudinis causa ex alia re transfertur (C.). See SYMBOLICAL. To be e. of alleg, eqd symbolice referre

EMBLEMATICALLY, symbolice (Gell.). - operte atque symbolice.

EMBOSS, cælare (hammer figures in whole or half relief; argentum): embossed work, opus cælatum.—

Enclose in athg (espiy armour), tegere.—oltegere, protegere. contegere.—

Hunthard, vid. HUNT.

EMBOSSMENT, eminentia.-prominentia.- | Embossed work, opus cælatum.

EMBOTTLE, see BOTTLE, v.

EMBOWEL, eviscerare (Q.). exenterare (e. g. a hare,

leporem, Just.).

EMBRACE, ampiecti (as a sign of calm affection and protection, often with only one arm; hence, fig. to lay hold of something; opp to slighting and disdaining). lay hold of something; opp to singang and assusannays,—complect (to clasp in one's arms, as a sign of) parsionate lore; fg, to take fully in one's grasp; opp, half and superficial possession, Didd.)—amplexart (stronger than amplect). To e. aby in a most friendly manner, qm amileisatine amplect) or complecti; loringly, qm caritate or amanter complecti. To e. siriue, amplecti virtutem; aby's knees, amplecti cs genua; an alar, aram amplecti or amplexari: lo e. each other, inter se complecti: we embraced each other, inter nos complexi sumus .- | Encircle, complecti (e. g. spatium munitionibus).—amplecti (e. g. quantum munimento amplecteretur ioci, L.). — circumplecti. — || Contain within itsetf, complecti, comprehendere (of local or mental comprehension).—pertinere per or ad qd (extend to) - capere qd, capacem esse cs rei (to be able to contain in one's mind); to e. in one's mind, animo or mente complecti; in one's memory, memoria comprehendere or complecti: all the countries with a kingdom e.'s, omnes terræ, per quas regnum pertinet : lo e. the history of 700 years in a single volume, memoriam annorum septingentorum uno libro comprehendere.—F10.) Ta e. an opportunity, opportunitate or occasione uti. occa-sionem arripere; very eagerly, occasionem avidissime qd faciendi, quæcunque detur: not to e. the opportunity, occasioni deesse; occasionem amittere, præter-mittere, dimittere To e. aby's parly, ad cs partes transire. qm sequi. facere cum qo. accedere ci (T.; civitates, quæ Othoni accesserant). To e. a resolution, consilium capere or inire (faciendi qd : or with ut and inf. or de qa re). To e. an opinion, sententiæ assentiri, sectentiam accipere; aby's opinion, cs sententiam assensione comprobare (to approve of it); cs sententiam sequi (to follow it); ad es sententiam accedere. To induce, persuade, &c. a man to e. an opinion, qm in opinionem or sententiam adducere; qm ad sententiam perducere, traducere. To e. the terms, accedere ad conditiones (C.): to e. means, viam or rationem inire, espere, or sequi.

EMBRACE, amplexus. complexus [STN. in Em-

BRACE, v.]. EMBRACEMENT, amplexus. complexus [STN, in EMBRACE, v.l.- Circuit (vid.), ambitus. EMBRAVE, see EMBELLIBH.

EMBROCATE, fovere (g. t. Cels.). — fomentare (Ceet. Aurel.). —infricare (to rub in; fullginem ulceri). Jx. infricare atque oblinere (Col.) .- fomenta adhibêre, admovêre

EMBROCATION, || The act of fomenting, fotus (Plin.).—fomentatio (Ulp.). — || Liquor with weh the part is rubbed, fomentum (Cels.): warm e.'s, fomenta calida. To use e.'s in a disease, fomenta

morbo adhibere (Col.), admovere (Cels.),

morbo adhibere (Cot.), animovere (Cots.), EMBROIDER, pingere acu; also pingere only: tr. and intr. (V. Æn. 9, 582; comp. Plin. 8, 48, 74, 195). —acu facere (g. t. for making with the needle): to e. with gold, auro qd distinguere: an embroidered gar-ment, vestis picta: a garment embroidered with gold, vestis auro distincta or intexta: a costly embroidered coverlet, stragulum magnificis operibus pictum.

EMBROIDERER, artis acu pingendi perita (or peritus).—mulier acu pingens. Amongsi the Romans also plumarius (Fitr.; imilating feathers).

EMBROIDERY, | The art, ars acu pingendi. — plumariorum textrina (Vitr. 6, 4, extr.). The Phryians invented the art of e., Phryges acu facere vestes invenerunt. - | Embroidered work, opus acu pictum or factum (g. tt.) .- opus Phrygionium (as invented by the Phrygians; s. Ruhnk. Sen. Benef. 1, 3, 7) .- pictura acu facta (if a picture; aft. C. Verr. 4, 1, 1, pictura textilis

EMBROIL, implicare or impedire (qå re). - illaqueare qa re (involve in athg) .- conturbare. perturbare (throw into confusion) .- quassare. conquassare (shuke). -lacerare. dliscerare (tear to pieces). To e. in a war, bello implicare; in a law-suit, lite implicare: to be em-To e. in a war, broiled in a war, bello implicitum or illigatum esse: to e. a state, civitatem perturbare; rempublicam labe-factare, conturbare, quassare, dilacerare. See Pra-ENTANGLE.

EMBROILMENT, labefactio .- perturbatio .- turber

(confusion).—implicatio (cs rei).
EMBRYO. *fetus immaturus.—|| Impaopa.) semen (seed) .- igniculi (sparks). To crush athg in e., qd primo tempore opprimere et exstinguere.

EMENDABLE, Crel. by corrigi or emendari posse. EMENDATION, correctio. emendatio. — Jn. correctio et emendatio [Syn. in To Correct].

EMERALD, smaragdus: of e., smaragilinus.

EMERGE, emergere se or emergi; also emergere, intrans. ; ex loco (emergere also of stars; opp. occidere): to e. fm the water, e flumine (undis, &c.) emergi (flumine emersus, and ex flumine emersit, both C.; profunda emersus palude, L.).—[IMPROPR.) emergi or se emergere.—exsistere (stand forth; espty of eminent men); to e. fm darkness into light (come forth publicly), procedere in soiem ex umbraculis: to e. fm misfortune, emergere se ex malis (Ter. Np.); fm slavery, e servitutis fluctibus emergere (C.).

EMERGENCE, i. e. act of emerging, emersus, us

g. fluminis, Plin.; caniculæ, Plin.). EMERGENCY (case of sudden necessity, &c.), casus subitus. subita necessitas .- casus ultimus (case of extreme necessity). In a case of e., si opus or usus fuerit. si usus veniat. si quis usus venerit. To reserve athg for cases of e., ad ultimos casus qui servare; ad subitos casus od recondere.

EMERGENT, emergens. - | Sudden, pected, improvisus. inopinatus. - subitus. - incertus (all of an 'untoward erent,' casus). EMEROD, hæmorrhois (Ydis. C-ls.).

EMERSION, emersus, ûs (of a star : e. g. caniculæ,

EMERY, *smyris (t. t.). - *terra tripolitana (t. t.).

EMETIC, vomitorium (Plin.). - medicamentum vomificum (Cæl. Aurel.).—Ons. emetica (ἐμετική) is a conjectural reading of Schütz's in Cœl. ap. C. Ep. Fam. 8, 1, extr. emeticam facere for embeneticam facere ; 8. 1, e2ff. emerican facere for empenetican facere: ib but in his Les. C. he prefers empeneticam facere: ib occurs of some mode of exciting hunger. To give aby an e., qm vomere cogere. Tarlar e., 'artarus emeticus. E. powder, 'pulvis emeticus. E. MoGRATE, migrare domicilium (or, of many, domicilia) mutare. — EDF Not emigrare, demigrare without any addition of the place to or fu such. EMIGRATION, migratio, demigratio, domicilii mutatio temigratio, respectively.

mutatio (emigratio rery late).

EMINENCE, exceisitas, amplitudo, sublimitas (lit. and fig.).-clivus. collis. tumulus [SYN. in HILL]. B. High rank, pre-eminence, præstantia. excei-lentia, &c. To altain to great e., summam gloriam con-sequi. laudem sibi parère or colligere, &c. To have reached very great e., in summo esse fastigio (Np.) — \$\begin{align*} By way of eminence ('par excell-nee'), per or propter excellentiam. præcipue (per eminentiam, in

Ulp.).

EMINENT, || High, altus. elatus. celsus. excelsus. sublimis. editus [Syn. in High].—|| Distinguished, insignis. præstans. clarus. nobilis. egreguisa. excellens. præcellens. eximius [Svn. in Distri-guis. excellens. præcellens. eximius [Svn. in Distri-outsner]. An e. physician, medicus arte insignis: on e. man, vi spectatissimus, amplissimus. Very e., illus-tri laude celebratus; claritate præstans; for learning, nobilis et clarus ex doctrinā: to become e., nomis famam adipisci; gloriam consequi or assequi; in claritudinem pervenire; for athg, illustrari qa re; clarum fieri re or ex re [More under CELEBRATED].

EMINENT, eminens. excellens. præclarus. præ-stans (involving a mere acknowledgement of superiority). egregius (with an expression of enthusiasm) .- eximius (with an expression of admiration). These adjj. sc. relate allogether to good qualities, and can be con-nected with vices and faults only in trony.—insignis, singularis. unicus (indifferent: serving as well to heighten blame as praise). To be e., eminere.—con-spici. conspicuum esse; in alhg, qá re præstare (abore aby, qm or ci); qå re excellere, præcellere (above aby, To be e. for athg, qa re excellere inter or super

omnes; qà re præstare omnibus. See To Excex.

EMIR, phylarchus Arabum (C. ad Fam. 1, 2).

EMISSARY, || Person sent on a mission, lega-

tus. missus. — || Spy, explorator. speculator.—emissarius. excursor [Syn. in Spr].—Jn. excursor et emissarius. An e. of this man's, istius excursor et emissarius. sarius.

EMISSION, emissio (C.). EMIT, emittere (e. g. fulmina, tela). EMMET, formica. See ANT. EMMEW, see Coop up. EMMOVE, see EXCITE.

EMOLLIENTS, malagmata (medical 1, 1.).

EMOLUMENT, emolumentum. — quæstus. — lu-crum.—compendium.—fructus [SYN. in ADVANTAGE]. Jn. quæstus et lucrum ; quæstus et commodum ; lucrum et emolumentum; fructus et emolumentum ; lucrum et emolumentum; ructus et emolumentum; questus et compendium; questus prædeque. Te have an eye lo his own e. in albg, qd ad suum fructum referre. For the anke of e., lucri or quæstis causs (e. g., gerere rem); with a view lo his own e., sui quæstis et commodi causs. A irifsing e., lucellum: lo be a source of e. to aby, quæstui esse ci [More under Gais].

EMOTION, animi motus, commotio, permotio (any e. of the mind: the last C. Acad. 2, 44, 135) —animi concitatio, perturbatio (a rehement e.) —animi ardor, impetus (excited vehemence; also in speaking).—vis. vis atque incitatio. impetus. cursus incitatior (opp. vis atque incitatio. impetus. Curaus incitative terms moderata ingressio: expression of e. in a speech.

(animi) affectus in the best prose is only 'stote of musta', but in Q. = médo; animi affectio = a (generally temporary) state of mind.—For the purpose of exciting e., permotioni acusa (C.): to be carried away by a violent e., commover imagnia anima properties and commover imagnia anima properties.

A. commover imagnia anima properties to the contraction of the c restrain vehement e.'s, animi motus turbatos cohibère : to be labouring under e, inflammari; incendi; efferri; incitari; effert me quidam animi motus: lo excite e., incitare, incendere, inflammare. To speak with *cum impetu or vehementius dicere; oratio es incitatius fertur : to speak without any e., summisse dicere. Without e., lente; placide; sedato animo. Full of e., animo commotus. incitatus. fervidus. To utter athg with great e. and vehement action, pronunciare qd ardeuti motu gestuque.

EMPALE, | Put to death by fixing on o

stake, de., adigere stipitem per medium qui or per medium hominem (Sen. Ep. 14, 4). - | Surrou with pales, *sepire or circumsepire palis, or (if for the purpose of fortifying) *munire or firmare palis (val-

). induere vallis.— || Enclose, vid.
EMPALEMENT, Crel. by verbs under EMPALE.
EMPANNEL, v. citare. To e. a jury, ad qd sumere

judices ex turbá selectorum.

EMPANNEL, s. See PANNEL. EMPARLANCE, interlocutio (sentence partially deciding a cause whilst it is pending).-ampliatio (adjournment).

EMPASSION, v. (animum) incendere, inflammare, incitare, commovere. Empassioned, incitatus. fervidus. (animo) commôtus,

EMPHASIS, pondus, significatio,-vis in dicendo.-

mphasis (est 1. is 0.).

EMPHATICAL, significanter, graviter, cum vi.

EMPHATICALLy, significanter, graviter, cum vi.

EMPHYTEUTIC, emphyteuticus (Cod. Just.).

EMPLERICE, see PIERCE.

EMPIRCE, see FIRRCE. EMPIRCE imperium principatus.—EMPIRE, imperium principatus.—EMPIRE, imperium subjected to an emperor's command, and fig. 'supreme control,' as imperium judiciorum tenere (C.). To succeed to the e., summa imperii ci

defertur; qs ad principatum pervenit.

EMPIRIC, EMPIRICAL, empiricus (C.; ἐμπειρικότ; oblaining his knowledge of medicine fm practice and experiments)—qui se ἐμπειρικόν ab experientià nominat (Cets. praf.; but some of these were 'non me-diocres viri'). To consider athg a merely e. art, in usu tantum et experiments qu ponere (Cela.): to consider alla more than a merely e. art., (nisi corporum rerumque ratione compertà) non satis potentem usum esse proponere (Cela.). An e., empiricus (se. medicus).—pharola circumforaneus (quack).

EMPIRICALLY, usu tantum et experimentis. EMPIRICISM, empirico (Plin. 39, 1, 4).

EMPLASTIC, see GLUTINOUS.

EMPLEAD, see INDICT.

EMPLOY, v. uti qå re.—usurpare qd.—adhibère qd [Syx. in Usz]. To e. aths in any way, adhibère qd ci rei or in re, or ad rem (fo use i for any glafinie pur-pose).—collocare in re. impendère in or ad qd. conterre ad qd (of expending what belongs to us upon any object). To a. remeties, adhibère remedia morbis; care, industry, &c. in any matter, diligentlam adhibère, indus-triam locare, studium collocare in re; much thought and labour upon albg, magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; labour, &c. in eain, operam frustra consumere; operam perdere, profundere ac perdete. I have employed all my labour to no purpose, oleum et operam perdidi (Prov.); to e. oneself in athq, se dare cl rei (e. g. historiæ): to e. one's time in any pursuit, tempus conterere or consumere in re: to e. one's time well, tempus bene locare or collocare; unpro-Mably, tempus frustra conterere: to e. a physician, medico uti or medicum adhibere (se. morbo) : to e. a word, verbo uti (noi verbum usurpare or adhibere): e. a word correctly, verbum opportune proprieque col-locare: to e. a word in such a sense, subjicero senten-tiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, declarare; in a rare sense, verbum doctiuscule ponere. Cieero e.'s the word in the opp. meaning, contra valet, quum Cicero dicit, &c. To e. one's money, pecuniam occupare; in any way, in qû re (e. g. in pecore; but fenore without in). To e. sby for any purpose, cs operâ uti ad qd or in re; qo adjutore uti in re; utl in re: to e. labourers, homines in operas mittere. - conducere operas (to hire them): to e. (= hire) aby to do athg, conducere qm ad rem faciendam. To be employed about athg, in qå re versarl (later writers circa gam rem versari); in re occupatum esse; intentum esse ci rei; qd mihi est in manibus.

EMPLOY, EMPLOYMENT, | As thing, res. opus. negotium. occupatio. — ministerium. studium [STN. in Business]. To receive an e., muneri præponi [STM. IN DUBLINESS]. In receive an e, multien praphoni or praffici: to have received an e, multien praphonitum esse or præsses: to be out of e, a multi conductum sees (to have been hired by mobody). If Act of employ in m, unun, the circumstance of mainty]—numpatio (act of assing on a particular occasion). The frequent c., out of a control of the con

EMPLOYER, Crel. qui utitur qu re; qui usurpat EMPLOYER, Cref. qui utitut qui rei qui unation, adhibet qd [Syn. in Use].—qui conducti operas, or homines in operas mittit (an employer of labourers).

EMPOISON, veneno imbuere (S.).—(= to kill by

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poison) veneno necare, tollere, interimere, intercipere.

EMPOISONER, see POISONER.

EMPOISONMENT, see Poisoning.

EMPORETIC, emporeticus (ἐμπορητικότ; e g. emporetica charta, for packing).

EMPORIUM, emporium (ἐμπόριον; place for the sale of wholesale commodities brought by sea; prop. only a part of the town; apud emporium a que in ma-cello, Plaul.).—commercium (a town where there is a great deal of trade or commerce; esply in the way of barter; e. g. commercia peragrare).—oppidum (ubi est) narium (market-lows); a much frequented e., empo-rium frequents, urbs emporio florentissima, oppidum, in quo omnis negotiatio convenit: the most celebrated e. of a kingdom, forum rerum venalium totius regul maxime celebratum.

EMPOVERISH, es facultates (or opes) exhaurire; egectatem ei afferre; ad inopiam qm redigere; ad mendicitatem qm detrudere. # Fis. Toe. land, emaclare (e.g. agrum, vineam, Col.).—solum nimia uber tate defailigare (by lething it beur toe much. See *E mtate defatigare (by leifung it bear too much. See 'Empower'ished'): a country, (sumptibus) exhaurice. eximaire. expilare (to plander it). A country empowerished by war, regio bello attrict (T.). To e. a language, "linguam pauperem facere (aft. G. non adeo pauperem natura eloquentiam fecti; "linguam verborum inopem facere: to e. a vine by allowing too elare (Col.). I Empower ished (of facel). Edition defatigatus et effetus; (of a country's resources) enectus, exhaustus. exhaustus.

EMPOVERISHMENT, Crel. by ad inopiam (paupertatem, egestatem) redigl. | Fig.) extenuatio (the lessening in extent or intensity). Crci. by emaclare and

the other verbs under Empoverish.

EMPOWER, ci copiam dare, or potestatem facere, lo do a thing, cs rel or qd faciendi; ci cs rel faciendæ licentiam dare or permittere: to e. aby to act exactly according to his own judgement in any mailer, liberum cs rei arbitrium ci permittere (L. 32, 37). To be empowered to do athg, potestatem cs rei, or qd faciendi habere; 'jus, potestatem qd faciendi habere (the latter, the power is one of right).
EMPRESS, *imperatrix.- *Augusta (reigning em-

ess) .- uxor imperatoria (as emperor's wife, T.).

EMPRISE, see UNDERTAKING.

EMPTINESS, inane. vacuitas. vacuum [Syn. in EMPTY].—vanitas (impropr. the e. of a thing; then also the superficial, empty character of a person's mind). inanitas (emply space, C.; then also what is useless, &c. e. g. inanitatem omnem et errorem circumcidere.

EMPTION, emptio. See PURCHASE.

EMPTY, v. exinanire (lo e. athg, so that nothin; remains in it; as Just. lupa, amissis catulis, distenta ubera exinanire cupiens, 43, 2, 5; then like 'clear out' = plunder, domos, C.; reges atque omnes gentes, C.). -nudum atque inanem reddere (clear out, plunder; domum ejus exornatam atque instructam reddiderat nudam atque inanem, C.).-vacuare. evacuare. vacuum facere (to e., esply with a view to fill it again; e. g. a cask; the two last also of removing fm or cleoring out a dwelling, that a new occupant may come in).—
exonerare (to e. of a load; e. g. a ship, the bowels). exhaurire (to drain; e.g. poculum; then also to plunder, e. g. the treasury).—exsicente (to drain dry; e. g. lage-nas).—everrere et extergère (to sweep clean; i. e. rob has betterere et extergere (to succept treum; to troop of all it contained; fanum, &c.).—expilare (plunder, e. g. the treasury).—Inanem relinquere (to leave it e., so that nothing can come into or on it).—vacuum relinquere (to lease it e., so that something can take the vacant place; e.g. tabellam, so that something more wacant place; e.g. tauentain, so that sometains more may be written on it).—deplere (to e, to drow of; e.g. oleum bis in die depleto, Cat.). || To empty itself, se effundere; effundi: to e. itself into the sea, in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, fluere (C.), decurrere (L.); deferri (Plin.), evadere (Curl.).—evolvor (if it rolls a large body of water, e. g. Danubius vastis sex fluminibus, Plin.).

(Curl.)—wooved (y v. ...

e.g. Danubius vasiis sex fluminibus, Plin.).

EMPTY, inanis (empty; opp., plenus et instructus; either isdifferentily or with blame)—vacuus (unoccupied; hence jree, §c., miy with praise; but also euphemstically, for being depriced of some advantage before possessed by the thing in question, or wch one should have expected to find it in possession of; opp. occupatus, obsessus. Did says inanis = what ought to be already full; vacuus = wchat may still be filled)—

Jw nudus aique fnanis, vacuus atque nudus,-purus (left in its natural state without ornament, &c.; auso without entivation, &c., Varr.). E. of athg, nudus qa re and a qa re. An e. house, domus inanis (in weh there is nothing); domue vacun (unoccupied). An e. (sheet of) paper, tabella (or charta) inanis (on wch nothing is written); tabella (or charta) vacua (on wch nothing indeed is written at present, but weh still is to be or may be aced is written a present, our scenarius to ocor mag or filed). An e. space, spot, éc, icous inanis or inanis at-que nudus (g. l.); locus vacuus (either with praise, as free, not blocked up; or with blame, estphemiatically, as heeing lost what it before had; e. g. vac. arboribus), locus purus (Farr, not cuttivated). An e. seat (on a bench), locus vacuus subsellii: an e place or corner in a diversion. Deux vacuus ellis (in exchabit before shoot storeroom, locus vacuus cellæ (fm sech sehat before stood there has been removed). An e. nest, nidus inanis (in sech there is nothing); nidus vacuus (fm sech the eggs or young birds have been taken: thus the mother bird, whose nest has been robbed in her absence, finds it vacuus). An e. street, via occursu hominum vacua. To come with e. hands, sine munere venire (i.e. without a present): to come back e., inanem redire, rever-To be or stand e., inanem esse; vacuum esse; vacare (e. g. tota domus superior vacat); of athg, vacare, vacuum esse (a) qà re: to leare e., vacuum re-iinquere. | To make empty, see To Empty... || Impropr...| inanis (empty, unsubstantial, of things)... vanus (unsubstantial, without solid grounds, of things; also of men, empty, superficial, e.g. vana ingenia, S.). E. words, verba inania. voces inanes. sermo vanus. inanis verborum sonitus. An e. name, nomen inane. Without truth, friendship is but an e. name, sine veritate nomen amicitiæ valere non potest. E. compliments, verba inania or mera: these are e. compliments, verba istace sunt. E. show, pompa, fm context (C. de Or. 2, 72, 294; Sen. de Ben. 2, 13, 2).— | Empty-handed, inanis (bringing nothing; eum tui ad me inanes veniant, ad te cum epistolis revertantur, C.). - immunis (without a present, H. Ep. 1,

14, 33). EMPURPLE, purpuram tingere (to dye purple) .purpureum efficere colorem. — purpurare (Fur. ap. Geli. 18, 11, extr. undas, lo make of a dark purple colour). Empurpled, purpuratus, or alf. purpureus. EMPYREAL, igneus (fiery).—ætherius or æthereus

EMPYREAN, cœlum (g. t. for heaven).—•cœlum stelliferum, ardens.—ignifer æther (Lucr.).—igneæ arces (H.).—ætherea domus (H.).—•cœlum aitisaimum æthereumque (aft. C. de Nat. D. 2, 24).

EMULATE, æmulari (qm, in a good sense; ci, in a bad sense, Spalding, Reisig.). See RIVAL.
EMULATION, æmulatio. The stimulus of e., æmu-

iationis stimuli (Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 20). Compare Envy, R: VALRY.

EMULATIVE, æmulus (with dat., and, as subst., with gen.).
EMULATOR, æmulator. æmulus (ci. or, as subst., cs).

EMULATRESS, mmula (ci, or, as subst., cs). æmulatrix (late; Cassiod.).

EMULOUS, see EMULATIVE. EMULOUSLY, certatim.—æmulanter(late; Tertul.). EMULOUSNESS, see EMULATION.

EMULSION, puis oiearis (Cal. Aur.) .- * potio olearis. -potio refrigeratrix (any cooling drink, aft. Plin. 19, 8, 38). Almond e., *lac amygdalfnum. - *emuisum (as t. t.; Kraus.).

ENABLE, ci facultatem dare qd faciendi.-ci co-piam dare, or potestatem facere qd faciendi (to em-

ENACT, sancire (absol. or with ut, ne, quominus; Solon de eo nihil sanxit, quod antea commissum non erat, C.) .- legem ferre; about athg, legem ferre, or ferre only, de re .- sancire or sciscere iegem (of the Roman people accepting and passing a law).-legem condere, scribere, conscribere (to draw up a law): to e. a law about athg, legem jubere or sciscere de re (of the Rom. people); legem or lege sancire de re (of the senate and people). To e. (a law), that &c., ferre legem, ut (or ne); seiscere or jubere, ut (or ne, of the people); legem ci constituere, ut or ne (if enacted for another nation). The law is enacted, lex valet .- perfertur (is carried through). To e. laws for a nation, leges dare, constituere civitati (dare, esply of a sovereign; but legem dare, constituere, facere, absol., in the sense of giving or drawing up a taw, is not Lat.).—leges ci (populo, civitatl) imponere (to impose them tyrannically). Act a play, agere: to e, the part of aby, qm or partes (cs) agere; personam es tueri.

ENACTMENT, sanctio (enacting; enacting clause of a law: iegum sanctionem pœnamque recitare) lex (law)

ENACTOR, qui sancit qd; of a law, legis later, auctor, inventor, conditor, scriptor [Syn. in Law-

GIVEB

ENALLAGE, enalläge (Gramm.).
ENAMEL. *vitrum metallicum; (as work) opus vitri metallici. E. of the teeth, *crusta dentium.
ENAMEL, v. *vitrum metallicum inducere ci rci,

or inductorium facere (g. t. for 'overlaying,' Plin. Valer. 1)

ENAMELLER, Crci., *qui vitrum metallicum re-bus inducit. A dial-plate e., *qui orbes numeris circum-scriptos facit, &c., or *orbium numeris circum-scriptorum artifex.

ENAMOURED, TO BE, amore captum esse; of aby, cs amore captum esse; qin amare; qm amore complecti; amorem erga qm habere; qm in amore

habere: of oneself, se amare.

ENAMOURED, amore captus or incensus. Despe-

rately e., perdite amans. ENCAGE, in caveam includere. See CAGE, v. ENCAMP, considere (to halt on one's march) .- cas-

tra ponere, jocare, collocare, constituere. To e. in the immediate neighbourhood of the enemy, castra sua pæne hostium castris jungere; castra castris hostium conferre; to e. in a favorable situation, castra loco

ENCAMPMENT, castra (camp).—locus castrorum (place for a camp). To choose a place for an e., locum castris idoneum deligere; locum castris capere.

ENCAUSTIC, encausticus, encaustus (Plin.). To paint an e. painting, or to practise e painting, en-causto pingere; ceris pingere ac picturam inurere (both Plin: this was done with the cestrum in war and on ivery).—resolutis igni ceris penicillo uti (a mode first applied to ships, but afterwards extended to other See Dict. of Antiqq. p. 685, 6).

ENCAVE, abdere, condere, &c. To e. oneself, ab-ere se (in locum). See HIDE.

dere se (in iocum). See HIDE. ENCEINTE, see PREGNANT.

ENCHAFE, see CHAFE.

ENCHAIN. see CHAIN, v. ENCHANT, fascinare. effascinare.—incantare (late:

Appul.) [Syn. in Bewitch.] [Impropr.) capere. rapere. delenire. permulcère. mirâ or incredibili voinpute perfundere es animum. See Bewitch.

ENCHANTED, incantatus (H.); pracantatus (Petron).—¶ Delighted, see in To Delight, trans.

ENCHANTER, see CHARMER.

ENCHANTING, venustus; formå or specie venusta; gratus.—amœnus (v. pr. of beautiful country, houses, \$c.).—iepidus; suavissimus.

ENCHANTINGLY, pulchre. venuste. beile. ele-ganter. suaviter. egregie. præclare.

ENCHANTMENT, carrier, canticum (the pre-scribed form).—cantio (the utlered form, or utlerance of the form).—fascinatio. effascinatio (both of fascinating the form).—Hactinatio triactions (order of prepared drugs).

By the look and by words).—venenum prepared drugs).

To repeat a formula of e., incantare carmen. E.;

teneficia et cantiones. To bring it about as by c.,

that 8c., quodam quasi veneno perficere, ut &c.—

I rresiatible attractions, lenocina 1pl.—delenimenta (pl. omnibus delenimentis animum es avertere

adque alienare, L. 30, 13).
ENCHANTRESS, maga. venefica. saga [SYN. in Witch]. IMPROPR.) puella, cujus forma rapit (af. Propert. 2, 26, 44).—puichritudine, formà, venustate

insignia

ENCHASE, qd circumdare (C.), circumcludere (Cas.), or includere (Lucr.); qu re; in gold, qd includere auro (Lucr.); in silver, qd circumcludere argento (Cas); gold in sileer, aurum argento circumdire (C.); a stone (in a ring), lapidem fundà claudere (Plin.); the edges with gold, margines amplecti auro (Plin.); ENCIRCLE, see SURROUND.

ENCLOSE, claudere (shut up) .- concludere (to shut quite up by surrounding with athy; in athy, in re) .includere (in athq, in re; seld, in the sense of ' surrounding with') .- cingere (surround with) .dăre (throw round, surround; qd ci and qd qà re; e. g. mœnia urbi, or urbem mœnibus). To e. with a hedge, sepe cingere. sepire; with a wall, muro (muris) sepire; memibus clugere; with works, operibus com-plecti (e.g. a hill, collem); with a rampart and ditch, circumdare or sepire valio et fossà: the enemy, hostein circumvenire: the soul is enclosed in the body, animus in corpore conclusus est; animus in corporis com-

pagibus inclusus est: to e. a leller, epistolam alteri jungere or adjungere, or cum alterà conjungere: epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere (to enclose il m the same packet:

The packet is packet.

The packet is packet. closed by very high mountains, altissimis moutibus contoeri : to e. (a passage) in brackets, "uncis (not uncais) includere: to be enclosed by armies, exercitibus creumcludi (C.); elaudi (Np.). [See Shut up, Surhoryp.] To e. a town, urbem obsidione ciaudere. lu chidione tenere (Np.); corona circumdare; obsidere See BLOCKADE.

ENCLOSURE, septum. conseptum. locus septus. cohors or cors, in MSS. also chors (hurdles for cattle, and a place fenced round with hurdles, &c., whether merable or not). If Act of enclosing, inclusio (act of shutting up; e. g. hominis).—conclusio (blockade). is enclosed in a letter or parcel, quod epistolæ suæ junxerat, or adjunxerat qs; quod in cundem fascicuium additum est (s. Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 93, in. C. Att. 12, 53, extr.); epistola cum alterà conjuncta, or alteri juncta (letter enclosed in another). - epistola în eundem fasciculum addita. I shall never write home without sending an e. for you, neque eas, quas tioi reddi velim.

ENCOMIAST, laudator. præco (Antonin. uses encomiographus, of one who pronounces a written euto-

ENCOMIASTIC, laudativus ('est - unum genus [causarum], in quo laus ac vituperatio continetur, sed est appellatum a parte meliori laudativum. Idem sed est appellatum a parte mellori laudativum. Idem alli demonstrativum vocant. Utrumque nomen ex Graco creditur fluxisse: nam excusioarizio aut irudastratio fluent. (2. 3, 4, 19.— 65): laudatorius rery late, Falg. Myth. 1, p. 19), or Crcl. seith prædicare; predictation cornare; laudibus effere, &c. EXCOMIUM, laudatio, præconium, laudes.

ENCOMPASS, see ENCLOSE, SURROUND.

ENCORE a person, revocare qm (to demand the repetition of a beautiful passage).

ENCOUNTER, s. See CONTEST, BATTLE, &c.
ENCOUNTER, v. obviam ire (to go to meet, in a
hostile sense, or fm courlesy).—occurrere, occursare (to hasten to meet, whether in a friendly or hostile manner = ararras).- resistere, obsistere (withstand a person or thing). To e. the enemy, hostibus resistere; hosti se opponere. To e. a danger, periculo obvlam ire, se oferre, se opponere, se committere: to e. death, morti se offerre, or se objicere : to e. death undismayed, acriter morti offerre; prompte necem subire (a viulent death, T. Ann. 16, 10, 1); with the utmost fortitude, irrevocabiliconstantia ad mortem decurrere (Plin. Ep 3, 7, in.): be e certain death, haud dubiam in mortem vadere (F.); se in medios hostes ad perspicuam mortem injecter (by the particular usey of singing oneseft into the midal of the enemy); ad non dubiam mortem concurrere (of whole armies, C.); in eum locum proficisci, unde redituros (&c.) se non arbitrantur (C. of a hopeless attack). | Meet by accident, se obviam ferre or offerre (of the person whom we meet).-offendere qm or qd; incurrere in qm or qd; occurrere cl. Incidere

od; incurrere in an end of the state of the ace. only [hortari pacem], and with subj. governed by ut omitted], -confirmare (to strengthen a man's mind or resolution) .- excitare. incitare (excite, animate him) -impellere (urge him on). - stimulare qm. stimulos admovère el (spur him on).-relevare. recreare (to e. by consolation). To e. one another, cohortari inter se; also mutua cohortatione firmare: to e. aby to learn, ad cupiditatem discendi excire qm; to read and write, ad legendi et scribendl studium excltare qm: to e. aby is athg, qm, or cs animum, ad qd incitare, excitare, concitare, inflammare, incendere, accendere, stimuiare,

exsimulare, Instigare.
ENCOURAGEMENT, hortatio. adhortatio. cohortatio (exhortation) .- impulsus. stimulatio (incitement, instigation) .- hortamen. bortamentum. incitamentum. stimulus (the means by such a person is exholted or incided respectively),—confirmatio animi (atrengthening and inspiriting). To need so c., non egere hortatione are thinglished by the neithout pure and force of the neithout pure and or stimulis; to do athg without any e., qd facere sinc

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uliis stimulis (†): by your e., te hortatore, adhortatore,

ENCOURAGER, hortator, adhertator, - Impulsor, stlmulator.

ENCROACH. | To intrude on the rights or possessions of another, minuere, immluere ad. possessions of another, infinitely, infinitely equideminuere partem cs rei, or qd de qå rc. detrahere de qå re (carry off a portion of allo). – fraudare qm parte cs rei (defraud aby of a portion). To e. upon aby's rights, interpellare qui in jure ipsins (interrupt him in their exercise).—deminuere parten juris, or qd de jurecs; detrahere de jure (to take away a portion of what belongs of right to another); also migrare jura (to overleap, i. e. disregard them). I consider you to be encroacking upon my rights, injuriam millieri puto: lo e. upon abys indulgence, patience, &c., ca indulgenià, patientià, &c. innuodice, or intemperanter, or insolenter, or insolenter et immotice abuti: the æe, &c. c. c. on the land, terre et alluvionibus mersum est (cf. Appul. de mundo, p. 67, 4i): the land e.'s on the sea, (*terra, &c.) fluminum aliuvio tana e. 3 on me see, (t. t.a., ac.) nonlinum interestinuntationibus concrescit (Col.); qd per alluvionem terræ adjicitur (cf. Gaj. Dig. 11, 1, 7); qd alluvione aucer-scit (Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13). To have encroached upon abys property, *alleni agri partem croached upon aby property, shell agri partem aliquam p ssidere, paulatim proferendo fines (oft. L. 41, 1). Sta sibi sumere, assistiere, asciscere, arrogare, tribuere (claim unjustly) may help. || To creep on unperceived [e.g. an increasing and encroach-ing erit; Hooker], subrepere, ci obrepere, se insl-nuare (e.g. vitia nobis obrepunt, Sen.; vitium subrepit; maium se insinuar).

ENCROACHER, qui alterum interpellat in jure psius; qui mograt jura, &c.; qui juris fines transcendit (Lucr.); qui fines paullatim proferendo alieni agri partem possidet (aft. L.).

ENCROACHMENT, imminutlo (upon athg, es rei). edeminutio (es rel, e. g. provincie, libertatis). Sis-vis, violatio, injura iliata. An e. on aby rights, jus es violatum. An e. on a waste, &c, procedificatum (= quod ex privato loco excessit in publicum solum, Fest). Sts, if the e. consists in claiming more of an open field than one has a right to, termini (boundaries) may help, or Crcl. with (pauijathn) proferre fines; thus a contentio de terminis may be a 'question of e.'s.' Is was well known that individuals had, by gradual e.s. taken possession of an immense extent of the crown-lands, agri publicl ingentem modum possidere privatos, paullatim proferendo fines, constabat (L 41, 1). ENCRUST, operire (lo cover quite over; e.g. a table

with gold).—inducere (to put a coating over, both qå re).
—incrustare (qå re, or abs., cover with a rind or coat. oliam sapâ, sincerum vas incrustare absol., H.). the walls with marble, inducere parietes marmore.

ENCUMBER, onerare, gravare qm qa re (T.). ci onus imponere (C.), Injungere (L.), — impedire (hinder his free action). Encumbered with debt, were alleno obtitus, oppressus, cheratus. An encumbered (estote, &c.), oneratus (Instit. Just. 2, 22, 1); or cujus pars qa præ ære obligata est pignoris nomine (aft. C.

Att. 6, 1, 23).
ENCUMBRANCE, onus. sarcina (burden).—molestia (trouble) .- Impedimentum (hindrance). To be un e. to aby, ci oneri esse, gravem or moiestum esse : to get rid auy, to oferi esse, graveni or morestum esse: to get ria of an e., onus deponere conus a se removêre (†); mo-iestiam deponere (βg), E. j = debt), æs alienum. ENCYCLICAL LETTERS, litera circum qos di-missæ, or literæ only fm context. He sent an e. letter to the musicipal tourn, litera circum municipia di-

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, encyclios disciplina (Fitr.).encyclios doctrinarum omnium disciplina (Fitr.).orbis ilie doctrinæ, quam Græci έγκυκλον (so Zumpt; Spulding and Gesn., Praiskior) mudeiar vocant (Q.). Dietrich recommends *brevis quædam omnlum artism ac discipiinarum descriptio, quæ (vulgo) encyclopædia vocatur

ENCYCLOPEDICAL, encyclios, - encyclopædicus. END, s. finis (boundary as a mathematical line; also end' proposed to be reached) .- extremum (the last portion; both of both time and space) .- terminus (prop. the lion; both of both time and spice.)—terminus grop, ine sione set by to mack a boundary, incre boundary, of space only).—exitus "isine of an action or affair; also e, of a werd, vocis, verbl.)—modus (the limit beyond with an action is not to be carried on; e, g, nullus modus cavilus full).—clausula (conclusion of a swinding translation). tence, of a letter, &c.).—caput (athg resembling a head; e. g. of a rope, funi-). The e of life, vitæ exitus, vitæ finis (but finis atone is un Class., Ruhnk, Fell. 2

123, 3) .- End' is often to be translated by extremus: at the e. of his speech, in extrema oratione: at the e. of the book, in extremo libro (not in calce iibri, wch has no ancient authority); at the e, of the year, extremo anno, extremo anni, or anno excunte: al the e. of January, extremo mense Januario. I do not know what the e. is to be, vereor, quorsum id casurum sit; timeo, quorsum hoc evadat. I cannot foresee what sit; timeo, quorsum hoe avadat. I cannot foresee whole hee, of it all well be, as rei exitum evolvere non possum: there is not an e, of it pet, res nondum finem invents. I see there will be no e, of his, unless I put a stop to it myself, video non futurum finem in istanderia u'ulum, nisi quem mihi fecero. To bring no an el afferte qua di finem adducere or perducere, qui absolvere.—qui transigere (e. g. a business).—qui profitgare (to strike it of, as it were, at a heat).—qui conficere, perfacere, consummare (the last, L.).—qui exsequi, peragere.—que expedire (of a complicated business).—que componere (by reconcitiation; e. g. a strife or dispute). To but an expedire (of a completate (c. set, or (less frequently)) ci rei finem facere, ci rei finem or modum facere, ci rei finem or modum imponere, ci rei finem constituere (di citmere (be constituere of dirimere (c. i rei finem constituere, ad dirimere (be imponere, ci rei finem constituere, qd dirimere (to imponente. Cit et intent constitutes, du tinimete (so put a sudden stop to an action or state by its inter-cention; e. g. nox prællum diremit). Death put an e. to every thing, omnia morte delentur. The Romens sis expressed the notion of 'putiting an end to a they by compounds with de: to put an e. to the wor, debeilare, decertare. To come to AN E., ad finem or ad exitum venire; ad exitum adduci; exire (expire, e. g. indutiarum dies exierat, L.) .- finem habere or capere. desince (to cease).—exitingui (to be estinguished).—interire. octother (die): to come to a remarkable e., notabili extru concludi: to come to a tragical e., tristes habër extrus: to an ignoble e., forde finire. Hastening to an e., praceps. To narry to an e., festino qãr e defunig: a dinem propero. To are pur an e. to, terminari (in space).—finem or exitum habëre (espigi in time). The battle was put an e. to, diss certaminis fuit, postquam &c.: the war were put an e. to, debuilatum est; almost put an a. to, bellum profigatum expense sublatum est. There is no e. of his industry in a the non-babire finem diligentim in a fire. I Purdesinere (to cease). - exstingui (to be extinguished) .atha, non habere finem diligentiæ in gå re. Il Purpose, propositum. consilium. animus. mens; is, qui maihi est or fult propositus exitus (ξω) not scopus in this meaning: C. uses σκοπόε in his lellers).— finis (the highest point, whether reached or aimed at; e. g. domûs finis est usus, C. Off. 1, 59, 138, not = purpose). A good e., bonum consilium (not bonus finis): to this e., hoc e., bonum consilium (Sept not bonus nins): to true e., noc consilio or his cmente: to attain one's e., propositum consequi; eo, quo volo, pervenio, quas volumus, perfere: to this e., ad eam rem (C.); id spectans (C.; For at a cm frem): to what e. t at duran rem' quid spectans (C.; Fuze. 1, 14, 31): to what e. is this quorisment of the consequence of the

aberrare; propositum non consequi.
END, v. TRANS.) concludere, finire, finem facere cs rei or (less cmly) ci rei. finem or modum ci rei imponere. finem statuere or constituere ci rei [SYN. in CONCLUDE]. To be ended, exigi, præterire, &c. (of time; prope jam exacta sestas crat). To e. a speech, finem facere orationis or dicendi: to e. a letter, spistolam concludere: to e. one's life, vitam finire, vitam deponere. mortem sibi conscisere (roluntarily to take away one's life).—interire, e vitâ discedere. ex vitâ excedere mori (to die): to e. a controverse, controversiam dirimere (by one's interposition); controversiam componere (by amicable aerrangement). To e. the war; see Wan [see psi an end to].

END, INTRANS, finite, terminari (to have an e.).—

finem habere or capere (lo receive an e.) .- desinere (lo mem naoere or capere (to receive an e.),—uestince (to cease).—Cadere or excidere in &c. (to Ierminate in a syltable, &c., of words, &c.)—exitum habire, evenire (to hare a result). To e. in a poist, mucrone deficere; in angulos exire (of leaves, Piln.): to e. is a long syltable, longa syllabla terminati; cadere or excident hologam syllabam: to e. is an a or an e. exitum habère in a uni in e. to e. in an a or an e. literis finiri: to in a uni in e. to e. in a on and n, o et a literis finiri: to e. in the same letters, in easdem literas exire: the gen. of Mæcenas e.'s in tis, nomen Mæcenas genitivo casu tis syllabå terminatur. Many persons believed that the e. of the world was come, multi æternam illam et novissimam noctem interpretabantur: to behold the e. of the world, or of all things, rerum humanarum terminos vidére. I had my fears how it would all e, verebar, ductum evaderet (Tr.) or quorsum id casurum esset (L.); wo to know how alig weilt e, nestire, quorsum evaders, it is e. weil, belle cadere; fauste, feliciter,

prospere evenire; bene atque feliciter evenire; prospere evenire; bene atque l'esiciter evenire; pro-spere succedere, procedere (C.); prospere cedere (Np); bene cadere (Ter.): to. e. ill, secus cadere, evadere accidere; secus cedere, procedere (S.); male cadere, haud bene evenire, haud quaquam prospere procedere (L.); minus prospere procedere (Np.); minus pros-pere evenire (L.). All's sell that e.'s sell, exitus acta probat.

ENDAMAGE, see DAMAGE.

ENDAMAGE, ace DAMAGE.

ENDAMGER, qui in periculum, or in discrimen, adducere, deducere, vocare, periculum ci creare, confare, injicere, intendere, facessere (C.), multum periculi ci inferre, add in periculum adducere, qui or ro ain pracepa dare (to bring into extreme danger). To be endangered, in periculo or in discrimine esse or versari [see 'to be in DAMGER'].—in discrimen adduct (of things). His safety is endangered, salus ejus infestior est (C. Planc., 1). See also RISK, v.

ENDEAR aby to aby, qui in gratia ponere apud qui, favoren ei conciliare ad (apud) qui: athg e.'s aby much, qd ci multas bonas gratias affert. To e. oneself by athg, gratiam colligere ex re (of winning favorer by

much, qu'el muitas bonas grattas aitett. 10 è. oncesti by allag, grattam colligere ex re (of winning favour by allag); commendari re (be recommended by it). To e. oneseif to aby, es favorem, benevolentiam sibi conci-liare or colligere; in es animum influere (C.); gratiam llare or colligere; in ca animum influere (C.); gratiam infre a q. or a paud qur; to oby by aling, adjungere sibl benevolentiam ca qă re: to wish to e. oneself to aby, ci jucundum esse veile (in a single sinalence, by humouring him, &c.).—cs benevolentiam captare (to strice to obtain his good-will).—cs gratiam aucupart. cs favorem quarere (to strice to obtain his favour): to e. oneself to the people, multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere; auram popularem captare; ventum popularem quærere. The art of endearing oneself to people, artificium benevolentise colligenda.

ENDEARMENT, blanditiæ. blandimenta. amor andus. To lavish e.'s upon aby, multa blandimenta blandus. To lavish e.'s upon aby, multa blandimenta ci dare. State of being dear, caritas, but mly by Crcl. with magni facere or sestimare; or by verbs

eder Endean. | Attractions, vid.
ENDEAVOUR, s. nisus, contentio (the exercise of force), -opera (labour, exertion), -constus (energelic e., with ref. to the real or supposed importance of the object), -studium (zealous pursuit of ally). Jn. constus studiumque.—affectatio (the aspiring to athg, mly implying that it is in vain). The object of my e. is, &c., id ago, hoc specto, ut &c: the sole object of all his e.'s is, &c., id unum agit, ut &c.

is, fc., it ulturn agis, us occ.

ENDEAVOUR, v. audére. conari. moliri (audére
denotes an attempt with ref. to its danger, and the
courage of him who undertakes it: conari with ref.
to the importance of the enterprise, and the energy of
him who undertakes it: moliti with ref. to the diffhim who undertakes it: moliti with ref. to the diffhim who undertakes it: MOHN was ref. to the aga-culty of the enterprise, and the exertion required of much who undertakes it).—Itil. cult. contendere (alt with ref. to the exertion made). Jx. entil et contendere, ut &c.—operam dare, ut, &c.; studere (with ref. to the exertion was undertakes it).—Exertion was undertakes in the person who undertakes in).—Exertion was undertaked in the person who undertaked in the person who undertaked in the studere and undertaked in the person who undertaked in the person who undertaked in the person was under the person who undertaked in the person was under a person was under a

tus (e. of a word; ex. also 'issue of an afair'): to have the same or similar e.'s, similes casus habere in exitu; similiter cadere.

ENDITE, see INDITE.
ENDIVE, intubus, intubum; *cichorium endivia.inn.). Of e, intubaceus.

ENDLESS, infinitus. nullis finibus circumscriptus. - sempiterius (of perpetual duration). An e. war, bellum æternum (C.); inexplicabile (T.): to be harassed by e. wars, sempiternis armis urgeri. It would be e., infinitum est, &c.

ENDLESSLY, sine fine (H.).

ENDLESSLY, sine fine (H.).

ENDLESSLY, sine fine (H.).

ENDLESSNESS, infinitias (unlimited extension).

ENDRESSNESS, infinitias (unlimited extension).

ENDRESS a bitl, *chirographum or syngraphum inscribere; or titerally in tergo (syngraphue, chirographu, &c.) scribere (aft. scriptus et in tergo, Juv.); or *suo quoque chirographo cavére de r (i. e. by my note of hand, in addition to the other person's: chirographo cavére de re. Suet. Cal. 12); or *suo quoque chirographo cavére de re. Suet. Cal. 12); or *suo quoque chirographo cavére de person's: chirographo cavére de re. Suet. Cal. 12); or *suo quoque chirographo cavére de person's: chirographo cavére de re. Suet. Cal. 12); or *suo quoque chirographo cavére de re. Suet. Cal. 12); or *suo quoque chirographum, ser *Note of HAND.'] ENDORSEM. Ort., see ENDORSEM. ENDORSEM. Crc.1, see ENDORSE.

ENDORSEM, Crc.1, see ENDORSE.

ENDORSEM, Crc.1, see ENDORSE.

ENDORSEM, Crc.1, see ENDORSE.

ENDOW, filiæ dotem dare. filiam dotare. filiam instrucre (the latter with ornaments, furniture, &c.; hence Jn. dotare et instrucre). Since he could not e. his daughter himself, quum flüe (nublit) doten conficere non posset. [IMPROPR.] que instrucre (furnish

with what is necessary); ornare, exornare, adornare; ste es rei (e. g. verborum, C.) iocupietare et ornare (C.). Expower with athg, instructus, ornatus, præditus : endowed with great natural talents, præclaris animi detibus præditus; richty endowed both by nature and by fortune, instructus naturæ fortunæque omnibus bonis Backly endowed, abunde auctus ornatusque q\u00e4re. \u00e4 To settle property upon \u00e4c. proprietatem agri, &c. done dare (Ulp. leg. Cinc. p. 290). To e. alms-houses, \u00e4ptacchotrophium condere, et inire rationem, quemad. modum [in omni mutatione dominorum] illud quasi consecratum remanier posit (eff. C.; about the monu-ment to his daughter's memory). To e. a church, ro-linquere qd ecclesiæ (by will; see Just. Instit. tib. 3, 28, 7).

END

ENDOWMENT, donatio (g. t. of the Rom. law, for E.N. DUWMENK, donatio (g. t. of the Rom. law, for my gift of property).—possessiones donate (Nov. Theod. 2: Tit. 5, 3). To draw up, recall, \$c., on act of c., donationem confecte, revocare. The exili not hold good, donatio bullam habet firmitatem, or irrita est theth Ufg. ad leg. Cinc.). The c. of a church, \$c., *pecunia ecclesize donata or relicta. E.'s, possessiones

ENDUE, s. ENDOW, IMPROPR.)

ENDURANCE, | Duration, stabilitas, perennitas. diuturnitas, perpetuitas, tenor, tempus, spatium [Syn. in DURATION]. | Patience, toleratio (act of endur-ing),-tolerantia (power of enduring, C. Paradox. 4, 1, 27).—perpessio (act of sufering steadily). Jr. per-pessio et tolerantia. — patientia (capacily of bearing; both absol, and es rei; e. a. frigoria famis). I Possioth absol. and cs rei; e. g. frigoris, famis). | Power

of holding out, perseverantia.

ENDURE, TRANS.) ferre (represents to bear, with ref. to the burden borne, allogether objectively; opicus).

—tolerare, perferre, pati, perpetl (with subjective ref. to
the state of mind of the person bearing; the tolerans
and perferens bear their burden without sinking under and perferens oear their ouragen without sinking under it, with strength and self-controut, synonymously with sustinens, sustaining, like roblew; the patiens and per-petiens, without striving to get rid of it, with willingness or resignation, enduring it, synonymously with siliens. Ferre and tolerare have only a noun for their object, rerre and towerare have only a nown for their object, but path also an infin. Sustinen any also be followed by infin. or acc. with infin., but mly in a neg. sent, non sustineo, &c. Perferre is of higher import than tolerare, as perpett is of higher import than patt, to e. toerare, as perpett is of nigher import than patt, to e. heroically and patiently, Död.). In. ferre et perpett, pati ac ferre; pati et perferre; perpett ac perferre. To e. with fortilude, fortiter ferre; with resignation, with fortitude, toleranter pati or ferre; animo æquo or moderato ferre; moderate, sapienter ferre; also patienter et fortiter ferre. To be able to a. hunger and cold. inediæ et algoris patientem esse : lo be unable lo e. athg. impatientem esse cs rei : lo e. erils, malis suffi-| INTRANS.) See To Last.

ENDURE, INTRANS.) durare. perdurare. obdurare. permanère. sustentare (to hold out, esply in war; with sec. se, aciem, &c., or absol., e. g. sustentavit aliquam-

diu, Suet.). ENEMY, hostls (the e. in the field, and wor opp. to pacatus; πολέμισε).-inimicus (an e. in heart. opp. to amicus; έχθρός). Jn. inimicus atque hostis, hostis atque inimicus. Aby's e., inimicus ci or cs. dangerous e., inimicus infestus: a bitter e., hostis (inimicus) infensus: a deadly e., hostis (inlmicus, adver-sarius) capitalis: to behave as an e., hostiliter facere: to make aby an e., qm hostem or inimicum reddere or secre; inimicitias cs suscipere: to engage with the e., cum hoste confligere (C.). To be one's own e., sibl esse inimicum atque hostem (to hate oneself; C. Fin. ease infinitum aque nosiem i to hais onese; C. Fin. 5, 10, 29); suir rationibus esse infinieum (fo act agst one's com interests). A man is his own greatest e. in inhi infinieum homini, unam shi pese. To be aby's e.; see' to be at ENMITY with aby. An e.'s country to hostium terra.—hostlis terra or regio (whose conducty or hostium terra.—hostlis terra or regio (whose conducty). sentiments are hostile). ENERGETIC, acer. vehemens, alacer (at a parti-

cular time) -gravis, gravitatis pienus (full of power in thoughts and expressions, of a speech).—fortis, audax (these two of both persons and things). To adopt e. To adopt e. measures, fortioribus remediis agere (of remedial measures).—strenue qd administrare (C.): an e. speech, oratio gravitatis plena, or acris, or vehemens: e. in action, in rebus gerendis acer, vehemens; or acer et industrius (C.): very e. measures or counsels, consilia acerrima (opp. cons. inertissima). ENERGETICALLY, fortiter. audacter. Jn. fortiter

et audacter (e. g. sententiam dicere). nervose. cum vi. strenue. graviter. impigre. To act e., strenue or impigre agere.

ENERGY, vis (force, emphasis).-virtus. vigor (life and spirit, both of animate and inanimate things). gravitas (weight, e. of words, &c., verborum, sententiarum) .- fervor (heat) .- acrimonia (pungent or sting ing e., rars).—impetus (c. attack in a speech, allter in oratione nee im pet us ullus nee vis esse potest, C.).—tobut. nervi (strength of mind, e. of character). Aling requires all your e. of character, qd tuorum est nervi ovum (C.). The e. of a speaker, vitrus oratoris visorum (C.). oratoris, dicentis, virtus oratoria: with something of e., cum quadam virtute. What e. there is in that book! quantum in illo libro vigoris est! (Sen.) A man of e., vir fortis, acer.

ENERVATE, enervare (L.) .- debilitare (weaken) .emollire (make soft and effeminate) .- nervos exsecure, etholine (make my; and symmate).—Het vus exsecute; elidere (C.).—delicits frangere qm.—nervos omnes men-tis ac corporis frangere (A.). See Enyreble. ENERVATED, enervatus. Post-class. enervis. ENERVATION, debitatio (act of weakening).—

ianguor effeminatus (as state),

ENFEEBLE, infirmare (g. t. for weakening) .- enervare (lake out the sinews; also impropr. enervare ani-mos, &c. L. uses a velut; veiut enervata civitas). debilitare (weaken).-attenuare, minuere, comminuere, imminuere (impr. to weeken, to lessen). — frangere (to break athg down, take away all its strength and spirit, impropr.).—labefactate (to lessen the authoone spec se, mpropr., —investes the cattle the authority of aths, e. y. legenh.—diluere (ic take away the strength of a proof or charge; e. g. confirmationem adversaril),—atterere (propr. to rub off; to weaken an enemy's forces, resources, &c.). To e. the mind, animum debilitare, comminuer. Exprense, by the particp, of the verbs given above; also effetus (by over-bearing; then also generally, e. g. corpus) .- enectus (by hunger, suffering of body, &c.).—exhaustus (e, in its resources; of a state).—attritus (by loss of men, money, &c.; of a See WEAKEN. state).

ENFEEBLEMENT, infirmatio. debilitatio (as action).—nifrmitas. debilitas (as state). The e. of the body, vires corporis affectæ; of a state, opes civitatis

attritæ or comminutæ.

ENFEOFF, To e. aby, prædium veiut fiduciarium ci dare (cf. L. 32, 28, init.); "prædium beneficiarium in qm conferre (Nott.).

ENFEOFFMENT, *ritus inaugurationis feudaiis

ENFEOFFMENT, *ritus inaugurations feudalis (Nol.1); with alfa, inauguratio beneficiaria. as. *fc. ENFORCE. || Give force to, a) a law, \$fc., lengem exercive; efficiere, ut lex valeat (Np.); to be enforced, valere (to be in force); ratum esses (to be enforced, valere (to be in force); ratum esses (to be acted upon, L. 4, 51). The law is immediately enforced, lex contestim exercetur (L. 4, 51). He not only forced, lex contestim exercetur (L. 4, 51). He not only caused the law to be passed, but also enforced the observance of it, hanc legem non tantum ferendam curavit, seed etiam, ut valeret, effecti (Np. Thraz. 3, 3). Not to be enforced, jacère (opp. exerceri, L.4, 51); evanescere (to pass into desuetude, opp. valère). Ja p erition, an aryument, ge, premere (e. g. argumentum, urge il, drive il home; verbum, duedlo ni tuith emurge il, drive il home; verbum, duedlo ni tuith emphasis).-firmare. affirmare. confirmare (strengthen an passis)—intriare. Amtimare. committee (strengthen an assertion by proof, \$\vec{e}_c),—fidem ci rel addere (make it more credible). To e. althy by Irstimony, testimonio confirmare. Il Gain by Jorce, exprimere. extorquere. expugnare.—vi aufterro (carry of by force).—vi cogere (compet by force). To e. his return, vi cogere ut releat: to e. his way through the pass, vim facere per angustians. Il Compet, force, vid. Il Press with a charge, urgere (with acc. of person, or about, the charge in acc. of newt. srow. or or with ist. the charge in acc. of neut. pron., or acc. with inf.; also with abl. of thing). ENFORCER, qui legem exercet; qui, ut valeat lex,

efficit. ENFORCEMENT, Crcl. with legem exercere. They complain of the immediate e. of this law, queruntur,

legem confestim exerceri.

ENFRANCHISE, libertatem ci dare, largiri, concedere. qm in libertatem vocare, vindicare (g. 11. See FREE). - qm manu mittere. qm manu asserere in libertatem (to emancipate a slave; the last of the public emancipation, before the prætor, of one who had before been a free man).- ci civitatem dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitate qm donare; diploma civitatis ci offerre (Suet); qm in civitatem ac- or re-cipere; qm ascribere civitati, or in civitatem; qm in civitatem, or in numecivitati, or in civitatem; qm in civitatem, or in numerum civium acciserce; civem qm facere. If to 'enfranchise' = 'to give the right of voting,' suffragium ci impertiri or dare (both L.). Obs. the jus civitatis included the jus privatum (e. g. jus connubil and jus commercil), and the jus publicum (e. g. jus suffragiorum and jus honorum). Those who had the pri-

vatum jus were cives, but not optimo jure cives. See Dict. of Antigg. p. 237 .- To be enfranchised (= admitted into citizenship), consequi clvitatem; recipi in civitatem ; civitate donari ; civitati ci ascribi; in civitatem pervenire.—(of the present state), civem esse; in civitatem (in civitate or civitati) as riptum esse.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, liberatio (act of being set free) -manumissio (emancipation of a slave). -vindicta (the rod or staff, also called festuca, weh the præfor laid on a slave's head; hence, emancipation) .- civitas or jus civitatis (right of a citizen). -assertio (Q. and Traj. in Plin., the formal assertion that such a person is a slave or a free man). To obtain e. fm aby, civitatem impetrare a go.

ENGAGE, TRANS.) obligare, obstringere qm (g. tt. ENGAGE, TANAS.) obligate, obstringere qm (g. it. for binding by an engagement). Invitate or vocare qm (to invite to a parly).—Invitate or excitate qm (to en etallenge to alty, e. g. ad saltandum).—implicate, impedire (involve in alth, propr. and f.p.) qā re.—lilaqueare qā re (entangle, fg.).—aduliscēre qm (to mix up in it).—mercede conducere (to hire).—impellere (impel him, urge him). To e. aby in a war, qm bello implicare. To be engaged in athg, ci rel affinem nello implicare. To be engaged in aing, ci rei almem esse (e. g. crimini); participen esse cs rei (do be a partner in it; e. g. conjurationis).—admisceri ad qd (to be mixed up in it; e. g. ad ld consillum, C.): to be engaged in a business, in me otlo versari; negotio implicatum esse: to be very much engaged, occupatis-simum esse, multis negoties (occupationibus) implicituni esse; also valde negotiosum esse: to be so much engaged as not to know what to do, multis occupationlbus distineri: to be engaged (to be married); see BE-TROTH: not to be engaged, vacare. vacuum esse. otiosum esse: to be engaged in a law-suit, lite implicarl.
To E. ONESELF, fidem ci dare (pledge one's word).— To E. ONESELF, fidem ci dare (pledge one's word).—
obligare se ad pusstandum (nake onesel) liable for a
dobt, JCl.). | B is ad myself by an engagement
to a p ar'sy, condicere ad cernam (to engage myself lo
dine, se. with aby by my own self-invitation).—*promitteres eventurum (to suy one will come; i. e. lo. e. oneself by accepting an invitation).—promittere ad cernam,
or promittere ad qm (to e. myself to aby). | To enyage a person's aliention, convenere qm, or cs
avimum, in or ad se (to down his diention).—occulavimum, in or ad se (to down his diention).—occulpare cs cogitationes (occupy his thoughts) Toe. attention, conspici, conspicuum esse; by athg, qa re: to e. aby in a conversation about athg, sermonem cum qo (de qa re) instituere : dare se in sermonem cs : ordiri or conferre cum qo sermonem; venire in colloquium cum qo; colloquium cum qo facere or serere; sermocinari or colloqui cum qo; colloquium comparare cum qo (Tilin. ap. Non): to e. a person in secret conversations or conferences, secreta colloquia cum qo serere (L.). | INTRANS.) recipere, or ad or in se recipere (underluke). — promittere, politiceri (promise). Jn. promittere inque se recipere (Ulp. Dig., all with ace. and inf.) .- confirmare (to give a solemn assurance; acc. and inf.)—confirmare (to give a solemn assurance; e.g. sees illis regna conciliaturum, confirmat, Ces.).

See Recipere should have dat. of person to whom one binds oneself; e.g. recipio vobla me, &c.: the infin. is unatily the ful. See under To Promise.—se immiseère el rei; admiseèri ad qd (e.g. ad ld concilium, C.)—descendere ad or in qd (e.g. ad certamen, in causam).—se demittere in qd (e.g. in causam).—increali ad or in qd, agraedi ad or aq qd. If he once ingredi qd or in qd. aggredi qd or ad qd. If he once engages in the affair, si semei lu causam descend-rit To e. in a conversation, dare se ln sermonem; in sermonem ingredi; to e, in the conversation (weh others are carrying on), se sermoni intermiscère. —

| Fight, congredi or concurrere cum qo (g. tt.). signa conferre cum qo (of hostile armies) .- confligere. prælium committere (begin the battie).

ENGAGEMENT, | Combat, pugna. prælium. acies [SYN. in BATTLE].—certamen. prælii concursus; or concursus, congressus only : prortii dimicatio, or dimicatio only; also in pl , dimicationes, 'engagements.' naval e., preclium navale, pugna navalis; dimicatio navalis (Hirl. B. Alex 25); a sharp e., preclium acres to renew the e., in pugnam reduc (to return to ti); pugnam repetere (aft. an interruption); pugnam novam integrare, preclium reductegrare or renovare (to begin, as it were, again; nearly always of fresh troops; pugnam iterate (to fight a second battle, e.g., postero die, L.): to continue or carry on the c., pugnam excipere (of fresh troops, comics up to take the place of others who are weuried, L. 38, 22, in): to be conquerors in an e., prællo er pugna superiorem discedere; vic-torem prællo excedere: to be defeated in an e., prællo or pugnă inferiorem discedere; pratito vinci or superari: to gire a signat for the e. to beyin, præ'ium com-

mittere (also of the soldiers or army beginning the e.); mittere (asso of the soldiers or army beginning the e.);
a short e, takes place, it or agitur leve preclium; to be
wearied by the length of the e., dusturnitate pugnae
defeasum essee. | I gpreement, conventua. conventum. constitutum. sponsio, pactum. pactlo [SYN. in.
AGREEMENT; if des, qui me obstrinis. To form an e.
with aby, packed, depactsel cum qo; pactionem cum qo
facere or conficere; shaut with d do it we marked. with aby, pacisci, depactiset cum qo; pactionem cum qo facere or conficere; obout uthy, de qir e pacisci: to keep an e., pactum præstare; in pacto permanêre; pactis or conventis stare: according to the terms of our e., ex pacto, ex conventu (Ancl. ad Herenn), ex convento (C.) Jn. ex pacto et convento: to columieer an e. to dime with aby, condicere ci ad ceenam. ENGAGING, suavis, jucundus, blandus, suavitato refertus; quod nos capit, delectat, or delectatione allicit.

E. manners, mores suaves. morum suavitas: an e. character, ingenium mite et amcenum (T. Ann. 2, 64, 3). An e. style, speclosum dicendi genus : an e. writer, scriptor lectorem tenens: an e. person, homo blandus; cul magna ad se illiciendi et attrahendi vis inest: e. conversation, sermo festivus, venustus et urbanus.

ENGAGINGLY, suaviter, amone, amoniter (C.).

ENGENDER. See BEGET (both PROPR. and PIG.). ENGINE, machina (also fig.), machinatio (also fig.), machinamentum (piece of machinery). Athy is - machinamentum (piece of machinery). Aling is meant to be an e., to effect any purpose, qd ad rem faciendam tamquam machina comparatur (C.). tary e.'s, machine (of weh the particular kinds are

lary e.s., management with the second architectl militares. — | Civil engineer, *acientim machinals peritus (sci. mach., Plin.). *qui machinas fabricatur (maker of machines); "qui vias ferro or ferreis orbitis sternit (maker of railronds)

ENGINEERING, scientia machinalis (knowledge of machines) .- *architectura militaris or castrensis (mili-

ENGIRD. See SURROUND.
ENGIRH, Britannicus. An e. garden, *hortus
engificatus. Whether he meant is
the difference of the unity of the control plain E. that you would have much money, &c., id utrum Britannico more locutus sit, bene numatum te futurum, an... (postea videro: aft. C. Romano

ENGORGE, vorare, devorare,-haurire, absorbere, See DEVOUR.

ENGRAFT. See GRAFT. ENGRAVE, scalpere. sculpere (according to some, scalpere, with its compounds, is applied to coarse and rude; sculpere, with its compounds, to finished work: others think that scalpere is to cut into the material, as in Intaglios; sculpere to produce raised figures, as in Cameos; see Dict. Antiqq. p. 843. Cf. CARVE).—incidere. —insculpere (with the graving tool; hence, also fig. to 'engrave' on the mind).—scribere. Inscribere (to e. words; an inscripierin). To e. altg on brass, on a pillar, incidere qd in as [or in wre, C. Verr. 2, 4, 65], in columnă; Js. incidere et perscribere; incidere ac notare (C.; of what is to serve as a record, &c.); on a tomb, incidere qd in sepulcro (C.), sepulcro (H.); on a tree, inscribere qd arbori; describere qd in cortice (V.): to e. gems, gemmas scalpere (Plin.); a seal, sigillum scalpere (Plin.); a ring, on the stone of wch an anchor was engraved, annulus, in cujus gemma anchora sculpta est. Alexander would not allow his tikeness to be en-graved on gems by any body but Pyrgoteles, Alexander edicto vetuit, in gemmå se ab alio scalpi quam a Pyrgotele. It is engraven, as it were, on the minds of all men, that &c., omnibus quasi insculptum est, &c., (acc. and inf.) - | In the modern sense of engracing prints, in ses incidere; simulacrum es rei in ses incidere

ENGRAVER, scalptor. sculptor. An e. on marble, scalptor marmorum; of rings, sculptor gemmarum. ENGRAVING, scalptura, sculptura (both also 'an engraving').— simulacrum in æs incisum (on copper).
spictura in æs incisa. A ring, with an e of the rape of Proserpine, annulus, cujus gemmæ sculptura (al. scalp-

tura) erat Proscrplnæ raptus. ENGROSS, | Thicken, vid .- | To take possession of the whole, rem totam adse trahere or attra-here, in se trahere, ad se transferre, sibi or ad se vindicare. - In cs rei societatem assumere neminem. He e.'s the eyes of all present, illum unum omnes intuentur. To e. the conversation, *sine ulla intermissione loqui: the pursuit of pleasure e.'s aby, qs se totum tradidit volup-tatibus: this object e.'s me, ld unum ago (ut &c); om-ne studium confero ad qd; omnl curá et cogitatione incumbo in qd .- | To write in thick characters, | qd nitida manu scribere (to write in a fair hand) - "qd forensi manu scribere (in the hand in weh legal papers sre written) .- "qd grandibus literis scribere (in large ietters). - | Forestalt, coemere (to buy up).- præmercari (before others can purchase any). - comprimere (frumentum, for the purpose of raising the price). See ENHANCE.

ENGROSSER, Crel. with verbs under Engross. Perestaller, coemptor. propôla; of corn, manceps annonæ. dardanarius (Utp. Dig. 47, 11, 6; Paul. Dig.

anaonae. daruanarius (U.P. 119. 11, 11, 0, 1 univ. 219. 18, 19, 37). See Forestaller.
ENGULP, vorare (seedlow up; naves, F.).
ENHANCE, augēre. majus reddere. exaggerare (qd verbis.—rem familiarem). To e. the price, pretium cs rei efferre (raise it); the price of corn, annonam flageilare (by not bringing it into market),—annonam accen-dere or incendere. Their fragility e.'s their price, fra-gilitas accendit pretium cs rei (Sen.): this too e.'s his

slory, id quoque ad gloriam ejus accedit: to e. avys slory, amplificare (by words). ENIANCEMIENT. amplificatio (e. g. gloriæ, rei familiaris).—accessio (addition made; e. g. dignitatis).— -suctus.—incrementum. Crcl. with werbs under the

ENIGMA, ænigma. griphus. ambäges [Syn. is Riddle]. To solee an e., ænigma solvere; *griphum dissolvere: to propose an e. to aby, *qm ænigma solvere jubere: not to be able to soire an e., senigma non intelligere: you talk in e.'s, ambages narras: that is an e. to me, hæc non intelligo.

ENIGMATICAL, obscurus. perplexus. ambiguus. arcanus. E. words, ambages: e. speeches, sermones perplexi: an e. character, homo ingenii multiplicis et

lortuned.

ENIGMATICALLY, perpiexe (e. g. loqui).— ambigue (e. g. respondère, Aurel, Vict.).

ENJOIN, pracèpere ci qd or suità ut.—prascribere ci qd or suità ut.—pubère (with inf. act. if the person expisand is named; isf, pass, if the inspiration is indefinitely stated; seld, with ut.)—imperare ci qd or ut.; mandare ci qd or ut. pronunciare (Syn. in Com-Max D).—prædicere (rpostracis; t. beforehand; not to de, ut. ne, Np. Them. i, 3).—inculcare ci (ut. &c.; to impress it upon hit mind).

ENJOY, fruit, verfini (oft re: the latter implising a

ENJOY, frui, perfrui (qa re : the latter implying a ENIOY, frui, perfrui (q\u00e5 re: the latter impliying a continued eigogement),—voluptatem capere or percipere ex q\u00e5 re (receive pleasure fm; perc. with the same implied notion as perfruit)—oblectari q\u00e5 re. oblectari et duci q\u00e5 re. oblectari et duci q\u00e5 re. (am anused with, fund of, \u00e8c.)—delectari q\u00e5 re(lectari q\u00e5 re(lectari q\u00e5 re(lectari q\u00e5 reident)) = beleeve find for interessent, and comparative astisfaction, that makes time pass pleasurity),—gaudiere q\u00e5 re. (betari q\u00e5 reident),—gaudiere q\u00e5 re. (betari q\u00e5 reident), and the substitution capere ex re (rejoice at slap).—\u00e4\u00e5 reident reident and be used except where there is a fell e use of interess. pleasure; kence, to e. good health, prospera valetudine uti (not frui); valetudinis prosperitate uti; integra esse Valetudine: to e. prosperity, success, felicitate uti (e. g. perpetua quadam felicitate usus est, C.). To e. a long perpetus quanum tentriate usas est, 5. 10 e. a con-pete, diutină pace frui (Np.); pleasure, voluptate frui; percipere voluptatem; izetită perfrui (C.); gaudio fui (Ter.); gaudium haurire (L.); leisure, tranquil-hity, glory, oilo, tranquillitate, gloriă perfrui: to e. consideration and the glory of his past services, perfrui auctoritate rerumque gestarum glorià (C.); advantages, commodis frui; the pleasures of life, vitæ jucunditati-bus (voluptatibus) frul, perfrui: to e. these delights, his gaudiis perfui: to e. a person, or a person's company, que or cs consustudine frui.— I To Enjoy oneself (absol.), se oblectare. I enjoyed myself tolerably well in my Cuman villa, ego in Cumano.. satis commode me

oblectabam (C.).
ENJOYMENT, delectatio. oblectatio (delight). voluptas (pleasure; opp. dolor; denotes a higher degree of positive pleasure than delectatio).— suavitas (the weedness that makes afth a source of e. to us).—fructus (the profit; and then the consequent pleasure).—delectamentum. oblectamentum (a thing or occupation that delights us; e. g. puerorum delectamenta or oblectamenta). Sensuai e., voluptas corporis: mental e., voluptas animi: the e.'s of life, vitæ jucunditates: to lupias animi: the c.'s of life, vites jucunditates: to derive e. fm side, voluptatem capere e-percipere ex re (soi derivare; see Exisoy). I have no e. in bits, how nihil ad me pertinet (does not affect me); hoe me non delectat. I derived great e. fm your letter, me litters thus admödum delectaverunt (C.). To be in thee. of athy, halvier qd; uti qd re: he is in the e. of good health, proper's valetudine or prosperiate valetudinis utilised. (305)

he is in the e. of a sufficient or tolerable fortune, *habet, unde commode vivat; or simply rem habere (C.).

ENKINDLE. See KINDLE.

ENLARGE, amplificare (to make wider, of greater compass; e. g. urbem; rem familiarem; then fig. = to make more important in fact, or to represent us more important in words; opp. minuere, infirmare; e. g. a important in words; opp. minuere, infirmare; e. g. a mans authority, es gratiam dignitatemque; a mon's glory, es gloriam).—dilatare (to e. the superficial extent; castra, es imperum; then also fig. e. g. gloriam).—propagare or proferre qd or fines es rei (to extend the homedaries, and so e.; propr. and fig. e. g. imperium, fines imperii; fines officiorum).—augère (increase, by on addition: e. g. numerum prætorum; also to e. by rhe-torical amplification. In this sense, Jn. amplificare et augere) —multiplicare (to increase the number several times over; e. g. usuras).— Set free, qm e custodia emittere. — I INTRANS.) Enlarge (upon a topic), iatius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re: to e. at great length, late se fundere : at too great length, effusius dicere ; longum

ENLARGEMENT, amplificatio. — auctus. — incre-mentum.—accessio. The e. of an empire, propagatio or prolatio finium. Also by Crel. with verbs under Enlarge. — I Release fm confinement, missio (C.)

ENLIGHTEN, collustrare (to impart some of one's own light to ally; only propr.)—Illustrate (to place in light; propr. and [a,b.].—Illuminare (to give light to allo; exply [g., to cover with liminous points. None of these words were used of enlightering the mind). The sun o's the whole world, so found a luce sut illustrat (al. better collustrat): to be enlightened by the sun, sole illustrem esse. To e. the mind, ab animo, tamquam ab trem esse. To e. the mind, ab animo, tamquam ab oculis, caliginem dispeliere: to e. the understanding, mentem dispere . an enlightened man, "homo meliore rerum cognitione imbutus: an enlightened understanding, ingenium subactum (but only in C. de Or. 2, 30, 131, where the mind is compared to a well-titled field; lingenii acumen or acles: enlight-ned days, culta extas; tempora eruldia (C. de Rep. 2, 10); cultiors tempora et lingenia: an enlightened nation, gens humans atque docta (C.): to e. the world, "ignorantie tenebras discourse (C.) to e. the world, "ignorantie tenebras discourse (C.) to e. the world, "ignorantie tenebras discutere

cutera.

ENLIGHTENMENT (of mind), mens exculta. politior humanitas: for the e. of the human mind, ad collustrandas mentes (Ruhnk.): on age of preat e., setas exculta; tempora erudita; sæculum eruditum (all, C. Rep. 2, 10).

ENLIST, TRANS.) To e. soldiers, mercede conducere milites; milites conquirere, or conquirere et compa-rare; militum conquisitionem habêre; troops, copias mercede conducere; copias colligere, conficere, com-parare. — || To draw over to one's side, qm in suas partes trahere. — || [NTRANS.] nomen dare militiæ; or nomen dare onity. — militiam capessere. — yoluntarian extra ordinem profiteri militiam; voluntariam merced sequi militiam (to e. as a colunieer; the latter for pay), Newly enlisted legions, legiones novæ. ENLISTING, militum conquisitio (as act); inquisi-

tio novorum militum (Curt.).—delectus (levy), or Crct.
ENLIVEN, animare (give life to; propr. and fig.).—
excitare. incitare (render animaled).—alacritatem ci

excitate, incitate (rener unitates)— manifactor in afterio (C.),—refecte, recreare (refresh).

ENMITY, infinicitie.—simultas—odium [bvn. is afterio (C.),—to be at a worth aby, infinicitias (simultates) cum qo habiere, gerere, exercêre. Intercedunt mith infinicitie cum qo: lo unitate cum qo: lo uni

mini himicutae cum qo. sese in simuliate cum qo: fo lay aside ord z e., himicutaa ponere (deponere). EN NOBLE, "dare el nobilitatein. "recipere qui-mobilium numerum. "nobilium ordini aserbere qui-To be esnobled, "nobilitatis gradum concequi; (in the Rom. sease) il transitio a piebe ad particios (aft. C. Brul. 16, 62).—I IMPAOFA, lobbilitae (illustrare, ortare. Il te etrite that e. z a man, ex virtue fit lobilitae (cf. L.)

1, 34).

1, 34).

ENNUI, temporis molestia (g. t. O. Met. 8, 652)—

otii molestia (fm scant of employment; aft, the same
pussage); also molestia only, with gen. (e. g. molestia
paucorum dierum). Also twellum with gen. of what
cousse the e., or molestia, quam (or terdum, quod) qu
mihi affert. To suffer e., 'tempus tarde labens moleste
ferre; otto languescere: to suffer e. fm athg, tendum
center set: to complain of e., cepi es rei; qd tædium mihi affert: to complain of e., queror nihil me habere, quod agam: to be dying of e., ctlo tabescere: to banish e. by alty, horns or tempus, or tempora tarde labentia failere q\(\hat{a}\) re (e. g. sermonibus, nariando, cf. O. Met. 8, 652; Trut 3, 2, 12.— [5]

ENORMITY, insolentia (unusualness) - novitas (neuness). — fæditas (foulness). — immanijas (the astonishing magnitude; in a bad sense). — enormitas (irregularity; saxorum, Q 9, 4, 27; = immense size [enormitas pedum]; Sen. Const. Sapient. 8). Enormities, nefaria, pl. An e., facinus nefarium; scelus nefarium scelestum ac nefarium facinus; monstrum ac prodigium .- impietas (violating the reverence due to the gods,

parents, princes, one's country, &c.).

ENORMOUS, # Irregular, enormis (e.g. vicus, T. post-Aug). — inusitatus (unusual). — # Irregularly large, immodestus (kept within no due bounds; g. largitio).-immoderatus (immoderate; e. g. luxurin).—effusus (lavishly poured out; e. g. expense, sumptus)—nimius (loo great; all these = excessive, immoderate; opp. moderatus, modestus). - insanus (senseless; e.g. cupiditas; pile, moles).—impôtens (unable to restrain itself; cupiditas; crudelitas).—novus. inau-ditus.—Jn. novus et inauditus (unheard of before). singularis (unparalleled in its kind) .- mirus mirificus (wonderful) .- incredibilis (incredible) .- immanis. vastus (huge, unwieldy, of size; imman. also of prodigious turpitude, facinus).—Jr. vastus et immanis.—immensus (immense; e. g. pecunia).—ingens (huge). Of e. depth, immenså or infinitå altitudine. To go to e. expense, extra modum sumptu et magnificentiå prodire;

to build able at one expense, profuse ede extructe. An e. duly, portorium pergrande, grave, iniquum, &c. (E) no! enorme.)

ENORMOUSLY, immoderate (e. g. liceri).—immodeste(e. g. to fore oneself, praise aby, &c.).—effuse (e. g. does not considered to fore oneself). deste(e.g. lo love oneset], praise aby, 5c.).—effuse(e.g. donare, exsultare)—profuse (e.g. sumptui deditum esse; also = 'al an enormous oullay').— nimis (loo much; e.g. laudare qm)—valde, admödum, perquam (very) mire. mirifice (wonderfully)—incredibiliter (incredibly).—incredibilite quantum (Just. 8, 2, 5, Benecke; Flor. 4, 2, 74, Duker),—summe (in the highest degree), -extra or præter modum (beyond the due or usual bounds). E. high, in immanem altitudinem editus : e. deep, immenså or infinità altitudine. An e, high moun-

tain, mons in immensum editus.

ENOUGH, satis (a sufficient measure, without any accessory reference).—affailm; abunde (with the accessory notion of rather too much than too little; abunde, like alis, like ἄλις, with an objective and absolute reference; whereas affatim, like ἀφθόνως, in a subjective and relative sense). Abundantly e., or e. and more than e., affatim satis; satis et affatim prorsus. More than e., abuntim satis; satis et affatim prorsus. More than e., abunde. satis superque. To bee, satis esse, sufficere [Syx.
in Supprick]. This is e. for me, qd satis habeo. sufficir
mith qd: this will be evidence e., hoe satis testimonium
erit. To hove e., satis habere; satisatum esse (to be
satiated). He has e. for his shole life, in totam vitam ei
satis est. But e. of this, sed satis de hoc; sed satis jam
verborum est; sed hæc hactenus; sed finls sit; nolo
plura dicere. But e. of this, and perhaps too much, sed
here satis multa, vel plura pottus quam necesse hit
e. f. e./ heus tu manum de tabulâ! (= stop, dot C.)
EN PASSANT oussi mysteriene (C.) versteriene

e.f.e.f. heus tu manum or taouat (== stop, aor t. .) EN PASSANT, quasi praeteriens (C.). praeteriens. In transitu. transiens (these three post-Aug. in this sense). strictim (in a light, superficial way; in Seneca's time slao oblier). To buch athge.p., in transitu or leviter of attingere: to mention e.p., mentonem car el in-

choare (*L. 29, 23).

ENQUIRE, | Ask, interrogare, rogare qm or (less frequently) de qo; aby about athg, qm qd (or less commonly de re).—sciscitari ex qo.—quærere, exquirere, requirere ex or a qo.—precunctari de or ex qo; whether, utrum; if or whether athg, ecquid or quid (not si quid). [Svn. in Ass.]—To e in a captious manner, captions interrogare: to e. one's way, rogare viam (†); exquirere iter. | To enquire into a subject, quærere qd or de re; inquirere in qd. exquirere qd. See Exa-MINE, INVESTIGATE. - | To enquire judicially, quærere (e. g. de morte cs; de tanta re; also de servo in dominum, by loriure).—inquirere (e. g. in competitores, C.).—cognoscere (absol. and de re; for weh Dig.

has super qa re).
ENQUIRY, interrogatio (a question put for the purpose of obtaining an answer; of learning aby's opinion, &c.) .quæssio (implies rather a sustained and accurate &C.).—Question timpher rainer a measurem and accordence of each pilot of eight of judicial c.; also = a subject of e., perdifficility et perobecura question—percunctation (for the purpose of making oneself acquaisited with the particulars of an event, &c. in detail).—disciptation (a terminal accession, or debate).—Oegonitio (s. for the purpose of making accession, or debate).—Oegonitio (s. for the purpose of the purpose

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otium fallere would be quite wrong; otium meaning only pose of obtaining accurate knowledge; e. g. into the nature the being without employment): to cause e. to aby, mo- of things, rerum; esply v. pr. of quiteial, e. with ref. to him who greeteds at it; not of on e. entrusted to a comment. nim who presides at it; and of an e-therasted to a com-mission).—inquisitio (the searching into a subject wech we wish to discover; e. g. veri; but in a judicial sense, it is never the trial itself, but = the preparatory e.'s into a person; character, manner of life, &c., upon weh the enquirer means to found his accusation). To institute an e., quæstionem habere or instituere; cognitionem instituere; about athg, quærere qd or de qå re; quæstionem de qa re habere, adhibere, instituere, or constituere; causam cognoscere: to make or institute e.'s about aby, inquirer in qm (with the view of founding an accusation upon them): to institute an e. about aby, quæstionem habere de qo or in qm; quæstionem ferre in qm; quæstionem ponere in qm (the last, L. 42, 22): an e. was resolved upon, questiones decrete sunt: without e. (e. g. to condemn aby), causa incognita: aft.

ditigent or careful e., "re diligenter cognità.

ENRAGE, Irritare.—qui or ca animum exasperare.—qui incendere. ci furorem oblicere. To be enraged, irritari. Irà incendi: furore incendi or inflammari; exandescere; i faie xardescere. To be terribly enraged,

furenter irasci.

ENRAPTURE, ENRAVISH, capere, voluptate per-fundere, suavissime afficere. Homer e.'s me when he sings of Hector, Hectorem canens Homerus me totum sungs of Inector, Hectorem canens Homerus me totum ad se convertit et rapit: to be erraptured, maximā lætitikā perfusum esse; lætitikā exsultare; immortaliter gaudeo (e. 9 quod scrbis te diluķī, C.).

ENRAPTURED, incredibili gaudio elatus (C.).— equasi quodam gaudio elatus.— I se a divine eccators, divino spiritu inflatus or tactus. mente inci-

tatus. ENRAVISHMENT, see RAPTURE.

ENRICH, locupietare. ditare (propr. and impropr. ; dit. in prose first in L.).—locupletem facere, fortunis locupletare, divitiis ornare (propr.). To e. him to the full extent of his wishes, divities explore. To e. oneself, se collocupletare (Terent. Heant. 3, 3, 17); rem suam or rem familiarem or facultates suas augère : to e. oneself tem nammarem or navitates suns angere: 10 2 onesery 10 3 honorollo means, bonis et honesis rationibus en suam sugres (opp. linhoneste parare divinas): 10 take ecery menns of enriching himself, rem fanciliarem om ratione exaggerare; 25 susry, fenore peculias autei-tare (71): 29 robbing olisers, aliorum sociolis usas facultates augère: to try to e. oneself, divitias quærere : to seek to e. oneself by robbing others, manus afterre alienis bonis; manus porrigere in alienas pos-essiones. — | IMPROPR.) To e. a language, sermonem ditare (H.): the science has been enriched, disciplina increvit : to e. a science, disciplinam excolere: to e. a temple with paintings, templum picturis locupletare (C.).

ENROLL, inscribere .- qd consignare or in tabulis

ENROLLE, INSCIDENCE—QU CONSIGNATE OF THE CONSIGNATE.—Qd in tabulas referre. | Enlist, vid. | Insolve, vid. | Insolve, vid. | ENROLLER, ab actis (Inscr.).—a commentariis (Inscr.).—commentariensis (Paul Dig. 49, 14, 45). ENROLLMENT, consignatio, or by Crcl. | En-

listing, vid.
ENS. ENTITY, ens or quod est (in philosophy, as translation of to ov, ens, Q.; quod est, Sen.) .- res (thing). -essentia or substantia (philos. as translation of obeia: first introduced by C. [according to Sen. Ep. 58, 4], and defended by Q. 8, 3, £3, who refers ens, essentia to Sergius Flavius).

gius Flavius).

ENSAMPLE, see Example.

ENSANGUINE, sanguine respergere, inquinare, cruentare. Ensanguined, cruentus. cruentatus.—sanguine repersus.

ENSCONCE. See HIDE.

ENSEAR, (ferro) adurere. ENSHIELD. See SHIELD, v. ENSHINE, consecrate: in athg, •qå re recondere ac sanctissime custodire.-in quodam quasi fano deponere (in fano deponere, of money deposited in a temple,

lo be kept there).

ENSIGN, Standard, Sc., signum militare.—
ENSIGN, Standard, Sc., signum militare.—
extilium [Syn. in Colouns]. Badpe [vid.], insigne. Difficer who bears the flag, signifer,
extiliarius not extilifer—saquiller (the -earre in the -earr

Roman eagle).

ENSLAVE, om in servitutem redigere; ci servitudinem injungere; qm servitute injungere; qm in servi tutem adducere (e. g. socios nostros, C.); qm in servitutem asserere (L.), ducere (Cæs.); ci servitutem afferre (C.).—subigere (v. pr., esply nations). Jw. vincere et subigere.—domare. perdomare. Jw. subigere et domare.—iu ditionem suam redigere (bring under

enhicetion). Ju. subigere atque in ditionem suam redigere. Men are sometimes enslaved by excess of liberty, nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit (C.). To e. aby to aby, tradere qm in servitutem ci. To be enslaved, in servitute esse (servitutem servire is rare and unnatural); servitute oppressum teneri. To be enslaved by aby or athg (fig.), servum esse cs or cs rel; servum esse potestatis cs; ci rei obe-

ENSLAVEMENT, | The state of slavery, servitus, servitudo (L. 24, 22, 2). — servitum [Syn. in Slavery]. || Act of enslaving, Crcl. by verbs under ENSLAVE.

ENSLAVER, qui qm in servitutem redigit, asserit, adducit; qui ci servitutem injungit.—domitor (C.); domator (Tib.).

ENSNARE, irretire (propr. and fig.), qå re or laqueis es rei—illaqueare (fig. qå re). See ENTANOLE.
ENSUE, s. FOLLOW, TRANS,) and INTRANS.)

ENSURE, | Make safe, tutum reddere, facere or

ENTABLATURE, memora omnia que sum supra capitula columnarum (af., Fiir.).—coronão o coronia. ENTAIL, a. (Ons. In the republic and under the extiter emperora, "almost every disposition restraining the power of alienation was prohibited by the Roman law; and such dispositions of the kind as it afterwards saw; and such dispositions of the kind as in discretified actiously were created acclusively by testoment or codicit, and in the circustous and obserd manner of a fidel-commission? (Austin on Jurisprudence); i. e. A left the property to B, his Audiarius, to be given to C, the fix-icommissarius. The fidelecommissarius might him-fix-icommissarius. The fidelecommissarius might himself be bound to give the fideicommissum to a second fideicommissarius (Dict of Antiqq p. 420, b)].—An e., fideicommissaria hereditas (g. 1. for a hereditas, to sock one succeeds by a fideicommissum).

ENTAIL, v. (see OBs. on ENTAIL, s.)—fidel committere (g. t. for leaving on trust), to web the condition must be annexed, e. g. *ut prædia ne alienentur.—*ab must be annexed, e. g. 'ut prævia ne anenemi.... euo eo, cui fundum legavimus, fidei committere, ut euo fundum post mortem susm majori natu filio, eådem lege, fideicommitteret (aft. quidam ab eo, cui fundum legaverat, fidel commiserat, ut eum fundum post mortem suam restitueret, Sempronio. Martian. lib. 30. leg. 111).—*flium prædia alienare prohibēre, sed conservare majori natu filio fidelcommittere (aft. Scav. Dig., 1th. 32, leg. 36: pater filium prædia slienare prohibuerat, sed conservare liberis ceterisque cognatis fideicommiserat). | IMPROPR.) creare (to cause). fideicommiserati. I MPROPRI) creare (to cause). — derivare qd in quem (to cause it to floor down fin us to him; with the notion, however, of getting rid of it oneset).— a oad qm venit hereditas a[d. C. cupiditatem ad muitos improbos venit hereditas]— qd ci quasi hereditate relinquere. To have entailed destruction on athg, ci rei ultimam causam stellase, cur periret funditus (poet. H. Od. 1, 16). To e. ating on aby, inde (or es rei) ad or in qua redundat infamia. I will not by my erimes e. infamy on my children, enon committam, ut meorum vitiorum ad liberos redundet infamia (aft. quorum [vitiorum] ad amicos redundat infamia, C.).

ENTANGLE, implicare: in ath, implicare or im-pedire qå re (propr. and fg).—Iliaqueare qå re (en-sure in ath): to s. hair, capillos turbare (s. 1. for pulling it in disorder): to be entangled in a lau-usid, lite implicati: to s. onseelf in ath, implicari or se impedire qa re: to e. aby in his talk, animum cs interrogationibus implicare or conturbare ; laqueis insidiosæ interrogationis involvere (Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 18). An entangled business, res impedita, contorta; res contorta et difficilis

ENTANGLEMENT, implicatio. - nodus (knof).

turba (confusion).-tricæ (perplexed relations).
ENTER, inire. intrare. introite. ingredi (inire denotes almost always a figuralive entering; e. g. infre pugnam, numerum, &c.; infrare, trans., with emphasis on the verbal notion; introire, intrans, with emphasis on the adverbial notion; in intrare, one thinks of cross-ing the threshold; in introire, of being enclosed ing we in reshold; in intolice, of being enclosed within the four walls: intrace, introire, suppose a pace purpose ly marked out by walls, boundaries, marks, is, is but ingred, a space limited in any way, e. g. viam, pontem, &c. Bod.—introire lake acc., or more cally acc. with 'in'). To e. the house, domum intre; (307)

domum or in domum introire; limen intrare -tectum subtre (so under the roof); the gale, januam intrare (for the purpose of going into the house): the sun e.'s Scurpion, sol ingreditur Scorpionem, or transit in Scorpionem; also in Geminos &c. introitum facit (Col.); to e. a ship, inscendere navem or in navem: to be entering his tenth year, annum zetatis decimum in-gredi: to have entered his tenth year, annum zetatis decimum agere: to e. into tife, introire vitam; in vitam ingredi: into public life, ad rempublicam accedere; rempublicam capessere: to e. upon an office, munus inire, ingredi, capessere, suscipere: to e. the restrict militam capessere: to e. into a treaty with oby, feedus linire cum qo; feedus facere, inire, percutere cum qo; feedus facere, inire, percutere cum qo; feedus facere, inire, and linnee or partnership with aby, cum qo societatem coine (es relo or de qi re, or in qd faciendum). To e. inio conversation with aby, sermonem instituere cum qo; dare se in sermonem es (not cum qo); colloqui cum qo (colloquium miy implies a particular purpose, like 'colloquy'). Before I e. upon this part of my subject, priusquam ingrediar hanc partem (Q.).—|| a) Enter by marching; to e a country, terram intrare; in ter-ram procedere (of the soldiers); cum exercitu (copiis) in terram ingredi, or terram invadere; ducere or in-troducere exercitum in fines cs popull; exercitum in qm agrum inducere (of the general); as the troops entered the gates, legiones quum intravere portas. - [β] Enter by being carried in, invehi.
To e. a port, in portum invehi; in portum deferri; portum capere; in portum pervenire, perveni. | Penetrate into, penetrare. invadere. influere. se infunserva's 18.0, penerare invasere influere, se mund-dere, influid, se insinuare to e. oby 30 ody, in excor-pua descendere: the sword entered dep isto his mind, illu descendit: this word entered dep isto his mind, illu descendit. this word entered dep isto his mind, the pode v. deep into more when the time derived descendit ad animos. If Sure's is to the meaning of a tho, capere or percipere qd, with or without animo or mente: percipere et composers (s. 1).—accitere, tof a mente; percipere et cognoscere (g. t.).-accipere (of a mente; percipere et cognoscere (g. 1.).—accipere (o) a scholar); asequi.—To e. into athgauickly, qd celeriter percipere (d.); qd arripere. | To enter (set down) in a book, referre qd in qd (e. g. in commentarios, in album). To e. a debt, nomen reddere or referre in codicem; in rationibus qd inducere (C. Pam. 3, 10, 6; also, in rationem inducere, to bring it to account; C. Verr 2, 1, 41): to e. a sum received, acceptum or in acceptum referre qd: to e. as paid to aby, qd expensum ferre ci: to e. receipts and disbursements, expensa et accepta referre: to e. what I have given away, expensum muneribus ferre. To be entered al the university, •civitati academice, or in civitatem academicani, ascribi; •in numerum civium academicorum ascisci. — To cause to be written down; to e. one's name, nomen dare or edere (e. g. to serve in the army, or in the feet, in classem).—(nomen) profiter apud qm. || To enter (= join oneself to) an attance, fro, acceder and societatem.—se applicare ad societatem.

societatem. ENTERPRISE, opus (as great action).—facinus (an important action, whether for good or for evil.—periculum (dangerous attempt). An important e, facinus magnum or insigne; opus magnum, esply in the pi.: important or noble e.'s, illustria facta; ample res generated. tæ; magna facinora

ENTERPRISER, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortu-- magnarum rerum molitor.

ENTERPRISING, experiens (who centures som thing, s. Stroth. L. 6, 34). — promptus (ready, prompt).
— strenuus (resolute, going vigorousis to work, and
carrying it through).—audens. confidens (bold).—acer
(full o energy). Js. acer et experiens.—temerarius atque audax (rash). An e. merchant, mercator strenuus

studiosusque rei quærendæ.

ENTERTAIN, | As a host, hospitio accipere, excipere, recipere (acc. and exc., to e. friends; recip., to e. those who need assistance) .- convivio excipere. hospitaliter invitare (to e. at table): to e. sumptuously, apparatis epulis accipere, excipere, invitare. To e. (quests) with athy, pascere qm qå re (e. g. olusculis, C.); apponere ci qd (serve it up to him). Am u se, oblectare. delectare [Syn. in Amusk]. To be entertained, oblectari qu re; oblectari et duci qu re; delectatione es rei duci; voluptatem ex qu re capere, percipere, habere. To e. oneself with athg, se oblectare qu re : se delectare qu re : delectari qu re. | To amuse with conversation, loqui cum qo; confabulari or sermones familiares conferre cum qo; habere sermonem cum qo de qå re (to hold a discourse about ath; with aby): to e. oneself very agreeably with aby, jucur X 2

dis-ime loqui cum qo. | To keep in one's ser-vice, habere (to have) -- alere (to support, to feed).-nercede conducer (to hire).—pascre (to import, to feed).— mercede conducers (to hire).—pascre (to feed, eaply slares). § To receive all g into the mind; to e, hutred agal ady, odlum habere or odlo ferri in qm; an affection for aby, amorein erga qm habere; in an affection for aby, amorem erga qm habère; in amore habère, or amore possequi qm; hope, sperare, spem habère: I e. hopes that, spes me tenet, &c.; a doubt, dubltare; a suspicion, suspicionem habère, suspicari; a with, optare; est in optaits or votis (both with inf.); an opinion, see Orinion.

ENTERTAINER, ¶ Giver of a banquet, dominus ccenze or epuil.—convivator (less common).

Escape præblior is not Lak—conditor instructurque convivii occurs in Auct, Orat, p. red. in Senat. 6, 15. ¶ For the other meanings, Crcl. with verbs.

ENTERTAINING, jucundus (g. 1. agreeable; of pressus or things, a discourse, an author, &c.)—ju-

persons or things. a discourse, an author, &c.) - ju-cundus et delectationi natus (of persons, e. g. an

author, Q.). See DIVERTING. ENTERTAININGLY, jucunde (e. g. narrare). ENTERTAINMENT, Amusement, delectatio, oblectatio (amusement). — oblectamentum (what serves for amusement, &c.). | Conversation, sermo, sermones. — confabulatio. sermones familiares (confidential talk). | Hospitable reception, hospitium: kind e., *liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quâ qs excipitur or accipitur. To find hospitable or good e., liberaliter haberi; hospitaliter excipi or invitari; benigne excipi a qo. 'A house o e.,' see INN, TAVERN. An e. = a banquet, convivium. epulum. epulæ. coena. daps [SYN. in BANQUET]: to prepare an e., ccenam parare, instruere; convivium instrucre, apparare, comparate, ornare, exornare: to give an e. to aby, conam or epulum ci dare: to be giving an e., convivium habero, agero [See Baxquer]. || Payment, pay (obsol.) vid. || Support, victus. alimenta

ENTHRONE, deferre ci regnum ac diadema (†H.); ENTHRONE, deferre et regnum ac diaduma (172.); summam rerum deferre ad qm (of moking him a ser-reign), jubëre qm in solio sedëre ornatu regali, de-ferre ad qm regnum or regiam potestatem. *regiae potestatis insignibus ornare. *Insignibus regiis ornare. To be enthroned, sedëre in solio (to be sitting on a throne).—regnare cespisse (to ascend the throne, fig.). Alhg was enthroned on aby's brow, in cs vultu qd

ENTHRONEMENT, Crcl. or principlum regni.— primordia regni.—introitus regni (aft. introitus sacer-

ENTHUSIASM, inflammatio animi (animorum); divina mentis incitatio et permotio, ardor animi, animi alacritas (C.); mens incitata estus or fervor ingenia corlestis quidam mentis instinctus. To be filled with e., insurgere; spiritu divino tangi; divino quodam spiritu inflari; divino instinctu concitari; youloful e., ardor juvenilis. (C. uses enthusiasmus in Greek characteri

ENTHUSIAST, divino spiritu tactus; divino instinctu concitatus; mente incitatus, | Fanatic, homo

fanations

ENTHUSIASTIC, fanaticus. | Ardent, vehe-ment, &c., calidus. ardens, vehemens. fervidus. An

e. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum. ENTHUSIASTICALLY, fanatice.—Instinctu quodam divino.—divino quodam spiritu (inflatus). ¶ Ar-dentity, ardenter. ferventer. acriter. cupide. To praise aby e., qm omni laude cumulare; efferre qm summis laudibus ad cœlum.

summis laudhus ad cetum.

ENTHYMEME, enthyméma (C. and Q.).

ENTICE, allicere, allectare, allectare et invitare,
prolectare; to athg, ad q(g, tt.). illicere, pellicere;
to athg, in qd. Illecebris trahere.—inescare (to catch by
a bait).—inducere (to draw over to athg); by athg,
q'à re. To e. the enemy out of their waits, hosten
extra muros "licere; out of their marshes and woods,
hosten ex paludbus silvigue elicere; to e. aby to fix,
ad pugnam or in proclium qui elicere (T.); in proclium
qui producere (Np.). To e. aby to ashg, inducere
in qd; qm elicere in qd (the latter to e. out of a place);
athore's me, ducor of are.

athy e.'s me, ducor qu re.

ENTICEMENT, allectatio (Q.): (as thing), invitamentum, incitamentum, lenocinium. E.'s, illecebræ. biandimenta

ENTICER, allector (Col.) .- lilex (prop. a bird used decoy others; then fig. a templer, ensnayer, &c... accop objects; seen py. 12 composition of the py. 12 composition of th

ENTIRE, solidus (forming one unbroken maus; e.g. usura, gaudium, libertas; dies, H.).—integer (in its original state, ummulilated; opp. truncus, lassus; e.g. a manuscript, codex). Jr. solidus atque integer.—lenus (full, haering no empty space; e.g. numerus).—totus (whole; opp. to the several parts)—totus integer (Gell sine cam totam integram esse matrem filli sui; i.e. without calling in a wet-nurse). The his-lorical books of Livy have not come down e., *Livii historiae non integræ ad nos pervenerunt. # Perfect, absolutus. perfectus. Jn. absolutus et perfectus; perfectus atque absolutus; perfectus expletusque; expletus et perfectus; perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus; absolutus omnibus numeris. An e. horse, see STALLION.

ENTIRELY, plane. omnino. prorsus (quite, vid.).
-piene. integre. absolute. perfecte (completely, per--piene. Integre. absolute. periecte (completely, perfectly).—In omnes partes, per omnia (in every respect).
That is e. false, falsum id est totum: I am e. yours, totus sum tuus: I am e. devoted to you, totus tibl sum deditus: he is e. made up of deceit and lies, totus ex

fraude et mendaciis constat. See Quite.
ENTIRENESS, plenitudo (Auct. ad Her. 4, 20, 28).
integritas.—absolutio (the finishing athg of as a whole). ENTITLE, inscribere (a writing, book, &c) .- appeilare (to e. a man): the book is entitled, liber inscriptus est; liber inscribitur (the former, when an author speaks out; interinscribitur lisé jormée, when on author spense, of his one works, but sis suben works of another awthor are quoted, cf. C. de Or. 2, 14, 0. Divin. 2, 1, 1, and 2, 5, inst.; Suet. Cas. S5: the latter, of the works, cply the small works, of another author. C. Of 2, 3, 3, 1 [ali blibro—qui in cribitur, Enellus] seems to make aged this instance, and cf. of photocological control of the c jus, copiam, potestatem es rei ci dare or facere. be entitled, but or potestatem, or jus potestatemque habère; to do atla, qd faciendi; copla, potestas, fas mili est es rei: Î am entitled io do this, hoc ad meum officium pertinet: I am noi entitled io do this, non meum est; hac rea nihii ad meum officium pertinet: to believe oneself entitled, *slbi jus datum, or potesta-tem datum putare: not to think myself entitled, non fas esse ducere. Les Sts 'to be entitled' may be transesse ducere. We Sit 'to be entitled' may be trans-lated by possum, or licet mihl, qd facere; or digmu-sum, or digmum me puto, qui &c: I am entitled a appire to the highest homoure, "ad amplissimos honores aspirare possum: he who obeys well, will hercafter be entitled to command, qui modeste parte, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, digmus esse. No one is entitled to this name, but he who &c., quo nomine nemo dignus

est, nisi qui &c. ENTITY. See Ens.

ENTOIL. See ENSNARE. ENTOMB, humare. humo tegere. terra, humo contegere (bury in the earth) .- in sepulcro condere ; ossa cs tumulo contegere; corpus cs tumulo inferre (T.); corpus terræ reddere.

ENTRAIL (obsol.). See INTERWEAVE.

ENTRAILS, viscera (all the parts of the body be-neath the skin, except the bones: i. e. lungs, liver, heart, siomach, guis).—exta (the belier portions of the e.'s, e. g. the heart, lungs, &c., wch were inspected by the soothsayers after a sacrifice).—intestina (e.'s, guts)—ilia, for 'e.'s, is poet. (lia inter coxas pubenique imo ventre posita sunt, Cels.). The e.'s of the earth, term viscera

viscera.

ENTRANCE, Action of entering, ingressioningressus, introftus (also fg. of entering subo an office, fc., introltus sacerdoill).— aditus (the going up to 1.0 to refuse e. to aby, qm introltu prohibère. E. into the forum, ingressio fort: to make a public e., triumphantem urbem intre, or in urbem invehi, or (according to according to the control saplemen) and assistant comitting. tem urbem intre, or in urbem invehi, or (according low notions) sollemin pomph, stipatum comitibus, urbem ingredi, intrare, or in urbem introire: lo make a public e, on horseback, introire vehentem equo (Gell.)—Aby's e, into the city, cs introitus in urbem (C.)—I in propra.) To find an e, (i.e. into the mindi, accipi, probari (find acceptance): lo find e, into aby's mindimovire qui or cs animum (to affect by one's representations); in cs pectus descendere, requis auritous accipit to find no e, non audit. Il Persona hu web! adue ostium (a.g. portia).—Janua (konsedoor). The a into a prion, ostium limenque carecris: at itec. (of a house,). In limino or ad limen acdium. All its si seece closed, omnes introltus erant præclusi (Cea.) Deparing of a speech, \$c. introltus. ingressio. ingressus, exordium, prologus, procemium. See Ex-!

ENTRANCE MONEY, equod ab accedentibus soivi solut or debet. [Kraft says, prps pecunia aditialis. See Obe. in INAUGURAL.]

ENTRAP, irretire. laqueis irretire, with athg, qa re or laqueis es rel. qm capere or devincire: lo have entrapped abs, qm liretitum tentêr: lo be entrapped, in laqueos se indurer; in laqueos cadere or incidere (fall into a trap, propr. and fg.). To try to e. abs, laqueos ponere or disponere ci (propr. and fg.); insi-

laqueos ponere or disponere ci (propr. and By.); insi-dias ci facere or parare.

ENTREAT, rogare (g. t. for asking, qm qd).—
orare (to beg loudly and earnesity, pray, qm qd).—
petere (to try to get by asking, more with ref. to the
object; rox. to the person; hence petere qd a qo).—
queso (I beseech you, denoting an earnest request wech
claims a Kind consent).—obsectare (to beg by all that is casuad a una consent; — observar (to one of an unit is accred; conjure); — obtestati (to conjure; calling upon the gods as witnesses).— supplicate (to beg on bended & west, et proposed to proposed to pacements); qd, e.g.; pacem; also folioued by ut or ne; also qd a qo; multorum vitam a qo, C.; also * to bey off*).— implo-multorum vitam a qo, C.; also * to bey off*).— implorare (to e. with tears, qm; for alleg, qd). — precibus exposeere qd (e. g. pacem). — oinnibus precibus orare exposecre qu. (e. g., pacern).— onlinous preclous orare cet obtestart, omnibus (or infinis) preclous petere (to beg with earnest prayers, \$c.)—petere, postulare, suppliciter; abg for aday, qd a qo.—orare qm supplicibus verbis; orare or rogare qm suppliciter (all of imploring humbly as a supplician). Jm. rogare atque orare; petere et contendere ; orare et obtestari ; orare obtestarique ; orare atque obsecrare ; implorare atque obtestari ; que; orare atque obsecrare; impiorare atque obtestari; precari atque orare; petere ao deprecari. Ext. To e. aby to do athy, rogare, orare, &c., ut faciat. To e. aby couractif, may, almost with tears, omnibus precibus, peene lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to e. aby with the simoni possible earnesimes, qm its rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to e. aby for aby, deprecari pro qo; deprecaviorum se præběre pro es periculo: to pro qo; deprecatorem se præbère pro es perículo: fo fo for the infe of a criminal, petere vilam nocenti. To e. the gods, precari a dils; precatione util; precationem ad doos facere (pray to them). \$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{e}}^{\top} i \cdot \epsilon_{\mathbb{e}} v \mathbb{e}_{\mathbb{e}} \tag{\text{to}} vid.

ENTREATY, preces. rogatus or rogatio obsecratio. obtestatio precatio deprecatio [SYN. in ENTREAT].

Humble e. a, humilis deprecatio: e. for pardon on account of athy, deprecatio es facti. Ai aby e., cs rogettu: qo rogante; a qo rogatus. Compelled by your son need e. b., coacust tulis assiduls voctbus: by earned exp. coacust tulis assiduls voctbus: by earned

e.'s, precando; precario, ENTREE, prps prima admissio (aft. Sen. de Ben. 33, qui in primas et secundas admissiones digeruntur); or introitus liminis cs (aft. Sen. de Ben., est proprium superbiæ magno æstimare introitum ac tactum sui liminis); or by Crel. with prior pono gra-dum intra domum (ibid). To have the right of e., Primæ admissionis esse.

ENTREMETS, opsonium (opp. panis) is perhaps

the nearest word.

ENTRUST, permittere. committere (the committens acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responsibility: the warregy ne imposes on him a moral responsibility; the permittens acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes at most only a political or legal responsi-bility. Düd.).—cret one political or legal responsi-neer in a., common in Com.).—commendate et concredere .- mandare, demandare ci qd .- qd rejicere ad qm .qd ci delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do oneqd cl detegrate (of sense one ought visite into a by in self)—deponer qd apud qm (to give althg to aby in trust). To e althg to the faith of aby, fidel cs qd commit-ter or permittere; trader in cs fidelin qd. To e. aby with the care of my pures, concreder c in masupium cum angento (Plaul); with the care of a treasure, thesaurum ci concredere (C.): with the care of one's safety, Me, salutem committere ci; caput permittere ci (Curt.); vitam eredere ci (Ter.); vitam (ac fortunas suas) credere ci (Lucil. ap. Non.): aby with the care of one's by, cs euræ puerum demandare (L.): aby with a task, munus mandare or dare ci ; with the management of a great and difficult affair, rem magnam atque diffi-cileu committere ci (C.): with the management, direction, &e., of athg, ci rei præficere qm: with the defence of a city, *ci urbem tuendam dare: to e. aby with the whole management of a business, totam rem ad qui rejicere: to e. one's plans to aby, consilia sua el cre-de:e: one's secrets, occulta sua el cre-de:e: to e. one's (309) honour to aby, existimationem suam committere ct. Entrusted (to aby's care), creditus, concreditus, commissus, ei commissus ac commendatus; eredi-

commissus, el commissus ae commendatus i creditus et commissus (... -(if only for a time), fiduciarius, (e.g., opera fiduciaria, Cas. Herz. B. C., 17).—depositum (thing deposited),

ENTRY, aditus (approach).— introlius (entranec; also fig. e. inio an office; e.g. introlius sacerdotii).—

ingressio. ingressus (acio entering).—transitio pervia (passage, through houses, &c.). \(\) Name, remark, &c., entered in a book, professio (the public entering of one's name, L., or property, C.); but mly by Crcl. with nomen (ad, &c.) in tabulas or coldeem referre. Sis nomen will do for e.'s in a debt-book. Hace you made regular e.'s of your other debts in your ledger! utrum cetera nomina in codicem accept et expensi digesta habes! (C.); to make an e. of a debt in a daydigesta habes? (C.): to make an e. of a debt is a day-book or ledger, nomen in adversaria (day-book), or in codicem accepti et expensi referre. There is no e. of that, id nusquam est (C.): there is no e. even of

of that, it illusquam est (C.): there is no e. even of that, ne it quidem seriptum est (C. pro Dom. 20, init). ENTWINE, circumplicare circum qd. To be entwined round athg, or to e. athg, circumpileare qd; circumvolvl or se circumvolvere el rel: to e. with athg, redimire qå re (bind with ribbons, garlands, &c.).—
circumvoivere qd qå re. circumplicare qd circum qd

(west it round, e.g. forum circum qd).

ENUCLEATE, enueleare (C.). explicare. enodare:

a notion, compilcatam notionem evolvere.

ENUMERATE, numerare.—dinumerare (distinctiy and carefully) .- enumerare (in order; also reasons).

and carguiy),—enumerare (in order; also reasons).— annumerare (coust out to a person). To e. aby's numerous faults, multa vitia in qm colligere. ENVELOPE, involvere; esth athg, in q\u00e4re.—ami-cire q\u00e4re (c. g. chart\u00e4, H.).—circumvolvere q\u00e4 q\u00e4re, velare, tegere. To e. a fault in fair words, vitium obvolvere verbis decoris (H.).

ENVENOM, venenis tingere (e. g. tela, Plin.).— veneno imbuere (S. Cat. 11, 3).—quasi venenis malis imbuere (aft. ea [avaritia] quasi venenis malis im-

ENVIABLE, dignus, cui invideatur. - invidendus

(†H.). Sis fortunatus, beatus.

ENVIER, invidens or invidus.—lividus. obtrectator.

Envil Ohe fem. invida, &c., malignus [SYN. in ENVY]. Obs. fem. invida, &c.,

obtrectatrix ENVIOUS, invidus. Invidens,-lividus, alienis in-

crementis inimicus.—malignus [see Exvv, a]. To be e., invidere, livée; of oby, el invidere; of athy, ed invidere [see Exvv, v].; es incremental esse inimicum: people are e. of me, inviderur mihi (ego invideor, omly H.); in invidia sun.

ENVIOUSLY, eum invidia (not invidiose).maligne

ENVIRON.

ENVIRON. See SURROUND. PNVIRONS, loca, quæ circumjäcent. The e. of a place, quæ loco circumjăcent; quæ circa locum sunt: qui (quæ, quod) circa est : the e. of a town, loca urbem ambientia; urbi propinqua loca: the e. of the town are very beautiful, urbs in regione amcenissima sita est: in the e. of, circa or circum quod: living in the e. of, qui eirca habitant.

ENVOY, iegatus (ambassador). — nuncius (mes-

invidia laboro: to be envied by every body, ab omnibus ventis invidiæ circumflari. To cause aby to be envied, ci invidiam facere, conflare or excitare (both of persons and things). To cause aby to be envied by athg, qa re vocare qin in invidiam.

ENVY, s. invidia (denotes looking askance, as a sign

that a man grudyes something to another, fm moral that a man grudges something to another, Im moral or immoral molinee, not alexays, though pre-eminently for self-love, tike involvia. It denotes e., either actively or passively). — Ivor (the self-formenting e., wech poisons the whole sout, and deprices the body titelf of its fresh healthy colony.— Invidential (a new term of Cicero's for the e. wech a man harbours). As he med earth no followed he most entire the colonial colonial control west-foliously head of the colonial colonial comments are the followed head of the colonial colonial comments are the followed head of the colonial coloni should be avoided.—malignitas (as an habitual qua-lity and disposition, in opp. to goodness of heart). —

obtrectatio (Indorunia, e. showing itself in action, by trying to injure the person envied, esply by running him down, &c.). Jr. obtrectatio invidiaque; obtrectatio et livor; livor atque malignitas; malignitas et livor. Prom e., propter invidiam; invidia; invidia incensus. rrom e., propter invidiam; invidia; invidia incensus. To be an object of e., invidiam habere; in invidiam venire; in invidia case (of persons and things); to excite aby e., ci esse invidiae (of persons).

epactie (enastai nuipai, Isid. 6, 17, exir). EPAULET, prps humerale (though this was some covering of the shoulder, Paul Dig. 49, 14, 16).

EPHEMERAL, unius diei .- quod unum tantum

EPHEMERIS, ephemeris (C. and Np.).

EPIC, epicus.—herous, heroicus (e. g. verse, poetry, \$c.). An e. poet, poeta epicus. E. poets, epici. EPICUREAN, Epicureus. I IMPROPR.) Epicureus.

luxuriosus, deileatus. An e., Epicureus (propr. and smpropr.).—qui cum Epicuro sentit or facit.—homo deileatus or iuxuriosus, homo voluptarius; or qui

omnia voltpate metitur, or ad voltpatius; or qui onnia voltpate metitur. EPIDEMIC, qui (quæ, quod) vulgo ingruit. As c., "morbus epidemicus (as med. t.t); "morbus late vagans, pestilentia. [See Partilexca]
EPIDERMIS, epidemis (t.t.).

EPIGRAMM, epigramma, -atis. EPIGRAMM aTIC, epigrammaticus. EPIGRAMMATICALLY, in modum epigrammatis.

EPIGRAMMATIST, qui epigrammata scribit.— epigrammatarius (Vopise, Florian, 3; Saturn, 7.)

epigrammatatus (ropies, riorian, 3; soliurn. 1.) EPILEPSY, morbus comitials.—vitium comitials.—epilepsia (late). To have a ft of e., morbo comitial corripi. morbus major (Cest. 3, 23); morbus cadücus (Appul.; Æmil. Mac.; Isid.); morbus sacer (Cest.

(Appul.; Amil. Mac.; 1840.); morous sacer (Cat. Aurel. Trad.); valetudo major (Just.).

EPILEPTIC, *epilepticus.—A person subject to e. fits, homo caducus (Firm. Math. 3, 6, No. 8).—*morto comitiali tentatus, vexatus. To have an e. ft, morbo comitiali corrini.

EPILOGUE (End of a speech), conclusio, perora-

tio. epilogus (C.).

EPIPHANY, feriarum dies, quem celebrantea mense Januario Christiani Epiphania dictitant (Am-

EPISCOPAL, episcopalis (Eccl.).

EPISCOPATE, episcopatus (Eccl.). EPISODE, embolium (C. ad Qu. Fr. 3, 1, extr. in Greek characters; but Lat. C. Sext. 54) .- excursus or digressus or digressio (s. Piin. Ep. 5, 6, 43; Q. 10, 49); that you would separate this e. of my consulship fm your continuous history, ut a continentibus scriptis, in quibus perpetuam rerum gestarum historiam complecteris, secernas hanc quasi fabuiam rerum

complecteris, secernas h an c quasi l'abulam rerum ventorumque meorum. To introduce athg as an e. is a speca, qd includere or inserere orationi suze. EPISTLE, epistola [see LETTER]. § 'The Epistle' (in the Liturgy), 'siectio epistolica. EPISTOLARI', miy by gen. epistolarum (epistolicus, Gell.; epistolaris, Aug.). E. correspondence, commercium epistolarum. Ilterze remittendes acque accimercium epistolarum. piendæ, literarum sermo. An active e. correspond-ence, literarum crebritas. literarum frequentia. To have an e. correspondence with aby, "epistolarum commercium habère cum qo; colioqui cum qo per literas

EPITAPH, carmen or elogium in sepulcro incisum. -versus (e. g. senaril) in sepulcro incisl (not epl-

taphium).

EPITHALAMIUM, carmen nuptiale. - epithalamium (Q.; Treb. Poll.; mly sung in chorus before the bride-chamber, thalamus; whereas the hymenæus was sung as the bride was conducted to her future home).

EPITHET, appositum.—epithéton (t. l., Q.). EPITOME, epitome.— summarium; and (later) breviarium (in Seneca's time).

EPITOMIZE, qd in angustum, or in epitomen, cogere.— Epitomare (very late).
EPITOMIZER, qui qd in angustum cogit or in epi-

tomen cogit. The e. of a voluminous work, qui auctorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribit

EPITRITE, epitritus (pes), Gramm

EPOCH, æra (tate Lat. t. 1 Isid. 5, 36).- epocha (as t. 1.) -Sis tempus, may serve.

EPOPEE, carmen epicum. poema epicum. EPULATION, epulatio (Col.). See BANQUET. EQUABILITY, æquabilitas (C.).

EQUABLE, æquabilis. EQUABLY, æquabiliter.

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EQUAL, s. An e., par (opp. superior or inferior). EQUAL, acquins (of persons and things that are equally balance; also having the component parts alike, opp. varius, C. Verr. 5, 49).—par (like some other thing, and composed of the same material such it; opp. superior and inferior. In acquo marte is where the battle between two parties is considered as a whole; in pari marte is where the fortune of one party is set aget that of the other. It denotes similarity with respect to magnitude, power, and value; or equality and proportion with regard to number, like Toot).—wqualis (e. in interior qualities, age, rank, worth, like outloo).—parllis (nearly like, as a middle step between par and similis). -compar (mutually e.). Sts similis, idem, geminus, as in par est avarltia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia. — Jn æquus et par; æqualis et par; par et æqualis; par et similis; par at-que idem; par atque unua. E. intervols, intervalla que idem; par aque unus. E. mierrous, intervalus acqualia (absolutely e.), intervalus paria (proportionalety e.; standiny in the same proportion to each other; Hirt. B. Afr. 99; Car. B. G. 1, 51; 7, 23). E. to another, inter se equales. Not e, dispar, impar [SYN. in Unsequal.] E. right, jura paria; jus equum et par [jus equalities of the e., administration of the law). To possess e. rights with the citizens, æquo et pari jure cum civibus vivere. To devide into tucies e. parts, in duodecim partes æqualiter dividere: of e. strength with aby, par ci; non inferior qo. My e.'s, æqui et pares (in rank, poure, &c.); homines mel similes, or homines nostree farinæ (the latter in Persius; such men as I om), nostræ tarinæ (the latter in Persius; such men as I om), homines mei ordinis (of my station). To have no e. in albg, qå re parem habere neminem. omnibus antecelere qå re. onnes antecedere (præcedere, &c.) qå re. Not to endure an e., neminem secum dignitate exequati velle. E. proportions of (in præcreptions), par modus (e. g. ejus emplastri et mellis, Cots.). A ond B must be mixed in e. proportions, par modus του A et B miscendus est (Cels.).

EQUALITY, equitas, - equalitas (equality) - equabilitas (un'formity).— æquation (act of equality).— equa-bilitas (un'formity).— æquatio (act of equalitying; hence, always with gen. of that, of wch there is an e.). E. of rights, æquabilitas juris. jus æquabile (as equality divided amongst several; hence, e. of rights in a state; usvaca amongst several; nence, e. Of rights in a state; icors, ich.—equated juris (the equalization of rights for the first time). Political e., "raqua civitatis conditio (equa cond., C. Verr. 2, 72, 177): to preserve political e. in a state, providere, ne æqua civitatis conditio turbectur (aft. Sen. N. Qu. 3, 10, 3). To live on a fooing

of e. with aby, ex pari or ex æquo vivere cum qo. EQUALIZATION, æquatio (e. g. bonorum, juris).exæquatio.

EQUALIZE, sequare.

exæquare. Money e.'s all ranks, pecunia omnium dignitatem execuat: that the labour of the soldiers and their commander might be equalized, ut militibus exæquatus cum imperatore labor esset.

labor esset. EQUALLY, æque (e.; one like the other).—æqualiter (like; in cquat degree)—æqualibiter (in a uniform manner).—pariter (in the some relation); Js. pariter æqualiterque. E. great, æquá magnitudine; e. long, æque longus; æquá longitudine; e. long, æque longus; æquá longitudine; e. EQUANMITY, æquus animus; æquitas animi (@...

EQUANIMIT, sequus animus, sequitas animitges but sequanimitas quise unclass.,—constantia (sp. frensess of character). The e. which one preserves an his whole life, sequabilitis in omni vita et idem sensite vultus, eadem from (C.); also sequabilitias universe vitae. Hish e. sequa onimo—patientos.—EQUANIMOUS, sequa animo præditus.—sibi con-

stans. EQUATION, requatio .- exequatio. Arithmetical e.,

equatio arithmetica (t. t).

EQUATOR, circulus sequinoctialis (Farr. L. L. 9 18, § 24; Sen.; Q.). EQUERRY, equiso (see Fal. Max. 7, 3, 2, extr.). EQUERRY, equiso (see Fal. Max. 7, 3, 2, extr.). statua equestris. - | Skilled in hursemanship equitandi peritus, equo habilis. To be a good e., equo equitantin peritus. equo haonis. 10 oe a good e., equi habilem esse: optime equis uti; equitandi peritissi-mum esse.— Relating to the order of equites at Rome, equester. The e. rank, dignitas equestis. locus equester (ordo equester = the equites as a body).

EQUIANGULAR, angulis æquis or paribus.
EQUIDISTANCE, æquilatatio (e. g. of parallei tines: Vitr.)

EQUIDISTANT, pari intervallo. E. fm each other, acquis or paribus intervallis distantes inter se (for dif. between mq. and par, ef. EQUAL). Eg mquidistans (Capell.).

EQUILATERAL, equis lateribus. To describe an

e triangle on a given line, dată lineâ triangulum wquis ! lateribus constituere (Q). - [aquilateralis (Censor.); aquilaterus (Marc. Capeil. and Firmic. Math.); æquilius, eris (Auson. Griph. 41); isopieuros (ison leupor,

Let Ass. Prof. ad Idyl, 13\), EUILIBRIUM, momentum par (στοροπία; s Col., 12, 4).—[Ε΄ Το στοροπία; s Col. τος στοροπία; s Col. τος στοροπία, so conspicion por equilibrium. See Latina by C. of ισουομία, nor æquilibrium. See Lat C. of isovopia, nor æquilibrium. See Lat - æquipondium, equality of weight; Varr.] Stending in e., pari momento or suis ponderibus libratas; paribus examinatus ponderibus; to be in e., to produce an e., pari pondere parem pensionem perficere : is preserve an e., to be in e., sua momenta sustentare (s. Kähner ad C. Tusc. p. 89); sua vi et suo nutu teneri; suis ponderibus librari: to place athy in a state of e., qd, velut in ponderious constitutum, examinare (Sea. N. Qu. 3, 10, 3): the e. of athy is destroyed, portionum sequitas turbatur (Sen. ib.): to lose one's e., lati. - | IMPROPR.) æquitas (equality). - æquilibritas (e dle powers of safare; = ierovoja, anqualis tributio, C.; political e., **equa civium conditio. To preserve de e. of parter in a state, providère, ne equa civiatis moditio turbetur (eff. Sen. N. Qu. 3, 10, 3); to restore de e. of ates, dissipatas ca rei parter tursus in suum locum cogere (C. Tusc. 3, 36, 78).
EQUINOCTIAL, æquinoctialis (Varr. Plin. Sen.).

As e. tide, æquinoctialis æs'us (Sen.).

EQUINOX, sequinoctium (C.) sequinoctiale tempus. equinoctiales horæ. The vernal e., æquinoctium verm: the autumnal e., æquinoctium auctumnale.

EQUIP, armare (with arms or other instruments). instrucre (to furnish with) -ornage, adornare, exor-nare atque instruere.—comparare (to provide with zeal and care) · To e. soldiers, milites armare, armis instrucre; militibus arma dare: to e. troops with every thing necessary, copias omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere: to e. ships, naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare ; a Acet, classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare: to e. a fleet in a short time, celeriter classem efficere.- || Clothe, vid.

EQUIPAGE, | Furniture of a military man, instrumentum militare. militaris supellex (field e. of a individual minimate. In the state of the sta que sa beili usum pertinent (g. f.).—impedimentum (like baggage of the army; opp. sarctinæ, that of a single soldier: vana, orum, were his camp-furniture, for cook-ing his victuats, (g.), [] Carriage and horses, capentum et equi (see Carriage). [] Attendance, retinue, ministerium, or pt. ministeria (silv. age) famuli. ministri. - comitatus, assectatio, - stipatio

[SIX. in ATTENDANCE].

EQUIPMENT, armatus, fis (as action; no instance produced of instructio in this sense).—arma (pl.), cura (the instruments with wch athy is equipped). mamenta (pl.); instrumenta navalia (instruments A weh a ship is equipped).
EQUIPOISE. See EQUILIBRIUM.
EQUIPOLLENT. See EQUIVALENT.

EQUIPON DERANCE, æquipondium .- momentum

par (iσοροπία). EQUITABLE, æquus. See Just. | Impartial, æquus. incorruptus. Jx. incorruptus atque integer.

favorem inclinatus. See IMPARTIAL.

EQUITABLY, juste. jure (s. JUSTLY). Sis sine amore et sine cupiditate, sine irâ et studio.—incorrupte.

See IMPARTIALLY.

EQUITY, æquitas .- justitia [Syn. in Justice, vid.] moderatio. liberalitas (moderation in thinking, judging. &c.). According to e., ex æquo. sicut æquum est. ut par est: to judge according to e., ex æquo et bono ludicare: agst all e., contra fas. contra quam fas est: agst all justice and e., contra jus fasque: to perceice the e. of atig, æquitatem es rei perspicere. To judge the e, of athg, sequitatem es rei perspicere.

Secording to e., integre, incorrupte judicare.

EQUIVALENT, idem valens.—ejusdem pretii. To
be e., tantundem valere [See To Equal]. An e., res ejusdem pretii (not valoris). To give aby an e., compen-

studem pretit (nor vatoris). To grave promote starce i qd (c.). EQUIVOCAL, ambiguus (e. g. responsum. verba. and fg. ingenium, fides).—dubius.—dubius et quasi duplet (e. g. verba dubia et quasi dupletia, e. serde).—anceps (e. g. oraculum, responsum).—flexilo-quas. fexiloquus et obscurus (e. g. oraculum, C.). An e. asying, ex ambiguo dictum: a man of e. charac(311)

ter, homo ambigui ingenil or ambiguâ fide : to gire an e. answer, nihil certi respondère; ambigue respondère. EQUIVOCALLY, ambigue (e. g. scribere, dicere).—

ex ambiguo (e. g. dictum). EQUIVOCALNESS, ambiguitas (e. g. verborum).-

nphibolia (ἀμφιβολία in Rhetorie). EQUIVOCATE, nihil certi respondere, ambigue reambigue dicere. spondêre.

EQUIVOCATION, sermo ambiguus. Without e.,

relictis ambiguitatibus.

ERA, æra (late Lat.; Isidor. Origg.) .- tempus. ætas.

Before the Christian e., ante Christum natum. ERADICATE, | PROPE.) See Root UP. | IM-PROPE.) radicitus tollere atque extrahere qd (C.). omnes cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus. omnes cs rei stirpes ejicere. qd funditus toliere ; Jn. exstirpare et funditus tollere; fm aby's mind, radicitus extrahere qd ex animo (e. g. religionem ex animis hominum, Cl); radicitus excutere qd ci (C.); qd exstirpare ex animo (e. g. humanitatem, C.). eradicare præclass, and once in Varro.

ERADICATION, exstirpatio (Col.; propr.). -ex-

stinctio. excidium (annihilation).

ERASE, exstinguere. delere. inducere (ind. esply of erasing whole passages with the inverted stylus).

litura tollere or corrigere (to correct a mislake, mendum scripturæ, with the stylus) .- interlinere (to e. with a line through the word, &c. to be altered).—expungere (e. with dots).—radere, eradere (by erasurs).—exsculpere (with the graving-tool). He completely erased what he had written, que scripserat, ea plane exstinxit (C.).

— [Impropa.) exstinguere. delère.

ERASURE, litura (the smearing over a wax tablet).

ERE. See BEFORE. ERE-LONG. See Soon

ERE-NOW, jam (aiready).—antea, antehac. ERE-WHILE, olim. quondam. antea, antehac.— quodam tempore (e. g. oppida quodam tempore floren-tissima). Syn. in Formery.

EREBUS, Erebus.

ERECT, || PADPR.) excitare (e. g. a monument, a tower)...-educere (lo raise to a great height; e. g. Pyramids)...-statuere. constituere (to place, &c.; a column, trophy, tent, &c.) .- exstruere (build up; a monument, \$c.).—[IMPROPR.] Erect my self into (e.g. 'to erect myself into a judge'): to e. oneself into a tyrant, tyrantidem or dominatum or principatum occupare; into a king, regnum occupare or sibl vindicare; into an umpire, *arbitrum se offerre. *arbitri partes sibl sumere; into a umpire, into a judge, *judicis partes sibl sumere. | To found, constituere. condere: to e. a commonwealth, that will last, diuturnam rempublicam serere (C.). constituere rempublicam, quæ possit esse diuturna [see To Found]: to e. a college, school, &c., *collegium, gymnasium instituere.

ERECT, adj. rectus. erectus. celsus et erectus. To place e., erigere: to stand e., rectum assistere: to walk e., erectum vadere, incedere: one who cannot walk e., quem femora destituunt : to keep e., sustinere ; sustentare: to keep oneself e., se sustinere (also fig.), or (if one is in danger of falling) se a lapsu sustinere.

ERECTION, | Act of raising, exstructio. ædifi-catio (the building of athg).—ductus muri (building of a wall) .- constitutio (foundation) .- || State of being erected, erectio (e. g. tignorum) .- | Elevation o the mind, subjatio or exaggeratio animi .- | Act of ine mind, subtato or exaggeratio animi.—I Act of rowsing, incitatio. conclusto.—I be building. Vid. ERECTLY, Crcl. To walk e, erectum vadere, incedere.—Egg erecte is late for 'in a spirited manner, &c. (e, g. judicare, loqui).

FRECTNESS, status celsus et erectus.—erectio (e, g. erectio firma corporis, Vitr.).

ERECTOR. Crcl. ani actificat. Fo.

ERECTOR, Crel. qui ædificat, &c. EREMITE, homo solitarius, eremita, anachoreta

See HERMIT. (Eccl.).

(Eccl.) See HERMIT.

ERMINE, mus silvestris (g. t. for ermines, badgers, &c.). — "mustcia erminia (Linn.). — || The fur so called, "pellis muris silvestris or mustcia erminiae." An e. robe, indumentum ex pellibus murium silves-trium consarcinatum (Ammian.): to be clothed in e., tergis murium silvestrium indutum esse (Sen. Ep. 90

ERMINED, tergis murium silvestrium indutus Sen. Ep. 90, 14).

EROGATION, erogatio (e. g. pecuniæ, C.).

EROSION, erosio (Plin.).

EROTIC, amatorius (eroticus, Gell.). ERR, | Wander, errare. vagari. palari [Syn. in Wanden].—Jn. vagari et errare. — | To miss the right way, errare: to e. fm, aberrare (unintentionally

and ignorantly) .- discedere a qu re [see DEVIATE] .-Mistake, errare.-per errorem labi or labi only (to commit a small mistake) .- in errore versari, errore capturn esso (to be in errour).—peccare (to sin, blunder, &c. fm mislake, &c.). To e, grievously, vehementer or valde errare; tota re errare (Ter.) or falli [55] toto culo errare late, should not be used, according to Krebs, without a quod aiunt] .- longe or procul errare; probe or difigenter errare (in the conversational language of Comedy; [2] not egregie errare): you e. in this single point, in hoc uno erras: a man cannot e., errari nullo pacto potest. I think I shall not e., if &c., haud, ut opinor, erravero: with these rules you cannot e., have præcepta errare non patiuntur: if I do not e., nisi fallor; nisi animus (me) faliit; nisi quid me fallit or fefeilerit.

ERRABLE, qui errare, &c. potest. ERRABLENESS, Crel. by errare or in errorem labi

ERRAND, mandatum. negotium [Syn. in Commission]: to do an e., mandatum exsequi, persequi, conficere, perficere, peragere: to do an e. in the most careful manner, mandatum exhaurire; in a careless manjus manner, nalidatum exhaturie; iss a careless man-ner, negligenter rem mandatum gerere: lo tell aby lo do an e., negotium ci dare or mandare; negotii qd ci dare (Ter.).—mandare ci qd: lo be ordered lo do an e. by aby, mandatum datur mihi a qo. qd facere jussum esse a qo: lo do aby's e. willingiy, "mandatum cs luben-ter peragere (Hystenbach). ERRANT, vagus, errabundus.—Erro in Plin. ERRATIC, erraticus (Forr. ap. Gell.; stellæ. homo.

Delos, O.; esply of plants, cucumis, &c. vitis serpens

— Detos, U.; esply of plants, cucums, &c. vins serpens untiliplici lapsu et erratico, C.).

ERRATUM, "meadum typographicum.—"erratum typographicum (so C. Att. 6, 1, 7, erratum fabrile. error post-Aug. in this sense; C. 1, 3, 47).—"peeccatum typographi (so pancis verbis tria magna peecata, C.). graphi (so paucis verbis tria magna peccata, C.).—
*vitium typographicum (gross blunder; s. Q. 1, 5, 5, sqq.). A book in wch there are many e., *liber mendosus or mendose descriptus: a book that is free fm e.,
*liber emendate descriptus or ab omnibus mendis

ERRONEOUS, falsus; mly by error with gen. An e. opinion, opinionis error (C. Of. 1, 8).—opinio faisa.—
Erroneus eery late. In Cot. 7, 12, 5, for erronei

Ruhnken reads errones canes.

ERRONEOUSLY, per errorem (by mistake).—per-eram (opp. recte).—falso (opp. vere or vero). peram (app. recte).—falso (app. vere or vero).
ERRONEOUSNESS, vanitas (emptiness); but mly by Crcl., to prove the e. of an opinion, qd falsum esse

probare

ERROUR, error. erratum (the latter, 'an e.'). lapsus (a dip).—peccatum (a biunder committed; also a mistake in grammar, &c.).—fratus (an e. into web we are led by others: a deceil practised upon us).—opinionis error, opinio falsa (an erroneous opinion). To commit an e., ertate. peccate: to fall into an (invo-commit an e., ertate. peccate: to fall into an (invotuntary) e., per erroreun labi: to be in e., in errore esse or versari; errore captum esse; errore vagari, or (stronger) in magno errore versari: to acknowledge one's e., erratum suum agnoscere : to lead aby into e., qm in errorem inducere or conjicere; qm in fraudem impellere; qm inducere, ut erret (also of things). You see how much of e. is at the bottom of all this, vides, quanto hac in errore versentur: it is a great e. to bequanto hase in error versentur: it is a great e. to be-tice, &c., in magnis erroribus sunt ii, qui credunt, &c. || Blunder, vid. An e. of the press, see Erra-Tum. A cleircal e., mendum scripture. ERST, || First, vid. || Once, formerly, vid. ERUBESCENCE, || Redness, nuto.--[scubescen-tia late, Tertuil.] || Act of growing red, Crel. by crubescer: or rubot of suffunditur (of persons)

ERUBESCENT, subruber (Cels.). — subrubicundus (Cels. Plin.; both = reddish).—erubescens (blushing). ERUCT, ructure (also with acc. of thing eructed).

eructare (with acc. of thing eructed).

ERUCTATION, ructus. - [eructatio late, Appul.] To cause e., ructum gignere, movere, facere. ERUDITE, eruditus. literis eruditus.—doctus. docina instructus. Jw. doctus atque eruditus. See

trina instructus. LEARNED ERUDITION, doctrina. eruditio. literæ. [See LEARN-

ING.] A person of great or extensive e., perdoctus, pereruditus, exquisită doctrină, pereruditus, præclară eruditione atque doctrina ornatus. in quo sunt plurimæ ERUGINOUS, æruginosus (Sen.).

ERUPTION, eruptio (e. g. of Ema; also hostile incursion, sally).—initium, principium (beginning, e. g. of awar). On the e. of the war, belio erumpent; belio exorto.

Incursion, incusion, vid.— (312)

Breaking out, scalies (g. t.).--lepra (leprosy).-mentagra, mentigo (on the chin). -- eruptio capitis. porrigo (on the head).-pustulæ (heat-spots, pustules).

To be covered with an e., scable, pusthis, &c., infici. ERUPTIVE, Crel. To have an e. disorder, scable infici; scabrum fleri; scables invadit corpus (Col.). To be covered with an e. disorder, totum corpus invadit scables, or invadunt pustulæ; pustulæ toto corpore surgunt (aft Mart.). ERYSIPELAS, erysipelas, stis (èpowimelas). ESCALADE, *scalæ muris admotæ, or scalæ only,

or Crcl. by scalas mœnibus admovēre or applicare; scalis muros aggredi or ascendere; positis scalis muros ascendere (Cas.). To take a city by e., *oppidum scalis (admotis) capere : to endeavour to take a city by e., scalas erigi jubere (T.).—scalis (or positis scalis) muros ascendere or aggredi.

ESCALOP, pecten. pectunculus (dim.).

ESCAIDF, peeten. pectuneuits (asm.).

ESCAPE, evadere.—elabi (asip aeouy: e. p. ex prolio; e manibus ex; custodie, T.).—subterfugere (e.

y some shift; pornain, periculum, C.).—effigere
(fly away).—expedire se (is est oneself free, ab or ex

de re; seld, ed re); fin = out of) ethy, effigere ere

ed (not di rei); fin eroud, expedire se ex turds

(TT): from all occusation. extredire as ab numl ordi-(Ter.): fm all occupation, expedire se ab omni occupatione (C.): fm a person, effugere qm, or de es manibus; ci or e (de) es manibus elabi; es manibus evadere : fm the city, ex urbe elabi; oppido evadere : fm a wreck by swimming, e naufragio enatare (Vitr. 6, pref. 1); also in terram evadere (L.): fm a danger,

pref. 1); also in terram evadere (L.); fm a danger, periculo evadere. [A void, fugere, defugere, decipiare, vitare. [Sxx, in Avold.]

ESCAPE, s. fuga effugium—aberratio (e. g. a dolore, moiestiis, C.). To make one's e. fm prison, custodie or vinculia clabit fm the city, urbe clabit. To make one's escape by flight, fugă se subtrahere (secretify; as fugă evadere; fugă se cripere. To aestis a man's e, ca fugă evadere; fugă se cripere. To aestis a man's e, by giving him money, ca fugam pecunia sublevare: to have no other e. fm, aliam aberrationem a qu re

nuliam haběre (C.).

ESCHALOT, *allium ascalanicum (Linn.).

ESCHEAT. s. devolutio (t. t.). E.'s, caduca bona.
caducæ hæreditates (in JCt. that is caducus, sech falls away, as it were, fm the intended heir, e.g. because he has no children, either to the other heirs, or, in default of such, to the emperor's privy purse, fiscus).— boun vacantia (Inst. Just. 2, 6, 4).

ESCHEAT, v. caducum esse (absol.); to aby, cedere cl (g. l.), or *possessione vacuá (Jusl.) cedere cl. ESCHEW, fugere. defugere. declinare. vitare.—re-

nunciare (ci rei, to renounce; e. g. ostreis in omnem vitam)

ESCORT, s. præsidium (as a protection).—custodia (as a guard). Jr. custodia ac præsidium: with an e., cum præsidio; cum custoditus: with an e. of Macedonians, prosequentibus Macedonibus: to give aby an e., præsidium ci dare. To send aby any where with an e., præsidio dato, or cum custodibus qm mittere qo.

ESCORT, v. præsidio esse ci. custodiæ esse ci [Syn. in Escort, s.]. prosequi qm (as a mark of re-

ESCULENT. See EDIBLE.

ESCUTCHEON, insigne generis (aft. C. Sull. 31, 88), or insigne only (as g. t.). To be recognized or known by his e., ex insigni agnosci (Cees. B. C. 2, 6, of the

by his e., ex Insigni agnosci (ver. D. C. 2, 9, 9) and admirals fagg).

ESOTERIC, quod élemepsebo appellant, C. Fin. 5, 5, 12; elemepsios, Luc. vit. Auct. 27).—intrinsecus auscultantibus accommodatus (aft. Sen. Ep. 35, 6); also occultus or occultor, arcanus. reconditus.— [5]: The s. destrinse of, es. &c. (tanquam) mysteria e.g. releavem.

C.); to declare or rereal aby's e. doctrines, es (tanguam) mysteria e.g. preserved. quam) mysteria enunciare.

ESPALIER, arbor adminiculata or jugata, or adminiculata jugataque: to train e's, palare et alligare

ESPECIAL, præcipuus (as distinguished before others; opp. communis, &c.) .- maximus, vel maximus (the greatest). B. core, antiquissima cura (e. g. navalis apparatus el semper antiquissima cura fuit, C.). It suss his e. care to &c., nihil antiquius habuit (C.), It was his e. care to &c., nihil antiquius habuit (C.), duxit (Suef.), quam ut &c.; longe antiquissimum ratus est, &c., with inf. (L.): an e. afection for nby, præcipuus quidam amor in qm: to be an e. farorite with aby, in magna cese gratia apud qm; gratiosum or gratiosissimum esse apud qm; esse in sinu cs (in familiar style, C.); in oculis esse ci or cs (C): or qs me fert in eculis (C.). Therefore I am an a favorite with the publicans, itaque publicanis in oculis

ESPECIALLY, imprimis (refers to a distinction possessed in common with others, and in as high a degree as by the first among them: it is added to adjectives and adverbs; may follow its word [vir magnus imprimis, C.], or have one interposed [id-imprimis ego memora-C.], or have one interposed [a—imprimis ego memorabile, &c.]; it may be joined to a superlative [wch Kritz denies; Pr. Intr. il. 889]; and also give prominence to a single word or action).—præcipue (fm præ and capere, refers to a distinction one possesses before and over others; nearly = 'particularly' opp. communiter, communis. Hence, of what belongs esply to the individual, and not to most men or all men. &c. properly used with verbs; sts, like præsertim, to gice prominence to one word or notion).—præsertim (præ, before; sereto, to connect; it denotes that what is said applies in an especial degree to one case; it often, therefore, introduces an especial condition or case, pracsertim quum; quum præsertim; præsertim si. It cannot stand with the principal verb of the sentence [not virtus est præsertim, but præcipue, colenda], except when, aft. the general statement, it adds a cuse to wch it particularly applies [e. g. ego tibi a vi, hac præsertim imbecillitate magistratuum, præstare non possum : deforme est de se ipso prædicare, faisa præset tim]).—maxime (does not contain a comparison with others, but strengthens the predicate itself. A. especially, but also B, maxime A, sed et B: esply because, maxime quod: esply if, maxime si, of sehat is to be done exply on a certain condition, e. g. scribe qd, et maxime si Pompelus &c., C.).—potissimum (by pre-ference to all others).— Pris it may help the pupil to tell him that præcipue should be taken to express a higher degree than is common, &c.; præsertim to define more particularly the case to weh what has been said applies esply; it does not therefore go with verbs (not præsertim florere, but præcipue); maxime, to make a general statement apply with the most force to a parti-cular case.— imprimis occurs more than eleven times in C.; not twice only, as Sturenburg maintained. Esply if, præsertim si; maxime si (see under maxime above.— Never præcipue si or quum). A and e. B. quum A, tum imprimis B; quum or tum A, tum maxime B; ut A, tum maxime B (rare; C.); e. bemaxime B; ut A, tum maxime B (rare; C.); e. be-cause, maxime quod. But e., præsertim or imprimis autem (\$\vec{e}_{2}^{\infty}\) not præsertim vero or autem). And e. imprimisque: Maxime is often strengthened by vei (e. g. hoc uno præstamus vei maxime feris, quod &c.).

ESPLANADE, I The void space between the glacis and the first house of the tower, quidquid herbidi terreni est or erat extra murum (L. 23, 10 14 acti sweeth is create stron) become

19, i4, as it usually is a grassy stope); locus requus, planum (S.; as levelled space).—

Grass-plot, locus herbidus or (H.) herbosus.

ESPOUSAL, || Act of espousing; see Espousals.

—|| Act of embracing a cause, defensio, patrocinium, propugnatio; or Crcl. See 'To Espousa a cause

ESPOUSALS. sponsalla. To celebrate the e., sponsalla facere or rite facere

The day of e., sponsalis dies (Varr.); dies sponsaliorum (Suet. Oct. 23): the time of aby's e, tempus sponsum (or sponsam) habendi. feast given on the occasion was, coma sponsalium (Plin. 9, 35, 58).

ESPOUSE, | PROPR.) To betrath to; betrath oncself to; see Betroth.— To marry, vid.—
IMPROPR.) To embrace (an opinion, cause, &c.).
To embrace an opinion; see Embrace (end): to e. a cause, 1) = join a political party; see to Embrace a cause: -2) = to undertake its defence, patrocinium es or es rei suscipere; ci or ci rei patrocinari.propugnare pro re. - Jn. defendere et propugnare.
ESPY, see 1) To Descry: and for Syn. To See.

2) To Spy. ESQUIRE, armiger (of a knight; also as t. t. for the

ESQUIRE, v. comitari qm. inter comites cs aspici,

ESSAY, v. See ATTEMPT, Tay. ESSAY, s. | Attempt, trial, vid. | Short treatise, vid. | Assay (of metats), vid.

ESSENCE, vis. natura. proprietas. - natura atque vis. vis et natura. natura propria es rei et vis (C.).—

Essentia, according to Sen., was used by C. as translation of ovoia, but it is not found in his extant works ; Quintil. mys, overav quam Plant. [al. Flavius essentiam vocat; neque sane aliud est ejus nomen Latinum : he adds, of ens, essentia : 'quæ cur tanto-(313)

pere aspernentur, nihii video, nisi quod iniqui judices adversus nos sumus').—(ipsa) substantia (post-Aug.; ipsa subst. Q.; reality, opp. opinio, Paul. JCt.).the e. of friendship consists in this, vera amicitia in eo versatur; vis amicitize in eo est: to look to the e. of versaur; vis amietiue in eo est: to took to the e. of athg, ear hipsam spectare: to belong to the e. of athg, es rel proprium esse.— 200 Q. has rel substantize convenire, to agree with its nature. || Essential oit, *essential (i. i.). — "liquor tenuissimus. — "flos succi (Bau.) .- || Odour, vid.

ESSENTIAL, proprius. in cs rei naturâ positus. ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam pertinens. cum re ipsâ or cum rei naturâ conjunctus (belonging to the essence or nature of athg). - necessarius (necessary). - gravissimus. magni momenti (very important). The e. point, mus. magni momenti (very important). The e. point, caput ref (cardo rei in silv. age); quod maxime rem causamque continet (C): an e. circumstance or point, res gravissima or magni momenti: an e. cause, prima or præcipua causa : only one point appears to be , una res videtur continere causam (C.).: an e. con dition, prima conditio: an e. difference, discrimen in ipså rei natura positum or ad ipsam rem, or ad rei naturam pertinens: all states are alike in all e. points, eadem omnium civitatum est natura. Not e ; see Unessential. — feet substantialis (e. g. differentia, Tertuit.) belonys to Eccl. Lat. — | Essential oils,

*essentialia, quie vorantur, olei genera (as l. l.).
ESSENTIALLY, vere præcipue. imprimis; tură proprià et vi.-genere (in kind) or non gradu sed genere (aft. non genere sed gradu, de opt. gen. Or. § 4): to be e. different, genere differre ; ipså rei natura diver-

sum esse

ESTABLISH, statuere (to fix firmly; of institutions, laws, &c., jus, jura; omnes partes religionis).—constituere (e. g. oppidum; decemviralem potestatem in urbibus; reges in civitate; imperium; res; partes reipublicae. Also = 'to establish by proof,' e. g. const. bona non esse possessa, C.).—efficere (to make out a point; e. g. efficere, animos esse mortales) .- firmare, confirmare (to make lasting; an empire, dominion, &c.). -stabilire (to give duration or support to; liberty, domi-nion, &c.).—fundare (to ground, lay the foundation of; the safely of the state, one's power, liberty, dominion, &c.). -munite (to render safe agst external attacks; one's influence, dominion).—conglutinare (to give, as it were, together; i. e. to connect or unite more firmly; friendship, a contract). To e. one in his opinions, animum es confirmare: to e. by proofs, argumentis confirmare; pro-bare: to e. oneself any where, certain sedem ac domicilium collocare qo loco; domicilium sibi constituere qo loco (lo take up one's residence any where; e. g Magnesiæ); concedere qo habitatum (e. g. Argos, Np.; e. g. of an exile quitting his country to reside elsewhere). qo loco considere ; locum capere ac præsidium ponere, constituere in qo loco (to take up a post, of soldiers); aciem, legiones, &c. constituere qo ioco (of the general).

— Wastin has statuere sedes alicubi. To c. oneself as a merchant, "mercaturam instituere: to hare one's

heart established, "immotum stare; also gam firmitudinem animi obtinere (Plaul.): animum suum or se confirmasse. The established Church, ea ecclesiæ forma, que est a republicà sanctissime constituta. cuitus deorum ab omnibus fere civibus susceptus (when that assertion is true; aft. C. Legg. 1, 23, 60).
ESTABLISHER, conditor.—conciliator (e. g. pacis).

ESTABLISHER, CONQUIOT.—CONCURSOR (e.g. Pacis).
firmator (poch-dug.; pacis).—fundator (e.g. urbis Pranestlina, F.). See FOUNDER.
ESTABLISHMENT, Constitutio (e.g. of religious rites, religionum, C.; potestatis, Q.).—confirmatio (e.g. perpeture libertatis; stoo of establishing a point by arguments).-conciliatio (of establishing by manageog arguments).—conclinatio (of essassinating by manuscrement of parties, &c.; e. g. gratiæ).—descriptio (e. by rules, regulating the powers, sphere of action, &c.; e. g. civitatis, magistratuum).—ordinatio (act of ordering, regulating; e. g. comitiorum, Vell). The e. of the court of Areopagus is due to Solon, a Solone constitutus est Areopagus (C.). \parallel An establishment, institutum; α) = School, vid. β) House with body of servants, &c., familia. — domus (whole household). To keep a large, a moderate, &c. e., uti familia optima, mediocri, &c. (Np. Att. 23, 3; but with ref. to Rom. manners) : to have a splendid e. (i. e. house, &c.), in primis bene habitare omnibusque optimis rebus uti (Np. Att. 13, 1). Raisfication, confirmation, vid.

ESTAFETTE, *cursor unica veredi cursura iter conficiens (veredus = a courier's horse; Cod. Just.) .eques citatus, eques citus. To summon aby by un e properis literis accire qm (T.).

ESTATE, | State, vid. | Condition, rank, vid. | Landed property; usually with a real e., prædium stathe house on the e.).—villa (a country-house; stathe e.).—fundus (the real e.; usually with a countrysis the e.).—Fundus (the real e.; usually with a country-house; villa is an architectural, fund, an economical, præd, a juridical term; Död.). An e. in the country, rusticum prædium.—ager, rus (propr, country, op-town; then meton, for "estate in the country"). Ees, On the construction of rus, rure, in this senee, see Obs. FARM, s. Estates, agri (felds, landed property); posses-stoned tonescences, bether and property. Pamm. s. Estates, agri (felds, innede property); possessiones (possessions, whether land or nol.) See Property.

To lay out money in purchasing a landed e., pecuniam collocare in solo (Suet. The. 48); an e. near a lown, propinguum rus (Trr. Eun. 5, 6, 2). Il The e.'s of the readin, "ordines imperii. Il Man's estate, with spubes.—anni pubertatis (age of puberty); wetas constans, or constans, que media dicitur; retas adulta, firmata, confirmata, corroborata (age of full manty strength). To come to man's e., robustiorem fleri; se corroborare: pubertatem ingrédi: when he was now come to man's e., quum is se jam corroboravisset, et vir inter viros esset (C. Cæl, 11, 6).

ESTEEM, Il Opinion, judgement, vid. Il High

ESTEEM, || Opinion, judgement, vid. || High value, reverential regard, estimatio. observan-tia. existimatio (astim. denotes the estimating, valuing, be. Cof also, or its relative value; and in wellmatione dignus, westimatione of dignus, both C. Fin. S. 13, it approaches the meaning of high esteem? but it should not be used generally, for the marks of e. exhibited to abor, went to observantia [= the being attentive to a person; nor for the e. in wch a person is held by others, wch is existimatio).— reverentia (reverential regard). dignatio (opinion; e. caused by desert; prps not pre-Aug.; a favorite word with T. and Suel.; in summa dignatione cs vivere, Just.). To possess or enjoy e., ci habetur honor, coll et observari : to be held in some e., esse in numero qo et honore, qm numerum obtinêre; to be held in very great e. by aby, longe maximo honore esse apud qm: to have or feel e. for any one, magni facere (to value highly); vereri, revereri qm; qm colere, tribuere ci cultum (internal respect, regard); observare, tribuere ci cultum (internal respect, regara); observare, honorare qui; reverentiam adhibier adversus qm or præstare ci (to show outward respect to any one); hence also, colere et observare qm: to show due e. for any one, qm prosequi, with or without observantia (culturally, whether freely or by compuision). A man held in no e, homo sine existimatione (C.): the e, in we key wa are held, existinatio tus: to be held in high e. and honour by the people, cum populo et in laude et in gratia esse.

ESTEEM, v. a) a person) highly, magni (very highly, maximi) facere. --admirari, suspicere (to look up to; admir. with admiration; suspic., with a sense of one's own inferiority).-vereri. colere, vereri et colere (to feel reccrential, heart-felt respect).—qm revereri; reveren-tiam adhibere adversus qm or præstare ci (to show reverential respect). - qm observare or observantia colere (g. t. to give outward proofs of one's respect). In. observare et coiere ; colere et observare ; observare et diligere.—diligere carumque habêre (of attachment): not to e. aby, qin nuito loco putare; qm despicere or despectare. -β) A thing) highly, magni or magno æsnot æstimare only); magni facere, habere, ducere, pendere; est honos ci rei apud me .- diligere (to like, &c., of persons and things; athy in aby, qd in qo): lightly, parvi facere, metimare; haud magni pendere; not to e, athg at all, qd nullo ioco numerare; sestimare nihiio, pro nihiio or nihil (Rams. § 109, Not. 1, d); pro nihilo ducere, putare; nihili or non flocci facere; despicere et pio nihilo putare; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; it all one, juxta æstimare (S. Cat. 2, 8): to e. things equally, or one thing or person as much as another, qd ci rei, or qm ci, in sequo or parem ponere; qd ci rei par facere; qm cum qo eodeni loco et numero habere: res pari atque eadem laude ponere; one more than another, unum or unam rem alteri præponere, anteanother, unum or unam rem alteri præponere, ante-ponere or (reessedly) postponere, posthabëre. ¶ Con-sider, deem, vid. To e. athg an honour, ducree qd glorim: to oneself, honori, glorime sibi qd ducere; a credit, qd ducere laudi or ponere in leude (C.); a farour, ponere qd in beneficio (C. Fam. 15, 4, 12). I shall e. it a farour if you will, milni gratissimum feceris, si &c

ESTIMABLE, | Valuable, mestimatione dignus or dignandus.—sestimandus. | Deserving esteem or regard, venerandus. venerabilis. honore dignus. observantà dignus.—honestus. gravis —bonus. probus, &c. (good). A very e. person, vir optimus existimatione onnium (of one universally considered so; H.); quovis he nore dignus (Ter.). So e. a person, homo ea existi-

43, 44.
ESTIMATE, s. | Calculated expense of a work, pecuniae conspectus ad totum opus absolvendum (Gell. 19, 10). — æstimatio (Vitr. præf. 10). — rationes operis, antequam instituatur, expeditæ (r. Vitr. rationes operis, antequam insutuatur, expensis, in pref. lib. 10): to make an e, sumptus ædificii consum-mare (Fitr. 1, 1, 4). Let architects make a careful e., architecti diligenter modum inpensarum ratiocinantes explicent (Vitr. ib.), or cause summaque diligentia, antequam instituantur opera, sorum expediant rationes (ib.): that men may get their house completed for little more than the e. had prepared them to expect, ut homines &c. ad id, quod preparaverint, seu paulo amplius adjicientes, nedificia expediant (i. e. for little pius adjicientes, addicia expediant (i. e. for little more than what they have got ready to meet the expense with; Vitr. ib.): when the whole expense agrees exactly with the e , quum ad dictum impensa respondet (Fifr. ib.): every architect who contracts for the building of a public work, delivers in on e., architectus, quanto sump-ui cum opus curandum recipit, politectur, quanto sump-ui d futurum sit (Vifr. ib.): to give a copy of the e. to aby, æstimationem tradere ci (Vifr. ib.): to add athy to the e., ad astimationem adjicere qd (Fitr. ib.). | Cat-culation, judgement, opinion, &c., vid. A just A just e. of his own powers (character, &c.), æqua ac par sui æstimatio (Fell. 1, 97).

ESTIMATE, v. | Value, vid. | Calculate,

compute, vid. ESTIMATION, | Valuation, vid. Calcutation, vid. | Opinion, vid. | Esteem, vid. ESTIMATOR, See VALUER.

ESTRADE, æquata planities (aft. æquata agri planities, C. Verr. 2, 4, 48). ESTRANGE. See ALIENATE.

ESTRANGE. See ALIENATE. ESTRANGEMENT. See ALIENATION.

ESTUARY, æstuarium.-adjacens mari navigabile

stagnum (Plin.). ETERNAL, perpetuus (relatively, with ref. to a de-

finite end; that of life, for example).—semplernus (tike widow, the everlasting, lasting as long as time itself). meternus (like aiwvior, the elernal, that weh outlasts ell time, and will be measured by ages, for tempus est pars quædam æternitatis. The sublime thought of that with is without beginning and end, lies only in æternus. Död.).—immortalis (having a beginning but no end). Jn. perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et sempiternus. E. snows, nives, quas ne æstas quidem solvit: e. friendship, perpetua et æterna amicitia: e. hatred, odium in-expiabile (in qm): to give an e. duration to athg, æternitate rem donare

ETERNALIZE. See IMMORTALIZE,

ETERNALLY, perpetuo (perpetually, continually); semper ("lways). - numquam non (verer nol): to live e., in meternum vivere, mernum esse, sempiterna frui vitâ, perpetua vitâ perfrui, ævo sempiterno frui (all of continuance aft. deuth, the tatter rather poet.); vigête memorià sæculorum omnium ; per omnium sæculorum memoriam vivere; manêre in animis hominum, iu æternitate temporum, famå rerum (impropr., to live for ever in the memory of mankind; the latter, T. Agr. 46, extr.): to last e., durare in æternum (Q.).

ETERNITY, meternitas, vis meterna (both of God, as a property; meternitas also = eternal duration; e.g. temporum).—tempus infinitum. ævum sempliernum (eternal duration).—vita æterna, *vita altera (the next tife): fm e. (i. e. fm a long time), ab mternitate; exmeterno tempore; ab infinito tempore; for an e. (i. e. very long), metatem (see Ter. Kun. 4, 5, 8): for all e., in perpetuum; in omne tempus; in ærernum (for all times, as L. 4, 4, in æternum urbem condere. - Es æternum alone is poel.; and qd in æternum or in omnem æternitatem non fiet, for numquam fiet, is not Lat.). For 'through all elernity,' see Exen-NALLY.

ETERNIZE. See IMMORTALIZE.

ETHIC, ETHICAL, ad mores pertinens (C.) .- moralis (C. de Fato, 1, 1, quia pertinat ad mores—nos cam partem philosophiæ de moribus appellare solemus; sed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem). An e. teacher, officii magister (C. Tusc. 2, 4, 12); qui artem vitæ profitetur (ib.).—morum magister. See Monal.

ETHICS, philosophia moralis, or philosophia pars moralis (see quotation fm C. in ETHIC).—doctrina or scientia moralis.—ea philosophia (or philosophiæ pars), quæ

est de vità et moribus (cf. C. Tusc. 3, 4, 8) .- philosophia in qua de hominum vita et moribus disputatur (as C. Brut. 8, 31).—philosophia, quæ virtutis, offich et bene vivendi disciplinam continet (as C. Pis. 29, 71). er es philosophiæ pars, quâ mores conformari putan-tur (efi. C. Fin. 4, 2, 5).—descriptio expetendarum fugiendarumve rerum (C.).—cognitio virtutis (Tucc. 5, fugiendarumve rerum (C.).—cognitio virtuiis (Twe. 5, 5), 71). Ste vitus only (e. 3. ab lin inventa et perfects virtus est, Twee. 5, 1, 2); or officia, pl. (e. 9, hunc lecum philosophi elocht in offici is tractare, C. Orat. 21, 72)—[16] ethice (Q.); ethica, w. (Lactant.). ETHNIC. See Harriers.

ETHOLETTE, mos et usus [g. 1. for received custom).

-morum elegantia (as constituting a finished gentle-

ETYMOLOGICAL, etymologicus (Gell. 1, 8, 1). ETYMOLOGIST, verborum scrutator et interpres

(C.) or qui in enodandis nominibus laborat (C.).

ETYMOLOGIZE, in enodandis nominibus laborare. -studiose exquirere, unde verba sint ducta (to investigate the derivation of words; see C. N. D. 3, 24, 62; Of. 1, 7, 23) .- vocabulorum, cur quæque res sit ita ap-

of. 1, 25).—vocantionin, cur quaeque res sit it applicate (to explain the meaning of words; C. N. D. 3, 24, 64).

ETYMOLOGY, 1) The derivation of a word, origo: etymon (the true explanation and meaning of a word by virtue of its derivation; Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2; Gell. 18, 4, extr., where etyma vocum et origines).— 2) The deriving of a word fm a root, etymologia the certain and explaining of a word in its root, in C. To. 9, 35, literally translated by veriloquium, to weh, bowere, he kimself would prefer notation,—originatio (Grisciae, but only as a term recommended by some; 4, 1, 6, 23). — enodatio nominum (the development of houns; C. Top. 7, 31; N. D. 3, 24, 62).—b) As a science, etymologice (Varr. L. L. 7, 1, 1, 4).—etymologia - verborum explicatio . . . quam [Stoici] e ty m o lo-giam appellabant (C. Acad. 1, 8, 32; he defines it to be

the explaining qua de causa quæque essent nomi-

mais). EUCHARIST. See Lord's Supper. EUCHARISTICAL, || Relating to the holy cacharist. By gen. cucharistics. The c. sacrifice. eucharistim mysterium (August). || Containinthanksgieings, grato animo beneficia prosequens. gratiarum actionem continens. E. prayers, *preces grati in Deum animi testes. EULOGIST, laudator (g. t.). - prædicator (one who

extols loudly and publicly).—præco (the herald or trum-peter of aby's praise).—buccinator (as sarcastic expres-

peter of shy's praise).—bucchinator (as sarcastic expresson, the trumpeter; e.g., es existimations).

EULOGY, laudatio, of aby, es (the speech and the
praise contained in nt).—laus. laudes, of any one, es
(the praise.—ESP Elogium is a short inscription on
a banh, e.g., encomium is not found). An expronounced
over one who is dead laudatio mortui (g.f.; in later
witers, e.g. Plin, panegyricus, ex. esermo); laudatio
funchis; landes funchtes: to pronounce ae, over aby,
or laudare; dierre de es laudibus; sermourem cum
admiratione laudum ex instituere (in a conversation); in
writer. to write a e. upon any person or thing, laudationem cs er es rei scribere.

EUNUCH, ademptæ virilitatis. — exsectus. — eunu-chus. — homo castratus (whether castrated or naturally imperfect).—spado (σπίδων; naturally impolent, or fm enstration). To make aby an e, castrare qm; virili-latem ci adimere; qm excidere or exsecure (ΕΔ). deoid evirare, eunuchare, weh belong to Com .- seci

EUPATORY, eupatoria (Plin.; also agrimonia).-

eupatorium (Linn.)

EUPHEMISM, *euphemismus (as t. t.). By a e., per euphemismum, or by Crel. See Euphemismuc.

EUPHEMISTIC, by Crel. with tristitiam rei leniuse verbi mitigans, or by *per euphemismum.

Entre Company of the company of t

EUPHONY, vocalitas (que eigenia dicitur, Q. 1, 5, 24).—sonus dulcis, suavis, jucundus, or elegans. s)—sonus duicis, suavis, jucundus, or eregans.— numerus, or pl. numeri. sonus (in language).—nume-torum jucunditas.—numerus opportune cadens (Q.). For he sake et., e ut numerose sonaret, diccretur, cadert, &c. Words that satisfy the demands of e., verba ad sudendum jucunda (C.): to prefer one word is another of the same meaning, on the ground of e., later duo, que idem significant et tantundem valent, quod meilus sonet, malle (Q.'s adfinition of vocali-tations).

EUPHORBIA, euphorbia. euphorbium (both Plin.). EVACUATE, # To empty, vid. # To void by
say of the excretory passages, evomere. exsphere. executes per os reddere (of bringing up); *per (315)

alvum reddere. | To purge the bowels, &c., alvum inanire (Plin.); alvum purgare, solvere, subducere, delicere; or delicere only. Athg is as good as a purgative for evacuating the bowels, qd medicamenti instar est ad eliciendas alvos (Plin), | T > with-draw troops from. To e. a town, urbe exceders (csply of ordiers).—urbem relinquere (to quit it fin necessity).—copias ex urbe educere (of the general). necessity).—copus ex uroe educere (o) the general;—
pressidium ex urbe removère (to scildaras a garrison);
to e. a country, (ex) finibus excedere (g. t. esply of soldiers); copias ex finibus educere (of the general).
Thus Croton was evacuated, its Crotone excessum est.
Valerius and Curio found Sardinia and Sicily evacuated, nacti vacuas ab imperiis Sardiniam Valerius,
Curio Stellium (t. t. t. accumental, es sicil de d'autited. Cudied, facti vacuas ao imperim Sarutinani, aceitas, Curio Siciliam (i. e. the commonder-in-chief had quitted the islanda). By vacuefacete, g. i. for to make empty (e. g. the benches, subscilla, C., where the reading is not quite certain); but vacuefacete Scyrum (Ap.) is to remove all its inhabitants. Il An nut; vid.

remore all its inadhitanis. Annus, viu.

EVACUATION. Discharge, &c., exinanitio.

alvi dejectio (by means of medicine): no et follows,
venter nihil reddit: to have had no e. for several days, pluribus diebus non descendit alvus. | The withpluribus diebus non descendit alvus. I The withdrawing of froops, &c., *excessus ex urbe (af),
excessus e vitlà, C.), or Crcl. with eerbs under Evacorte = "with draw froops." After Porena's e,
of Italy, postquam Porsena ex agro Romano excessit:
sach was the e. of Croton, ita Crotone excessum ext.
EVADE. See To ELUDE.
EVANESCENT, fragilis.—caducus.—evanidus (poet,

and not pracAug., O.).

EVANGELICAL, evangelicus (Eccl.) [The terms *ecclesia evangelica, *evangelico-reformata, *evangelico-lutherana, may be used as t. t. to describe the German Protestant Churches]. To live an e. life, "evange-

mon Processon Controlled 1. One on E. 1976, "Cange-licam vitam sectari (August).

EVANGELICALLY, "evangelicate
EVANGELIST, # Author of a gospel, evan-gelista (Eccl. Prudent). # Preacher of the Gos-pel, evangelizator (Tertail).—evangeli prædicator.

EVANGELIZE, Crei., e. 10 e. the world, "efficere ut omnes ubique homines aera Christiana (or cultum Cristianum) et puram religiouem suscipian (cf. L. 1, 7; C. Legg. 1, 23, 60).—"hominum animos ad verum Dei cultum convertere.—"ad doctrinam Christianam convertere

EVAPORATE, | TRANS.) exhalare. exspirare (evaporare, Gell., is not classical).- || Intrans.) exhalari (also exhalare vapore, poet, rare, Lucr., vidimus alta exhalare vapore, &c.).—evanescere (of wine that loses its spirit; of mineral waters, aquæ calidæ evanuerunt, &c.).—vapòrare (post-Aug. Plin., aquæ vaporant et in mari insol.

EVAPORATION, exhalatio. exspiratio. aspiratio (all C., of the e. fm the earth) .- wo evaporatio (post-Aug.; terræ, Sen.; nivis, Gell.) - respiratio (fm the Muster), vertex, Sen.; fivis, Gett.). — respiratio (m me water), — vaporatio (e. g. inundantium aquarum, Sen.); e. fm the earth, fm the waters, vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepefactis or ex aquis excitantur (C.); also tertes

exhalationes, exspirationes, aspirationes.

EVASION, latebra (only in sing.; a hiding-place = a pretext).—deverticulum. deverticulum ac flexio (an e, as opp. to a straightforward course, C. Pis. 22, 53, but not in this sense).—excusatio (an excuse).—causa sinuiata or speciosa (an apparent or specious reason). To make or seek e.'s, deverticula, deverticula flexionesque quærere; tergiversari (to twist and turn oneself about, to endeavour to keep aloof fm a point): to find some e., rimam qam reperire (proverb, Plant. Curc. 4, 2, 24): to have some e. ready, latebram habere: he answered by an e., alio responsionem suam derivavit: to have re-

on e., alto responsionem suam derivavit: lo hate re-course to a strange attempt at e., se mirifecam in late-bram conjicere (C. de Die. 2, 20, 46): without e., directo or directo (without wandering fin the point). EVASIVE, ambiguus (of uncertain meaning; e. g. responsa, Sust. Tib. 34).—dictus et simulatus (Appendicus) suam deriverse et epiversari, or hue, libu tergiversari (to go backwards and forwards, &c.). EVASIVELY, fice et simulate (e. g. locui and

EVASIVELY, fiete et simulate (e. g. loqui, not according to one's real sentiments).—tergiversantis in modum (Sept. Vell. has tergiversanter, but only of one shrinking fm a battle). To answer e., tergiversar. -allo responsionem suam derivare.

EVE, | Evening; vid. | Evening preceding a holy day, dies proximus ante diem festum. To be on the e. of athg, qd instat (e. g. beilum); qd impendet (e. g. contentio, tempestas, &c.). See 'To be

EVEN. See EVENING.
EVEN, adj., acquis (not departing fm the horizontal line, level; not rising or sinking; opp. acclivis, going up, or declivis, going down, sloping; or superior, that lies bigher; or inferior, that lies lower).—planus (plain, flat, without observable inequalities; opp. asper, rough, uneren; or montanus or montuosus, mountainous) .equus et planus (e. g. locus). To erect a building on e. ground, ædificium plano pede instituere. The e. tenor of his whole life, æquabilitas in omni vita, or universæ vitæ: to make e., æquare, complanare (e. g. manibus, pedibus).—soio adæquare (to make e. with the ground). pedibus, --soio adequare (10 make e. usin ine promis, --pavire (10 make e. by bealing, e.g. a parement, a floor; all round, circumpavire). || Of numbers, par (opp. impar). To play at odd and e., ludere par

impar.

EVEN, adv., etiam (in nearly every application of the English word, cepty with comparatives, and "n ay even "limm potins of piter a negative closus, and after tanium abease—ut &c.).—vel ('or even,' even,' epty with supplicates).—et (the use of et for etiam has been disputed but is found in the following cases, the supplication of the control igitur, ergo, when et stands first with the word it refers to, and the igitur or ergo in the third place [affectus animi laudabilis, et vita igitur laudabilis, &c.]. 3) after relative pronouns and conjunctions, quum, quod, &c. [illud, quod et in testimonio, &c.] 4) before proper names and demonstrative pronouns, the particle standing at the head of its clause, or after one word of it or two if they are such as cannot be separated (spee est, et hunc miserum, &c.]. 3) in ut—sic et. 6; in non solum or non modo-sed et. 7) in et nunc: Pr. Intr. 2, 227).—Six ipse, adec. E. eirtse herself is despise. 2, 227).—Six ipac, adco. E. evisue hersey is aespiece, ipac virtue contemniture: e. his enemies could not restrain their tears, vel hostes lacrimis temperare non potucrunt: e. you are angry with me, tu adeo mini succenses: e. if, etiamsi: e. now, jam nunc (i. e. before one could well suspect): e. then, etiamtunc, etiamtum (stiil, up to that time, &c.): e. though, ut jam (e. g. ut lam connect inchingues sint miver; — non est tamen am omnes incipientes sint miseri. - non est tamen &c.); and even, nay even (of a stronger assertion, cor-SC.]; and even, nay even (of a stronger assertion, correcting a preceding statement), atque adeo (i.e., intra mornia, atque a deo in senaiu; a force sech sometimes belongs to atque alone). If Een so' (in answer), etiam. If As—even so. See Just as, §c. EVEN, v. || To level. See' to make even.

To equalize, vid.

EVEN-HANDED, æquus.—incorruptus.—tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatus. See Just, IMPARTIAL

EVENING, vesper (West Vesperus and vespera are not found in classic prose,—tempus vesperts are not found in classic prose,—tempus vespertinum.—

see extremum die (S. Jug. 21, 2); extremum tempus diei (Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 6); towards e., ad or sub vesperum (the former, Casar's usual form); in the e., vea peri (not vespere): late in the e., pervesperi (C. ad Div. 9, 2, in.): in the e. of the day before, pridie vesperi: yesterday e., heri vesperi: on the e. before his death, ad vesperum, pridie quam excessit e vita: on the e. of his death, eo ipso die, quo excessit e vitâ (i.e. on the day of his death): early in the e., as the e. was coming on, primo vespere; primâ vesperi (Cæs. B. C. 1, 20): e. is coming on, vesperascit (Ter.); advesperascit (C.); in-vesperascit; jam serum est diei (L.): when e. was drawing near, die jam inclinato in vesperum (Cas.); præcipite die (L.). Good e.! salvei to wish aby good e., cipite die (L.). Good e.t saiven io winn any grous e., saivere qui jubeo: that comes or happens in the e., vespertinus (= even in g, as adj.). To pay an e. visit, convenire qui vesperi to receive an e. visit, qa conconvenire qui vesperi: lo receise an e. visit, qs con-venit me vesperi or vesperitinus. A guest uéo spends the e. with aby, hospes vesperitinus: the e. red, vesper rubens (V.): e. prayer, "preces vespertinue. The e. twilight; see Twillout. The e. breeze, "aer vesper-tings, aura vesperitina (Varr.). E. primrose, "con-thèra biennis. I impropr.) The e. of ife, vita occi-

EVENLY, æqualiter, æquabiliter (equally, e. g. æq. distribuere, æquab. prædam dispertire).ad libram, ad regulam. ad libellam, ad normam et libellam (horizontally, so that a spiril-level or similar instrument would

t no deriation).

delett no deciation).

EVENNESS, [Levelness, mequalitas (Sen. Plin.),

-lèvor. lèvitas (smoothness of surface; levitas also of

son een siyle, never rising to subtimity, nor sinking

an een siyle, never rising to subtimity, nor sinking

litas (e.g., e.g., e.g.). [Regularily, de., mequabilitas (e.g., e.g., animus. requitas animi (aquanimitas, un-Class.).

-constantia (as the result of firmness of character) .animi tranquiliftas. animus tranquillus (calm peace of mind)

mind).

EVENT, res gesta. factum (deed).—exitus. eventus (differ nearly as onr 'eveni' and 'result,' C. Invent. 1, 28, 42; eventus est ca exitus negotii; in quo quieri solet, quid ex quaque re evenerit, eveniat, eventurum sit; hence aiso exitus ventusque; eventus atque exitus).—finis (the end).—casus (an accident, accident, accident, accident exalt; T. Hist. 1, 4, 1, casus eventusque retum, qui plerumque fortuiti sunt). Disastrous ets, res adverse, exitus exitus exaltir exa miseræ; casus caiamitosi, miseri: a tragical, shocking, &c. e., casus horribilis, tristis : an unexpected e , casus improvisus, inopinatus: earging e.'s, rerum vicissitudines. | In the event of, see 'if.' At all e.'s, certe. saltem.

EVENTERATE, exenterare; eviscerare.

EVENTFUL, Crel. ancipites variosque casus habens. -*propter ancipites variorque casus memorabilis. Sis by ille: I shall never forget that eventful night, when &c., memini nec unquam obliviscar noctis illius, quum &c. (C.) Sen. has vita actuosa, but only of a restlessly active life. Sts eventful means filled with disastrous events; as, an e. day, dies funestus, luctuosus (Plin. has decretorius dies, decisive, bringing about a decision: fatalis dies is one that was fated to see the destruction of a city, &c.): that was an e. day to me, illo die res miræ evenerunt mihi.

EVENTIDE, vespertina hora. - vespertinum tem-See EVENING.

EVENTILATE, | Winnow, vid. | Discuss, EVENTILATION, | Winnowing, vid. | Dis-

cussion. EVENTUAL, Crcl. with aliquando tandem. There is some hope of the e. restoration of this miserable man,

spea est, et hunc miserum et infelicem aliquando tandem posse consistere (C). To make e provision for adhe, consulter et prospicere, ut aliquando &e. ENTUALLY, aliquando (at some time or other).

EVENTUALLY, aliquando (at some time or other).

EVENTUALLY aliquando (at some time or other). if athg of this sort should eventually happen, si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenerit (Ter.).

EVER, | A l ways, semper (opp. numquam).—usque (always, within a definite limit: semp. represents time as a space; usque as a continuous line. semper = omni tempore: usque = nullo tempore intermisso; continenter) -perpetuo (of uninterrupted continuance to the end of a space of time). || With superlatives ever is translated by quisque: 'the best things are e. the rarest,' optimum quidque rarissimum est ; or thus; the best men are e. the last to suspect, ut quisque est vir optimus, its difficillime suspicatur, &c. (with acc. and infin.): or by compar., the happiest time e. seems the shortest, tanto brevius tempus, quo felicius est. | At any time, umquam (after negatives, in questions of appeal, that are virtually negative; after quam in a compora-tive clause; after vix),—quando (aft. num, ne, si).— aliquando ('a some time, of wider extent than quodam tempore, and nol peculiar to dubitative and interrogative forms like umquam : it may, however, stand in interrogations, quis civis meliorum partium aliquando! but here it does not mean 'who was ever,' but 'who was e. of better political principles than he was once?' It, however, sometimes stands like umquam, in the second member of a comparative sentence, magis oppor-tuuâ operâ nonnumquam, quam aliquando fideji: it may also stand with ullus: quærere—ea num vel e Phi-lone vel ex ullo Academico audivisset ai quando, C. Acad. 4, 4, 11).—ecquando (in indignant questions, to express emotion, &c., ecquando te rationem factorum to express emotion, \$c., ecquando te rationem factorum roditiurum putasti? ecquando tu...vidisti? ecquando ... isto fructu... quisquam caruit?!. \$If c., is quando: guando isto fructu... quisquam caruit?!. \$If c., is aliquando: si umquam (im, liging a doubt that there e. e. eas): if haply e., is forte aliquando: whether—e. num—aliquando, num—umquam: whether…e., if not, or wiets, equando (or ecquandoe)... misl or as inon (C. Agrar. 2, 7, 17; de Fin. 5, 62, 63). Shall I e., if I now \$c.\$. ccquando... is inune? (L. 5, 44, 2.) * For ever, see ETRENALL... | As implying a many is fast de. c. unquam implying a many of the constant of the tumvis magnus, quantvis magnus); or, aft. some pro-nominal adji. and advv. by the appended ... -cumque e. g., c. so great, quantuscumque; e. so small, quan-tuluscumque. So ubicumque, &c.). [Obs. The proper Engl. idiom in such phrases as, 'to ask never so Huiscumque. So unicumque, act, 'tous, see Frederic Engl. idiom in such phrases as, 'to ask never so much,' 'to charm never so wisely,' dc., is neglected by many modern writers, who use 'ever' fm ignorance. Scc Nebsier's Dict.] With e. [never] so great an army,

quanvis magno exercitu. | At all: 'nol-ever the tappier,' &c. See 'at all.' | As an intensive wed after as le. g. as com as I can]. See Possinty.

EVERGREEN, perpetuo virens (Ptim.). — folia

hieme non amittens; qui (que, quod) folla hieme non amitti (Farr. R. R. 1, 7). — semper viridis (†C. fm Boethus. Div. 1, 9, 15, semper viridis—lentiscus) To te an e., perpetuo virere (Piss. 16, 10, 14); folla hieme pop amittere.

bos smittere. EVERLASTING. See ETERNAL. As subst, stemias. From c., ab infinito tempore; ex (omni serenitate (C.): to c., in reternium. (E.): Not in secale seculorum.—(E.): Lactant, has of the Deity, qui et fuerit a seculis et al futurus in secula.) A plant is calted, aizoon (Linn.).—antennaria (Brown: al. coaphalium).

EVERLASTINGLY. See ETERNALLY.

EVERNORE. See ALWAYS: for e., in æternum. EVERSION. See OVERTHROW, s. EVERT. See OVERTHROW, v.

EVERY, quisque, queque, quidque, and (used ad-jectively) quodque (every one that belongs to a certain number or whole; one as well as the other; hence all, but considered individually)—quivis, quilibet, with the two neut. forms quid- and quod-vis ; quidand quod-libet; the quid- forms used substantively; the most, and fem, have but one form (e. one = 'any one you please; but quivis is subjective, referring the choice to the person addressed; quilibet, objective, referring it to chance: any one that turns up, no matter weh),--om-nes, pl. (all; including therefore every individual composing the whole, but not considering them individually, but inclusively). - omnis (in sing. is also used for with a singular substantive; it denotes that the c. Bits a superar successful action in action with a substantive is to be taken as a whole, as the name of a class, so that what is said of it holds good of all the class; e. g. omnis de officio quæstio duplex est; this is true of every kind of discussion about points of moraisty: so omni officio satisfacere ci, i. e. by services of every kind) .- Every single (one), unus quisque; unus quivis: unus quilibet, or quilibet unus (this addition of the unus strengthens the individualizing power of the pronouns; the distinctions, of course, remain the some).—Let e. man retain whatever he possesses, quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat. In the days of our successors the experienced were employed for this service, but now e. body, no matter who, apud majores adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet. E. body loves himwif, se quisque diligit. Pompry feared e. thing, that pre miph not fear ating, timebat Pompreius comina, ne siquid rost inmeretis. E. man of them (e. g. was kilied), at unum omnes, omnes ad unum. Sometimes every is translated by nullus non, nemo non, as a more 'every is translated by nullus non, nemo non, as a more emphatic exclusion of all exceptions, and sometimes by quictunque ('ong one which soever it be,' Agesilaus non destitit, qui bus cu mq que rebus posset, patriam juraret. Before e. thing, omnium primum; ante omnia. Effore e. thing, omnium primum; ante omnia. Effore e. thing, omnium primum; ante omnia. As distributive numerata are to be used; e.g. b. in we venationes per dies quinque, i. e. two e. day for fire days: so for .day, month, year, singulis dichus, men-sibus, annis, &c. (beit also quot dichus, mensibus, annis, &c.) Esery hour, in singulus horas, or in boras only. For EVERY DAY, see below. If Every leafth mas, decimus quisque: e. Fee years, quinto quoque anno () with the sing, and an ordinal number). Every day, quotidie, quot diebus. — nullo hon die (more emphaticalty including all, by denying that there is any exception).—singuils diebus (on each day as it comes).—In (singulos) dies (fm day to day, fm one day to another, implying that there is a progressive increase or decrease of the things spoken about).— | Every thing = 'all in all,' omnia (e.g. Ililus ei

omnis est, is every thing to him).

EVERYBODY, quisque. unusquisque. quilibet. quivis (SYN. in EVERY). - omnes, cuncti (all, all together; also by an interrogation with quis est, qui &c. (e.g. would not every one believe! quis est qui non arbitretur!) Also by mem non. Est Nemo has not seminis or nemine, but nullus, nullo, are used: he is loved by e. b., a nullo non diligitur. E.-b. who, qui-

cumque (whosoever).

EVERY DAY, adj. quotidianus (prop. and fig.) .-"Digaris, trius (sasad), noboletus (brop, man ny.)."

"District (sasad), noboletus (become common).

"District (sasad), noboletus (become common).

"District (sasad), noboletus (become common).

"District (sasad), noboletus (subject).

"District (sasad), noboletus (sasad).

"District (sasad).
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"Dis

EVERY TIME, omni tempore. - semper. - num-(317)

quam non (when a verb follows). E.-t. that, quoties-

EVERY WHERE, omnibus iocis. — ubique (e -w., wheresoever it be) .- ubivis: ubicumque; ubicumque terrarum or gentium; ubicumque terrarum et gentium: fm e.-w., ex omnibus partibus, undique (fm ail sides, places) .- undelibet (whencesoever you please): fm e. w., whencesoever it be, undecumque; to e. w., quoque versus or versum ; in omnes partes : e-w. about,

per omnes partes, circum undique.

EVERY WHIT. See ALTOGETHER, QUITE.

EVICT, evincere (legal t. t. for gaining possession by a legal decision; e.g. sive tota res evincatur, sive &cc. Utp.: also in the sense of proving, H.—hos evincet amare, rare, poet.). See Prove, Esta-BI.ISH.

BLISH.

EVICTION, evictio (Jurisl. 1. 1. See Evict).

EVIDENCE, v. testimonio esse. — planum facere (make i clear). See Prove.

EVIDENCE, testimonium: oral e., testimonium vocis: lo gine e., testimonium dicere; about athg. de da ve; agal aby, in qur. is refuie e., testimonium refeiere: lo be an e., testimonio esse: to gine e. about athg. settimonium resetiates in be or serve for testimonium resetiates in be or serve for testimonium cs rei dare or reddere: to be or serve for an e. of athg, ci rei testimonium dare (of persons and things); cs rei esse testimonium (of things): it may serve for an e. of it, that &c., eius rei esse testimonium, quod &c.; rem esse testimonio, quod &c.: to quote an e. for athg, testimonium cs rei proferre: to produce an e. of athg, cs rei testimonium afferre (e. g. laboris sui periculique, Cas., of a soldier who produced his shield): to give an important e. in favour of aby, grave testimonium ci impertire (C. Fam. 5, 12, 7): to confirm by e., testimonio confirmare qd: to give a false faisum testimonium dicere or præbere. Circumstantial rima) signa concurrentia (aft. Auct. ad Herenn.), and: to convict aby on circumstantial e., argumentorum or testimoniorum, quæ per se nihil reum aggravare videautur, congregatione cs factum convincere (aft. Q. 5, 7, autur, congregatione es factum convincere (eff. 6. 5, 7, 18); lo hesitale and prevaricale in giving his e, titubare, inconstanter loqui (ad Herenn.). | To turn hing's evidence, indicium profiteri (g. t.).—de qâ re, fule regià datà indicare: lo offer lo turn king's exclicere se de re indicaturum, si fides publica dans escot (or sit, S. Cat. 48, 4). [Sept. Teatis (witness) is often used for 'evidence.' By what e will you convict me? quo me teste convinces? I atlack more weight to arguments than to e., apud me plus arguments valent, quam testes. Things for wich we have the e. of our sense, que sensitive percipinitur; que ommen sibi quam testes. Things for wen we nave the e. of our senses, que sensible percipinating que commen sibi fidein sensible confirmant, id est, incorruptis atque integris testibles (C.).—[825] evidentia is used with perspicultas by C. as a translation of the Greek evapyera (lucid statement), = 'res-clare, atque ut cerni videantur, enuntiare.

EVIDENT, evidens. — perspicuus, apertus, mani-festus.—testatus (shown, as it were, by wilnesses).— notus, cognitus (known). — certus (certain). — planus inotas, cognitus (known).—certos (certos).— pianus (inteftigiole, pian).—ciarus. lucidus. dilucidus. illustris (bright, iscid). It is e., est perspicuum, planum, videns, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est iucet; liquet; perspicuum est omnibus. E. marks of crimer; expressa secteris vestigia: to make e., oculis subjectis vestigia: to make e., oculis subjectis vestigia: to make e., oculis subjectis. ante oculos ponere : he said that he would make it e., that, se planum facturum, &c. (inf.)

EVIDENTLY, evidenter (L. e. g. evidenter pænitere, arguere, Macedonum partis esse).—manifesto or manifeste. aperte (openly).—dilucide (clearly).—palam (openly before the world).—oculorum judicio. To see c., plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue videre (Not evidenter videre): to be e. false, perspicue iaisa esse

(C.). EVIL, adj. See BAD, WICKED. To look with an e. eye on athg. invidere qd ci. EVIL, a. malum (g. 1).—incommodum (umpleasant occurrence, state, \$\frac{a}{c}\$.c.). To be an e., in mains esse: to look upon athg as an e., qd in mails habere, ponere or ducere: to increase an e., mailum augère (to increase) an e. one is already suffering); malum malo addere (to add a new e. to one already existing); you would but increase the e., in ulcere tanquam unguis exsisteres (Prov. C. Dom. 5, 12): one e. follows another, vara vibiam sequitur (Prov. Auson. Præf. ad Monosyll. after if Idyll.): no e. happened to him, nihil mali accidit ei; so incommodum accidit (C.): to speak e. of aby, et; so incommodum accidit (c.): to speak e. oj abg, male loqui ci (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25); maledicere ci; maledice contumelioseque dicere de qo (C.); male-dice et maligne loqui (L. 45, 39, 5): to wish aby e., male velic ci (Plaul. Asin. 5, 1, 13). May e. overtake

Antonius! L. Antonio male sit! To be plotting e. (aget aby), male cogitare (de qo; C. Sen. 6): you are a messenger of e. male narras (C.); acerbum nuncium per erre (cl. C.): to ward off, lessen, avoid on e., incommodum rejicere, deminuere, devitare (C. Invent. 2, 5, 18): to remeily an e. one has suffered, incommodum acceptum sarcire (qa re): there are so many a's in life, that &c., ita multa sunt incommoda in vita, ut &c.: they not only suffered no e, but &c., non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam &c.

EVI

EVIL. AFFECTED, 1 male animatus; to aby, male-EVIL-DISPOSED, 1 volus. E.-disposed persons (in a state), qui contra rempublicam sentiunt. See Dis-

AFFECTED.

EVII-DOER, maleficus (g. t. for one who commits a morally bad action). — sons. noxius. nucens (as guilly; sons as condemned, or deserving to be condemned; noc. and nox. with ref. to the hur! or injury to another).—sons reus. nocens reus. noxe reus (100). for as he is accused) .- qui maieficium or noxam admittit, committit; qui facinus committit, in se suscipit ctor for homo maieficus, only Plant.]
EVIL-MINDED, malevölus, malevölens (q. tt., opp.

benevolus) .- iniquus (not regarding law or equity, opp. See EVIL-DISPOSED, DISAPPECTED.

EVIL-SPEAKING, calumnia (false accusation). criminatio (the blackening aby's character). — male-dictio (act of speaking agst aby; very rare; C. Cal. 3). Ste procacitas, petulantia, temeritas linguæ.

EVINCE. | Exhibit, prove, vid. | Prove, establish (followed by 'that,' &c.), convincere (e.g. te-nihil scire, &c., C.; for weh evincere is poet.: si puerilius his ratio te evincet amare, H.) .-(establish).

EVINCIBLE. See DEMONSTRABLE.

EVINCIBLY. See DEMONSTRABLY. EVISCERATE, eviscerare (Enn. and Pacuv. ap. C.). EVITABLE, quod evitari potest.—evitabilis († 0.). EVITATE. See Avold. EVITATION. See Avoldance. EVOCATION, evocatio (post-Aug.; inferorum,

Piin.).-Crel.

EVOKE, || Call forth, evocare (g. t.).—excitare (e. g. inferos).—elicere (e. g. Jovem, Manes, &c. C.).—|| Remove, by appeal, to another court (Hume),

appellare a qo ad qm.
EVOLUTION, decursus: to make a military e., decurrere in armis.

EUTORE in armis.

EVOLVE. See UNFOLD, UNFOLD ITERLY.

EVULSION, evuisio (e. g. dentis, C. rery rare).

EWE, ovis femina. E.-milk, lac ovillum. E.-lamb,

agna. E.-milk cheese, caseus ovillus.

EWER, urceus (g. i. for any earthen ressel).—urceus

aquarius.—urna (seesel for under or any other either

faied or solid substance).— ESP hydria, situus

os itula are prop. for water-pair, but more cmy (cepty

the dim. sitelia) the vessel for used tox watere drawn (Dict.

Antiqu.): they were confined to this; we

Antiqu.): they were confined to this; we

Antiqu.): they were confined to this; we

Antiqu.): they were the cases of the dead were vicered the urns in wch the ashes of the dead were placed. - Silver e.'s, hydriæ argenteæ (C.).

EXACERBATE, exacerbare (L.) .- exulcerare (C.; gratiam, res, dolorem, animum, &c.).—exacuere qm irâ (Np. Phoc.).—cs iram accendere (enrage a person).—exasperare (L. animos, &c.).—exagitare.—irritare (e. g. animos, simultates, &c.).

g. animos, simultates, ac. j.
EXACERBATION, exulceratio (propr. Cels.; im propr. Sen., but, from being quite in the sense of exul-cerare, to be used without hesitation).-irritatio (e. g. animorum).

EXACT, v. exigere (v. pr., to e promises, debis [nomina, &c.], the performances of duties, wages [mer-[nomina, &c.], the performances of duties, wages [me-cedem.], &c., exig, penam, O. Sen.; gravia placula aqo, L.: miy a te; atso ex te, C.; exig, pen. ci, O.†).

Sis a subst. a(f. 'exact' may be translated by ut tith subj.: to e. an answer fm you, exigere cogereque ut respondean (C.): to e. your attention to what I say, hanc exigere operam, ut audias me (C.).—persequi (to e. by legal measures; e g. debts, a qo) to e. (a tax, &c.) with great severity, (pecunias imperatas, &c.) acerbissime exigers to e. pushiment of ady, poens a qo repetere, petere, expetere (C.), exigere (O.), sumer (C.), capred de qo (C.), in qm (Carl.), cl irrogare (Q.); peens qm affecre (C.). | Demand, require, vid. | Extort. vid.

vid. | Extort, vid. | Careful, atten-tive, diligens. attentus.-cautus ac diligens.-curio-sus in qa re. - restrictus attentus ad rem (e. and

careful in money matters). To be e. in athg, diligentem, diligentem et attentum esse in re. diligenter, accurate versari in re (to act or proceed exactly, and with attention, in a single case).—diligentem esse es rei (habitually e. in the conduct of athy).

1 Punctual, vid. | Neither more nor less, ipse : at the e. moment

EXA

of my departure, sub ipsh profectione.

EXACTION, || Act of exacting what is due, exactio (g. t. and esply of taxes, C.).—efflagitatio (wr. gent, importunate demand; rare, C.). || Extortion, big

EXACTITUDE. See EXACTNESS.

EXACTLY, diligenter. accurate. diligenter et accurate, accurate et exquisite, exacte, subtiliter [Syx. in Accurate]. | Exactly so in Answer, certe. vero. Ita. ita est. sic est.—recte.—etiam. sane. sane quidem. [SYN in YES.] | Exactly, in definitions of number, time, fc., ipse (e. g. triginta dies erant ipsi; just or e. lhirty days, ipso vicesimo anno, &c.).

Exactly as if, &c. See 'Just as if,'

EXACTNESS, diligentia.—cura. accuratio (C. mira

accuratio in componendis rebus). Jw. cura et diligentia.— subtilitas. [Svx. in Accurate.]—religio (conscientious e.; e. g. officil, in the performance of duly; also of crupuious e. in other things; e.g. in the choice of his words). [10] Accuratio must be used only with ref. to the person criting, not to the state of the work with ref. to the person criting, not to the state of the work with rej. to the person cusing, no to an addition of done, — Mathematical e., geometrica subtilities. The scrupulous e. in athy. nimia religio (e. g. in the choice of words, oratio nimia religione attenuata, C.).

EXACTOR, exactor (g. t. supplicit; recte loquendi, &c.; and esply of taxes: not C., who however uses

EXACTRESS, exactrix (very late, Augustin.). EXAGGERATE, plus dicere, quam patitur veritas (Auct. Herenn. 4, 53, 67).—veritatem or fidem veritatis non servare. fidem superjacere augendo (L. 10, 30). To e. alig. verbis augere rem, or augere only; in majus extollere rem; supra ferre rem, quam fieri possit (C); rei actæ modum excedere (Plin. Ep. 7, 33, extr.); in falsum augere qd (T. all = to magnify at the expense of truth), in majus celebrare qd (S. Jug. 73, 5. L.); multiplicare verbis (represent many times greater than it is; e. g. copias); rem verbis exasperare (make it worse than it is); ed extollere laudando, verbis, &c. (C.), with nimis or supra modum; amplificare (g. t.); tollere qd aitius dicendo (C. as one of the uses of amplitower eq attus avenue (c. as one of the uses of amplificandi, de Or. 3, 26, 104).—plus facto dicere (2. 5, 6, 68). Rumour e.'s every thing, fama omnia in majus extolit: the report was greatly exaggerated, inflatius multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat. Hisnutto, quam res erat gesta, tama percreouerat. The tory ought to e. nothing, non debet historia veritatem egredi (Ptin. Ep. 7, 33, 10): to e one's own merit, see supra modum extollere (Q. 11, 1, 16). My Not exaggerare, though C. has oratio nimis alta et exag-

gerata, an exaggerated style, opp. humilis, abjects. EXAGGERATION, amplificatio (C. Q., to grea nimia may be added) - superlatio or trajectio, with or without veritatis (both = hyperbolical e). - exsuperatio (t. t. of oratory = quum plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas, augendæ suspicionis causa: Auct. Herena 4, e., decens veri superjectio (Q.). To avoid all e. (at the expense of truth), veritatis fidem servare: an e., res immoderatione verborum elata (aft. C. Sull. 10, 30); *ree multle partibus aucta (gf. Ces.), or in mylus aucta: this is an e., plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas (Auct. of Herens. 4, 53, 67); hoc in majus auctum est: the news was brought to Rome, and even with the addition of alarming e.s., here majore tumultu we'in the adaision of adarsing 2.4, new majore tumutus ctam, quam res erst, Romam numitantur (L. 4, 56).

Not exaggeratio (though Gell. has exaggeratio queedam speciosa orationis); but quasi queedam exaggeratio ex rei might perhops be used in some constructions, oft. C. (who has animi — quasi quæedam exaggeratio).

EXAGITATE, exagitare. Irritare, &c. | Agitate,

EXAGITATION, Crel. or irritatio.

EXALT, # Raise up on high, tollere, attollere,—efferre (raise up). —excitare, erigere, altius efferte (build up). See RAISE. # Eterate to rank, honours, &c., extollere. efferre (raise, opp. deprimere; absol. and ad qd, C.; supra qm, C.; qa re).—evehere (e. g. in tertium consulatum, Vell.; ad consulatus, T.) .- augère. ornare (exalt, by gracing with athg. ho-nours, &c.). JN, augère atque ornare.-producere ad dignitatem, ad honores, evehere ad honores; to high

benours, amplis honoribus ornare or decorare; to the | highest honours, ad amplissimos honores, or ad aummam dignitatem perducere : to e. aby fm the dust or meanest condition, e tenebris in lucem vocare; e tenebris et silentio proferre : to e. aby to a (high) office, promovere qm ad or in munus, or ad locum (in the time Sen. (alia exalt. alia summittere). To eleof Empp. - For promovere alone not good). vate to joy, confidence, \$c, erigere (c. g. animum demissum, oppressum). Jr. erigere atque recreare -excitare (e. g. afflictum cs animum).-evehere (e. g. spe vanâ evectus, L ; inconsultius evectus, Q.). See ELATE. | | Extol, vid.

See ELATE. | Extol, vid. EXALTATION, | PROPR. Crcl. | IMPROPR.) sublatio of voice) .- elatio or sublatio animi (the raising of to higher thoughts), -ascensio (the mounting to a higher degree of perfection, C. Brut. 36, 137). — honoris ampli-ficatio (the raising or being raised to higher honor). Ecatio (the raising or being raised to higher honors).—animus elatus, inflatus (proud sentiments).—laudatio. laudes (the praising of aby, &c.).

EXALTED, as past partep., see the verb. || = loft y,

altus. elatus. celsus. excelsus (Svx. in H1611)—erectus (noble in thought). Jr. celsus et erectus. magnus et erectus.—excelsus. (homo) magnus. excelsus magnificusque, (vir) excelsus et altua. (animus) excelsus, elatus, erectus. - cujus animus altius se extulit (C).

EXAMINATION, tentatio (trial, as action, L.) .spectatio (repeated e. of an object, eaply of money).consideratio, reputatio, deliberatio (the seeighing of consideratio. reputatio. deliberatio (the seciphing of adaly)—judicium (the examining judgement)—interrogatio (interrogatory e.; e. g. testium; in the e. of the wirnessee, in interrogandis testibus). Without e. sine judic to, temere (e. g. assentiri cl). E. of aby (to see what he knows), *tentatio scientite cs (q.f. C. de Dir. 1, 17, 32): to hold an e., *examinare, explorare, exquirere, quid extant (or didice rint) discipuli: *eo ofer oneself for e., se spectandum or examinandum offerre: to undergo an e., "probationis periculum subire (Wylcheb); to come up for e. again, ad probationem redire (tb.).

For 'judicial examination,' see 'J u dicial ENQUIRY.

EXAMINE, | To weigh carefully (with a view of ascertaining the nature of athg), examinare, ponderare (to weigh with a view of determining whether it has the right weight; then fig. of subjecting the properties of things, notions, &c, to an exami-nation)—perpendère (to weigh thoroughly, propr. and impropr., qd ad qd; e. g. ad præcepta disciplinæ qd diligenter, diligentissime).— tentare (to try or lest athq) .- explorare (to search out and investigate the true nature of athy) .- considerate (to consider, as an act of the understanding) .- rationes cs rel habere or ducere (to take it fully into calculation). - inspicere (to took into it, as it were, with a view to ascertain the nature, state, &c. of the object; both propr., of ocular inspec-tion, arma militis; and impropr., qm a puero, &c. of son, anna hinter. and unproper, din puero, acceptant. There is no authority for probare in this sense. To e. atto by athy, qd ad of exigere: to e athy every strictly, qd exactissimo judicio examinare; qd ad obrussam exiqd exactissimo judicio examinare: qd ad obrussam exi-gere [Sen.]: to e. athy in a popular way, not with minute critical accuracy, qd non autificis statera sed quadam populari trutta examinare (C.). If o exa mine by ocul ar i n spection, inspicere (e. g. arma militis), —contemphari (do e. as an act of feet in g. absorbet its object, and suvrendering itself to the pleasant or mapicasan's feelings' il accites! Didd.)—Intueri (to contemplate attentively something that strikes the fancy, Jn. intueri et contemplari. - spectare (to gaze quietly at an object that interests the understanding) .contueri (to e. an object with fixed widely opened eyes. \$c.) .- oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to review with the eyes, to e. carefully).— perspicere (to e. in all time spates, to e. thoroughly). By contuer perspicere que.— circumspicere (to look all round, to take a view of): to e. hastily, oculis percurrere: to e. allement, investignment, and the spates of the experiment oculis contemplat. If To examine by a searching enquiry, inspice (to look into, e.g. mores est.—excutere (prop. to shake a garment, is order to accertain whether athy had been conceiled in it sheee fg. to stift, search thoroughly).—scrutari, persurtating or to the control of the Stutari (qin or locum, lo inspect or visit thoroughly; hence \$\tilde{\eta}_2\$, leaves \$\tilde{\eta}_2\$ or enquire into).—percensive: recensive (\$\epsilon_2\$ exceptionally, \$\epsilon_2\$ exceptionally, quarren \$\epsilon_2\$ of \$\epsilon_2\$ of \$\epsilon_2\$ or de \$\tilde{\epsilon}_2\$ re (to endearous to bring to light by investigation; \$\epsilon_2\$ e.g. conjunctionally, \$\epsilon_2\$ e.g. with the view of supporting a judicial enquiry). -expoirted \$\epsilon_1\$ (in the view of supporting a judicial enquiry). -expoirted \$\epsilon_1\$ (in the view of supporting a judicial enquiry).

aby's actions by the strictest rule of conscience, as facta ad antique religionis rationem).— *** **Examples** anquiree means strictly to impeach or accuse of a crime for each the penalty was previously determined (of the tribunes): O. e. by tortune, per tormenta quierce qui, also quiercre only in the construction de acroo in the construction de acroo in the construction of the const dominum (to botture a state for the purpose of obtaining evidence again his master). To e. once (f, in see descender (Pers.); me [pse perspic) to tunique tents (l e. myself, Cic. Legg. 2, 22, 9). To e. an account, rationen cognoscere, exclurer, dispurpere. $-\parallel To$ texamine by questioning, interrogare (e. g. testem). To e. a witness severely, &c., interrogare testem infeste se premere (Q.); well, bene (C.). pendere testem is to ascertain the probable worth of his evidence, by sifting his character, connexions, hubits, &c. # To e. a school, pupils, &c., es scientiam literarum, doctrince, artis, &c. tentare (aft. C. de Div. 1, 17, 32, cujus quum tentare vellet scientiam auguratûs); explorare, exquirere, &c., quid sciant or didicerint disci-puli (Krebs). 65 Not es profectus explorare. EXAMINER, disceptator. investigator (C.). explora-

tor (Suet.), indagator (Col. SYN. under To EXAMINE). In judicial matters, quæsitor (C., of one who conducts a preparatory investigation, opp. to one who pronounces the decision). The cof settnesses, qui testent (testes) interrogat; of a school, qui examinat, explorat, exquirit, quid sciant or didicerint discipuli (Krebs); "qui tentat scientiam discipulorum (Georges).

EXAMPLE, v. See To Exemplify, 'to set an Ex-AMPLE O

EXAMPLE, exemplum (an e. out of many, chosen on account of its relative aptness for a certain end) .exemplar (means an e, before others, chosen on account of its absolute apiness to represent the idea of a whole species; a model),-auctoritas (e. fm the conduet of an eminent person).—documentum (an instruc-tive and warning e.). To take aby for one's e., ex-emplum (sibi) petere a qo; exemplum capere de qo; exemplum sumere ex qo, with wch sibi may be used To set an e., exemplum præbere : to set a bad e., periculosam exempli imitationem (aliis, reliquis) prodere : mali (pessimi, &c.) esse exempli : to follow abu's e., sequi cs exemplum or auctoritatem; uti qo auctore; e., sequi es exemplum or auctoriatem; utique auctore; in athg, qm ducem sequi in re. To confirm athg by an e., exemplo confirmare qd. To propose an e. for imitation, proposere ci exemplum ad imitandum. To fashion sson, proponer ectex empirum as initiandum. Io jansion oneself after aby's e., se formare aft mores cs. To isrn aby's e. agst himself, suum ipsius exemplum in eum vertiere (L. 7, 28). Mas for e.; for e., ut, veiut (not referring to a verb, but introducing single names, words, ferring to a very our introducing imply names, words, \$\sic_i\$, \$e_j\$ a dirlike to women, as for \$e_i\$, that of Timon, of Hippolytus. \$\sic_i\$c_i ut Timonis, ut Hippolyti). For \$e_i\$ exemptif causa or gratifi. ut exempto utar (when 'for example' means 'for the purpose of giving an example' [a fact, a statement, &c.]; e. g. aliquos exempli causă nominare. nomen aliquod exempli causă învenire, afferre).—verbi causă. verbi gratiă (to explain a preceding expression). -vel (= airika, 'to go no fur-ther, but take the first instance that occurs;' Pr. Intr. ii. 542). As for e., when we laugh, ut quum rideinus. Somelimes 'for example' is translated by in his (when a special instance or some special instances of a general assertion are produced. Peal example, exemplum (supplicit). To make an e, exemplum severitation statuere; of aby, exemplum qo statuere or in que dete. constituere: to make an e for the purpose of terrifying the others, exemplo supplicit ceteros deterrere

EXANIMATE, exanimis. exanimus (the tatter esply in pl., where ia, ium, bus, do not occur; not common till the Aug. age; not C. or Cæs.).—exanimatus. EXANIMATION, exanimatio (C.).

EXASPERATE, irritare. exagitare. irâ încendere. cs iram incendere, -exuicerare. -exacerbare (L.). -exasperare (L.); aby agst aby. infestum facere qm ci: e. men's minds anew, recenti irâ exacerbare animos : ezasperated by this pain, quo dolore incensus.

asperated by this pain, quo dolore incensus.

EXASPERATEO, (ris) exacerbatus.— irâ accensus
(enraped to a great degree)—iratus (angry, g. t.).—
infensus (hostilely dispused to a great degree): an e.
mind, animus exulceratus (C. Deiol. 3, 8): e. afr.si, ira recenti exacerbatus: to become e., excandescere; iracundia effervescere, exardescere.

EXASPERATION, | Matignant exaggera-tion, culpse. delicti, &c., amplificatio. | Exacerba-tion, &c., exulceratio. irritatio. See Exacerbation. A Exasperated state, indignatio.—ira. iracundia.
EXAUCTORATE, exsuctorare. See Dismiss, Dis-

CHARGE. EXCAVATE, cavare (g. t. to make hollow, lapidem, rupes, naves, &c.).—excavare (to hollow out, cavernam, ripaa, terram).—effodere (to dig out, terram, humum, montem, lacum, &c.).— fodere (to dig, to make by

montem, lacum, &c.). — fodere (to diy, to make by digging: e. s. wells, putcos; diches, scrobes, &c.). EXCAVATION, || Act of hollowing, exavatio (Sen. lapidis) || An hollow for med, cavatio (Farr. majorem cavationem, quam pocula habebant). — Hocus effossus (hollow made by digging out earth). — cavum (any open or empty space in a body). EXCAVATOR, cavator (Plin. arborum avis).—fossor

(digger; poet, and post-Aug. prose).

EXCEED, excedere (not till L. in this sense; e.g. exc. modum, to e. the bounds of moderation; fidem, to e. credibility)—egredi (lo go beyond; e. g. fortunam hominis, Veil.; modum, Q.; altitudinem cs rei, T.; quintum annum, Q.; not C. or Cæs. in this sense). quintum annuin, Q.; not C. or C. ex. is insistential. transire (e. g. fines cs ret; modum, &c., C.).—transilire (leap orer, finunera modici Liberi, H.).—superare, ex-superare (surpass, qd and qm qx e, esply in physical or moral excellencies; qm constantia et gravitate, &c.; exsup. not C. in this sense). - supra qd esse (to be above or beyond it). - migrare (to depart fm, jus, que pertinent ad veritatem, &c.). - transgredi (mensuram, Plin.; duodevicesimum annum, Vett.),—qd majus est quam qd (e. g. lest his liberality should e. his means, ne benignitas major sit, quam facultas). To e. the bounds, &c. of ally, finem et modum transire; finem es rei transire (C.); modum egredi or (L.) excedere; ultra modum egredi: to e. the limits I have prescribed for myself, extra hos cancellos egredi, quos mihi ipse circumdedi (C.): to e. one's orders, egredi extra præcep-tum: the outlay e.'s the profit, sumptus superat fructum; impendia exsuperant reditum: the eloquence of Casar's Commentaries e's the most elaborately finished compositions of other authors, nihii tam operose ab aliis est perfectum, quod non elegantia commentariorum Casaris] superetur (Hirt. procem. B. G. 8). [6] "Nothing can e. alhg," is often translated by qd tantum est, ut nihil supra possit (e. g. Pisonis—amor in omnes nos tantus est, ut nitil supra possit, C.). Nothing can e. the accuracy with wch I finished those dialogues, cos (dialogos) confeci-ita accurate, ut nihil posset supra: with such a modest, such a beautiful countenance, that nothing could e. it, vultu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra (Ter.): the number of the killed exceeded 20,000, casa-supra millia viginti (L.): the interest e.'s the principal, usura mergunt sortem (L.): to e. belief, supra humanam fidem esse; fidem excedere (L.); the degree in wch he could endure hunger, &c. e.'s belief, patiens inediæ, supra quam cuiquam credibile est (S.): to e. the power of man, supra humanas or hominis vices esse

EXCEEDINGLY. See Excessively, Enormously. EXCEL, excellere (in ada, in qu' e, q. s.) in arte; or qu' re, exceller (in ada, in qu' re, q. s.) in arte; or qu' re, of t is that by wech he e. t. animi magnitudine, &c.; aday, cil (e. g. dignitate principlius excel. C.]; amongst, inter qos also to e, aby, preter qu' exc.; super omnes exc. [Exc. and prize qu' excellui, except Gell. Use florui, vigui, eminui, prestiti, &c.).—precellere (Lucr. and Plin. T., qm, ci, inter alios).—eminiere (stand forth compricously as above others; in qu' re; pa' re inter qos, Q., and aboul.). Js. excellere atque eminiere (aboul.)—prestare (stand before; in alto, ou fre: abo, on or ci. test Here, R. G. before; in alto, ou fre: abo, on or ci. test Here, R. G. before; in athg, qa re; aby, qm or ci, see Herz. B. G. 80/07€; 18 dbg, qa re; avg, qm or ci, see sserz. 2. v., 8, 6).—consplict (no aliraci the about valion in an unusual degree, of persons and things; see Brem. Np. Att. 13, 5).—qa re liuspini! (to be made re-markable by, Pili., фc.; but the word used by C.).— superare (to surpass, qm qā re, C.).—exsuperare (£. фc., net only to equal you, but, if possible, to e. you, tues laudes non assequi solum, sed etiam exsuperare, L. 28, 43, 47): to e. in bravery, virtute praccipuum esse; other men in virtue, virtute ceteros mortales præstare.

To e. in athg, excellere in re (e. g. in arte qâ). EXCELLENCE, EXCELLENCY, excellentia. stantia. Ju. excelientia præstantiaque. excelientia nagnitudoque (both C.).—Sis puichritudo (beauty; e.g. virtutis, oratoris, mentis).—excellentiæ (in pl. C. Læl. 19, 69). | As a title, prps vir illustrissimus. | Par s, σ₁, g, a a a reset, pp to ministrate excellence (French = κα^{*} δεσχίν), proptic excellentiam (C. Top. 13, 55), or proprie (C., ib.); præcipue; præ ceteris; eximio nomine (e. g. qm or qd nominare).

Sen. uses per excellentiam (Ep. 58), and Ulp. per

eminentiam.

EXCELLENT, egregius. eximius (exim. of what is distinguished above things of its own kind, all of wch are good; egreg. of what is distinguished above things of the own kind, amongst each are good, bad, and indifferent; thus ex. virtutes, lugentum, spes: but tagger, poeta not eximius [C. Or. 1, 3], there being many (320)

bad poets; Schultz) .- præclarus (relates to the impression of admiration on the minds of others; to splendour, sion of admiration on the minus of others; so spicinavar, celebrity, \$c.). In. egregius ac præclarus, eximius et præclarus,—excellens, præclarus,—excellens, præclarus,—insignis (remarkable, for bills (byn. 18 10 Execu.)—insignis (remaranoe, jor good or eid). Js. clarus et linsignis (e.g. fillus viri vir-tus; C.).—divinus (evy common as hyperbol. expression of secellence (div. vir. homo in diceudo; oratol; 65 Sis softened by quidam or peene).—optimus (froni-a). I Execellent! (in bronligh answers) optime! (e.g. no. tne quidem, inquit, sed sapientem dico scire. Optime, nempe, &c.; C. Ac. 2, 36, 115.)

EXCELLENTLY, egregie. eximie. excellenter. sts

præciare [STN. in EXCELLENT] .-- divine (is very rare). --divinitus (occurs several times).-- luculente. luculenter (C.) .- bene. pulchre (these two esply in answers of approbation) .- (vel) optime (ironically). To speak Greek e..

egregie Græce loqui.

EXCEPT, v. excipere. eximere.—excludere (to shut out, exclude). - discedere ab qo, a re (to pass on fm an exception one has found, for the purpose of finding an exception one has found, for the purpose of finding another). To e. any one by name, qm nominatim excipere: schen le. pou, quum a vobis discesserim: if Ie. Frotherly lore, quum a Iraterno aumor discessi: none excepted, ad unum omnes, or omnes ad unum; singuil universique lore and all: that excepted, quum ab illo discesseris; illud al exceptris, excluseris. § To object, a) In 16 no. exceptione ul (Paul. Dig. 44, 1, 8); feet, a) In 16 no. exceptione ul (Paul. Dig. 44, 1, 8); excipere adversus qm (U[p. and Paul. Dig. 44, 1; excipere de q\(\text{a} \) re (U[p. Dig. 44, 4, 4). \(\text{b} \)) \(\text{ I f o common file; see Object.} \) mon life; see OBJECT.

EXCEPT, prep præter, with an acc. in negative and ENCEPT, prep preter, teith an acc. in negative and general propositions.—extra, with an acc.—preterquam (adv. except).—int ('if noi,' unless,' aft. negations and in negative questions; see Zumpt, 7735).—quum discesseris ab qo, ab q's e(i. e. aft. you have left that) & &c.—excepto, exceptia, etcap excepted): all the enemy, e. some few, were taken alive, paucis ex homium numero desideratis, cuncil vivi capiebantur: philosophers maintain that no one e, the philosopher is a perfect man, philosophi negant, quenquam virum bonum esse, nisi sapientem: e. that, nisi quod (C. Fam. 13, 1, &c.) .- præterquam quod (see Zumpi, § 627) .- ex-13.1, ec.)—price(quam quot ieee Zump), y 021).—extacepto quod [165] fhis is rare): e. in case of, extaquam si (espiy in forms of exception; see C. ad Att. 6, 1, 15)—price(equam si (Psin. 8, 23, 39).—excepto, si (Pers. 8, 50).—misl, nisi si (if not, unless, only in case that; see Zump); § 343. ••• Non nisi should not be that; see Zump); § 343. written as one word; they very seldom even stand to-gether [C. Verr. 1, 39, 98, is an exception]; you wrote nothing to me e. what was perfectly true, tu, nisi quod verum erat, profecto non scripsisti (the nisi generally, but by no means always precedes): e. one or at the most two, excepto uno aut ad summum altero: all e. you two, omues, exceptis vobis duobus.

EXCEPTION. exceptis vous unous.

EXCEPTION. exception exceptioncula (a limitation, restriction; the latter a slight e. exceptio is also 'an exception in law pleadings). With e.s., cum exceptione (C.): without e., sine exceptione; sine discrimine; pariter; reque (without distinction) .- ad unum omnes (bill to a single person, without e. in respect of number) without any e., sine ulla exceptione: with the e. of any one, excepto qo; præter qm; si ab qo discesseris: with some e., non sine qo discrimine: with this e, cum hac exceptione; to make an e., excipere; of any person or thing, qm, qd: to be an e., exclui: to make no e., nullum discrimen facere: with the e. of one or perhaps two, excepto uno aut ad summum altero: all without e., ad unum omnes (not omnes sine exceptione). EXCEPTIONABLE, quod offensioni est, offen-

sionem habet or affert; quod offendit; quod non vacat offensione,-quod displicet,-odiosus.-exemplo haud duber (e. g. opinions, sententia).—mali exempli.
EXCEPTIOUS, litigiosus. jurgiosus. difficilis, &c.

(see Quarrelsone),—accusatorius (e. g. animus).— criminosus (full of charges).—qui contra omnia dicit. — qui omnia improbat, or qui reprehendit omnia et exagitat.—*qui onnibus omnium consiliis occurrit atque obstat (aft. C. Cat. 3, 7).—*qui omnia male in-terpretatur (puts a bad construction on every thing).— *qui proclivis or propensus est ad accipiendam offen-sionem.—*(ille) consiliorum omnium oppugnator.

stonem.—"they consulorum omnum oppugnator. ENCEPTOR. See Obsectors. ENCERPT, ex libro exceppere. ENCERPTA electa (Egy) not exceptal. A book of e, ciectorum commentarius (Ptin. Ep. 3, 5). ENCERPTION, exceptio (post Class., Gell.). E.'s (of a work), electa (not excerpta).

EXCESS, Crcl. by the adji., nimius or extremus (e.g. excess of joy, nimia lætitia).—quod nimium est (e.g. vehementius offendit, quam id quod videtur parum; C.), or by quod superest, superat or (often of faulty e.) redundat: the deficiency of aing in the one is equal to the e. of it in the other, quantum alteri deest cs tei, tantum alteri superest: there was no deficiency of his kind of ornament in Antonius, nor e. of it in Crassus, neque in Antonio deerat hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundabat: to be filled to e. with athg, redundare qa re: e. of ornament makes a style lawdry, dundare q\u00e1 re: e. of ornament makes a style lawdry, cornationes si crebre collocabuntur, obittam reddunt oraionem (C).—[[5] exsuperantia is only a great amount of schat is good, redundantia an e. of what is bad, — [5] not nimietas or excessus,]—to be in e., redundare (mostly, but not aiways, of a faulty e.). ! Excess (morat), intemperantia. libidinum intemperantia (want of moderation in the enjoyment of coarse sensuality and desires, opp. temperantia).-libido. libicines. voluptates libidinosæ (e. in sensual enjoyment, raply in love) -licentia (arbitrary e. in external man ners and order). - luxuria (extravagance, luxury in our mode of living) .- flagitium (an immoral act). possible e.'s, effusæ in omni intemperantia libidines : vivere; se effundere in libidinibus.

To commit excesses, evagari; non temperare sibi; in athg, immodum, nimium esse in re; modum excedere or modum non tenère in re; effindi in rem or ad rem; se

effundere in qå re (e. g. in qå libidine, C.). EXCESSIVE, immodicus, immoderatus, effu-sus, profusus, E. hei-pit (of body), statura, quæ Jisstam excedit (Suet. Tib. 68): e. joy, lætitia effusa, profusa,

excedit (Suct. Tib. 65): c. joy, lietitia effusa, profusa, prater modum ciata, or se superfundens.

EXCESSIVELY, immodice; immodice et redundantet (Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21); immodirate; extra, supra, or prater modum; effuse; profuse.—veltementer (e. g. gaudiere; commoveri qi re, kc.).

EXCHANGE, mitatio. permutatio.— (Em noi commutatio, nech means only 'change,' 'alteration,' is Cluss. writers). To make an c., see To EXCHANGE.

Exchange of money, collybus (Em) noi cambium). To pay by a bill of e. permutare cl pecuniam, &c.; by a bill of e. payebe at Athens; to gise aby a bill of e. and thens for his annual expenses, currar, ut permutetur Athensa quod sit in annuum sumptum ci (C. mutetur Athenas quod sit in annuum sumptum ci (C. Att. 15, 15, fm.). An exchange (place of business), basilica (roofed and with pillars for the convenience of merchants, &c.) .- conciliabuium (g. t.) .- conciliabuium -mercatus, us .- * forum mercatorium. mercatorum.-

EXCHANGER, mensarius (C.) .- mensarius numu-Sen, has dim. mensularius.

EXCH EQUER, wrarium. fiscus (privy-purse).—gaza (of the Persians, &c.). A well-filled e., coples wrarii (C.): on the Ferrains, 4.1.). A mentionistic copie et an (C.); on e. bill, *syngrapha pecunize ex zerario dande or persolvendze. || Chancellor of the Exchequer, procurator principls or Casaris (in Rome the officer who superintended the income and disbursements of the fiscus super machine the incurse annual union mental of the insulation of treasury under the emperors; see T. Ann. 12, 60, init.; Plin. Paneg. 36, 3).—*ærarii curator.

EXCISE, v. See To Tax.

EXCISE, s. *veeligal rerum venalium.—centesima

rerum venalium (oft. Rom. customs).—portorium (in a wider sense; but property of articles of export and import).—prps vectigal portorii nomine exactum (aft. C.

ort. 5, 5, 19).

EXCISEABLE, vectigalis (opp. immunis).

EXCISEMAN, publicanus. - vectigaliarius (Firm. Math. 3, 13). The e. takes so much for each hogshead of wine; to be formed aft. Titurium quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegisse (C.

Fout. 5, 9).

EXCISION, excisio (the pulling down of a house,
Med. Or. pro dom.: as 'entire out,' plagm, Palied.).—
exsectio (r. p. of the longue; C.).

EXCITABILITY, "Proclivitas and irascendum, and
EXCITABILITY," Proclivitas and irascendum, and

EACHABILITY, "Procentual his trascenoum, an accipiendam offensionem, &c.—mollis ad accipiendam offensionem, &c.—mollis ad accipiendam offensionem animus (C., of readiness to take offence)—animus ce irritabilis (Egy Irritabilitias very late; Appul.)—animi mobilitas (that is unsteady from its Appul.)—animi mobilitas (that is unsteady from its Appul.)—animi mobilitas (that is unsteady from its account of the ac monis animus (oft. est natura lere in animis tenerum quiddam et molle, quod agritudine, quasi tempestate, quariatur; C. Tuse. 3, 6, 12). Or by Crel. A person of years e., qui facile commovetur, irritatur, &c.: a person of considerable e., commotior animo (T.). | R zeitability of the nerves, \$c., "incitabilitias (as t.).

EXCITABLE, | E asily excited, qui (quæ, quod)

facile movetur, excitatur, &c .- in quo facile motus ex lacile movetur, excitatur, xc.—in quo facile motis ex-citantur.—proclivis ai perturbationes or ad motus ani-ni nimios (cf. C. Of. 1, 38, 136). | Irritable, tri-tablis (C.).—pronus ad fiam.—fracundus.—accinulus (sharp, eshement; e. g. senex, C. Tusc. 3, 17, 38); he is someshad e., inacundior est paulio (H.)—commotior est animo (T.). To be e., facile irritari. EXCITATION, exasuscitatio (Auct. ad Her.—enct of exciting).—incitatio (quile Classic).

very late (Arnob.).

EXCITE, excitare (to rouse up fm a state of inactivity

and ad ad; or depression, qm or cs jacentem animum; qm ad qd; also risum, plausum, suspicionem ci; motum in animis hominum, emotion, opp. motum sedare).—concitare (to put in a state of violent activity, qm ad qd; by athg, qå re; multitudinem; qm irå, animos, opp. remittere, Q.).—incitare (to set in motion, and urge on-wards to an object, or fig. against a person, qm, cs animum, libidines; studium cs rei; qm ad qd: qm in or contra qm, against another) -excire, conciere or concire (in Class. prose, only = to stir up the mind pas-sively to any action; seld. to produce a passion, evil of any kind, &c.; e. g. iram conc.; seditionem conc.; terrorem excire) .- movere, commovere (to more, agitate, stir the mind or senses; then = to produce some emotion or passion, or something evil; e.g. misericordiam, se ditionem, beilum movere or commovere; suspicionem, risum movere).—conflare (to blow up, to kindle, = to cause, ci invidiam; belium).—instigare (to urge on; to instigate, not very common; to instigante, C.; Romanos in Hannibalem, L.).—acuere. exacuere (to sharpen; in Hannibalem, L.).—acuere. exacuere (to anarpen; and hence to produce vigour, alacrity, verbemenc; ac, qm ad crudelitatem; ac. qm [opp. languorem afferre (t. C.); ac. pectors virorum fortium, L.; exac., qm [opp., deterrere, C.]; exac., qm [rd, Np.).—irritare (e. g., complete anarpen; exac., com animos ad belium, L.; qm ad necem cs, Vett.). - stimulare (to spur on, stimulate; with acc, of object; in qd; ut, ne, and port, inf.; aby agst aby, qm in qm; —inflammere to kindle a violent feeling, qm in qm; —innammare to kindle a violent feeling, qm in qm; agst aby, sensus animorum aque motus [opp, exstinguere, C.]; invidlam cs; qm qå re, and ad qd).—

Eys Exstinuiare, poet, and in post-Ang, prose. Jr. inicitare et stimulare (L.); stimulare atque excitare (C); inflammare et incendere; excitare et inflammare; accendere et stimulare; impellere et incendere. The Romans also expressed it figuratively by stimulos ci admovere or addere; stimuios subdere es animo; caicaria ci adhibere or admovere ; ignem ci subjicere (espty to e. the envy of any one). To e. to battle or to war, ad certamen, ad beilum incitare or irritare qm: to e. to learning, irritare qm ad discendum: to e. to anger, cl acuere iram; qm ad iram irritare; or simply irritare qm: to be excited by anger, ira exacui or incendi: to e. desire, cupiditatem afferre ; in aby, aft. athg, ci cs rei: to be excited (of the senses), moveri (e. g. ut sensus moventur in summis voluptatibus; C.). For to e. admiration, surprise, thirst, appetite, &c., see those subutt.

EXCITED, incitatus (by athg, qå re) .- animi quodam inpetu conclusus; mente incitatus (cs.).—commotus or commotus (c.).—commotus or commotor (e. g. animus; C.).—inflammatus, by albq. qā re: violentily or passionalely e., inflammatus activates (qā re; e. g. libidinibus, C.). To pacity the e. multitudien concitatam reprimere (Np.).

EXCITEMENT, | Act of exciting, instigatio. irritatio. incitatio. concitatio. impulsus. stimulatio. instinctus (all of the action) .- hortatio. cohortatio. adhortatio (exhortation). | Thing that excites, hortamen. hortamentum. incitamentum. stimulus. concitamentum (Sen. de Irâ, 3, 9). || State of excitement, animi concitatio, impetus or (stronger) perturbatio. motus animi turbatus or perturbatus.—animi motus, commotio or permotio. A temporary e., temporarius animi motus (see Q. 5, 10, 28): a rehement e., acerrimus animi motus .- vehemens animi impetus : to speak in a state of e., concitate dicere (Q). Concitatio is also used of political e.

EXCITER, hortator, adhortator (who exhorts a per-

son to do athg).—impulsor. stimulator (who urges aby on).—exstimulator (very rare; rebellionis, T.)—concitator (beili, Hirt.; turbue ac tumultus, L.; conct. et instimulator seditionis, Pseud. C.).—Instigator, -trix (T.). Sis fax (lorch, firebrand), or tuba (trumpet of (1.), Sta iak (uren, precoman), or time (trumplet of the e. of sedition, civil wor, &c.), e. g. furia faxque hujua belli, L.; fax belli Sertorius, Velt.; tuba belli civilis, C.). [ESC Excitator very late (Prudent.).

EXCLAIM, exclamare.—clamare—conclamare (or except) clambring the control of the control o

several).—ciamitare (with continued exclamations: in alarm, &c.; twice, C.: very common aft. Aug. age).

See Cay our. I feel inclined to e., as &c., mihi libet exciamare, ut &c.: they e., bravo! excellent! clamant, pulchre, bene, recte! (H.): they e. as loud as they ean, putenre, bene, recte 1 (11.); they e. as toma as iney ean, exclamant quam maxime possunt: to e. agst athy, fremere adversus qd (of a mulitiude). After exclamaro the exclamation is either (1) a sentence in direct discourse; or (2) acc. and infin; or (3) a sentence tence with ut: it then contains an exhortation, direction, &c. [(1) exclamat: Alcumena adest auxilium; ne time. (2) exci. eum sibl esse sodalem. (3) exciamavit, ut bono essent animo (C.);-ut equites

ex equis desilirent (L.)].
EXCLAIMER, qui exclamat, &c. (clamator, C.; of

ENGLIAMED, qui excanias, ace (caimator, U.; g) a noigy rouid-he orator, βe, , bauler).

EXCLAMATION, exclamatio (as a rhetorical figure - περώπημα, C. de Or. 3, 54, 207; but also propr. acute vocia exclamationes, Auct. ad Her. 3, 12, 21).—actiamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 5, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 5, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 5, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 5, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 5, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 5, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 5, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 5, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamatio (as rhet. βg, Q. 8, 11).—vox (e.g. of pair, excitamation). qualis dolore exprimitur) .- conclamatio (of several, not C.; e.'s, by sing. Caes. totius exercitus; by pt. T. lacrime et conclamationes).—vociferatio (loud crying, C.). See Cry, s. Shout, s. Not a single e. was heard from See CRY, s. SHOUT, s. Not a single e. was heard from them, that &c., nulla ab iis vox, quæ-slt, &c.: to force, wring, &c., nuis au is vos, que - si, &c.: 10 force, wring, &c., an e. fm aby, vocem exprimere: to interlard a speech with theatrical e.s, dulces exclamationes theatri caush producere (Q. 11, 3, 179). A note of e., signum exclamationis (Gramm. t. t.).

EXCLAMATORY, Crel. prps dulces exclamationes producens (see quot. fm Q. under Exclamation).—clamatorius, Plin., is used of a bird whose crics are un-

EXCLUDE, excludere (to shut out, propr. impropr., qm foras, qm a mœnibus, a republica, fm a share in the government, its magistracies, &c.).—segregare (to s-parate fm some troop or body, qm a republica, qua a numero civium, &c.).—removere (lo remove a unserriceable, undes rable, &c., arbitros; qua ab hoc sermone; qua legibus ferendis, C.).—eximere (to take out, qua dereis).—excipere (to take out, to except). Jr. ons, qui ue 1218,—Acque (to 1000 ons, 100 2007); A excipere et secemere (e.g. hos homines libenier, C.). To be exciteded fm all offices of homour, omnibus honorisus exemptum ease: to e. aby fm a company or society, a coetu or circulo qm removere: to e. aby fm a religious community, sacrificlis ci interdicere, eumque numero community, sacrificits or interface, curique futurer impiorum ac sceleratorum habere (Cas. B. G. 6, 13); see Excommunicate: to e. aby fm the rights of citizenship, qm a civium numero sejungere, segregare, and detronger) que ex numero sejungere, segregare, and (etronger) que ex numero civium elicere, or que numero civium excidere: to e. aby fm all knowledge of one's plans, expertem que omnium consillorum (de re) habiere.

EXCLUSION, | Act of shutting out, exclusio

EXCLUSIVE, proprius (belonging to oneself as peculiar possession). Sts præcipuus (e. g. an e. right, præcipuum jus, C.). To devote one's e. attention to

atha, se totum conferre ad rem; omne studium ponere in qu re cognoscenda: an e. right, privileglum (but so the Constant and the series of the series of the series of the series of selfing salt, salts vendend artistic (i.e., as a series of selfing salt, salts vendend artistic (i.e., as a series of selfing as a series of selfing as a series of series dare; to ang, en privalegium or beneating are dare; to have or enjoy an e. right, privilegium habere; precipuo jure esse; to do athg, privilegium qu faciendi habere; to deprive aby of an e. right, ci beneficium or privilegium ca rei adimere: the Pythagoreans were so popular, that they were considered to enjoy the e. pospopular, that they were considered to enjoy the e. pos-ession of visidon, sic vigult Pythagorocrum nomen, ut nulli alii docti viderentur. Exp. On the translation by omnis, totus, &c., see Exclusively. Exp. Exclu-sorius very late: Dig. # Admitting few to inti-macy, ad qm difficiles sout aditus; "in domum sua-or in familiaritatem nisi admodum paucos non ad-

mittere; Panguston quodam circulos et sessiunculas consectari (af. C. Fin. 3, 20, 56). EXCLUSI VELY, propie.—præcipue. Oft. by adji., omnis, unus, totus, solus; e. p., lo grant alpl a person e, uni, soli ci dare, &c.: to apply oneself, e. to athg. se totum conferre ad rem ; omne suum studium ponere in qå re (faciendå); omnibus rebus posthabitis totum se in qå re faciendå collocare (see Exclusion, Exclu-sive). E. of ethg, "Ita ut qd excludatur, eximatur; sive). B. of athg, "Ita ut qd excludatur, boc (eo, &c.) excepto.—præier qm or qd.

EXCOGITATE, exceptare. See Devise.

EXCOGITATION, excogitatio (C.). See INVEN-

TION, CONTRIVANCE.

EXCOMMUNICATE, sacrifichs interdicere ci (Cas.).

-sacris or us divinis (or sacra) res divinas) ci
(322)

interdicere, om devovere, a sacris qm excludere, *sacrum qm esse jubere. *e Christianorum hominum communitate qm exterminare. *ex numero Christianorum qm ejicere, expellere, *ab ecclesia Christianorum excludere. anathematizare (August.). All these have been recommended, but excommunicare may be retained as t.t. (Krebs.) To be excommunicated, *prohiberi usu

sacrorum; *exclusum esse a cotu Christianorum.
EXCOMMUNICATION, sacrificiorum interdictio; anathema, -atis, n.: prps devotio (Np. Aic. 4 = solemn curse). (The most absurd is Bembo's, aqua et igni interdictio.)— esegregatio ab usu sacrorum et a consuctudine Christianorum; but excommunicatio (August.) as t.t. To put under e., sacrificis interdicere ci (Cæs. B. G. 6, 13, who thus explains this expression, quibus its interdictum, il numero impiorum ac seeleratorum habentur; iis omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione in-commodi accipiant; neque ils petentibus jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur); qm anathemati-zare, excommunicare (Eccl.),—devovere qm (10 pronounce a curse upon him, opp. resacrare qm, to revoke the curse).

EXCORIATE, desquamare (v. pr.).—terere (to rub, gall; e. g. collum labore, † Prop.).—abradere (e. g. fauces, Lucr.). See EXCORIATION. The excoriated parts,

Execution and the engineer of the execution parts. EXCORIATION. Intertigo (fm riding, ign), — desquamata, pl. the executioned parts, arosinguara). To prevent e., intertrigines prohiber (Plin): to cure e.'s, meder desquamatis: to treat e.'s, desquamata curare (both Plin.).

EXCREMENT, excrementa, pl. (post-Aug.) - ster-cus (of men and beasts); also alvus (e. g. liquida, pal-&c.)

EXCREMENTAL, Crel. For not exerementosus, wech Burmann has. R. matter, excrementum (e. g. narium, T.).

EXCRESCENCE, quod excrescit or excrevit —raro excrescens (on the bods).—ecphyma. sarcoma (δεφεμα, on the bodies of animath).—glibber (hamp, simmp, βc.; glibba only Sset. Dom. 23; and glibbus, Juw. 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303); e²s, carnes excrescentes: Juv. 0, 100; 10, 204 and 305); e. s. carnes excrescentes; excrescente, excrescentla, -ium, pl.: a field, e. on the nose, polypus: that has such an e., polyposus (see Mart. 12, 37, 2); he had a fleshy e. on his side, earo excreverat in latere ejus (Suel.); arsenic destroys every e., arsenicum toliit quicquid excrescit.

EXCRETION. See Excrement and Secretion.

EXCRUCIATE, excruciare (propr. and fig. C.). See

EXCULPATE, excusare purgare (clear, excuse).— qm cuipă ilberare or ex culpă eximere; culpain a qo demovere or (L.) amovere (remove all blame fm): to e. oneself, so excusare, purgare; to aby's suisfaction, satisfacere ci (see Cas. B. G. 1, 41). See To Excusz.

EXCULPATION, liberatio culpse (the being cleared

fm blame; e. g. a qo impetrare, to obtain one's e. fm aby).-excusatio. purgatio (excuse).-excusatio percati.-remotio criminis (Auct. ad Her.). A lome attempt at e., perfugium, quod sumit sibi qs ad excusa-

tionem (C.). See Excuss.

EXCULPATORY, Crcl.: an e. statement. excusatio:

EXCULPATORY, Crei.; an e. statement, excusato: to alige all monner of e. arguments, onnes excusationis causas colligere (Hirt. B. G. 8, pref. estr.). EXCURSION, *lier animi voluptaisique causă suceptum; or by Crei. with excurrere. To make an e into the country, excurrer rua: to my prospeion cilia. excurrere in Pompelanum. | Digression, excursio.—excursio. (Armos habere excursio., 2.).—egressio. See DIGRESSION.

EXCUSABLE, veniå dignus. - quod excusationem EXUSABLE, venià dignus.— quod excussilonem or qu'excussitonis habet (e.g. vitium).—cui ignosi potesti, ignoscendum est, &c.—cui venia or venia et impunita dari potest, &c. fanit intat is not.e., eratum cui.—nulla venia proponitur (C.). To be e., excussitomem qu'excussilonem por d'excussilonem (or hinga, C.); be le sui constitutione de l'excussilonem (or hinga, C.); be le subtilla eque. d'excussilonem (or hinga, C.); be le subtilla eque. sabilis, poet., O.

EXCUSABLY, ita ut el or rei ignosci possit.

EACUSABLY, it a ut ci or rei ignosci possit.

EXCUSE, v. excusare: io any one, ci or spud
qm.—purgare (to justify) to any one, ci or apud qm
gran, in Excusa; a).—excusationem cs rei aftere (to
bring forward an e. for athy).—veniam cs rei dare (to
pordon): to e. oneself, ne excusare, so purgare; finale
de Q are: to e. oneself on the plea of athy, excusare
(e.g. on the plea of sickness, gc., excusare morbum, valetudluom; excusatione valetudins uti); qd cs rei excu-

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satione defendere: to e. oneself agel any one, utl excusatione adversus qui: to e. oneself satisfactority to any one, satisfacere ci (see Cas. B. G. 1, 41; cf. Cortle, C. ad Pam. 5, 13, 3); purgare se ci: to wish or endeavour to e. oneself to any one, parare excusationem ad qm: to endearour in every way and manner to e. oneself, omnes excusations causas colligere (hirt, B. G. 8, præf. extr.). No man can e. himself by saying that the sin was com-mitted in behalf of a friend, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causă peccaveris (C.): a desperate shift to e. oneself, perfugium, quod sumo mini ad excusationem (C.): athg e.'s you, qd dat tibi (justam) excusationem (C.): to e. oneself by throwing the blame on another, culpam in qm transferre: to pray to be excused on the ground of, excusare qd (see above).—deprecari qd ex-

cusatione (cs rei).

EXCUSE, s. excusatio. purgatio. satisfactio (purg. is a full justification, the clearing oneself fm a suspicion or accusation; excus, the partial and relative a., it being acknowledged that the thing is or seems to be wrong; but one's innocence being asserted : satisfactio is the sutisfacone a molecule only useries. The molecule of the feelings of another by a purgatio or excussito, if one is innocent; by a venine petitio, or a pena, if one is gaitly)—causa, latebra (a faire e. lo ech one has recourse). To allege an e., excussione ut, excussione afferre; on account of allg, es rel; lo plend ally as an e., excusare qd (e. g. morbum); de-precari, followed by an accus. and infin. (lo say by way of e., in a supplicating tone, S. Jug. 104, 4); to allege any eccuive e., se conficere in latebram: to accept an e., excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: not to accept, &c., excusationem non accipere, non not to accept, e.c., excussionem not accepte, more probare: i.e. look about for some e., excusationem, latebram quærere: a ground of e., excusatio: to plead all manner of e.'s. omnes excusationis causas colligere; that not §c., ne &c. (Hirt. B. G. 8, præf. It is no sufficient e. to say, &c., nulla est excusatio peccat, si dixeris, &c. (feceris, &c. &c.) A suff-cient e., satis justs, or justs et idonea excusatio: to admit of no e., nibil excusationis habere; excusa-tionem non habere; ci rei venia nulla proponitur (C., all of things). No e. for non-attendance was admitted, normalic viulla, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio visa est (C.) EXCUSELESS. See INEXCUSABLE.
EXCUSER, Crcl. with terb. (excusator, very

late; August.)
EXECRABLE. See Abominable.
EXECRABLY, See Abominably.

EXECRATE, v. exsecrari. male precari (C. Pis. 14, 33). — devovêre. detestari in caput es minas et peri-33).— devovere. detestar in caput es minas et pen-cula—detestar in caput es iram deorum. So noi detestari alone. So exacerari mesno: 'to curse, when one would esclude a guiltly person in human society as decoted to the infernal gods, in opp. to bi essain g; de-tentari mean: 'to curse,' when one wishes to deprecade evi-tentari mean: 'to curse,' when one wishes to deprecade evitestar means to curse, when one wishes to deprecute evit by an appeal to the gods aget a person or thing; in opp. to 'praying in behalf of.'—devovere (also with diris) is to devote to the infernal gods. See To Curse. EXECRATION, see CURSE, s.; adding that impre-

eatio is sile. age; dirâ imprecatione affligere qm. EXECT (for 'exsect,' Harvey), exsecure.

EXECTION, exsectio (C.).

EXECUTE, exsequi. persequi (to follow up athg till it is done, esply of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata).—conficere (to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without ref. to the production of a perfect work: Itinera, mandata, confi ciuntur, non perficiuntur nec absolvuntur. D.) .- efficere. ad effectum adducere (to bring to actual existence). —perficere (to carry through to the end; to make alig perfect; opp. inchoare, to begin).—absolvere (to finish of, so that no more remains to be done; to make comog, so toss no more remains to se done; to mare com-plete: opp, inchoare, instituere). Js. absolver ac (et) perficere.—peragere (to carry a business through).— sometimes facere alone (opp, cofitare). To be able to e. albg, "Parem esse ci rei exsequendæ: to e. a commis-sion, Jussum or imperatum facere, mandata effects sion, Jussum or imperatum facere, mandata effects conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi; in the exactest manner, mandata exhaurire. imperio cs defungi: to e. a will, testamentum facere (g. t.) or conficere. | Punish espitally, supplicium capitis sumere de que supplicio capitis filtere de que supplicio punire, que morte multare: lo. et if the mode is beheading), caput ca pracidere (with the sword; it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscidere, unless the person is first strangled, C. Phil. 2, 2, cervicibus fractis caput abscidit). strangea, v. 1741. 2, 2, cervicious tracus capit abscicti, —securi ferire or percutere (with the aze, as the instrument used by the executioner).—decollare (as a general term, post-Aug.; Sen. and Suet., and even then rejected to the contraction of the contract (323)

fm the more elevated style): to be tortured and then executed, omni supplicio excruciatum, or omnibus cruciatibus affectum necari.

tibus affectum necari.

EXECUTION, | Performance, exsecutio (posidug, e.g., operis, Piin.),—effectio (e.g., artis, C.).—confectio (e.g., the drawing up of a book, libril)—excelledicatio (the building up of athy every rare, C.). Exp. absolutio, perfection, not found in this sense.—I is useful often be necessary to use Crcl. e.g. for 'the e.g. commissions,' mandata exsequi, perfecee, efficere, face (Curl.), perfecee (L.); exhaurire mandata cs: your careful e.g. that important commissions, cura tua de lilo meo primo et maximo mandato (C.): to altend to the e.g. of aby's commissions, can tan data persegui, conficere, &c. To attend to the minulest details of its e. (of a work of art), arguitas operations of its e. (of a work of art), arguitas operations of its e., do favor of perfective to the process of the e.g. of the composition of the process of the e.g. of the composition of the conficere of the commissions of the conficere of the conficere of the commissions of the conficere of the commissions of the conficere custodire quoque in minimis rebus: lo despair of tits, e, desperar effectum poreis: to precent tiee, of athp, ne res conficiatur, obsistere: lo fullow up deliberation by the rapide, of his resolese, consultis facta conjungere: the eareful e, of athp, res diligenter effects (e. g. una [materia] diligenter effects plus proderit quam plures inchostae et quasi degustatae. Q. 10, 5, 23). Writ of execution, bonorum emptio (a sale of this kind was, in effect, as to a living debtor, an c., Dict. Antiqq. p. 154; with ref. to the debtor, it was bonorum venditio). - manus injectio (' was, in effect, in some cases, a kind of execution,' Dict. Antiqq. p. 596; if was a sort of arrest, and is fully explained at the page referred to).-acerbissima exactio vectigalium (v. C. ad Dir. 3, 8, 5): to put an e. in aby's house, in posses-sionem bonorum debitoris mittere (see Dict. Antiqq. p. 153); *bona es propter vectigalia non soluta vendere; *ex es bonis ad solvenda vectigalia pecuniam exigere (aft. Vitr. ex ejus bonis ad perficiendum pecuniam exi-gere, of an architect who has greatly exceeded his estimate, and has to pay the excess oul of his own pocket, Præf. lib. 10). || Capital punishment, (capitis) supplicium: aby's e., supplicium de qo sumptum. led to e., ad mortem duci : to have aby tortured before his e., qm omni supplicio excruciatum necare (C.): to end coy to e., qm ad mortem ducere; qm morte adlicere; supplicium de qo sumere. Il Destruction, staughter, strages, clades. credes. To do great e., strages facero (C.), edere (L.); cladem facere (S); magnam cladem after et (C.); redes facere, afficere (C.; all with magnus, quantus, &c.). St nocere, &c., will do. send aby to e., qm ad mortem ducere; qm

EXECUTIONER, | Hangman, &c. carnifex.—
exactor supplicii.— exactor in Cod. Just. 8, 17,
17. To be an e. carnificinam facere (Com.): to seize
upon the office of e., munus carnificis occupare: to die by the hands of the e., securi or securi illa funesta per-

og see manne st ine e., securi or securi ilia Iuliesia per-cuiti (f/ he are seos used). E zecu ior, vid. EXECUTIVE. Crel. by regnum exercère, &c. The e. pouser, "magistratus, &c., qui e., que imperavit princeps (rex, senatus, &c.), faciuni.—"Il, penes quos 'omnis est curatio et administratio rerum' (az e body of men). - "jus or potestas leges exercendi (us a

EXECUTOR, | Performer, exsecutor (Veil. 2, 5, malorum propositorum), effector, confector [Sys. in Execute]. | Exécutor (of a will) | In Roman law, a will was not valid without the name of some heres written; but till the time of Vespasian this heres might have to give up all the estate to legatees and fidelcommissarii; he then became a mere executor; but Vespasian enacted that he should always relain one-fourth of the property. The form was, "Lucius Titius heres esto: rogo te, Luci Titi, ut quum primum peteris hereditatem meam adire (= lo administer) eam Calo Selo reddus, restituas." (Inst. Just. 2. Tit. 23, 2.)— *lestamenti exsecutor, quem dicimus (aft. exsecutor propositorum, Vell. §c.). EXECUTORSHIP, *testamenti exsecutio, quæ di-

EXECUTRIX. See EXECUTOR.

EXEGESIS, interpretatio. explanatio (explanation EARGINSIS, interpretatio, explanatio (explanation of the author's meaning).—cuarratio (oral exposition of his meaning).—ars interpretandi, explanandi, explanandi (veteres scriptores, &c., as a science).—enarration auctorum (v. Q. 1, 9, 1).

EXEGETICAL, Crcl. We must consult some e. work, explanationes adhibenda sunt interpretum (aft. C. Div. 1, 51, 11).

EXEMPLAR. See EXAMPLE.

EXEMPLARILY, | Excellently, vid. | In a signal manner. To punish e., see 'To make an Example of.'

EXEMPLARINESS; e.g. of moral conduct, summa

morum probitas; morum sanctitas: there is but one opinion amongst your fellow-citizens of the e. of your conduct, omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen ali-quod (exstinctis ceteris), elucêre sanctitatem (et pru-

dentiam et dignitatem) tuam (C.).

EXEMPLARY. An e. person, vir sanctus, gravis. vir exempli recti. exemplum innocentice. To inflict e. punishment on aby, in qm insigne documentum dare e. punisameni on aby, in qui insigne documentum dare (L.).—exemplum severitatis in qo edere (C.).—pcemā qua afficere, ut aliis documento sit (C.).—graviter statuere de qo (C.). By an e. punishment, exemplo severitatis. See to make an Example or, EXEMPLIFICATION, | Example, Copy, vid. | Act of examplifying, Crcl. by verbs under Example of examplifying, Crcl. by verbs under Example of examplifying, Crcl. by verbs under Example of example

EXEMPLIFY, exemplo confirmare qd. - exempli causa ponere, or proponere qd .- exemplo (cs rei) uti. exemplum cs rei proponere, supponere.—exemplum ci rei adjungere. That I may e. my meaning, exempli

causa or gratia: ut exemplo utar. EXEMPT FROM, eximere (e. g. a field, &c., agrum de vectigalibus, C.). - immunitatem es rei (post-Aug. a re) dare.-vacationem es rei, or a re ci dare (e. g. vac. sumptûs, laboris, rerum oinnium, and [impropr.] malorum; but espty militiæ; all C.: vac. a causis, C.).—linmunem facere rei, re (militiä, L.), or a re tab onere, Suet.).—immunem a re præstare (Suet.). One century was exempled fm serving, una centuria facta est immunis militià (L.): to c. fm tribute for five years, tributum in quinquennium remittere (aby, cl); quantum control est immunis militià (L.); to c. fm tribute for five years, tributum in quinquennium remittere (aby, cl); quantum control est contro tum ærario aut asco pendit qs, in quinquennium remittere.

EXEMPT, adj. immunis (free fm state burdens, fm military service, and the tike),—liber (free fm public services, socage, &c.; opp. servus).—immunis liberque (both o' persons and possessions).—omnibus muneribus vacans (free fm every service).— inimunis militiá, militiæ munere vacans (free fm military service): to be e., immunem esse (g. t.).—militiæ munere vacare, militiæ vacationem habêre (fm military ser-

ce): not e fm, non sine (qå re). EXEMPTION, immunitas (g. t. rei or a re; muneris, omnium rerum; malorum, Lampr. Comod. 14; a tributis, Suet.) -vacatio (rei or a re, esply militiæ; also sumpties, laboris, rerum omnium, a causis, all C.; ab be'll administratione, L.). To grant aby an e., see To Exempt.— with vacatio, the number of years TO EXEMPT.— \$\overline{\textit{SE}} \text{ with vacatio, the number of years stands in the gen, \(e. \) g, quinquennii vacatio militie. To decree to aby an \(e. \) fm military service for five years, cl quinquennii militiar vacationem decernere \(\text{-L}_1 \)). It is faise that they paid for an \(e. \) faisum est to vacationem pretium datum (\$\text{C}_1\$): to pray for an \(e. \), deprecard vacationem: to enjoy an \(e. \) fm athge, vacationem or immunitatem rei habire: they abhere they above vice, fm every public burden, neque tributa una curreliquia pendunt; militiær vacationem omniumque reimpulsate immunitatem.— More wachet To Exemple. rum habent immunitatem .- More under To EXEMPT.

EXENTERATE, exenterare. eviscerare.

EXEQUES. See OBSEQUES.

EXERCISE, Bodily exercise, motus, exercitatio (of prescribed bodily e.'s).—ambulatio (by walking).—gestatio (by being borne in a litter).— vectatio (on a horse, or in a carriage; vectatio et iter reficiunt animum): to take e., ambulare, spatiari (to walk): to take moderate e., modicis exercitationibus uti: for a 'task;' used of a mental task by C., meum munus pensumque). - *pensum Latine (or Griece) converten-dum (a task to be translated into Latin or Greek).

EXERCISE, exercere (g. t.) .- facere (to do, practise, carry on).—Iactitare (to carry on trades and arts). See To Practise. If To exercise troops, 1) Trans.) exercise (soldiers, §c.): to c. the soldiers thoroughly, milites perpetuis exercities ad Romanæ discipling formam redigere (to make them acquainted with Roman military duty); milites frequentibus exercities ad prælia prieparare (to make them ready for baltle); to be well exercised, "armorum usum habere. "armorum usu præstare. 2) Intrans.) exerceri: whilst the cavalry were exercising, quum exercerentur equites.

EXERT, see exserve is not found in any sense of this word (except the Latinized meaning = 'to thrust forth'), till Plin. exseram in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti ; for exercere, exigere, experiri. To e. force, vim exercere, proferre, afferre, adhibere, præbere, &c. (Krebs). See To Use, Employ.—|| To c. oneself, vires, nervos intendere or contendere: to a. oneself very much, omni ope atque opera eniti (ut &c.): to e. one-self beyond one's strength, se supra vires extendere; to e. all the tittle strength one has, nervulos suos adhibere; to e, oneself beyond one's years, præter ætatem facete: to e, oneself to no purpose, inanes impetus facere; in athg, frustra conari qd: to e, oneself in speaking, voce contendere : to a. oneself too much in speaking, voci nimis imperare (Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6): not to e. oneself in speaking, voci parcere. See 'to make Exertion.'

speaking, voci parcere. See 'to make EXERTION.'
EXERTION, contentio. intentio (as action).—labor (severe e.).—constus (endeavour, effort). Jn. constus studiumque: e. of body, in speaking, summa vis atque contentio: eain e.'s, inanes contentiones or impetus; immoderate e., effusa contentio: to make great e. in athy, accrrime agere, obnixe facere qd: to require great e.'s, positum esse in labore: to render oby's e.'s fruitless, conatum infringere : with great effort and e., conless, conatum intringere: with great eigert and c., con-tente: with great c., enike; obnixe: with the greatest e., manibus pedibu-que: not without the greatest effort and e., non sine summ industriá: to opene without sup-great e. (of the voice), voci parcere. To make every e., omnes nervos contendere or intendere, ut &c.; summo studio anniti, ut &c. (or ad qd); omnia tentare, ut &c.; rem magno conatu studioque agere; in athg, omnibus viribus agere qd; omni virium contentione incumbere in qd or laborare in re; omni studio incumbere ad or in qd or laborare in re; omni studio incumbere ad or in qd (content in re; omni studio incumbere ad or in qd (content in re; omni studio incumbere ad or in qd (content in re; omni studio incumbere ad or in qd (content in re; omni studio incumbere ad or in qd (content in re; omni studio incumbere ad or in qd (content in re; omni studio incumbere in re; omni studio incumbere in re; omni studio incumbere in qd or in re; omni studio incumbere in re; atque operam conferre ad qd: for athg, summa ope niti pro re.

EXFOLIATE (of bones), squamam remittere. ossi squama abscedit. ab osse squama recedit (Cels.),

EXPOLIATION, Crcl. for the act; squama, squama,

for the substance that exfoliates.

EXHALATION, exhalatio. exspiratio. aspiratio. respiratio vaporatio (SYN. in EVAPORATION, vid.) — Noxious a.'s, afflatus noxii (Plin.). E.'s fm the earth,

respiratio vaporatio (SYN. in EVAPORATION, Vid.)—
Nozious al., afflatus nosti (Plin.). E. 's fin the earth,
terrie exhalationes, &c. Fly' evaporatio, onis, in
late serietes, not classical. &c EVAPORATION.

EXHALE, | Send forth vapour, exhalare (is.
Conly with vinum, crayulam)—exspirare (not C. or
Cas.)—emittere (to send forth, e. g. vaporem)—spirare (boreathe forth, odorem, F. poet. and post-happour,
prous; not C.)—halare (e. g. nectar floribus, of flowers,
Lucr. †). To a an odour, odorem prestate, emittere
(Fly') od. spargere, cipirare, diffundere, all poet). The
Nucers e. a sweet odour, odores e floribus afflantur. Nowers c. a sweet odour, odores et foribus affantur.—

| Draw forth vapour, vaporem ex q4 re exclure
(c. g. ex agris, aquis, &c., of the sun, C.).—vaporare
(to fill with warm vapour, lavum latus sol decedens vaporat).

EXHALEMENT. See EXHALATION.

EXHALEMENT. See EXHALATION.

EXHAUST, I To use quite up, exhaurire (prop. and \$\beta_0, e. g. strength, money, allies, afection, \$\epsilon_c\)—conficere (\beta_0, to excels one's strength).—Ese exactare is not found in good prose.—My potence is exhausted, rumpo or abrumpo patientiam (Ess not rumpitur patientia; see Suel. Tib. 25; T. Ann. 12, 50, 3): to a. a subject in a speech, &c., omnia accurate exponere; nihil intactum reiinquere; rem ab omni parte considerare: the whole question is completely ex-hausted, abunde satisfactum est huic toti quæstioni. I To weary (vid.). To be exhausted, wearied, exanimari (Ces.) et lassitudine confici. I To weaken, êc., infirmare (prop. and fg.).—enervare (to enervale, only prop.).—debilitare, attenuare, minuere, comminuere, imminuere (Ag. to weaken, lessen) .- frangere nuere, imminuere [19]. to weaken, casen,—irangere [1]. lo read, to weaken, enfective very much)—vires cs consumere (Cas.). To e. the spirits, animum debilitare or comminuere: to e. the enemy, hostes frangere, hostium res accidere: a country is exhausted, cs terræ opes attrite sunt; through very great wars, through the expenses of princes, terra exhausta est maximis bellis, sumptu, &c.: land is exhausted, solum (ubertate nimia) effetum et defatigatum est (Col.).

EXHAUSTED, exhaustus (emptied, a. g. of a trea-EATACH LD, exhausts (empres, e.g., op rea-sury; also of a land, a state; a.g. sumptibus et jac-turis)—confectus (quite spent, espiy of wounded sol-ders)—lessus (wearied, e.g. vulneribus).—JN. fessus confectusque.— lassitudine confectus (wearied fin Contectuaque.— assituante contectuaque.— assituante contectuaque.— effetus (propr. by much bearing; them also of the body, corpus, C.)—enectus (worn out by hunger and other bodily sufferings). Land e by over bearing, ubertate nilmiä prioris ævi effotum et defatigatum solum (Col.): an oz e. with labour, bos confectus vexatione

EXHAUSTION, I Lassitude, lassitudo, languor (of body or mind), confectio (improp. deprivation of all streagth).—virium defectio (C.). To be suffering fin e., lassitudine confeit.—I Weak ness, infirmatio, debilitatio (as an action).—infirmitas, debilitas (as a state). E. of the resources of a state, opes civitatis attribe or comminutae.

EXHAUSTLESS. See INEXHAUSTIBLE.

EXHIBIT, v. exponere, proponere, propălam collo-care (to expose în public for show).—spectacula pandere (H.). To e. a service of silver plate, paintings, and statues, argentum proponere, tabulas et signa propalam Apelles used to e. his works in a stall a ter collocare. their completion, for the passers by to see, Apelies perfects opera proponebat pergulà transcuntibus: to e. goods (for sale), merces exponere, venales proponere. exhibere must be used carefully, its use being far less extensive than that of our 'exhibit;' it is used of exhi-

extensive than that of our 'exhibit' it is used of exhibiting documents, &c. in a court, tabulas, rationes, &c.; of exhibiting oneself in any character, colours, &c. is aby, exhibite as ed [quid me putas...populo nostro exhibiturum'. C.].

EXHBITION, || Act of bringing forth, prolatio (the production; used by C. of quoting examples).—

EXHBITION, || Act of bringing forth, prolatio (the production; used by C. of quoting examples).—

ostential (mig 'boastful e', bai in L. ab ostentatione savitite ascitum cognomen. In his e. of his eruel discussion). Miy by Gret. with afterie, (in medium) position). Miy by Gret. with afterie, (in medium) of works of art, &c., apectaculum (any sight; e.g., no any of alwas, eladations, &c., but of nonumechibe. Con.) only of plays, gladiators, &c., but of naumachiæ, Cæs.).
Crel. with proponere or propilam collocare. An e. of paintings, sculpture, &c. tabulæ (signa, &c.) propalam collocatæ (aft. tabulas et signa propalam coilocavit, C. de Or. 1, 35, 126).-tabulæ, signa, &c., quæ ad spectationes populo comparantur (aft. Vitr. præf. lib. 10); prps spectatio only (ea omnia, qua - ad spectationes populo comparantur, the apparatus provided for their public exhibitions, sights). Pension, &c. *beneficium aunuum. *annua in beneticii loco præbita, pl.; or stipendium. To confer an e. on aby, quo or ca tenuitatem beneficio annuo sustentare. The exhibitio is used for 'support' in Ulp., quod exhibition in trugaliter sufficit.

EXHILARATE, hilarare, exhilarare qm (C.).-relevare, recreare, confirmare qm. To e. the mind, animum relazare, discutere. resolvere animi tristitiam. tristes cogitationes discutere (Cels.). See To Chekra.

EXHILARATION, animi relaxatio or oblectatio.—
hilaritas. animi remissio (as state).

EXHORT, hortari, adhortari, cohortari (to e. by a strong and friendly appeal to a person's will and resolution; the immediate object of the exhortation being an action): all with ad qd, with ut, ne or ad qd faclendum; exhorted) .- Jn. mouere atque hortari ; hortari et suaethorteal.—In. mourer auque normal; normal et sua-dère. To e soldiers, milites cohortari (e. prop.); also milites adhortari (C. Phil. 4, 5). To e persons to con-cord, concordiam suadère; also qos ad concordiam cohortari (Suet.); to recover their liberty, ad recuperandam libertatem cohortari.- E exhortari belongs to poetry and post-Aug. prose; cohortarl is followed by infin, in Hirt. Bell. Al. 21, and in T.

EXHORTATION, monitio. admonitio. hortatio,

EXHORTATION, monitio, admonito, hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio hortatus, üs [Syn. in To Ex-Hort]; not lo listen to aby's e., qm momentem non audire: by my e., me momente: by aby's e.'s, cs hor-

EXHORTATORY, hortativus (e.g. genus dicendi,Q.). exhortativus (2.).—suasorius (e. g. materia, oratio). EXHORTER, hortator. adhortator.—suasor or sua-

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sor et impulsor (io athg, es rei).

EXIGENCE, necessitas. — angustiæ. — difficultas

EXIGENCY, (See Necessity).—(summum or extremum) discrimen or discrimen ac dimicatio (the decisive moment of extreme danger, &c.): fm the e. of the case, necessitate urgente; cs. i pin necessitate or necessitate or necessitate racessaria re coactus: not fin any e. of the case, nuila re cogente: to submit to the e. of the case, necessitati parere. See Necessitat.

EXILE, v. ci aqua et igni interdicere qm exsilio afficere, in exsilium agere or exigere, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare.-qm reiegare (to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property) .- deportare (to transport).

EXILE, s. See Banishment.
EXIMIOUS. See illustratious, Distinguished.
EXIST, existere, maniere (to remain; e.g., parietes, quorum ornatus per tot secula manserat, C.). See To Be, To Livx. It is often, however, to be turned by a relative semience with nune. The indifference to relative semience. gion that now e.'s, hæc, que nunc tenet seculum, negligentia deorum: the peems of Homer did not originally e. in their present form, "Homer carmina forman, quam nune habent, primo non habuerunt. ** "With ref. to past time, sis tum may help: fm the spoils of any city that then existed, (neque) ex unius tum urbis prædà sperandum, &c., L. 1, 55): the generation that then existed, qui tum vivebant homines (Enn.). # Existing, mly by nunc in a relative sentence, qui (quæ, quod) nunc est; and often by the demonstrative pronoun hic. Under e. circumstances, ut nunc est : the magni-Scence of our existing public works, horum magnificentia operum (L. 1, 55); the now existing neglect of alkg, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia es rei : the existing generation, hi (Varr.; potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quam ad horum iuxuriam, &c.). 'The

unigentiam, quam an norum instruam, ec.). Am then existing, may at be translated by tum. EXISTENCE, Crcl. with esse; as, he denies the e. of the gods, nution esse does putat; these esse negat: he maintains the e. of gods, dees case dici: he entirely rejects the e. of a God. Deum ex rerum natura toilit. Sis if may be translated by vita (life); e. g. to prolong his e., vitam trahere : to be indebted to aby for his e., qo natum esse; propter qm vivere: lo fulfil the end of our e., legi, qua nati sumus, respondère or satisfacere.

e. g. in provinciam, C.).—abitus (departure). || Pas-sage out, exitus(e. g. in angusto portarum exitu, L.).—egressus (only in Petr.).—effugium (for escape; into the street, in publicum). Str via only. Without any e. (as adj.), non pervius (e. g. angiportum). To make one's e., scenam relinquere (propr. of an actor); a negotiis publicis se removere ad otiumque perfugere (i, e, retire fm public life ; de præsidio et statione vitæ dedere (lo quit this world). EXONERATE, exonerare (propr. and Ag.).—levare. cedere (lo

liberare, solvere q\(\hat{a}\) is est free fm; free fm;. Por 'to exemerate fm a charge,' \(\hat{g}\), to all 'to exemerate one-sef,' see EXCULPATE. For 'to exemerate fm suspicion,' see Suspicion.

EXORABLE, exorabilis (opp. implacabilis, C.; both

of things and persons).

EXORBITANT, nimius — immanis (e. g. pecuniæ, magnitudo, &c); ingens (very great; e.g. pecunia). Jx. ingens immanisque.—effusus. profusus (e.g. læti-JN. ingens immanisque.—effusus. profisus (e.g. lætitia, sumptus.)—immoderatus (e.g. cyuditates; ixuria).—immoditus (libido possidendi).—impotens (lætitia, postulatum; also in abg, es rei).—intemperans
(e.g. ilceutia; but espig of persons).—immodestus(e.g.
laus).—effrenatus (e.g. audacia: cuyditas. libido)
[SYN. in Immoderatu?]. To make an e. demand, immodeste postulare. [] A noma lo us., vid.

EXORBITANTLY. See Immodratury. E. dear,
carissime is. e. mence odi or immens (irreito).

EAUROLIANTLI, See IMMORRATELY, E. dear, carissime (e. g. emere qd) or impenso (pretto).

EXORCISE, adjuratione divini nominis expelere (to expel by calliny upon the name of God, deemonas, Lect. 2, 17, exfr.); to e. evil spirits, exorcizares (éconçue, Ufp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, 3).

EXORCISM, sorcismus (Red. Tert.).—theurgia excellenge of demonance expusion (qf. demonare).

expellere, Lactant.; expulsio, C.).

EXORCIST, exorcista (Eccl. Tert.). - theurgus

(August.) .- "dæmönum expulsor, or qui dæmönas adjuratione divini nominis expellit ac fugat.

EXORDIUM, exordium (introduction or opening of EXORDIUM, exordium (introduction or opening of a speech; c).—exorasis, its (only once; cx. orationis mem, c, de Imp. Pomp. 4, 11).—procurium (C. Cinent. 21; mly = introduction to the subject to be treated; cf. a.g. in a philosophical treatist). To consider what my a state to copylarse quo utare avordio (C.).— To Practatio is used by C. and L. in the sense of a solenn form pronounced before same public act, fx.; in G. and Plin. = preface, prefatory matter; dicere præfationem (Plin. Ep.). EXORNATION. See ORNAMENT, DECORATION.

EXOSSATED, exos (Lucr. 3, 721); or sine osse (ossi-

EXOTERIC, quod ἐξωτερικὸν appellant.—populari-ter scriptus (C. Fin. 5, 5, 12).

EXOTIC, externus (e. g. externæ arbores, Plin. 14, init.).—peregrinus (e. g. arbores, Plin. 15, 13, 12).—
exoticus only Plant.; e.g. exoticum, an outlandish dress; Epid. 2, 2, 48.

EXPAND, pandere (e. g. veia, retia. — pennas ad solem, V.).—extendere (to stretch out; e. g. digitos). explicare (to unfold) .- || INTRANS.) dispandi (very rare; propr. e. g. arbor vastis ramis, Pin.),—se aperire (g. l.; to discover itself).—corroborari et co firmari (lo be strengthened, of the intellect; ingenium) | Of flowers,

se aperire or pandere; forem expandere.

EXPANSE, spatium: the e. of heaven, spatium coeli
or spatium only (both Lucr.); cava coeli (Enn.): the
boundless e. of the heaven, *coeli spatium infinitum or

ionge lateque patens.

EXPANSIBLE, EXPANSIVE. See DILATABLE EXPANSION, extensio or extentio (Vitr. 9, 1, 13).
distentio (distention; Cels). — ambitus (the space filed by the expanded thing .- Will dilatatio very late ; iamine, Tertuil.). See Extension.

EXPATIATE, latius, uberius dicere, disputare plu-ribus dicere. muita verba facere de re.—late se fun-

ere. longum esse; too far, effusius dicere.
EXPATRIATE. See To BANISH. To e. oneself,

EATAINIAL See 10 BANISI. 10 s. onesty, domo emigrare, (lo quid one's home).—domo emigrare, atlud domicilium, alias sedes petere (esply of a nation; cæs. B. G. 1, 31, 14).—solum vertere (with or without exsilii causa; euphemistic term for to go into banish-

ment; of political refugees).

EXPECT, exspectare ((i) lo wail for; qd and qm, H. Sat. 2, 1, 58; and (2) to e. the happening of son thing with some feeling of hope, fear, desire, prophetic foreboding, &c.; rem: epistolas longiores; majorem foreboding, &c.; rem; epistolas longiores; majorem Galliæ motum, &c.; alon q a [seld, ex] qo = to look to him for it).— opperiri (to wait for the arrival of aby or alay; or the happening of athg; exit the intention of then doing something; classem, Np.; assa tempora, L.).— presetolari ci (to stand ready to receive aby; to be present on the arrival of aby; eaply of a servant who is waiting for his matter, manere qm or dum qs adventat (to remoin till a person comes; not to go away). - sperare (also followed by fore ut). - sperm habers ad qd or cs rei (followed by an acc. and inf.): to be earnestly expecting athg, qd avidissime exspectare; magna cum spe exspectare (C.): earnestly expected by all, carus omnibus exspectatusque (venies): lo e. aby's arrival with eagerness, cs adventum non mediocriter captare (C.): to e. a result or issue, exitum or eventum cs rei exspectare; cs rei eventum experiri: to e. an opportunity, occasionem captare; occasioni imminere; not first to e. an opporfunity, non occasionis tarditatem exspectare (C. Phil. 2. 46, 118): you prps e. him lo say, &c., exspectas fortasse dum dicat () not eum dicturum esse, C. Tusc. 2, 7, 17). I confidently e. that &c., magnam spem habeo (followed by an acc. and inf.): to e. safety, deliverance, &c. fm aby, in qo spem salutis ponere: more is especied fm justice than fm arms, in acquitate pius quam in armis ponitur spei: what I do not e., id quod non spero: as one might e. fm a man who knows what a definition means, ut ab homine perito definiendi.

More, less, &c. than one would e.' is expressed in L. and
T. (not in C. and Cas.) by quam pro re; as, the 1. (B2) not in c. and cez; oy quant pro ic; as, ne daughter was not so great as one might have expected for so great a victory, minor clades quam pro tanta victoria fut (cf. Zwapti, § 484, extr.).

EXPECTANT. Crcl. An e. heir, heres institutus (who is appointed by with, but may be eat off; e.g. in-

(who is appraised by the stitute herede abdicato); or heres proximus, verus, &c. (heir-al-law); quem qs heredem palam factitat (whom a man is often dectaring his intention of making his

EXPECTATION, exspectatio. spes.—opinio (hope, opinion, that athy will happen, &c.; respecting opinio, see Herz. Cess. B. G. 5, 48, in.): intense e., summa rerum exspectatio: eager e, desiderium: lo cause c., exspectationem movere, commovere, facere, concitare : to excite aby's e, cs exspectationem erigere (Plin. Rp. 8, 3, 3); qm exspectatione erigere (L. 36, 34); to excite the most eager e., qm ad summam adducere exspectationem: lo answer or satisfy one's e., exspectationem expière, complère, tueri; exspectationi respondère : to deceive, or not to answer or satisfy e., exspectationem decipere, destituere, frustrari: to exceed e., vincere es exspectationem or opinionem: to have great e. fm aby, magnam spem in qo ponere or collocare: a person has great e fm aby, non parvam as sustinct exspecta-tionem: to be in anxious e. of athg, animo (animi) pendere cs rei: to put aby in a state of anxious e., qui suspendère exspectatione : lo be in painful e. exspecone torqueri or cruciari; exspectando exedi (Plaul. Epid. 3, 1, 1): full of e., plenus exspectatione; animi (or animo) pendens; erectus exspectatione or in exspectationem (or erecta exspectatione); also, fm context, 13261

erectus only: full of anxious e., erectus suspensusque (see L. 1, 25): to be full of e., exspectatione pienum esse; pendere exspectatione or spe animi: contrary to e., præter or contra exspectationem or opinionem ; præter spem cs: a thing fell or turned out contrary to all e, res præter opinionem cecidit; aliter cecidit res ac putabam; evenit qd præter spem; res aliter ac ratus eram evenit.

EXPECTORANT, *expectorans remedium (t. t.) EXPECTORATE, exscreare -exscreare per tussim. extussire (ceis. 2, 8, med.).—sputum edere (to bring up: Ceis. 2, 8, med.; fm context edere only; edere sputa per fauces tussi, Lucr. 6, 1188).—exspuere (e. g.

sputa per fauces tuss, Lucr. 0, 11001.—exspecte (e. g. pus, Cels. 2, 8).— We expectorare præ-Class., Enn ap. C., is lo drive or buntuh fm the heart.

EXPECTORATION, sputum (matter brought up; EAR EACHORM SPIRITUM (matter orought up; 26ts; o stussium sputum, Cat. An. Acut. 2, 16).—
exputito. excreatio (act of spitting out; Plin).—exctoris (Scrib. Larg.; of habitual c). If there is no e,
during the first days, it sputum primis diebus non fuit els. 2, 8, med.). EXPEDIENCY, utilitas (opp. honestas).—utilia, pl.

adj. (opp. hohesta).—commoda, pl. (the advantages de-rived). To be the slave of e., servire commodis utili-tatique; omnia ad utilitatem suam referre: e. and honour are al variance, utilitas certat cum honestate ;

nonual are at wature, animas eritat cui industriate i lo prefer honour lo e., praferre honestum utili (H.). EXPEDIENT, utilis (opp. honestus). — salutaris (opp. perniciosus, pestifer). Js. utilis et salutaris. To he e., expedire ci; or usui or utilitati or utile essae; utilitatem or usum afferre, habere, præbere. prodesse. conducere (lo be advantageous); also ex re or in rem esse cs: it is e. for all good men, that the &c., omnibus bonis expedit, with acc. and inf. (e. g. rempublicam esse salvam).

esse sarvam,

EXPEDIENTLY, | Fitty, vid. | Hastily, vid.

EXPEDITE, | To free fm impediment, expedire (opp. impedire). | Hasten, maturare (e. g. iter, fugam, nuptiss). See Hanten, trans. | Despatch,

EXPEDITE, adj. | Quick, vid. | Basy; free fm impediments, expeditus (opp. impeditus). 'An expedite way' (Hooker), via expedita (via expeditor.

EXPEDITION, | Military expedition, expeditio. To go on an e., in expeditionem ire; expeditionem suscipere; proficisci (πορενεθαι, of soldiers, and of generals with soldiers).—copias in expeditionem edu-cere; in bellum proficisci with and without cum copiis

(of the general). | Haste, vid. EXPEDITIOUS. See QUICK. EXPEDITIOUSLY. See QUICKLY. EXPEL, expeilere (fm a place; ex, de, a loco, or loco only; e. g. qm ex urbe, ex republică; plebem ex agris; qm a patriâ; qm domo suâ, ail C.; qos agris, militus, possessionibus, all Cas.; me civitate, C.; qui patris, L.).— exigere (e. g. qm ex civitate; hosten campo or e campo, L.; qm domo, L.). Exp. After expell., exig., the place fm web must be expressed with expectations. sc., unless it is esident fm the context.—cjicere (lo cast out, qm e senatu, C.; de senatu, L.; ex oppido, Cæs.; de collegio, C.; a suis diis penatibus, C.; qm finibus, S.; domo, Cæs.; qm, C.).—cxturbare (qå re or ex qå 5.; omo, ces.; qm, C.).—exturdare (qa re or ex qoserer; to dries out headlong or in confusion, qos e possea sionibus, ex agris, e civitate; hostem [ex] ruinis muri; abo, qm focis patris disque penatibus praccipitem exturbare, C.).—exterminare (to drive beyond

pitem exturcate, C.).—exterminate (a arree oregona some boundaries; eery seld except in C.; qui ex urbe, ex hominum communitate; de civitate; a suis diis penatibus [with expellere a patriā], qui urbe atque agro; also qui obsol.; all C.). Js. expeliere a que minare, projicere).-depellere (qm qå re or de qå re ; e. g. urbe, ex urbe, de provincia) -deficere (to drive aby fm a place he occupies or possesses, de possessione cs rel. de fundo; esply as mil. l. l. dejicere hostes ex castello, ex saitu, &c.; also muro, turribus, loco). castello, ex saitu, &c.; also muro, turribus, loco). || F10.) To e. hunger, famem sitimque cibo et potione depellere; secariness, lassitudinem ex corpore depellere; cares, curas pellere; empty cares, inanes curas pellere, dispellere or fugare; sadness, tristitiam ex animo pellere: to e. devils, dæmönas adjuratione divini

nominis expellere ac fugare (Lactant.).

EXPEND. See Spend.

EXPENSE, sumptus (both as expenditure and at sum expended; considered as diminishing wealth and capital; similar to our 'expense,' and like this str with the idea of excess and squandering; cf. L. 1, 20;

unde in eos sumptus pecunia erogaretur). - impensa (disbursement; the outley of money, &c. wch is made or wich it is necessary to make; cf. L. 44, 23, in. quis impensa pecusiar facienda erat).—impendium (mly pl.; once only in C.; charges, e.'s wch arise, are occasion once only in C.; charges, e.e such arise, are occasioned, in L. 7, 21, opposed to justitura, é. e. a sacrifice weh one makes; hence, aiso, impendio ci = to the destriment, prejudice of any once—institute (e.e of a magistrate who spends his money to goin the favour of the people).—J.N. aumptus justitureque. E. Both sumptus and impendium are used also in the pl., if great and vertices or impendium are used also in the pl., if great and vertices and expensive of expensive and expensive of expensive or inspendium are used also in the pl., if great and vertices are also expensive or expen or impromine are used assorn the ps., y great and various et's are spoken of.—arbitria, orum, pl. (dues wich must be paid on any solemn act to the persons assisting at it; e. g. at a funeral, funeris). Immense et's, sumptus ine. g. at a fuseral, funeris). Immense e.'s, sumptus initi.—E.g.'s. Not expense, expense is but expense pecunia (outles) is correct. Household e.'s, sumptus domesticus. A book of receips and e.'s, sumptus necessaril: to lessen or certail e.'s, sumptus muere, remittes to lessen or certail e.'s, sumptus muere, remittus: to acost suncecessary e.'s, sumptus supervacaneos vitare (Sen.): the public e.'s, impense publices: at the e. of aby, sumptus contained expectation e.'s impense; can impendio; cum damno es (to the loss of aby): at one come e., privato sumptu; impendio privato (at one come e., privato sumptu; impendio privato (at one come elevarge); suá pecunia (fm one's own money); de suo (fm one's own): ex autar familiari (e.g. muros reflecte, Np.); of health, cum damno valetudinis; he saves money at the e. of his health, tam parcus et contineus est, ut necessitates valetudinis restringat frugalitate: a thing is too dear, if procured at the e. of honesty, nimium est cs rel pretium, si probitatis impendio consiat (see Q. 6, 3, 35): at the e of another's good name, sub aliena invidia (cf. L. 24, 25, 2): to be at e., sumptum or sumptus facere: to occasion e. (of a thing). impendia facere (e. g. of a state; see Plin. Ep. 10, 57 (52) in.): to occasion e. to aby, sumptum ci afferre, sumptui ci esse (of persons and things): not to be the least e. to aby, ci ne minimo quidem sumptui esse: to be at e. (about athg), sumptum or impensam or impensam et sumptum fa-cere in rem; sumptum impendere or insumere in rem; sumptum ponere in re: to bestow e. and trouble upon sumptum pourer in 'te: to dezine 2: and trouser upon obly, sumptum et laborem insumer in rem (et/: C. de Invent. 2; 38, 13); laborem et sumptum limpendere in rem: to bestow broubte and e. upon athy in resin, operam et oleum perdere (proverbially): to bear on meet aumptus sulferre, pait, tolerare (Ten.): to bear on meet Adminus militars, para, tourisms (1871); to work or market face, far any source, impensas tolerare ab qå re (see Pliss. 12, 14, 32, unde impensas publicæ tolerantur) to repost he e's of edity, quod impensas in qd factur ext, præstare (1975) impensas restituces is not Led.); to spore nether e. nor trouble, me impensas net impensas me impensas me trouble, me impensas toleranture impensas tolerantur est, præstare (ED) impensas restituere is not Lot.):
to apare neither e. nor trouble, nec impensa neclabori parcere: spare no e., sumptui ne parcas; argento parci nolo: to spare no e., no procuring or in the purchase of alag, qd animosissine comparare (Sact. Cas. 47); animosioren cs rel emptorem esse (Jacolem. Dig. 17, 1, 36, § 1): that spares no e., animosus (e. g. corruptor, T. Hist. 1, 24, 2; emptor. Jacolem. Dig. 17, 1, 36, § 1): to charge e.'s to the account of aby, sumptum cl inferre: to cover the e.'s, quad impensa factum est in rem, efficere (e, g. of an actate brimains back what has been apent upon it; aft estate bringing back what has been spent upon it; aft L. 2, 18): qd sarcit or resarcit sumptum suum (oft. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91, Ruhnk.); omnem impensam cs rei pretio suo liberare (Col. 3, 3). I do not cover my e's (e. g. in the management of an estate, &c.), impendia exsuperant reditum. These e.'s eat up all the profit, in hos sumptus abeunt fructus prædlorum.

in hos sumptus abcunt fructus preciorum.

EXPENSIVE, sumptuosus (causing great ouilay; a

wife, games, parties).—pretiosus, magni pietti multorrum numorum (that has cost much; furniture, caletaa library, wores, \$c.).—lauru, (recherché, of furniture,
parties, \$c.).—carus (der). Siz magnificus. spiendiparties, \$c.).—carus (der). Siz magnificus. spiendisumptus domi quotidiani flunt (Ter, Heast, \$4.5, 6).

Size a la caisk armediting, prodigus, pro-

Biese i ol avish expenditure, prodigus, pro-fusus; is ada, prodigus or effusus in qã re. EXPENSIVELY, sumptuose, pretiose.—egregie.— prodige (e. g. vivere). To dress e., vestibus pretiosis uti.

EXPENSIVENESS, | Dearness, caritas. | Pro digality, effusio. profusio (as act). - sumptus effusi or profusi (lavish expenditure). - profusa juxuria (luxurious ensive mode of living).

and expensive mode of ising),

EXPERIENCE, usus usus rerum (EST experientia
un-Class, in this zense; Cets. pref.) Sta prudenia
(the castions judgement, such as e. woold give) Fine, re
doctus (t. Fam. 13, 5, 1); expertus; usu doctus
(Ceas.): by or fin one's own e., expertus; expertus is
use (e.g., illud tible expertus promitio—omnia, que dico,
dico expertus in noble, C. Plance, 9, 22), E. in the management of political affairs, usus reipublicæ: greul, usus in republica rerum maximarum: military e., in castris usus: e. in nautical afairs, scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum: a man of great e., vir plurimo rerum usu, or magno usu praeditus, or (Cæs.) usu atque exercitatione præditus; vir usu et prudentià ræstans; vir muitis experimentis cruditus (Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16); to have had great military e., magnum in re militari usum habere (Cas.); magnum in castris usum habère (L): having had no military e., nullo (etiam nunc) usu rel inilitaris percepto (Cas.): to be considered a general of no s., nullius usus imperatorem haberi (Ces.): to have had no great (military) e., non magnum rei militaris usum habulase (Ces.): to be gaining e., naum consequi: to have or possess e., usum habere; usu maditum, impulsion possess e., usum habere; usu præditum or imbutum esse; ætate et usu doctum periam and a description of the good); experientia didiciase; usu cognitum habère (qd); sche I know fin e. quod me docuit usus; *quod scio expertus in me (fm personal e. of it in my onen case); to know fin long e. cognitum habère observatione diu-turnà (qf. C. de Disin. 2, 12, 28); what they have learnt fin books; I have learnt fin e. in the field, que "ill literis, ea ego militando didici (S. Jug. 55, 13); to know athg more fm e. than fm books, experiendo magis quam discendo cognovisse: it is very difficult to form an opi-nion without e., judicare difficile est sane nisi expertum. I speak (i. e. in a letter) fm e., expertus scribo, quæ scribo: I can recommend this method of cultivation fm e., hunc ordinem cuiture experti comprobavimus : I have had presented e. of \$c, in me ipso experitus sun, ut &c, I gnewer according to my own e., id responde, quod animalverti: taught by the e. of others, per aliena exempla doctus; per aliena experimenta doctus (T. exempla doctus; per aliena experimenta doctus (T. Agr. 19, 1); a very coreful person of great e, experiments and diligentissimus (e.g. arator); e. has laught, experimentis cognitum est (T. Ann. 12, 14, 2); usus docuit (e.g. id verum esse, 5); athg of such we have had e., qd expertum (pass.) perspectumque (C. Baib. 6, 15). Many lessons are laught us by e., dies multa

EXPERIENCE, v. usu discere or cognoscere; usu cognitum habere; usu qd mihi venit !to know by experience).—experiri qd (e. g. to have experience of it, cs amorem, taciturnitatem, &c.) .- sentire (to feel ; e. g.

famem, voluptatem).—evenit cl qd (happens to him).

EXPERIENCED, (usu) peritus; usu atque exercitatione præditus (that has experience and exercise). expertus (tried).—cal·idus (clever, intelligent). B. in athg, peritus cs rel (rarely with abl.; an infin. aft. is is a Greek construction).—gnarus cs rel (skilled in a thing) .- exercitatus, versatus in re (exercised, practized in a thing). - instructus, eruditus qa re (instructed, taught in a thing); very industrious and e., experien-tissimus ac diligentissimus (e. g. arator, C.); e. in mili-tary matters, rei militaris or belli gerendi peritus; usu militari præditus; e. in jurisprudence, eruditus disciplina juris : a very e. person, vir plur mo rerum usu or magno usu præditus; vir usu et prudentiå præstans; vir multis experimentis eruditus (Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16): a very e. and intelligent man, vir usu sapientiaque præstans: to be very e., multarum rerum peritum esse: to be very e. in atla, bene or probe versatum esse in re; magnum usum habere in re (e.g. in military

in re; magnum usum habère in re (e.g. in military agaira, in political science, gc.).

EXPERIMENT, v. See To EXPERIENCE; 'to know by EXPERIMENT, s. tentatio. tentamen (g. f. for trial; the former as act; the latter only in O., but doubtless current in prose) — experimentum (trial for the purpose of obtaining experience)—periculum (trial attended with risk),—periclitatio (with more abstr. meaning the home periculum). The procession is the consistence of the procession of the p renous with risk, --perichicatio with more cours, meaning than periculum; e.g. herbarum utilizets longin-qui temporis usu et periclitatione percipinus).— conatus; pl. conata (endeuvours). An unhappy e., res

infelicis operæ : rea infeliciter tentata : conatus frustra captus: to make an e., periculum facere. conatum facere

or incipere.

or incipere.

EXPERIMENTAL, ! Gained by trial or experiments, usu cognitus.— experiments cognitus.

(7.).— !! Founded or built on experiments, cognitus observatione diuturnă (oft. C. Decin. 2, 12, 281; quod ge experiendo cognovit; quod ge experiendo comprobavit. E. philosophy, *physica experimentalis (t. 1.). If Aught by experience; see under Experimentalis. An e. Christian, *Christianus, qui se ipse perspexit totumque tentavit .- Christianus, qui, quid possit vera religio, în se ipso expertus est. Christianus multis experimentis eruditus (aft. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16). Instituted, &c. for the purpose of trial. squadron, enavigatio periclitandarum experiundarumque navium causă suscepta.

EXPERIMENTALLY, usu or rerum usu .- expe-

riendo (e. g. cognovisse qd).—usu doctus. EXPERT. See SKILFUL. EXPERTLY. See SKILFULLY. EXPERTNESS. See SKILL.

EXPIABLE, quod expiari potest (C. Leg. 2, 9, 21).

piabilis († 0.). EXPIATE, qd luere, expiare; pænas es rei dare pendére, dependere, expendere, solvere; by death, with his life, lucre morte, capite.—Sts compensare qd cum qâ re or qâ re (to make a compensation or give an equivalent for it).

EXPIATION, expiatio (atonement for a crime, sceleris, rupti fœderis, &e.). - compensatio. - satisfactio (what satisfies an injured person). To make e. for athg. (what satisfies an injured person). To make e. for althy, explare qd (of making amends for a crime; by athy, qu re. Also explare qm qu re); prenas cs rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere: to demand the e.

orte, uependicupa expendicup do viene la mana successiva de la PATORY, piacularis. An e. sacrifice, sacrificium placulare (os a holy action).—placulum (os a means of expention)—hostia piacularis (the victim; atomicas de means of expension). To hostia only)—explatio (means of expension). To

nostia onty).—expanio (menn o) expanion. c., L. ov ofer an e. sacrifice, placulum hestiam caedere.

EXPIRATION, Crel. with partepp. anno exacto or circumacto or prasterio (165 Anno prasteriapso or clapso is not Lat.). Aft. the e. of two years, biennio jam

confecto.

EXPIRF, | Breatheone's last, animam efflare or edere; extremum vitæ spiritum edere. (animam) Scarcely a year had expired, vix annus intercesserat (ab hoc sermone): the truce had expired, indutiarum dies exterat (L. 4, 30): aft. the truce had expired, indu-

then to e.; verbum aut rem; qd definiendo; rem obscuram interpretando; qd conjectura; also with dep. clause, qualis sit . . . differentia, &c.) .- Jn. docere et explanare .- explicare (to unfold; then to e. what was inrolved, abstruse, &c. ; rem latentem explicare definiendo, explicare interpretando philosophiam Græcam, &c., also explicare de que ro of a longer and fuller explination.— Ref. Perf. and past partep. explicavi; explicatus) .- exponere (lit, to make a clear or full exposition; but not in the sense of explaining the meaning of an author, &c. [for explanare, enodare, interpretari, enucleare, explicare, enarrare, all common in Q]; exponere rationem operis; rem pluribus verbis or breviter sententias cs, &c.). - illustrare qd. lucem or lumen ci rei afferre (affundere erroneous).-dare ci rei lumen. -aperire. interpretari (interpret: words and things weh seem to be without sense to a person not initiated in them,-occulta et quasi involuta aperire).-enodare (10 unite, as it were, a knot; to c. intricate or insidious matters; e. g. the snares of the law, laqueos juris).rationem, causam afferre, or afferre only, followed by cur (s. g. cur credam, afferre possum): to e. why this must be so, rationes cur hoc ita sit afferre: to e. satisfactorily, justas causas afferre cs rei, or cur with subj .a mistake, errorem sperire (to show its nature, and how it arose). To e. double, dubia aperire. To e. one thing fm another, causam es rei repetere ex re. To be difficult to e., difficiles habere explicatus (of whal is difficult to make intelligible). To e. my opinion, (328)

exponere or expromere quid sentiam; sententiam suam aperire, dicere; a difficult subject, notionem rei invo-lutæ aperire; the nature of athg, naturam cs rei evolvere: to e. one's meaning fully, pluribus verbis disserere de re: accuratius exponere de ga re. Atha is easier to understand than to e., qd facilius intelligi quam ex-

planari potest.
EXPLAINABLE, quod explicari potest; quod exicationem babet.

EXPLAINER, explanator (e. g. sunt enim explana-tores, ut grammatici poetarum, C.).—explicator (e. g. rerum) -interpres (e. g. divum, poetarum, &c.) jector (= somujorum or ominum interpres, C.).

EXPLANATION, explicatio. explanatio. interpre-tatio (a making clear, interpreting).-enarratio (a continuous explanation of a writer; Q. 1, 9, 1, &c.). - defi-nitio (the determining an idea, definition). - enodatio (of difficulties in a subject). To give a careful and accurate e. of difficult passages, *quæ explicatione egent, ditigenter et accurate interpretari (Muret.): to admit of another e., *aliam interpretationem admittere (Herm.). To have come to an e. with aby, se purgusse ci (to have justified oneself to him); qs satisfecit mihi or se mihi purgavit (unother has justified himself to me); or by collocutum esse cum qo de re.

EXPLANATORY, Crel .- Explanatorius, Cal.

EXPLETIVE, expletivus (as gramm. \$ t. expl. conjunctiones, Donat.).

EXPLICABLE, See EXPLAINABLE.

EXPLICATIVE, Crel.

EXPLICIT, explicatus (e. g. literæ tuæ, quibus níhil potest explicatius, elearer, &c., C.). — apertus (epen). —planus (plain).—expresse conscriptus (c. g. exempla, Auct. ad Her.).—discritis-ime et planiss-me scriptus (d. exempla, Plain).—EXPLICITLY, discrite (E.) discritis verbis nos

Lat.). Jn. diserte et plane. nominatim (by name). expresse. aperte. perspicue (expressly, clearly, &c.). Jn. perspicue et aperte.—patentius et expeditius (opp., implicite et abscondite, C.).—pro certo (for certain,

e. g. affirmare).
EXPLICITNESS, Crel.—perspicultas and evidentia

= ἐνέργεια, C.) are pris the nearest subsit.

EXPLODE, || TRANS.) explodere (propr. to hiss off an actor; impropr, of scattering, rejecting, §c.; r. g. an opinion, sententiam; a kind of distinction, genus divination, sententiam; a kind of distinction, genus divination, both C.), rejected with secons; r. g. rationem Cynicorum). Jos. espodere ejderen (both C.). Athy is exerque; explodere ejderen (both C.). Athy is extended. cerequie; explosure et ejicere (corn c.). Any is ex-ploded, qu'explosure et et ejecture iis generally re-jected); qd jam obsolevit, or propier vetustatem obso-levit (is now obsolev). Il SYRANS, erumpere (g. t. for bursting forth; e. g. Ignes ex Æinæ vertice;—cum crepitu erumpere (af. t. cruptionis crepitus, Pin.).—se emittere (aft. nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisit, C. Divin. 2, 19, 44).—displodi (to burst asunder with a noise; of bladders, &c.).

EXPLORE, | PROPR.) scrutari. perscrutari.-pervestigare odorari et pervestigare (like a housa); every corner, in omnibus latebris perreptare. | Impropr explorare .- exquirere (to search out) .- pervestigare; in-

to be shaken and laid waste by an e., *concuti vastarique

fulmine pulveris pyrii.

EXPORT, evehere (opp. invehere; e. g merces, Varr.).—exportare (e. g. aurum, argentum, frumentum, &c.).—Jn. evehere exportareque. To e. without paying duty, occulte exportare (to e. secretly).

EXPORTS, merces exportate. - res, que expor-

tantur.

EXPORT DUTY. See Exportation.

EXPORTATION, exportatio (C., opp. invectio).—

The duty on e., *portorium in merces exportandas impositum, or, fm context, portorium only (e. g. his pro rebus [sc. exportatis] quod portorium non esset datum, C.): to pay the duty on e., pro rebus (exportatis or exportandis) portorium dare.

EXPOSE, exponere ci rei (to place out, and thus to e.

to the influence of a thing; in good prose only propr.). opponere ci rei (to set over agit, to oppose, esply to hold up on account of hostile force and for protection; prop. and 6g.) .- objicere ci rei, ad or in qd (to throw in the way, and so to e. to accident and hostile power).—propo-nere (to set athg firth; to place it as a common mark or but; e.g. to all the arrows of fate, omnibus tells for time).—offerre circl or in qd (to bring or place over assi, fg. for to e.). A place exposed to the sun, locus solibus expositus: during the whole day, locus, qui toto dle solem accipit: a chamber exposed to the sun, cubiculum, quod ambitum solis fenestris omnibus sequitur; eubieulum, quod piurimus sol implet et circumit or quod plurimo sole perfunditur (weh almost always has the sun); cubiculum, quod totius diei solem fenestris am-plissimis recipit (the whole day): to e. a wound to the cold, vulnus frigori objicere or committere: to e. the maked roots to the cold of winter, nudatas radices frifrigoris excipere: to e. aby to the danger of death, objicere qm morti: to e. one's safely, one's life to danger, in discrimen offerre salutem or vitam suam : to e. oneself to the danger of death for aby, se pro qo in periculum capitis atque in vitæ discrimen inferre: to e. one's life, onesetf to the rage of the citizens, caput suum furori civium objicere: to e. oneself to dangers, se opponere, offerre, committere periculis (E) se exponere peri-culis is not good); pericula adire or inite or subire: to e. oneself to att kinds of dangers, ad onne pericu-lum se opponere: to e. oneself to danger for aby, se pro quo offerre periculis or in discrimen; pro ca saiute se in dimicationes objicere: to be exposed to every sudden danger, ad omnes casus subitorum periculorum obaen aanger, ad omnes casus subitorum periculorum ob-jectum esse: to e. oneself to the enemy, to the darts of the enemy, copils, tells hostium so objicere: to e. one-self to eney, se offerre invidiæ; invidiam subire: to e. oneself to various kinds of blame, in varias vituperationes incurrere: to be more exposed to hatred, ad reprehendendum apertiorem esse: exposed to a danger, periculo obnoxius: exposed to fortune, fortunæ objectus.
* To be exposed to athg, also patere ci rei; i.e. to lie, as it were, open and defencetess agai its assaults. Virtue is exposed to many and uncertain trials, virtus subjects sub varios incertosque casus: our life is exposed to all suo varios incertosque casus: our tije is exposed to dit the arrows of fate, omnibus fortunæ tells proposita est vita nostra: aby's life is less exposed to the blows of fortune, cs minus multa patent, quæ fortuna ferlat. fortune, cs minus multa patent, quæ fortuna ferial.

I To expose for sale, venditare, proponere venale
proponere (to e. in public for sale),—proscribere (to e. or
offer for sale by public notice). To be exposed for sale,
licère, venum ire (g. 4),—venalem pendère (to hang out
for sale, to be offered for sale by a public notice).—Il To
expose a person, mittere qm in ora popuil, or in
fabulas sermonesque hominum; traducere qm per ora
hominum (to make him the common talk, &c.),—evolvere qm tegumentis dissimulationis sum, nudareque (unmask him; L. 34, 24; C. de Or. 2, 86, 351). Il To expose a child, exponere infantem. [Exposed, i. e. uncovered, unprotected, nudus, apertus (unprotected, &c.); objectus (e. g. fortunæ); obnoxius: to stand exosed, ad omnes ictus expositum esse (to be exposed to all blows); patere (to be open to the invasions of the

EXPOSITION, | Explanation, &c., explanatio. interpretatio. explicatio. enarratio, enucleatio (Syn. in Explanation). expositio (an oratorical term) . speciatim dieltur, quum post narrationem res, de quibus in oratione dicturi sumus, breviter et absolute exponimus. Ita certe definit Auct. Herenn. 1, 10. Ab ea diversa cese videtur, quam Cierco, Or. 3, 53, 'expositionem sententiæ suæ'appellat. Quinti
lanus simpliciter pro narratione dixisse expositionem videtur." Ernesti. | Act of exposing, or state of being exposed, expositio (late, of a child, Just. 1, 4).—Crel

ny; of countries; also impropr. e.g. vulneri, morbis).

enarrator.

EXPOSITOR, explanator, interpres, explicator, narrator. Expositor. EXPOSITULATE, expositor. Expositulare; with aby, cum qo; about sthg, de qa re and qd; also followed by acc. and infin. (C.), and by quia (Plant), cur (T.).—queri cum qo (e. g. mecum; cum Fortuna, C.; de qa re; also fol-loseed by acc. and inf., or quod). Jn. expostulare et queri. Why did you not e. with me? cur non mecum questus es, or expostulasti? (C.)

EXPOSTULATION, expostulatio (e. g. quum esset expost. facta, C.; expostulationes cum absente Pom-peio, C.). — querela (complaint; e. g. epistola plena querelarum. querela de injuriis; cum qo; de qo). To be wearied with e.'s, fessum esse expostulatione (e. g.

aingulorum, T.).

EXPOSTULATORY, plenus querelarum (full of emplaints; o g epistola), Crcl. To send some orators with an e. address, mittere oratores, qui expostularent, Brc.

EXPOSURE, Crel. (See To Expose; Exposition.) he power of bearing e. to the cold, patientia frigoris. EXPOUND. See To EXPLAIN.

EXPOUND. See 10 EXPLAIN.
EXPOUNDER. See Expositors.
EXPRESS, adj. expressus. apertus. perspicus
(clear). certus. definitus (fixed, definite): in these e.
words, his ipsis verbis; discrite (fixed) adjustifix verbis; weh is not Lat.); expresse (e. g. conscriptus): under the e. condition that, that not &c., ch conditione ut, ne &c.

EXPRESS, s. tabellarius datā operā missus.—cur-sor datā operā dimissus (see Ptin. Ep. 3, 17, 2; 7, 12,

6). To send an e., data opera mittere tabellarium.

EXPRESS, v. | To signify, declare, exprimere.—significare (to signify, to indicate).—verbis declarare, demonstrare, significare, verbis or dicendo exprimere (to signify or indicate by words). To e fully or accurately by words, verbis consequi, exsequi; exprimere qd: to e. a meaning, sententiam efferre verbis : to e. one's feclings, animi sensum exprimere (to give an accurate representation of them; C. Or. 55, 185; Suet. Oct. 86); seusa exprimere dicendo (C. de Or. 1, 8, 32): to e. athg in good Lat., Latine dicere qd aptis verbis. To e. oneself, loqui, dicere (to speak); verbis uti (to use such and such words); scribere (to write); to e. one-setf in Latin, Latina lingua loqui; Latine loqui, dicere, scribere: to be able to e. oneself well in Latin, Latine soire: to e. oneself correctly, apte dicere; aptis utiverbis: to e. oneself elegantly and in a polished manner, ornate politeque dicere: to e. oneself with spirit, luculente dicere, seribere. Plato frequently c.'s humself thus, Plato seepe hane orationer usurpat: on this point Metrodorus e', himself still better, quod idem melloribus etiam verbis Metrodorus: well expressed, verbis apte comprehensus et conclusus.—I To press out,

apte comprehensus et conclusus. — 1 to pressous, exprimere.

EXPRESSIBLE, by Crcl.

EXPRESSION. | The act of expressing, enunciatio (of a thought): the art of e, are enunciative. | Speech, word, &c. employed in expressing sentiments, vox. verbum, vocabulum (a word; Svx.) in WORD) .- oratio (the compass of many words or e.'s; a speech); a legal e., vocabuium forense: a military (nautical) e., vocabulum militare or castrense; vocabulum nauticum; lofty e.'s, verba splendida; polished e.'s, verba exculta: choice e.'s, verba iecta, quæsita or exquisita; dicendi lumina: studied e.'s, verba apparata: unnatural e.'s, far-fetched e.'s, contortiones ora-Tata: unnotweet e. a. far-felched e. a. contortiones orationis: most suitable, most superficant e. a. yerba maxima
cujuaque rei propria: to use flattering e. s to abs, honorilico egg and sermone ut. I have no suitable e. for
alig, vertils satis dicere non possum: that for sech if
it difficult to fland on e., res ad eloquendum difficilis.

— I Of the eyes, in painting, &c., arguine (the
free e. in the human face wech shows the individual) character of the person; also powerful e. in a picture); eyes in weh there is e., oculi arguti. Without any expression, languens, languidus (of style, &c.); iners

(of the eye, in poetry).

EXPRESSIVE, significant (significant, of words; also of persons; solos esse Atticus tenues et lucidos et significantes, Q.). — fortis (powerful, of a speech). — nervosus. gravis (powerful, of a speaker). — loquax (speaking, &c., of the eyes; also of the whole countenance) .- argutus (C.) .- significativus (= quod significat ; very late ; with gen. Ulp. ; enunciatio . . . simul et quantitatis et æstimationls significativa).

EXPRESSIVELY, significanter (in a manner that conveys a clear meaning, pointedly expressed; C., Q.) .-Foy. Gell. uses consignantius and consignate. - expresse (Auct. ad Her., and Col.; quod ipsum Hesiodus expressius hoc versu significavit, Cot. 11, 1, 29).—ar-

guie (e. g. cleverly, pointedly, dicere, &c.).

EXPRESSIVENESS, significantia with magna. tanta, &c. (e. g. tanta in quibusdam ex periculo petitis significantia).—proprietas (the e. derived fm the exact suitableness of the expression; tanta verborum proprictas, Q).—gravitas (the weight; e. g. sententiarum, verborum).—argutiæ (acule turns, &c. in an oration, and also what is striking, &c. in a work of art; e.g.

and also what is striking, &c. in a work of art; e. g. Parhasius primus dedit arguttas vuitus, Pin).

EXPRESSLY, his ipsis verbis.—diserte (Ecc.) Not disertis verbis.—diserte (pin).—diserte terbis.—diserte terbine.—exprince (clearly).

—nominatim (by name).—omnino (e. g. non usquam id quidem dielt omnino, sed quæ dielt idem valent, C. Tusc. 5, 9, 24). To order or command e., nonis o. I usc. 2, 4, 21). To order or command e., noninatim decernere, præcipere: a messenger e. sent, nuncius ad id missus. I have e. enjoined it upon him, hee proprie mandavi (see C. Au. 5, 2, 1): each vessel has its cover mude e. for itself, opercula sunt dollis priva: there

are many laws with e. forbid &c., piurimæ leges votant | battle-array).—explicare (to unfold, lines in battle, &c.), pianissime (or disertissime).

EXPROBRATE, exprobrare See UPBRAID.

EXPROBRATION, exprobratio. See UPBRAIDING, REPROACH.

EXPUGNATION, expugnatio (C., Cas.).

EXPULSION, expulsion (only in expulsiones vici-norum, C., but once in him is enough).—ejectio (also once in C., and nowhere else; mortem et ejectionem timemus; Lucr. has ejectus, as).—depulsio (the driving away, mali, doloris. &c.). Very often by past partep.: after the e. of Tarquin, expulso or pulso Tarquino: after the e. of his daughter, expulsa atque exturbata filia.

EXPULSIVE, Crel. EXPUNCTION. See ABOLITION.

EXPUNGE, expungere.—radere. eradere.— exstin-guere. deiére, inducere. — liturâ toliere or corrigere [SYN. in ERASE]. To e. a debt, nomen expungere. nomen tollere de tabula. | [IMPROPE.] See ANNUL.

EXPURGATION, purgatio.

EXPURGATORY, Crcl. 'The e. index,' *catalogus ilbrorum, qui a Papa non probantur; or "quos Ponti-

ficii legere vetantur. EXQUISITE, exquisitus (propr. sought out fm dif-ferent quarters; impropr. of e. learning, tortures, &c.). -conquisitus (propr. sought out and brought together -conduisitus (propr. sougas ous ana orugas sougenser m different quarters, esply of dainties: aiso of drugs, and opp. obvlus dicenti, of rhetorical sources).—subtilis (sine, nice, hence acute, &c., e.g., judicium); often by eximius, egregius, summus, &c. Jn. eximius et præstans (C.). The most e. torlures, summus cruciatus e. g. summo cruciatu Varius periit, C.), and by the superlatives of other adjectives; e.g. ears of the most e. delicacy, aures, quarum est superbissimum judicium: of the most e. flavour or scent, sapore præstan-tlesimus (Plin., who uses sapor, of scent): e. beauty, eximia pulchritudo or facies (C.): of e. beauty, eximius forma: e. abilities, eximium ingenium: e. pain, doior magnus atque incredibilis; dolor acerbissimus. magnus atque incredibilis; dolor acerbissimus. The application of exquisitus, conquisitus, is very limited

EXQUISITELY, egregie. eximie. excellenter. See EXCELLENTLY

EXQUISITENESS, excellentia, præstantia. excellentia magnitudoque. (See EXCELLENCE.)-cruciatus (torture; e. g. of exquisite pain).—exsuperantia (once only omnis exsuperantia virtuis; all extraordinary virtue, C.).

EXSICCATE, exsiccare (C.).—desiccare (Plant.).
EXSICCATION, siccatio (the act).—siccitas. ari-

ditas (the state).

cause (ne state).

EXSUPERBBLE, qui (quæ, quod) vinci potest.—

exsuperabilis († F.).—superabilis (L., T.).— vincibilis

(Fer.).—expugnabilis (L., of a city).

EXTANT. To be e., exstare (e. g. exstant epistole

Philippi ad Alexandrum; exstant literæ, leges, &c.).—

manere (to remain; monumenta manserunt ad nostram etatem, Np.).
EXTEMPORAL

EXTEMPORAL,
EXTEMPORAL,
on a sudden call without
EXTEMPORARY,
preparation, C. Orat. 1, 53,
1501—extemporalis (Q. and the younger Plin.). It is plain that the beginning of it was quite e., initium nihil præparatum habuisse manifestum est: there was no suspicion of ils not being e., nulla erat meditationis suspicio (C.). The power of e. speaking, *facultas ex tempore dicendi (Krebs); bui Suet. uses extemporalis facultas (Tit. 3); and, of a ready e. speaker, promptus et facilis vel ad extemporalitatem usque. TEMPORE.

EXTEMPORE, adj. and adv. subitus, or subitus et fortuitus, with substantives () for weh we find extemporalis in the silv. age), or by subito, ex tempore, with verbs : an e. speech, oratio subita et fortuita (opp. commentatio et cogitatio): readiness at e speaking, ex tempore dicendi facultas () extemporalis facultas, extemporalitas, post-Aug. Suet.): to speak e., subito or ex tempore d'ecre (opp. parate atque cogitate diere): lo compose verses e. (or impromptu), ex tempore versus fundere, or poemata facere: an e. (or imprompiu) poet, in fingendis poematibus (or earminibus) promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque (Suet. Ttt. 3).

EXTEMPORIZE, subito or ex tempore dicere.

e. poetry, versus ex tempore fundere. in fingendis pocuatibus promptum et facilem esse vel ad extempoematious promptim et lacitem ease vet au exacu-poralisatem suque (Suel.) — ex tempore poemata fa-cere (aft. Suel. Gram.). Not to be able to c., "non posse niel parale iaque cogitate discere. EXTEND, I TRANS.) extendere (of both space and time). diltendere (to strick) out; e. g. arms, a

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ballicarray).—explicare (to unjoid, lines in ballic, 3c., p-proferre, propagare, promovere (to give a further extent to, one's dominion, boundaries; to a certain place; usque ad locum, loco tenus)—ducere, producere (to c., in respect of time). To admit of a widely extended application (of a thing), latius patiers: to e. at thing to all, rem vulgare: to e. itself, sees extendere; extendi; diffundi; patescere; diffundi et patescere (to spread ilself far and wide); progredi (to advance, in-crease).—[INTRANS.) porrigi (to be streiched out far crease.— INTAKAN, potting (to os streeness our particle of the potting to observer, of countries)—pertinice (to reach, in respect of space or circuit; \$\frac{\psi}{2}\sigma\$; observer, of certain; \$\frac{\psi}{2}\sigma\$; observer, of certain point, so that one can look over it, of countries; \$\frac{\psi}{2}\sigma\$ to a certain point, so that one can took over it, of countries ; ps. sawe an extensive circuit of relations or operation).—excurrere, procurrere (to run or e. in a certain direction, esply of a country, a mountain). To e. for, late patère (also fig. to be of wide extent): to e. for into the country, longe introrsus pertinêre: is e. too far, longius excurrere (also fig. of a speech, when it departs fm its proper subject): to e. to a place, stillngere (with acc.): to e. to the sea, excurrere usque ad mare; patère usque ad mare the fit of country. I be, into a country, into the mare (both of a country): to e. into a country, into the mare (cost o) d country): to e. uno a country, this use see, excurrer or eminere in mare (of a promontory).— excurrere in terram (of a mountain ridge, &c.): the dominion of the king does not e. beyond Italy, fines imperii regis terminatur Italia: the power of the Ebru-rians extended far bold by see and land, opes Tuscanorum late terra marique patuere: the fame of his glory extended fm the Rhine to the Euphrates, admirationis ejus fama Rhenum Euphratemque conjunxit: a precept, a law e.'s far, præceptum, lex late patet: an edict e.'s to all, edictum ad omnes pertinet: a law weA e.'s to all, lex diffusa in omnes: his property, his power c. e is st., iex uniusa in omnes; his property, does not e, far, haud multum valet opibus.

EXTENSIBLE. See DILATABLE.

EXTENSIBILITY. See DILATABLETT.

EXTENSION.

EXTENSION, porrectio (act of stretching out): e. g., digitorum, opp. contractio). — projectio (e. g. braid); C Orat. 18, 59). — propagatio (e. g. finium, temports miserrimi, vitæ, C.). — productio (e. g. finium, temportum perditorum, C.). — productio (lengthening syllables is pronuncialion, opp. correction). — distentio (e. g. nervorum, Cels.). — [ESS expansio, evey late, Cal. Aur.) — [ESS extentio (* it.*), and extensio (* eg. * fit*). — EXTENSIVE, diffusus (propr. of trees, enclosures, c.; then impror opus, &c.). — extentus (extended; castra quam extentissima potest valle locat, L.)—late palens (e. g. imperium). To possets e. influence, largiter posse: an e. valley, magna vallis (Cas.): e. plains, campl patentes or camporum patentium æquora (C.): EXTENSION, porrectio (act of stretching out; e. g.

campi patentes or camporum patentium æquota (C.): a very e. forest, silva infinitæ magnitudinis (Cæs. B. G. 6, 10): to have an e. acquaintance, multos habere ami-cos; *multis notum esse et familiarem: varied and e. learning, *eruditionis copia et varietas: a man of e. learning, *homo abundans doctrina: an e. business,

mercatura magna et copiosa (C.). See Great.

EXTENSIVELY, large. copiose. Jr. large et copiose.—late (widely). See Widely.— extense (Tert.); extente (Amm.), very late.
EXTENSIVENESS, | Extent, vid. | Extensi-

bility, vid.

EXTENT, s. | Compass, ambitus. circuitus. cirplitudo: to be of wide or east e., habere magnum, or iatum, ambitum; late patère: in e., in circuitu; cir-

EXTENUATE, extenuare. attenuare (propr. to make thin; then to weaken, enfeeble; also to represent atha as less than it is fexten, opp, augere verbis; atten, ang as test than it is [exten. opp. augrete verous; atten. opp., amplificare]; exten. crimen. C.).—elevare (e. g. crimen, Q., opp. premere; also = lo use a midder term, a explanition, as by calling avariee parsimons, Q.).—minuere (opp. augrete, lo lessen, culpam, Q. ?, 4, 15).
EXTENUATION, extenuatio (as an oratorical fig.;

the weakening the force of an accusation, C., Q.) -imminutio criminis (Q , but in a formal division of the kinds of defence) .- (aliqua) excusatio, or aliquid excusationis, may often do. To admit of some e., habere qd excusa-tionis (C.). It is no e. of your crime, that you committed it in behalf of a friend, nulla est excusatio peccati, st amici causa peccaveris: to plead athy in e. of a crime, excusare qd (acc. of the thing pleaded in excuse).

EXTERIOR, exterior (opp. interior).

EXTERIOR, s. facles (the form in wch an object presents itself, the whole exterior uppearance).—figura (the external outline, by wch things differ fm each other).—for-

ma (μορφή, the form in respect of colour and beauty). species (the appearance presented by a body).—habitus (exima, the peculiar habit, form, and constitution of a being imparted by nature; opp. cultus).—cultus (exter-sel ornament in dress, &c.).—habitus (with and without) curporis; forma et habitus et cultus.—cultus habitusque .- corpus (the body as the receptacle of the soul, opp. saimus). A pleasing e., venusta forma, species: to have a good, respectable e., forma (or facie) honesta ese; cs species est honestissima: to have a rough e., ei est asper et indecens habitus : to ralue aby accordteg to his e., hominem ex veste aut ex conditione, quæ

vestis nobis circumdata est, æstimare. EXTERMINATE, exterminare (propr. to drive out of the boundaries of a place; ex, de, or a qo loco), or extirpare. delère. exstinguere. excidere: to e. ut-terig, cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes es rei stirpes ejicere; qd funditus tollere. Jn. castipare et funditus tollere (e. g. supersition; the last also of faults, passions).—e natură rerum evellere (C.): to e. a tribe, \$c., gentem penitus excidere (Vell.); gentem ad internecionem interimere: to e. the drones, wherever fixer the state of th s, hostes delere, ad internecionem delere, redi-adducere, or eædere; occidione cædere or occidere (esply by the sword): to be exterminated, funditus interire; totum perire; ad internecionem venire; ad internecionem perire (per. by a pestilence): to e. the whole race of tyrants, genus tyrannorum ex hominum

eddium). War of e., bellum internecivum; bellum infinitum: to carry on a war of e., bellum ad internecio-nem gerere; bello internecivo certare; bellum gerere cum qo, uter sit, non uter imperet.— (Presad) or internecinus.

EXTERMINATOR, eversor (overthrower, civitatis, bujus imperii, C.).—exstinctor (e. g. patriæ, conjura-fionia, C.).— perditor (opp. conservator reipublicæ,

EXTERNAL, extraneus (opp. to what is on or in the thing titled; e.g. proptier eam extran. causam, opp. to the thing titled; e.g. proptier eq. also 'not belonging to us', 'pp. our relations, country, &c. C.).—extrains (external, opp. to oneself; e.g. utilities aut in corpore poills ori, aut in rebus extrarils, Q.).—externus (outward, loca ily; applied to either things or persons; opp. intestinus, or [post-Class] internus); also quod est extra (e.g. filla, quæ sunt extra, e.goods, C.).—Comp. exterior; when spoken of two things (opp. interior); terior): the e. portion, pars exterior: e. ornaments, ex-transa ornamenta: e. adrantages, bona externa, bona corporis (of personal advantages): e. heat, tepor exterus: e. applications, remedia, quae extrinsecus ad-hibentur (of remedies applied externally): e. sid, adju-menta externa et adventicia: to contemplate e. objects, es, quae extra sunt, contemplari (C.): the lungs draw in the e. air, pulmones extrinsecus spiritum adducunt (C.): at the sight of some e. object, objecta re (e. g. terribili) extrinsecus; not excited by any e. force, neque (non) ulla vi extrinsecus excitatus.

EXTERNALLY, extrinsecus extra.—specie (in ex-ierasi appearance). Remedies that are applied e., re-media, quæ extrinsecus adhibeantur.

media, que extrinsecus adhibeantur.

EXTINCT, exxinctus (e.g. ignia). To become e. (es a famia), vacuum fieri funcribus (see L. 1, 46); interite, elécere, perire.

EXTINCT(ON, exxinctio (propr. and impropr.).—

EXTINCTION (exxinctio (propr. and impropr.).—

EXTINCTION (exxinctio (propr. and impropr. interitus (impropr. the descruction and total loss of altg) e. g. ies tun, reipublice, &c.) JN. occasus interitusque. To cause the e. of altg, after interitum ex rei.

EXTINGUISH, exstinguere (ignem, lumen, luceram)— restinguere (fammam, &c.). To e. a gree (a confagration), incendium restinguere (S., L.); compectere (Plin): the free is extinguised, vis famme opprimitur. I MPROPR.) exstinguere. delère. JN. existinguere atome delère (e. e. omnem improbitation impropriation) exstinguere atque delère (e. g. cm nem improbitatem) exstinguere atque opprimere (e. g. cs potentiam). To e. kope, spem præcidere, erivere, adimere. To e. aby's

suppleion, suppleionem ex animo es delere
EXTINGUISHABLE, quod exstingui, deleri, &c.
botest.— Extinculuisi. Lactast.
EXTINGUISHER, exstinctor (propr. incendii, C.).

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-|| Of a candle, pres pnigeus (used by Fitr. for a sort of 'damper' over the pipe of a water-organ).

EXTIRPATE, || Root out (propr.), vid. -|| Im-

PROPR.) exstirpare. deiere. exstinguere. excidere : thoroughly, utterly, cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes es rei stirpes ejicere; qd funditus tol-lere. Jn. exstirpare et funditus tollere (e. q. supersti-Jn. exstirpare et funditus tollere (e. g. superstiiere. JN. exatirpare et funditus toliere (e. g. supersis-tion; the last also of faulis, passions, gc.); e natură rerum evellere (amshilate): to e. a nation, gentem penitus excidere, gentem ad internecionem interimere; his brother's male ofspring, stirpem fratris virilem in-terimere; a family, *domum vacuam facere. stirpem interimere. domum cum stirpibus eruere (oft. V. Georg. 9, 2001). 4. 9. 2, 209); the drones, universorum fucorum genus ad occidionem perducere; all human feeling in aby's mind, omnem humanitatem ex animo cs exstirpare.

EXTIRPATION, exstirpatio (propr.) - exstinctio.

excidium (impropr.).

EXTOL, qm laudibus tollere, efferre, ornare (fig. not elevare, verbis elevare qm = to run him down); to the skies, qm miris modis laudare, qm or qd miris jaudibus prædicare, es laudes in astra toilere.

EXTOLLER. See PRAISER.

EXTORT, exprimere or extorquere ci qd or qd ab (or ex) qo. expugnare qd; from aby, a qo; excu-tere qd (to take by force). To e. money, pecuniam per vim capere: to e. money fm aby, pecuniam a qo ex-torquere or extorquere atque eripere; pecuniam cl or numularum qd ab for ext que experience; acumm expug-nare ab qo: lo e. athg by violence and fear fm abu, vi metuque extorquier et qd: by threatening, mile extorquier, &c.; by threatening him with a law suit, qd a qo litium terrore abraders (C.): lo e. a confession fm aby, exprimere ci confessionem; exprimere or extorquere, ut qs fateatur.

EXTORTER. See Extortioner. EXTORTION, | Of money, violenta exactio: to accuse of e. (in a province), postulare qm de repo-tundis or repetundarum: to condemn for e., damnare qm de repetundis: accused of e., pecuniarum repetun-

darum reus.

Garoin reus.

EXTRACT, || Draw forth, extrahere (propr. e. g. telum e corpore; qm domo latitantem; || 25% trahere telum de corpore, † 0].—exprimere (propr. to squeexe out; e. g. pecuniam a qo: also impr. to e. a deniad, tabel, exprimere, ut se (iccisse qd) neget.—vellere. evellere. (pluck or pull out, vell. plumam, comam, pilos; evell. dentes, Plin.; sculcum severitatis). To e. athy by the roots (fig.), cs rei omnes radicum fibras evellers (C.): to e. teeth, dentes evellere (Plin.), excipere (Cels.); eximere (id.): to e. bones (e. a. fm a wound), ossa jegere camiere (a.); is a some (e.g., ma wowna), ona segere (e. g. postquam oculus effossus est, et in capite lecta ossa, Sen. Ben. S, 24, but quoted fin Cau;; there are, however, different readings, ejecta; Ficket conjectures fracta. See Görenz. ad C. de Legg. Excurs. 1, p. 289). The sun e.; she colour of altg, solls radil lambendo colo-In sun e.: the colour of alog, solls hall lamberide colorers explicated and the color of alog solls hall lamberide color or explicated qd. If To draw forth one substance fin another (e.g. by chemical or other process), trahere (to draw; e.g., stirpes succum trahunt extra, C.).—exprimere (to express; c) oids, §c., e.g. succum are diquo elbo; bliern abo ecto, C.).—elleere succum a reliquo elbo; bliern abo ecto, C.).—elleere (e. g. ferrum e terræ cavernis, C. ; ignem lapidum conflictu; and fig. verbum ex qo; sententiam cs, C.) .-Il To take a portion by qo; sententam cs, C.; exlibro),—exscribere (to write out),—ellgere (to select)
Extracted passages, electa (Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15) not
excerpta),—eclogarii (C. Alt. 16, 2).—eclogae (Farap. Charia). To e. the most beautiful passages at
work, ex scripto flores decerpere (cf. Plin. Ep.),
In Mathematics, extrahere (ca. t. 1.). To e. the square root, *radicem quadratam extrahere.

square root, ranicem quadratam extraners.

EXTRACT, vicus ex qo exerciptus. Extracts, eclogarii (C. 4tt. 16, 2); electa, orum. A book of e.s., electrum commentarius. Extracts and found, Krebs. To make an «, qd excerper; exertibere: to make an «, pd excerper; exertibere: to make an «, pd excerper (c take

bere: to make an e. Jm a coor, e lord excerpere (to take passages). If An e. (in pharmacy), succus ci rel expressus (e. g. nuct, Plin.).—decoctum (Plin.).

EXTRACTION, I PAOPR.) evilso (e. g. dentis),

Crcl.—I IMPROPR.) Descent, genus (family).—stirps (stock).—origo (origin). Of good e., honesto gene (natus); honesto loco ortus: of low e., humili or obscuro, or ignobili loco natus.-obscuris ortus majoribus. By e. a Tusculan, by citizenship a Roman, ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. A Macedonian by e., natione Macedo.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, quod fit intra domesticos pa-

rietes (in a private house, not in court); equod fit

rietes (in a prisase house, not in court); "quod fit extra judicium; "quod non coram judicibus agitur (ES) extrajudicialis is a word formed by the moderns). EXTRAJUDICIALLY, intra domesticos pariete (C., but of a cause pleaded before Cas. at his own house); "extra judicium; extra judicium; extra judicium extra judicium extra judicium extra judicium.

dum; equi extra hunc mundum est, &c. ** extra-mundanus (Marc. Cap.). ultramundanus (Appul. and Murc. Cap.) very late.

EXTRANEOUS, extrancus (very seld. extr. qa causa,

Auct. ad Her.) .- externus. - adventicius. -

termis et adventicius.

EXTRAORDINARILY, extra ordinem. *præter morem or consuctudinem (contrary to manners or cusmorem or consuctudinem (contrary to manners of cus-toms), incredibiliter (incredibily), mirum in modum-nirum quantum, incredibile quantum (see Benecke, Justin 8, 2, 5, p. 123; Duker, Plor. 4, 2, 71); summe (most highly). In connection with an adj. it is fre-quently expressed by the superictive: as, a beautiful, formosisminus; putcherrimus; wch is six strengthan, formosisminus; putcherrimus; wch is six strengthan, by summe or vel maxime; e. g., one who is e. asten-

EXTRAORDINARY, extraordinarius (that happens agst the regular order and established form).—inusitatus, insolitus, insolens, non vulgaris (unusual, uncommon). novus. Inauditus. novus et inauditus (new and never before heard of).—incredibilis (incredible).—rarus, singularis (rare, singular in its kind).— mirus, mirificus (wonderful, astonishing, remarkable, in a good and bad sense).—insignis (distinguished).—summus (very great).

Sense Often by extra ordinem. The e. expectations we entertain of you, spem, quam extra ordinem, &c. de te habemus (C.; so extra ordinem ci belium committere, provinciam decernere, &c.). An e. ambassador, *legatus extra ordinem missus: an e. member or associate, extra ordinem societati ascriptus: e. honours, *honores solito majores: to impose an e. burden, extra ordinem imperare ci qd: e. enjoyment, incredibilis voluptas: e. desire of allg, mirum cs rei desiderium: e. love, singularis or incredibilis amor: e. mental power, divina vis ingenii: an e. speaker, divinus in dicendo; præcipuus eloquenii. —Africanus, e. both as a man and as a general, Africanus, singularis et vir et imperator: to possess e. talents, plus in qo est in-genii, quam videtur humana natura ferre posse. E.

EXTRAVAGANCE, | Wandering beyond fixed limits, error (in a speech); oratio vagans (See Di-GRESSION). | Impelnosity (of passions, &c.), in-temperantia. | libidhum intemperantia. — cupiditatum caecus impetus (aft. crpiditates in alium caeco impetu incurrentes). Extravagances, stulte facta: he com-mitted many e.'s, multa stulte fecit.— | Laeish ex-penditure, effusio. profusio (as act).—sumptus effusi or profusi (lavish expenses) .- profusa iuxuria (excessive inclination for luxury, splendour, sensual indul-gence, &c.).—nimia liberalitas.

EXTRAVAGANT, | Wandering beyond fixed limits, &c., longins progrediens, evagans (in a speech). -intemperans. effrenatus (in indulgence of lusts, &c.). - I Immoderately expensive, luxuriosus. luxuriam effusus. luxuria diffluens (of very expensive, taxum's habits.— largus (spending largely).—prodi-gus (C. makes prodigi the faulty, liberales the good species of largl). To be ever s., extra modum sump-tu et magnificantla prodire.

| Excessive, immo-destus (exceeding all bounds; of men or things; e.g. fautor histrionum; largitio). - immoderatus (not restrained; of things; e. g. cupiditas, luxuria).—effusus (pouring itself out beyond its ordinary limits, e. g. lætitia hilaritas, sumptus; also of persons, e. g. effusior in largitione) .- profusus (with nearly the same meaning; lætitla, hilaritas, sumptus.-epulæ, convivia).-nimius (too much; too great).—impotens (powerless, fm passion, to restrain itself; lætitia, cupiditas; postulatum)

sion, to restrain stself; lettitia, cuplititas; postulatum)
—linamus (sensetes; cuplitias).—minis exquisitus (to
recherche; e. 9. munditia, C.).

EXTRAVAGANTLY, "Bzcessively, immoderate (e. 9. to bid, liceti).—immodeste (e. 9. to give, tore,
praise oneself).—effuse (exultare, ounze).—profuse
(e. 9. sumptu deditum esse; laudare, qe exstruere).

Prodige (prodigity): e. 9. vivere, C.).
—longtus exagari et tamquam exvultare (of the specifies; C.).

EXTRAVASATE, trastluere. To be extravasted,
transfluxisse (of the blood; Plin. 11, 38, 91).—*extra
venas diffuere.

venas diffluere.

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EXTRAVASATION, Crel.

EXTREME, adj. extremus (that is furthest fm me; hence fig. extreme, i. e. commanded by necessity, departing fm the usual custom).—ultimus (the last in a real or supposed series; hence fig. the last, that still remains after others: that one can think of only after the others) .- summus (the highest; hence fig. that exceeds or surpasses every thing; that can be surpassed by nothing). e. parl, pars extrema : e. danger, ultimum discrimen ; summum periculum. An e. remedy, anceps auxilium (cf. Cels 2, 10). E. remedies must be tried in e. cases, si periturus sit, qui laborat, nisi temeraria quoque via fuerit adjutus . . . satius est anceps auxilium experiri, quam nullum (Cels. 2, 10): to be brought into e. danger, in ultimum discrimen adduci; in summum periculum vocari: e. misfortune, extremum malorum; extremus casus: c. need, summe angustile; extreme res; ex-trema or utima (dangeress state); utimum or extre-mum inopiæ; summa inopia (c. want); to fall into c. poerty, venire ad utimum or extremum inopiæ: on account of the c. cold, proper vehementiam frigoria (Fitr.). - | Extreme unction, extrema unctio (1. 1.).

EXTREME, s. By adj. summus. The c. of right is injuria. To run the e. of wrong, summum jus summan injuria. To run into e.'s, "modum excedere in contrarias partes; nimis vehementem esse in utramque partem; plus minusve facere (see Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31; Phorm. 3, 3, 21,

EXTREMELY, summe, summopere (most highly). -quam or vel maxime (very much; beyond measure): -quam or vei maxime (erry much; orgona measure):
e. courfeous to aby, summe officious in qur : e. pleasant, summe fucundus: e. proper, summe decorus.
It is also frequently rendered by the superlative: step
with the addition of summe or vei maxime; e. g., a person who is e. attentive to me, summe observantissimus

EXTREMITY (= extreme danger, &c.), extrema, extrema fortuna; extremum discrimen, &c. be reduced to e., extrema or extremam fortunam pati; in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen adductum esse († blings). I'The extremities of the body, partes membrorum extreme: the e's are cold, frigidus extrems partes morbus urget (Cel.); of bonghs, cacuminum digiti, qui longissime a toto copore exeunt (Plin., but comparing it to a body).

EXTRICATE, extrahere ex re. expedire re. eripere ex or a re.—liberate re or a re.—exsolvere re.—exinvere re or ex re. To e. oneself fin alkg, se exsolvere or re-laxare qå re; se expedire a re, ex re, re, or absol (ab omni occupatione, C.; ex has turbà, Fluat; serunnis, curà, Ter.; sapientis est, quum stulitità suà impeditus sit, quoque modo possit, se expedire, C.)—explicare se (C. Perr. 2, 5, 58, 81).—exuere se (e. g. ex laquela).—extrahere se ex qà re (e. g. ex periculis, malls, C.).—eripere se ex qà re (e. g. ex complexu cs)—exsolvere se (e. g. corpore, F.; occupationius, C.; e nervis, Euc.).—plane se relaxare (e. g. animus—corporis vinculis).—dejicere or depellere qd (e. g. drive aeway; feer, an errour, Rc.). To e. abs fin debt, liberare qm ære alieno. A means of extricating oneself, ratio expediende salutis. ex or a re.-liberare re or a re.-exsolvere re.-eximere

oneself, ratio expediendæ salutis. EXTRINSICAL. See EXTERN See EXTERNAL.

EXTRUDE. See EXPEL. EXTRUSION. See EXPU

See EXPULSION.

EXTUSION. See EXPUSSON.
EXTUBERANCE. See PROTUBERANCE.
EXUBERANCE. See EXCESS — ESS exberatio
(opp. defectio. Vitr.): exberantia (Getl.).
EXUBERANT. See Excessive, Luxuriant,
Great, Sc. To be e, redundare (mig. but by no measuriant) and undare (both C., of oraclors, style, be). — exunded
undare (both C., of oraclors, style, be). — exunder
aque exuberare (T): to be full of a mirth (of a
speech), redundare (bilaritate (C).
EXUBERANTLY. See Excessively, LuxuRIANTLY.

EXUEERATE. See 'to be EXUBERANT.'
EXULCERATE, exulcerare (both propr., cutem, Cels: and impropr. animum, gratiam, &c., C.).
EXULCERATION, exulceratio (Cels. propr.; impropr. Sen.).—ulceratio (Plin; in pl. Sen.).
EXULT, exsultare (also with leutith or gaudio; overally, in qa re; e.g. in ruinis noatris; in athg. in qa re, e.g. in crudelitate; also exsultare, quod).—lectari (to relief in also, de of a re, e.g. de salute consultare). refoice is a thg, de qā re, e.g., de salute omnium, also in hoc letari, quod &c.; and write solet. letandum puto casum tuum, I linin men ought to e.i m your misforium, 8.)—Jr. letari et triumphare. See Rosocz.
EXULTATION, latatio (Cos.).—exsultatio (Son.).

EYE, v. aspicere qm or qd.—oculos in qd conjicere or convertere.—spectare. aspectare.—contemplari, intueri, contueri qm or qd. To e. attentively, earnestly, åe., oculos non movere or dejicere a re (e. g. acs vultu); eculi habitant in re; obtutum figere in re; defixis oculis intueri qd; defigere oculos in re or in qd; to e askance, oculis limis intueri or aspicere qd: in an impudent manner, impudentissimos oculos defigere in qm or qd (C. Phil. 11, 5, 10).

EYE, oculus (dimin, ocellus; also, with and without mentis, like acies mentis, of the e. of the mind) .- lumen (sis prose usually lumina oculorum, the light of the e.'s).—aspectus, conspectus (sight): full of e.s, ocularus; barring e.'s, oculatrus: that belongs to e.'s, ocularus (claso, that its concerned with e.'s); e.'s that have not begun to fail, acies incolumis: sharp e.'s, ocular use the sum to fail, acies incolumis: sharp e.'s, ocula cocus extra est acuti: to have sharp e.'s, ocula cocus acres et acutos habere (propr.); perspleacem esse (f.g.); that have for extra estatus essential e (in prose usually lumina oculorum, the light of the e.'s). oculi ci cacutiunt (Varr. ap. Non. 86, 12); a deep-set, hollow e., oculus conditus, retractus, concavus : a bright e., oculus lubricus et mobilis; oculus vegetus; a dull e., oculus languidus : languishing e.'s, oculi ignem fatentes : volupiuous, wanton e.'s, oculi lascivi : oculi, ut sic dicarnus, venerei: speaking, expressive e.'s, ocuil lo-quaces: to have weak or blear e.'s, lippire: one that has

week or blear e.'s, lippus; lippiens.

A) Phrases with 'eye' in the nominative; the e.'s sesim or weeler, oculi humectant (y. t., become moist or weel); lacrimme ci oboriuntur (the e.'s are filled with tears; fm pain, joy, &c.; the cause, in the abl.; as, gaudio, adventu cs); facit qd ut ocuii exstillent; facit qd delacrimationem (of sharp and pungent food, of smoke which causes the e.'s to water): my e.'s pain me, oculi mihi dolent: if my e.'s do not deceive me, nisi (animus fallit aut) ocull parum prospiciunt : as for as the e. reaches, qua visus est; quo longissime

far as the e. reaches, qua visus est; quo iongassimo occili conspectium ferunt (as far as ever, \$c.).

B) Phrases with 'eye' in the accus at ive case.
To please the e, arridet ci qd: to open the e.'s, oculo aperire (to open); oculos attoliere (to raise); displore (to open them for seeing); oculos ci restituere (to restore the right of a blind man; Suct.); to open aby's e. store the right of a bind man; Such.): to open aby se-scide, oculum diducer o (of a surgeon, &c.): to open one's c.'s wide, diducere oculos (as in Q. 11, 3, 80, nares diducere; cf. Cels. 7, 7, 5, 4): to open one's c.'s wide at alag, acrem aciem intendere in qd; acriter intueri qd: to cast one's c.'s all around, circumfer oculos. diligenter circumspicere (propr.); ad omnia attendere (fig.): to cry one's e.'s out, totos effere oculos; lacrimis confici (totos effiere oculos, Q. Decl. 4. Freund omits the word): to blind aby's e.'s by a gift or bribe, largitione cs animum cacare: to attract the e.'s of people, conspict, conspictum esses (of persons and things weth strike the sight; see Bremi, Np. Att. 13, 5; Swet. Oct. 451; to withdraw ones e.'s fm aby or atto, oculos dejicere a qo, a re: to draw upon oneself the c.'s of all men, omnium oculos ad se convertere or in se vertere: to direct men's e's towards aby, conspicuum facere qm: all e's are turned, directed towards him, omnium oculi ln eum sunt conjecti; omnium arm, ominum ocui in cum sunt conject; onnaum ora in cum sunt conjecta: lo close or shut the e.'s, oculos operire (a. operios compressos vo oculos habér in dicendo); connivers (e. g. in order to sleep; also al albą, ad qd [prop. e. g. al lightning, ad fulgura], or in ql. re, Jg. to connive at albą); to close the e.'s of a dying person, morienti operire oculos: to close one's e.'s eter, conniventem somno consopiri sempiterno To feast one's e.'s with athg, oculos pascere qa re; fructum oculis capere ex re.

C) 'Eye' with prepositions, a) BEFORE. Before the e.'s, ante oculos (e. g. to wave or float, versari; to kill aby, trucidare).-in conspectu (e. g. to lie; of a country, ease; to stand, of a person, astare): sts in ore atque in occulis, or in ore only (e.g. que in ore atque in occulis provincise gesta sunt. C. Verr. 2, 33, 81; in ore omnium versari): before one's (own) e.'s, sub oculis: before my e.'s, me spectante, inspectante, præsente; coram me: to be done before the e.'s of all the world, in oculis homi-num geri: to have before one's e.'s, habere ante oculos (propr. and Ag., e. g. to fancy, represent to oneself, ima-(333)

To fe. l. e., lætitiå, gaudio exsultare; lætitiå gestire, | gine); intueri (to keep in one's e.); observare (to obsec. See To Exvir.

EXUSTION, exustio (C. Rep. 6, 21).

4 (to think upon aths, see Ochen. C. 200; to vegare); spectare (to take notice of, to regare); videre q'd (to think upon aths, see Ochen. C. 200; to come before the e.'s = to come under the e.'s, see below in UNDER: to put or place before the e.'s of aby, ante oculos or oculis ca que proponere, exponere; oculis or sub aspectum subjicere: to place or set before one's (own) e.'s, ponere, proponere, constituere sibi qd ante oculos; proponere qd oculis suis: to set athy clearly before aby's e.'s, dilucide docêre, explicare (to explain clearly). prædicare qd (to represent emphatically; see Held. Cas. B. C. 1, 32): to figure, or picture before one's e.'s, repræsentare imaginem cs rei (e. q. sceleris, Q. 6, 1, 31); to lie before the e.'s, in conspectu esse (propr. and fig., to be visible, of a country, &c.); fig. ante or sub oculos posi-tum esse; patère; ante pedes esse (proverbially); also manifestum, apertum esse (to be manifest or clear): to tie, so to say, before our e.'s, esse, ut its dicam, in con-spectu: to have before one's e.'s, qd ci in conspectu est spectu: so have before one's e.'s., qd ci in conspectu est (propr. to be visible, of a country, &c.); qd inturei (to look at athg, in order to direct one's course by it); to do alsh before aby's e.'s, sub ocuils can facer qd: lest Capua should be taken before his e.'s, ne in oculis ejus Capua capertur (L.). b) Fox. To be good for the e.'s, oculis mederi (see under Good). c) From. To tearn, know, perceive, athy fin the e.'s of aby, e vultu cs intelligere qd (what he dosigns or purposes).—ex vultu in the ligere qd (what he dosigns or purposes).—ex vultu cs in the ligere qd (what he dosigns or purposes).—ex vultu cs in the ligere qd (what he dosigns or purposes).—ex vultu cs in the ligere qd (what he dosigns or purposes).—ex vultu cs in the ligere qd (what he dosigns or purposes).—ex vultu cs in the ligere qd (what he dosigns or purposes). plari qm intentis oculis : to keep atha in one's e, intueri, observare qd: Homer appears to me to have had something of this kind in his e., mihi quidem Ho-merus hujusmodl quiddam vidisse videtur. e, On or UPON. To keep a strict e. upon aby, qm observare, custodire; cs oculi qm non sentientem speculantur et custodiunt (to watch aby secretly, C. Cat. 1, 2, 6): to fix one's e.'s on the ground, oculos in terram defigere or dejicere (both Q.): to keep one's e. upon athg, habere qd in oculis suis: to cast one's e.'s upon athg, oculos conjicere ad or in qd (propr.); oculos adjicere ci rei (also fig.): to cast one's e.'s upon aby, animum ad-jicere ad qm: to fix one's e.'s upon aby (not to turn them away fm him), obtutum figere in qo; oculos defigere in vultu cs or in qun; oculi habitant in vultu cs; contemplari qm intentis oculis. f) Under. To fall under the e.'s, sub oculos cadere; in oculos cadere, incurrere; sub aspectum cadere or venire; aspectu sentiri; in aclem prodire (to become visible; the last, C. Fam. 6, 1, 5); conspicuum esse; conspici (to attract the e.'s of people, to be conspicuous; see Bremi, Np. Att. 13, 5. Suet. Oct. 45); qd nemo non videt, intelligit, perspicit (a thing is clear or apparent to every body): to come or fall under the e.'s of aby, in conspectum cs venire (of persons), or cadete (of things, and rather adventitiously): to live constantly under the e.'s of people, in oculis habitare; asstduum in oculis hominum esse. g) Wirn. To do athy with one's e.'s open, scientem facere qd; to see, observe with the e's, coulis cernere; aspectu sentire; to see with one's own e.'s, suls oculis uti: to see athy with one's own own e. s, suis ocuins uti: to see ding with one's own e.'s, oculis occurrer; ipsum, præsentem vidére qd: I have seen it with mine own e.'s, hisce oculis vidi, persext, or lapa vidi [\$\frac{D}\sigma\sigma\text{Some reject oculis meis vidére; but Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 10, and Plaut. Pend. 2, 27, have (i): to see well with the right (or left) e., dextro or sinistro oculo bene vidére (C. Diein. 1, 24); not to see well with the left (right) e., sini-tro (dextro) oculo non æque bene uti posse; minus videre oculo sinistro (dexseque bene ut posse; minus videre oculo sinistro (dex-tro); lo wink with the c.'s, nictare. [Ba] The follow-ing Anylicisms must not be translated literally; to be fair, &c. is aby e.'s, pulchrum viderl, existimat, &c. : to be hidden fim aby's c.'s, ad cl ignotum or incog-nitum est, &c. [The correr of the e., angulus oculi: the socket of the e., cavea (Laciant). [Inflammation of the e.'s, oculorum inflammatly; oculiorum sleea perturbatio; arida iippitudo (Cels.; Scrib. Larg.). In late writers xerophthalmia, from Gr. ξηροφθαλμία: disease of the e.'s, valetudo oculorum. || Fro. a) In trees, oculus. genima (a bud. Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 153, deferent fin oculus; le put forth e.i., gemmare; gemmascre; gemmas agere. b) An e. in a peacock's tail or a butterfly's using, oculus (see Plin 8, 17, 23). c) Built's-e., medium. To hit the built's-e, medium feriro Bull's e., medium. To hit the butts e, incuma (C. Fat. 17, 39, fg.). d) The mind's e., oculus (men-

EYE-BALL, pupula. pupilla.-acies ipsa, quâ cernimus, quæ pupula vocatur (C.).

EYE-BRIGHT (a piant), *euphrasia (Linn.).

EYE-BROW, supercilium. *vitrum oculare. To ear on e.g., *culos arts adjuvare.
EYELESS. See BLIND.
EYELES, foramen (g. t. for any hole made by

reat display of his service before his master, aft. Phædr.

great display of his service orgone me messer, million 1, 5, 16).—assentator, adulator (g. tt., a failterer).

EYE-SIGHT, to lose, amilitere aspectus, fis (C.), lumina oculorum. To lose one's s.a., oculos amilitere, perdere; aspectum amilitere: to restore aby's s.-s., oculos ci restituere.

EYE-SORE. To be an e.-s. to aby, ci invisum or odiosum esse; qm pungere or urere; stimulum (nunc) ease ci (Com.).

EYE-TOOTH, dens caninus. EYE-WATER, *liquor ophthalmicus; *liquor oculorum infirmitati medena, medicamentum oculorum; quæ oculis medentur.

EYE-WITNESS, oculatus testis (who saw that to wch he bears testimony; opp. auritus testis, an ear-w., Plant. Truc. 2, 6, 8); certus or certissimus testis (g. t. a sure, credible w.); certus auctor (a credible voucher): to know fm e .- w.'s, certis testibus or certis auctoribus comperisse: I am an e.-w. of alig, qd ipse vidi (I saw something myself); ci rei interfui (I was present at something): without e.-w.'s, remotis arbitris; sine

FABLE, v. fabulose narrare qd.—fingere, comminisci qd (to feign, invent athg). — Hop Fabulari occurs

no where in this sense.

FABLE, s. fabula. fabella (any fictilious narrative, any tale or story: hence of any mythological story, Esopian fable, or dramatic piece; both also with ficts, commenticia, composita, or poetica).—apològus (a fable, as a vehicle to convey a moral lesson, as the f.'s of Æs p, Praderus, &c.).—commentum. res commenticia. meindecium (a feitilous story, undruk).—historia fabularis (the whole compass of mythology, Sust. Tib. 70). As the fault is the story of the compass of mythology, Sust. Tib. 70). As the fault is the form of fault is the form of fault is the fault is the form of fault is the fault is the fault is the form of fault is decided in the form of fault is decided in the fault is the fond of f. fault in fault is the fault in fault is the fault is fault in fault is the fault in fault is fault in Phædrus, &c.) .- commentum. res commenticia. mensum od existimare.

FABRIC, | Building, vid. | Texture, &c., textrinum (wearing). - textum, used subst. (poet, and post-Aug. prose).—textura (the manner in weh ally is woven).—tela (propr. the thread, the web).—[3] fabrica refers propr. to the work of the fabet, never to that of

the textor

FABRICATE, | PROPR.) fabricari (as a smith, carpenier, or the like).— texere (of a weaver).— conficere (g. f. to prepare). [INPROPR.] fabricari, but only with some particular words (e. g. fallaciam).—fingere. comminisel (to feign, invent a false tale, commin. men-

minisci (so jeight, sneens i jase tais, commin. mendaciumi.—coquere, concoquere (concect à laie).
FABBICATION, ¶ PROFR.) (abricatio (C.).—fabricat
(propr. the workshop of a faber: then his art or any
work of his; and, impropr., of the scientific or arificial
preparation of any structure or compound).—¶ listPROFR.) fictio (Q.).—confictio (C. as ac.).—res ficta or
commenticia or ficta et commenticia. Monstrous f.'s, monstra, portenta: a mere f., mera mendacia (pt.).
FABULIST, fabularum or apologorum scriptor (f.)
fabulator denotes rather a teller of anecdotes, or one who

listens to anecdotes).

PABULOUS, fabulosus (like a fable, μυθώδης: but also belonging to a fable or myth; e. g. gods).—fabu-isris (that belongs to or concerns a fable or mythology, Bixos; e. g. historia, Suel. Tib. 70),-fictus. commenhouser; e.g. instant, sac. 10. vol.—uctus. commenticius. Falsus (Actitious, untrue).—J.w. fictus et commenticius. P. history, historia fabularis (the mythic and heroic history, Suet. Tib. 70); mythologia (Gramm.), or fabulæ (the f.'s or myths collectively; e.g. ut est in

Tabulis).

FABULOUSLY, fabulose.

FACE, facies (the f, in a physical point of view, as the forepart of the head, wch may include the countenance, but does not do so necessarily: wowword.

Also impropr. of the first appearance of athg, e.g. loci, (334)

cause) .- vuitus (the countenance, as indicated by the eque, from \$c.).—On (propr. the mouth; hence the character of the f., countenance, \$c., the enotions being expressed chiefly by the muscles of the mouth; the proper word for f. = impudence). In facios vultusque proper word for f. = impudence). Jr. facies rultusque (C., S.): os rultusque: os et viltus.—from (the foresed, the brow, as indicating jog, shame, \$\phi_c.\$): Js., oculi et frons. frons et vultus: before aby \$i\$, coran oq: inspectante or præsente qo; in conspectu as: to see aby \$f\$. to f., præsentem or prope que intueri; reasens præsentem video: to praise aby to his f, isudare que coram in os (Tær. Ad. 2, 4, 5); præsentem que laudare: a beautifut f, facies pulchra: a preity \$f\$. (= woman), mulier lepidà specie or facie venustà: a nobte \$f\$, facies liberalis: to look aby in the \$f\$. intueri in cs os et culos: lo say athy in one's \$f\$, libertime profier apud que lo tel aby say athy unpleasant lo one's \$f\$, cl os ad male audiendum præbère: lo is on one's \$f\$, in os promum jacère (\$g\$. i.); in faciem cubare (in bed; opp. suphum cubare): to fadi down on one's \$f\$, procumber pronum in os; pronum down on one's f., procumbere pronum in os; pronum concidere: athg bears on the f. of it that it is false, qd falsum se esse clamat (C.; so calliditatem clamitare): To change the fruth to his f., voces versa coram ingerere.

To change the f. of the country, faciem loci vertere

(T.); of the city, urbis faciem immutare (S.). An impudent or brazen f., os durum: aby has a hopelessiy stupid f., vecordia prorsus inest in cs vultu: one might have seen there f. expressive of the most different emo-tions, varios vultus cerneres (L. 32, 48, extr.). Not to tions, varios voluts cerneres (L. 22, 18, exer.). Not to be able to look aby in the f., oculos et submittere. To cheat aby before his f., oculos auterre ci (prov. L. 6, 15). "To put a good f. on it, perfricare faciem (to lay shame aside); tendere confidentia vultum (Q. 11, 3, 150; speaking, however, of it as a faulty oratorical trick); qd fronte et vultu fero belle (C. Att. 5, 10, 3; to pretend not to be annoyed at what one really is annoyed at; in re mails animo bono util (to make the best of a bad business). With what f... I quo ore (e. g., ad earn redibo, quam contempserim, Ter.); you know the fellow brazes f, nost to bominis, nosti audaciam (C.). Il To make faces, os torquere or distorquere : to make the most extraordinary f.s., ducere os exquisitis modis. Immost extraordinary f.s., ducere os exquisitis modis. Immost experiment for a formation conspectum. es conspectu se subtrahere (†).

FACE, v. | To be situated or placed oppo-site to, a) Generally, *exadversus qm stare; consile io, a) Generally, "exadversus qm stare; con-tra qd caso or positum case; ex adverso positum case (g. l.; the first of persons, the others of things).—ex ad-verso constitutum case (to be drawn up opposite; e. y. of ships).—exadversus qm pugnare (of persons standing opposite each other in hostile ranks); to f. the enemy castra castris hostilum contuinse (to have pitched one; comp opp. the enemy 4); in acio stare; (to be drawn up comp opp. ise enqual; in account, to be arrawn up in battle-array opp. the enqual, Plane, a.p. C. Fam. 10, 23, 61. ft) With ref. to prospect, specture qd.—despicere, prospectare qd (prosp. to give a view of distant objects; desp. to look down spon). Windows that f. the street, versue in viam fenestre: the window is the garden, est a fenestra despectus in hortum (aft. Cas. B. G. 7, 45): this chamber has some windows that f. the garden, and others that f. the street, cubiculum allis fenestris hortum, aliis despicit plateam (aft. Plin. allis fenestris hortum, aliis despicit plateam (qf. Piin. Bp. 5, 6, 23): this room fi: the see, cubiculum prospicit mare, or prospectum præbet ad mare. If To psi a new front to, inducere (to coat swith alla, qå re; e.g. marmore. See To Coar).—prætexere qd qå re or qd ir rei (e.g. qd purpurå or purpuram ci rei; poet, purpurå prætexit qd. F.).—vestem limbo circumdäre (F., of a facing lhat form an edge; also limbus olit chlamydem, O.). Il Marnora.) Tof. dangers, death, \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$... see Encounter. | Intrans.) To f. about, convertere signa (Cas., L.): to f. about and march back to the city, conversis signis retro in urbem redire (L. 8, 11).

PACETIOUS, lepidus. facetus. festivus. salsus (Sys. in Facetiousness).—jocularis (jocose). A f. fellow, lepidum caput (Com.). A f. narrator, facetus narrator.

in Facktiouskess).—jocularis (jocose). A f. fellow, lepidum caput (Com.). A f. narrator, facetus narrator. FACETIOUSLY, lepide. facets, loculariter, FACETIOUSKES, lepos. facetie. festivitas (all three of hormless playful wit; lep. the lightest wit, opp. dual ponderous gravity; feat. the more cheerful not observe sciousus gravity, feat. the more cheerful not subserve sciousus; facet. focund wit, opp. gloomy seriousness; facet. focund wit, opp. sober scriousness).—also (piquant wit, such arms at point, without ref. to the feetings of others.

Citas, satirical, and caviliatio, seefing wit, that aims at mortifying another, do not belong here).

FAC FAI

PACILITATE, qd facile or facilius reddere. - expedire. explicare (to make a perplexed business more feasible, e. g. negotia).—adjuvare qm in re (Ter.), ad rem or ad qd faciendum (to assist aby in athg. or to do athg). Literature f.'s the practice of virtue, ad virtutem

colendam adjuvamur literis.

PACILITY, facilities (easiness, both objectively and with ref. to the small amount of exertion necessary to accomplish the object; also = readiness of speech, a accomplish the object; also = readiness of speech, as pleasing fisency, &c., opp. cel-ritas [= an impetsous fisency], and loquendi tarditas, stow, sleepy delivery; eloquendi facultas is the readmess of the speaker; also = 'rasiness of temper,' mly in a good sense, but also in a bod one, Such.) See EASINESS, EASE. # Facilities (for doing alap), opportunitas idonea (faciendi qd). To give aby great f's of doing alap, el patestatem or coptam date or facere er rei; el facultatem dare es rei; ci ansam dare or præbère es rei, or ad qd faciendum: to possess great f.'s for or of &c., potestas or facultas or copia es rei mihi data or facta est; aditum habeo es rei or faciendi qd.

FACING, s. (of a garment), prps limbus. FACING = opposite to, || a) as adv. contra, adversus, exadversus, exadversum, all with acc.—ex adverso (opposite a person or thing, the two being conadvertus (opprante a person or sange, jan suo veiny con-sidered as two sides or points).— e regione, with pen. of place, dat. of person (opp. eoch other, and extended in the same direction, the two being considered as two parallel lines. [55] Not regione only in this sense, of. Brenst, Sack Car. 39].—13 ps add, contraints; cl adversus et contrarius; quod contra locum est er positum est; quod ex adverso or exadversum situm est,

or positum est or jacet.

PAC-SIMILE, descriptio imagoque literarum (C. Ferr. 2, 77, 190): to make a f.-s., literas scripturæ assimilare et exprimere (ib. § 189).

FACT, factum. This is a f., or I know this to be a f., hoc certo auctore comperi. F.'s, res (pl.); facta The composition of a history depends upon the (pl.). The composition of a history depends upon me f.'s and the words used to convey them, exedificatio historize posita est rebus et verbis: to pass fm fables to f.'s, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus: the f. being undisputed, quum esset controversia nulla facti (of the act having been committed). | In fact, revera-reapse. re et veritate (really, not merely in words).-

same, profecto (as a form of assereration).

PACTION. See (political) PARTY. To deliver the
Roman people fm an oligarchical f., populum Roma-num factione paucorum oppressum in libertatem vin-

dicare (Cas.)

FACTIOUS, seditiosus (of persons or things; e. g. oratio, concio, voces).—rerum evertendarum or rerum novarum cupidus .- rerum mutationis cupidus .- turnovarum cupidus.—rerum mutationis cupidiis.—tur-bulentus. Jn. seditiosus ac turbulentus. Ess. Not factiosus, wch means 'one who has a large body of fol-lowers, a party,' hc.: its only approach to the meaning of 'factious' is when it is implied that the person aims et being the head of a party.

FACTIOUSLY, seditiose. — (*improbo) partium

PACTIOUSNESS, partium studium (party spirit). *seditiosum et turbulentum ingenium

FACTITIOUS, facticius (post-Aug.; Plin.).

PACTOR, 1) In arithmetic, numerus multipli-2) An agent, &c., qui procurat es rationes et a. The f. (of a commercial company, &c.), *curanegotiorum societatis cs.

PACTORY, 1) A storehouse, mercium horreum. 2) A colony, coionia: to settle a f. any where, colo-

niam or coion

niam or colonos deducere qo.

FACTOTUM. To be aby's f., cs tapanta (τά πάντα)
esse (Petros. 37); omnium rerum cs transactorem et ministrum esse : he was their f., eum in omni procura-

tione rei actorem auctoremque habebant.

FACULTY, I Talent, ability, &c., ingenium (inmate quality or power of mind, talent, genius; esply the
power of perpetually forming new ideas; inventive facuity).—solicitia (kell, talent in the working out
jideas).—docilitas (apiness to learn, cleverness)—ingenit
facultas (a single power of the mind, see C. de Or. 2, 80,
433; hence never of the mental f.'s together, for wech
the Latins said simply ingenium).—facultas, with gen.
(power and skill for athy; e. g. for speaking, dicendi;
in pfur, also absol, facultates, f.'s, C. de Ineent, 1, 27,
extr.). I The vitat faculty, vis vitalis (the vitat
principle in many e.)—simmus, anima (the vitat principle in man, vò èxibynnysköy.—vonus (the ceins, as
the sead of the vitat principle; see Heindorf, ad H. Sat. FACULTY, | Talent, ability, &c., ingenium (inthe seat of the vital principle; see Heindorf, ad H. Sat.

2, 3, 153). If the soul were nothing more or greater
than the vital f., sl nihil esset in animo, nisl ut per

eum viveremus. | Faculty in the universities, ordo: the theological f., "enerandus theologorum ordo-the f. of law," illustris jurisconsultorum ordo.
FADDLE. See To TRIPLE.

FADE, deflorescere (propr. of flowers; also fig. e. g. of delights; amores et deliciæ mature et celeriter deof actigns; almoss & delicite matter of celeritor differencint, 4.).—marcère (lo wither; propr. of garlands, &c., poet.; impropr. L.; not C. or Cas.).—marcescere (to begin to wither; not C. or Cas.) Plin.; also impropr. of colours; Plin. 37, 9, 41).—emarcescere (only Jg. and extremely rare).—decolorari or decolorem fleri (to lose its colour; g. t.).—flacescere (to grow flaccid by losing its moisture; frons, Vitr.).— I Tanns.) To cause to fade (= wither), either Crcl. with efficere ut deflorescat, marceat, &c; marcidum reddere; cere in denoresca, marcea, ec; marcaum readers; or siccare, torfère, torrefacere (to dry up). — If cause to fade (= grow paler), colorem ex qa re eripere (to take out the colour; e. g., soils radii lambendo colorem... eripiunt); *paliidum or decolorem reddere.—bebetre (to make a bright object dati; *Plin.) | Faded, marcidus (mly poet. and post-Aug.).—marcens (mly poet.; both also impropr.).—qui (quæ, quod) defloruit

FADING, s. Crel .- Tammarcor (e. g. of the lungs, of crops that are diseased, \$c.) does not belong here.
FAG, | INTRANS. | To languish, grow faint;
see LANGUISH, FAINT. | To work hard at a
study (colled.), elaborare in re. operam dare ci rei. in-

cumbere in qd: to f. hard at athg, animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere; desudare et laborare in qå re.

-|| Trans.) To fatigue, vid.
FAG-END, rejicula (pl.; the worst or rejected part). PAGOT, sarmentum (small twigs or boughs, whether green or dry). A bundle of f's, fascis or fasciculus sarmentorum. Fagots, sarmenta arida (L.).

FAGOT, v. colligare.-fasciatim colligare (but the word fasciatim is objected to by Q.) .- uno vinculo copu-

iare (L.).

FAIL, | a) Withref. to insufficient supply, diminished intensity, &c., deesse (to be wanting; said of something, the absence of work renders the Using incomplete; ci or ci rei, and absol.; it is also used in the sense of faiting aby, = not assisting him, not per-forming him an expected service; deesse ci. relpublica, for ming him an expected service; decase cl. reipublicae, amicis, occasioni temporis, &c.).—delicere (to begin to f.; def. of a commencing, decase, of a completed state; def. ci or qm, or, serv emily, aboot, if dice, tempus, voces, vires defic, qm [vires defic, cl., Cax.]: materia, voces, vires defic, qm [vires defic, cl., Cax.]: materia, frumentum, &c. def.: (1) also in the sense of a vire courage f.'s., qu animo deficit or deficit only.— (1) also in the sense of a vire courage f.'s., qu animo deficit or deficit only.— (1) also in the sense of a vire courage f.'s. qu animo deficit or deficit only. (2) and the sense of a vire courage f.'s. qu animo deficit or deficit only.— (2) animo deficit or deficit only. (2) animo deficit or deficit only. (3) animo deficit or deficit only. (4) animo deficit or deficit only. (4) animo deficit or deficit only. (5) animo deficit or defici C.).—qd mihi non suppetit (no adequate supply of it is present).—deminui (to be diminished; of strength, &c.— *** Not diminui).—minui. minuere (to lessen; on the Hely Not diminui,—minui, minuere (to lessen; on the intrans, use of minuere, see Herz, ad Cas. B. G. 3, 12).
—cessare (not to manifest itself, &c.; very seld, not pra-dug; e. g. cessax toluntas, H.).— hebesce (to grow dull; of one's sight, spirit, &c.)—senescere (to grow old and so weaker, of persons or things).—in climari (to turn, and so depart fm the highest point; also timore inclinatur qs, aby's courage f.'s), -- infirmari (to be weakened; e. g. fides testis infirmatur, a wilness f.'s be weekend; e. g. nides testis infirmatur, a winnes f.:
in his cross-examination,—siccari (to be dried up: e. g.
fontes; fluvii, both O.).—arescere siccitate (also of
fountains, but impropr.; Auct. at Herenn. 4, 6, fn.).—
My strength f.'s, viribus deficior or senesco; vires extenuantur, deficiunt: memory f.'s, memoria labat,
minuitur; deficior memorih. Aby's hope f.'s, extenuatur ca spes et evanescit (C.): my hope of alsp f.'s,
rel spes mihi discedit. His left eye failed him when
here med da sin senesch sinistro coulo minus vidit he grew old, qs in senecta sinistro oculo minus vidit (Suct. Oct. 79).—[] \$\beta\$) With reference to non-ful-filment of athg, non-performance of what was expected or hoped, &c. To f., ad or in irritum cadere (to come to nothing); ad irritum redigi (both ium cadere (to come to nothing); ad liritum redigi (both of hopes, 6c.)—propositum non assequi; fine excidere (to f. of one's object).—errare. labi (in qå re: to comit a fault); to f. diagracefully, turpissime labi in qå re. Ife would not pursue an object tohen there was a possibility of his fairing, spem infinitam persequi notiul. To f. a friend, amico deesse; amicum destituere, &c. [See AnaxDon]. To f. in the performance of a duy, officio deesse or non satisfacere: not to f. is the performance by intimum unit officier in the state of the first of the companion of the performance of kind for the companion of t to do athg, non remittere qd facere (of never neglecting a precaution one has once adopted, &c., neque remittit, quid ubique hostis ageret, explorare, S.).—re-clpio tibi (vobis, &c.) me qd facturum esse (I under-take to do it). Athg cannot f. to &c.; see 'athg Must.' take to do it). Also cannot f. to &c.; see 'a thg Must.'
Alsy f.'s to perform his promises, non exsolvit qs. quod
promiserat; qs promissum non præstat; fidem non
persolvit; fidem suam non iiberat.

PAIL, s. frustratio (want of success; Q. 2, 3). Without f., slue frustratione (without ever being unsuccessful; Q. ib.); but mly by adverbs meaning CER-

FAILING. See FAULT. FAILURE, With ref. to insufficient supply, diminished intensity, \$\frac{\text{d}}{\text{c}}\$ in this shed intensity, \$\frac{\text{d}}{\text{c}}\$ confined to the elder Plin.)—loopia (want; \$\text{c}\$ exclusions with deficers, doesse, \$\text{d}\$ case [\$\text{c}\$ exclusions and the elder Plin.) and the elder Plin.] a f. of memory, nisi memoria forte defeccrit. A f. of the crops, sterilitas frugum or annonæ: there was a f. of the crops, male percepti sunt fructus: the long continued drought had occasioned a partial f. of the crops, frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat (Cas.); that year was remarkable for the want of rain and consequent f. of the crops, siccitate et inopia frugum insignls annus fuit (L.) - | With ref. to the non-fulfilment of what was expected, &c.: (1) successus nullus (the want of success); or Crcl. with ad irritum cadere, redigi: the attempt was a f., male gessit rem. *res ci parum prospere processit, successit or cessit (the two last Np.): the attempt seems at present a f., quod agit qs, parum procedit (Ter.).—(2) With ref. to promises, &c.; Crcl. with the verbs de-With ref. to promises, &c.; Crcl. with the verbs de-noting 'to perform a PROMISE: upon the f. of aby's promises, si quis falso promiserit (t), or promissum non fecerit, effectift, &c.—I Of fown tains, &c. Crcl.; the f. of the springs, *siccati fontes.— I Bankru picy, vid. FAIN, ad. Aby was f. to do olhg, feetl qs animo lubentissino, ut &c. C.; if the notion of glade con-sent is prominent); coactus est qd facere (if the no-tion of compulsion is prominent); non recusavit qd facete, or non modo non recusavit qd facere, sed etiam

iibenter &c .- factie patl (with acc. and inf.).

FAIN, adv. libenter (or lubenter); animo libenti or iibenti proclivoque; non invito animo (see GLAPLY). Often by Crci. with velle or by nom. lubens, volens, non invitus. I would f., velim, vellem (the pres. expressing rather an inner necessity, urgency; the imperf. re-ferring more to a condition; if this were but possible).

ferring more to a condition; if this were but possible, FAINT, I not in red to faint; Crel. with verbs under 'To FAINT. I not in red to faint; Crel. with verbs under 'To FAINT.—I Deprived of strength, &c., languidus.—Lassus. fessus. defeasus (wearied; opp. integer; STN. in FATIGUED); to become f., languerece. elanguescer. a virtus defict: to be f., languerece. elanguescer. a virtus defict: to be f., languere. langues (without strength or if; of colours. languess (without strength or if; of colours. languess (wellow) languess (wellow). languess (wintout strenges or ist; of conous; coos, voice, color, color angulous, entutus (not invely); color dilutus (works). To grow or become f., languescere, vanescere to be f., languescer. Freebt, vid. — I Timid, vid. | To down with f. proise, maligne laudare of (H. Ep. 2.), 200); "qui frigite laudare or om tam frigide laudat qs, ut pæne castigare videa-

PAINT, v. | PROPR.) animus me relinquit or (post-FAIN1.V. THORK, animals the teinquist of yoods, Ago, I linquit.—anima in deficit (eaply fin accessive heat, per sestum!—anima linquor (post Aug.).—anima linquor submittorque genu (to fall doors in a fristing-ff). I am lying in a fainting-fit, animus me reliquit or liquit; anima defect (see adove); also torpeo (see Curl. 3. 6, 14). Fainting, torpens.— I IMPROPR.) To be dispirited; see Dispirited.

FAINT-HEARTED. See Cowardly, Timid.

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS. See COWARDICE.

FAINTING-FIT, subita (animæ) defectio (Suet, Cal. 30).— STAINT Assistance deficiency of the state of the

| Feebleness, vid.

FAIR. | Beautiful, vid .- | Of weather, winds, FAIR, B Beautifut, via, -- 1 of weather, without fee, serems (bright, cloudless, of the sky and weather), sudus (se-udus, not wet; not rainy; of the wind and weather). -- secundus (favorable; of the wind). F. (336)

weather, serenum; serenitas (or serenitates, opp. im-bres, Col.); sudum.—idonea tempestas (with ref. to a royage; for sailing, ad navigandum); the weather being toyage: for sating, an integration; are weather overly f., serion; serenitate: when it is f., ubi serenium or sudum est: caim and f. weather, tranquilla serenitas: it is becoming f., disserenate(L.); but disserenat (Plin.) = it is f.; when the weather is f. and without wind, quum serenum atque placidum est. A f. wind, ventus secundus or prosper or idoneus: to sail with a f. wind, ad occasionem auræ evehi (Suet. Oct. 87) : to have the wind f., ventum nactum esse secundum (Cas.): with a very f. wind, secundissimo vento. - | Equitable, sequis. justus (Syn. in Equitable).- modicus (moderate; of It is f., æquum, verum (cf. L. 3, 49, fin.), par. jus, fas est, with inf., or acc. and infin.: to make a f. demand; to ask only what is f., sequa postulare. I think it f., requum censeo .- | Clear (vid.), clarus (of letters, writing, &c.). To write out f., prps pure describere (Gell. 9, 13, where, however, the meaning is different). To write a f. hand, *ciare scribere. - | Of complexion, &c., candidus (of a dazzling fairness, &c., puelia : humeri, colla, cervix, ora, &c.i.—clari coloris, claro colore (bright coloured).—pallidus (pale).—subpallidus (rather pale). Poetical expressions are lacteus (F.), and lacteolius pale). Poetical expressions are lacteus (r.), and included pale). Poetical expressions are lacteus (r.), and included (Catull.; milk-white).—niveus (unon white).—eburneus (Catull.; milk-white).—niveus (unon white).—burneus phrases. To have f. play, libere agere or facere posse (to have full liberty of action); in suo jure non or a nullo Impediri (not to have one's rights encroached upon); aquos or incorruptos or incorruptos atque integros habere judices (to hace impartial judges). Having a f. outside, speciosus (a, impariati judgėt). Maving a J. oulside, speciosus (a, um) pelle decorà (M.): 9 J. means, cuin gratià (e. g. impetro, quod postulo, Ter.); cum bonià gratià (org. cum malà gratià, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17): 5 g/, means or foul, "cum gratià aut per vim; aut precibus aut vic to wish to stand f. weith abb, ci placère velle; apud qm to wish to stand f. weith abb, ci placère velle; apud qm

to wish to stand f. with oby, ci placere velle; spud qm in gratik ponl velle.

FAIR, s. mercatus (also as the place)—status in quosdam dies mercatus (T. Hist. 3, 30, 1); munding = a weekly market. A much frequented f., mercatus frequents: to appoint a f., mercatum instituere: to hold a f., mercatum habère: to go or come to a f., to exist if, an encreatum it or proficici or venire.

FAIR-COMPLEXIONED. See FAIR (of com-

plexion); end of article.
FAIR-DEALING. See HONESTY.

PAIR FACED, See FAIR, adj. (end of article). FAIRING, *nundinale munusculum.

FAIRING, aunoinate munusculum.

FAIRINESS, || Beauty, vid.—|| Equity, vid.—

|| Of complexion, candor (dazzing whiteness).—

cum candore mixtus rubor (white and red beautifully mixed; C.) .- color exsanguis (extreme paleness) .- pal-

Or. palidus color (patencas).

FAIR-SPOKEN, blandus.—blandilŏquus (Plaut.).—
perblandus (all of a flatterinyly courieous person or
manner).— perfectus ad persuadendum (persuasire).

See Courteous, Plausible.

FAIRY, Fig. In f. tales, 'a fairy did so and so,' may be translated by diva quædam; in other cases "fea,

que dicitur may pres be used, for no Lat. word exists that can give the notion. See ELP.

FAITH, Belief, conviction, opinio (a person's notion; his conviction, right or wrong; in athg, de re). persuasio firm centricion, rigat or verong: in alla, de re, persuasio firm centricion of alla; firm f. in alla, cs rei). — fides (crediti, creditility; and hence confidence): f. in the existence of a God, opinio Dei: faith in immortality, by immortalitas (as C. Tusc. 1, 32, 72; nemo me de immortalitas. 77 : nemo me de immortalitate depellet): 10 have f. in athg, ad esse credere (to hold a thing as true or real. opp. negare esse qd); *ci rej vim salutarem tribuere (lo ascribe efficacy to a thing; e.g. to a remedy); ci or ci rej fidem habere, tribuere; ci fidem adjungere () not dare or adhibere); ci or ci rei credere (to believe il); not dare or adhibēre); ci or ci rei credere (to beisere it), ci rei servire (to regulate one's conduct by it; e. g in-certis rumoribus, see Cas B. G. 4, 5, extr.); to put no f, in abs, fidem ci abrogare or denegare.— Pide-lity, faithfulness: see Fidelity: in good f, bonâ fide (e. g. bonâ or optimâ fide polliceri qt; also fide suă spondêre. Plim. Ep.); to hold f, wild abs, fidem servare, conservare, præstare: to break one's f. with aby, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari; fidem non servare; fidem frangere or violare.— Confident re-liance, fiducia (v. pr.).— fides (f. in abys ho-nour).— spes firma. spes certa (assured hope). To put one's f. in aby or athg, fidere or confidere ci or ci put ones f. in any or aing, insere or connecte ci or rel; freturn esse qu or q far (to build upon him or it); fiduciam habère es rei (to place one's confidence in it). To put too much f. in, nimis confidere. F. in ahy, fiducia es; spes et fiducia es (Cee.): f. in me, you, §c. fiducia mei, tul (in Plaut., mea, tua fiducia): full of l., fiduciae pienus: lo place one's whole f. in aby, se totum ci committere: lo have no f. in aby, ci diffidere.

— I n an ecclesiastical sense, fides (fathi in a subjective sense; cf. Virg. En. 4, 12). — doctrina. for-mula. lex (in an objective sense, the doctrine, knowledge, or law of f. ; lex Christiana in Ammian. 25, 10) -religio (g. t. retigion, also the Christian; see Lact. 5. 2, 8; so also religio Christiana in Eutrop. 10, 16 [8]. ectr., Arnob. 3, p. 126, Bim.).—sacra, orum, n.; or cultus (external Christian &c. worship; cultus Christian una, Ammian. 21, 2, 4)—355 Of course, whenever the Christian or any other l. is meant, an addition, as Christian Christians (Artistian Christian). also Muhammedi, &c.) must be used, unless the context To profese the Christian f., legis allows the omission. Christianæ esse studiosum (Ammian. l. c.); Christum pequi; to adopt the Christian f., sacra Christiana auscipere (of a whole people, 4ft. b. 1, 3); to change one
fin, adopt another f., "sacra pattin deserver (to break
fin f. of one b fathers of a less, de); "must correct
formulam to contend for one f., pre eligionibus sula
ormulam to contend for one f., pre eligionibus sula tormulam: to contend for one's f., pro religionibus suis belium (bella) suscipere (to undertake a user or wars for it; C. Font. 9, 20); pro religionibus suis pugnare (to contend for it, to defend it with the word. 1. e. 1. An article of f., exput doctrime sacre (caput or articulus bedet is barbarous); a profession of f., "contend articulus bedet is barbarous); a profession of f., "contend to the contend of ·formula Christiana, iex Christiana (the Christian doctrine and law; the latter, Ammian. 25, 10).

FAI

trine and law; the latter, Ammian. 25, 10).

FAITH, adv. (as exctamation) nee (in C. at beginning of sentence before a personal pron. nee tu, lile, &c.).—profecto, sane, certe (particles of asservation).

—Herole (by Hercules).—per Jovem (by Jupiter).—ita me dii ament (as I wish to be sewed).

FAITHFUL, fidus. fidelis (fidus denoting a natural

quality, with relative praise; fidelis, a moral virtue with absol. praise; Död.).—certus (sure; on whom one rely; trustworthy). - verus (true). A f. friend, amicus certus, firmus, constans, firmus et constans, fidus, fidelis, or fidelis et firmus: a f. historian, scriptor, qui ad historiæ fidem narrat: a f. slave, servus Adelis (domino); servus fideli in dominum animo: a f. likeness, pictura ad rei similitudinem picta; pictura veritati similis: a f. copy, exemplum accurate de-seriptum (of a writing); imitatio ad similitudinem rei seriptum (of a writing); imitatio an similitudinem rei effecta: f. subjects, ciwes, qui in officio perminent: to remain f. to aby, fidum manère ci; fidem servare or renewes (s. kl.); in fide or in officio ca manère or permanère (esply of subjects or other dependents).—] The faithful (in Recl. sense), veram Christi doctrinam acquentes.— Christiane legis studiosi (Ammion. 25,

FAITHFULLY, fideliter (conscientiously; with ref. to the obligations of duty).—bona fide. cum fide (as an

Aonorable man).—vere (truly).
PAITHPULNESS. See FIDELITY.

PAITHLESS, | Unfaithful, perfidus, perfidiosus (one who deliberately violates the obligations of duty by breaking faith with aby; perfidious of him who does this habitually).—infidelis (utterly without the virtue of Adelity; opp. fidelis).—infidus (without even natural trustworthiness; opp. fidus).— || Unbelicving, qui non facile adduct potest, ut credat (g. t.).— qui veram Christi religionem non profitetur (in a Christian sense). To be f. ; see 'to break one's FAITH.'

To be f.; see 'to break one's FAITH.'

FAITHLESSLY, perfide. perfidiose. infideliter. To deal f., perfide or fraudulenter agere. malâ fide or

FAITHLESSNESS, perfidia (faithlessness, treache-FALI HLESSNESS, periodia (Jantaiesmess, treacher revaness; deliberately violating the obligations by such a person is bound towards aby).—Infidelitas (f. towards aby to whom one was bound to be true; thus, Lablenus infidelitatem ejus sine uila perfidia judieavit comprimi pose, Hird. B. G. 8, 23). To be guilty of f., FALCATED, falcatus. FALCATED, falcatus.

PALCHION. See SCIMITAR

FALCON, falco (in Serv. V. En. 10, 145, and Linn.).
-accipiter (the common hawk; *falco palumbarius,

Linn.).
PALCONER, *falconarius.
PALCONET, *tormentum bellieum, quod falco voeatur, or fm context *falco only.

PALCONRY, "venatio faiconum ope instituta (as a

pursuit). "ars falconaria (as an art).

FALL, v. a) = to fall down; fall to the ground, πίπτεν. A) || PROPR.) cadero (v. pr. in nearly all the meanings of the English word; e.g. of the fulling of persons, of rain, snow, dice, &c.).-decidere (337)

(to f. down, fm athy re or ex re).—excidere (to f. out of athy, qå re, ex or de re).—incidere. illabi (to f. or stip into; into athy, in qd; e.g. incidere in foveam: to f. into the see, illabi mari; but incidere also = to f. upon athg; e. g. to f. upon aby's tegs, of a stone, &c., incidere in cs crura; also super qm or qd †).—labi (to slip, &c. denotes the commencement of falling, and therefore expresses less than cadere; cf. C. Phil. 2, 21, init., iabentem et pæne cadentem rempublicam ful cire).-delabi (to slip or slide down; fm athg, de qa re; e. g. annulus sponte de digito deiapsus est).-defluere (prop. to flow down; e.g. fm heaven, as rain; then e.g. weight): a stippery way on wch one can scarcely stand or walk without falling or stipping, via inbrica, qua insistere aut ingredi sine casu qo aut prolapsione vix possis (C. Cæcin. 17, 41): to f. into the sea, &c. (of rivers), in mare effundior se effundere; in mare fluere, rieers), in mare effund or se effundere; in mare fluere, influere; in mare crumpere (to break swap by force); to f. towards, prolab!: to f. fm heasen, de curlo labi, defluere (of rain): to f, m a carriage, curru exectic curru excidere (O. Fast. 6, 745): to f down steins, labi curru excidere (O. Fast. 6, 745): to f down steins, labi except the first of the first curru excidere (O. Fast. 6, 745): to f down steins, labi except currum excidere (of a more circlest f.): to f. fm a horse, labi except cupo; caderee ex (de) equo; decidere except on the trans equo; decidere (ex) equo; defluere ex equo in terram (to sink fin a horse, of a wounded person, &c). To f, down at aby's feet, knee, &c., see under Poor, Knex; the leaves f, fin the trees, foila ex arboribus decidunt: fruit f.'e fin the trees, truetus defluit; poma cadunt, decidunt (all three, whether ripe or not); to let one's loga f, fin the shoulders, togam de humero delicere: to let athy f., excidit ci qd manu er de (ex) manibus; delabitur ci qd de manibus (unintentionally); amittere delabitur ci qd de manibus (unintentionally); amittere qd de manibus; omittere qd (voluntarily to iet 90, to de manibus; omittere qd (voluntarily to iet 90, to flavou away; e. 9, oné: shield, arms; both also \$\beta_2\$. e. 90 sive up; dimittere, e. 9, one's right; omittere, e. 9, to give up; dimittere, e. 9, one's right; omittere, e. 9, to give up; dimittere, e. 9, one's right; omittere, e. 9, to give up; dimittere, e. 9, one's right; omittere, e. 9, to give up; dimittere, e. 9, to give up; dimittere, e. 10, f. in love and to give up; into a fault, in vitium delabit (C.). To f. to the ground (e. be lost, unheeded, of a suging), excidere; in terram defluere (both C., Læi. 15, 68). To f. ascripc to, see the substit. Prov. He has falten on his feet, haud stutte sapit (Ter. Heaul. 2, 3, 23). b) To fall (down), of what also f.'s to pieces, concidere (of buildings, e. g. conclave, turris, &c.)—procidere (to f. forwards, muri pars; also of treal.)—coliabl. probabl (to sink down, cepty of alting down for age)—corruere. proruere (eiolently with a crush. The compound of pro also implying motion forwards). To f. down fm old age, matate probabl: to thewards to f. f. f. f. f. in var. battle, \$c., caders (conf. with proble or in proble), acle or in acle, bello): concidere in proble; or in proble, acle or in acle, bello): concidere in proble; of f. by assassination, per incidias interficit of f. flowing for one's country, pro patria cadere: Eudemas felt in the battle near Syracuse, Eudemus preclima of Syracusas occidit. 2) To be taken, of a to w., exidence conferit (to be desire) of the fluindia and syracusas occidit. 2) To be taken, of a to w., exidence conferic (to be desire) of the fluindian and syracusas occidit. 2) To be taken, of a to w., exidence confering the fluindian cadere; confering the substitute rear Syracuse. Eudemus preclima of syracusas occidit. 2) To be taken, of a to w., exidence confering the fluindian and confering the fluindian and confering the fluindian and cadere; of confering the fluindian and cadere. qd de manu or manibus (through carelessness); dimitwider sense (e.g. to lose one's credit, dignity and power, innocence), cadere, corruere (in respect of credit and power): to begin to f., labi (see C. Rab. Post. 16, 43; iabentem excepit . . . nec amicum pendentem corruere patitur); auctoritatem suam amittere (in respect of infuence); benevolentiam ca amittere; in odium cs inct-Munney) benevolentiam or amittere; in odium or inci-dere; In odium ci venire (in respect of forour with a prince, &c.); pudicitiam amittere, vitlari (in respect of innocence, of a female). Il To f. = to come upon, &c., to denote the audden and unexpected attainment of a thg, or happening of a thg. Alby (e.g. a book), f.'s into my hands, gd incidit in manus (regarine tries); dere, venire: to f. into the hands of one's pursuers, "ab insequentilus hostibus deprehendi: to f. among robinsequentious nostitus deprenendi; to f. among rob-bers, pirales, inter latronum globum invedere (aft. L. 25, 39); in turbam prædonum decidere (H.); a præ-donibus capi (Suet. Cas. 4); to f. into an ambuscade, in insidias inerdere, intrare; insidiis circumveniri: to f. ill, in morbum incidere; morbo corripi; adversam valetudinem contrahere: to f. ill of a disease, see Disease: to f. into a supon, &c., see Swoon, &c. to f. into auspicion with aby, cadere in suspicionem cs. into suspecion with any, cauter in suspeciment co. Hence to f. is, a) gen. to come to any place; so, the rays of light f. on any place, lumen penetrat qo: the light f. if m above into the house, "lumen superne domus occipit. b) to light upon, to befall; san-Ze picion f.'s upon aby, suspicio cadit in qm: the guilt f.'s upon aby, cuipa confertur in am or attribultur el: the tot f.'s on me, sors contingit me: the choice f.'s upon solve to f. s on me, sors conting the successes f. apra aby, eligitur et creatur cs. c) to happen within a certain space; of a time, a feast, &c., cadere, incidere, in with acc.: to f. in the same period, in idem tempus incidere: the age of Romulus f.'s in a century, when &c., in id sæculum Romuii cadit ætas, quum &c.: the money f.'s due on that day, numi cadunt in eum diem: athg f.'s upon a day, qd incidit in qm diem (e. g. in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria, facies me certiorem, C., quum in calendas Januarias Compitatiorum dies incidisset). d) To be, in expressions such as, it f.'s very hard upon me, regre or moleste fero qd (i. e. I am displeased, dissatisfied); in me unum qd incumbit (f.'s hearily on me alone: e. g. inclinatio communium temporum, C.). e) Athg f.'s upon me. a) I bear the loss (in any transaction), dammum ex qâ te caplo. \(\beta\)! In usi undertake it myself; e.g. all oppressive burdens, wch formerly were common, fell upon the principal men of the state, ominia onera, que mpon one principal men of the state, outlin oneta, que communia quondam fuerant, inclinata unt in primores civitatis: the children f. upon the mother only, matri soil libers unt educandi. ") I bear the blame of a thing, culpa in me confertur or transfertur; culpa mihi attribuitur. f) to come into the possession of aby, to fall to his share or lot, obtingit mihi qd (eaply by lat or choice, when it is somewhat accidental). -venit or obvenit mihi qd (by good luck, lot, or choice, more with ref. to the effect or consequence of it. Contings more with ref. to the effect or consequence of it. Contings mini qd (emly of some farour of fortune; e.g. commoda).—nan-iscor qd (I obtain it by chance or lot, without any co operation of mine).—redit qd ad me (athg comes to me fm or after another possessor; athg becomes my property). An inheritance has fallen to me, see Inheritance: aby's property f.'s to me by law, cs bona lege ad me redeunt. The province of Syria falls to bona tege ad me teacunt. In province of Syria faits to the lot of Scipio, Scipioni Syria obvent or oblight.

I To sink, be d iminished, decrease in height,
A Prorn), of a cloud, Sc., (alabit—desdicte (lo settle on the ground): the water of this fountain rises and fishere imes in the day, his fons teri nid ecrescit decrescitique: the barometer fis, "Mercurius (in tubo Torrictiiano) descendit. B I Mprorn, fig., a) of the voice, the tone, cadere: lo let the voice fi, vocem remuter fin delivervi. Yocce inclinatic caners (in sinomittee lin delivervi. Yocce inclinatic caners (in sinomittee lin delivervi.) mittere (in delivery); voce inclinata canere (in singmittere (in delivery); "voce inclinate canero (in sing-ing). b) to lessen, diminish, of price, &c., minul; imminui: the price of corn has fallen, annona laxat, levatur: an article f.'s in price, "pretium mercis imminuitur; *res fit vilior: his authority has fallen, auctoritas ejus imminuta est.

FALL AWAY = revoit, desert. See FALL OFF,

IMPROPR. b)

FALL BACK, | Retire, vid. | To have athg to f. b. upon, est ci regressus (ad qd); regressum habere ad qd (e. g. ut si domestici imperii tædeat, sit regressus ad

resp. in su contest, impen includes, si regressus su grincipem patreque, for might be able to f. b. upon, g.c., T. Ann. 12, 10, fm.).
FALL OFF, decidere. See under FALL, A 1). IM-FROFA.) a) decrease, minul. imminul; in flesh, corpus amiltere (opp. copus facere). b) desert, recolf, deficere, desciscere a qo (to aby, ad qm); deserere qm (leaving him in difficulties).

(leaving nim in augustices).

FALL on v UPUN, [PROPR.] vid. under FALL, A 1).

To f. upon aby's neck, in cs collum invadere (with impetuosity, C. Phil. 2, 31, fin.); brachia cs colio or manus cs cervicibus inficere. cs cervices manibus amplecti. To rush towards with violence or hostility, invadere, irruere, involare in with acc. (lo f. u. a coun-To f. u. the enemy, the rear, the flank, &c. See At-

FALL OUT, PROPR.) excidere (of teelh, swords fm the hand; aby fm a ship, &c.), re, ex or de re (e.g. giadii de manibus). | IMPROPR. a) To happen, vid. b)

= quarrel, vid.
FALL SHORT, deficere cl or qm (to fail, opp. superesse). Provisions, wine, began to f. s., res frumentaria,

vinum qm deficere coepit.

PALL UNDER. To f. u. the dominion of aby, in cs ditionem venire; sub cs imperium ditionemque cadere; sub nutum ditionemque cs pervenire.

dere; sub nutum ditionemque es perventre.

FALL, s. | A failting down, or the state or condition of failting, casus (g. t. also of the f. of a tweer or other high building)—lapsus (a stipping, stiding, esply a f. in consequence of a false step; then also of a landstip, terre lapsus)—rutum (a f. ef a gradual f., esply of the earth, terreb. To have a f., endere lab (to stip out or down): to have a severe f., graviter cadere (338)

or concidere (poet.). I Fig. a) e.g. destruction, ruins (both of a state and of a mercantile house, in such last sense are may say ruine fortunarum mercatoris cs. oft. C. cat. 1, 6, 14).—excidium (e.g. the destruction of a state, e.g. of Carthago,—casus (the destruction of a person). b) the fail of a person fm the height of his dignity, "amissa cs autorities or dignities" amissa principis gratia (loss of the favour of a prince).

"amissa principis grata (iou of the favour of a prince)."

Diminiation in the height of a liquid body, decessus, recessus (spaly the sib of the title: see Enri; the f. of the barometer, "descensus mercurii (in tube Torricelliano). Af. of water, delapsus aque. To have af, for seate (of a field), delapsum aque habëre.

FALLACIOUS See DECRITYUL, DECEFTIVE.
FALLACIOUSLY. See DECRITYULT, DECEFALLORY.

TIVELY.

FALLACIOUSNESS. See DECEIT, DECEPTION

FALLIBILITY, Crel. Fallibility belongs to men, humanum est errare.

FALLIBLE, qui errare, labi, falli potest. Sts also

FALLING OUT. See QUARREL.

FALLING-SICKNESS, morbus comitialis, vitium comitiale (epilepsia occurs first in later writers): to have the f.-s., morbo comitiali correptum esse (in a single case); morbo comitiali laborare (to be subject to

single case); morbo comittal laborare (lo be subject lo if); one that has it, comitains. See EPILFESY.

FALLOW, adj. sine cultu: the land lies f., ager cessal, quiescil, requiescil, cultu vacat: to lie f. every alternate year (of land), alternis cessare (poet.): to let land lie f. every other year, relinquere agrum alternis annis (Yarr.): to let the land lie f., *quietem dare agro:

that does not lie f., restibilis. FALLOW, s. vervactum (a field weh, after a time of rest, is again ploughed and sown)—aget noval:s. novale (s field wch, after two years' rest, is ploughed and sown)—vectretum (a field had has for a very long lime lain f.): to sow a f., frumentum serere in terra, quae proximo anno quievit.

FALLOW, v. agrum novare, proscindere, vervagere

FALLOW, v. agrum novare, proseindere, vervagere (SNs. in FaLlow, s.).

FALSE, 1) No gen ui ne, adulerinus (counterfeit, pp. verus, bonus; as a key, money, a seal, &c.,...
faisus (forged, falsified, opp. verus). JN faisus et corruptus (s. g. a leiter).—subditus. suppositus (suppositus is suppositus) to us; e. g. libellos sub alieno nomine edere, Suc. Oct. 55) .- simulatus (feigned, pretended, opp. verus; e. g. joy, friendship, piety) .- fucatus. fucosus (that has only jog, friendsomp, pecyf.—Incluse the sound only an outward good appearance, opp, sincerties, probles; e. g. goods, friendship, &c.).—fallax (decciful, cheating; e. g. hope). Jx. fallax et licosus (e. g. goods).—ementitus (made as a lying imitation of the true thing). ementitus imade as syng smitshon of the rive thing); Jx. ementitus et fictus (C.). F. leeth, dentes empl (Mart. 14, 56); f. hair, capillamentum; in a f. man ner, see Falsext. N. Not upright, not true, fal-sus (g. 1. who is not what he appears to be, not open-hearted).—failax (that is used to cheat and decrive, de-ceitfut).—fraudulentus (that has a disposition to cheat, ceijui).—Itaudulentus (that has a disposition to cheat, and accordingly does cheat).—dolosus (that proceeds or acts unconscientiously and deceijully). How f. thou art! ut falsus es animi! (Ter. Eun. 2, 4.3).

2) Not true, falsus (e. g. intelligence, news, suspicion, hope, cuiness, testimony; a prophet, vates, t., friends, Plaut.; judgements, opinions, charges, H.).—fitus (federal)—commenticious (imaginary). 34 falsus fettus (federal)—commenticious (imaginary). 35 falsus

fictus (feigned).—commenticius (imaginary); Jr. falsus ficiusque (e.g. wilnesses, testes). A f. oath, perjurium : to take a f. oath, perjurate; pejerare (to take a f. oath with the will or designedly; not to be confounded with falsum jurare; i. e. not designedly, unintentionally, in the belief that the thing is really so; see C. Off. 2, 29,

108).
3) Not right, not so as the thing ought to be, falsus.— *perperam or male positus (serongly put, measure, mensura non justa; d be, falsus.— perperam or male positus (erongly pust. as a number, word): f, measure, mensure ano livia: a f, weight, "pondus vulgari levius (loo light; but pondus injuum, V. Ge. 1, 164, e immoderately heary): a f, note, falsa vocula (C. de Or. 3, 25, 28). A f, step, error (a mistake): lapsus (a slip): to make a f, step, errare; labl. A f, key, clavis adulterina lopp. clavis vera, N. 139, 12, 3). To sing a f, note, dissonum quiddam cantare: lo gite a f, interpretation of athg, perperam interpretati [525] Not male interpretati = lo put ar unfavorable construction on.—Untrue, faithlein vid. To play aby f,; see To Draiva.

A false thing, falsum. vanum.—mendacium (a lie): not to utter a f., nihil falsi dicere; non mentiri; verum dicere (see Lie).

PALSELY, simulate. fallaciter (deceitfully) .- falso PALSELY, simulate. fallaciter (deceitgatis)—mails (in a manner inconsistent with its appearance; not according to the true nature of the thing itself; opp. vere or vero; according to Dod, it supposes not with the explion, but errour).—false (very rare; false assentifie to the reading of ait the MSS. C. Acad. 2, 46, 141).

perperam (in a manner the reverse of right; opp. recto). -secus (otherwise than as it should be; e.g. to judge - secus (otherwise than as it knows oe; e.g. to yuage of uthg).—vitiose (baulity; e.g to draw an inference, concludere). To pronounce f., perperam pronunclare: have they judged truly or f.? utrum recte an perperam iudicatum est? to use a word f., perperam or non recte dicere verbum.

FALSENESS, | Want of truth, falsum (For falsitas first in Arnob, 1, 33).- Want of upright-ness, fraus (deceit), - fallacia (cheating, imposture; hence olso falsehood). - dolus (mischievous cunning) .-

pertidia (faithlessness).

FALSETTO, falsa vocula (C. de Or. 3, 25, 98). FALSIFICATION, adulteratio (the making athg not genuine by the admixture of something). For the f. of writings, &c. Crcl. with verbs under 'to Falsivy' must be used. The f. of a will, by falsum testamentuin ; false tabulæ ; charged with the f. of a will, fal-

sarum tabularum rens: to plead a cause about the f. of a will, de falso testamento agere (as accuser or his counsel): to be incapable of f., corrumpi or vitiari non posse. A charge of f., crimen falsi: a trial about f., posse. A charge of J., Chine...

Causa faisi (JCt.).

FALSIFIER. See Counterpriter.

corrumpere (to corrupt)

FALSIFY, corrumpere (to corrupt by an internal change of quality).—vitiare (to make faulty; pecunias, merces) .- adulterare (to f. by the admixture of what is not genuine; e. g. numos, merces),—interpolare (lo give alhg a good appearance by dressing it up, us it were, by spurious additions; merces),—transcribere (to f. in copying). To f. documents, tabulas corrumpere, vitiare copying). 10 J. acciments, Labulas corrumpere, Villare (g. 11); tab. interpolare (by erasing letters, and intro-ducing others neatly, so at to be likely to avoid dete-tion); tab. interfluere (to erase [propr. in way words fm between other words; or to erase words so completely as to conceal, if possible, the fact of any having ori-ginally stood there); Jn. tabulas corrumpere aique inymning soon are to transcribere (to f. it in transcription; swite it wrong): to f. a will: see 'to Yorak a will."

If of all sif go not is word, \$\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$, fidem failere, mutare, frustrari, non servare; fidem fairer, word, \$\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$, the fidem france of the fail of the

FALSITY. See PALSINESS, PALSEROOD.

PALTER, balbutire (to stemmer; also to speak hesitatingly and indistinctly; fm scant of confidence; ope, operate et clarit voce dicere (.).—titubare let ostumble; of without a confidence in the state of the state of

FALTERING, s. hæsitatio (hesitation in speaking; fm confusion, &c.).—tractus verborum (the drawling out of words, fm not being able to get on fm want of confidence; quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum, C. de

sidence; quanta hesitatio tractisque verborum, C. de Cr. 2. 50, 202.— ESS- hesitatia lingue is the natural defect of stammering; titubatio, lingue titubatio, the stumbing in one's speech; the latter, Macrob.

FALTERINGLY, titubanter. Js., titubanter et inconstanter (e.g. loqui de re)—hesitabundus (Plin. 1, 5, 13; hæs. linguit; interrogavi).

FAME, Heport, vid.— El lory; good report, fama, laus. gloria, præconlum (Syn. in Glory). Towers f., laudens sibl parfer or colligere; gloriam acquivere, consequi or adipisci; lo confer undging f. on aby, qui immortali gloria afficere; sempiterinæ gloriæ que commendare. See Glory. To daprire aby of his f., qui camá spoliare; to detrord fin his f., de famá cs detrahere. commendare. See GLORY. To deprive aby of his f., qin famâ spoliare: to detract fm his f., de famâ cs detrahere. FAMED. See CELEBRATED.

FAMILIAN, | Pertaining to a family; do-mestic, familiaris. comesticus. Jn. domesticus ac familiaris. — I Intimate, familiaris. domesticus intimus (Syn. in Intimate). Aby's f. friend, cs or ci familiaris; familiaris amicus (Plin.): a most f. friend, (339)

PALSE-HEARTED, falsus anim!. How f.-k you target ut falsus es anim! (Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43.)
FALSE-HOOD, s. | Falseness, vanitas, or Crcl.
with adjectives; e. g. to prove the f. of citig, and falsum une, qui familiar ion nobis... est, Demostheten, ease probare (2).—Egs* Palsitas is not found till Arnother in the composition of the compos To translate with wch we are f, and the with wch we are f, and qui nobis est familiaris, bene notus, &c.: to be f, with alth, qd mini familiare or been notum est; familiariter novi qd (Q.). See ACQUAINTED.—| Affable, intimate (in manner) with those be-neath us, communis (e.g. comm. infimis, par princi-plus, Np.). See APPAILE. — To be f. with aby, familiariter loqui cum qo (C.).—familiarius vivere cum qo (with ref. to the terms on woh one lives). See Ayra-Ble.- Simple, not elevated, &c. with ref. to etyte, ad sensum popularem vulgaremque or ad com-mula pudleiam popularemque intelligentiam accommo-datus (popular: "For sof popularis or familiaris in this sense, though fam. Interpretatio has been emby used, and dately een by Orelis.—Bamiliariter scriptus (in the style of a friend writing naturally and confidentially to a friend; C.). A familiar spirit, umbra. quae cl adest .- genius cs, or (aft. Servius's definition) naturalis deus cs

FAMILIAR, s. See 'PAMILIAR friend' and In-

FAMILIARITY, | Intimacy, familiaritas.-usus familiaris. —usus, consuetudo. Jn. domesticus usus et consuetudo. consuetudo ac familiaritas. See Invi-MACY .- | Intimate acquaintance with athg, cognitio, notitia, or scientia es rei (Syn. in Know-Ledge).- Condescending intimacy, affabilitas. comitas affabilitasque sermonis.

PAMILIARLY, familiariter (in nearly all the senses of the English word; e. g. vivere or loqui cum qo; nosse qd; scribere qd, = in the style of a friend writing to a friend. F. known, bene notus, familiaris (c), familiary, familia (g. t), = excititum, servi et serve (the siares, mole and female). famuli et famulie (the

(the sizes, mote and female). In unit e (the sizes, mote and female). My f, mel (see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46).—1) In a more confined sense, the parents with their children logether with the servents, familia. domus (house; a family, as in English); or, the children only, libert, proles, progenies, stips: have you a f I num liberts auctus es!—2) In a wider sense; a whole family with a libert retuitor selectory—nelson; libert, proles, progenies, stips: have been pendism).—Gamilia (a part, branch of the gens; thus the gens Cornelia embraced the families of the Scipiona, the Lentali, sc.)—stips (he roof of a gens, familia; i. e. the first ancestors fm wech these spring; e. g. of the f. of Prism, de Prismi stirpe).—Cugali (g. l. reigh. f. of Priam, de Priami stirpe).—cuguati (g. l. rela-tions): of a good f., *generosa stirpe ortus (of noble de-scent); honesto loco natus (of honerable descent): of scent; addition to that of the description of a noble f, home sine genter belong up to a f, gentillia (of persons and hings); gentille (ut (of things); concerned with, suited (o, or happening in a family, gentille (ut); and things); concerned with, suited (o, or happening in a family, gentille (ut); familiaris; domesticus (domestic); privatus (private; both as opposed to publicus); Jn. domesticus ac privatus .- intestinus (occurring within a f. and confined to it, opp. externus): with wch adjectl. all connex-ions with 'family' may be rendered in Lat., of wch the most common are subjoined: f. affairs. domesticæ res ac privatæ: a f. compact, fœdus domesticum: a f. inheritprivatue: a f. compact, fordus domesticum: a f. inheritance, hereditas gentis or gentilicia (propr.); gentile bonum (f.g.: that has always been in the f.: see T. Ann. 2, 37, 5): a f. fuult or defect, vitium avitum: a f. secret, arcana domús; lo reveal it, vulgare (T. Ann. 1, 6, 3): a f. picture, 'limago gentilicia: f. concerni, negotia familiaria: members of a f., domestici (in a confined sense); gentiles (in an extended sense): ati the f., totius concernis (settle: "prædium gentilicium; the head of a fute field"). The first confine field in the first confine field in the field in th mesticorum; discordire, quibus domus everitur; discordia intestina: 'dissensio gentilium, &c. : a f. name,
nomen gentile or gentilicium (Swel. Ner. 41; Claud.
25): a sacripice pevuliar to a f. seara (sacrificia) gentilicia: a f. council, consilium familiare: f. right, jus
gentium; jura familiaria (n. pl.): the glory of a f.,
gloria domestica: the disgrace of the f., nota gentilicia;
commune familiae dedecus: a f. seat, signum gentia
(aft. Suel. Oct. 94): f. carra, domestice curse: to free
fm f. carra, domesticia curis levare qun; f. pride, spritus gentilicii (aft. L. 4, 42): a f. parly, cœna familiaria
(see Suel. 7ti. 9; qm cœna familiaria dahiber, i. e. to
introduce to the f.): a f. in mourning, familia funesta:
f. recorda, tabulus gentilicies: the plocei mech f. record
f. records. dabulus gentilicies: the plocei mech f. record f. records, tabulæ gentiliciæ: the place in weh f. records

are kept, tablinum: to be the father of a f., liberos habere; liberis auctum esse: f. connexion, domesticus usus et consuctu lo; privata consilia, orum, n. (see L. - A friend of the f.'s, familiaris amicus; familiaris.

— If friend of the f.'s, familiaris amicus; familiaris, perfamiliaris, cs familiae amicussimus. FAMINE, fames, or more fully, inopla et fames. FAMINE, fames, or more fully, inopla et fames the free fully fames esse copit: to export corn in a f., in fame frumentum exportare: to be suffering fm f., inopla et fame premi: to support his fair founctifizes at his own cost during a lime of f., ab ore

clvium famem suis Impensis propulsare.
FAMISII, | TRANS. | Kill with hunger, qm fame necare or interficere. - inedia necare. - | INTRANS.) To perish or be perishing fm hunger, fame mori; fame perire or interire (fm want of the means of supporting life; g. tt.); fame or incula necari (as punishment; 'to be starved to death;' the latter, in C.,

of Regulus).

FAMISHED, fame, or lnopiā, confectus. — inediā

FAMOUS, inclytus or inclutus (known by name, of FAMOUS, inclytus or inclutus (known by name, of note, remarkable). — celebratus (celebratus (known))))). Celebratus (known) celebratu and sought after, and much spoken of, is used by places at sch laker is a great concurse of mee, and of leachers who have a large auditory. In the golden age, famous has only the signification 'signamous. Fery f., illustri laude celebratus; claritate præstans: f. for learning, mobilis et clarus ex doctrinà: to be f., giorià florère; esse in laude: lo be very f., glorià cir-cumfluere: omnium sermone celebrari; in magno cumiluere; omnium sermone celebrar; in magno nomine et glorià esse; magnà celebriate famæ esse: lo be very f. sa a speaker, magnum in oratoribus nomen habere: he is f. far and wide, ejus nomen longe atque late vagatur: to become f., nominis famam adipisci; late vagatur: lo become f., nominis famam adipisci; giorian consequi or assequi; in gloriam venire; in claritudinem pervenire; crescere (Ruhnk. Ter. Heaut. Prolog. 28. Dec clarescere and inclarescere belong to the site. age); to become f. by athg. illustrari qa re; clarum fieri re or ex re: to render f., celebtare, illustrare, nobiliiare (liki also of an eceni or occurrence, as, of a batile web renders a place f.), qui et qd; clorize commendare, glorid afficere qn (of a deed, dc.); et eff f., gloriam or famam sibi acquirere, comparare: claritudinem sibi parare: lo desire lo make onserlf f., storiam outerere, securir: inner-tudentem sibi caquirere, servire: insergioriam quærere, sequi; famæ studere, servire, inser-

FAMOUSLY, nobiliter (Vitr.; in a splendid or admirable manner). Sts bene, optime, &c. FAMOUSNESS. See CELEBRITY.

FAN, s. fiabelium (for cooling; also impropr. = 'a fan to inflame' alig [Hooker], quasi fiabelium seditionis, qua qd est ventilatum, C.).— Winnowingfan, vannus.—ventilabrum. FAN, v. | Propr.) (æstuanti) ci lene frigus ventilare

(Mart.) .- flabelio ventulum ci facere (Com.) .- ventilare (e. g. qo ventilante cubabat, Suet).—[IMPROPR.) K in d le (sedition, &c.), quasi flabello ventllare qd (aft. C. Flacc. 23, 54).—conflare. accendere (to kindle wrath, a war, quarret, &c.).
FANATIC, fanaticus. A f
PANATICALLY, fanatice.

A f., fanaticus.

FANATICISM, *error fanaticus.

PANCIFUL, stultus et inæqualis (Sen. Vit. Beat.

).—homo, cui nihil æquale est (aft. H.; irregular; eccentric) .- ineptus, absurdus, ineptus inersque (fooiith, lazy person, never acting steadily,—morosus, dif-ficilis. Jr. difficilis ac morosus (indulging such fi humours, that it is almost impossible to please him). FANCIFULLY. There is no adv. that answers to

PANCIFULLY. There is no adv. that answers to this. Sis mire. mirum in modum (strangely).—varie (340)

(with variety) .- ad libidinem, ex libidine (according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice).

insolenter (unusually).
FANCIFULNESS. No exact word; sts delicim

FANCIFULNESS. No esact word; sts delicia (dainty fancies).—insolentia (unusvainess).

FANCY, animus. sensus. Jr. animus et sensus. See Inactivation.—EF Not phantasta, though it may be necessary to retain it as t. ... *cogitationis luxuria er nimia quædam ubertas. See Inactivations. To have a lively f., acute mover!—If A far eye an un for anded, wayward notion, somnium (dream).—opinis commentum —commentum mirrum (strange). ca, waywara notion, somnium (dram).— opinionis commentum .—commentum imrum (strange f.); in pl. ineptise, nugæ (nonsense, folly, Hc.).—cura insia (a gronnelses auxiely). To lake f.'s, inanes species anxio animo figurare. "inanibus curis se dare (gloomy f.'s). Away with your melancholy f.'s, onlittitian tuam: these are mere f.'s, harc falsa et luania sunt: a foolish f. occurred to me, ineptum qd mihi in mentem venit: to accommodate oneself to aby's f.'s, ad cs arbitrium or voluntatem se fingere or se accommodare; se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere; totum se fingere et accommodare ad es arbitrium et nutum: according to one's own 1, ad libidinem ex libidine: to follow one's 1, animi impetum sequi (whatever impulse seizes one). See HUMOUR.—? In-ciin ailon (for alfg), vid. To take a 1, for alfg, libido me capit, libidinem habère in qla re (S. Cat. 7, 4): to have a f. for doing athg, facere qd iibido est (Plaut, Pers. 5, 2, 26): to take a violent f. to do athg, magna (tanta, &c.) libido qd faciendi qm invadit (S.): to take a f. for aby, se inclinare ad (or in) qm (also qd); inclia f, for aby, se incinare ad (or in) qm (siso qd; incinatione voluntatis propendere in qm: a f, for aby, propensa in qm voluntas; propensum in qm studium: to Anere taken a f. to aby, propenso ammo or propensa voluntate case in qm: to kace no f. for atha, a qå re allenum esso or athorrere; nolle qd: to kace no f. either to ... or, neque ... neque ... in animo est (T).

| FANCY GOODS, merces delicates (Sen.). A shop for f.
goods, "aberna delicatarum mercium. A desier in f.
goods, "qui tabernam delicatarum mercium exercet.
Institur delicatarum mercium (ar eatling at the door

with them; Sen. Ben. 6, 38, 3).
FANCY-BREAD, panis artopticus (Plin.).

FANCY, v. [Imagine, &c., womniare (to dream).—
cogliatione sibi qd depingere (to picture it to one's
imagination).—videri (seem). To f. myself ill, *wgrotare mihi videor .- | Like; have a mind to; see LIKE; 'am INCLINED to.'

FANG, unguis (claw) .- dens (tooth). The f. of a tooth, edentis radix.

FANGED, unguibus instructus or armatus .- den-

tibus instructus, dentatus. FANGLESS, dentibus carens or vacuus.—dentibus defectus (Com., and late).—edentulus (that has lost his teeth).—*unguibus carens, ungues non habens (without

talons). PANTASTIC. PANTASTIC, No word. Sts mirus, insolitus. PANTASTICALLY, See PANCIPULLY.

FANTASY, See FANCY,
FAR, ad. See Distant.
FAR, ad. 0 To denote distance in time PAR, adv. | a) To denote distance in time or space, longe (vinke; at a great distance; f, f, of; opp., prope)—procul (dwodes, at some distance: opp.) uxta, close by; says less than longe, and mly denotes objects that are within sight; Dod. Procul is the right word when we speak of a person's doing athy at a distance, wch is usually done near, \(\tilde{e}_c \). Very \(f_i \), in immensum (e. g. to shoot, throw, \(\tilde{e}_c \)); lo be \(f_i \) fm any place, longe or procul is qo loco abesse; \(f_i \) fin the lown, procul opplot: lo be \(f_i \), fm each other, multum distance:
\(e f_i \) distant value; loss longinguus: to see \(f_i \), longe a f. distant place, locus longinguus: to see f., longe prospicere: to come fm f., e longingua or remota terts vonire: it is just as f., tantundem vize est: kill f. in the night, in multam noctem: f. and wide, longe lateque: lo advance f. in alhg, multum proficere in re (lo make great progress in it).

Too far, longius. To go loo far in alhg, longius progredi (propr. and fg.); tamquam lineas transire (fg. C. Parad. 3, 1, 20); is athg, nimium esse in qa re; modum excedere er non servare in que re: not to go too f., modum retinere; modum facere ci rei; in scords, modum tenere verborum: to go to f. in his censures, invituperatione equitati parum consulere: lo push athg loo f., nimis qui intendere, urgëre, or persequi; to go too f. beack for also, sitius or longius repetere qd. [Far from (seith particle), subst. and another verb); tantum abest (with particip, stool, and another very); tantum aver-(abfuit, &c. impers.) ut ... ut () the second ut is sts followed by etiam, quoque, or even contra; not by pottus, except in a passage of Hirt, that is rendered sur-pected by the personal use of abtuerunt).

olds a third ut; tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut | res mihi sunt maxime secundæ; bene habemus nos was a serie ut; tanuum acest ut nostra miremiri, ut uuque so difficiles ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satsaficiat (pse Demostheues, Or. 29, 104.—adeo non... ut (contra), adeo nibii... ut (post-C., L.). These words, f. fm having any weight with a single individual herdly induced the people to respect the persons of ile herdly induced the people to respect the persons of ile normal statices one propose to respect the persons of the ambassadors, here also nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint: the Africans and Carthagisians, f. fm sustaining this attack, even &c., Afri et Carthagisienses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra &c. -Sis non modo-sed (or verum) etiam (e. g. my grief. f. fm being lessened, is even incressed, dolor meus non In being lessened, is even increased, dolor meus non mode non minuitur, sed etiam augetur, C. P. Be it fa me (us) \$c.1 dil meliora (sc. denu) i ne id deus iverit!—haud nos id decest! (sfp. Paul. Copt. 2, 1, 15).
—ionge absit propositum illud! (aft. Q. 6, 3, 28)—have absin veilm (fg. No dabsit ut... 1) b To mark the degree of excess or defect, longe.—multo (by mack, spiy usith comp, and superl.). To prefer also propose is be be f. superior, longe præstare or superare: is be be f. superior, longe præstare or superare: is be be f. superior, longe præstare or superare: bo be f. greeter, multo or multis partibus majorem esse: the best by f., longe optimus: by f. the present of the constant of the c e. 9. usque Romain, usque au Rumanitain, oom C.).—
st. f. as you [= as f. as where you are], usque istuc: as
f. as wy mind can look back, quoad longissime potest
mens mea respicere: as f. as the eye could reach, quo
longissime oculi conspectum ferebant: as f. as I remember, ut mea memoria est (C. Att. 13, 31): every body may consult his own interests, as f. as he can do it with-out injuring his neighbour, suce cuique utilitati, quod sine alterius injuria fiat, serviendum est : as f. at least es I have heard, quod quidem nos audierimus .- b) I mpropr. of degree, &c. (up to the point that), quate-nus (e. g quatenus videtur habitari, Col. petentibus Sa-guntinis, ut, quatenus tuto possent, Italiam speculatum irent, L.) .- quantum (as much as; e. g. quantum audio, as f. as I hear, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12) .- eatenus . . quoad (e. g. jus civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum pr≋stare voluerunt, C. Leg. 1, 4).— As f. as I can, quoad ejus facere possum (potero, potuero): as f. as pos-quum decessero de irâ, quousque degredi debeo? 1, 3.) - So FAR, eo. eo usque (up to such a point; only in the old language adeo).—in tantum. tantum (up to such a quantity; so f.).—quoad (up to such a point, till.... 4c.).—hactenus. have hactenus (when one concludes a speech, 4c.). To carry or push it so f., eo usque adductere: he erried his arrogance and folly so f., eo insolentize furorisque processit: his impudence went so f., senus turorisque processu: nis impraemec wess es j., that he held his province, de., erat adhue impudens, qui exercitum... teneret. So f. on this subject, have or de his hactenus: so f. on the subject of divination, have habui, quae de divinatione dicerem.

que de divinatione dicerem.

PARCE, mimus, or prps fabula Atellana.—*fabula tidicul argumenti. A very laughobie f., mimus oppilo riciculas. I JURPOPR.) res ridicula. Aldy is a f., tidiculum est, &c. (also with acc. and inf., C., Q.)

PARCICALLY, locularis, ridiculus.—scurrilia.

PARCICALLY, loculariter. ridicule.—ccurriliter.

PARCICALLY, loculariter. ridicule.—ccurriliter.

PARCY (a disease in horses or cattle), farciminum (Fegel.). FARDEL. See BUNDLE.

FARE, v. | Journey onwards; see Go on. | To be in any state, good or bad, est mihi .- me be in any state, good or bad, est mini.—me habeo.—agtiur or actum est mecum (only of faring or coming of well, with ref. to some one's good conduct; with bene, practiare, &c.)—it apud me or de me. How do you f.! or, how f.'s it with yout quombdo habest ut alse! quombdo vivist quid agis or agitur! I om 'aring well, valeo; bene or præclare mecum agitur;

res mini sunt maxime secundæ; pene nabernus nos (G. Alt. 2, 8, 1); it f./s eletre with them than with us. fm their éc., ipsi se hoc melius habent, quam nos, quod &c.; à is friend fared no better, eadem amici fuit sors: it fared even sorse with the conquerers than with the compared, pelus victoribus quam victis accldit; hose with melia him quid fiel de cot how did it; eith time of the better of the did it; eith faith of the him of the of that one lives upon). vid

the army! quæ fortuna exercitüs fuit! | To lire (with rf. lo the kind of food that one tiwes upon), vid. FARE, s. vectura (cf. Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 138; Sen. Ben. 6, 15, fm.).—pretium vehendi (aft. O. Feat. 2, 115). To pay one's f., pro vecturâ solvere. | Food, victuats vid. (FAREWELL, vale! fac ut valeas! cura ut valeas!

FAREMELL, vale: Iac ut valeas! cura ut valeas! (in laking leave, and at the end of letters). have! haveto! (over a dead body). Etc. Vale may also be used substantively (cf. O. Her. 13, 14, vix potuit dicere triste vale). To bid aby f, salvēre or valete qm jubere: cl valedicere (post-Aug.): to bid aby a hearty f, multam salutem ei dicere: to take a last f, of aby, ultimum, or supremy met vale dicere (cost). ultimum or supremum ci vale dieere (poet.): to go away without bidding aby f., insalutatum relinquere qm (aft. V. En. 9, 228). || Fig.] I will bid f. to the forum and the senate-house, multam salutem et foro dicam et curine : to bid the world f., renunciare vitm (Suet. Gatb. 11). A f. poem, propemption (as title to Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, and Sidon. Carm. 24): a f. dinner, coma viatica (Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61).

(Plant. Bacch. 1. 1, 61).

FAR-FETCHED, arcessitus (e. g. dictum, forced).—
longe petitus (C. opt. gen. Or. 3, 7) or longe repetitus.—
altius or paulio airius repetitus.

FARM s. rusticum præcitum (v. pr., opp. urbanum
præcitum = property in konses).—Iundus (an etiale
usualily with one or more buildings altached to 41).—
villa (the country-house, with or without land).—aper.
rus (propr. country, opp. lonen; hegee melon. = landed
estate. In this meaning, as well as in that of country,
rus, rure are mly without a preposition (cf. Plaut. Merc.
3, 3, 25; Capt. 1, 1, 10) unices they have an adj. or possess pronoun with them, when the prep. is mly, but not
always, expressed; quum in rura sus venerunt, C.; in
Albense rus, Plin.; in Velterno rure, Plin.; but also Albense rus, Plin.; in Veliterno rure, Plin.; but also nugari rure paterno, H.; rure dapes parat ille suo, O.). nugar rure paterion, H.; rure dapes parat lile suo, O.).
A f. near the loven, prædium suburbanum: a umail f.,
prædiolium, agellus; olso horiuli cf. C. Eclog. p. 157);
a f. house, villu: a small f., house, villuia: to go advoné's f.s., fundos obire: lo till a f., prædium colere or colere et ueri: the profits of a f., furcus prædii.
FARM. v. || To cultivate a far m., agrum colere (g. l.). To be very fond of farming, voluptaithus agricolarum incredibiliter delectari (C.): a treatise on farming liber de robus vusites or do periodutar's accimulation.

coiarum incredibiliter delectari (C.): a treatise on formsing, liber de rebus rusticis, or de agricultură, scripa. Il To give a certain sum for tolfs, taxes, &c., in the kope of making profit by them, conducere (g. t.)—redimere (with the intention of re-letting them in small portions). To f, the taxes, vectigalia redimere: to wish to f, them, ad vectigalia accedere. If To tease or let (the recennes, &c.), locare.—elocare (e.g., gentem Judæorum = cjus vectigalia, C. Flace. 28 fm.).

tar thing he farms).

FARMING, agricultura. res rusticæ (see under

FARM, v.).

FARRAGO, farrago (with ref. to the miscellaneous-ness of the contents: Juv. 1, 86).—sartago (with ref. to the

ness of the contents: sur. 1, 00].—satisfy (winner; some secret; Pers. 1, 80].

FARRIER, || Horse-doctor, medicus equatius (Fal. Mas. 9, 15, 2).—veterinarius (g. t. for doctor for callle or horses). To be a good f., artis veterinarius prudentem essee. || Shoeing: smith, "abber ferrarius,

gui equis soleas ferreas suppingit.

PARRIERY, pecoris medicina.—medicina veterinaria (both including the medical treatment of cattle

generally).

FARROW, v. parëre. partum edere.
FARROW, s. fetus (suis) or fetura.

FARTHER. See FURTHER. FARTHEST. See FURTHERT

PARTHING, teruncius (the fourth part of an as).—as (a whole as).—numus (coin, a small coin; g. t. for a trifle in money). I cannot bate a f., numus abessa

hime non potest: to pay athg to the last f., ad assem sol vero Lo repay one the expenses to the last f., ad assem el impensum reddere: it is right to a f., ad numum sonvenit: we do not put aby to a f.'s expense, nullus teruncius insumitur in quemquam (see C. Att. 5, 17, 2): I hope not to put the province to a f.'s expense during the whole year of my administration, spero toto anno imperii nostri teruncium sumptûs in provincia nulium fore (ib. 5, 20, 6): not to have a f. in one's pocket, "ne numum quidem unum in numerato habere: not to value al a f., non assis, ne teruncii quidem facere; non at a 1, non assis, ne terunel quinem arcere; non unius assis extinare: not to be worth a f, nithil esse: a man for whom nobody cares a f, non semissis homo (Falin, ap. C. Fam. 5, 10, 1); homo non quisquillæ (Nor. ap. Fest. p. 218, Lindem); not to care a f, for alby, ad flocel non facere; non hujus facere.

FASCES, fasces. To precede aby with the f., qm anteire cum fascibus; fasces ci præferre: to order the axes to be laken fm the fasces, secures de fascibus demi jubére: to lower the f. to aby, fasces demittere or sum-

Judere: to tower me f. to any, assers utilized or sumitter et: f. bound with laurel, fasces laurent. FASCINATE, capere, delenire, permuicère, — Jr. capere ac delenire. A fascinating beauty, puella, es forma rapit (propr.). To f. aby by his affability, politeness, &c., qm humanitate sua capere (Np.).— Es Fascinare not to be used in this fig. sense.

PASCINATION, delenimenta, pl.-illecebra FASCINE, crates.-fasciculus ex virgultis alligatus. To cut wood for making f.'s, cadere materiam cratibus

faciendis. FASIIION, mos (as a custom; also in dress, mos

FASHION, mos (as a custom; also in dreus, mos vestis),—habitus, ornaus (as manner of dreus). A new f, habitus norus: the f, of the day, seculum (the spirit of the age; c. L. 3, 20, que nunc tenet seculum, what is now the f, of the day; T. Germ, 19, 3, seculum vocatur, is called the f, of the day).—"secul delicie (the forevite function of the day)," is to be the f,, in more esse; moris esse (to be the custom); usu receptum esse (to be moris esse (to be the custom); usu receptum esse (to be generally adopted); it is an old f, antiqui moris fult: this f, of dress fm that time became general, hinc morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet; to order the people to adopt the same f, (of dress), codem ornatu etiam populum vestif jubére; a thing becomes the f, cs rei mos recipitur; and in mores recipitur; the evalum of athy the destroit, of a user recipitur; the requirements. is adopted); qd usu recipitur, or in consuetudinem or morem venit (g. t. a thing becomes usual); qd pullu-iat (tit., puts forth shoots: hence spreads, &c., e. g. lux-uria); qd inducitur (is introduced, of customs, &c.): to uria; qu inductur (a introduced, of customs, sc.); to bring in, indroduce a f., morem inducere or interre: to bring albg into f., perducere qd in morem; to bring in new f.; novos vestium mores inducere (af. Stat. Theb. 12, 591); to bring in foreign f.'s, peregrinos mores interre (af. Jun. 6, 388, pm.); he wire keart or del inferre (oft. Juv. 6, 288, sq.): to bring back an old f., antiquim (vestis) morem referre (aft. Suet. Ces. 20); to go out of f., obsolescere: to dress according to the f., allorum habitum or ornatum or amietum imitari: lo dress after a foreign f., in externum habitum mutare corporis cultum: to be dressed in the height of the f., nove

FASHION.V. See 10 FORM, V. FASHIONABLE, elegans (hasteful; of persons),—
novus (new; of things), F. artire, cultus ad nova exempla compositus (Sen. Tranq. 9, 1); a f. writer,
poel, &c.; a writer, poel, &c., whose works are f., scripfor or poeta nunc (or, of a past time, turn) maxime placens; scriptor or poeta, cujus opera or armina hic carate in manibus sunt (aft. Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6): a sork sech is none f., or wech it is non f. to admire, "libellus, qui hijus actatis hominibus in delicia est; or "quo hujus zetatis homines maxime delectantur, or qui hâc estate in manibus est (aft. Piin ut supra).

FASHIONABLY, nove (in the newest style; e. g.

vestitum esse; Plaut.).

vestitum esse: Plaut.).

PAST, v. jejunium servare (coluntarily to refrain from food for a season; to keep a fast, esply fin religious motives; see Suct. Oct. 75).—cibo se abstinière (to abstain fin food, esply as a remedy; so abstinière cibo and simply abstinère especielles; it on siyare one's health by fatting, at tam parcus et continens est, ut necessitates valetudinis restrinent.

FAST, s. jejunium (a woluntary abstaining fm food for some time, a fasting; then as it were fig. = hunger). —incilia (a not eating; the abstaining fm food voluntarily or compulsority, or in consequence of the state of body; which abstinentia does not occur until after the Class. (342)

period). To order, appoint a f , jejanium instituere:

permi), 10 or 1, spran, 1, squares of second of the proclaim of 1, jejunium indicare. SAT-DAY, jejunium. To observe a f.-d., jejunium servare (Sued. Oct. 76): 10 proclaim a f.-d., jejunium indicere (H. Sat. 2, 3, 291). Sept. Esuriales ferim of Plant. Capt. 3, 4, 8) is a mercily Com. expression for a

FAST, ad. | Quick, vid. | Firm, vid., and also FAST, ade. (= firmiy), and to FASTRN.
FAST, ade. (= firmiy), gime. firmiter. stabiliter (SYN. in QUICK). P. aliep, soplius; arto et gravi somno soplius; or dormiens only: to be f. asieep, arte somno sopitus; or dormiens only: to be f. asleep, arte et graviter dormitare; arto et gravi somno sopitum esse; also sopitum esse only (propr.); dormitare; dormitare; dorditare; dorditare mordicus tenère (with the teeth : also impropr., to abide fast or firmly by alth): to stick f., adherere; inhærere: to make athy f. with a pin, *qd acu affigere.

— || Swiftly, celeriter. cito, festinanter. velociter [Syn. in Quick, adj.] .- raptim (in a hurried manner): too f., prepropere: to walk, yo, or run f., celeriter ire; celeri or citato gradu ire (of persons); celeri cursu ferri (of a waggon, a ship, &c.): to flow f., incitatius fluere or ferri; citatum ferri (of a river): to move, &c., faster (aft. one had been going slower), gradum addere or corcore now over ground sowers, growing allefte of cor-ipper; gradum conferre a f-suiting easel, have navis ce-lerrima: this was a very f-suiting sessel, have navis cra-tincredibili celeritate vells: one that speaks f, volubilis: the hobit of speaking too f, praceeps queedan celeritas dicentil (of a norator); cilata pronunciatio (a ropid dicentil (of a norator); utterance): to conclude or judge too f., festinantius judicare

PASTEN, I To make fast, destinare ad qd or ci rel, or absol. (to make fast, esply with ropes, funes, qui antennas ad malos destinant, Cas.; destinare naves ancoris ex quatuor angulis, Cas.) -astringere, alligare, deligare ad qd; illigare in re (to tie to or on athg) .- andeligare ad qd; illigare in re (to tie to or on athg).—an-nectere qd ad rem or ci rei (to f. by tying).—assuere ci rei (to f. by sewing on).—defigere ci rei or in re; infi-gere ci rei or in rem (to fix into with a hammer).—figere gere ci rei or in tem (to Az into wina a hammer). Ingere ci rei or in ten. affigere ci rei or ail (q(y. l. to join lo alha).—agglutinare ci rei or ail q(lo f.) by glueing; lo solder, gc.,—ferruminare (to f. with nolder, pally, or any other stuff; e. g. with bitumen, bitumine; lead, plumbo; my with the addition of the stuff that is under to effect the combination). To f. athg with nails, clavis qd figere; to athg, clavis affigere or configere od ci rei: to f. with a pin, oqd acu affigere. [IMPROPE.] To f. a to f. with a pin, quacu amgere. HIMPROPE, 10 f. or reproach upon aby, probrum, labem, or infamiam ci inferre (cf. C. Ced. 18, 42); labem or labeculam ci aspergere; Infamia qm aspergere: a reproach that will slick to him, maculam atternam ci invere: to f. one's eyes on aby, oculos defigere in vultu es: to f. a door, &c.; see To Shut. | To impress upon, see

FASTIDIOUS, fastidiosus (of persons; also of things, urium sensus fastidiosissimus ; Auct. Her.) .- morosus, difficilis et morosus (not easy to be pleased, &c.)—delicatus (that is easily offended by athg repulsive, &c., e. g aures; Q.). Too f. in his choice of words, in cur's verborum nimius.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fastidiose. - contemptim (con-

temptuously).

temptaousty).

FASTIDIOUSNESS, fastidium. Jr. fastidium et superbia. superbia et fastidium (of a proud f.). The most externe f. fastidium delicetissimum [5] in poet. ofl. fastidia, pl.; e. g. fastidia es ferre, O.]; f. in albg. nimia in q a re cura.

FASTING, s. inedia (g. t. for not eating).—Inedia

FASTING, 8. incula (g. l. for not earny).—incula imperata (ordered, e. g. by a physician).—fames (as a method of cure).—jejunium (e. g. jejunio vexare ægrum; Cels. 2, 3, 18, extr.). To subdus one's appetite by f., se longis jejunis domant inopi jejunia victu; O.).

PASTING, adj. e. g. fasting-day; see Past. FASTING-DAYS, jejunia instituta (after jejunia Cereri instituere).

Cereri instituere).
FASTNESS, [State of being fast, Crel. | Firm attachment (obiol), vid. | Stronghold, locus natură, or naturaliter, munitus; castelium natură munitum. See Foatress.

FASTUOUS, factorus (full of or inflated with pride), -tumens inani superbià (one who is proud of imaginary advantages, and displays that pride by gestures; Phadr.

FAT, adj. pinguis (fat, propr. of persons and ani-

mals, then of that weh has unctuous parts, as butter, wine, &c.; or, that abounds in nutritious juices, as land, sed, fodder, &c.; opp. macer) .- opimus (abounding in seed, fodder, &c.; opp. macer).—opimus (abounding in satribious juices, stout and fat, of persons and animals, and their members; opp. gracilis: then fig. fut in repect of produce, of land, &c.; opp. sterilis: hence agricopim let fertiles; then fig = that brings in much).—obeaus (become f, fm over-cealing; unweight, gross; obeaus (become f, fm over-cealing; unweight, gross; open gracilis, of prisons; and opp. strigosus, of animals). hitidus (shining, sleek, abounding in fut, so that no projecting bones disturb the smoothness of the body, himapos, yeung bones austus one monomest of the body, Artapor, see Np. Eun. 5, 61.—perpastus (propr. weell-fee'; e. g. canis, Pheedr. 3, 6, 2).—saginatus (fatted).—adipatus (consisions) lard of fat; of food).—luculentus (considerable; as an office, &c.). Somewhat fat, subpinguls: to make or neader fat, pinguem facere or reddere; opimare: obesare [Col.; al. obescare]; saginare; fatcire (fostlen bird).—lo group or become fat, pinguescere; bleescere; to be fat, pinguem, &c. case; nittre (see abore a nithal).— to ke to l'mini ninuruludus laborare. on nilidus): to be too f., nimia pingultudine laborare: to grove so f., that \$\frac{1}{2}c_*, usque adeo pinguescere, ut &c. (Cst., op. Varr.).

FAT, ** adep**, m. Plin; mly f. Cels, ; c. Col. (the soften for a nimals web do not ruminale).—sebum,

softer jat of animous wen ao nos rummaes,—seculin, sévum (the firmer fat of ruminating animals, tallour; adeps Cassii, suillus, anserinus; sebum vitulinun).— avina (tallour, in as far as used to grease something; clipeot tergent arvinà, V.).—pingue (the oily fat; pingue inter carnem cutemque, Plin.). - laridum,

lardum (lard; bacon).

lardum (lard: bacon.
PAT, PATTEN, ¶ TRANS.) saginare (to feed with
olish that will produce fatness).— pinguem facese (to
make fats.—opimare (of birds, epsly).—facrice (to rean
with atho, only of focals). To f. with atho, alere nå re
(e.g with bra, furfuri): to the good for fattesing, conferre ad adipes creandas (or -os); pinguitudinen effic

serre an adipse creatidas (or -os); pinguitudinein efficier (e. g. a hog, suil). INTRANS, pinguescere (fo become or grow fat)—nitescere (fo be sleek, &c.).
FATAL, fatalis (delerwined by fate; dependent on fate; and then fatalis unfortunate, unioward)—perficious (hurfust, ruinous). In a less strong sense, miser, infelix, luctuosus. By this f. war, hoe misero fatilique bello. Il Caus in gleath, franctier. A f. disease, gravis et mortifer morbus: to have a disorder that will recover f. vravie the mortifers morbus affective. that will prove f., gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse; morifero morbo correptum esse; mortifere ægrotare (Plant.).

PATALISM, *ratio fatalis.

PATALIST, *cui persuasum est (or qui credit, dicit) omnia fato fieri.

FATALITY, || Inevitable necessity, necessitas. || Fatal accident, res adversa. casus adversus. maium.

FATALLY, fato. suo fato.-nescio quo fato,-quasi ph fatalist, tato, such ato,—nested quo into,—quast q fatali necessitate (C.).—fataliter (e. g. definita fataliter, C. = by a decree of fate).—infeliciter. miscre (undrippily). || In a manner to cause death, mortifere. To have a disorder that will end f., mortifere. tifere ægrotare. gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse. mortifero morbo correptum esse; to be f. wounded, mortifero vulnere ici. mortiferum vulnus accipere.

FATE, fatum (fate, as a mysterious, immutable law, by weh the universe is governed).—fors (chance, as a sort of mythological being, weh buffes the plant, &c., of mor-lats: winn).—fortuna (fortune, not as mere blind chance, but as laking a deliberate part in favour of or aget a per-son; also of the effect weh fatum or fors works).—sors (lot, whether proceeding fm a superior power, or as the consequence of a man's own actions; but with the associaled notion of a secret destiny) .- casus (chance, uncisled notion of a secret destiny).—casus (chance, un-foreseen event, &c.).—eventus (the issue, as it were, of an occurrence, &c.)—eventum (the event itself, as taking a fortunate turn, or the reverse). A happy f., fortuna secunda or prospera; sors secunda: an unhappy f., fortuna adversa; sors misera; casus miserabilis; a hard f., fortuna gravis; sors acerba; casus gravis or acerbus: to be exposed to the storms of f., jactari variis casibus; jactari varietate fortuna: it has been my f. to \$c., accidit mihi, ut &c.: it has been my happy f. to \$c , conligit mini, ut &c.: they will all meet with or experience the same f., omnes cundem fortune exitum laturi sunt : to be prepared to bear one's f., whatever it saun sunt: to be prepared to oear one s s, whatever us may be, ad omnem eventum paratum esse: to bear oxe's f, patiently, whatever it may be, quencum-que casum fortuna invervit, quiete ferre: to take warning by the f. of obsers, ex aliorum eventis suis rationibus providere (abect ad Her. 4, 9, 13): whatever my f, may be, I shall submit, quiecumque fortuna programmer submitter; of a good baret of sich and the state of funs proponetur, subeatur : so f. would have it, sic (343)

erat in fatis (O. Pont. 1, 7, 56; cf. O. Trist. 3, 2, 1): if it should be the will of f. that you should recover, at this fatum est convalencer: agat the will of f., practer fatum: the storms of f., full mina fortuma (c. g. to despise, contemurer, C. Tuac. 2, 27, 66); tela fortume (see C. ad Fam. 5, 16, 2; homines esse nos, câ lege natos, ut omnibus telis fortunæ proposita sit vita nostra, i.e. 'that our life is exposed to all the blows of f.'); fortunæ ictus (see Sen. Ep. 80, 3; ut fortunæ ictus invictus excipiat): aby or aby's life is less exposed to the blows of f, minus mults patent in cs vitā, quee fortuna feriat (C. Of. 21, 73): not by any becree of f, into fatailes: to be written in the books of f, libria fatailus contineri: in libria fatailbus inveniri. Il libria fatailbus inveniri. Il F fatailbus inveniri.

fatalibus inveniri. It the Europe Land are full Peras): Fata.

FATED, fatalis: ill-f₁, See UNLUCKY. If you are f. (to do so and so), si this fatum est-(e.g. convaiencere).

FATHER, s. pater (e. pr.; airb as title bestoneed on elder persons by their juniors).—parens (EOF genitor, generator are poet): f. and mother, parenties (poet, patres): the f. s. patres (the members of the senate): our f. s. patres (the members): the f. of his country, patrenties. The first country parenties are ceitors? the f. of his country parenties. patres; majores (ancestors): the f. of his country, pater patrice: to take after his f., patrissare (Com.): as a f., patrias: to take after his f., patrissare (Com.): as a f., c. g. to love aby, it at letrum patrem, in parentis loco; to be the f. of one's country, subjects, &c., consulere ut parentem populo: the kindness of a f., *benignitas paterna: the heart of a f., animus patrius: a f.'s joy, gaudium paternum (g. t.), *gaudium ex auctă stirpe or ex nato filio perceptum (fm the birth of a chitd). gandium, quod ex liberis bene moratis percipitur (caused by the good conduct of one's children); the name of one's f., nomen patris; tomen paternum: f.'s brother, patrius: f.'s sister, ami'us: to be a f. to aby, loco or hatar patris cl esse; qui in liberorum numero habère (ecih ref. to a child): the lore of a f., amor paternus or patrius; caritas patria: to lore aby with the lore of a f., patrià caritate qui diligere. Like a f., patris instar; ut patere; ut parens; patrià cailtate

patris instar; ut pater; ut powers, powers, powers, per (with f. affection).

FATIER, v. || Adopt, vld. || To ascribe altg (espty a book, poem, &c.) to aby, addicere qd nomini cs (Gelt, 3, 3, of plays fathered upon Plautus); or ascriber or assignare qd ci. || ATO claim to be the author of a book, poem, &c., dicere qd suum accious per commence accious acribisises. Subi ascribere qd. esse, "simulare se qd scripsisse, sibi ascribere qd (Donat., Vit. Firgilii),

FATHERHOOD, paternitas (in the sense of paternal feeling or conduct, Augustin. Ep. 232) .- animus pater-Dus.

FATHER-IN-LAW, socer.

FATHERI.ESS. See ORPHAN.

patrius ;

FATHERLINESS, amor paternus or patrius; caritas patria (e. g. patriâ carilate qui diligere). FATHERLY, adj. paternus. patrius: f. sentiments, animus paternus, towards aby, in qm (i. e. the sentiments weh the father displays; opp. an. maternus, fraternus).—animus patrius (fatheriy affection; e. g. L. 2, 5, 8; opp. the sternness wch Brutus displayed in the character as magistrate).

FATHOM, s. *orgyia (bpywa; the Romans did not use this measure) —terni cubitl; or prps ulna (a measure varying fm six to eight feet). | Penetration

measure earging fm six to eight feet). ¶Penetration or depth, vid. ¶Fathom-line, cataprorates (= 'linea cum massa plumbeà, quà maris altitudo tentut', Isid. Orig.).
FATHOM. v. ¶ To sound the depth of water, maris altitudiemt tentare (Isid. Orig.). ¶To penetrate into, explorate pervestigare. Indagare et pervestigare. perspecere to f. the iruth, quid verum sit, exquirere.

FATHOMLESS, fundo carens (bottomless; of a river, Plin 3, 16, 20). - immenså or infinitå altitudine. - lumensus (that cannot be measured). -- inexpli-cabilis (that cannot be explained /m its depth); the f. depth of the sea, infinita maris altitudo.

FATIDICAL, fatidicus. divinus. FATIGUE, v. fatigare. defatigare (propr. and im-FAITGUE, V. Intigare. detailpare (propr. and impropr.; clef. stronger term). Not lof. the reader, no lectorem defatigenius: to f. oneself, so fatigare, with alby, da e; se defatigare (Plaut. Ter.).—se frangere. se frangere laboribus (by exertion, \$\frac{1}{2}\ellipset\$). To be fatigued, fatigarl; defatigarl, by or with athg. In refolipsed, fatigatus; lessus; lassus. J.N. fessus lassuaque (fatigatus implies the diminution of strength, weh causes a man to need rest : lassus, the weariness weh longs for a man to need real. Insula, the decriness wen units for real: fessus is the more-general term, implying both the diminution of strength, and the sense of weariness, hence used of being tired of a war, tired of weeping, tired by a journey, &c.: lassitudo is less than fatigatio: lassitudo, quæ citra fatigationem est, Cels.). Patigued by a journey, de vià feasus: quite f., defatigatus; defessus; lassitudine confectus.

FATIGUE, s. fatigatio defatigatio,-lassitude (lossitude). -- languor (languor). -- labor (great exertion): the f.'s of the journey, vexatio vize (Col.); able to bear f.,

patiens laboris.

PATNESS, pinguitudo (of any kind of f., as well of animals as of the soil, &c.).—obesitas (the plumpness of persons and beasts; opp. gracilitas).—pinguedo (the greasy condition or thickness of allo).

FATTEN. See To PAT, V.

FATTY, adipatus (e. g. puls, edulium).

FATUITY, fatuitas.—stuititia, &c. See Polly. FATUOUS, fatuus, vecors, &c. See Foolish.

FAUCET, opistomium (ἐπιστόμιον); pure Latin, obturamentum.— Τhe 'spigot' was called manu-

brium epistomit.

FAULT, vitium (kakia, any physical or moral imperfection, as a quality, not possibable, but open to cessure: hence also of instural defects. e. g. of a body, of the organs of speech, oris, and even of grammatical f.s., i. Q. i. S. S. s. g.).—mendum (a biunder: in composition, d.c.; but O. has also mendo factes caret). error, erratum (an errour committed fm oversight, whether in a moral or a physical respect; hence of mistakes or f.'s in scientific or artistical matters, erra-tum fabrile, s. C. Att. 6, 1, 17; and error, in Q. 1, 5, 47, of a grammatical f. — Opposed to erratum is recte factum and vitium, as quality. s. C. Cluent. 48, 133; non dicam vitium, sed erratum).—lapsus (a sip). -peccatum. delictum (an offence agst either prudence or morality, errours, misakes, sins; they are used by C. promiscuously; then also of prammalical errours, as C. Tuse. 3, 29, 47; panics verbls tria magna peccate; compare with Q. 1, 5, 47 and 9, where peccate and delinquere are used in the same sense). To commit a f., errare, labi (to make a blunder, stip, &c.); peccare. peccatum admittere (to act wrong; pecc. also of gramma-ized faulty); a great or gross f., turpissime labl in re: to pardon a f. that should be attributed to human in-frmity, veniam errori humano dare: to be looked upon as a f., vitio esse: to correct a f., mendum, errorem, peccatum (with distinction above explained) corrigere: to correct a f. that one has committed, mendum tollere; errorem tollere: full of f.'s, viriosus. mendosus: very full, in que multa vita insunt (e. g. of writings, with ref. to grammatical erronrs, aft. Q. 1, 5, 36); in que multa perperam dicta sunt (with ref. to the assertions made, &c.); mendosissime descriptus (with ref. to the part of the copyist or printer); quick at seeing the f.'s of one's neighbour, acrius videre vitium in allo. to see the f's of others, and be btind to one's own, allorum vitia cernere, oblivisel suorum (C. Tusc. 3, 3); magis in allis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur (C. Of. 1, 41, 146); videre nostra mala non possumus; alli simul delinquitur, censores sumus (Phadr. 4, 10 (9), 5); allorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (Sen de ird, 2, 28, 6); papulas observas alienas, ipse obsitus plurimis ul-ceribus (id. de vit. beat. 27, 4); Quum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, ('ur in amicorum vitils tam cernis acutum, Quam aut aquila aut serpens Epi-daurius ? (H. Sat. 1, 3, 25, sqq.): to impute atha to aby as a f., ci qd vitio dare, ducere, vertere: to have slight f.'s, mediocribus vitis teneri (†); many, vitis excellere, abundare: having no f.'s, See FAULTLESS: to find f. with aby for &c., vitio ci dare, quod &c.: they find f with me for being so distressed at aby's death, vitio mihi dant, quod cs mortem tam graviter fero (C.): all singers have this f., omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus (t): it is my f., mea culpa est: it is entirely my own f., cuipa mea propria est: to confess that one was in f, cuipam or facinus in se admittere : to say that nobody was in f. but oneself, in se transferre omnem cuipam : athg was not my f, qd non mea culpa factum est or evenit (Ter.): to be in f., in culpa esse: to be considered in f., in culpa poni: not to be in f., carere culpa; abesse a culpa; esse extra culpam: to be equally in f., simili esse in culpa: aby is in f., est cuipa in qo: that was my f., id cuipă contigit mea: it is, was &c. no f. of mine, that &c., non fit meo vitio, ut &c.; non stetit per me, ut, &c.; non impedivi quominus (I did nothing to me, u., de. in meaning and that...no! \$c., stellt per eum, quominus &c. | To be at fault. Phorn.) of dogs: nullius fere vestiglum exstat (Curl.); "nullis jam vestigla cernere, animalveriere, &c.; "non jam odorari posse feram, &c. | Mrnora.) confusum et

incertum esse (of Hercules, when he was at f. in conse-quence of Cacue's trick, L. 1, 7); or by nulla exstant vestigia (e. g. ad quos pertinet facinus, L. 31, 12); or pendere animi or animo.

PAULT FINDER. See CENSOR, CRITIC. FAULTILY, vitiose. mendose [SYN, in PAULT]. perperam (wrongly, not rightly; opp. recte, e. g. verbum dicere, i. e. to use a word in the wrong sense). See also DEFECTIVELY, IMPERFECTLY.

FAULTINESS, mendosa cs rei natura (aft. H. Sat. 1, 6, 66).—pravitas.—(mendositas and vitiositas, in this meaning, are only met with in very late writers)

PAULTLESS, ab omni vitio vacuus, vitio purus (free fm faults whether moral or physical; of persons or things).—emendatus (cleared of faults, of writings, &c.).—emendate descriptus (copied without any fault; of MSS., books, &c.) .- innocens (in a moral sense). character, innocentia (cf. Bremi, Np. Arist. 1, 2): a f. life, vita vitio carens et sine labe peracta (O. Pont. 2, 7, 49): to be f., sine vitils esse. vitils carete or vacare (of persons and things); vitio et labe carete (with regard to morals and conduct; see O. Pont. 2, 7, 49, and 4, 8, 20); culpă carere (of persons): to be quite f., vitio ab omni remotum esse, omnibus humanis vitlis immunem esse (of persons; see H. A. P. 384; Vell 2, 35); no man

esse (of persons; see II. A. P. 384; Veil 2, 35): no man or person is, n emo sine vitils nascitut (t). FAULTY, vitiosus, mendosus, pravus (STN. in FAULT): eryf., see full of FAULTS.

FAVORABLE, [Of persons and personified objects, favens cl. studiosus cs. benevolus ci or in qm (with the same difference as the substantives in PAVOUR) .- amicus ci (amicably or favorably disposed towards aby).—propitius (of the gods, and also of a su-perior towards his inferior, though less common in this case).— Ex propensus and princes, in the gold age, only denote inclination towards athg, but not predilection for a person, as in T. &c. To be f. to aby, iection for a person, as in T. &c. To be f. to aby, ic lavier, favore qm complecti; ce sees studiosum; f. sentiments towards aby, propensa in qm voluntas, 10 f th ing i (corresponding with views, sewhes, design, &c.), faurtus (as an effect of divine favour; c. g. a day, omen, &c.). In fauntus felixque—dexter (iii on the right hand; of f. omens; of birds, &c.)—secundus (r. pr. of a f. wind; then g. l. for what goes according to one's withes; a battle, circumstances, an event, &c.)—propage (a what lattle; and, house and wither and with the propage of what lattle; and the sent and with the propage of what lattle; and the propage of which the lattle propage of the propage o -prosper (of what fulfils one's hopes and wishes; e.g. —prospec (0) man justin one angee and manee; e.g., progress, event, consequence of an undertaking, relarm, circumstances, \$c.).—commodus (fl. conveciacis).—idoneus (saitable for a certain purpose).—opportunus (favorably situated with ref. to place, then also with ref. to the convergence of time). JN. opportunus atque idoneus.—æquus (convergence). emeil. of place and time, opp. iniquus; may but not always attended by a negative, see Cas. B. C. 1, 85; cf. Suet. Ces. 35). See A possessive pronoun (meus, taus, suus, &c.) is often sufficient to express 'favorable;' e. g. of fight under f. circumstances or auspices, suo Marte or sua fortuna pugnare. I am fighting on f. ground, or in a f. position, meo loco pugnam facio. F. circumstances, res secundæ, prosperæ (with ref. to for-tune, &c.); opportunitas temporis, tempus opportunum (times or circumstances that will favour athg, or be f. to athg, eukaipia): f. wind, ventus secundus or prosper or idoneus: to set sail with a f. wind, ad occasionem auræ evehi (Suet. Oct. 87): f. weather, idonea tempestas (e. g. ad navigandum): f. season or time of the year, idoneum or commodum anni tempus: a f. place, ground, or spot (e. g. for fighting a battle), locus opportunus or idoneus or opportunus atque idoneus; locus sequus: the ground or place, as well as the time being f. et loco et tempore æquo: he did not consider the ground f. for his army, non æquum iocum videbat suis.
FAVORABLY, benevole, amice, prospere, fauste.

[SYN. in FAVORABLE.] To be f. inclined towards athg, propensum, &c. esse ad qd; ci rei studere; towards aby, ci favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in om (stronger term, e. g. towards aby or a party, on the part of a judge). To make aby f. inclined to athy, cs animum inclinare ad qd (e. g. ad pacem): I am f. disposed for athg, or to do athg, animus inclinat, ut &c. :

disposed for aing, or to do aing, animus incinnar, ut sec.: not to be finelised or disposed, a qu're allenum esse. FAVORITE, either carissimus (deerest).—pracipus, prastantissimus (best); or Orel quen, quod, &c. qs in deliciis habet; qui, que, quod, &c. in deliciis est ci., Af ape, simia, quam qe in deliciis habet Af, author er writer, scriptor gratissimi studii (aft. Suet. Ner. 47); scriptor, quem qs non legit, sed lectitat (aft. Plin. Fp 2, 17, 18); scriptor, quem qs diligentissime cognovit, neque e manibus dimittit (C. Or. 30, 105). A f. book.

liber, quem qs non legit, sed lectitat (aft. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8); liber, quem qs non (or numquam) dimittit e manibus (aft. C. Or. 30, 105). A f. expression of aby's, e manibus (aft. C. Or. 30, 105). A f. expression of aby's.
*vox, qu'd longe omnibum maxime qu utitur; "vox,
quam qs in delicils habet: a f. esp, poculum gratiasmin uads: a f. dish, cibus delectabilis (T.). A
f. maid, dilecta ci ex ancillis praccipue (i. e. of the
women at court, aft. Pili. 35, 10, 36, No. 12, \$ 86);
an-cilla ci percara (aft. T. Ann. 13, 19, 2); gratissiama ancillarum (aft. Sest. Tit. 7); delicata (fars.
A f. notion, thought, species quedam, quam amplexatur qs: a f. opinion, sententia, quam qa adamavit. A f. occupation, "studium, quo maxime delectatur qs: athy is aby's f. occupation, qs maxime
delectatur qå re; qs maxime versatur in qå re. A f.
purssult, studium, quo qs maxime ductur, or "cul qs
pursusti, studium, quo gmaxime ductur, or "cul qs
pursusti, studium, quo qs maxime ductur, or "cul qs pursuit, studium, quo qs maxime ducitur, or "cui qs maxime indulget; sts fm the context studium, or ingenii voluptas only: to indulge in some f. pursuit, animum ad qd studium adjungere: to follow one's f. pur-swis, ingenii sul voluptati indulgere: every body has his f. pursuit, suo quisque studio maxime ducitur; hic in illo sibi, in hoc alius indulget; trahit sua quemque voluptas (Virg. Ecl. 2, 65); his f. pursuits, studia sua. A f. slave, dilectus ci ex servis præcipue.—servus ci percarus.—gratissimus servorum.—delicatus (Inscr.): the latter was the f. slave of his master, is longe om-nium servorum carissimus erat domino (aft. Curt. 3, nium servorum carissimus erat domino (aft. Curt. 3, 18): a f. theme or subject, res, quam qs libester tractat; "res, de quâ qs sæpe et libenter quidem disserit. A f. seish, "quod ci maxime in votis est. A f. mistress (being a slave), dilecta ci ex paliacis praccipue (Plin. 35, 10, 36. No. 12, § 86). A f. work, "opus, quo qs maxime delectatur. ¶ A favorite, as subst. 30 General 14, delicies, amores. JN. delicies atque amores cs: aby is my f., is a great f, of mine, est milhi qui lecitica per la amore et delicits; qm in deliciis habeo; est qs in sinu et complexu meo; est qui de complexu et sinu meo; est qui no culla meis; est mini qui percarus; est mini qui longe omnium (ami-corum, as friead; or liberorum, as chiid) carissimus; to be a f, of the gods, a disi diligi; to be a f, with the people, popularibus carum ease acceptumque: no one was a greater f, with the people, meon muittudini carior fuit; athy makes aby a f, with all the better sort, qd qm apud optimum quemque favorabilem facit (Fett.). 'B) Of a prince, principi or principis fami-liaris (see Suet. Ner. 20, Fit.); also apud principis missing: suet. Ner. 20, Fit.); also apud principis or fovet: to be aby' f, gratifà es florëre; gratifà mul-tum valère apud qm: lo be the declared f, of a prince, principio monium amicorum esse carissimum: of his est qs de complexu et sinu meo; est qs in oculis meis; principle omnium amicorum esse carissimum: of his freed men, his f. was Posides, libertorum præcipue suspexit Posiden (Suel. Cland. 28): she was by far the greatest f. with her mistress, ea longe omnium ancillarum erat carissima dominæ (aft. Curt. 3, 12, 6).

FAVORITISM, sts ambitio (the wish to obtain aby's f.).—Crei. To complain of f., queri, quod qd per ambitionem factum (or nou) factum sit or esset (cf. L.

3. 47).

"PAYOUR, a. | Kind or javorable feeling with rf, both to him who feels it, and to the person who is its object)—gratla. favor (the former objectively, as the state of him who is in favour with by: opp. invidia; but also, though more rarely, subjectively, its favor, denoting the disposition of him who entertains a favorable feeling for aby, but with the difference that grat. is confined to the disposition, fav. extends to the actual promotion of the person's views and interests. The application of the person's views and interest. The application of the person's views and interest. The opinion of some that gratla never occurs in a subjective sense, has been sufficiently confused by Didert. Syn. 4, 108; it stands for leaves or kindness belowed, eaply by a lemale!)—Is, gratia ct favor.—studium (propr. the interest one takes in oby in general, then the enthusiasm of sentiment; the cerl displayed in f. of aby; eaply of soliders for their general; parties for their chiefs, &c.).—Is.

In studium at theore—"obtunities (inclination or affect with the continuous of sentiment; the cerl displayed in f. of aby; eaply of more their general; parties for their chiefs, &c.).—Is.

In studium at theore—"obtunities (inclination or affect on aby, whose faulti one overlooks, whom one exempts a favorable).—Indulgentia (the particular f, be-stowed on aby, whose faulti one overlooks, whom one exempts a favorable, when you appeal and principen in a favorable plause). The f. of a prince, princips inclination of princeps and maplectitur. The f. of the people, gratia popularia (of the feeling): favor populi or plebis (as proved by marks of confidence, by support, &c.) to be in aby! f., in gratia cs or apud on esse; esse in gratific cum qo (C.); gratiosum esse clor (343)

apud qm (to be beloved): to be in great f. with aby, es gratia florere; multum gratia valere apud om (with the notion, that one does or could exercise a certain in-Auence over him). See 'to be a PAVORITE with:' to placece over aim, See 10 de a FAVORITE 2011. 10 thou f, to day! to bestow one's f, on day, benevOotenliam ci przestare (of the sentiment or good feeling); ci favete (by promoting his vieus): to obtain aby's f,, se in gratiam ponere apud qm; gratiam es sibi colligere or conciliare (East) not acquirere, see below); in gratiam or in gratian of the venice; gratian and un or a qu intro: to endearour to obtain aby's f. to curry f. with aby, un colere by paying court to him); so venditate ct (by extolling one's over merits, or by showing much alternation to him, \$c_i\$, in cs familiaritatem se insinuare: to aim at obtaining aby's f., cs gratiam quærere or sequi; in qui ambitiosum esse (C. Qu. Fr. 1, 2, 2); to relain aby's f., es gratiam or benevolentiam or stu-dium ac favorem retinère: to endeavour not only to retain the f. of one's old friends, but to make as many new friends as possible, omnes gratias non modo retinendas, verum etiam acquirendas putare (C. Att. 1, 1, extr.; acquirere gratian, = 'to obtain additional good will fm new friends,' is here correct; but it must not be used for concellare, when there is no notion of this kind): to conciliare, when there is no notion of this kind): lo forfest or throw away aby's, gratiam collectam effun-dere; gratiam crimipore (Phadr. 4,-25, 18): to lose aby's, gratiam amittere, gratile excludere (g. 1t.; for 'lo be out of f,' use the perfect): ex magna gratia et favore in invidiam ce ventre (of a favorie, aft, S. Jug. 13, 4): he is out of f,, he has lost the f, of the prince, favor, quo princeps eum amplectebatur, elanguit (aft. Curt. 19, 7, 13, and L. 2, 56, in.): to recover aby's f., gratiam es recuperare: to reinstate aby in f., qui in gratiam restituere or redigere; in aby's f., in gratlam cs (i. e. in order to show him a kindness, as L. 39, 26; 'in favorem cs' is not Latin); pro qo; 39, 26; [M] 'In favorem es' is not Latin); pro qo; secundum qm (for aby, or his advantage or benefit, opp. contra); lo decide a leu-suit in abys f., secundum qm judicare or litem dare: the suit has been decided in your f., pro te pronunciatum est (Getl. 5, 10). It may in certain cases be also expressed by the 'dait' vus commod'i only; s. g. to do athy in aby's f., dare or tributes et al. (25) most grata ech. | I do not fit, benefit on the control of th buere; beneficium in qm conferre; beneficio qm afficere; gratiam ci facere; ci gratificari: a f. bestowed upon aby by a prince, beneficium principale (Ptin. Pan. 36, 5): as a f., gratis loco et beneficii. By the f. of God, *favente Deo. *adjuvante Deo. *Del beneficio: through or by the f. of fortune, suffragante fortuna; of the people, secundo or favente or suffragante populo: the f. of one's vote, suffragatio: to acknowledge a f., ci the f. of one's vote, suffragatio: to acknowledge a f., cl por re gratian referre: in doing this, you have done me a great f., gratissimum illud mihi fecisti: you can do me no greatef f., nihi elst, quod gratius mihi facere possis; hoc mihi gratius nihil facere potes: if you we'll dome the f., si me amas (as form of request; see Heind H. Sed. 1, 9, 38): I shall consider it or look myon if as a f., or you will do me a f. by it, hoc milli gratum crit: to have had a great many f. t bestored on one by a wyn, and me! I shall consider it a great f. if fee. do me a great f., or I shall consider it a great f., if &c. magnum beneficium mihi dederis; gratissimum mihi feceris, si &c.: grant me this f., da mini hanc gratiam (Ter.): to ask a f. of aby, or ask athg of aby as a f., petere a qo qd in beneficii loco: to ask him as a f. to do petere a qo qu in Denentici loco: lo suk nimu a 1.00 do so and so, petere in Denentici loco et gratiue, ut &c.: ask him this f., ah hoc petito gratiam istam: to request aby to tell you whether there is any f. he would wish you to grant him. rogare qm, ut dient, si quid opus sit (C. Tusc., 5, 32, 92): do me the f. to send me &c., gratum mini feceris, si &c. Leave, permission, vid. [Middensis &c.] feceris, si &c. | Leave, permission, vid. | Mildenes, lenisency (in punishing, &c.), lenitas, clementia, misericordia, indulgentia, &c. To show f. deady, elementia uti; elementer agere cum qo; gratiam facere delicti (to pardon a fault, &c.): to faul f. (in aby's eyes), veniam impetrare (es rei, obtain forgereness for it); placere ci (win his favorable regard): no hope of f. is left, sublata est spea venice. | D is position to support (as 'a a to be in f.' of measures, persons, &c.). See To PANOUA.
PANOUR, v. favere, aby, cl. ca rebus or partibus (v. pr. aby, aby's party, whether the good-will is manifested in action or ant)-propitium essec (lobe kindly

FAVOUR, v. lavere; aby, cl., ca rebus of partitions (v. pr. aby, aby party, whether the good-will is manifested in action or and).—prophitum case cl. (to be kindly disposed topoard aby; cmy of the gods, seed. of men). cl studiere, ca case studiosum (to be favorably inclined lowerers aby, esply to be zaclous in aby's &au-e)—juvare, adjuvate qm (to support or aid; of persons and facorable events, fortune, &c.).—esse ci adjumento.
afferre ci adjumentum (fo support or aid; of persons
onis).—force qui. fovere as cioliere qui. sustinere ac
fovere qui. gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare qui
(to be a supporter of aby; to bels for roise him, &c. to civic honours). - suffragari ci (by one's vote, ceve nonours).— suntagait et by ones vectore nonours).— vellicari ci (tit. la spread sait for him; to be zealous in forwarding his interesta, Ced. ap. (2). — prosperare qm. obse-cundare ci (to promote aby's undertakings, &c.; of favoruble events).—indusfere ci (to be partial, industrial favoruble events). gent, &c. to aby, and so to allow him to take liberties, sec.): facoured, grationus ci or apud qm (i. e. standing or being in aby's facour). Sec. 'Facoured' is also favorabilits in Vell., Q., Sen. sec. e. g. facere qm favorabilem apud qm, Vell.; but never in the sense of 'favorable.' o be favoured by nature in athg, naturam fautricem habere in qa re: to be highly favoured both by nature and fortune, instructum esse nature fortunæque omnibus bonis: to be favoured by fortune, fortuna pros-pera uti: favoured by the obscurity of the night, the vespera uti: Jacobra de gi de control de la cela reached the shore, naves noctis interventu ad terram pervenerunt: to f. aby in athg, gratum facere; gratificari ci qd; dare, tribuere ci qd; accommodare ci de re (to serve him with regard to alth or in alth, see C. Fam. 13, 2, 3): to f. aby in every respect, omnibus rebus or omnibus in rebus commodare ci (see C. Fam. Treus or orminus in reous commonate ci (see C. Paril, 18, 53, 1, and 13, 55, 1): will you f. me by \$\tilde{g}c.t\$ gratum mihi feceris, ai &c. \|\ To favour aby with \((= \) bluere, largiri ci qd: to f. aby with a call, salutandi causa ad qm venire; with one's presence or a visit, præsentiå suå (if one person), or frequentiå (if severat), ornare qm; with one's confidence, consiliorum suorum conscium qm facere et participem. To resemble in feature, see To Resemble. FAVOURER, fautor (he that is favorably inclined or disposed towards aby or athg, e.g. bonorum, nobilitatis,

C.; laudis, C.; FEM. fautrix).—studiosus cs (see Favoorn): to be a f. of aby, cl favere; cs esse studiosum.
FAWN, s. *vitulus capreæ (g. l.) — hinnulëus (a

young recebuck), ratums captee (g. f.)—minutes (g. young recebuck), ratwn, v. fetus edere or procreare, catulos parere (g. f. for 'to bring forth'), ratwn UPON. See To FLATTER. FAWNER, See FLATTERER.

FAY. See FAIRY, ELF.
FEALTY, fides. To swear f., in verba jurare (L. 22, FAI. See FAIRY, LLP. FEALTY, fides. To seeer f., in verba jurare (L. 22, 11, extr.): to aby, in verba or nomen es jurare (to take an oath of fidelity; of citizens, in L. 32, 5, 4; of official persons, T. Ann. 1, 7, 1; of soldiers, L. 23, 29, extr.): or by the general terms se suaque ominia in fidem atque potestatem es permittere; recipi in fidem es; sequi fidem es, &c. To allow aby to swear f. to him, qm in potestatem es permittere; recipi in meem es; sequi fidem es, &c. To allore aby to swear f, to him, qm in nomen suum jurare pati (of soldiers, in Suct. Claud. 10): to compel aby to swear f, to him, qm in sua verba jusjurandum adigere (of subjects, Cav. B. C. 2, 18). See PAITH, ALLEGIANCE, HOMAGE.

FEAR, s. metus (f., as a thought or apprehension that an evil, however distant it may be at the moment, that on cvil, however distant it may be at the moment, may befu us; it is based on precaution, deliberation, and circumspection; cf. C. Tusc. 4, 7, 13, and 37, 80; 5, 18, 52. In a philosophical easse, 'meturu' is the generic term, see C. Tusc. 4, 17, 16,—timor (f, as a feeling or anxiety web an approaching evil produces in us; it is epily a mark of seedshees and timidity, cf. C. Tusc. 4, 8, 19). Jw. metus ac timor.—verecundia (the shrinking fm athg wch would hurt one's feeting of self-respect; ing fin ally with would hart one's feeting of self-respect; e.g., of disgrace, turpitudinis,—tetro (sudden f., fright, manifesting itself by the paleness of the face, trembling of the whole body, and chattering of the tech: see C. in the passages referred to).—pavor (the f. of the converd, or of one who is panic-struck, &c.: see L. 6, 12; terrorem cquestrem occupatis also pavore infer, compare C. &c., as quoted above) .- trepidatio (the f. that manifests itself in disquietude, as in running to and fro without object, &c.).—horror. formido (denote the highest degree of f., horrour). In. horror formidoque. — timiditas (timidity).—ignavia (the limidity of the pusillanimous man.

timidicas' may at times be excusable, but 'ignavia' never is). A reasonable f., timor verus: an surreasonable or groundless f., timor falsus, inanis; metus vanus: the f. of &c., metus, timor es (or es rei), or a qo (or a re): constant f. of &c., timor assiduus a or a q0 (or a re): constant f. of scc., timor assitutus a &c.: standing in f. of athg, metuens cs rei: a (salu-tary) f. of royal or consular authority, metus regius or consularis (cf. L. 2, 1, in.): the f. of their stares, terror (346)

servilis ne suus cuique domi hostis esset (L.): serving he such studied admin house esset. [L.]: f. respecting one's domestic affairs, timor domesticus: fm f. of punishment, metu pæmæ: fm f. of aby (i. e. to do athg), alieno metu facere qd: for f. the enemy should fail upon them, præ metu, ne hostis irrumperet: full of f., metu (timore) perterritus, timore perculsus, metu fractus et debilitatus (entirely beside onesetf fm without f, metu vacuus. Compare Frabless. To be without f, aime metu (timore) esse; that for 'metuere' in the first fine f, in metu (timore) esse; (but for 'metuere' and 'timere,' used absolutely for 'to be in f, we find no authority in Latin Dictionaries; 'timere is however used in that sense by T. Agr. 33, 2); metuenten vivero (see IH. Ep. 1, 16, 66); to be or line in great f,, in magno metu (timore) esse, versari; also pavere; trepidare, esply swith metu, formidine (t): to be in f, about aby, in metu esse propter qm: to be esized with resuccition afthe, betterfritum esse metu es rei: I am without f., metu vacuus. Compare FEARLESS. f. respecting athg, perterritum esse metu cs rei: I am f. respecting allsy, pertertitum esse metu cs rei: I am in greal f. obout you, precipuum metum, quod ad te attinct, habeo: to be no longer in f., omittere, abjicere timorem: to be in f. by aby's meant, esse in metu propter qm (C.): to feel something between hope and f., i to be divided between hope and f., inter spem metumque auspensum esse (L. S. 13); inter spem metumque fluctuare (L. 42, 59, 8); inter spem et desperationem hæsituare (L. 12, 13, 6); inter spein et desperationem mest-tare (Curt. 4, 15, 3); dubà spe et suspenso metu esse aft. Just. 19, 2, 11); to put aby in f., or to inspire aby with f., metum (timorem, terrorem, pavorem, formi-dinem) et injheere, incutere; metum (timorem, terrorem) ci afferre, inferre, offerre; qm in metum compel-lere, conficere: athg produces f, timor incutitur ex re: athg puts me in f. facit mihi qd timorem: in great f., qd me summe timore afficit: to be overwhelmed, &c., beside oneself, &c. with f., magno timore affici, per-celli; metu frangi, debilitari, perterreri, exanimari (C.); timore perterreri (Cæs.): my friends are in great f. about me, maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici nostri: athg fils the minds of men with the greatest f., qd animos ad summun timorem traducit: the f. they the f. they entertained of the aristocracy was sunk in the greater f. weh the Romans inspired, major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicit : to be seized with f., metus me invadit; animo metus objicitur; timor me occupat, me incessit; metu, timore affici (C.); in timorem pervenire (Cas.); metum capere (L.): all were thrown into great f., timor omnium incessit magnus; thrown into great f. on account of or concerning &c., timor magnus care incessit: I am underly seized with f., subtto me timor occupat; also timore opprimor: to lay saide, throw away, &c. f., timorem abjecte, omittere (C. metum one timorem deponere (O.), mittere (F.): they had loid axide their, f. timor metitus discessera (S.); to be tormented by f., metus me macerat, cruciat (off. C.); to let f. be visible in all the does, nomia trepidantius timidiusque agere: to entertain an imaginary f. of aths. online timire of (C.); to rever in one's f. thrown into great f., timor omnium incessit magnus; athg, opinione timere qd (C.): to recover fm one's f., ex timore se colligere (Cas.); a metu respirare (C.): I cannot speak for f., mihi lingua metu hæret : to obey I cannot speak for f., mini lingua metu herret: lo obey the lates fm f., propter metum iegivus parēce (C.): mg hair stands on end with f., formidine horreo: I om trembling with f., timore perterritus tremo; on accomst of athg, paveo qd, ad qd; or, that &c., ne &c.: I om atmost beside myself with f, vix sum apud me, it commotus est animus metu: without f., see Pran-

FEAR, v. metuere, timere qd. (Compare here, and for the following verbs, Syn. of substs. in Fear, a.) Jn. metuere ac timere.—in metu ponere, habere qd (= metuere). - extimescere, pertimescere qd (stronger terms than timere) - vereri qm or de re (stands next to terms than timere).—verer; qm or ae re (ssanas next to metuere, indicating fear, as produced by a sort of one or dread of the magnitude, importance, &c. of the object feared; hence it is the general term used when a person expresses an opinion, as a fear that something is or is not so; it implying that the speaker will not venture to pro-nounce a positive opinion, but is afraid, &c.),—payère ad or ad qd (to feel anxiety, or to be disheartened).— horrere qd (to dead; to shudder or ahrenk fin athg; e.g. numen divinum). Jn. metuere atque horrere (e. g. capital punishments, supplicia). - formidare, re-(e.g. capital punishments, supplicia).— formidare, re-formidare all (to feel a dread of ality; e.g. of death, mortern, &c.): we f nothing, sine timore sumus: three is no enemy near to be feared, nullus in propinque est hostium metus: to f. every thing or alh f m aby, omnia ex or a qo timere: you have nothing to f. fm me, nikl tibl est a me periculi: not to f. aby or alhg, contemnere qm or qd: to f. death, mortis appropinquatione angi: mortis metu perterritum esse; mortem reformidare

is make aby f., see 'to put in FEAR.' He made himself so forced, tantum sul timorem injecti: sech or schal I do set f. (i.e. sech I hope suill not happen), id quad non spere [parentheticality used, see C. Rosc. Am. 4, 10, Mez.b.); f. (i.e. entertain anxiety, am fearful) for or about aby a side, metuo, timoo, ci (rel) and de qo (qâ re); extinesco, petrumesco de re; vereor ci rei; I f. estremely, magno timore sum (opp. bene sperio); to f. for one's his and property, de capite fortunisque extimescere; is begin to f., ad timorem se convertere. If that &c., metuo, timeo, vereor, extimesco, pertimesco, also hormetuo, timeo, vereor, extimeeco, pertimeico, aiso horro, ne &c.; thad:... no &c., ne non or ut (bui no
ut non): I rather I, or f. a titlet, begin to f., that &c.,
subtimeo ne &c.; subvereor, ne &c.: to make aby
for, that &c., qm in eum metum adducere, ut pertimescat, ne &c. (C. Mur. 24, init.): they begin to f. that
&c., in timorem perveniunt, ne &c.: it is to be foured,
timendum est. ne &c. to f. nothing timendum est, periculum est, ne &c.: to f. nothing, bono esse animo; bonum habere animum (to be of good courage); securum esse (to believe oneself safe, without really being so): to have nothing to f., tutum esse our raising octung tool: to now notating to J., Willium as to the be safe in readily, shadecer fear may be enter-tained): do not f.l or, f. nothing/ bono as animo; or bonum habe animum; noli timere or laborare; omitte timorem: to f. God, Deum vereri; Deum vereri coller: to, f. (absolute), see 'to be in f.' in FEAR. s.

FEARFUL, | Timorous, timidus, pavidus, trepidus (SYN. in FEAR. S.).—formidinis pienus (full of fear and ance. C. Att. 9, 10, 2, instead of formidolosus, weh and are, C. All. 9, 10, 2, instead of formidolosus, such dom sol belong log good prove,—injuratus (courardly; com-pare the substl. in Fran): 10 be f., timidum, &c. esse that not meture or timere, absol.): to become f., ad timeren se convertere: 10 make aby f., see 'to put in Fran: to preiend to be f., 'nneutum (timorem), paverem simulare: do not be f.! omitte timorem! 1 bread fut, metuendus, timendus (that is to be formal,—tertibilis (terrible),—horrendus (horrible). harribalis. formidolosus (producing awe or horrour; formornais. formiodosus producing and or norrow; tor-midablis is foreign to good prose,—trux, truculentus (dressfus to behold, to hear, e. g. eyes, look, words, cc.).— -immanis (monstrous).—ingens (coron-wus). A f. wor, bellum formidolosum, atrox: to present or depict athg as f., ad imnorem qd proponere (C. Fan. 2, 16, 4); as ery f., ad maximum timorem proponere (ib. 6, 3, 3): to make or render oneself more f. than powerful, pius timoris quam potentiæ sibi addere. See also DREAD-

FEARFULLY, timide. timido animo. pavide. trede. terribilem or horrendum in modum. SYN. in See also DREADFULLY.

FEARFULNESS, | Timidity, timiditas. pavor. trepidatio. ignavia. Syn. in FEAR. | Terrible nature (of athg), terror; better pl. terrores. Sis atrocitas, immanitas, foeditas, may do.

FEARLESS, metu vacuus. quem metus non attingit or terret, qui metu vacat or liberatus est (C.) .- impavidus. intrepidus (without apprehension or trembling). -audax (boid, intrepid). P. with regard to athg, securus to re (e. g. de bello; and of him who is unconcerned and without fear, even when he ought not to be so). To be f., sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare; bono animo esse; bonum habere animum (to be in good spirits).

FEARLESSLY, sine metu. sine timore. impavide. the place audacter. Svx. in FAARLESS. FEARLESSNESS, *animus metu vacuus.—audacia (bidaes, intrepidity).—fortitude (fortitude of mind of the who persecres in albay. P. with repard to albay: e. g. desth, securitas mortis.

PEASIBILITY. To have no doubt about the f. of

sthe, *non dubitare, quin res perfici possit.
FEASiBLE, quod fieri or effici potest.—facilis (easy, opp. difficilis). A hg is f., res facilitatem habet: it is not f., fieri or effici non potest: if it should be f., si res facultatem habitura sit. I do not think it f., qua ratione hoe effici possit, non video or non intelligo.

PEAST, s. | A festival, dies festus. dies sollemnis. dies festus ac sollemnis (a f. that is celebrated every year).—sollemne (a sacrifice celebrated yearly).— dies feriatus (a feast day, opp. dies profestus, Plin. 18, 6, 8). ** festum is poet only. To celebrate a f., diem festum agere; during three days, per triduum (L. 25, 23): to order that the day on weh a victory was gained should be observed as an annual f., inter festos dies referre (diem), que victoria patrata est (T. Ann. 13, 41, 4). An entertainment, convivium (any meal among friends, the principal object of wch consists in the entertelement, not in the pleasures of the lable).—epulum (a public entertainment, in honour of the gods, on the secasion of a triumph, &c., or given on festival days).—epulæ (a great f., attended with magnificent pomp or

preparations, the object being principally the pleasures of the table).—days (a f. with a religious object: used for a private entertainment, the word is poetical only, or post-Aug).—A f. upon a sacrifice, sacrificium epulare: to prepare a f., convivium instruere, apparare, compa-Tare, ornare, exornare: lo give a f. in honour of aby, connam or epulum ci dare: to give a f. on aby's birthday, ci natalicia dare (see Wernsdorf, C. Phil. 2, 6, p. 193): to give a f., convivium habere, agere: to go to a f., ad comam ire; convivium inire: to invite aby to a f., qm ad comam invitate or vocare (See the dif-ference in To INVITE); qm adhibère come or in convivium (as well by inviting him as by asking him to stay when he is already present): to be at a great f., in slay when he is already present): to be as a great f, m convivio interesse: to get up fin a f, surgere a cenh: to be about to get up fin a f, calceos poscere (since the shoes were taken of before reclaiming at table; nee Pisn. Ep. 9, 17, 3). The words compositatio and concennatio (see C. Maj. 13, 4, 5, and ad Fann. 9, 24) are only lift translations of the Greek supervisors and are only sis. Iransations of the Greek συμποσιου and σύνδιακου, and were never in general use with the Romans. Prov. Enough is as good as a f., qui tanuil eget, quanto est opus, is neque limo turbatam haurit aquam, neque vitam amittit in undis (H. Sat. 1, 1, 59); one te (nos, &c.) pienior justo copia delectet (aft. H. ib. 56), or *stulti est de flumine quam de fon-ticuio qo tantundem malle sumere (aft. H. ib. 55), or equi tantum habet, quantum sat est, is parum habere

non potest.

FEAST, | TRANS.) hospitio accipere, excipere, recipere (g. t. for to receive; acc. and exc of friends, rec. of those who may need &c.) .- convivio excipere. hospiof those who may need gc.)—convivio excipere, nospi-talitier invitare, apparatis epulis accipere, excipere; invitare (as a guest at one's board); to f. with also, pascere qm qix re (e.g. oiuscuiis, C. Att. 6, 1, 3); apponere ci qd (to offer or place also before aby, e.g. panes convivis, Suet. Cat. 37). [INTANAN, conviving (if at an extertainment with friends)—epulari (at a (ty at an entertainment with friends).— epulari (at a banquet or a great f.); with aby, apud qm. Impropr.) To f. on athg (i. e. delight in it), pasci qå re (C.) or delectari, perfrui qå re. To f. one's eyes un athg, pas-cere oculos qå re (or in qå re faciendä); fructum capere oculis ex qa re (both of feasting one's eyes on the sight of some evil happening to an enemy).—dare oculis epulas (Com.): to f. one's eyes on a picture, animum pictura (inani) pascere (V.).

FEASTING, by pl epulæ (also impropr.; e.g., by f. upon good thoughts, cogitationum epulis, C.).
FEAT, s. factum facinus (fact. simply as a thing done; facin. as manifesting a strength of character for done; facin. as manifesting a strength of character for good or for evit in the agent). See ACTION, DEED. A great or excellent f., egregic or egregium factum; facinus præcisarum: an immortal f., facinus or opus immortale: f.'s, facta, orum (g. l.); res gestæ. gesta, orum; also res (f.'s performed with particular ref. lo duly, espty f.'s of arms), acta, orum (massuch as a certain manner of proceeding has been observed in performing them): glorious f.'s, laudes: noble f.'s, decora, um. F.'s of strength, Crel. with certainen virium, um. Fit of strength, Crei. seth certainen virium, or gymnicum certamen, corporum certatio (C.), &c. To exikbit fix of strength, "ostentare quanto sit robore, quantique viribus: io challenge uby to a contest in fix of strength, "qin ad certainen virium provocare. FEAT and, soliers, satitus. callidus. versutus. FEATHER, v. One who has feathered his nest well, when he reculifistis field a rengenus appearer. Asim

plane bene peculiatus (of a rapacious governor; Asim. Poll. ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, in.).

FEATHER, penna.—pluma (down, down-like f's).
—that has or is stuffed with f.'s, plumeus: corered with
f., pluma tectus: full of f.'s, plumosus: that has f's j., pluma tectus: juli oj j.a., plumosus: inai nas j s., (naturally), pennatus; plumatus; plumis obdictus (epiumis; implumis t. og et f.s., plumescue: to hate (gol) f.s., pennas habère: to deck oneself in borromes f.s. alienis gioriari bonis (Pheedr. 1, 3, 1).

FEATHER BED, cuicita piumea (C. Tusc. 3, 19, 46). FEATHER BED, curies plumed: C. 1 usc. 3, 19, 40).
FEATHERED, piumis obductus. piumatus. pennatus (FG) plumiger, penniger, ore poet.).
FEATHERY, plumeus. plumiosus.
FEATLY, solierter. astute. calide. versute. sub-

tiliter. PEATURE, lineamentum oris (a single f. in the face, while ductus oris, in C. de Fin. 5, 17, 47, denotes face, white ductus oris, in c. ae x m. o, iv, iv, utmace the peculiar f.'s about the mouth of aby, opp. vultus, i. e. the f.'s generally; the countenance). The f.'s, os, vultus. Jx, os vultusque; os et vultus oris habitus (the formation of the face itself). — lineamentorum qualitus (the peculiarity of aby's f.'s). — Jr. habitus oris lineamentaqu (L.); habitus oris et vultus (C.).—

oris et vultus ingenium (the general expression). — facies (face in general, e. g. nobie f.'s, facies liberalis); the mother and her son resembled each other strongly is their f./s, lineamentorum qualitias matri ac fillo similis. [Impaopa.] The f./s of aby's character. lineamentum animi (C. Fin. 3, 22, 75): to study the f.s of
aby's character, "lineamenta ingenii es colligere: that
is a noble f. in his character, "lin hae re, ut in speculo,
cernitur ejus bonitas (aft. C. Fin. 2, 10, 32).
FEBACULOSE. See FEVELISE.
FEBRICULOSE. See FEVELISE. in their f.'s, iineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio simi-

FEBRILE, febriculosus (Catuli, Gell.) or gen febris.

A f. atlack, tentatio febris.

FEBRUARY, Februarius (mensis).

FECES, | Dregs, sediment, vid. | Bacrement,

PECULENCE or FECULENCY, feculentia (Sidon.). FECULENT, fæculentus (e. g. pus, Cels.). fæculen-

or (Sidon.).
PECUNDITY. See Paultfulting.
PECUNDITY. See Confederacy.
Gedere jui See Paultfulness, Pertility.

FEDERAL, fœderatus. fædere junctus. A f. town or state, urbs or civitas fœderata; conventus (a town or mar, also revitas undertas; conventus to insure mational assemblies and courts of justice are held; see Plin. 8, 1, 3; thus the loven of Frankfort, in the latter sense, would be, conventus Frankfurtensis): a f. army, exercitus socialis: a f. assembly, conventus. FEDERATE. See CONFEDERATE.

FEE, s. | Loan of land, &c. held of a superior on some condition (e.g. that of personal service), prædium velut fiduciarium datum (aft. naisreice, prædium veiut fauciarium datum (aft. 2.52.28, p. in.)—prædium beneficiarium (aft. & Ep. 90, 2)—ager veiut fiduciarius (if a ßeid. aft. L. 32, 28, p. in.)—ager beneficiarius (aft. & Ep. 90, 2)—ager veiut fiduciarius (aft. & Ep. 90, 2). 45, simple, "feudum liberum, immune et liberum: a conditional f, emphyteusis (Cod. Jazlin, 4, 6d. Jazlin, 4, 6d. Jazlin, 4, 6d. Jazlin, 4, 6d. aft. L. Jazlin, 1, aft. J FIEF .- the law relating to lands held in f., em leges, que ad predia beneficiaria pertinent: the granter of lands in f., patronus. "dominus feudii (t. t.): the granter, "cliens, "beneficiarius; "vasailus. "feudatorius (are both t.): the tenant of lands held in f., "qui pro beneficiario est : to hold athg in f., prædium velut fiduciarium a qo accipere.

FEE, a. | Payment (fixed or indefinite) of services (esply professional services), merces, pretlum opera or pretlum only (reward for service rendered; e. g. to physicians, teachers, &c.).—honos, qui habetur ci (e. g. medico, C. Pam. 16, 9).—honorarium (port. Aug ; but t. t.; Troj. Ulp. e. g. advoca torum).—annua merces (if.annually paid, e. g. also of a physician; see Plin. 29, 1, 5),—commoda, orum; salarium (paid to civil officers, the latter time of Empp.).

F. 10 office may pris also be rendered by pecunia extraordinaria, or in the pl. by pecunia extraordinaria, or in the pl. by pecunia extraordinaria, or in the pl. by pecunia extraordinaria or protium carel. To pay oby a f., pretium operasolvere (g. l.): honorem habere ci (e. g., medico; C. Fam. 16, 9).— If the sum is quite optional, ad may be used; e. g. the physician must receive a f., dandum est qd medico; lo ask double f.'s of aby, duplices a qo mercedes exigere. The lawyer's f.s., impense in litem factre (all the expenses of a suil). To make 10.000 sesierces a year by f.'s, (ex qâ re) quadragena annua capere. physician; see Plin. 29, 1, 5) .- commoda, orum; salagena annua capere.

PEE. v. See ' to pay aby a PEE; also præmium (or -a) rei pecuniariæ ci tribuere. - remunerari qm

(or -3) fel pecuniaria ci ritouete, — reminerant qui premio, &c. § To Barias, vid. FEE PARM, emphyteusia (Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1; Justin. Initi. 3, 23, 3); belonging to a f.-f., emphyteu-ticus (Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1); to gire alhg in f.-f., dare rem per emphyteusin (bid.); an estate given in f.-f., emphyteuma; prædium emphyteuticum (ibid.); to take a field in f.-f. (i. e. rent for a hundred years), con-ducere agrum in annos centum (Hygin. de limit. p. 205, Goes.).

PEEBLE. See WEAK. F. with age, senectute or senio confectus defectus annis et viribus, defectus annis et desertus viribus (enfeebled with age), decreptannia et uessa.
tus (decrepit).
FEEBLENESS. See WEAKNESS,
FEEBLY. See WEAKLY.

—cfbo Juvare qm (to refresh him with food).—cfbare qm (espig poultry and children; the word is post-Aug.)— pabulum dare cl (espig to larger animats, as ozen, &c).— pascere (espig to f. sheep, goats, swine; both in the sense of driving them to pasture and matching them there, and also of keeping no many; also of feeting the control of the color of the color of the color feeting them (the collies past of a district feeting as myon. feeding them like cattle; and of a district feeding so many, feeding them like cattle: and of a district feeding to monny, a supplying them with provisions; also of becoming the most provisions; also of becoming the food of, agut one's will; e.g., as or add passect corron, timeas, &c.). To f. with one's own hand, cibare manu wid (Suet. Tib. 72): to f. well, largo pastu sustentare: birds f. their unsfedged young, aves infirms fecibus cibos ore suo colistos partiuntur (a. 2, 6, 7): to f. a child, infant cibum in os ingerere (c. de or. 2, 5): 162, B. IMPROPR.) nutrire (e.g. morrem, O.; ignes foilis &c., O.).—alere (e.g., a wor, a consist, low, rage, dc.).—austentare (to support; e.g., a wor, aby's vices, \$c.).—austentare (to support; e.g., decidrium, to increase it; opp. exstinguere).—fovere (e.g., dolores suos; es spem). To f. one's eyes with athy, ocutos passere qi re; fructum capere oculis ex re.—dare oculis epulas (Com.).—Support, supply with provisions, &c. - Support, supply with provisions, &c., alere.—pascere (poet.).— sustentare. alere et sustentare.—victum præbère ci.—nutricari (impropr.; omniaque [mundus] sieut membra et partes sui nutrieatur et continet, C. N. D. 2, 34]. See Support. | Depasture (as in 'to feed your meadows! Woodward), deit or (as in 'to feed your meadone'? Woodward, de-pascere.—Immisso pecore depascere (Up.). If To feed a late, river, gc., in lacutum or flumen influere. I IN-TRANS.) Live on, vesci qå re (v. propr.; carne, lact).—Viver qå re (to live on; de qå re is of the means by wch a livelihood is gained).—all qå re (e. p. lact).—I Pasiure (of catite), pasci and (poet) pa-cere (V.).—pabulari (to eal fodder). I INFAOTA.) pasci qå re (e. p. bibliothecè cs. &c.; of deliphing in it). FEEDER, I He that nour ithes, nuttion (poet-day, one who brings up, rears, &c., either a person or an animal: cs; equorum, Stati.)—allor (he that gives every thing necessary for subsistence; cs. & ap. Lac-tant., T.). I An eater, cdens: a great f., chiv multi chib; homo edax: a very great f., cibi vinique capacissimus (of eviting and drinking in general); luxu et saginæ mancipatus empusque (the later of his belig;

et saginæ mancipatus emptusque (the slave of his belly ; T): a greedy f., edax or (cibi) avidus or cibi piurimi.—
vorax: a dainly f., gulosus. || Fountain, &c. that
supplies a main canal, lake, &c. with water

*fons rivus, &c., qui in lacum (&c.) influit,

FEEDING, pastio (e. g. the business &c. of f. cattle, poultry, &c.; Varr.).—sagina (the cramming or fattering animals; e. g. anserum, gallinarum; and also impropr. of persons, multitudinem non auctoritate sed saginâ tenêre, by f. them; C.; homo temulentus et saginâ gravis, T.).

FEEL, | To feel by the touch, tangere.-tentare, with or without digitis. tactu explorare (both for the sake of examining), attrectare; contrectare; pertrectare, also with the addition of manibus (to touch, handle): to f. aby's pulse, cs venam tentare (Suet.) or tangere (Pers.); tangere qm, or cs manum. venam (Ptin. Ep. 7, 1, 4; where some editions have the one reading, some the other); apprehendere manu brachium (Cels. 3, 6; where there is also corpori manum admovere). To f. aby, &c. (to see whether he carries athg about him that is prohibited), excutere qm (in the sense in wch the Romans did this, namely 'by shaking aby's gown'). To f. aby's bed (to see if allig is concealed in it), cs culcitas et straguia prætentare et excutere (Suet ; præt. = before one does something). | To perceive; i.e. to become conscious of athg, sentire (also with a following participle as supplement; used of both bodily and mental sensation; also of becoming conscious aware of atha; in weh sense, Jn. sentire atque intelligere) .- (sensu) percipere (to comprehend or apprehend with one's senses). in elligere (to comprehend). affici qa re (to be affected by bodily or mental pain). To f. qå re (to be affected by bodily or mental pain). To f. pain in some part of the body (e. g. in one's feet, &c.), sentire cs rei dolorem; dolore cs rel affici or affectum esse; doiet qd: to f. pain at or about athg, doiere qd or ex qa re (e. g. at ahy's death, cs mortem, ex cs interitu); laborare que re (to suffer fm athg, e. g. alienis malis); acerbe ferre qd (to endure with a keen sense of pain; e. g. the separation fm aby, discidium): to f. athg very keenly, magnam molestiam trahere ex qå re; magna molestia affici ex qå re (to be disagreeably aff-cted by athg): magnum capere or accipere dolorem ex qa re (to suffer great mental pain); graviter or gra-vissime dolere qd (to be violently afficied by athg); accrbissime ferre qd (to endure with a bitter feeling): FEED, cibum præbere ci (g. t. for giving him food). to f. the want of alleg very severely, desiderio es ral FEE FEL

sngi; magnå moiestiå desiderare qd: to f. athg very pointilly, anxie ferre qd: to f. an affection for aby; ve To Love.—to f. an inclination, compassion, site ahment, &c.: see those subst.: to f. the boauties V ally, e. g. of a speech, orationis virtues intelligere r introspicere: athy is more easily fell than described, gil facilius intelligit quam explanari potest. I Mistriklarous pranassa (exply with adji): 10 f. kungry, entire (see Hungary en Hungary, entire (see Hungary en Hungary). 10 f. kungry, entire (see Hungary en Hungary). 11 f. f. familie familie) is feel bitsey, sittre. I f. of graded at athy, offendit me qi; suck offended, magnam injuriam mithi illatan ese puto. I f. dissatisfied with my condition, mee me fartume pecuniete: he shall f. that there are vigitant Counsis in the city, sentiet in hae urbe esse consules viginates: to els aby f. one's anger, bliem effundere or somachum erumpere in que (by words); qs iratum me sentit (by deed): to f. confidence in oneself, r introspicere: athg is more easily felt than described, me sentit (by deed): to f. confidence in oneself, sibi confidence : see CONFIDENCE, or TO CONFIDE. to f. one's weekness or insufficiency, minimum in seems arbitrari: to f. ill, minus commodâ valetudine uti: If. rather better, mihi meliuscule est; vires recepi; he shall f. it, hoc non impune fecerit (i. e. he shall not have done it with impunity; also hoe non impunitum omittam): to f. for aby, misereri cs; miseret me cs; tenet me misericordia cs; pari molestià aflici (Sulp. ap. C.): to f. vexed at alig, qå ex re molestiå affici: to f. pleasure at or fm alig, voluptatem percipere ex re; pain, doirem capere ex re; doire affici, &c.; pain, doirem capere ex re; doire affici, &c.; to f. augry, offendi; ità incendi: to f. very augry, iracandia efferri or exardescere; stomachari; indigiracandia efferi or exardescere; stomachari; indig-mari: b.f. angry with aby, el iracsi, succensere; ci esse infinicum (to be hostitely disposed lowerds him); b.f. evil, bond valetudine unt: to f. sery seell, optime vaère er se habère: how do you f.f. quomodo te habes! ut vales! I f., quits evel; recte mini est. I f. sorry, holestum est; doleo; ponitet me ca rei. I f. sorry for aby, See 'to feel for aby, abore: do not f. anzious about it, mitte curas. no!! laborare de câ re: to f. duil, temporis or otii moiestiam sentire; *tempus tarde babons moleste ferre; otio languescere: If glad, that habons moleste ferre; otio languescere: If glad, that you are coming, gratus acceptusque mini venis: If, happy at athy, hoc placet; hoc mini commodum est: sappy at any, noc pacet; noc mini commontant you wight to f. happy or pleased at it, "est or habes, qued har re gaudeas: I f. sery weak, vires me deficiunt; infirmas sum viribus: is f. too weak, parum habêre virium. To f. one's way, abeo pedibus pizetentans iter, of (f) is the suff) above explorans manu parieties (both proper of f). The 2, 1, 78).—baculo prætentare iter (of a bitad man; 0, 10, 261). If 0 if rp, pricilitari, tentare, experit (Syn in To Tay).
FELLERS (of an insect), sing. corniculum (see Plin.

11, 23, 35). - antenna (t. t.).
FEELING or FEEL, | The sense of touch, tactus.—sensus (the faculty of f., and the sensution felt; also of mental sensations and feelings).—judicium (the amo of mental sensations and ferings)—judicium (the foculty of forming a judgement of aths; see C. Or. 8, 25; de opt. gen. 4, 11).—conscientia (consciousness, of athg. te rel; see L. 8, 4; cf. 3, 60).—affectus (the permanent state of the mind, the sentiment). A refined f., judicium segams; judicii elegar ita (with ref. to perceiving the solars of athg, with proper taste and discrimination): a correct and fine f., sincerum judicium et elegans; judicium intelligens or intelligentia (the correct f. of punctum intelligens or intelligentia (the correct f. of a commonseup.— The firm many case, however, our notion of feeling for athy, must be conceived in Latin in a more concrete manner, e. g. natural f., natura pood natural f., natures bonitas (see C. Of. 1, 2, 5; si non interdum naturæ bonitate vincatur): tender, moral /- pudor (C. Fins. 3, 2, 9): Assum f.', inmanitas:

moral f, verecundia: the f, of jog or pleasure, lettika:

al. for the beautifut, elegantia (good taste): venustas

(prace that aby displays; see Plin. 35, 10, 36, No. 10,

179; [53]: seams pulchritudinis' or "pulchri 'is barbarous): to entertain a f., sensu præditum esse : of athg, sentire qd. es rei sensu mover! : to have no f., sensu carère, nihil sentire, nullius rei sensu moveri, a sensu carier, nihil sentire, nullius rei sensu moveri, a seisu abesse or alienum esse (propr.); durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse. inhumanu esse ingenio (impropr.); to be quite without f, tactu esnauque omni carier, alo omnem humanitatem exuisse, abjecisse, obduruisse et omnem humanitatem exuisse, omnem humanitatien examum amisses (impropr.); esthout f, senaus expers; a senu (a sensibus) alienatus; nihil sentiena (propr.); durus ferres (erres). durus, ferreus, inhumanus (impr.pr.): to have no f. of pain, carere omni sensu doloris: if the dead he f. o) pain, carere omni sensu uporis; y ine ueva here any f., si quis est in morte sensus: the counte-sance reveals all the f.'s of the mind, vultus sensus animi indicant: the natural f. of mankind, communis

sensus omnium: to touch aby's f.'s, es sensus inflectere († V.; i. e. to inspire affection): those are instinctive f's, ea sunt communibus infixa sensibus (C.); all the good partock of this f, unus sensus fuit bonorum omnium (C.): aby's political f's, cs sensus de republicà: you will not find the same f. amongst the better sort, that existed when you left us, non offendes eundem bonorum existed when you left us, non offendes eundem Donorum senaum, quem reliquisti (C.): to lose one's f., senaum amittere (propr.); animus obdurescit, occalescit (impropr.; to become hard hearted): also produces or excises various f.'s within me, varie afficior qa're: to judge of also not by rates, but by a certain nutural f., non atte qa. and naturali quodam senau judicare qd: to judge after one's own f.i., desus enems judicate qu. is judge after ones own f.i., desus enems judicate: according to the f. of my heat, ex animi mei senau (C. Rose, Am. 44, ezr.); to open all one si/, is to aby, el senaus suos aperire (and i thoughts; Np.); to confide or reveal to aby one's innermost f.i., el intimos suos sensus detegete (one's senii-most f.i., el intimos suos sensus detegete (one's senii-most f.i., el intimos suos sensus detegete (one's seniimost f.'s, ci intimos suos sensus detegere (one's sneetiments; Sen. Ep. %6, 1). fm a f. of one's weakness, conscientia, quid abseste virium: swant of f., torpor (propr.); animus durus; ingenium inhumanum (snepropr.); the organs of f., sensis or tectús membras, orum (aft. Plin. 10, 70, 89): the impressions made by f., demissa per tactum or sensum (aft. H. A. P. 180).

FEELING, adj | Of persons, humanus, humanitatis pienus, muitum humanitatis habens, humanitatis sensu praditus. — mansuetus skind, genile; of men; then also of their hearts, &c.; opp. ferus.)—moilis (opp. durus, &c.). — misericors (compassionate).

|| Of things, mansuetus (of the heart, &c.).—moilis (opp. durus; e.g. of a poem).—animum movens or commovens (touching).—misericordiam movens or commovens (exciting compossion).—magnā cum misericordiā pronunciatus (see Feelingly).

pronunciatus (see Prelingly).

FEELINGLY, magnà cum miseiteordià (e. g. pronunciare, i. e. erry pathetically, according to Herz.; but others espaisa it, magnà cum miseric. audientum, Cax. B. C. 2, 12, extr).—niserabiliter (e. g. mis. scripta, epistola; and tristia miserabiliter diere, Q. 2, 4, 12, 22.

—Ste expertua in me (te. se, &c.), as in 'to speak feetingly,' impiging that one has had experience of the sume thing oneset. To thank aby f., 'antimo commotiore grathing oneset.

tias agere.
FEIGN, fingere. confingere (to compose or make up athg that is not true) .- comminisci (to invent athg that is not true).—simulare or assimulare, or, if an adjective follows as object, assimulare se; all either with acc. of the object, or with acc. and inf., or with quasi and sub ine to ject, or with acc. and this, or with quast and subjunct, as in the following examples (to pretend alhy to be, although it is not; e.g. L. 1, 9; dissimulare being to conceal what really is). To f. that one is ill, simulare ægrum; assimulare se ægrum; simulare valetudinem (to pretend to be ill, without being so in reality): to understand well the art of feigning, artificio simulatio-nis eruditum esse. to f. to be tearned, simulare se doctum esse; simulare dectrinam: to f. to be happy, assi-inulare se iætum, or hilaritatem fingere: I will f. to be going out, simulabo or assimulabo, quasi exeam: I shall f. not to see them and that they are not here, dissimulo, hos quasi non videam neque adesse hic. FEIGNED, simulatus. fictus. confictus. Jr. fictus

et commenticius; commenticius et fectus, — faisus (fuise). To bring a f. charge agai aby, crimen el affingere (T.): lo getup a f. charge, crimen confingere, componere. A f. case, fictio (in Rhetoric) [Stx. in To FlioN; f. lears, lacrima conficus; one tittle f. tear,

una falsa lacrimula.

FEIGNEDLY, simulate. simulatione. per simula-tionem. ficte (see also FALSELY).

a f., aliud ostendere quam petere (Q. 11, i, 20); manum proferre ad evocandum adversarii ictum (Q. 5, 13, 4). Deception, simulatio. astus (see above).-stropha (a cunning or deceiful pretext; see Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 6; (a cunning or accessful present; see Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 5; Gierig.).—fabrīca (a cunning śrick; Comic.; e.g. fabrīcis et doctis dolis, Plaul.).—fallacia (dec-it in general).

To make a f., stropham invenire (Plin. Ep. &c.); fabrīcam fingere (Comic.); fallaciam intendere in qm; fal can ingere (const.)
incià aggredi qm (1).
FELICITATE. See CONGRATULATE.
PELICITATION. See CONGRATULATION.
PELICITOUS. See HAPPY. beatus (μακάρειν).—

felix (δλβιος, SYN. in HAPPY). FELICITOUSLY. See HAPPILY.

FELICITY See HAPPINESS.

doubtful.) [felineus, Serv.]. "feli similis. FELL, adj. See CRUEL. FELL, s. See HIDE.

FELL, aq. see non-FELL, s. See Hing. FELL, v. | To throw or knock to the ground, stemere. prostemere.—affligere. dejicere. deturbare. evertere. subvertere. Svn. in To Tanow Down. I To hew or to cut down, cadere (g. t. to down, arbores, silvas, &c.; also an enemp).—excidere have no evellere.—succidere (see through at the (arborem, opp. evellere). - succidere (saw through at the bottom, arbores). - dolabris sternere (Curt.). timber, materiam cædere. materiari (Cas. B. G. 7, 73).

FELLER, lignator (the soldier who is sent out for the purpose of felling wood), -qui ligna emdit (a wood-cutter), -'lignicida' was not usual according to Varr.

L. L. 81, 33, § 62. FELLMONGER. FELLMONGER, pellio. pellionarius (Inscr.): his occupation. *ars pellionis. FELLNESS. See CRUELTY. FELLOE or FELLY, curvatura rotes (O. Met. 2,

FELLOW, s. | A companion, vid. | Contem tuous expression for person, homo. homuncio.

A silly or foolish f., mirum caput: a dapper little f., nomo tous de capsuli (Sen. Ep. 115, in; our, 'as if taken out of a bandbax'). I Member of a learned institution, socius. I was tately elected a follower (French) Academy, "nuper Academize literarum eleganitorum Parisines socius ascriptus sum (Ruhnk.): Ao etected a f. of the (French) Institute, "sodalem Institution") gantiorum ratising socius ascriptus sum (ninna.). is be elected a f. of the (French) Institute, *sodalem Insti-tuti regii Francici cooptari (Wyttenb.): a f. of the Aca-demy of Inscriptions, *in sodalitium Academiæ In-scriptionum ascisci (Wyttenb.). § An equal, par (opp. superior).

FELLOW, v. See MATCH. FELLOW-CHRISTIAN, *qui Christi legem (me-

FELLOW-CITIZEN, civis (not concivis). -

municeps (of a municipal town).
FELLOW-COMMONER, *convictor sociorum (who

diesa at he folione' table. *qui eddem iege mecum natus or creatus est; ently, however, expressed by alter (sing.), or all (pt.); or by homines (f' men' is expressed in the sentence.) Men are born for the sake of their f.-c.'s, homines hominum causa generati sunt (so homines plurimum hominibus et prosunt et ob-sunt, C.). To do nothing for the sake of a f.-c., nihil alterius causă facere (C.). FELLOW-PEELING, *sensus consociatus (propr.).

-- regritudinis societas (parlicipation in aby's -- misericordia (sympathy with aby's misfortune). FELLOW-HEIR. See Co-HEIR.

See CO-HEIR.

PELLOW-LABOURER, operis socius.—coliega (as colleague). P.-l. in alle, socius es rel. (4) The barbarism 'collaborator' is only allowable, if at all, as a title, though even in that case it is avoided by the betler modern writers

FELLOW-LODGER, contubernalis. PELLOW-PASSENGER. See FELLOW-TRAVEL-

FELLOW-PRISONER, qui in eodem carcere inclusus est. One's f.-p.'s, captivi alii (hence, one of my f.-p.'s. *captivus alter).

FELLOW-RULER, imperii or regni socius .- im-

perii collega (as colleague).
FELLOW-SERVANT, conservus (propr. a f.-slave). Fem. conserva.

FELLOWSHIP, | Intercourse between comrades, contubernium. commilitium. sodalitas or soda-Take, continermini tominimim solutina or soda-litium condiscipulatus [SYN: In Command:] See also Companionant: [Membership of a college, &c. Ceel. To get a f., socium (academia, collegi, &c.) ascribi [Ruhnk.], or cooptari [Wyttenb.], *in so-dalitium (academia, collegi), &c.) ascia (id.).

FELLOW-SCLDIER, pugna (pugnarum) socius (aft. Tac. Ann. 14, 55, 2).—commilito.
FELLOW-STUDENT, condiscipulus. To be aby's FELLOW-SIDDER 1, countripatus. 20 to 1007.

-studesh, una cum qo literas discere or praceptorem audire. Fem condiscipula (Mart. 10, 35, 15).

FELLOW-SUBFERE, adversarum rerun socius.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, adversarum rerum socus. Cr. Germ. 36, 22—cujuscumque fortunæ socius, socia (T. Ann. 3, 5, 1). — laborum periculorumque socius, socia (see C. Fam. 13, 71, 2; T. Germ. 18, 7); also fm context socius (socia) comesque only (see H. Od. 1, 7, 26); fo make aby one's f.-s., qui no nome discrimen comitem trahere: to make oneself aby's f.-s., pariculum vita sum cum on sociales. periculum vitæ suæ cum qo sociare.
FELLOW-TRAVELLER, socius er comes itineris.

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FELINE, felinus (Cels. 5, 18, 15, but the reading | convector (who travels in the same vehicle or ship) .navigations socius (if at sea). Better the to supplement of the contract of th

FELLY. See CRUELLY. FELO-DE-SE, interemptor sui (Sen. Ep. 70, 12).

See SUICIDE.

PELON. See CRIMINAL, 8.

PELONIOUS. See CRIMINAL, adj.

PELONIOUSLY. See CRIMINALLY.

PELONY. See CRIME.

PELONY. See Caime.

FELIT, coacta, orum (Cas. B. G. 3, 44, Herz.).—
vestis coacta (Pin. 8, 48, 73, § 192).—things made of f.,
s.g. cloths, &c., coactilia (Vip. Dig. 34, 2, 26), or ree av.
coactis facts (see Cas., &c.): a cloth made of f., tequimentum or opertorium ex coactis factum (see Cas. B. G. 3, 44): a cap made of f., pileus: a f. haft, causis (caorcia).—petasus (Syn. in Har): a f. cloak, lacerna or pailium ex coactis factum (aft. Cas. B. G. 3, 44): a shoe made of f., udo (Vip. Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 4); socks made of f., socel ex coactis facts (aft. Cas. B. G. 3, 44): boots, "ocree ex coactis facts (ib).

FELUCA, cerciarus (selpsoppor, a light ressel).
FEMALE, s. femina (with ref. to the sex, opp. vir.).—muller (sa having reached a certain age). See

PEMALE, s. temma (with ref. to the sex, vpp. vii)—muiler (as having reached a certain age). See Woman. To disguise oneself as a f., or in f. attire, muliebrem vestem indure: to dress like a f., in muliebrem modum ornari: like a f., in muliebrem odum (e. g. dressed; see above).
FEMALE, adj. muliebris (C.).—femininus (Farr.). modum (e.

-femineus (poet., Q.). The f. of an animal is comby translated by femina. A f. snake, femina anguis.

cmly translated by letuins. A J. anake, temma anguis. The f. see, sexus mulicibris (sts feminicus, Plin). PEMININE, mulicibris feminicus. See PEMININE, mulicibris feminicus feminicus. See PEMININE, The f. gender, sexus mulicibris (Varro, though he has feminicus, always uses mulicibris in this sense). — genus femininum (Arnob.). || Delicate, tender, vid. || Effeminate, muliebris (e. g. animus). See EFFEMINATE.

PEN, palus, udis; pl. ioca palustria or uliginosa [SYN. in FENNY], n.; ager palustris (swampy land).

FENCE, s. sepes. sepimentum (g. t.),—indago (a temporary f. round part of a forest).—septum (the enclosure, but also the f. that encloses; in this sense usually, in C. always, pl .- conseptum seems to mean the enclosure only).—murus (walt).—cohors or chors (for cattle; both stationary and moveable f.'s, as well as the place enclosed by them).—maceria (a wall made of clay or loam round a vineyard).—tutela (g. t. for a protection or defence; used by Farr. of hedges, de septis .. dicam. Earum tutelarum, &c.) .- munimentum (Mat by such one defends oneself or a place). A natural final naturale sepimentum viva sepis, or viva sepos only (of a hedge). To make f.s. facere septa: to pull down f.s. septa revellero (C.): by what f.s. shall we keep in such would beats as these f quibs shall we keep in such would beats as these f quibs septis tam immanes beluas continebimus !-- to make a f. round athg, sepire or consepire qd; round a forest, siivam indagine cingere, munire: to make a f. all round, circumsepire; septo circumdăre; cingere munimento espis: a place surrounded by a f. or f.'s. septum, conseptum, &c. | Fencing, vid. FENCE, TRANS.). | To enciose with a fence, sepire. consepire qd (see in last article). To f. a

space in with strong stakes, iocum robustis stipitibus sepire (Inscr. Orell.). | To guard, to fortify, vid.

FENCE, INTRANS.) | To use the sword, &c., armis uti. | If for practice, batuere: to have learnt to f. or fencing, "armis uti didicisse: to f. well, armis optime uti.

armis optime uti.
FENCER, *in armorum arte versatus (skilled in
the ert of fencing): to be a good f, armis optime uti.
FENCING (as act; e. g., of a piece of land), septio
(as action). || Fence, vid.
FENCING (as art), ars gladii (see Sen. Ep. 7, 3);
gladii artes (i. e. the skill of a fencer).—ars gladiatoratick erts the gladiatora, to be generated or skilled in

(with ref. to the gladiators): to be expert or skilled in the art of f., armis optime uti: rules laid down for the art of f., dictata et leges (Suet. Cas. 26; Juven. 11, 8): f. exercise, armorum exercitium.

FENCING MASTER, armorum doctor (of the soldiers). — elanista (of the gladiators). — ebatuendi magister (a teacher, &c.): to be a good f.-master, armis optime uti. FENCING-SCHOOL, palæstra.-ludus giadiatorius

(for gladi dors).
FEND, | Ward off, vid. | Dispute, vid

FENDER, prps *clathri focacii (focacius or -tius, of et belonging to the hearth, Isid. Orig.).
FENNEL, feniculum (*anethum feniculum, Linn.):

FEN R.L. tenteutum ("anethum tenteutum, Linn.); pedainin jo f., or of the nature of f., fentcularius. FENNISH or FENNY, paluster; poet. paludosus.—dilinous (the palus appears as a mass of seater, made thick with mud and bog-earth, in wch a man may be dressed; tilligo only as ground thoroughly soaded with water, in sech he may sink down, D.); f. land, aget palustris: f. column palustre: f. country or regions, lees palustria or ulliginosa, n. pl.

PEOD. See PEE.

FEODAL. See FEUDAL. FEODARY, *cliens or *cliens fiduciarius,—*beneficiarius .- "vasallus, "feudatorius, FEOFF, v. prædium velut fiduciarium ci dare (aft.

FROPF, v. prædium valut fiduciarium ci dare (a/s. L. 32, 28, p. in.). See also Per.
FROPFEE. See FRODARY.
FROPFER, *patronus; dominus feudi (t. t.).
FEOFFMENT, beneficium: —*feudum (t. t.).—an
state keld by f., see Fer: a field held by f., ager velut
feduciarius (aft. L. 32, 28, p. in.); ager beneficiarius
(sft. Sen. Ep. 90, 2).
FED APIGIUS: See Frantle.

FERACIOUS. See FERTILE. PERACITY. See FERTILITY.

FERINE. See CRUEL FERITY. See CRUELTY.

FERMENT, v. fermentari. fermentescere (g. t.). fervere. effervescere (of wine). To cause to f., sinere fermentari or fervere: to make athy f. by athy, fermentare que. | Impropra.) See 'to be in a Frament.'

FERMENT, s. fermentum (also impropr. of a state of agitation, &c., Plaus.). [IMPROPR.) motus.—impetus.—fermentum.—effervescentis es rei æstus (Gell.). To be in a f., in fermento esse; in fermento totus jacet qs (Piant.); agai aby, turgère ci (ib.): to be in a state of f., moveri (e. g. the slaves are &c., movetur aliquot locis servitium); mentis habitu moveri (of the blood put islo s state of ferment by mental excitement); effervesvalos itale of ferment by mental excitement); efterves-tere (with or without stomacho, iracundid, &c., a fa-verite word of C.'s); mestuare (C.).—exenstuare (†); tumére (e. g. Gallier, T.; negotia, C.); to be in a com-plete state of f., ardère (of a country; e. g. of the Gauls); the f. of men's minds, tumor rerum (toe, f., of men's minds threatening a revolution; see C. Att. 14, 5. 2): to subdue or quell such a f., mederi with dat.
PERMENTATION, fermentatio (late).—fervor (of

FRNN. filex: ground covered with f., filictum.
FRNN, fileatus (only impropr., having fern-leaves
myraved, embossed, dc. upon if; e.g. lances, C.).
F. ground, filictum.
FRNCCIOUS. See FIRENCE.

PEROCIOUSNESS, FEROCITY. See FIERCE-

FERRET, s. viverra. *mustela furo (Linn.).
FERRET OUT, sciscitando elicere qd. percunctando atque interrogando elicere qd. qd ex qo sciscitari or sciscitando elicere.—expiscari qd (i. e. to fish it out of s person) -rimari (to search, as it were, through every

FERRUGINOUS, ferrugineus (s. g. taste).—"ferri PERRUGINOUS, ferrugineus (s. g. taste).—"ferri Priculas continens (containing iron).— fons ferru-finel saporis (i. e. tasting of iron, Piin. 32, 2, 8).— water ferrate (containing iron, Sen. Qu. N. 3, 2, 1).

FERRULE, ferreus annulus.
FERRY, [TRANS.] e.g. to ferry over, trajicere.
transmittere. transvehere. transportare. [Intrans.]
transmittere or transire or transjleere or transgredi;

ere SYN, and phrases in To CROSS,

FERRY, s. | Place where a passage boat plies, clocus, ubi scapha est ad trajiciendum comparata | Perry-boat scapha major.—ponto (Cæs B. C 3, 29).—ratis ad trajiciendum comparata (a raft

of John St. Company of the St. C FERTILE, freundus (denotes the fruitfulness of a living and breeding being, opp, effettus, edwood). Fertilis, ferax (denote the fruitfulness of inanimate and productive nature, and of the elements, opp, sterilis; viologou-fert, of the actual fruitfulness which has been produced by cultivation; fer. of the mere capability and arises fin the nature of the soil. Cieero uses fertilis, propr.: ferax, fgr.)—wher fertilis and ferax denote fruitfulness under the image of creative and productive power, as of the father and mother: where, under the image of other on of the nurse, of other ina and untaining, as of the nurse. the image of fostering and sustaining, as of the nurse, like withing. — frugiter (denotes fertility under the image (351)

of a corn-field). -- fructuosus (under the image of a tree rich in fruit; δγκαρποι. Död.). Jn. uber et fertilis; fecundus et uber.—|| [мрнорн.) ferax. fecundus. uber. fecundus et uber.— I INFROPR.) ferax. fecundus. uber.
JN. uber et fecundus. A f. genius, Ingenium ferax or
fecundum: a f. imagination, ingenii ubertas: no
branch of philosophy is more f. than that wch treats of
the duties of man, nullus in philosophia locus est
feracior neque uberior, quam de officie.
FERTILELY, fecunde. fecundius (Varr. fecundis
sime; Pin. fertilier, fertilitis).
FERTILENESS OF FERTILITY, fertilitas,
ecundicas (this of the wind other). SYN. in FERTILE.

feracitas only in Col.
FERTILIZE, feraciorem reddere. fecundum or fertilem reddere. fecundare. fecunditatem dare ci rel. uberare (all of land); also lætificare (as, Indus aquâ lætificat terram, C.); and fermentare (of schal lightens the soil, &c., For. Col.). 555 telificate (Plin). — gravidare (propr. to make or render programma, Aur. Pict. Bp. 29, 14; but used by C. N. D. 2, 33, in an improper sense of fertilizing the soil, terra gravidate seminibus): fo f. the ground by athy, qåre terris dare fecunditaten

FERULE, s. ferula (Gr. vapont, an umbelliferous plant [ferula, Linn.; esply communis], Plin. The twigs being used to punish slaves or boys with, it also stands for 'cane' or 'rod,' as in English.

stands for 'come' or 'rod,' as in register.
FERULE, v. ferula cadere (H.).
FERUENCY, fervor. — ardor. — impetus. P. in
prayer, precum constantia (incessant or uninterrupted
prayer, see T. Germ. 8, 1): f. of love, ardor (se. amoris,
Tibull. 4, 12, 6), or ardentes amores (C. Fin. 2, 16, 52): Tibull. 4, 12, 6), or ardentes amores (C. Fin. 2, 16, 52); with f., a finm of voce (lift: with heard and mouth; e.g. to pray with f., precarl ad dees; see O. Pont. 2, 6, 10,—ardenter (glowingly, passionately, ardenly; e.g. to love, qm dilligere, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 3).—ferventer (e.g. loqui. Ceci. ap. C.).
FERVENT, ardens. flagrans. fervidus. calidus. A

f. desire or longing, desiderium ardens, or (stronger) flagrans: f. love, amor ardens (C.): to feel a f. affection, nagrans: f. tows, amor ardens (c.): to jest a f. agection, amore ardiere, flagrare: f., prayers, preces ab intimo animo profecta: preces impensissimm (Suct.): with f. prayers, prece magnā, omnibus precibus. Evardentes preces is soithout authority. FERVENTLY, ardenter (C.). flagranter (T.). calide

(Plant.). To love aby f., ardentissime qm diligere

FERVID, fervidus (e. g. ferv. et furiosum genus dicendi; ferv. oratio). — ferveus (e. g. animus). See

FERVIDLY, ardenter. flagranter.-ferventer (e. g

loqui, Cal. ap. C. Fam. 8, 8, 2). FERVOUR. See FERVENCY.

FESTAL. See PESTIVAL. FESTER, suppurare (intrans.). Athg f.'s, pus exit, effluit, effunditur ex &c.

FESTERED, suppuratus (though the verb is in the

other form intraus.).

FESTINATION. See HASTE.

FESTINATION. See HASTE.

FESTINATION adj. festus.—soliemnis (celebrated at certain times of the year, \$c.)—festus as sollemnis.

F. attire, villal conatus dierum sollemnium (of men); F. atters, virils ornatus dierum sollemnium (of men); mundus muiebris, qui ad dies festos comparatur (of men); mundus muiebris. Qui ad dies festos comparatur (of memen; both Col. 12, 3, 1]; of, garb or garment, dierum sollemnium vestis (afr. Col. 12, 3, 1); vestis seposita (i. e. the dreas that is kept for particular occasions: Tibuli. 2, 5, 8, Bach.); in a f. garb. candide vestitus; abatus (opp. attaus: see Plant. Cas. 4, 1, 8; H. Sat. 22, 10, [Heind.].—ESP (roga feritat (Pins. Ep. 7, 3, 2, 7, 3, 2, 7). toga, quæ feriatur): f. song, carmen lætum: a f.

day: see Festival, s.

PESTIVAL, s. | As a single day, dies festus.

—dies sollemnis. dies festus ac sollemnis (the anniversary of able, or a feast celebrated every gear).—sollenne (if attended by a sarrifice)—these frintian (opp. dies profestus, Plin. 18, 6, 8, No. 1).—featum is port. only, I without ref. to its being confined to a ingle day, sollennia ferias dies. feati (soll. as far as they are solemn or regularly returning days; ferties, so far as they are solemn or regularly returning days; ferties, so far as they are days of rest or recreation; festa, or, in prace, dies festi, so far as they are days of rejoicing; Död.).—hilaria, ium, pl. (a feast in honour of Cybele).— Dod.).—niiana, ium, pi. (a jeasi in nontr of Cybete).— dies læti (joyjui days, in general).—epulæ, quæ fiunt ex lætitiå (if the f. is attended by a banquet; see L. 22, 50, in.): that day was a national f., lætissimus ille dies civitati iliuxit: to decree that the anniversary of a victory should be observed as a solemn f., decernere, ut inter festos des referatur (dies), quo victoria pa-trata sit (T. Ann. 13, 14, 4).—425 Avoid festivitas, weh is wrong, as well as the later sollemnitas.—Obs.

For 'the festival of such or such a god,' the Romans had particular names, mly in the neut. pl., as, Consualia, Palilla, &c. A marriage f., sollemnia nuptiarum (Suct. T.). To celebrate a f., dlem festum agere; during

three days, per triduum.
FESTIVE, festivus,—festus (impropr.; Stat.). tus (v. propr.; cheerfully excited).—bilarus. hilaris (cheerfully disposed; both of persons and the disposition of their mind; then of things, as day, &c.): f.

rion of their man in the state of the state

FETCH, v. petere .- afferre. apportare (g. U. for carrying or bringing athg to a place).—adducere (to lead to any place).—producere (to bring forth; e. g. testes). arcessere. accire (to go and f.; to summon aby or have aby summoned to a place; with this diff., that with arcess. the person sent for actually makes hesappearance, whereas accire leaves his coming uncertain; hence accessete ad active seurce au coming uncertain; nence arcessere ad qm, but not accire ad qm).—advehere. subvehere. ap-portare (if by waggon or on ship board). To f. aby or to have aby fetched, qm arcessi or arcessiri jubere: to f. a nave may jesues, qui accessor à accessir judere: 10, 1-4
physiciam, medicum accessore; medicum ad ægrotum
adducere: 10 f. wafer, aquam e puteo trahere (fm a
well for domestie use); aquam petere, aquatum ire (to
f. supplies of it for an army): 10 f. wood, lignari. materiari: 10 f. breath, spirare; spiritum ducere: 10 f. a deep sigh, gemitum de imo pectore ducere (†): f. him (i. e. bring him here), illum huc arcesse (†); huc coram adducas illum: to f. evidence fm &c., argumenta arcessere a &c.; argumenta promere ex &c. (e. g. fm passages, ex locis): to f. athg fm far, or too far, qd longe petere or repetere; qd altius or paulio altius repetere: in order that the instances or examples may not appear too far fetched, ne longius abeam: you need not f. your proofs so far, non longe abieris (see Interpp. of C. Rosc. Am. 16, 47): a sentiment that is far-fetched, arcessitum miliate, es spiritus reprimere; frangere qm or es audaciam; comprimere es audaciam; Jn. frangere qm et comminuere. | To PETCH IN, intro ferre or afferre : to f. a person in, qm intro adducere: f. him in to me, illum hue intro adducas | To perch opp, amovêre. illum hue intro adducas | 10 Peters off, amovere, demovere, removere, auferre, avehere abducere, deportare [Syn. in To Remove]. || To reten out, efferte (by carrying).—educere (by leading or drawing), -elicere ex &c. (by alluring inducements). -- depromere (to f. or f. out fm; pecuniam ex arca, ex araio). To FETCH OVER, traducere. To fetch about: the wind has fetched about to the south, ventus se vertit in Africam.

FETCH, s. See TRICK, S.

FETCH, s. See TRICK, s.
FETCH, male olens (g. t. emitting a bad smell).—factidus (exhaling a very bad smell, e. g. of the breath or mouth, anima or osl.—putidus (that is in a state of putrefaction, e. g. uteer, ulcus). To be f., male olère; factère; putère.
FETIDNESS, odor malus; also fm context, odor

onty; e.g. odore præterire pistrinum nemo potest. factor farising fm putrefaction; also g. t. for bad smell, since olor, the proper word for stench, was expunged as too vulgar a term; see Död. Syn. 3, p. 129).
FETLOCK (of horses), cirrus tibialis (Veget. 4, 1).

P. joint, gamba (e. g. toliit altius crura, et inflectione geniculorum atque gambarum molliter vehit, Veg. 1, 56). FETTER, v. compedes indere cl. pedica coartare (Appul.), pedica capere (equum L.). To be fettered, compedibus satrictum esse.—Ess compedire pre- and post Class. Farr. ap. Non.; Cal.; servi compediti—Ilsraora, compede tenere qui; pedicia cs rei alli-

gare qm (Appul.). See To Hampen.
FETTER, s. compes (shackle, for the lower part of the thigh, to prevent escape, mly made of wood, but also the thigh, to prevent escape, may made of wood, but also of iron; trop. like vinculum = meems of coercion; see C. Tuse. 1, 31, 75, vincula and compedes corporis, i.e. the body holding the soul in f.'s; and impropr., e. g. grată compede juvenem tenere)—pedica (an iron for fettering the feet, e. g. of a slave, an ox, a horse on the rettering the ject. e. g. of a stace, an ox, a norse on the pasture, \$\xi_c\$. To put aby in f.'x, ci compeles indere: the mind when freed fm the f.'s of the body, animus corpore solutus If f. = chain, vid.

PEUD. || Feod. see Fee. || Deadly quarrel, \$\xi_c\$.

inimicitim. &c. See QUARREL.
FEUDAL, in late forensic Lat. *feudalis: f. estate,

prædium velut fiduciarium datum (aft. L. 32, 28, p. in.). prædium beneficiarium (aft. Sen. Ep. 90, 2): feudal isso, ew leges, que ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent; *jus feudale (t. l.): f. estate, or land possessed under f. law, ager evut fiduciarius (aft. L. 32, 28, p. isn.); ager beneficiarius (aft. Sen. Ep. 90, 2): f. contract; see 'tetter of FEOFFMENT: f. service, officia a beneficiario or a cliente præstanda; the f. lord, *patronus; *dominus edicit. I. S. f. heir, *heres prædi velut fiduciarti; *heres prædi beneficiarti: f. estate, emphyteusis (Cod. Just. 4, 56, 1. Justin. Inst. 3, 25, 3): f. oath, *sacramentum, quod patrono dicitur.

FEVER, febris. Ferers, febrium valetudines (as a class of disorders, Plin.). A tertian, quartan f., febris class of disorders, *tin.}. A tertsan, quartan f., acust tertiana, quartana; mby tertiana, quartana only; also febris tertiis (quartis) diebus decurrens (c. Gell. 17, 12, in.); a bol, cold, sione, purif d. f., febris ardens, frigida, lenta (or tenui peate repens, Sen. Ep. 95, opp. to the febrium genus impetu seevlentium). Putrida: to catch or lake a f., in febrim incidere; febrim nancisci; febri corripi: lo have a f., febrim habere, pati. affectum esse febri (g. l. for having the disorder): febrire; æstu febrifebri (g.l. for noring the ausoraer): reurine, cena incom-que jactari (to be in a f.); febricitare (to be feverish, to have a f.); to have no f., febri carêre: to recover fm a quartan f., quartanam passum convalescere, viresque integras recuperare (Gell.); the f. begins, febris accedit, incipit; increases, augetur, increscit; is diminished, levatur, conquiescit (Cels. 2, 8); decrescit; returns, levatur, conquiescit (Cels. 2, 8); decrescit; returns, repetit; continues, co If the f. continues, si febris manet (Cels.): a slight f., febricula.

FEVER, v. febrim afferre.

FEVERISH, FEVEROUS, or FEVERY, febriculosus (Catull. 6, 4; Gell. 20, 1, morbus): a f. atlack, fe-bricula: to have a f. atlack, in febriculam incidere. See Feven. - | IMPROPR.) Burning, vehement, ardens; fervens or fervidus; sestuosus [SYN. in HEAT].

fervents or ferratus; metutosus [STN. 18 HIKAT].

FEW, pauc (ok-jra, opp. complures, with substt. in
the pl.; the sing, paucus is foreign to standard procel;
p. people, pauci: very f., perpauci; perquam pauci;
paucissimi: not a f. (i. e. persons), multi (many);
plerique (a great many, a great number): f. thinaber);
pauca (n. pl.): in a f. words, paucis verbis; also paucis
only; as f. as possible, quam minime muiti. How
f. are there who . . .? quotusquisque est, qui &c. (with subjunct.)

FEWNESS, paucitas. exiguitas. F. of friends, penuria amicorum. See also WANT. Rarity, raritas (the rare existence or presence of alhg).

FIAT. See COMMAND. FIB, s. See LIE, s.

See To LIE. FIB, v. FIBBER. See LIAR.

FIBRE, fibra (in bodies and plants) .- pecten (the cross f.'s of trees).—capillamentum (the f.'s of the root cotlectively, Plin.).—filum prætenue (very fine thread; of flax, wool, &c.; then of other things). FIBROUS, fibratus.

FICKLE, inconstans. varius. mobilis, levis. mutabilis. infidelis. infirmus. [See CHANGEABLE.]-incer-

tus. instabilis.

FICKLELY, inconstanter. FICKLENESS, inconstantia. varietas, infidelitas, levitas. mutabilitas mentis. mobilitas. infirmitas. SYN. in INCONSTANCY .- JN. varietas atque infidelitas; ievitas et infirmitas; inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis.—mobilitas (propr. mobility of ally round its centre, and thus tropically used by C. de Divin. 2, 6, 15, and Plin. 37, 1, 2, for 'f. of fortune,' fortune).—instabilitas (e. g. mentis, Plin. 24, 17, 102).

FICTION. | Figment, vid. | As act, fictio (Q.).—confictio (C.).

FICTITIOUS. fictus. confictus. — commenticius (ES)* not fictititius). F. gods, dii adumbrati. dii fict et commenticii. A f. cose, fictio (in rhetoric, Q.). FICTITIOUSLY, ficte (fate).
FIDDLE, s. "violina (prps seith the clause 'quæ di-FICTITIOUS.

citur, for fides has loo general a meaning): to play on the f.. *violina canere: well, scite.

FIDDLE, v. *violina canere; see FIDDLE, s.—|| To

ifle, nugari. nugas agere delectari nugis (C.).
FIDDLE FADDLE, s. nugæ. gerræ. A f.-f. person, gerro iners (Ter.). nugator.

FID PIDDLE PADDLE, v. See To FIDDLE = trifte. FIDDI.ER, *violinista (analog. to citharista, κιθαφισ-

portpail.

FIDDLE STICK, prps plectrum. I Interjection, inited of "nonsense!" gerre! (Plaul.)

FIDDLE STRING, chord (xopā), or, pure Latin, bles (the single catgat string of a stringed instrument. Fleck, however, stands, as single string, only C. Fin. 4, 7. 73, Orelit N. er.)—netvus (xōpoa, a string made of the siness of an animal, but also of guts). See remark on STRING.

FIDELITY. See PAITH.

FIDELITY. See FAITH.

FIDEE or FIDEET, v. vel de minimis rebus sollicitum esse; quiescere non posse, &c.: lo f. about,
sursum deorsum cursitare (to run up and down).

PIDUCIAL. See CONVIDENT.

PIDUCIAL See CONVIDENT.

Pip L.— aductarius (relating to property, &c., held as a bdel-commissum). || A fiductary (theol.; Hammond), 'qui hominem sold fide justificat its credit, ui bona opera minus necessaria esse putet.

FIE, isterj. phui! turpe dictu! proh pudor! (for wame!) O Indignum facinus!

FIEF, ? The right bestowed on aby, beneficium.—feudum (t. t.). || The estate held as a fief, prædium velut fiduciarium datum (aft. L. 32, 23, p. in.). — prædium beneticiarium (aft. Sen. Ep. 50, 3). To give aby athg as a f., prædium velut fiducia. Tium ci dare (aft. L. 32, 28, p. in.): to receive athg as a In pracuum veiut nductarium a qo accipere (off. the store passage): landed property heid as a f., ager veiut filuciarus 10f. L. 32, 28, p. in.); ager beneficiarius (off. Sen. Bp. 90, 21; that may be heid as a f., quod viuit beneficiam dari potest (in forensic Latin, feudis): the deed relating to the f., i. e., the deed of finfanct, *literæ beneficiariæ: the heir of an estate bed as a f., heres prædli veiut fiduciarii; *heres prædli peneficiarii. f., prædium velut fiduciarium a qo accipere (aft. the

FIELD, A rea or surface, campus (g.t.). A gri-culturat land, aget, or pl. agri (open field; opp. isad that is built upon or planted with trees; hence opp. lown, village, &c.).—agellus (a small field).—camop. loss, village, gc.).—agellus (a small field).—cam-pus (f, as comparatively letel, lying lone, gc., opp. mons, collis).— prædiolum (if any building be al-lected to it).—arvum (a f, that is or may be some spon).—arges or secetes (the f, with ref, to the fruit or its produce).—novalis ager, or merely novalis, novale (see qui intermittitur a novando novalis diclum; 1-gen qui intermittur a novamo novalis dictur; fere; also ground recently broken up).— campus arabilis (land that may be turned into a f.).—solum (les oil). A f. that has not been some on before, ager ferus (Feet.), or ager silvester (opp. ag. cultus, Cot. Prof. 25): an uncuttiented f., ager rudis: a fertile and rich f., ager crassus, pinguis (opp. ag. jejunus); ager bene natus (opp. ag. male natus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 1); ager frugifer, ferax. A corn f., arvum, or pl. arva: possessing many f.'s, agrosus: work or labour ara; possessing many f.s, agrosus; work or lobour—
it he f., op our rusticum; green f.s, see Maradow—
l Pictd of battle, locus pugnus or profili loca
pugnus (g. t. he latter with re'. to different portions
of the whole battle-f.; see Cex. B. G. 2, 27.—locus,
quo or ubl pugnatum est (the place where the combut took place).—scies (the combat itself; e. g. to be
ent or despatched fm the f. by aby, ex ipsh acie
mitti a qo, L. 23, 11, 7): in the f. in castris; belloque; domi militileque (seld. in any other form, and
only when an emphasis is placed on belli and militie;
otherwise belli domique; militie domique): as well at
home as in the f., et domi et militie; et domi et belli etherwise belli domique; militia domique); as well at home as in the f., et domi et militia; et domi et beili (seld, and rather poet, militiaque domique); ether at home or in the f., vel domi vel belli: equally great at home and in the f., magnus bello nee minor pace; non prestatatior in armie quam in togă: to take the f., ad bellium proficiel (of the soldiers and the general); ex-critina or milites in expeditionem clucere (of the company of the soldiers) and the general; ex-cripia et trainer de home consisting the general; bit-berna relinquere (of the soldiers); Militades alone in-sisted on taking the f. as soon as possible, unus Mil-tidade nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra tidade nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra suled on taking the f. as soon as possible, unus Mil-tides nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra Brient: to take the f. agst aby, proficisci contra qui; arma capere or ferre adversus qui (propr.); opuquare (dimicationemque) venire (c., i. e. lo prepare for battle): to have taken the f. agst aby, castra habère contra qui: lo remain master of the f., auperiorem discodere; vin-cere (propr. and impropr.). | [Introduc.] | Comp assortion propr. [10] | Comp assortion propr. [1

to every body the f. of honour and glory is open, manibus patet honoris et gloriæ campus, Plin. Paneg. 70, 8) a f. for the display of eloquence, campus, in quo oratio exsultare possit (i. e. a lopic that affords scope for eloexsultare possit (i. e. a lopic that a fords scope for eloquence): he has an ample f. before him for disploying his activity, latisshee manat ejus ludustria: the f. of history han not yet bere cultivated by us, abeet historia literia nostria: a wide f. for my exertions lies before me, patet area lata in curas meas (†). I The field of a scutcheon, *area or solum scuti.

FIELD-BASIL, *elinopodium vulgare.

FIELD-DAX, *tempus exercitationis (i. e. the

FIELD-FARE, *turdus pilaris (Linn.).
FIELD-MARSHAL, præfectus or præpositus (g. t.). "HILD-MAKSHAL, practectus or præpositus (g. 1).
—dux summus.—importator (as title of meritorious
generals; see T. Ann. 2, 74, 4; Felt. 2, 125, 5). Of
course, none of these will convey the exact meaning.
FIELD-MOUSE, mus rusticus, agrestis (+).—"mus

arvalis (Linn.).

PIELD-PIECE. See CANNON.

FIEND. See DEVIL. FIENDLIKE. See DEVILISH.

FIERCE, ferox (f., with ref. to character).—furens (in a state of fury or passion).—furiosus (full of rage; raging, in a physical sense).—furibundus (uttering or raging, in a physical sense).—Turbundus (utlering or displaying signs of rage).—sevus (cruel, sawage).—torvus. trux (of the looks of him who is in a passion, then of the person himself who has a f, look). The f. lioness, lewen torvus: a f, face, vultus torvus, trux: a f, look, oull truces: to coat around memoring and, looks at \$c., circumferre truces minaciter oculos and \$c.

FIERCELY, ferociter, furiose, furenter, SYN, in Purious, - magno impetu (e. g. to atlack). - vche-

menter (with riolence).

FIERCENESS, ferocitas, ferocia (mly of naturat and FIERCENESS, ferocita, as a habit; ferocitas, as ahabit; ferocitas, as analysis, as and as a series, for a series of the series of t (fury) .- sævitia (cruelty) .- sæva vis ca rei (the violence of athg; e. g. of an illness, morbi). To tame, &c. aby's f., ferocitatem ce comprimere.

FIERINESS, impetus (the inward impulse) .- calor (warmth, zeal with wch we do athg) .- ardor (great vivacity, glow, esply of the mind) -ferocia (fiery temper; e g. city, youn, capity of the mind, - lettock per y temper; c. y. of young men; also impropr. of wine, vini, Plin.). - feet citas (e.g. of horses; as serocia, then manifesting ilsess). - The f. of the mind, vigor, ardor, servor animi or mentis; of youth, Juvenillis ardor; serocia juvenum;

ardor ætatis: natural f. of temper, quædam animi in-

ritatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata.

FIERY, PROPR.) igneus.—ardens (gloving, &c.).—
IMPROPR.) a) Spark in g, ardens.—dulgens. F. eyes,
oculi ardentes, fuigentes: f. colour, coloris flamma.

b) Strong; a wine, time validum (opp. imbecilium, Pisn. 14, 21, 27).—vinum fervidum (obj. imbecilium, \$35). c) Full of spiritual or mental fire, \$6c, ardens (on fire, as it were; of the mind, a poet, \$c. — -fervidus (boiling up, as it were, with imword power or -fervidus (boiling up, as it were, with imword power or -fervidus (boiling up, as it were, with imword power or -fervidus (boiling up, as it were, with imword power or -fervidus (boiling up, as it were, with imword power or -fervidus (boiling up, as it were, with imword power or -fervidus (boiling up, as it were, with a were or -fervidus (boiling up, as it were -fervidus (boiling up, as it were, with inword power or riscoily; i. g., youth, a speech).—eact (energetic, strong, &c.; e. g. of an orator or his speech).—calidus (fuli of wormth, &c. of the blood, also of a man himself). A f. speech, oratio ardens, fervida; orationis incitatio: to be a f. speaker, acrem esse in dicendo: f. minda, ingenia fervida: a f. horse, equus calidus or acer; equus ferocitate exaultans (white stability his f. temper) in minda or temperament, lingenium actiens in f. temperium; and f. c. f animi.

FIFE, fistula (any pipe or tube; also the shepherd's pipe).—tibla (flute like pipe).
FIFER, fistulator, tibicen.

FIFTEEN, quindecim, decem quinque. P. apiece, FIFTEEN, quindecim. decem quinque. F. opiece, quini deni; quindecii. f.-fotd, quini deni (f. ai once); quindecies tantum; see the examples in Fivroun. The field bears f.-fold, ager efficit cum quinto decimo: the f. (men, similar to truumvirl), quindecimviti: the dignity or office of the f., quindecimvitatus (mly now and then in the later writers): concerning the f., quindecimvitatis (T. Ann. II. 1); f. Thems, quindeciments (T. Ann. II. 1); f. The f. I then, f. quintum decimum. The f. of March. Idua Martins.

March, idus Marise.

FIFTH, quintus. Each f. (mon), quintus quisque:
cery f. month (e. 9. he goes on a journey), quinto quoque mense: the f. day of or after the Idea, quintupustrus: one of the f. rank, quintarius: one of the f.
legion, quintamus: for the f. time, quintum: what
2 \Lambda.

securs on the f. day, quintanus (e. g. on the f. day of the recurs on not f. a.g., quintanus (e.g. on ine f. day of the month, as the None): all energy f. pole, quintanis (ac vicibus; of planting vines; Plin): the f. b-ok of Morris Quincinix is five twelfths: three f.s., e.g. of an hour, quinte partes horse tree (Plin, 6, 34, 39): happening

parties parties for the control of t year, homo quinquagenarius.

FIFTY, quinquaginta: each f., quinquageni (i. e., f. at once, esply of subsit. that are used in the pl. number on one, espeg of substitution in a are used in the fit. Number only; e.g., quinquagence litere, f. letters, whereas quinquagenta literæ = f. atphabetic letters); consisting of, f., or confaining f., f., years old, or of goe, quinquagenarius; a tube f. inches in diameter, fistula quin-

genatus: a twoe f. inches in admirer, usual quin-quisquaria: f. limes, quinquagies. F1G. § The tree, arbor fici. ficus (σναῆ, *ficus carica, Linn.)—caprilicus (ἐρινεὸς, a wild f.-lree, the catica, Linn.)—capti icus (ėpiveče, a wild f-free, the fruit of such does not become ripe)—s§comôrus (the Egyptian f-free, "ficus s§comôrus, Linn.): a place planted uth f-free or f's, licitum: of a f., ficulus or ficulisens: wood of a f., lignum ficulineum: || The fruit, ficus: wood of a f., lignum ficulineum: || The fruit, ficus: wood of a f., lignum ficulineum: || The freit, ficus: wood of a f., lignum ficulineum: || The free ficulised for ficulised sycites; vinum e fico factum or expressum (see Plin. 14, 16, 18, No. 3): not to care a f. about or for athg, qu' floci non facere (C.), or non pendere (Plaut., §c.); non pii unius facere (Calutl.); non nauci habère (Enn. ap. C.); non assis, ne teruncii quidem facere; non unius assis æstimare.

FIGHT, pugnare (denotes a formal intentional battle, and that on its fairest side, as requiring skill and courage).—confligere (with or without armis, manu, prælio, denotes any engagement, often in consequence of an acci-dental collision; and on its rough side, as causing slaughter and carnage; conflig. cum qo or inter se).—
decernere (mly with armis, ferro, prælio, acie; to f. with the view of settling a quarrel) .- dimicare (esply with ref. to a speedy determination, and to what one risks, what is at stake; mly therefore in a good sense; dim. pro iegibus, patriâ, libertate; and impropr., what dim. pro legibus, patria, libertate; and impropr., what is at stake being expressed by de; dim. de capite, famia, civitate, gloria, &c.; also with preello, acie].—digidatia! (of, with severd or poniurd, like a practised gladiatlor or assassin: to f, with each other, digidatia! liner see,— proculiari [Dode makes proclium the occasional engagement of particular divisions of the army; but it would rather seem to refer to the military movements, positions, &c. of an engagement; also tary murements, positions, &c. of an engagement; also impropr. with word a),—confliciari, with aby, cum qo (e. g. cum adversă fortună, Np.).—depugnare, decerare (= pugnare, certare, ei phi, added notion of perseverance, till one parly is defeated; depugn, also of gladiators; uned also impropr. cum fane).—arma ferre in or contra qm (o take up arms agat him).—contentions dere, certare, concertare, decertare (with ref. to the contest, armis, proelio, acie).—proelium or pugnam facere or edere (to f. a battle).—luctari (as a wrestler; also cum fluctibus).—pugilare (to box). To f. a battle, prœ-lium or pugnam facere or edere. prœliarl (g. l.); prœlio decertare or decernere or dimicare: to f. for athg (e.g. for one's country, &c.), pugnare, dimicare, decernere pro re; with a sword, ferro decernere: to f. a Juel, ex provocatione dimicare: to f. aby, manu confligere cum qo: to f. with fists, heels, teeth, &c., pugnis contendere: pugnis, calcibus, morsu certare: to f. about athg, pugnare, certare, contendere, dimicare, de re: he challenged their king to f. a duel with care, de re: he challenged their king to f. a duel with him, abli regem corum privatum hostem deposeti (Justin 12, 8, 3): to f. agst an opinion, sententiam impugnare: to f. agst aby, pugnare in hostem (L.); adversus multitudinem (S.): to f. a ballle with aby, pugnam committere cum qo. To f. one's way through the very midst of the enemy, per medios or per mediam hostium aciem pertumpere: to f. one's way the chief and hostium aciem pertumpere: to f. one's way the chief and nostium aciem perrumpere: to f. onc's way to aby, ad qm erumpere: to f. onc's way to aby, ad qm erumpere: to f. onc's way through a crowd, pene-trare per densam turbam: to f. it out, armis disceptare de re.

de ro.

FIGHT, s. See BATTLE, COMBAT.

FIGHTER. See COMBATANT.

FIGHTING, dimicatio, &c. Sis pugna, bellum;
but in the oblique cases mly by gerund: need or accustomed to f., bello assuetus: fond of f., alacer ad pugnandum. cupidus pugnandl or pugnae. cupidus bellandi. certamins avidus: some hord f., dies grabelsimus (i.e. a day of hard f., Ces. B. G. 5, 13). there was

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a deal of hard f. throughout the doy, segre is dies sustentabatur: there was, &c. by our troops, hir dies nosfris longe gravissimus fuit: there was some hard f. going on, acriter pugnabatur, magna vi certabatur; acriter or acerrine prœliabautur (se. nostri et hostes).

FIGMENT, commentum. fabula commenticia. Pigmentum has no sufficient authority; Gelt., Appul FIGPECKER, ficedula (*motacilla ficedula, Linn.).

FIG-TREE. See Fro.
FIG WOLT, scrophularia (Linn.).
FIGURATE, figuratus. See Figurative.
FIGURATELY, "iguratio oratione.
FIGURATION, figuratio formatio (as action). figura. forma. species. SYN. in FIGURE; JR. conformatio et figura

FIGURATIVE, *imagine expressus.-figuratus (e.g. oratio, verbum, Q.) .- translatus (metaphorical; e. verlum, opp. verbum proprium) - mutatus (C. Or. 27. "a translatis distinguit mutata, ita ut illa ad me taphoram ... hac ad tropos periineant." Ern. Lex. Rhet. p. 405); a f. expression, verborum immutatio (C. Brut. 17, 69): to use a word in a f. sense, verbum assumere (Q.11, 1, 121).

assumere (d.11.1, [21]).
PIGURATIVELY, per figuram, per translationem.
*figurată oratione; or after lue Greek forms, tropice or
metaphorice. Sis tecte (in an obique or concealed
manner) may serve. [27]: Pigurate late (Ascon.). To
use a word 7, verbum assumere (d. 11, 1, 121).
PIGURE, figura (g. 1, for shape, with ref. to its outline exciton.) Grove the form with ref. to its out-

line, axina).—forma (the form, with ref. to internal properties with weh it corresponds; to colour and beauty as well as to unlline, μορφή).—species (the external appearance, whether agreeing with the real nature of the thing itself or not, clooc). Jx. figura et forma; forma thing titself or not, sidox). Jx. figura et forma; forma ac figura; forma figuraque; figura et species; forma atque species atque figura or forma. Geometical f., forma (Egs.) not figura; prometrical f. Rep. 1, 171; descriptiones (C. Tusc. 1, 17, 38). So in drawing, figure is forma, not figura. To describe geometrical f., forma geometrica describere. The f. of a man, or the human f., figura hominum or humana; humana species ac figura; humana forma. To cut a bad f. in sthey, *parum honeste sunt meæ partes in qå re: he cut but an indifferent f., *minus splendide so gessit. || In rheloric, forma. orationis iumen or insigne or ornamentum (C. uses these expressions, but figura, weh afterwards became a t. l., is to be preferred to them; C. himself prepared the way for its adoption; e. g. sententiæ et earum formæ, tamquam figuræ. De opl. gen. orat. 5, 14): oratorical f.'s. orationis orna-

nenta; verborum exornationes (Aucl. ad Herean.).

1855. Metaphora; translatione (Aucl. ad Herean.).

1855. Metaphora; translatio, and 'tropes, tropus, are
distinguished in figure by 0, 9, 1, 4.

PIGURE, v. 1 To form into a determined
kapp, fingere. figurare, formave. formam cs. rei facere. imaginen es rei ducere; fm alhg, ex re (lo form an image out of any shapeless mass). See To Form.

J. fingere et formare. To f. alhg, qd in formam cs rei To represent, as a type, representate eligiem or speciem es rei (lo have or bear the image or look of of speciell strict (to nate or cent in image or took of alth). — indicate, significate (to indicate, to signify).

To diversify with figures, figures ornare or variant (Q.).—distinguere (to ornament a surface by bright or other striking objects placed at interof bright of other straing operat placed at successible. J. Missinguere to ornare, ornare et distinguere. Figured gobiests, exists pocula. If To conceive a unitarion of also, or to represent to one's mind, cognitations sibl tingere, animo sibl efficiere, animo conjuere, to f. also fo oneself, propuere sibl ante

oculos animumque.

PILACEOUS, usue in file attenuatus. FILAMENT, filum prætenue (bin thread of flax or wool, then by analogy also of other things). But filamentum may be used as Bolan. 1.1.

FILBERT, nux aveliana, or aveilana only: the tree or bush, corvius (sópshor), or, pure Latin, nux avei-lama (Pim. 16, 30, 52); made of a f-tree, coluruus: a f-heige, coryletum. FILCH, elepter (implying contemptibleness of the action; an obsolete word, with has however remained in

ness when joined with another rerb; e.g. rapere et cle-pere, i. e. to rob and f.; see C. de Rep. 4, 5; Prud. Psychom. 562); fm aby, ci qd.—sutripere ci qd or qd a a-system out; , ym awy, ci qu.—sutripere ci qd or qd a qo (uech is a less expressee and strong term, and may be used of any kind of theft, even if practised as a mere joke; e.g., multa a Nævio surripui-se).—furto subducter. See To Steal.

FILCHER See THIEF.

FILCHING. See THEFT.

FILCHING. See THEFT.
FILE, B. J. Ather ad, filum. linum. See THEEAD.
Papers filed on a string. (The Romans, for that purpose, need the 'scapus' [a sort of redling-pin') to collect or wrap papers round, web latter was called 'redlinen'. A time of troops, ordo. Rank and f. milites gregarii (but only in a depreciating sense; as milites alone = 'common saddiers,' pop. officers).

List of soldiers, &c., index (g. f. for catalogue).—numeri (of soldiers; for see huatricula was used late is time of Emperors; Torrent. Such Fesp. 6). [A mechanical instrument. limits: tory by smooth with chanical instrument, iima; to rub or smooth with

Al, lima persoqui, perpoire.

FILE, v. || To put on a string, inserere lino (c.g. pearls: Tert. Hab. Mut. 9, 'margaritas inserere lino').—resticulam or resticulas perserere per &c. (lo in a string through athg, in order to suspend the object via a string through alig, in order to suspend the object sifewards by it; e.g. resticulas per fices maturas per, Varr. R. R. I., 141, 5). ¶To file a bill in a courl of justice, see 'bring an Action.' ¶To rab down with a file, see File, subst. ¶To file of, deliment (if with a f., ilma)—descobinate (if with a f., ilma)—descobinate (if with a f. rap, scobina).—also llmâ polite, propr. and im-

FILE, v. INTRANS.) prps in acie procedere.

FILIAL, pius erga parentes, &c. (with ref. to behaviour towards parents, relations, &c.; 'erga parentes,' be. may also be left out, if it can be understood fm the 25. May also de left out, y is can be more avong more contact); also Crcl. by gen. liberorum; e.g. it is a f. duy, est liberorum: f. tore or affection, pletas ergs pruntles, &c.; ace the remark on "plus: to cherish will f affection, prps qm pio or pletate colore (e. ac. a makhr); qm partis (matris) loco colore (i.e. ac. a

s nother); qm patiis (maiis) note silver or suchter), plulate or suchter), Plulatly, ple. Plulat *delimata ferri scobis, &c. Isory f.'s, scobis eboris (Cels. 5,5). (Priscian has scobs neul., and in Cels. and

Col. scrobis is found).

FILL, TRANS.) complère (to f. completely; e. g. tossas sarmentis et virgultis; vascula; paginam; and \$7. omnia terrore ; qm gaudio, bonâ spe, &c.; also to f. with the full complement ; e. q. legiones) .- impiere (to by something put into it; e.g. ollam, pateram, grenrum, &c.; also libros, volumina, and se sanguine, &c.—explère (to f. out, so that no racuum is left insite, quasi rimas expière, mundum bonis omnibus, he.).—opplère (to f. athg, of weh it also covers the sur-face, nives omnia; Græciam hac opinio opplevit). per, nives omnia; virueciam nice opinio oppievit).— repiere (10, again; e. g. e. shaustas domos; also to f. full, campos strage hostium). All these, alby seith alby, qd qå re, except that L. has repiere es rei, sud C. ollam denariorum impliere, and career mer-carorum completus.— factice (to tid; e. g., a tukion, a pillone, 8c. with roses).—referrire (to cram full)—cumulare (to heep), qd qå r. To be filted full of med and drink, cibo et potione completum esse; epulis referrime sesse. med and drink, elbo et potione completum esse; epuis referum esse; to f. oneself full with food, se ingurgitare clòs; to f. oneself full with food, se ingurgitare clòs; to f. and, s. e. to pour liquid into a weste, lpiene infinitere (to f. to the brim); to f. a place with semple, locum complère hominibus (a prison, exi-pence). In common frequentare (to cause any place to be silled with security (to f. a pour paginam countifier. filled with people): to f. a page, paginam complère: Chrysippus has filled whole volumes on the subject, de quibus volumina impleta sunt a Chrysippo: what is this ravishing sound that f.'s my ears? qui complet aures meas tarn duleis sonus? (C. Somn. Scip. 5): to aures meas tam dulcis sonust (C. Sonm. Scip. 5): to I the earth with the glory of one's name, implier or-bem terrarum nominis sui glorià. Il To ecc up y (en office, de.) locum oblimier: to f. a priethood, sacricatio præditum case. Il To FILL OUT. To f. one-self ont, complere se (cibo, ce.). Il To FILL OUT. Self one-self one-s

pagibus aquam accipere (to be filling with water through

the seams).

FILLET, | A tie for the forehead, fascia (g. t.). -vitta (worn by priests and other sacred persons, more apply however by women). -nimbus (worn by females, hy nowever by women;—nimous (wirn og jennies, to order to make the forehead look smatter, Plaut. Pwn. 1, 2, 135). Ornamented with a f., vittatus. || Of a column, corona. (355)

of the architrave, | A roast fitlet (of real), him bus assatus.

FILLIP, s. talistrum (Suet. Tib. 68, in.). FILLIP, v. *talistrum ci infringere.

FILLY, equuia.

FILM, cuticula. membranula. pellicula. Syn. in SKIN.

PILMY, membranaccus.
PILTER or FILTRATE, colare, percolare (g. U.). liquare (in order to make clear).

Ilquare (18 oracr to mass ever).
FILTER, s. colum.
FILTH or FILTHINESS, sorden (opp. splendor; the
result of indigence, or nigoardiness and entgarity; e. g.
of clothes driy fm loog went, person).—squator (opp.
nior, through want of civilized hobbits, and of delinior, through want of civilized hobbits, and of delicacy of feeling, &c., e. g. uncombed huir, abxuor). — pædor (opp. inunditiæ, through neglect of the person; e. g. through pædiculos, vermin, iteh, &c., nivor) .e. g. through predictions, vermin, itch, &c., xivot)—
situs (opp. usus; in consequence of long disuse; e. g.
through moutd, rust, &c., &c.,)—intum (mud or dirt of
streets, roads, &c.; i. e. earth and water)—cenum
(mire, mud, as defiling and disgnating)—illuvies
(keoped up dirt, &c., that has gradually collected, and
become a lorge offensive mass)—purgamentum (ofoccome a lorge opensive mass). — purgamentum (off-scourings, fout water, &c.). Covered with f., oblitus luto, iimo, cœno; obsitus sordibus, squalore, pædore; squalore sordidus; pædore horridus: to be covered with f., situ squalere.

J., Situ squarer.
PILTHILY, Sordide, obscene. Syn. in Filthy.
PILTHY. See Dinty.
FILTRATION, percelatio (e. g. uti percolationibus
aque transmutari possint, Fitr. 8, 7).

FIN, pinna.
FINABLE. To be f., muitam commisisse: to become f., multam committere.

FINAL, ultimus, extremus, novissimus, (Syn. in

LAST.]— infimutabilis (unchangeable). A final edict, edictum peremptorium. In philosophical language, finem significans (E) not finalis in any sense). A f. cause, ultima causa (the most remote, but original

J. course, distance of the control o the last, or last but one).—novissime (in ref. to other preceding occurrences, Hirt. B. G 8, 48; C. Fam. 10, 24) .- quod superest, quod reliquum est, quod restat, quod extremum est (in introducing a conclusion, &c.

aprended to esercial preceding divisions of a discourse). THANCE, I Of a private individual, res fa-niliaris (i. e. property). vectigal, or in pl. vectigalia (i. e. recenues): \$\tilde{\theta}\) saunces that are in a bad state, res familiaris perturbata: aby's f. are in a bad state, comfamiliaris perturbata: aby's f.'s are in a bad state, com-minutus set qs re familiari. Il of a state or prince, vectigalia (recenus of the state).—acrarium (the trea-sury).—fiscus (prinet treasury of a prince, in time of Empp.). To regulate the f., vectigalia or rem publicam ordinare (aft. H. Od. 2. 1, 10): things per-taining to the f.'s. financial matters, "res ad vect-galia (or ad veratum) pertinentes: atto respublica (aft. the Greek wolvrein, according to Morgenstern, in Seebode's Archive, 1829. No. 11, p. 68; e. g. modica Seebode's Archive, 1829. No. 11, p. 68; e. g. modica 9, \$3, 10): the seiner of f. doctrina rum ad in-tina pertinentum: the administration of the f.'s. cur-verail (Suet. Oct. 36): minister of f., i. e. our 'frat tord of the treasury,' cul cura grarii tradita est (stat. tord of the treasury,' cui cura mrarii tradita est (aft. Suet. Oct. 36).

FINANCIAL, ad vectigalia or ad arrarium pertinens:

the f. department, cura reraril. FINANCIER. See FINANCE.

FINCH, *fringilla (Linn.).

FINCH, *fringilla (Linn.).

FIND, #To discover, &c., invenire (v. pr. of one who arrives at the knowledge of what hos hitherto been unknown to him, esply if the thing is found uninientionally and without effort, ebpicacev: but obs. Invenire, as the generic term, is used in all the usual in contractions one to find.' e.g. scuto related in ventua sunt in co foramina cxx, Cas., where, of course, the effort of counting the hotes was made: so in constructions like but few men are found who '&c.).—reperire (b. f. after long seeking, with the accessory motion tions is the voil to men are joint kind got, the period (to f. after long seeking, with the accessory notion of the relatively deep concealment of what is found, wrepiotecut—offendere (to light wom ada, to meet accidentally, come, as it were, into contact with an accidentally, come, as it were, who contact while an event, &c., with accessory notion of surprise, either on the part of the subject that finds, or on the part of the object found, evruyxiress).—deprohenders in re (to find aby engaged in any occupation, mostly of a dishonest nature; it implies a design on the part of the finder, and $2 \Lambda 2$

an wavillingness on the part of the person found, bykara-happäress vivá von; also with acc. only, deprehen-dere venenum in manibus cs. C. Murclus, &c. use incorrectly multi deprehensi sunt, &c., for reperti sunt).—animadvertere (to perceive, esply in others): I f. it stated in the (original) historians, that &c., apud auctores invenio &c. a very few discovered some policy and the control of the control of the control tribus in centis sibl salutem repererunt; of, words in one cast malter, to the incorest, verba revertie independent an easy matter to the innocent, verba repetire inno-centi facile: you will not f. the same feeling that you centi facile: you will not f. the same feeling that you left here, non offendes eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti (C. Fam. 2, 1, 9): they found the temple still unfinished, hondum perfectum templum offenderunt. If To be found, inventir, reperitible of the produced sensewhere, of natural products): to be found abundantity, q\u00e4 re q\u00e4 abundant (i. e. alt\u00e4) abundantity, or repertum est (alph is guite full of alb\u00f3): acute is post-Class.): instances of refused and intellectual bentering are found abundantity in the sertings of the sertings of the production of the sertings of production of the sertings of philosophorum Socraticorum libri referti sunt: only to be found in such and sech a versum in on essential. philosophorum socraticorum nori reserti sunti. only or be found in such and such a person, in qo esse solo (i. e. to be inherent in that person only: e. g. C. Off. 3, 3, 13): there is no tonger any trace of it to be found, "ne vestigium quidem reliquum est. "To receive, one vestigium quidem reliquum est. | To receive, to obtain, to meet with, invenire (cipioxer, see Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 39); athg is very hard to f., qd Ruhnk. Ter. Anar. 1, 1, 001, uning or a hearing, a quidificillime reperitur: to f. audience or a hearing, a quivari. auxilio juvari: to f. audiri; assistance, a qo juvari, auxilio juvari: to f. compassion, es inisericordiam commovere, concitare: the found admirers, erant (non decrant) qui eum admirarentur: to f. favour with aby, es gratiam sibi mirarentur: 10 f. fuenar with aby, cs gratiam side conciliare; infer gratiam a qo, or apud (ad) qui rid fone's death, perire; in battle, pugnantem cadere, precliantem occidere. If To feel, entire. To f. pleasure, &c. in athy, delectari, oblectari q are: 10 f. in necessary, opus esso arbitrari (Ep\$ not necesse, necessarium, &c. invenire). If To comprehend, to see, vidêre, reperire (to f. by experience).—invenire intelligere (to concieve, to see)—cognoscere (after examination, to learn, to become acquainted with a thing as it realty is; e. g. I f. it impossible, video, id fleri non posse; you will f. him an obliging person, hominem officiosum cognosces). If To f. a man in athy, see 'to Frovide with. If To ripto our, invenire reperire, deprehendere (the last, esply of finding out something wrong, detecting, &c., depr. facinora oculis).
To f. out where he is, invenire locum, ubi sit: to f. oul (= invent) arts, artes invenire. | MISCELLANEOUS: ous (we interns) arts, aries invenire. Maistellankous:
To f. aby guitty, see Guitty. To f. fault with aby,
reprehendere qd in qo (to censure in general, opp. probare); vituperare, aby or atlag, qm or qd or qm in qâ
re (to censure as faulty, opp. laudare); desiderare or requirere in qo (to reprove; the latter in C. Mur. 29, 61): to f. fault with alig, fastidire in re, or with accus-and infin.: a person who is always finding fault, morosus; difficilis; Jn. difficilis et morosus.

rosus; united s, united et morosus.

FINDER, | Thin, subtilis (e. g. of things woren; not coarse, opp. crassus; e. g. thread, leather, flour, juice, &c.).—tenuis (thin, not thick, opp. crassus; e. g. wood, needle, garment, &c.). — exīlis (not strong, mly with blame; indicating insufficiency, exply of the voice; see blame; indicating insufficiency, esply of the voice; see Q. 11, 3, 15). Pure, purus (e. g. godd, silver, sugar, &c.).— obryxus (that has been proved by fire, aurum. Vulg. 2 Chron. 3, 5; ef. Petron. 6, 6, Burmann.). I Of pleasing, striking exterior, &c., bellus. A f. shape, forma liberalis. I front cally used; bonus (propr. godd, as it ought to be, but disc ironically; e. g. a f. general indeed! bonus imperator! see Heind II. Sai. 2, 2, 1).— egregitus, eximius (distinguished; e. g. action, face, smell, &c.).—preclarus (grand, magnificent, e. g. action, face, smell, &c.).—preclarus (grand, magnificent, e. g. action, face, smell, &c.).—freelants (staticulus). Il Miscilants (staticulus) in the seed of the staticulus of the seed of t some omni vith atque victu excultus atque expolitus (with praise). Il Acute, elegans (discerning acutely, with respect to the taste in wech that discernment displays itself).—subtills (with ref. to the acuteness of the mental faculties, by wech the object is clearly conceived and distinguished fron others).—arguitus (shorp, subtile).—purpleax (prenetrating).—sagax (of f. smell; then also repleax (prenetrating).—sagax (of f. smell; then also for a distinct, and the control of the co (356)

magnificus (whalever is imposing, or has an imposing effect by its exterior; e. g. edifice, utensils, &c.). - splendidus (lordly). Jn. splendidus et magnificus. spiendidus (lordiy). JN. spiendidus et magnificus. praciarus (dutinguished fm the rest or all others of the kind); JN. magnificus et praciarus. See also Spiendid. [! Very f. ! belle! pulchre! PINE, s. pæna pecuniaria (g. l. Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1,

§ 6).—damnum. mulcta or multa (damn. the f. as so much loss to him who pays it; muit, as a compensation much loss to him who pays it; mull. as a compensation to the injured person, the payment of weh is justly inflicted on the injurer).—lis. lis ustimata (the f. sech is imposed by the judge, see Herz. Cars. B. G. 5, 1; Breach, Np. Mill. 7, 6). The being condemned to pay a f., con-demnatio pecuniaria (Up. Dio. 42, 1, 6). —pectunia mul-taticia. argentum multaticium (the money itself): to issues. Argentum multaticium (the money isself): lo impose a f. on aby, penà pecuniarià for multà et peenà or pecuniali multare qm: to condemn aby to pay a f, multam ei diere (See mult. Irrogare is the demand made by the accuser or tribune of the people, that the accused person should pay such or such a sum): to subject onset fo a f, multam committere: not to be able to pay a f, multam ferre non posse. | F. (= end). See Finally. See FINALLY.

PINE, v. | To impose a fine, see PINE, subst. | Refine, vid.
FINEDRAW, consuere. - obsuere.

FINEDRAWER, puella or mulier, quæ acu victum quæritat (aft. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48; i. e. a sempstress in

FINELY, pulchre. belle. eleganter (beautifully, \$c.).—subtiliter. argute. callide. versute (cunningly, eleganter (beautifully, \$c.).—bene. egregie. eximie. præclare (well, excel-lently). To be f. painted, pulchre pictum esse. FINENESS, subtilitas (fineness, delicacy; impropr.

acuteness in thinking or discerning).—tenuitas (thinness, C. Tusc. 1, 22, 50). — præsiantia (inherent excellence).— elegantia (in speaking, discerning, &c., inasmuch as it displays taste).—argutiæ (acuteness, subllety; c. g. of a speech).

FINER, flator (*Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 29).
FINERY, cultus justo mundior (L. 8, 15).—cultus
speciosior quam pretiosior: holiday f., ornatus dierum sollemnium. FINESPUN.

FINESFUN. See Fine FINESE, calliditas, versutia. See Conning. FinGER, digitus (elso as measure; e. g. four f.'s long, broad, hick, quatuou digitos longue, latus, crassus).—policx (the thumb, elso as measure). The fore f., digitus a police proximus (Appul. Met. 1, p. 105, 35); index digitus a folice proximus (Appul. Met. 1, p. 105, 35); index digitus a folice proximus (Appul. Met. 1, p. 105, 35); index digitus famous or infamia (Sebol. Crug. II. Set. 2, 28, 26; plin. 2, 28, 27); digitus famous or infamia (Sebol. Crug. II. Set. 2, 28, 28) See FINE digitus famosus or infamis (Schol. Cruq. II. Sat. 2, 8, 30; Pers. 2, 33); digitus impudicus (Mart 6, 70); the third f. digitus medicus or medicinalis (Schol. Cruq. 8c.; Macrob. Sat. 7, 13); digitus minimo proximis (Gell. 10, 10, according to such passage the ring was worn on that f. of the left hand: also Macrob. p. 260); digitus minimo vicinus (Macrob.); the little f., digitus minimus (H. Sal. 1, 4, 14; Plin. 11, 43, 99; Gell. 10, 10); digitus brevissimus (Macrob.): a f. long, or of 10); digitus brevissimus (Macrob.): a f. long, or of the length of a f. longiudine digitali: a f. in width, digitalis; latitudine digitali or unius digiti: half a f. digitalis; initudine digitali or unius digiti: haif a givide, semidigitalis: a or one, f. bick or of the hickeness of a f., crassitudine digitali: to be of the width of ten fis. e rel latitude digitorum deceme est. of the thickness of teo fis., crassitudine binûm digitorum is bustoness of teo fis., crassitudine binûm digitorum: to put one si on a verse or a passage, schen one tooks of the book, "versum digito premere: to put one's f. on one's ips. digito suadere silentium (i. e. as a sign or signal thal silence is required, as O. Met. 9, 691): to stretch out the middle f., digitum medium portiger (1): to lift one's f. (in bidding or roting), digitum tolere: to point to alkey or aby with one's f., digitum intendere ad qd or ad qm; digito (not digitis) monstrare qd or qm; demonstrare qd or qm; digito demonstrare qd or qm; demonstrare qd or qm; digito demonstrare qm conspicuumque facere (in order to direct the eyes of people on oly, Suct. Oct. 45, extr.); digito monstratur qs: to count athy over, or to calculate on one's f.'s, in digitos digerere; digitis, per digitos numerare; digitis computare: to have a thing at one's f's' end, in qa re versatum esse; qd cognitum habere (to be well versed in it); regnare in qa re (to be proficient in athg; see in ii); regnare in qā re (to be proficient in aihp; see C. Or. 27; 128); memoriter pronunciare, enumerare (to know by heart); to have every thing, §c., nullā in re rudem ease: to see the f. of God in aihg, "divinitus qd accidisse putare: I don't choose to have any f...si if, hanc rem non attingam: in the shape of a f., in formam digiti redactus (aft. Col. 13, 13, ear): a omali f., digitulus (EgS) digitus minimus means the little f. if the hand): f.-nail, unguis: the tip of the f.'s, digitus extremus: to touch attg with the tip of one's f.'s, digitis extremis attingers. Bef. digiti primores and digitus primus, however, stand for the first joint of the f. To make a sign to aby with one's f., per digitorum gestum significare of (aft. O. Trist, S. 10, 50): to speak with one f.'s, digits loqui (ib. 2, 453); in vicem sermonis digits uti (aft. Solin. 30, 13): the art of speaking with one's f.'s, digitorum signa, pl. (4. 11, 3, 66).—digiting to the first properties of the first properties o nostram voluntatem declarantes: to beat or keep time with one's f.'s, digitis vocem gubernare (aft. Petron.

FINGER, v. tangere, tentare, both with or without digitis, tactu explorare (both for the sake of investigating) .- attrecture. contrecture. pertrecture, also with

addition of manibus.

PINGER POST, "pila itineris index. [IMPROPR.]

To serve as a f. p., non ipsum ducem esse, sed commonstrare viam, et, ut diei, solet, digitum (ad fontes) intendere (the subst. with ad must be chosen according to the meaning; C. de Or. 1, 46, 203).

FINICAL, putidus (affected, esply in speaking),— quessius (not natural, but studied).—ascitus (not natural, but borrowed fm others),—ineptus (not natural, but

produced by constraint). See APPECTED. FINICALLY (e.g. to speak f.), inepte. putide.—mol-

lius (e. g. incedere).
PINICALNESS, affectatio (the desire of saying or writing athg conspicuously, or to render oneself conspicuously, or to render oneself conspicuous; sile. age; see Bremi, Suel. Tib. 70).—inoptie (in one's comportment).— oputida elegantia (in wri-

FINISH, TRANS.) finire, terminare (denote the mere ending without ref. to how far the object of the action has been attained; finire, opp. incipere; terminare, opp. continuare). — consummare. absoivere. perficere opp. communary.— consummer, assorter, penecere (denote the completing a work, the bringing it to a proper and satisfactory end; consumm. as the most general term, opp. leaving it hold finished; absolvere, opp. inchoare, denotes a duty fulfilled, a difficult task ended, the the theorem is no feer. Persone on constitutions choare, denotes a duty fulfilled, a difficult task ended, so that the person is now free; perfocre, opp. conari, refers to an object attained; to a task of one's own choice, who may now be considered perfectly accomplished, \$c.\).—conficere (to f. uthy mode up of several actions: e. y. bellum).—linem ci rel afferte, qd ad finem adducere or perducere (to bring athy to a conclusion) .- qd transigere (to conclude or seitle some business) .- qd profligare (to despatch it, with a single stroke ness; were).—efficere (to bring about, to effect, if the final object has been obtained; libri ad Varronem sunt effecti, C.).—exsequi (to execute according to preexception, cope - execute according to pre-scription, order, e. g. officium, es mandata). - peragere (to carry through, if the business required constant acti-wity to the end, e. g. fabulam, consulatum). - patrare (to present something as actually effected, completed, when present something as accusing effected, computed, when the author and effect are clearly seen; e g. cuedem, bel-lum, incepta)—perpetrate (to bring about completely, with ref. to publicity; non creditur, nist perpetratum, facinus, L.)— it is but seldom that C. and Cas. use finite qd, except in the sense of putting a limit to atha, defining atha, &c.: to f. a letter, epistolain concludere : a war, bellum conficere, perficere or comprimere, but also finire. Again, finire cannot well stand in trans , or rather a b so t. without object expressed : to give atha the finishing stroke, qd absolvere or perficere; perpolire atque conficere.—extreman or summan manun imponere ci rei (V. Æn. 7, 537; Sen. Ep. 12, 4; Q. proæm. 4). See To End, Complete. # Pinished, absolutus, perfectus (absol. is extensive, referring to the completeness of the work; perfectus, intensive, referring to its excellence). See END, INTRANS.
FINISH, or FINISHING, absolutio. perfectlo. ab-

solutio perfectioque (the highest degree of perfection).

FINITE, finitus. circumscriptus (limited). - non mternus. interiturus (not eternal or everlasting). Not f., non finitus ; interminatus.

FINITELESS, infinitus (without limits) .- immeu-

sus (immensurable).

FIR, abics; abičtis arbor: firs, abietis arbores: the top or crown of a f., sapinus; the lower part, fusterna: made of the f.-tree, abicgnus: a wood of f.-trees, lucus abietis arboribus septus: f. wood, or wood of the f. tree, lignum abiegnum : a forest of f. trees, *silva abietum : the cone of the f. tribe, nucamentum squamatim compectum; also abietis nucamentum (Ptin. 16, 10, 19).

FIRE, v. | To set fire to, ignem inferre, injicere or subjicere (e. g. ardibus).-initium incendii facere (lo begin the burning of a lown).—[IMPROPR.] To shool off or at, &c. To f. a gun, *tormentum (·a) mittere, emittere (of artillery, &c.); *tela mittere (Not (337)

sclopetum explodere or displodere). To f, al abs, ictum sclopeto mittere in qm; (of secreta) tela conficers in qm; al abs, tormenta in qd adigere (Cas. B. C. 3, 52): to expose men, èc. to be fred spon, sub ictum dars (T. Ann. 13, 33, 6): to darnat to be fred spon, ad omnes expositum ictus stare; sub ictu esse (Sen. ad Marc. 9, 2 and 3).

FIR

FIRE, s. | PROPR.) Ignis (any f., wvp, as element, in the sais). To eatch f., ignem (flammam) concipere; ignem comprehendere; scintillas excipere (of tinder; see Plin. 36, 19, 30): athy that is easily set on f., concipiendo igni apuiu; concipiendo igni apuiu; concipiendo igni acusigi, ignis capacissimus (propr.); facilis ad exardescendum (prop. and trop., to be easily made angrey); to strike f. (e. g. with a fint), ignem cliecre e silice; ignem silici excudere (with fint and steel); lapidum imma that the attribute of two stones Gr. ignem silici excudere (with fini and steet); lapidum tritu clicere ignem (by the attrition of two stones, Gr. ri where ignem to the attrition of two stones, Gr. ri where were filed in the state of the state of the filed in the f., eructare flammas (Justin. 4, 1, 4): to be on f., ardere (to burn); flagrare (to be in a blaze; both with Incendio, if the object was set on f.): the sky seemed all on f., ecclum plurimo igne ardere visum est; ecclum omne flagrare videbatu: every libin seemed on f., or libe whole seemed on a (mass of) f., omnia veiut continenti flamma ardere visa; lo destroy weith f. and sword, ferro ignique (sedd. igni ferroque) or ferro incendilisque vald. igni ferroque or ferro incendilisque sword, ferro ignique or flamma ferroque absumi: lo make or light of (i. e. a watch-f., 8c.), ignes facere (e. g. in the comp; in castin, C. B. G. § 2); lo call out 'free!' ignem conclamare (Sen. de ird., 3, 43, 3), 4 f. breaks out. sua sponte incenditum oritur; a f. has ecelum plurimo igne ardere visum est; ecelum omne A f. breaks out, sun sponte incendium oritur : a f. has broken out, ignis coortus est; incendium factum est (if the f. was intentional); a f. breaks out in several different quarters of the town at once, pluribus simul focis et lis diversis ignes cooriuntur: lo set on fre, incen-dium facere, conflare, excitare, exsuscitare; initium incondit facere (to be the first to set f. to a town, see Fell. 2, 74, 4): the f. was the work of an incendiary, incendium humanā fraude factum est: to set f. to the buildings, Ignem inferre or injicere or subjicere ædibus; ings, gitem mere in injecte or subjecte exclusion, ignem et materiam adibus subdere: lo take f., to be consumed by it, igni or flaminis comprehendi; flaminis corripi (to be reached by the f., fm the context comprehendi only, see L. 26, 27); ignem or flaminas concipere. ignem comprehendere (to take f.); ignis occupat perc. Intent comprehensive (to take f.); Inno occupie): lo de destroyed by f., deflagrare or conflagrare flammis or incendio (be be burnt down; with inc., if the f. was in-tentional); flammis absumi (to be destroyed by the flames). To put a f. out, ignem reprimere; flammam opprimere; incendium compescere (to check, to arrest to put out a f., to extinguish it entirety, incendium restinguere or exstinguere: the f. increases, incendium crescit (opp. decreases, Inc. decrescit): to escape the f., effugere ex incendio: a small f., igniculus. The smell of f., fædus quidam nidor ex combustis or adustis rebus (L. 38, 7): a slow f., lentus ignis: to boil by or on a slow f., coquere lento igne; also leniter decoquere; lento vapore decoquere (Ptin. 21, 14, intr.): to keep or keep up a good f, luculento camino uti (C.); *lucu-lento foco uti: a stream of f, ignium rivus (Plin. 2, 106, 110): the glow of f, flammarum ardor (Lucr. 5, 1092); flammæ fervidus ardor (ibid. 1098): a ball or globe of f., globus (in the skies; C. de Div. 1, 43, 97, in with passage the 'faces' are mentioned separalely); a column of f., columna ignea (Eccl.): damage sustained by f., *damnum incendio factum, ex incendio acceptum: comiting f., flammas eructans (Justin. 4, 1, 4; comp. Plin. 54, 10, 22, and 2, 103, 106, extr.); ignes evonens (Sit. 17, 5, 98); particles of f., flammar semen evonienis (Sid. 17. b. 98); particles of f, flammin semen (O. Met. 15. 347); a signal made by a f., ignium significatio: to give or make a signal by f., ignium signification (i.e. g. of sistees; Car. B. G. 2, 33): as red as f., igneo colore; igneus (of a fiery colour in openeral); flammens. flammelsus (opiening red): rutilus (red as a blaze): to become as red as f (in one's face); ace To Blusit. || Pnov) To be between two f.'s, lupum auribus tenéro (Suel. Tib. 23, Bremā); anceps

malum urget (L. 3, 28, 9): a burnt child dreads the ", cui dolet, meminit (C. Mur. 20, 42); 'untus infams cavet ab igni. | Impaora.) Giore, ignis (e. g. of the eyes).—ardor (glove, the lightning of athy, e. g. of the look, the eyes, oculorum, vultuum): the f. of passions, took, the eyea, oculorum, vuituum): the f. of passions, of love, &c., ardor; incredium (also of passions, with the accessory notion of destruction, consuming passion. If gins, of the passion of love, is poet, only; of the passion of hatred, or other wiolent excitement, it may be used figuratized in prose; c, g, huic ordini novum ignem subjicero, C.): to be consumed by the f. of love, amorts damma configurate. If Mental vivacity, vis.—vigor (freshness, vivacity). See ViGoun, Annous: the f. is gone, consedit ardor animal: to be without f., tepère; languêre; frigere (of an orador, go.); the f. of gould, juvenilis ardor; animal catalis: natural f. and spirit, quedam animi incitatio acque alacritas naturaliter innata: the f. of a port, impetus divinus; calor poeticus (†); of an orator, vis, calor, concitatio dicentis; calor et vehementia; oratoris impetus; ardor dicendi. | Voltey, \$c.; to be exposed to the f., ad omnes expositum ictus stare. snb ictu esse (Sen. ad Marc. 9, 2 and 3): not to be exposed ictu case (sen. aa Aure. y, 2 ana s); not to be exposes to the f., extra tell jactum or conjectum esso (aft. Curt. 3, 20, 1, and Petron. 90), extra tell jactum stare (Curt. 5, 3, 17; jactu tell procul abesse (tb. 4, 3, 8); to get or come into the f., sub ictum dari (T. Ann. 13, 39, 6); ad tell conjectum venire (aft. L. 2, 3)). To be between two f.'s, anceps hostis et a fronte et a tergo urge-

FIRE-ARMS, *sclopetum (gun) .- *bombarda (blunderbuss).

FIRE-ASSURANCE, publicum periculum, quod est a vi flanimæ in iis, quæ ab igni non tuta sunt (aft. L.

FIRE-BALL, globus (de Dio. 1, 43, 97).

FIRE-BRAND, titlo (fm τινθός, the f.-b. on the hearth). — torris (fm torreo; also a burning piece of wood on the hearth, but esply of a funeral pile, or altar, where it served for burning the corpses, or whatever was offered as a sacrifice). — titlo ardens. torris vivus († when blazing) .- titlo and torris extinctus (when glimmering only, not blazing). An incendiary, incendiarius (propr.) -fax es incendii. qui initium es incendii fecit (both impropr.; the latter, Vell. 2, 74, 4).

FIRE-BRIGADE, excubiæ nocturnæ vigilesque adversus incendia instituti (aft. Suet. Oct. 30). Augustus introduced a f.-b., Augustus adversus incendla excubias nocturnas vigilesque commentus est (ib.): he removed single cohorts to Puteoli and Ostia, to serve as a f.-b., Puteolis et Ostiæ singulas cohortes ad arcendos incendiorum casus coliocavit (Suet. Claud. 25): a superintendent of the f.-b., præfectus vigitum (propr.; the head of the might-watch or patrol, who was at the same time the chief of the f.-b.).

FIRE BUCKET, hanna (according to Salmasius, in the shape of a boat; see Plin. Ep. 10, 35 [42], 2); "siphonum receptaculum (the place where the enjoy are kept, i. e. the station of the f.-b.)." FIRE-ENGINE, sliph (see Plin. Ep. 16, 35 [42], 2).

- 1575. The various machines or instruments used by the ancients at a f, were the following: the sipho as above: the hama (f-bucket); the hamus (f-hook); the dolabra [pike]; cento (rags); the scale (ladder); scope (broom); besides this, acetum (vinegar, to soak the rags in). The engines or instruments in general for the obore purpose, instrumenta ad incendia compescenda, Piim. Ep. 10, 35 (42, 2), subsidia reprimendia Ignibus (according to T. Ann. 15, 43, 4), FIRE-LOCK. See Fing. Anns. FIRE-MAN, *siphonum magister (i. e. the first man

of the engine). See also FIRE-BRIGADE.

FIRE-PAN, foculus (for keeping dishes warm).—
pultarius (cf. Pallad, 7, 2). thurbindum (for burning incense).—

[63] batillum is = coal or fre-shovel, weh was sometimes also used instead of a PIRE-PAN.

was sometimes also used instead of a FIRE-PAN. ¶ On the lock of a g yn n. "exceptaculum pulveris yyril. FIRE-PROOF, ignibus impervius (e. g. stone; T. Ann. 15, 43, 3).—ignibus incorruptus (indestructible by fire, e. g. walls, Plin. 35, 13, 48).—minitue ignem sentiens, quod ab igni non laditur. ab igni tutus (that cannot be injured by fire, e. g. stones, wood, &c.; Plin. 37, 7, 25; Ftr. 2, 9, 16, and 2, 7, 21; they (i. e. stones) are f.-p., neque tactus ignis potest nocire (Fire, 2, 7, 3).
FIRE-SHIP, nayla urpassats at lunearly of General cannot generally inconstruction.

FIRE-SHIP, navis præparata ad incendium (Cæs. B. G. 3, 101).—navis bitumine et sulphure jillta (Curl. 4, 3, 2): to send out f-ships agat the feet of Pomponius, naves completas tredå et pice et stupå reliquisque rebus, quas sunt ad incendia, in Pomponianam classem immittere (Caes. B. G. 3, 101).

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FIRE-SHOVEL, batillum. See the remark in COAL-

FIRE SIDE, focus : our f .- s., focus patrius : domepatria (speaking of one's country): to return to one's own f.-s., focum summ or larem suum repetere; at larem suum redire (since the lar, or house-god, stood by the f.-s.); there is nothing like one's own f.-side, "fo-i proprii fumus, alieno igne luculentior: a small f.-s., foculus: lo fight for one's own f.-s., pro aris et focis pur

recents: to fight for one are some first, per arise to test pug-nare; pro tectis muchibusque dimicare. FIRE STONE, pyrites, a particular sort of each mas called lapis vivus, used for striking a light (see Plin. 36,

19, 30; Gratii Cyneg. 404).
FIRE-TONGS, forpex (Cato, R. R., 10, 3; Suel. Oct.

FIRE-WOOD, lignum. ligna, orum (opp. materia or materies, i. e. limber).—cremia, orum (dry sitcks, Col. 12, 19, 5; Plin. 12, 19, 42).— igniaria, orum (wood, used to light a fire with).—ignis alimentum (to

(wood, seed to light a fire with)—ignis allimentum (to keep up the fire with).

FIRE-WOIK or WORKS, *ignes artificiosi; *ignes feati: to sed of f.-w., ignes featos succendere (aft. Stat. Side. 4. 18, 37). A maker of f.'s, *pyrotechnus: the art of making f.'s, *ars pyrobolaria.

FIRE-WORSHI PPER, e. g. to be a f.-w., *ignem pro Dev venerai: they are mostly (or most of them arc) f.-w.'s, in superstitionibus atque cura deorum præcipue igni veneratio est (aft. Justin. 41, 3, 6). FIRING. See FIRE-WOOD.

FIRKIN, doijolum. FIRM, adj. firmus (that will resist external impressions, dissolution, destruction, &c.; hence also 'sted-fast,' opp. labans, vacillans, and, for want of a suitable adi., to imbecilius) .- stabilis (that can stand f., or upon one may stand f); Jn. stabilis et firmus; firmus stabilisque .- constans (remaining the same, not changeable; like the course of the heavenly bodies, &c. All three also tropic, for invariable, stedfast).-offirmatus (impropr. ; obstinate, inflexible). - solidus (solid, &c., propr. e. g. corpora, terra) .- duraturus (likely to last, of bodity things only). To stand f., 'immotum stare; or stare only, opp. cadere or corruere: f. courage, animus firmus: to be f., stare animo (of one person); stare animis (of several): to remain f. stare (in) qû re (e.g. in one's opinion, in sententia); de gradu non dejici (not to be confounded, lose one's presence of mind, &c.; C.); in athg, perseverare in re; f. and lasting friend-ship, amicitia firms et perpetua: a f. friend, amicus sup, america mina et perpeiua: a]. Irrena, amicus ac firmus, stabilis, constana, certus; firmus amicus ac fidelis (C.): to use f. language, oratione uti stabili ac non mutată: f. altier, socii fideles (C.); socii boni ac fideles, or boni fideles (both L.): a f. socii boni ac fideles, or boni fideles (bold L.): a f. hand, manus strenua or stabilis (ideady: Cels.; [5]) not man, firmal.—[5]? Terta firma should be terra continens. With a f. unshaken mind, stabili et firmo anime: a f. mind, animus obstinatus: a man of f. principles, homo constans: a f. resolution, consilium certum; i.b. home a f. constituin. certum: to have a f. conviction of athg, de ga re sibi persuasisse.

FIRM, v. See CONFIRM, TO FIX.
FIRMAMENT, colum (poet.; coli palatium, Enn. in C. N. D 2, 18, 49) .- firmamentum (in this meaning, is Eccl. only)

FIRMAMENTAL, coelestis.

FIRMLY, | PROPR.) firme. - firmiter. - solide. -With constancy, stabili et firmo animo. - con-stanter (e. g. dolorem ferre). - æquo animo (e. g. dolorem ferre).—firme (stiffy; e. g. firmissime asseverare). I am f. convinced, persuasissimum mihi est: to be f. convinced of athg, sibi persuasisse de re: to meet death f., fidenti animo ad mortem pergere; prompte necem subire (of a violent death; see T. Ann. 16, 10, 1); irrevocabili constantia ad mortem decurrere (of a suicide;

Plin. Ep. 3, 7, init.).

FIRMNESS, firmitas (as visible quality, e. g. of a FIRMNESS, firmitas (as visible questity, e.g. of a body, &c.; then impropr, of character, that makes it agis to resist temptation).— fittnitudo (as an innate and aciding quality; then impropr. of mental f; e.g. firmitudo gravitasque animi).—soliditas (solidity, discounting extra ex

an inflexible f., irrevocabilis constantia (Plin. Ep. 3. 7, 2): to proceed in athg with f., constantiam adhibers

niei: to display great f. in athg, fortissimum esse in re (e. g. in causà susceptà, of an adrocate); you must relain your f., or show your f., retinenda est vobis constantia: with f.; see Firmly.

FIRST, adj. primus (so far as, in space or time, he makes his oppearance f., and others follow him).—princeps (to far as he acts f., and others follow his example).—summus. maximus. præcipuus (\$\mathbb{E}_{1}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathcal{F}_{1}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathcal{F}_{1}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathcal{F}_{1}\mathcal{F}_{1}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathcal{F}_{1}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathcal{F}_{1}\mathcal{F}_{2}\mathc lis ; except in f. causes, causas principales ; opp. secondary cause).—primarius (f. in rank, dignity, or calue).

The f. men in the state; see Cuier men. The f.
ponni, caput es rei. summa cs rei. cardo es rei (on wech
dit turns; V. and Q.).—momentum (μοπή, the critical, decisive point). It was ever his f. care, ei semper maxima or antiquissima cura fuit: to make athg one's f. shject, omne studium in qu re ponere. This is the f. point, hoe caput est; hoc maximum or primum est. To falt in tove at f. sight, devenire or incidere in amovia uno aspectu (Auct. ad Her. 2, 20, 33). Nobody san fall in love at f. sight, nemo potest uno aspectu neque praeteriens in amorem devenire (ib.). For 'in the first place, see First, adv.— 1975 The three f, tres primi (e.g. tribus primis diebus, Cas. B. C. 1, 18, weh may help to banish the footish notion that accuracy requires us to say 'the first three'). He considered that the f. thing was, &c., nihil prius faciendum putavit. imus. If the f. thing, = the most important thing, summum or caput is used; e. g. the f. step lowards a happy life is, caput est ad bene vivendum: he considered that the f. thing should be, nihil prins faciendum putavit. To be the f. in athg, initium cs rei facere, capere, ducere (to do it f., to make a beginning); principem esse in re; optimum, præstantissimum esse in qo genere; cs rei principatum obtinere (to be the most excellent); let us be neither f. nor last, nec duces simus, nec agmen claudamus: each wishing to be the f. (on the road), quum sibi quisque primum itineris iocum peteret: to be the f. of his class, classem ducere (Q. 1, 2, 28) : to be the f. aft. the king, secundum imperii gradum tenere : I am the f. (to get up) in the morning, and the last at night (in going to bed), primus cubitu surgo, postremus cubitum co.

FIRST, adv. | At first, primo (the general dis-lisation between primo and primum is, that primo re-ides to time, primum to the order of occur-rence; so that primo = 'at first,' implying that a change took place afferwards, primum = 'first,' when followed by what was done afterwards, in the second, third, last place, &c. Though this distinction is not universal, it should be observed by Lat writers with this exception, according to Zumpt and Hand. vol. lv. p. 558 [agst Haase], that when deinde or postea follows, C. usually places primum for 'at first').—principlo est the beginning, originally; Jus augurum divinationis opinione principlo constitutum est; postea &c. C.).—
initio (at the outset; redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi). - primo may be followed by post, postea, deinde, hoc, deline, tum, postremo, ad extremum, tandem mox, nunc, jam 'Hand. Iv., 558; Curl. has primo-esd jam]. Before all others, primus (adj, the f., 99. postremus).—prior (adj, the f. or foremost of two, 99. postremus).—prior is object all laters, f. ... opp. posterior).—in primis (oejore an one, primo: he li would be incorrect, in this sense, to say primo: he It would be incorrect, in insertance, to may prime a mast get up f, and go to bed last, primus cubits surgat, portremus cubitum eat: whichever party f, occupied this pass, seculd have no trouble in keeping off the eveny, qui prior has angustias occupaveri, ab hoc bottem prohiberi nihil ease negotii: he f, or f, of all, put Adherbal to death, then the rest, in primis Adher-balem necat, dein omnes.

IN NUMERATIONS.) primum. - First . . . then (or secondly, &c.), primum—iterum or secundo—tertium (C.), tertio (Farr. R. R. 3, 17, 2).—The other forms of compound enumerations are thus given by Hand:

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mox (Ptiv.). Primum - deinde - postremo (L., T.). Primum - deinde - ad postremum (L.). Primum ceinde-ad ultimum (Curt).

B) Four Members. (1) Cicebonian: Primum-deinde-tum-postreno. Primum-deinde-deindepostremo. Primum - deinde - deinde - postea. Prinum - deinde - præterea - denique. Primum - deinde praterea postreno. Primum delide-tum
post. Primum-delide-deinde deinde. Primum
tum-deinde-postremo. Primum-scundo loco
deinde tum etian. (2) Non-Ciceronian. Primum-deinde-mox - tum (Col.). Primum - deinde -tum-postea (Cels.). Primum-mox-deinde - pos-tremo (Plin.).

C) PIVE MEMBERS. (1) CICERONIAN. Primumdeinde – tum ctiam – accedit – postremo. Primum – deinde – tum ctiam – accedit – postremo. Primum – deinde – tum – post – ad extremum. Primum – deinceps – deinde – tum. (2) Nos Cickronian. Primum – deinde – post – deinde – post remo (L.).

Primum—delnde—post—deinde—postremo (L.).

D) Far Mone Than YIVE Members. For is: see
C. de Fin. 5, 25, 65. Turc. 1, 28, 68; de Ine 3, 50, 150.
1, 28, 43. 2, 13, 43. For eight: Col. 12, 3, 1. For
Now f., now for the f. time, nunc primum. Then
f., tum primum (L. 9, 63). F. of all, omnium primum.
In the f. place, as in duly bound, I congratulate you,
primum tibl, tu deboo, gratulor.
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, (of theo) natu major; (of several) natu maximus. \$\frac{\pi_0}{2}\$ primogenitus and primum genitus do not belony to classic prose.
FIRST-BOUN, vetustissimus iliberorum (T. Ann.
2, 2, 1).—stirpis maximus (the eldest of the family or
stem).

FIRST-FRUITS, primitize frugum.-(Impropr.) primitia. FIRSTLINGS, primitiæ .- * primum quidque.

FISC, fiscus,

FISCAL, fiscalis (Suet. Dom. 9).

FISH, v. piscari (if with a rod and line, hamo); also pisces capere (if with a hook, hamo). Fig.) To f. for compliments, laudem venarl (Auct ad Her. 4, 3, 5). To f. out athg, expiscari qd; fm aby, a qo. To f. in troubled waters (Prov.). ex alients incommodis sua commoda comparare (aft. Ter. And. 4, 1, 3), or ex alients incommodis suam petere occasionem (aft. L. 4, 58).

FISH, s. piscus (aiso collectively, as in Engl.; e. g. pisce viventes, Pinn); sea f. piscis marituus: river f., or fresh-walfer f., piscis fluvikilis: a common f., pichelæ cernæ piscis: a small f., pisciculus: every small f., minuti piscicului f. all. of f., pienua piscium (C., Varr. 4, 53, 118); poet. piscosus, pisculentus: like a f., *pisci similis. To catch f., pisces capere. To angle for f., pisces hamo capere. Salt f., salsanenta, pl. He always sent to Puteoli to buy f. for the table, semper in comam pisces Puteolos mittere emptum solebat (Varr. R. R. 2, 17, 6). | The fish (a con-

stellation), Pisces.
FISH-BLADDER, vesica piscis.

FISH-BONE, spina piscis (C. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66); to take out the f.-b.'s, piscem exossare (culinary term).

PISHER. See PISHERMAN.
PISH-IIOOK, hamus,—hamulus piscarius (Plant.).
A baited f.-h., illitus cibo or cibis hamus (Plin.; but

FISH-MARKET, forum piscarium or piscatorium. FISH-MARLE, fortum piscarium or psecarium. FISHMONGER, qui pisces vendit or venditat (g. l. aft. Gell. 15, 20, or Val. Max. 3, 4, ext. 2).—cetarius (who deals in large see fish).—salsamentarius (who deals in salt fish). To be a f.-m., pisces vendere or ven-

FISH-PICKLE, salsamentum. muria (salt-water to preserve fish in; see interpp. to H. Sat 2, 4, 64).—garum sprepared with salt-water im the roe, &c. of the garus, scomber, &c.) -eliquamen sal-amentorum (according

to Col. 9, 14, 3).

FISH POND, piscina (g. t.). - piscium custodia (a reservoir in weh to keep fish ready for dressing, when wanted) .- piscium vivarium (a reservoir in weh fishes were kept either for pleasure or to breed) .- piscina dulcis (of fresh water).—piscina salsa or amara or mari-tima (if near the sea).—cetarium. cetaria (if the pond was in junction or connexion with the sea, whence the ishes entered into it and were thus caught,—piacina loculata (a f.-p. with compartments in it for the different sorts of fish). To make a f.-p., piscinan ædifferent sorts of fish) care: to take a fish out of the f.-p., piscem de piscina

exceptare. FISH-SAUCE, jus (g. t.). FISH-SCALE, squama piscis.

FISH-SOUP, garum (made of the intestines of the

most delicate fish, prepared with sea-water, a less delicions kind of weh was the 'allec' or alex).

crons stand of sections was the 'mice or alexis'. FISH-WIFE, quae pisces vendit or venditat (aft. Gell. 15, 20; or Fal. Max. 3, 4, ext. 2). FISHERMAN, piscator. To be af, by profession or trade, piscatorio artificio questum facere (Lact. 5, 2,

frade, piscatorio artineio quaestum facere (Lact. 2, 2, estr.). A f['] is hut, d'ommus or casa piscatoria FISHERY, piscatus, piscatio (the occupation, Ptis., 6, 22, 24; 8, 16, 17); swhele-f, "captura balenarum; pearl f, "margaritarum conquisitio: to be engaged in the pearle-f, "margaritarum conquisitio: to be in margaritas urinari is evithout sense, und has probably orient for some misistery estation of the cassense in Ptin. 9, 25. fm some misinterpretation of the passage in Plin. 9, 35, 55, extr. 'has margarltas urinantium curâ peti').

5), estr. 'has margarias urnanium cura peri p-FISHING, piacatio (as est)—piscatus, piscatio (as occupation, and in this meaning in Piin, 6, 22, 24, and 8, 16, 17: the piscaure of f, piscation voluptas (aft. Justin. 41, 5, 4, piscationum voluptates, the cerious piecusers f, afords): to be fond of f, piscandi studio

teneri: is f., in piscando. FISHING-BOAT, navis or scapha piscatoria (larger). -piscatoria cymba (smaller).-piscatorium navigium (Fragm. M. Cœlii).

FISHING-LINE, *linea piscatoria,

FISHING-NET, relie (g. t.). — funda. jaculum (a rasing-net).—verriculum or everriculum (drag-net). FISHING-ROD, arundo piscatoria. FISHING-TACKLE, instrumentum piscatorium.

FISHY, [Abounding in fish, plenus piscium (C. Verr. 4, 53, 113; Posc piscosus, pisculentus, are poet.). Fish-tike, pisci similis, or gen. piscis. FISSILE, fissilis (L.).

FISSURE, fissura. fissum .- rima (f. in a solid body

FISURE, fissura. fissum.—rima (f. in a solid body lenglhwise, and into the depth of it; chink)—hiatus (wide f., open and deep). To have a f. in it, fissura debiscere. rimam agere (\$5\gamma\$) rim, fissura for comprimere in pugnum manus (opp. manus explicare); digitos comprimere pugnumque facere (opp. digitos comprimere et manum distare). With one's doubles f., tos dudeere et manum distate; "tits one's sousces", manu compressà: lo gice aby a blow in the face with one's f., colaphum ci impingere: to give aby a blow in one in factum ei in os impingere: to strike aby with one's f'.s, pugnis os impingere: to strike aby with one's f'.s, pugnis

castere (pugnis onerare, Com.).
FIST, v. | Strike with the fist, pugnis caedere. pagals onerare (Comic) .- colaphum ci impingere (to pignis observed (comec).—cotaphuni et impingere (to hit aby with one's f. in the face). || Serze (obsot.), vid. FISFICUFFS, pugna (g. t. for battle).—pugliatus, ûs (boxing-match, Plaut.). To come to f., res venit ad

FISTULA, fistula. PISTULOUS, fistulosus (Plin.). PiT, impetus. incursus (altack of illness).—accessio. tentatio (both with the addition of morbl, febris, of an illness, a fever, C. Att. 10, 17, 2): a slight f. of an illness, commotiuncula; levis motluncula (Suet. Vesp. 24): to be suffering fm a f. of illness, (a) morbo tentari. The f.'s become more violent, graviores accessiones veniunt, 7.8 obcome more rustern; gravious accessio or tentatio: to have a f. of the gout, ac artus laborant; articulorum dolores habere: lo be suffering fine dreedful f. of the gout, doloribus podágræ eruciari maximis (C.); ardère podágrae doloribus (C.). An epileptic f., *morbi coni-tialis accessio. To have an epileptic f., morbo comi-tialis accessio. To have an epileptic f., morbo comicorring of Perin, vitto comittan corring; morbo comitiali laborare. A fuinting f., subita (animæ) defectio (Suet. Calig. 56). Post animæ deliquium is spurious Latin, and animi defectus a doubtful reading. A (fainting f. is coming upon me, animus me relinquis (Cess. B. G. 6, 38), or linquit (post-Aug.); anima deficit (e. g. fm the heal, per assum, in Cels. 1, 17); animo linquir (post-Aug.). To fall down in a f., animo linquor submittorque genu. Aby is in a (fainting) f., animus qui reliquit or liquit; anima defecit. Intermitting f.'s of a fever, febris accessio remissioque; febris accessio et decessio. | By fits and starts, carptim (carptim

decessio. | By fits and starts, carptim (carptim facere qd, opp, continuare qd).

FIT, v. Thans.) | Adapt, smit, aptare qd et rei

[25] sabpatre only in Suet., and that only in pass, partep |— accommodare qd et rei or ad qd (make it mitable to, adapt it to; atoa accom. shi qd ad qd = to f. on; e.g. coronam ad caput)—dirigere qd ad qd (to direct it by a certain rule.) | If opperer smitable to, direct in the reinder qui (ad qd or ad rem faciendam).—parare qm et rei (e.g. from et eloquentie).—formare qm ad or in qd. To f. aby for public speaking, instituere qm ad dicendum; oratorem efficere atque instituere qm ad dicendum; oratorem efficere atque instituere qm. To f. oneself for alba, se accommodare instituere qm. To f. oneself for alba, se accommodare. instituere qm. To f. oneself for athg, se accommodare ad qd (e. g. ad rempublicam; ad magnas res gerendas, and ute y. as reinpublishing a linguistic feeting, C.); parare se ad qd, or ad qd faciendum (C.); exercice se ad qd (by practice, C.). Fitted and prepared for albg, instructus et paratus ad qd. | Pir our: To f. out ships, naves armare, instrucre, ornare, adornare; a fleet, classem instrucre, ornare, exornare, comparare; in a very short time, celeriter classem efficere. | FIT UP, ornare (g. f.). - instruere, ornare, ad-, or ornare. Jn. ornare (exornare) atque instruere (to provide with what is necessary; orn, and its compounds implying suitable expenditure, like koopeiv, diakoopeiv). f., calcei apte conveniunt ad pedes, or ad pedes apti sunt: shoes that f. well, apti ad pedes calcel. A dress that f.'s well, or a close filling dress, vestis stricts et singulos artus exprimens: the tubes f. into each other, alius in alium tubulus init convenitque. | To be fit, see Pit, adj.

FIT or FITTING, idoneus, aptus (idoneus denotes FILLING, numerus, aprus (utoricus acrouses a passice, aprus en active fines) for all, or the idoneus is filted by his qualifications, and, through outward circumstances, for any particular destination, like the bravibior; the aptus, by his worth and adeque, like known. The thoneus is in himself inactive, quacy, like incore. The idoneus is in himself inactive, and suffers himself to be employed for a particular purpose, for weh he is qualified; the aptus himself engages n the business, because he is adequate to it; Dod.) habilis, appositus, conveniens, for athg, ad qd, less emly (never after appositus) by the simple dative. If these words are followed by a verbal proposition, then the relative pronoun is used with a subjunctive. - bonus, for athg, ei rei or ad qd (in L. and T., not in C. or for aing, et rei or au qu'in L. and L., noi in C. or Caes. .—opportunus ad qd (conceniently situated, of places, &c.). To make or render f. for athg, aptare ad qd: to make oneself f. for athg, se parare or aptare ad qd; se exercère ad qd. To ad qq; se accommounts on qq; so become ii); apturn be f. for, decère (to be becoming; to become ii); apturn esse ei or ci rei, or ad qd, accommodatum esse ci rei or ad qd (to be adapted for ii); convenire ci or ci rei, or cum q\hat{a} re: congruere ci rei or cum q\hat{a} re: congruere ci rei or cum q\hat{a} re: congruere ci rei or cum q\hat{a} re (to be agreeable to its nature, \hat{c}_c). To be f., decere qm (to be suitable to or becoming any one): it is f., decer or convenit, that &c., by an accus, and infin. (it is suitable. On convenit, see Benecke Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4); oportet, followed by an accus, and infin. (if ought, is necessary on reasonable grounds, and according to the laws of justice and equity): not to be f. for alleg, non decêre, &c.; also abhorrêre a qû re; ab qû re dissentire. congruus is unclassical; congruens is good Laten.

In a f. manner, see FITLY.

FITCH, vieia (also according to Linu.).

PITPUL. See CHANGEABLE. FITLY, accommodate.—apte.—convenienter.—con-gruenter.—decore. [STN. in PIT.] JN. apte et quasi decore; apte congruenterque; congruenter convenien-

FITNESS, convenientia .- decentia (proper quality). decorum (propriety).

FIVE, quinque. - quint, quinæ, quina (f. a-piece, &c , esply with substt. that are used only in the pl.; e.g. quinæ literæ, f. letters, whereas quinque literæ means f. quine mere, f. tetter, waer eas quinque nierm means f. alphabetic letters): f. asses (the Rom, coss), quinquessis: a con worth f. asses, numus quinarius: an instrument of f. feet in length, e.g. a yard for measuring, quincipedal (Mart. 14, 92): f. dots, quincunx (...): quinchpedal (Mart. 14, 92): f. dots, quincunx (; ·); the f. first among the civicres (belonging to the lown council), quinque primi (**erränpara): a space of f. genta quinque nimim, also lustrum: every f. years, quinque anno: a repest of f. dishes, pentapharmacum (**erranparanoxo, later only, Spartian, Et. Fer. 3): consisting of f., quintarius: divided into f. parts, quinquepartitus; f.-sitch dectans; as nomber, numeru quintarius: f.-techt. ted. (**dishes pound, **e., quinquepartitus; f.-techt. (**dishes pound, **e., quinquepartitus; f.-techt. (**dishes pound, **e., quinquepartitus; f.-techt.) cunx: containing f. lwelfths, quincuncialis: that has f. leaves, quinquefolius; quinque foliis: that has f. corners, "pentagonius; "quinquangularis: f. fingered, corners, "pentagonius; "quinquangularis: f.-fingered, quinis digitis (of the hand); et digit in manibus quivi (of men and beasts; both aft. Plin. 11, 43, 99); merighag, f. pounds, quinquelibrais; "quinque pondo (ne. libras valens); f. feet long, quinquepedalis (Hygin.); quinque pedes in longitudinem; quinque pedes longue; that has f. stories, quinque tabulatorum; a house that has f. stories, donus, que quinque tabulationes habet (aft. Fitr. 5, 5, 7): that has f. sounds or tones, pentachordus (later only) f. years of age, or having lasted f. years, quinquennis: f. years old, quinque annos

natus: happening or taking place every f. years, quinqueunalia (e. g. censura); f. times, quinquies: f. times as much, quinquies tantum: f. times more than fe., quinquies tanto amplius, quam quantum (e. g. quinquies tanto amplius, quam quantum ci in cellam sumere licitum sit, civitatibus imperavit, in ceilam sumere licitum sit, civitatibus imperavit, C. Ferr. 3, 97, 225); f.-fold, quincupius (f. times as great = Gloss. Fet.); quincupiex (giren, taken, or calculated, f.-limes at once, e.g. salarium): to make or render athy f.-fold, quinquipilicare (Fef. not quinquepil. T. Ann. 2, 36, extr.); f. hundred, quinqenti; each or to each f. hundred (in dictions), quinqeni; consolor to each f. hundred (in dictions). each or to each f, hundred (in dictions), quingenti; consisting each time of f hundred, quingenarius; f, hundred, quinque is f, hundred, quinque is mile; f, thousand, quinque quina millia (E.S. fit is easy); each of f, thousand, quina millia (e.g. four tagions, each of f, thousand infants, quature legions quinis millibus peditum); f, thousand times, quinques ruillies; a easet that has f, banks of oars, quinque remis (navis); the f' (as title of any officers or commissioners, f, in number) in Rome, quinquevirialis, their office, and adj, quinque virialis of f. days, quinque dierum.

FIVES, pila (g. t. for any game with a batt). To be fond of f'., pilàs studio tenet: to play at f's, pilà ludere.

FIVE-LEAVED, 'that has fee leaves,' auinque-

FIVE-LEAVED, 'that has five leaves,' quinquefolius (Pun.).

FIX, TRANS.) | Make fast, &c. figere (with in and acc. or abl.; e. g. one's eyes upon the ground, oculos fig. in terram or in terra; but fig., of mental octions ag. in terram or in terra; out ng., of mental objects, with in and abl. only; as, to f. my mind on the consulation, figere mentem in consulation, not in consulation, Krebs; also ci rei and ad qd).—affigere ci rei or in qd (to f. to, affix).—defigere ci rei or in re (to f. down into) .- infigere ci rei or in rem (to f. into). f. athg with nails, clavis figere qd; to athg, clavis affigere or configere qd cl rei: to f. one's eyes on aby, oculos defigere in vultu cs († also in qm, O.); one's mind or thoughts on a'Ag, mentem figere or defigere in re; animum defigere or infigere in re; defigere et intendere animum in qd (C.): to fix the ladders ags! the walls, scalas mounibus admovere: to f. one's abode any schere, considere (in) qo ioco; domicilium collocare (C.), or constituere (Np.) (in) qo loco: to have fixed one's abode any where, sedem ac domicilium qo loco habere. [395] Not figere sedem or domicilium in qo loco. To f. omet ege on the ground, figere oculos in terram or in terră; in terram ora defigere (Curt.). A fixed star, sidera certis infixa sedibus, or que certis locis infixa sunt. To f. otha firmly in aby's mind, infigere que sanimo. A fixed income, reclius stati. || Muke firm, firmare. confirmare (wake it firm and durable, a government, kingdom, \$\frac{a}{2}\to -\frac{a}{2}\to \frac{a}{2}\to Appoint definitely, statuere. constituere.—di-To f. a day, diem statuere, constituere, diecre, eligere; beforeband, diem præstituere, præfinire; a time, tempus diecre, destinare: io f. the exact time for the assumit, adeumd (e.c. castra) tempus definire: to f. the time and place, tempus et locum condiecre (to f. it by common consent); a day for the marriage, eligere nup-tiarum diem; nuptias in diem constituere; for the execution, diem necis destinare ci; a pretty distant day, diem satis laxam statuere; aby's wages, mercedem ci constituere; aby's residence, circumscribere locum habi-tandi ci (forbid him to go beyond a fixed distance, &c.): the bounds of aby's kingdom, terruinare fines imperil: to f. the price of athg, ci rei pretium statuere (Plant.), or constituere (C.); conficere (C.); facere (Plant., Mart.). "I STEANS. Resolve, statuere, constituere decer-need of the statuere, constituere decer-ned di; sts with fast).—considum capre tastib gersard in di; sts with fast).—inducere animum or in animum (with fast, or ut). I have pixed \$\frac{1}{2}c_c\$, cretum est milis; stat mili (sc. sententis); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: 16 hose pretty neerly fized to \$e_*, satis habere consilium de \$e_*. (E, Att. 12, 50, e.d.). I 70 f. that a person should be prezent (al such a lime), qualesse or ventre jubier. I 70 fiz u pon (= select, or appoint after selection), destinare qua ad qo ct or spoint after selection), destinare qua ad qo ct rei. designare ad qd. seponere ci rei or in qd.-eligere qm. To f. upon aby for a person's wife, destinare quin ci uxorem. To f. upon such a day, diem eligere, constituere. See above under Pix, TRANS.).

FIXEDLY, firme. firmiter (both C. Rep. 1, 45; 6, 2;

the latter also Cas. B. G. 4, 26) .- rigide (stiffly). look f. at aby, qm intentis oculis or accrime coutem-

plari (C.) .- oculos defigere in cs vultu: to look f. en the ground, oculos in terram figere.
FIXEDNESS. See FIRMNESS.

FIXITY. F. of tenure, stabilis et certa possession (C., but impropr.).

FIXTURE, immobilis res (Dig. any property that

cannot be roved) .- "supellex immobilis,

PLABBY, flaccidus (e. g. of the ears, opp. rigidus; so flaccus, Varr. and C. = one who has long f. ears also flaccus, marcide aures, Plin., are those of a tired horse, when they hang down as if they were dead).—pendulus (hanging down, e. g. of the cheeks, genæ, Plin. 14, 20, 28, § 142).—fluidus (not firm in its component parts, opp. compactus. Thus, according to L. 34, 47, corpora fluida = bodies, the flesh of wch is not firm, but corpora remissa, according to C. Tusc. 2, 23, 54, bodies whose nerves are relaxed, &c.).

FLACCID, flaceidus (withered, slack). — marcidus (without consistency and solidity; fading away).—resolutus (unstrung, &c.; e. g. corpora juvenum, Col.). To become f., flaccessere, marcescere. To be f., flaccere (propr. Lactant.; but impropr. C.) — marcere. All these expressions are seldom met with in prose writers that have been handed down to us.

FLACCIDITY, resolutio (state of being unstrung; of

refer, \$c.), or Crcl. with flaccidus.
FLAG, v. | Trans. | laxare. relaxare. remittere.
| Intrans. | laxari. relaxari. remittl. — languescere. elanguescere. relanguescere (to become worn out, cere. clanguescere. relanguescere (to become worn out, febble, &c.).—flacescere (propr. of sails; impropr. of an orator whose style becomes spiritless when he begins to write). Aby's courage f's, an imms cadit: not to tel one's courage f, in any domper, nulli periculo animum submittere: to let one's courage f., animo demitter e member of the mitti or se demittere; animum demittere or contrahere ; animum contrahere et demittere ; animum abjicere ; animum despondère.

cere; animum despondere.

FLAOs, I. Of a ship, insigne (Ces. B. G. 2, 6).—

vexillum (used for giving the signal for attack, see

Nitach, Alterihumskunde, col. 2, p. 112). To host up the
f, vexillum proponere: to strike (the f.), vex. demittere, deducere. Il Of i and forces, see Colovas.—

Il A plant, gladibius (topics).—*egladiolus communis

(Lian.) Il A stone for pawing (a side-path for footpasseagers). *lapis viw sternender utilis (g.t. for any

posiny stone). paving stone).
FLAG-SHIP, navis prætoria.

FLAG-STAFF, hastile vexilli.

FLAGELLATE, flagris or flagellis cædere.-flagellare (post-Aug.).
FLAGELLATION, flagellatio (*Ter. ad Martyr. 4,

extr.).

FLAGEOLET, tibla (g. t.; with the ancients usually tible; i. e. double flute, since two were blown together). See PLUTE.

See FLUTE.
FLAGGY. See LAX or LIMBER, INSIPID.
FLAGGYOUS, flagitiosus (full of vile actions, of persons and things).—flagiti plenus or flagitil plenus et dedecôris (e. g. factum, C.).—scelere contaminatus (stained with crime).— nefarius (unspeakably, enormously wicked: of persons and things).—nefandus (of things). F. actions, flagitia; nefaria (pl. adj.); in a f. manner, flagitiose; nefarie (e. g. vivere).

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flagitium (an impious or vile action that will draw disgrace upon aby) .- dedecus (an action by weh we forfeit esteem and honour). Jn. dede-cus et flagitium. See Wickedness.

PLAGON, lagena.—ampulla (big-bellied, with two handles).— laguncula. ampullula (Sutpic. Sev. Dial. 3, 3, in.).
FLAGRANCY, flagrantia (propr. e. g. non flagrantià

oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexi, C.).—ardor. calor. fervor. æstus [Syn. in Heat].— # Enormity, immanitas or tanta immanitas (e. g. vitiorum, facinoris).—turpitudo. forditas. [65] Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 28 has flagitii flagrantia = thou vite cutprit, &c.

prii, &c.

PLAGRANT, flagrans (propr. burning, in flames; then fig. of heat, flagr. watus, of cheeks on fire, flagrantes genw, and of athg that is of a fiery red colour; then of Reat, of passion, &c.). See Hort, Anders. A f. desire, flagrans cupiditas; magna, acris, or ardens cupiditas. Be nor mous, &c. immanis. flagitiosus. nefandus. turpis. Gedus, &c.

God. Just. 9, 18, 1, we find adulted flagrant: cimine comprehensi; but the meaning is, whilst the crime is still recent, and to critent, notion civilent, notions. &c. still recent, and so evident, notorious, &c.

FLAIL, pertica. fustis. baculus (a long stick or cudgel weh was used by the ancients for thrashing).

TO THRASH.

combustible matter, as grease, vil, wax: esply a lighted torch).—funale (made of tow, and likewise done over with combustible matter; also made of wax).—twda (a pi-ce of pine-tree or other resinous wood, weh served the

same purpose as the fax or twda).
FLAME, s. flamma (propr. and impropr.; e.g. flamma amoris, belli, oratoris). -- ardor (glow, propr. and impropr. = an arden/ly beloved object, see O. Met. and impropr. = an waterry westers of the first f (a) f., inflammare, incendere (propr. and fig.). Fine

FIAME, v. flammare (e. g. flammans fenum, propr. flammantia iumina, V., for wch O. has flammea lumina).—ardère (to burn).—flagrare (to be in a blaze). -flammigerare (to break out into f.'s, Gell. 17, 10). See also To Bunn.

FLAME COLOURED, coloris flamma, color flammeus (flame of the colour, or flaming colour). A f.-c.

dress, flammeum vestimentum (Fest. p. 92).
FLANK, s. PROPR.) ilia (loins and thighs, f.'s: ilia FLANK, s. PROPR.) Illa (toins and highs, f.r.; lits inter coxas et pubem into ventre posits sunt, Celi.).

I IMPROPR (of an army), latus. In f, s or ab latere or lateribus (opp. a fronte, a tergon): that they may not be attacked in f, ne quis militious ab latere impetus fieri possit (c). To attack the enemy on he f, to lake the enemy in f., hostein a latere aggredi or invadere; hostem ex transverso adoriri: latus hostium invadere or incurrere; transversam hostium aciem invadere; in latera hostis incursare: an exposed or uncovered f., latus apertum: to cover the f., latus tutum præstare: to be stationed on the f, latere cingere; to attack the enemy on both f.'s, an utroque latere hosti instare: to place the cavalry on the f.'s, equites ad latera disponere: to fall on the enemy's unprotected f., hostes latere aperto aggred: (Cas.).
FLANNEL, pannus laneus (g. t. for any cloth made

of wood)

PLAP, s. lacinia (propr. of the f. or any extremity of a garment; but impropr. ally that hangs down loose.
Thus Plin. 8, 50, 76, calls the fleshy part of the neck of Thus Plin. 8, 50, 76, calls the fleshy part of the neck of a goal, lacinic a cervice dependentes; in a similar manner Linn. names the parts of a flower that hang down toose 'laciniae'; so the tobes [koßo] of the liver were laciniae; but the f's of the ear, auriculæ.] Lasight blow struck with a they, ictus or ictus levis (also of a f. of the wings, air., pennarum, both Plin.) [The flap is disease in a horse's mouth), sto macace (отошакака, Plin. 25, 3, 6).

FLAP, v. | TRANS.) plaudere. To f. the wings, alis or pennis plaudere; alas quatere cum clangore (†): to f. of Airs, museus abigere. I Intrans.) dependere (to hang down).—flaceseere (to f. down; of suits no tonger extended by the wind). 'A flapping hat,' 'pileus laferramentum fecit in extrema parte labrobrosus (aft

FLAP-DRAGON (obsol.), haurire. vorare. devorare. FLAP-EARED, suritus .- flaccidis et prægravantibus anribus (Col., of a goat).
FLAP MOUTHED, labrosus.

FLAP-TABLE, prps *mensa valvata.

FLARE, coruscare (see V. An. 5, 64); also tremula flammå ardere (+).—fulgere, splendere nitere. Syn. in To Shine.—flagrare (to blaze).—ardescere, exardescere (to burn in a flame),-splendescere (to grow bright).

FLASH, s. fulgor (bright, blazing; e. g. of comets, lightning, &c.; also opp fumus). A f. of lightning, fulgur (αστραπή, the lightning, inasmuch as it shines and as a single temporary phenomenon on the horizon, instead a single temporary incomenon in the norther, that as domether fulgores is met with, but action the singular fulgor. It ought to be well distinguished fm fulgetrum or fulgetra; i.e. continued or repeated lightning).-fulmen (kepawros, the lightning, inasmuch as it See also LIGHTNING. of strikes any object). eye or the eyes, acdor oculorum (C. Balb. 21, extr.), or aches oculorum (Cas. B. G. 1, 39); vultus ardore animi nucaus (the look or glance flashing with weath); to emit slight f.'s of athg, jacere igniculos es rei; igniculos cs rei ostendere (e. g. ingenii): like a f. of lightning (i. e. as quick), "fulminis instar; cum maxima celeritate.

VI ASH. v fulgere (to shine like lightning). - micare. splendere (to sparkle, to glitter). The swords were seen

FLAKE, floccus, flocculus (of wood and similar sub-flashing, micantes fulsere gladil: his eyes flashed through stances; e.g. in some fruits, Plus, 16, 7, 10). Flash mask, ex personh ardebant oculi: his eyes f., oculi ardent (C. Verr. 4, 66, 148), or vultus ejus ardore micat Plam BEAU, fax (of wood, done over with thick (if with rage).

FLASHING, fulgor .- ardor (e. g. of the stars) -ignicult gemmarum (of jewels) .- ardor oculorum (of the

FLASHY, dictu speciosus (opp. verus, L. 1, 23, 7).speciosus modo (Q 7, 1, 41).— speciosior quantilior (these three of things).—ievis (e. g. scriptor). *speciosior quam sub

FLASK, | A bottle, vid. | A powder-f., *cornu

pulveris pyril.

FLASKET (a sort of basket). See Basket.

FLAT, planus (without perceptible prominences or inequalities, opp. asper, saxosus, montuosus or monta-nus).—equus (horizontatly level; opp. superior, inferior, acclivis).—non fastigatus (not sloping, e. g. a roof, tectum).—non profundus (having no depth). F. buttoms, carinæ planæ: f.-boltomed ressels, naves planæ carinis; naves plano alveo; naves paullo humiliores: the Carinis naves passionive; naves passioniumives——
f. head, palim (the nativaria); plans manus (the hand
made f, as opposed to the fish); a f. nose, nasus situius:
a f, country, campus: the whole country is f, omnia
sunt campi. A f. coast, litus planum (the bettem not
sinking rapidly); litus breve (haven) little depth of water). | Without spirit (of liquors), vapidus. - edentulus (propr.; toolhless; impropr. of wine; Plant. Pan. 3, 3, 87) .- gustu hebes (Col.; of 2, 24). -iners ac sine sapore (Plin.; of the plant bli-tum). To become f., evanescere, or fugere. | Not tivety, languidus, languens (without strength and life ; e.g. a colowr, look, voice, thought).—Incre without strength and expression; verses).— frigidus (frosty, cold; e.g. a thought). To become f., languescere; eva-nescere (to become dull): to be f, languere; frigëre (of a conversation, &c.).

FLAT, s. | A plain, plantites. - æquor. - æquus et planus locus. - campus (with or without planus or apertus, level ground, opp. mountainous or hilly couniry).—equata planities. exequatio (a place that has been made level [Syn. in Plann]). | A shallow, vid. || The broad side of a blade; e.g. to strike with the f. of his sword, lamina gladii percutere. | In music, prps sonus mollis (Kr.).
FLAT, v. | Trans See To Flatten. | Intrans.

See To FLATTEN. FLATLY, plane: to refuse athy f to aby, ci pracise

negare; ci plane sine ulla exceptione præcidere.
PLATNESS, planities (propr.).—levitas (impropr.).
*sapor es rei nuilus (want of laste).—humilitas (mean-

ness of expression). FLATIEN, v. TRANS.) | To make flat, complanare. "tundendo extenuare (e. g. gold, sifeer, aurun, argentum).—levigare, seld. levare (g. l., for removing roughness, sec.). Il To deject, vid. Il INTANN.) evanescere or fugere (lo grow flat, of wine) FLATTENING, complanatio. exquatio executation

[SYN. in To FLATTEN] .- compressio (a pressing toge-

FLATTER, s. prelum (a press of any kind).

FLATTER, v. assentari ci (to express assent, whether fm conviction or fm hypocrisy, in opp. to adversari. It denotes the flattery weh shuns contradicting a person, suncicer).-blandiri (to say what is agreeable to another, apeakeier; also to endeavour to curry favour by winning ways, marks of affection, &c.)-adulari (to endeavour to curry favour at the expense of self-degraduttion, like solvasciery in the table so of very duttion, like solvasciery in the table so to the Ch.—duttion of a painter: off. Pliv. Ep. 4, 28, extr.).—nimium esso in es laudibus (of an order praising aby 100 highly). To carry far-w with aby buttlering him. assential timedia quadam aucupani e-duttering him. assential timedia quadam aucupani esattering him, assentationed quadam aucupai caratam. I. myself (parenthetically), quomodo mini persuadeo (C. de Or. 2, 8, 122). Don't suppose that I say this to f. you, noil putare me hoc auribus twis dare (C.): to f. onsetelf with the hope \$\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$, in earm spen adduct, at &c.; sperare fore, at &c. I. I. myself with the hope that \$\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$, may ame spec funct with wifin. To be trained to f. by long continuance of servitude ad minima assentationem endirect first the desire of f., assentantial libido (T. Hist. 1, 19).

PLATTERER, adulator (the mean, decraded f) .assentator (who always agrees in opinion with the person flattered) .- homo blandus (scho caresses or coaxes). Fem. adulatrix, assentatrix, mulier blanda or blandiens

ISYN. uborel.

FIATTERING, blandiens. blandus. — jucundus. graius (pleasant, ibid. Syr.).—honorificus (honorable). In a f. manner, blando, per blanditias: f. words or

expressions, voces blandæ; blanditiæ; assentationes (C. Cinent. 13, 36). SYN. in FLATTERY: it is very f. to me, summo honori mihi duco. A f. likeness, imago cs. in qua effingenda artifex in melius aberravit (aft. Plin. Ep. 4, 28).

Ep. 4, 28).

FLATTERINGLY, blaude, per blanditias,
FLATTERY, adulatio, assentatio (Syn. in To
FLATTERY, — ambitto (the obiciting aby's favour).—
blanditie (seese bwords, careases, coazing); 3h. blanditie et assentationes (C. Cluent. 13, 36).—blandimentum (the means by wch aby endearours to obtain another's favour).—DIMIN, assentationeula. Low or base

(Mendities weartlas (such as always me lowered) their other i ferour).—DIMIN, assentatiuncula. Love or base f, blanditise verniles (such as alvers use lowards their matters; T. Hist. 2, 59, 4); without f,, dicam enim non revieron assentandi suspicionem (i. e. I say it without feoring the suspicion of f., parenthet. C. de Or, 2, 23, 122); ambitione relegata (H. Sat. 1, 10, 84); by wey of f., assentandi causa; per adulationem or assentandicularis.

Lakment: by J., per blanditins: to listen to J., adulatoribus, patchacere aures: deceived by f., oblanditins [543. C., though fm dep. eblandiri, Krebs.].
FLATILENCY or FLATUOSITY, § PROFR.] in-flatio. To cause f., inflationem habere, facere, parier: inflate stomachum (Cels.); to remove it, inflationem levare, discutere. [Impropr.] See Emptiles.

FLATULENT or FLATUOUS (e. g. food, cibi), qui inflant or qui inflationem habent. || Empty; vid. FLAUNT, volitare (to flutter about; e. g. in foro);

Jy. volltare et vagari (e. g. in foro, C.) .- magnifice inectere (e. g. before the eyes of the people, per ora hominum).—spatiari (to walk up and down with airs, or a pompous step). To f. about in gold and purple, insignem

pumpus step, 10, usual survey purpus conspici.

FLAVOROUS, jucundi saporis or odoris,—suavis.—
bene olens (odorus is poet. only).—odoratus (filled with

perfume).—sapore præstantior (sacoury).

PLAVOUR, s. || With ref. to laste, sapor. A pleasant f., sapor jucundus. suavitas: to have a pleasant f. sant f., jucundo sapore esse; jucunde sapere: athg loses its f., cs rei sapor non permanet integer; to re-ceice a f. of something else, alieno sapore infici: to have a bitter f., amarum saporem habere: athg has no f., cs rei sapor nullus est. With ref. to smell; See

FLAVOUR, v. sapore or odore go inficere .- con-

Gire.

PLAW, s. || Blemish, &c., vitium (g. t.). If there is of, sinihi est viti (in ak re)... || Witten is also af. in speech (Plan)... -sarcion (= quardam gemma tun, ouquion) was a particular kind of f. in a diamond; Plan. 37, 5, 8. || A gust of wind, impetus venti. turbo... || Commotion of the mind (obsol.), vehen turbo... || Commotion of the mind (obsol.), vehen mentior animi concitatio. animi motus, impetus, ardor, admin permotio. | Tumult; see Commotion.
PLAW, v. See To BREAK, CRACK.
PLAW, rimous (full of flaws).—vitiosus. mendons (Syk. in Fault).

FLAX, linum: the refuse of spun f, (love), stupa: to paul f, linum evellere: to steep the f,, linu virgas in squam mergere; linum macerare: lo comb the f,, linum fereis hamis pectere combed f, linum factum: seconded f, linum erudum, infectum: of f, or facen, lineas. On the ancient methods of preparing f, see Plin, 19, 1, 3. The cultivation or growing of f. "lini cultura: a bandle of f, is acciculus lini manualis: the thread of f; spun f, linum netum (Uip, Dig, 32, 3, 10, 11): the combing of f, ars lini depectendi: a mallet to beat f, with, malletus stuparius. FLAX-COMB, hami ferre! pecten.
FLAXEN, 1 Made of flax [SYN, in FLAX]. Flast, davus, subflavus. FLAX, linum : the refuse of spun f. (tow), stupa : to

Play, flavus. subflavus. PLAY, pellem detrahere ci or es corpori (of a beast). Schubere qui (of a person); also qui vivui (if alive).

LAY EM, "qui pecus morticinum deglubit.

PLEA, pulex. Full of f.'s, pulicosus: to clean fm

P.L. *pulleibus liberare.
PLEA-BANE, psyllion (Plin.).—*plantago psyllium

LEA-BIT (i. e. spotted), maculatus, maculosus, maculis sparsus. -varius (of diversified colours),

VLEAM, sagitta (in use before Veget., and answering entirely to the English ' lancet'), -scalpellus or scalpellum (an instrument used as well for surgical opera-tions as for bleeding). See LANCET.

PLECK, or FLECKER. See TO STREAK, TO

DAPPLE.

FLEDGED, adultus (grown up, so as to be ready to Ay; Q. 2, 6, 7) .- confirmatus (grown strong ; Col. 8, 9, (363)

4) — plumis obductus; plumatus. Not yet f., infirmus. Bejb The form plumiger and penniger are poet.—To be f., pennas habere (Farr. R. R. 3, 9, 15); pennet uti posse (C. N. D. 2, 52, 129); the young once are nearly f., penne mascuntur pullo: to become f., plumare (Gell.), plumescere (Plin.).
ELE E. S. C. S. T. O. F. T.

FLEE. See To FLY.
FLEECE, velius. The golden f, peilis aurata, inaurata (†); pellis aurea; auratæ ovis peilis. The order aurata (1); pellis aurea; aurate ovis pellis. The order of the golden f., *turma equestris pelle aurea insignis. FLEECF, | To shear, vid. | To plunder, vid. | ELECY, ianiger (wool-bearing; pecus, C.; bidentes, F)—lanosus (wooldy; opp. glaber; vellus, App.). FLEER. See Mock.

PLEER, s. See MOCKERY; GRIN, s., &c. PLEERER. See MOCKER.

PLEET, s. classis. To build a f., classem ædificare, facere; efficere (to contrine to bring it together, or to get it up): to equip a f. (and man it), classem or-nare: to man it (with soldiers), classi milites attribuere: the f. leaves the port, sets sail, classis exit, e portu proficiscitur: to quit the port with the f., naves e portu educere: to send the f. out for a cruise, classem quoquo educere: to send the f. out for a cruise, classem quoquo versus dimittere: to cast anchor with the f., classem constituere: to land with the f., classem in or all ocum appeliere: to command the f., pracesse classi; to have or possess a powerful f., valère classe: to correthe sea or seas with one's f.s. maria classibus consernere (Curt. 9, 6, 7). A small f., classis parva; classicated the season of the sea cula: to have a small f., qd navicularum habere: a f. of thirty sail, classis triginta navium. FLEET, adj. See Swift.

FLEET, v. | To skim, vid. | To f. time away, horas fallere que (†). See To Fly away.

FLEETING, fugax (whatever passes by quickly).—

velox (quick on one's feet) .- fluxus, caducus (quickly vanishing, transient) .- volucer (inconstant, not tasting,

e. g. fortuna, spes, cogitatio).

FLEETLY. See SWIFTLY.

FLEETNESS. See SWIFTLESS.

FLESH, s. caru (g. 1., as opp. to fat, muscles, nerves; on the body, or dressed as food; then also of the soft part of fruit).—viscerts, um, pl. (g. 1. for every thing under the skin in animals, the flesh, bones, §c.; sec V. N. D. 2, 63, estr.; bourn visceribus weed seelus haben. u. z, os, exir.; poum visceribus vesci scelus habe-batur).—puipa (rare; Cai, Mart.; ealable and savoury f.; opp. bones).—corpus (fleshy corporeal substance, as opp. bones; ossa corpore operienda sunt; ossa corpori opp. conces, ossa corpore operienta sunt; ossa corpore subjecta; also as opp. animus). Stewed, boiled, &c. f.; see Mear. A small piece of f., caruncula. In mentioning the f. of animals, the Latins frequently in contioning the f. of animals, the Latins frequently in con-nection omit caro, and say simply, Vitullina (the f of caless, reat), canina (the f. of dogs, &c.). To have more f, than muscle (or strength), carnis plus habère quan lacertorum (aiso fig. of a writer's style). It is consi-dered a sin to rat f. on a fast-day, Jejunio indicto carni-bus vesei seelus habetur (C. N. D. 2, 63, 159). Proud f. (in a wound), caro supercrescens: to e. it sweng, carnem supercrescentem exedere. To gain facere: to lose f., corpus amiltere (i.); corpus es abilt (†); to turn to f., in corpus ire or obire (of articles of food). [Mxrox. a) My f. and blood (i. e. my children, relations), viscera mea, pl. (see Weber. ad Juven. 3, 72, p. 160). [b) Pletch (opp. Spirit), in the sense of the Bible (i. e. sensual desires), cupiditates or libdlines (e. g. to live to the f., libidini et cupiditati parire). To indulpe the lusts of the f. ibidinibus see dare, dedere; voluptatibus servire or set tradere; totum se libidinibus or corporis voluptatibus dedere: to subdue the lusts of the f., cupiditatibus imperare; cupiditates coercère; libidines domitas habère. f. (in a wound), caro supercrescens: to e. it away, carhabere.

Fl.ESH, v. To f. his maiden sword, eprimum bella gladium destringere or hostern manu fundere († cf. V. En. 9, 590. Tum primum celerem intendisse sagittam Dicitur, &c.; fortemque manu fudisse Numa-

PLESH-BROTH, jus coctis carnibus .- jus gallinaceum, agninum (of fowl, lamb, &c.).—sorbitio (g. l. for atha that is sipped; Cato, Cets., &c.).—cibus jurulentus (f. soup).

FLESH-COLOUR, candor carnosus (Plin, 11, 37, 54)

FLESH-COLOURED, candore carnoso. carnosus. FLESH-DAY, *dies quo carnibus vesci lice*. FLESH-PLY, *musca carnaria.

Fi.ESH-HOOK, carnarium (ac. instrumentum), FLESH-POT, oila (g. t.),—cacăbus (a saucepan),-ahenum coculum (any metal pot or kettle).

FLESH WOUND, vulnus, quod est in carne (Cels.

FLESHINESS. Sec CORPULENCE. FLESHLESS. Sec LEAN.

PLESHLINESS, cupiditates. libidines (the lusts). (corporis) voluptates (as enjoyment). - temeritas (the propensity to yield to sensual impressions, τό αλογον, opp. ratio, C. Tusc. 2, 21, 47) —corpus (the body, the Acsh; as the seat of sensual desire). See FLESH (opp. Spirit).

FLESHLY, | Corporeal, vld. | Opp. spiritual, by gen. corporis (e. g. corporis voluptates, libi-

dines)

FLESHY, carnosus (also speaking of fruit).
FLEXIBILITY, or FLEXIBLENESS, habilitas molitia (e. g. cervicis).—facultas, mores faciles, animus facilis (with ref. to character) .- obsequium, obsequentia (a yielding to ally, compliance; the latter, *Cees. B. G. 7, 29). F. of the joints, molles commissuræ; of the voice, vocls mollitudo: natural f. of aby's

character (i. e. tractability), natura tractabilis. PLEXIBLE, flexibilis. mollis (both propr. and im-FILEXIBLE, flexibilis, mollis (both propr. and impropr.; e.g. of the voice)—facilis (gising way, yielding, opp. difficilis)—qui regi potest (propr. and impropr.; see Sen. de ird, ii. 15, extr.)—tractabilis (impropr. tractable, of persons; mollis conveys the meaning of ruther too yielding).
FLEXION, flexus. The f. of a word (gram. term),

flexura.

PLEXUOUS, flexuosus, tortuosus, sinuosus (wind-I Variable; see CHANGEABLE.

ing). | Variable; see Changeable. FLEXURE, flexura. curvamen. curvitas. aduncitas. curvatura. anfractus. tortus. sinus [Syn. in

CUNVE, CURVATURE].

FLICKER, volitare (of birds).—fluitare (of things; see O. Met. 11, 476).— coruscare (of a flume; F. Æn. 5, 64); also tremula flamma artere (†). If in the

sense of fapping the wings, see To Flar.
FileR, ¶ A run away, fugilivus (δρατέτπι, a dave that has run away fu miser),—transligaperliga (a deserter). ¶ In a machine; prps "moderamentum—"tota moderatitx.

Famen or "inoderanentum — "rota moderatrix.

FLIGHT, fuga. To take to f., se dare, conferre or conjicere in fugan; fugan capere; sees fugæ mandare, to fugan petere. See To Fly: to pat lo f., fugare; in fugan dare, vertree. convertere, conjicere (the two dari, seith the notion of eagerness and sueffness); in fuga mimpeliere (C. Rabir, pred 8, 82).—profugare (so mimpeliere (C. Rabir, pred 8, 82).—profugare (so mimpeliere (C. Rabir, pred 8, 83).—profugare (so mimpeliere (C. Ra that he cannot again rally): to be in f., in fugâ esse: to endeatour to escope by f., fugâ (sibi) salutem petere: to escape by f., ex fugâ evadere; fugâ se cripere: to cut off aby it., fugam intercludere; to hinder or slop st, fugam reprimere: to aid the f. of aby with money, fugam ex pecunia sublevare. P. fm athg, fuga ex rei.
— vitatio, devitatio (the avoiding si). I a flight of the fancy, "volucer animi motus: to venture on a f. of imagination, omne immensum peragrare mente aniof imagination, onne immensum peragrare meme amoque (Lucr. 1, 74). I Flight (of birds), avium volatus. I Flock (of birds), grex.—agmen (e.g. corvorum, F.). I Of stairs. To tice up three f. of stairs, tribus scalis habitare (Mart. 1, 118, 7).

FLIGHTINESS, levitas, ingenium mobile. CHANGEABLENESS, INCONSTANCY.

FLIGHTY, | Swift, vid. | Inconstant, vola-ticus, modo hue modo illuc (C.).—levis (light, fickle). -Inconstans (that does not remain the same in sentiment or conduct) .- mobilis (changeable in one's opinion or views).

FLIMSILY, tenuiter. leviter. debiliter. infirme. lnane.

FLIMSINESS, tenultas .- exilitas .- jejunitas et inopia

FLIMSY, tenuls (thin; opp. crassus; propr. and im-propr.; of a letter; C.); In. tenuis exsanguisque.— perquam tenuis et levis.—tenuis et jejunus.—tenuiter

perquam tenuis et levis.—tenuis et jejunus.—tenuiter confectus (propr.; of lexture: Ces.).— terum linops (of writings: H.A. P. 322).—inanis (empty: of thought, of a speech, letter, &c.).—frigidus et inanis (spiritless, &c.).—parum diligens (e., g. scriptura, literæ, &c.). FLINCH. See TO SHRINK.
FLING. s. [Propr.) See TRROW, s. [Impropr.) Gibe, sarcasm, oratio obliqua. sententia obl qua (things said with allusion to aby).—dicterium (sarcaste derision). To have a f. at a pesson, qui sufficialis existinables engares. on oblique perstringere. (sarcastic derision). To have a f. at a person, qui obliquis orationibus carpere, qui oblique perstringere. jaculari in qm obliquis sententiis: to have some f.'s at padaian in the Online sententies. 10 have some 1.8 at aday, queedam jacére de qà re i.e. g. de cultu, habitu, &c., T.). [A kick with the heet; e. g. of a horse, &c. chick (Pins. 8, 44, 69).
FLINT, silex.—lapis silex.—lapis siliceus; saxum

silex; savum siliceum; of or made of a f., siliceus. (364)

-Fig.) His heart is as hard as a f., habet silices pectus ejus (O. Trist. 3, 11, 4); stat ei in corde silex (Tib.

FLINTY. siliceus .- calculosus (g. t. for stony; of soil, &c). F. soil, *terra silicea; glarea (sand of a f. nature); to law finis upon a road, viam glaica sub-

name: to tay inits upon a road, viam giarea sub-struere. Hard of heart; see Plint. FLIPPANCY, linguæ volubilitas (sech may be strengthened by nlmia, proterva, petulans, &c.).—pro-tervitas.— petulautia.— procacitas (87% in Wax-TON).

FLIPPANT, volubilis. protervus. procax. petulans lascivus (Syn. in Wanton). "justo promptior (100

ready; e. g. lingua).
PLIRT, v. TRANS.) jacere. jacularl; athg at aby, (manu) jacere qd in qm; petere qm qa re (e.g. malo, F.); jaculari qm qa re.— I INTRANS.) To jeer, vid. | To run about, circumcursare hac illac .- discursare. conrun a bout, circimeursare hac liac.—discursare. Con-cursare huc et iliuc (hither and hither).—volitare qo loco (lo flutter about, propr., of birds, then also of persons, e. g. toth urbe). | To endeavour to al-tract young men, \$c., oculis venari viros (to be always looking out for men).—dare operam, ut placeat viris (aft. Plaut Pars. 5, 4, 471.—improbe juvenes cir-cumspectare (aft. Appul. Apol., p. 323, 101.—*garrull-tate sua se i uvenibus annabiem urpebire tet Suri cumspectare (afl. Appul. Apol., p. 323, 10).—"garruli-tate suā se juvenibus amabiem præbere (cf. Suet. Ort. 83). (Of a male f.), blande mulieribus palpari (Plant. Amph. 1, 3, 9): levitatibus amatoriis decitum case; also, psp., annare only (see S. Cat. 11, 6). FLIRT, IS sudden jerek: see Janx. IA co quet-lijā jema le, mulier placendi studiosa. IA co quet-lijā jema le, mulier placendi studiosa. (A. A. 3, 423).— quæ dat operam, ut placeat viris (aft. Plant.

Pan. 5, 4, 47) .- improba juvenum circumspectatrix (of a desperate, immodest f). Sis puella garrulitate ama-bilis (Suet. Oct. 85), - desultor amoris (of a man, who does not attach himself deeply and permanently to one,

does not attach nimbey acrys and permunently to one, O. Am. 1, 3, 15).

PLIRTATION, levitates amatorise.—lusus (Prop. 1, 10, 9; O. A. A. 1, 62).

PLIT, "volitare ultro citroque per auras (Lucr. 4, 36)."

fm conlext, volitare only.—volltare in qo loco, volitare passim per qui locum (of persons, C. Cat. 2, 3, 5; Rose. Am. 46, 135). To f. about any place, circumvolate or circumvolitare locum (to My round a place)—fluttere (of things only, see O. Met. 11, 470): flitting, fluxus. fluxus et mobilis (e. g. res humanæ, S.).—fluxus atque

fragilis (S.). - instabilis. | Remove, migrate, migrare or demigrare in allum locum (to more to a different place), or in alia loca (to different places) .- domo or e domo emigrare (lo leave one's abode for another).

FLITTER. See RAG. FLITTER-MOUSE. See BAT.

FILITER-MOUSE. See Bar.
FLOAT, s. navis caudicaria or codicaria (S. Fregm., p. 990, Cort.).—ratis. || A float of scood, *lignoum per aquas decursus. || The float on a fissing-time. *cortex.
FLOAT, v. Traxes. || To flood (felds. Sc.), vid.—|| FLOAT, v. Traxes for the very ligna fluming to end timber down a river, *ligna fluming cort (lo fluming).—rawen scoule detuders is able that cere (to launch .- navem scopulo detrudere is ship that has been aground).—[INTR.] innare or innatare ci rel (to swim in athg).—sustineri a qa re 'to be supported on (to seem in alth).—statineri a qui re 'to be supported on the surface, not sink down': e, go nit he water, ah aqui).—fluctuare or fluctuari (to f. on the water).—fluituare (to f. in the air). A floating island, natans insula: a footing bridge, "pous e ratibus factus. The floating of limber down the stream, "lignorum per aquas decurus. Improra.) To be conlented to f. with the stream, nunquam dirigere brachia contra torrentem (Jun.).

FLOCK, s. | Of beasts or callle, grex (g. t. as well of larger as of smaller animals; if, however, it is wished to mark the distinction between both, it is confined to the smaller animals : see C. Phil. 3, 13, extr., greges armentorum reliquiæ pecoris: O. Met. 1, 513, uou hic ornamenta gregeses; then also for a congregation or assembly of persons).—armentum (of larger beasts, esply of oxen; then also of horses, stags, great marine animals; opp. giex, see above). multitudo. caterva (crowd, &c.). Relating or belonging to a f., gregalis; gregarius: in f.'s, gregatim: to assemble or unite in a f . congregare (also of persons). | Of persons, see CONCOURSE.

PLOCK, v. See To Congregate.

FLOG, verberare (g. l.). — cædere, with athg. qå
re (lo strike with any sharp instrument that gives a sharp cut) -virgis cædere (with a rod) .- qm fusti verberare (with a cudget) .- qm verberibus cædere er in qm verberibus animadvertere (to give aby stripes,-

loris cædere (with the knout) .- flagris or flageliis cædere (ko seurge; in site age, flagellare is poel.); lo f. dly scill rods, qm virgis endere: lo f. oby lo death, usque ad never qm lo iris endere (af. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 25, where, unsted of 'iris endere, we find 'loris operire, which must be looked upon as Com.); qm flagellis ad mortem cædere (H. Sat. 1, 2, 12).

FLOOD, I Inundation, inundatio fluminis .- elu-FLOOD, I In and at ion, insudatio fluminis.—eluvio. dilavium (dil. post. Aug.: eluvies, dilavies, dilavies, dilavies, dilavies, dilavies, somewhat poet.). There is a f., flumen extra ripas diffluit. flumen alveum excedit. If The delayse (Noah's), eluvio terrarum (C. Rep. 6, 21, 23).—inuntatio terrarum, or fon context, inuntatio only Plin. 5, 13, 11; Sen. N. G. 3, 27, § 1 and 13; 3, 29, 1, where he case both dil. and inund. See the description of the food, is Sen. N. G. 3, 27, 490; I shod by f water, aquive.—under (esseve).—Intuition (form).—If I low (opp. aquive.—under (esseve).—Intuition (form).—I for (opp. mexicon has been made of the chose Can. B. G. 5, 8).—westien has been made of the chose of the se is on the set in westien has been made of the chose of the se is on the set in westien has been made of the chose of the se is on the set in westien has been made of the chose of the se is on the set in westien has been made of the chose of the se is on the set in matus maritimi (the agitated motion of the sea in generai) . f. and ebb, marinorum mestuum accessus et recessus; æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes: the f .- lade is coming in, æstus ex alto se incliat; mare intumescit : falls, æstus minuit : the f.-lide rises eighty yards above Britain, æstus intumescit octogenis cubitis supra Britanniam. See Tipe. | A flood of lears, magna vis lacrimarum: a f. of words, loquacitas perennis profluens (C. 3 de Or. 189).

PLOOD-GATE, catarracia (καταρράκτης, a canal, secured or shut up by large folding gates). To construct f.-g's to break the violence of the current, catarractis aque cursum temperare (Plin. Ep. 10, 69).

aque cursum temperare (Plin. Ep. 10, 69). FLOOK, *ancorse brachium, cornu.—prps uncus (used poet, for 'anchor, Fal. Flace. 4, 428). FLOOR, 10 of a room, \$c., solum (g. 1.).—coaxatlo (made of strong boards).—pavimentum (of stone, plaster, or other artificial composition). A f. composed of large pieces of marble, pavimentum secille: a lesselated f, pavimentum tesseiatum or vermiculatum (see interpp. Suel. Cas. 46, and H. Sal. 2, 4, 53. To lay does a f., coaxationem facere: coaxare; pavinentum steretee e.g. de testa arida, Cat. R. R. 18); pavinentum facere (Varr. C. Qu. Fr. 3. 1, 1). If A tory of a coaxationistum. tabulatio, contabulatio, contignatio. The ground f., contignatio, quæ plano pede est (g. l.); conclavia, quæ plano pede sunt (i.e. the rooms composing conclava, que piano pede sunt (1.e. the rooms composing the ground f, poth according to Fits, 7, 4, 1: the first f, exenaculum (C. Agr. 2, 35, 96; compare Farr. de L. L. 5, 33, § 162; domust superior (Farr. &c. C. Att. 12, 10, extr.); the second f, contignatio tertia; exenaculum superior (private flexible form), some column superior (private flexible f s, 1, 3): to waik up to the second f, in tertiam contig-nationem escendere: to line in the second or upper f., trivius scalis habitate (Mart. 1, 118, 7): connaculo su-periore habitate (in the upper f, Plaut, &c.); sub-tegulis habitate (to line in the garrets or attice, Suct. Gramm. 9): to let the upper f, to ado, ci connaculous super xdes dare: the whole upper f, is unoccupied, tota-domus superior vacat.

domus superior vacat. FLOOR, v. assibus contabulare, assibus solum compingere or consternere (with planks).—coaxationem facere; coaxare.—pavimentum struere, facere (SYN.

in PLOOR. s.l.

PLORID, florYdus (strewed with blossoms and flowers, FLORID, Borldus (strewed with biossoms and flowers; rick seith flowers; hence impropr. of speech).—Borens (blooming, propr. and impropr.).—lextus (showing or displaying fluines: of f. style, and of the writer who possesses if).—Borldus et vegetus (healthy, fresh, blooming, formal). A f. complexion, initials color; color bilaris (Plin. 32, 8, 75, lices refer to the freshness); or arbieundum (Plant); rosum on (IO, Mel. 7, 705): a f. style, floridius dicendi genus (aft. Q. 2, 5, 18); di-

cendl genus flosculis nitens. FLORIDITY or FLORIDNESS, flos (bloom; e.g. juventutis). - colores (colour). - colorum ratio (the juventutis).—colores (colusr).—*colorum ratio (like colouring).—intor (asimaled colouring).—venustas (esih ref. to form)—vitiditas (freshvers, e.g. of the misel; eec C. Leel. 3, 11); foridness of style, floridius dicendi genus; dicendi veneres; iencolina, orum, pl. (faulty ornaments of style, see Q. 8, przel. 26.)—tucus, plagments orationis (as fault), turn plagments orationis (as fault), turn colorum ratio (as fault).

telligens (connoisseur).—qui flores venditat (as trade, aft. Val. Max. 3, 4, extr. 2).

To move with passionate agitation, "violento

împetu modo huc modo illuc rapi. - tumultusri (to storm about).

FLOUNCE, TRANS.) *fimbrils ornare. Flounced.

fimbriatus -- profixe fimbriatus.
FLOUNCE, s. lustita (used by Roman matrons; it reached to the instep.). — fimbrix (a fringe: the thrums of a woven garment, collected into ornamental knots). segmenta (prob. thin plates of gold, iamina, stitched to

segmenta (prob. thin piales of gold, taminae, stitched to the bottom of gowens, 6:...).
FLUUNDER, v. se volutare.—volutari (to roll one-self, e. g. in luto, in the mod).—titubare (to stumble about, propr. and fg.). To f. about in errour, flintare in errore: to come foundering home, domnin reverti titubanti pede (Phader.). To f. out of athy, (se) emer-

titubanti pede (Phadr.). To f. out of uthg, (sc) emergere x q is round corn), farina (as well propr. of corn as of things that may be brused or ground the corn). Fine f., farina inuta; pollen (if sifted): butleg f., tarinaius: full of f. farinosus: looking like f., farinaius: full of f. farinosus: looking like f., farinosus: looking lik

FLOUR BAG or SACK, *saccus farinarius. FLOUR-BARREL, cumera faringe (H.).

FLOURISH, To be in a prosperous state, florere, florescere, -vigère (to thrive). is post-Class. At the time when the state was flourishing, florentissimis rebus. | To be celebrated, gloria florere, esse in laude, gloria circumfluere, omnium sermone celebrarl, in magno nomine et gloria esse, magna celebritate famæ esse (stronger terms).- | In singing, numeros et modos et frequentamenta incinere (Gell. 1, 11) .- flectere vocem (O. Am. 2, 4, 25) .are (vett. 1, 11).—nectere vocem (v. Am. 2, 1, 25).—

I To use florid language, flosculos congerere, floridiore dicendi genere uti.—orationem ornare (or exornare) atque illuminare, &c.—orationem diceudi luminibus ornare,- To play in circular movements. &c., rotari (e.g. ignis supra caput, Cf. quolul. fm Pope in Johnson).

fm Pope in Jonnson,

FLOURISH, INTRAMS.) vibrare (hastam, tela, &c.).

To f. a sword, ensem rotare (V.). || To ornament,

*floribus ornare, distinguere (to ornament with flowers).

-acu pingere.
FLOURISH (a trumpet), inflare buccinam, classicum

FLOURISH, s. ornatus. ornamentum (ornament, inusmuch as it contributes to the beauty of alig; beautifying ornament) .- cuitus (athg that is added to the iffying ornament).—cuitus (altg that is added to the external part for the sake of improving it).—9 ornamentum incplum (a baddy managed or ill-conceived, tasteless ornament; of things in general).—lenochium (an awkward and tasteless or grotesyne ornament, in speech and song, &c.). A f. in senging, licxiones or flexus vocal (see Ernest) Lex. techn. Lat. reke, p. 173; lo add or introduce a f. in singing, numeros et modos et freestant lext scients. Lext. q. f. in speech, or quentamenta incinere (Gell. 1, 11): a f. in speech, or in speaking, flosculi.—dicendl or orationis or verborum lumina (any prominent or ornamental part); quasi verborum sentenniarumque Insignia. - calamistra (affected f.'s or ornaments, C. T.; lit. curling-irons).

FLOURISHING, florens (propr. and impropr.): f.

FLOW, v. | A) PROPR.) fluere (g. l.).—labi (lo f. gently to a place).—ferri (to f. quickly to a place; see Hiri. B G. 8, 40).—manare (to run down or out; fm athg, de B G, 8, 40).—manare (to run down or out; jm ang, ue or ex re; of the flowing of thicker fluids than scaler, e.g. of tears, sweat, &c. Död, refers manare to the over fulness of the spring; fluvre to the physical law, by wch a fluid body f.'s on if not stopped).—liquescre. liquefleri (to become liquid, to mell, of wax, &c.; opponencescere). To f. out fm athy, effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c. (to f. forth out of athg, of any liquid); to interact in influere in a dte. a. into the ocean); pronucre ex. ac. (10), form out of ang, of any liquid); to f, into aligh, influere in qd (e.g. into the ocean); pro-fluere in qd (to f, forward; e.g. into the sea); deleri in qd (to f, fast jm a higher place to a lower; e.g. into a river); effundi in qd (to pour itself into the sea, §c.); a river); effundi in qd (to pour isted) into the sea, \$c.); to f. through athg, fluere per qd (1cg-2, not) perfluere); to f. through the middle of a place (a lown, \$c.), medium per locum fluere; medium locum fluere; medium locum fluere; medium locum fluere; medium locum fluere; for the middle of a place, L. \$4, \$1: to f. at the every food of the mountain, in inia radicibus montis terri (Hirt. B. G. 8, 40): the fountain has ceased to f., fons producer desti.] D pp. it a ebb, accedere (Cas.), affluere (Plin.; both, to flow in).— and termed 'Blumensprache,' i. e. 'f.-language?' to sealus maris intumescit or sealus ex alto se incitat,— converse in the language of fis., 'floribus or corollis seatus crescit (opp. decrescit, Varr.). See To Ebb. A animi sensus exprimere. To adorn with a wreath of foundain that cobe and f.s. fons qui crescit decrescitque 'f.s. seals or floribus reclimire. I n architecture: (e. g. ter in die); fons, quem nescio quod libramentum abditum et eæcum, quum exinanitus est, suscitat et elici, quam repletus, moratur et strangulat (aft. Plim. Ep. 4, 50). 3 B) Pto. 1) gen.; fm his mouth flowed speck mereter than honey, ex ejus lingua fluebat melle dulcior oratio; ejus ore sermo melle dulcior profluebat: the sweat flowed fm his body, multo sudore manavit (aft. C. de Die. 1, 34, 74); manabat ei toto de corpore sudor (Lucr. 6, 994. Estembra fluunt sudore et lassitudine, F. 23, 17, is, they become relaxed). 2) Especially, a) To flow, i.e. to more eitself gently and gradually, fluere (e. g. hair fis over the neck, come per colla fluint, Prop. 2, 2, 23); kence, the specch fis, oratio fluit, b) To flow out of athg; i.e. to artise, proceed, fluere (EpS) not profluere a or ex, &c.; mainate a or ex, &c. (to arise and spread abroad; e. g. peccata ex vuitis manant), ortif (a fa re), but more elici:, quum repletus, moratur et strangulat (aft. Plin. peccata ex vitiis manant); oriri (a qa re), but more emiy exoriri (ex qa re); nasci (ex or a: a timore, Cas); gigin (ex qå re; a qo); proficisci (ex qå re; but mly fm a person, a qo); exsistere (ex qå re; also ex qå re, ut a person, a qoj; exsistere (ex qa re; also ex qa re; ut ex stirpe quadam exsist. C.); erunipere (implying ra-pidity, violence; ex qa re); qd cs rei fons est: to f. fm the same source ex eodem fonte fluere. c) To flow into athy (i. e. to be brought to it), deferri, referri in qi (delerri, to be given volunlarily; referri, as a debl, fm some obligation, as tribute, &c.; both, e. g. into the public treasury, in meratium): a considerable revenue for phote treasury, in actation; it considerates received f's into the public treasury, hand parvum vectigal ærario additur (L. 7, 15). Tof, down, defluere. To f. forth, effluere emanare.—profluere.—diffluere (in different directions).

FLOW, s. | Act of flowing, fluxus (Plin.). fluxio.—flumen (as that wch f.'s; also fig. of speech).—fluxura (the emilling of a liquid, Col. 3, 2, 17).—fluor (e. g. of the eyes, called also illacrimatio). - lapsus (the gentle, continual f.; e. g. of a stream).—percunitas (the constant f., of a well, &c.). || Opp. to ebb, accessus maris, astûs commutatio (when the ebb has been previously spoken of; see Cas. B. G. 5, 8).

Ebb and flow, patus maritimi. The shh and bb and flow, westus maritimi. The ebb and f. of the sea, westus maritimi accedentes et recedentes. See Enn. The flow is beginning, westus ex alto se inci-See East. The rose is separating, actuse variation that; mare intumesci: the f. is over, textus minit.—

If f speech, flumen orationis (as a quality of the speech itself)—curaus diecndi (the f. and progras of the speech, Q.).—oratio volubilis; expedita et perfacile currens oratio; verborum expedita ac profluens quocurrens oratio; verborum expedita ac profluena quo-dammido celeritas (as quality of the speaker two pos-sesses it). A speaker who possesses a f. of language, orator volubilis (C. Brud. 27, 105): nunform f. of spece, oratio sequabiliter profluens: a gentle and uniform f. of of speech, orationis genus cum quidam lenitate requa-bili profluens: f. of eloquence, copia dicendi (as a pro-perty of the speaker; see Beier, C. Offe, 2. 5, 16, p. 3); also velut quoddam flumen eloquentise. To hare a good f. of language, verba volvere; volubilem esse oratorem; commode verba facere (fm the complete knowledge of a language, Sp. Them, 10, 1). To check aby's f. of speech, cursum dicendi refirenare (2. & process. 27, of a thing). Aby's f. of words is impeded by athy, cursus dicendi tenetur që re (2. 4, 3, 13). An empty f. of words, flumen or turba inanium verborum. empty f. of words, flumen or turba inanium verborum. A flow of spirits, effusio animi in lætitiå (C. Tusc. 4, 31, 66).

FLOWER, flos (in all the meanings of the Eng. word). Full of f.'s, floridus : gathered f.'s, flores carpti or demessi: to come into f, or full f, see To Flower, Trans.: a small f, floscillus: a full-blown f., flos plenus: to deal in f. s, flores venditare: covered with f.'s, floribus vestitus (e. g. meadows, prata): the fila-ment of a f., *filamentum (floris): pollen of a f., *polment of a f., "filamentum (floris): pollen of a f., "pollen: a painter of f., see FLOWER-FAINTER: the state of a f., "pediculus: the goddess of f.s. Flora: the smelt of a f. "pediculus: the goddess of f.s. Flora: the smelt odders a f.s. a f dotis: wreath of J. s. corona horea; coronia (we me itsinguished fm sectum; i. e. festoon, as occasional ornament for windows, doors, &c.; the corolle were used on solemn occasions, e.g. al a sacrifice, as personal ornament). The ancients also used to communicate sentimental thoughts by means of f-wereths, curollæ; see Boetliger's Sahina, 1, p. 250; this mode of correspondence is even now sometimes carried on two the correspondence is even now sometimes carried on (in the way of amusement) in Germany, between young lovers, (366)

J.s. serils or floribus redimire. In architecture, (carred) f.s. flores.—encarps, orum (f.s. and leaves enteined). IF flo. IF flowers of speech, flores. flosculi. To call flowers of speech, flores flowers of speech, flores flowers of speech, flores flowers of speech, flowers of alkg. flowers of youth, juventuis (i.e., the most excellent or distinguished part)—robut, or pl. robots, the strongest next be for flores. part, &c. (of Italy, the army, &c.). The f. of the cavats validissimi equitum: these troops were the very f. of the army, hoc erat robur exercitus; id roboris in exercitu erat: lo lose the f. of his troops, quod roboris in exer-citu erat amittere: the f. of the nobility, flos nobilitatis: citu erat amittere: ine j. oj the nobisty, nos nobilitalis: the f. of eirite, insigne virtutis, laudis: to be the f. of one's age, exornare nostra ætatis gloriam: Pompejas, the f. of the empire, Pompejas, decus imperii: Hortensius, the f. of the state, Hortensius, lumen et ornamentum rejublicae: Corinth, the f. of all Greece, Corinthus, Graccine totins lumen: Galtin-Cisalpina is the followed and collections and the collections are the followed as the followe rinthus, Gracciæ totius lumen: Gallia-Gralpina is the f. of Italy, Gallia est fios Italiæ. Eg-F Tois is used of a single person by Enn. as a poet, Cethegum... florem populi (ap. C. Brul. 15, Ss), but in prope it should be decus, lumen, &c.—To be in the very f. of one's age, florere integerrima actate: the f. of one's age, actas florens, optima, integers, actatis flos: to be in the f. of one's age, in flore mtatis esse; mtate florere: to die in the f. of one's age, exitingui in ipso metatis flore; in flore ætatis eripi rebus humanis (Curt. 10, 5, 10).

FLOWER, v. TRANS. (i. e. to ornament with embroidery), pingere acu; also pingere onty (V. Æn. 9, 582, &c.; compare with Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195).

SS2, &c., compare with Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195).
PLOWER, v. INTRANS.) florere.—florescere (to begin to blossom).—florem mittere, expellere (to put forth blossoms). - efflorescere (impropr.). - utriculum rumpere florem aperire dehiscere (to open the catix),florem expandere, sese pandere, dehiscere ac sese pandere (to come into full flower; see Plin, 12, 11, 23). be in the prime, in flore esse.-florere: 'to be in the Flowen of one's age,' vid. | To froth, vid.

FLOWER-BASKET, calathus. FLOWER BED, area floribus consita.

FLOWER-BULB, bulbus : bulbulus (a small one). FLOWER - DE - LUCE, iris. - *iris pseudacorus

(Linn.). FLOWER-GARDEN, floralis, lum (sc. loca).

FLOWER-GARDEN, norails, turn (sc. toca).
FLOWER-GARDENER, florum cultor.
FLOWER-LIKE, floridus.
FLOWER-PAINTER, "qui flores pictură imitatur.
FLOWER-PIECE, pictură florum (the painting, aft.
Plin. 16, 33, 60); tabula picta florum. tabula in qui
sunt flores (the tablet with the painting, aft. Plin. 33, 4, 7, 4 8, 35). FLOWER-POT, *testa florum.

FLOWER-STALK. See under FLOWER. FLOWER-WORK (in architecture), flores (e. g. on

the capital of a Corinthian column). - encarpa, orum (flowers and leaves entwined).

Towers and teture comment.

FLOWERET, flocking, somunda regalis (Linn.).

FLOWERING-FERN, butömus umbellatus (Linn.).

FLOWERING-RUSH, butömus umbellatus (clad seitk.).

f.'s; e. g. prata) .- florens (blooming). | Of style. See FLORID.

FLOWING, A) PROPR.) fluens. manans (SYN. in To FLOW) .- perennis. jugis (alwoys f.; of water, of a wett, brook, &c.). F. water, flumen vivum. | B) Fig.) Of speech, fluens. (See obs. at the end of this article, profluens. volubilis (rolling fast, voluble, of a speaker, and the speech, esply when the speech consists entirely of oratio stabilis is opposed to it). The ensy and f. speech of the orator, expedita et perfacile currens oratio (C. Brus. 63, 227); tractus orationis ienis et æquabilis (C. de Or. 2, 13, 54); also verborum expedita ac profluens quo dammodo celeritas (C. Brut. 61, 220): a f. style of veriting, genus orationis profluens; genus dicend: sponte sud fusum; gratio leniter profluens; f. verses; versus fluentes; versus sponte sud ad numeros aptos venientes (O Trist. 4, 10, 25): to be written in f. elegia: verses, scriptum elegis esse fluentibus (Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2); in a f. manner, facile; commode. De dissolu'a aut fluens oratio, dissipata et fluens oratio, are expressions of blame, denoting a want of nerve, risport, con-ciseness, &c. | Flowing; of garments, fluctie (e. a. veste fluente; tunicis fluentibus).—fluitans (vestis, T. amictus, Catull.).

FLOWING, s. See FLOOD, PLOW. FLOWINGLY, fluenter (Lucr.). See FLUENTLY

FI, UCTUATE, fluctuare (in nearly all the meanings of the English verb ; fluct, animo, nunc hue nunc illur; in decreto qo, to be unsteady and inconsistent in maintaining a philosophical opinion, inter spem metumq'1 : L.; also fluctuari; e. g. animo, L.).—fluitare (to Ross about unsteadity).—jactari (to be tossed about unsteadily; e. g. of the rate of exchange, numus Jaciatur; C. Off. 3, 20, 28).—vacillare (to totter, as it were; to be unsteady; e. g. stabilitas es rei vacillat).
PLUCTUATING. See Unsteady, Chargeable,

FLUCTUATION, fluctuatio (propr. and impropr.; rare ; not pra-Aug. ; animorum, L.). - immutatio (change; SYN. in CHANGE) .- vicissitudo (regular allernation) .- varietas (earlety; e. g. of weather, cwii). P. of opinion, fluctuatio animorum (irresolution); the battle continued for a long time with many f.'s of success, diu anceps sterit victoria: a f. belween fear and hope, ancorps spes et metus (L. 30, 32).

PLUE, | A pipe or aperture of a furnace or chimney; prps testuarium (an aperture to let the heat escape) .- cuniculus fornacis (Plin. 9, 38, 62). | Down.

vid.

FLUENCY, | Of speech, lingue volubilitas or mobilitas ; orationis celeritas ; verborum expedita et profluens quodammodo celeritas. — copia dicendi. — expedita et perfacile currens oratio. F. in expression, facilitas (e. g. to acquire a perfect f. in speaking, asse-qui firmam facilitatem, Q. 10, 1, 59): that he may oblain greater f. of speech, quo sit absolutius on (Q. i, I, 37). See Flow (of speech, | S moothness, levitas (as quality also of expression). | A bundance, vid. PLUENT, | Propr.) see Flowing. | Of a speaker,

lingua promptus.—celer (quick).—expeditus (without difficulty).—copiosus (rich in words, of a writer and his writings). P. speech, oratio velubilis or expedita. -liquidum genus sermonis (haring an agreeable flow ; C. de Or. 2, 38); lingua celeris et exercitata; linguæ

c. ac vr. 2, 35); tingua ceteris et exercitata; inguae celeritas er volubilitas: a f. speaker, orator volubilis or facilis et expeditus ad dicendum. See Flowino. FLUENTLY, facile. commode. To speak f., *cum orationis volubilitate loqui (fm rapidity of utlerance); commode verba facero (fm possessing a knowledge of the language; Np. Them. 10, 1): Io have acquired the power of speaking correctly and f., firmam facilitatem asseculum esse (Q. 10, 1, 59).

PLUID, liquor (as substance, whose parts separate by PLUID, injuor (as suosionee, whose parts separate on the mesters)—humor (moisiness, opp. drynnes; see Cels. 4.2. No. 4, estr. T. Ann. 13, 57, 5).—aqua (waler, as the most common of f./s.)—555 liket vis poet, only. FLUIDITY, or FLUIDNESS, liquiditas (very late; aeris, App.).—d'uida natura.
FLUIRIY, || Gust, vid. || Hurry, vid. || To close, qm superbum facere ci spiritus afferte. inflare es and pumm ad intelepablem superblam te a. of

flare cs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (e. g. of fortune; L. 45, 31). Flushed, clatus (q\u00e1 re).—ferox (\u00e4\u00e1 re). Flushed with success, successu rerum ferocior (T.): successu exsultans (V.): he was not so flushed with success as to become careless, nec superior successu curam remittebat (Q. 1, 2, 24).

FLUSH, v. Intrans.) | Flow, vid. | Hasten

(obsot.), vid. Biush, glose, vid.

FLUSII, ad. Fresh, vigorous, vid. Futit
of money, §c. (cani term). To be f., argentum or
pectuniam habëre: noi lo be f., imparatum esse a pecuniŝ; numes numeratos non habëre.

FLUSH, s. | Violent flow, vid. Flow. | Af. of joy, etfusio animi in izetitia (C.).

PLUSTER, v. See To HURRY, To AGITATE. To

be flustered (by drinking), incalescere vino. PLUTE, tibla (with the ancients usually tible, i. e. double f). To put the f. to one's lips or mouth, tibiam ad labra referre: to play on the f, tibils canere; (skilfully) scienter cantare tibils: fit or proper for the f, tibilsis, salictions (e.g. calamus, i.e. the reed): one that sells f.'s, qui tiblas venditat (aft. Val. Max. 3, 4, extr. 2): the sound of the f., tible cantus.

FLUTE, v. (t. t. architecture) striare, Fluted, striatus.

PLUTE-PLAYER, one that plays the f., tibicen,

fem. tiblerna

PLUTING, s. striatura.—stria. canalis (as thing). PLUTTER, INTRANS.) volitare (of birds).—fluitare (of things, e. g. sails; see O. Met. 11, 470).—circumvoliture qd or qm (to f. round athg or aby); also "volitare ultro citroque per auras (I.ucr. 4, 36). From the context, volitare (e. g. before aby's eyes, ante oculos). To f. about any place, volitare in qo loco, volitare passim per qui locum (also of persons that appear in public; C. Cal. 2, 3, 5; Rose. Am. 46, 135): to f. round any piece, eircumvolare or circumvolitare qui locuni or qm (564 not absolutely ; for circumvolitantium alitum, Hist. 2, 50, is = Muttering round him) .- lustrare qd ite encircle in its flight; e. g. rigna, of an eagle): to f. round in a circle, in gyrim flecti. || To be in a state of uncertainty, dubitatione matuare (see C. 30, 74); fluctuare.

FLUTTER, TRANS.) | Put to flight (like biras), fugare.-aligere (e. g. volucres, to drive off). | To hurry the mind, agitare.-sollicitare. sollicitum facere. - commovere. - turbare. conturbare. pertur-

FLUTTER, | Fluttering, vid. | Commotion or hurry of the mind, trepidatio-tumuitus : C. Deiot. 7, 20) .- confusio (Fell. 2, 124). To be all in a f. trepidare (of one or more persons); perturbatum esse mentis habitu moveri.

FLUTTERING, s. The nearest substt, are plausus (e.g. alarum, the clapping of the wings) .- voiatus (g. t.,

for the flight of birds).

FLUX, fluxus, ûs (Plin.; also of the fusion of a metal, or the result of it: piccia non aliud esse quam combustae resinae fluxum, Plin.).—fluxio (e. g. aquarum, C.; sanguinls, ventris, ocuiorum, &c.) .- fluxura (Col. 3, 2, 17 and 32). — fluor (f. of the bowels), also solutio et fluor stomachi (Scrib. Larg.), See Dysen-All things are in a state of f., omnibus res quæque minuitur, omnia quasi longinquo ævo fluere videmus (both aft. Lucr. 2, 68); nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe ; cuneta fluunt (O. Met. 15, 178). | Flux fand reflux); see Plow (of the tides). FLUX, TRANS. See TO MELT, TO FUSE.

PLUXION, fluxio (also as I. I. in Math.). See

FLY, musca. A Spanish f., cantharis: to catch f.'s,

muscas captare: to drive them away, muscas abigere,

FLY, v. | As a bird, volare (also impropr., of things that f. in the air, e.g. smoke, missiles, darts, &c., and likewise of men who run or travel fast, -volitare (to f. hither and thither, to flutter). -fluitare (to f. in the air, e. g. saits, colours, &c.).—avolate (to f. away to a piace; also impropr., e. g. to Rome, Romann).—advolate (to f. to aby or any place, ad qm or qd; also impropr., e. g. to the exactive, ad equite, i. e. to hasten to them on horseback).—devolate (to f. or hasten down fin any place).—evolate ex &c. (to f. out of or forth fin, i. e. to hasten fin a rpol quickly, e. g., fin the woods, ex silvis).—involate (to f. into aby, e. g. in villam, propr. of birds).—prevolate (to f. ber primoral proprimoral for the fine aby, e. g. in villam, propr.)—transvolate in &c. (to f. out aby, ad qm, impropr.)—transvolate in &c. (to f. over, or to the other side, or to hasten back to aby, ad qm, impropr.)—transvolate in &c. (to f. over, or to the other side, or to hasten over, e. g. in alian pattem). To the air, e. g. sails, colours, &c.) .- avointe (to f. away to side, or to hasten over, e. g. in aliam partem). To f. up, evolare. sursum subvolare (af hirds and things); f. mp. evolare. sursum subvolare (af hirds and things); alls or pennis se levare, atos se levare (only of hirds, propr.).—sublime ferti (of things without svings).—displodit. "displicit (to f. ind the air with violence, e.g., houses, ships, by explosion); you would have said that he did not travel, but f., volare cum, non ter facer diceres; "fying (disheecited) hoir, crines pass); capit las passus. If improps used is see also to ILSTR. to f. in aby's face (i.e., to bid him defiance), um proceare; le f. into a passus. Italum fleri: irritari: irâ vocare: lo f. into a passion, iratum fieri; irritari; irâ incendi, excandescere (the three last, stronger terms). -| Flee; to run away, to take to flight (e. g. fm fear), fugam petere, capere, capessere. fugæ se mandare, se committere. in fugam se dare, se conferre or (if precipitately) in fugam se conficere (all to take to flight, in a general sense).—terga vertere (esply of soldiers).—in fugam effundi or se effundere (of a large multitude) .- fugere a or ex qo loco (to f. fm a place) .- in fuga esse (to be flying). - diffugere (of a multitude flying in different directions). - aufugero (to f. fm a place; absolutely) .- effugere (to f. fm or away, propr., to escape by flying; used absolutely, or fm a place, loco, a or ex loco, and impropr., for to escape ally, qd) .- elabl (to escape imperceptibly or without being seen, e. g. out of a toun, urbe; out of a prison, custodiæ, vinculis, &c.).-fugå se subtrahere; ciam se subducere (to supe oneself by secret flight). The members of the king's household are flying, tit fuga regis apparitorum: 10 f. precepitately, praccipitem sees man-dare lugae: 1o f. fm fear, metu perterritum profugere; to any place, fluga petere locum; confugere or lugar capessere qo: 1o f. 1o the cump, in the greatest disoraer, fluga effusa castra petere: 1o f. in another direction.

fagam petere in aliam partem : to f. to aby, confugere or profugere ad qm (in order to find protection); trans-fugere ad qm (as deserter): to f. before aby, fugere qu; before athg, fugere, refugere qd: to f. fm the field of battle, ex or de prælio eslugere; ex prælio sugere or (if by seath) elabi. I To avoid carefulty, sugere. desagere, vitare, doultare, evitare; all with acc to f. fin aby, ci decedere (to get or go out of his way); cs adium sermonence to get of go out of nis way; into any contact with him, both Cas, B. G. 6, 13, setr.); to f. fm the tooks of the citizens, conspectum civium profugere: to f. fm aby's presence, so removere a cs conspectu; recedere a cs conspectu; fugere cs conspectum; vitare cs aspectum: to f. fm danger, periculum vitare, effugere; periculo evadere.
FLY-LOAT (i. e. a boat built for fast saiting), prps

FLYER, \$ One that has run away; see Pugi-tive. I The fly of a jack or machine; *prps libramentum or moderamen.

FLY FLAP, cauda (Mart. 14, 167 and 71, where it is called muscarium, an instrument to keep off flies, it being with the ancients an ox-tail).

FOAL, pullus equi. pullus equinus : fm context pullus -ascilus (of an ass). FOAL, v. parère. pullos parère. fetum ponere or

procreare. FOAM, s. spuma. See To FOAM.

FOAM, v. spumare (g. t.) .- spumas agere in ore (to f. at the wouth) .- albescere (to become white with foam, of water; Ptin. Ep. 5, 6, 24, aqua ex edito desiliens falls down foaming fm a height).

FOAMY, spumerus (V.).—spumosus (full of foam, foaming; O. and Plin.).—spumidus (full of foam; Appul. Apol. p. 306, 9).—spumifer (carrying, having

foam, e. g. fons, O.). FOB, *sacculus bracarum.

FOB, | To cheat, vid. | To ron off, a) A person, qm amovere, semovere or amoliri (to get rid of son, qui amovère, removere or amouiri (to get risa oy him). To f. aby off with empty promises, pollicitando lactare cs animum (Ter.); lactare qui et spe falsă producere: 'to fob of the disprace of athy,' dedecus amoiri (T.); by athy, 'excusatione cs rel. FOCUS, 'quasi focus. 'locus, in quem radii colliquintur. Te collect rays into a f., 'radios tanquam in former came came and the colliquintur.

guntur. To coitect rays into a f., Tadios tanquam in focum quendam colligere. FODDER, pabulum (for callle; also = 'forage;' but pabulatio is 'foraging').—pactus (g. 1., food for callle). This is good f., hoc pecudes probe alit: to seek f. (of ani-wals), pabulum anquirere: to fetch f. (e.g. of soldiers), pabulatin (case) milited reserves out for f., pabulatin pabulatin (case) milited reserves out for f., pabulatin (case) in the case of the first pabulatin f. (e.g. of soldiers), want of f, premi inopia pabuli: there is plenty of f, magna copia pabuli suppetit: to cut of the enemy fm the means of getting f, hostem pabulatione intercludere: to go out to fetch or look for f, pabulation intercludere: to go out to fetch or look for f, pabulation its proficies: the horse takes its f. well, equus libentee cibo utltur.

FODDER, v. | To give food, pabulum dare: to f. animats well, largo pastu sustentare: to f. the horses with leaves, equos alere follis ex arboribus strictis. See To FEED.

See TO FEED.

FOE. See ENEMY.

FOG, || A mist, nebula.—caligo (inasmuch as it produces darkness). A thick f., nebula densa (opp. nebula subtilis): a cold f., nebula frigida: the rivers are covered suith a thick f., caligant flumina nebulis: a thick f. covered the whole forest and the surrounding country, densa nebula saltum onnem camposque country. densa nebula saltum onnem camposque country. The first nebulis are constructed in the surrounding country, densa nebula saltum onnem camposque the densa saltum in the surrounding control of the surrounding country. densa est, ut lucis usum eriplat: the f. rises, nebulæ sie terra surgunt; nebula in nubes levatur: tike f., *nebulæ similis. || After-grass, fænum auctumnale r chordum; to cut it, secare.

FOGGY, nebulosus. It is f., cœlum est nebulosum;

aer est nebulosus. | Dull, vid.

See FIE. FOH, interj.

FOIBLE, vitium.—vitium mediocre or vitium mediocre et cui ignoscas (II.). Have you no f.'s ! nuliane Rabes viria (II)? Every man living has his f.'s, vittis nemo sine nascitur (II.): to confess that one is not nethol sine hascitur (11.); so contess thus one; now without such a f., vitio qo se non carère conflicti (C.); lo know aby's f., es molles aditus ac tempora nosse that weak side; Æn. 4, 421). To have mussy f.'s, multisetroribus obnoximm esse: to feel one's f.'s, mistimum esse: in so esse arbitrat (opp. plurimum slbl confidere, C. Læt. 9, 29). See also Weakness. FOIL, s. # A binnt sword for fencing, ruds (with the ancients, a thin rud for fencing).—gladius

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praepliatus (like our own f.'s, oft. Hirt. B. Afr. 72): to fence with f.'s, batuere armis pugnatoriis (Suet. Cat. 54). || T insel, bractea (thin metatsheet, espty of gold; Dimin., "bracteolis auri tremuli; see Junen. 13 152). Dimin, *bractebla auch tremult; see Juren. 13 152), Dimin, *bractebla auch tremult; see Juren. 13 152), Donata red jered with sitere f., genman rubran argented bracted subhirere. ¶ That wech recommends a ting by contrast with sites[f, yrang vitlum vituit contrastum, or Cref. To set of stage. by a f., *rei pulchritudinem ipsā alterius rei deror-mitate illuminare; or *virtutem qam contrarii exemplo vitil commendare.

FOIL, v. | To frustrate; e. g. to be foiled (in one's expectations or hopes), spe dejici; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur; spe excedere: if I should be foiled (in my hopes), si spes destituat: to f. aby's plans, conturbare ci omnes rationes: thus they were foiled (in their enterprise), Ita frustra id inceptum iis fult. See To DE-FEAT = frustrate.

FOIN, s. petitio (thrust in fencing, &c.). FOIN, v. petere qui gladio.—petitionem conficere in qm.

FOIST IN, subdere. subjecte. supponere (to place athy that is not genuine into the place of that weh is; subdere qd in locum erasorum, Plin.; subdere, supponere or subjicere testamentum) .- interlinere (e. q. tamentum, to f. words into it). Foisted in, subditicius; falsus.

FOISTER, *suppostor (aft. Plant. True. 4, 2, 50, where we find the fem. suppostrix)—subjector (e. g. testamentorum, C. Cat. 2, 2, 7; also called elsewhere

testamentarius).

FOLD, s. ovile. — stabulum (g. t. for 'stalls' for cattle; for sheep, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, p. 183, Bipont.).—septa (Varr. ib.).—crates pastorales (the hurdles). a garment, pilcatura, or (if there are many) plica wyo.men, pucauta, or ty inere are many) plica-turne.—ruga (propr. a wrinkle of the akin; then also of a gown, &c.; f., considered as a slight elevation)— sinus (the space between the f.s. the great f. or hollow made by the manner in wech the ancients used to take wp their toga with the teft arm; see Macrob. Sat. 2, 9; hence their toga with the teff arm; see Macrob. Sat. 2, y; hence Plin. 35, 8, 34, Cimon. in veste et rugas et shus uventlt. To hang down in f.a, recilicari in rugas: to arrange one's dreat in graceful f.s. collocate vestem (chianydem, &c.). ut apte pendeat (O).

FOLD, v. || To doubte up, complicate qd (to f. up; a letter, &c.).—artare in rugas qd, rugss locare in

qå re (to f. a garment, aft. Plin. 8, 10, 10; Macrob Sat. qA re (to), a garmen, qu. rim. a, w, w, and re2, 9). Athg is foided, replicatur in rugas (oft. Ptim. 17,
14, 24): to f. back, replicare: to f. one's hands, digitos
respection en-ctere (O. Met. 9, 299): digitos pectinatim inter se implectere (Ptim. 28, 6, 179). To sit natim inter se implectere (Plin. 28, 6, 179). To sis with one s hands folded, palmas in alternas digitorum vicissitudines super genua connectere (see Apput. Met. 3, p. 129, 34). | To fold sheep, stabulare (g. t.).—
includere septis (of sheep, Varr. R. R. 2, 5).—claudere,
with or without textis cratibus (H. Epod. 2, 45).

FOLDING-DOORS, fores valvatæ.-vaivæ. FOLIAGE, frons. folla, orum (teaves in general).

- follatura (Fifr. 2, 9, med.). See Leaf (teaves).

F. of oak, poplar, &c., frons quernea, popules, &c.

FOLIO, liber formæ maximæ: in f., formå maximå.

See PEOPLE.

FOLLOW, i) | To follow after, sequi. conse-sequi.—insequi subsequi (to f. immediately or close to).—prosequi (to f. a certain distance, is mostly used of accompanying aby as a mark of respect, &c.j. e.g. funeris exsequias prosequi). - persequi (a strengthened sequi, to f. an object with eager or continued pursuit, or up to a certain limit; all with acc.).—comitari qui (to accompany alsy) .- inter counites cs aspici (to belong to aby's retinue). An unusual multitude followed him, stipatus est non usitată frequentiă, to f. aby's cotours or standard, signa or castra es segui : to f. aby's traces, cs or cs rel vestigis persequi; also persequi qui or qd. describes what precedes; here objectations, illa (= those with will f.) necessitatis, C.

2) To come after aby or athg (with ref. to order, rauk, dignily, or time); succedere ci and ci rei (to f. and take the place, &c. that the other filled) .- excipere qm and qd (liter, to take aby or athy up, as it were; i. e. tof. immediately; seld., as in Cas. B. G. 2, 7, without acc.; see Held, ad loc.) .- continuari ci rei (to be, as it were, poined on to it; to f. it without any interval; e. g. paci externse confestim continuatur discordia domi). To f. aby (as his successor), succedere in as locum, or succedere onty; on the throne, regno; in cs locum suffici (to be elected in the national assembly as aby's successor) the consuls f. each other in a different order in different (Aistoriums), aliter apud ailos consules ordinati sunt: summer f's winter, hiemem mestas excipit : day f.'s might, noctem dies subsequitur: one age f's another, etas succedit extati: one misfortune f's another, 'maium excipit maium: one fraud f's another, fallacia alia aliam trudit (Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 39): to let the act

FOL

immediately f. the resolution, consultis facta jungere. immedialely f. the resolution, consults lacta jungere.

3) To proceed or result fm at hg, sequi, consequi qd (e.g. pean scelus sequitur; terrorem pallor consequitur;.—manne ex q fare (to f. fm ii; e.g. faults are followed by sins, peccata ex vitis mannath;—effect, conficie ex que for the philose f. f. to be inferred from; ex ratiocinatione conf.: kerne if f.is, inde sequitur or ex ratiocinatione conf.: kerne if f.is, inde sequitur or a nates; ex non effect coquique potest, for ex ratiocinatione conf.: hence it f.is. inde sequitur or efficitur or patet; ex quo effici cogique potest, i. e. hence the conclusion may be drawn). Hence it follows, sequitur (weth ut, or acc. and inf.); sequitur [glut or enim (SD*) No! inde or ex quo sequitur); ex quo efficitur: what, then, f.'s fm this? quid igitur? quid ergo est! quid postent thus it f.'s. hat \$c., ita fit, ut &c.: the one f.'s fm the other, alterum alteri consequens est. [DD*] To follow; in negative and interrogative classes, is often best translated by continuo; continuon si me in present secontinuon of [c. a. pon continuo si me in present sies. continuone? (e. g. non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuii, sum sicarius, it does not f. that I am an assassin, because &c.—si maio careat, continuone fruitur summo bono? if he is exempt fm evil, does it

that he enjoys the height of happiness?)

4) To be guided by aby's example, &c., sequi qm or qd (g. t.)—auctoritate es moveri (to allow oneself to be influenced by aby's authority; to f. aby's counsel, &c.).—ci obtemperare (to make one's own wishes yield to those of another).—dicto cs audientem esse (to obey aby's commands). To f. aby's opinion, views, &c., sententiam cs sequi; sententiam cs probare (to approve of them): aby's advice ought to have been followed, es consilium valere debebat or debuit: to f. no guide but oneself, suo uti lngenio: f. my advice! mihi crede! or crede milh! (i. s. let me present on you to no what I am doing, or to act like me; see C. Tiusc. 1, 3!): to f, a physician's praccriptions, legibus medici ac obligare: pracepts medici uti (af. O. A. A. 3, 440): not to f. them, medenttia pracepts negligere (af. Phin. Pan. 22, 3): to f. one's own inclinations, animi impetum sequi.

5) To be of aby's party, es partis or partium esse; es partes or causam sequi; es sectam sequi (this esply but not solely of a philosophical sect), cum qo facere; ab or cum qo stare; es rebus studere or favere; cs esse studiosum: some f. one party, some

Tayere; ca case attuturation; some j, one party, caseofter, sill alias partes fovent.

5) To follow a trade or profession, facere (e.g. mercaturam, piralleam)—factitare (e.g. artem, medicinam),—exercère (e.g. artem, medicinam, sudal),—colore (e.g. artem, studiaque; agram, the plough). -tractare (e. g. artem), -studere ci rei (e. g. agricul-turæ; literis). To f. one's own business, sua negotia obire; suas res administrare: to f. the law, ad juris studium se conferre.

6) As follows (in a narration, to introduce a speech, &c.): he spoke as f.'s, here locutus est; his ferme erbis usus est; in hunc modum locutus fertur. See

to this EPPECT.

FOLLOWER, assecla (a dependent on a noble, mostly FOLLOWER, assecta (a dependent on a note, mostly in a contemptuous sense; then also, e.g. a discipie, scholer, esply of a philosopher, and a follower of a philosopher, section and assectator, in this sease, belong to the site, age)—socita, amicus (a comparios, friend).—fautor, atulious est a favourer, supporter).—cultor, admirator (an admirer reggals (a product) of the sease, belong to the sease of the se (in a political sense), qui sentiunt cum qo; qui sisnt cum or ab qo; qui faciunt cum qo; qui cs partibus favent; qui ci student. cs sectam secu'i (esply in a phi-Iavent; qui el student, es sectam secuti (epply in a phi-losophical, but also in a political sense; e. e. U. S.), pro Vitruvio sectamque ejus secutis). Esperante followers of philosophical sect, the Latin has also proper appetlatives; e. g. the followers of Pythagora, Socrates, Democritis, Epicerus, Pythagoris, Socratici, Democritici, Epicuri (or Democriti, Epicuri, &c., sectam cerett).

FOLLOWING, sequens or insequens, secutus or inseculus (used when a real following is spoken of, always in ref. to something going before, wch is also frequently mentioned before; e.g. to create tribunes for the f. year, in insequentem annum tribunos creare, L. 5, 36: there are many festivals in the f. month, sequens mensis complures dies feriatos habet, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (24), 4, where September had been previously spoken of; wch device the f. emperors also used on their seals, qua imagine insecuti quoque principes signarunt, Suel. Ocl. (369)

50) .- ci proximus. secundus ab qo (that f.'s aby in order or succession; of persons). — adjacens (that lies near; of things).—futurus, venturus, posterus (of succession in lime). The f. day, dies posterus (as opp, to cession in time). The f. day. dies posterus (at opp. to oday or yesterday); dies sequens or insequents (the day web follows an occurrence, &c.; see Sud. Tib. 18; Dom. 16); on the f. day the did this or that, &c.), postero die; postridie (ejus diel); all f. ages, omnis perpetuitas consequentis temporis. Est Ji in narrative ref, be made to a point mentioned in the next words, then following must be rendered by a demonstrative, exply by hic, huc, hoc; sometimes by lile, illa, illud; e. g. he poke the following words; see "as follows," and report to provide the following the following words; see "as follows," and the following for the English, this (the foregoing the following for the English, this (the foregoing the following for the state); quality of mind, and the following for the state; quality of mind, stultitia. Gementia fautulas insiplentia, dementia, amentia, deii-

dementia. fatuitas. insipientia. dementia. amentia. deiirium. [Syn. of adjj. in Foolish.] That is a very great f., there can be no greater f., quo nihii est stultius: I con-sider il the height of f. to &c., summa dementiae esse judice, with infin; or quid est stutidus, quam...? To have reached such a height of f., co dementice progress um esse. I A fool is haction or deed, "suite or inepte factum; stutitia. It is f. to &c., stutitia est (qd facers). To commit a f., stutie or imprudenter facere (fm imprudence): to commit all sorts of f., omnia stulte facere: to bear aby's f.'s, es stultitias ferre: to give way or to submit to aby's f.'s and absurdities, es stultitias et ineptias devorare: an excess of f., insania. deliratio. mentis alienatio. | Depravity, pra-vitas. improbitas (moral perverseness, that tends to). FOMENT, fovere qd.—ci rei fomenta adhibere or

POMENTATION, As action, fotus, ûs (Plin.), fomentatio, Utp.] As application, fomentum (a warming application).—masagms, stils (a seflenting application). To apply a f., fomentum corpori admoved the property of the property

vere (Cela.): searm i.'., fomenta calida.
FOMENTER, concitator et instimulator (exciter of distarbances, &c.). See Excirus.
FOND, I. Pooista, vid. I. Indusigent to excess,
indusgens, perindusgens, nimis indusgens. I. Attached to, &c., deditus ci or ci ret.—studious ca or es rei.
—addictus ci or ci rei. JN. addictus et deditus.—
devotus ci or ci rei (isronger term). JN. deditus devotusque. To be f. of, amare qd (to like or lore it);
delectari or obiectari qi re (to delighi in athq); qd
re gaudère (to take great pleasure in athq): to be f. of
abu- ca amore cantum esse: om amare; qm amore re gaudère (to take great pleasure in athg): to be f, nf aby, cs amore captum esse; qm amare; qm amore amplecti; amorem erga qm habère; ob evep f, of aby, cs asse cuplidismium: to be f, of athg (i. e. of eating athg), qd appetere; ca rel appetentem or cupidum or valdum esse (to long for or last after it): he was very f, of smalt fish, pisciculos minutos maxime appetebat: not to be f, of athg, qd appernere, aspernari (to despise athg: aspernari not used in the gold, age; to be f, of storag drink, vino deditum esse; to be f, of pleasure, voluptatibus se dedere: to be excessively f, of music, pentius se dedere musicis (i. e. to devote oneself entirely to it). If Wanton, triffiing, vid. ton, trifting, vid.
FOND or FONDLE, blandiri el (with words and

pestures).- permuicere qm; also with addition of manu (to stroke with one's hand) .- ampiexari et osculari qm

(to embrace aby).

(to embrace aby).

PONDLING. See a PAYONITE.

FONDLY, | With great affection, ardenter.

FONDLY, | With great affection, ardenter.

Vehementer. cum vi or cum impetu (ardentiy).—

blande. amanter (tenderty, lovingly).— pic (with the
toper of a parent).—animo or ex animo (with all one's
heart: opp. simulatione, simulate). To look f. on aby,
prop molli vuitu om anapiere (O. Med. 10, 609).—

| Foolithly, vii.

FOOND No. of the area. See AFFECTION,
LOOND NO. of the area. Vid.

FOON. baptisterium (farvarrayon, later only).

FOON. binneth. penius (d. ft. for vicious): silments.

FOON.

FOOD, alimenta. penus (g. tt. for victuals; alimenta, mostly with ref. to the wants of an individual; penus, mostly with ref. to the wants of an individual; penus, to the want of a whole family, m provisions),—cibus. esca ('food' meat, opp. drink, cf. C. Fin. 1, 11; 2, 25; cibus, natural f., as a means of nonrinhment; esca, the f. that is artificially prepared as a dish; hence cib. also of the f. of brute; but seac only a bail, prepared, as it were, like a dish, and set before them)—cibaria (the most general and usual sorts of f.).—cibum capere, sumere, or (of the habit) cibum caperes B e.g. antimalia chum partim dentibus capessunt): to take too much f., little f., de., see 'to eat much, little,' de.: to absiain fm food, cibos ea bstinere; jejumare (to faul): to digest one's f., cibum conficere or concoquere: to give aby nothing but his f., am nunquam sairio, cibatiis tantum sustentare (Suet. Tib. 46).

FOOL, s. | A stilly fellow or person, homo stultus, homo fatuus, homo fatuus, homo sunguere for Suy of adii and seem f. homo atul.

See FOOLISH for SYN. of adjj.—A great f., home stultissimus; home stultier stultissime (Plant. Amph. 3, 2, 25]; stuitus bis terque (aft. C. Qu. Fr. 3, 8, extr.): a little f., stultuins; homuncio (as term of contempt); capitulum (in a joking manner; e g. a droll or amusing little A; lepldum capitulum, in Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25); to pretend to be a f., stultitiam simulare: to play the f., simulatorem stuititiæ induere: to make a f. of aby, qm stultum reddere; qm infatuaro $\{if = deceive, lakein, vid \}$; to act like a f; stulte, stolide, demonter facere: to be f. enough to believe alleg, stolide or defacere: to be f. enough to believe aikg, stolide or de-menter credere: to spend one's time, money, &c. like a f.; see 'lo rool a way.' I consider him a great f. in-actd, who &c., bis stulie facere duco, qui &c.: unics they are absolute f.'s, nist plane fatui sunt (C.): he made his pupil greater f.'s by haif than they were when he received them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores, quam acceptent: he is not such a f. as you second take him to be, practer speciem sapit or callidus est (af., Plant. Most. 4, 2, 49, 'practer speciem stultus es). (I see') you are no foot, haud stulte sapis. Thou, Every cond. east f. O than magnetistiques. I that was is on good, easy f. ! O tuam mansuetudinem! that man is an absolute f., hoc homine nihil potest esse dementius.

Leave off playing the f. in that way, quin tu mitte istas nugas or ineptias. | A person not in his right senses, mente captus. vesanus. delirus. Syn. in Map. Professional jester, coprea (at court).—sannio (that amuses by gestures in general).—scutta (a person who amused the company by his wil at the table of the rich Romans).—maccus (in the Atellanic plays of the Ro-

rich romans).—maccus (in the Atellanic plays of the Romans, aft. Diom. 488, Puthch.). To play the f. *coprew personam tueri or sustinere; *coprew parte agere. FOOL'S-CAP, || Panora, *coprew pileus (the headdress of a court buffoon). || Paper of a largist size, charta major: charta major modulo; macrocalium (the last with ref. to the paper used by the ancients, C. and Plin.; the different sorts were, chartachieratica, Augusta, Liviana Claudia). See Paper. Total Pool. *T. Tarva budges individe his particular.

hieratica, Augusta, Liviana, Ciaudia). See Paper. FOOL, v. Trans.) ludere: ludivio habère: ludificari (to make or render an object of derision).—Illudere (to make game of). To f. ody seith sain hopes, qur spe lactare et producere [= deeeire, eheat, vid.]. | To fool a way: to f. away one's time, tempus perdere lasciviendo (aft. O. Met. 11, 286); tempore abuti: 10 f. away one's money, effundere. profundere (to spend without use; e. g. pecuniam, patrimonium); dissipare (to dissipate; e. g. patrimonium, possessiones); lacerare (to ruin; e. g. rem suam, bona patrla): to f. aby out of his money, qui circumducere or circumvertere argento. qm emungere argento. perfabricare qm (all Com. only).

FOOL, v. INTRANS) jocari. ludere. ludos facere. nugari. nugas agere (to commit absurdities).-jocularia fundere. ridicula jactitare (the two last, L. 7, 7): to f.

with aby, cum qo ludere, jocari, joca agere.
FOOLERY, nugæ. ineptiæ (stuff). A
f. l quin tu mitte istas nugas or ineptias l A truce to that

FOOLHARDINESS, stolida audacia. - temeritas (temerity). - stollda fiducia (a foolish confidence in one-

FOOLHARDY, stolide or stulte ferox. stolida audacia ferox. stolidæ audaciæ. Jn. stolidus feroxque. temerarius (rash).

--termiteratius (rain).
FOOLISH, stultus (f., fm want of practical wisdom, μωρός; opp. prudens, of persons or things).—fatuus (stilly; fm scart of judgement).—stolidus (fm scart of reasonable moderation; fm brutality).—demens (that has lost his head; who acts senselessly).—ineptus (without good sense) .- insulsus (absurd) .- mente captus, vesamirus (strange).—Instituts (abstra),—Inente captus, vesa-nus (insane, mad).—ridiculus (amusing, like a foot).— mirus (strange). Af. affair or thing, mira res; mirum negotium: a f. fellow (i.e. droll), ridiculum caput. I consider it very foolisk to &c., summæ dementiæ esse judico, with following infin.

FOOLISHNESS. See FOLLY.

FOOLISHNESS. See FOLLY.

FOOT, || The limb, so called, Propr. and Impropr. pes.—calx (the heel). To come, travel, &c. on f., pedibus ire, venire; iter facere: he goes on f., (370)

pedibus incedit: to serve on f., pedibus merère or stipendia facere; stipendia pedestria facere (L. 7, 13): to fight on f. (of caucity), pedibus procliari; also descendere or desilire ex equis (to dismount in order to fight on f.): to make the cearly floht on f., equitatum or equitem deducere ad pedes: the casality fraght on f., pugna it ad pedes: to those oneself at abys feet, ad pedes es as abjecte, projecte, protestement, provoter; ad pedes et or ad genua ex progenua el accidere; gentbus ex advolvi; prosuernere se est supplicare (i as suporticant); as et in on on supplicement est supplicare (i as suporticant); as et in on on supplicement. et supplicare ci (as supplicant); se ci pro qo supplicem objicere; supplicare ci pro qo: to lie at aby's feet, ad pedes es jacère, stratum esse, stratum jacère : to have sore or bad feet, pedibus non valère; pedibus captum csse: one who has sore or bad feet, pedibus æger; male pedatus (Suet. Oth. 12): not to be able to go on f. any longer, usum pedum amisisse: to set f. in any place, pedem ponere in locum or in loco: not to stir a f. beyond &c., nusquam longius vestigium movere: not to set a f. out of doors, pedem e domo non efferre; pedem e domo non egrédi: to tread on aby's f., pede suo pedem ci premere: to tread or trample aby under suo pedem ci premere: so resua or stumpic vey mand, pedibus qui conculcare, proculcare (propr., and without pedibus; also impropr., see Lat. Dict.). To put the best f, foremost, pleno gradu tendere; gradum aditer pedibus; also impropr., see Lat. Dict.). the best f, furemost, pleno gradu tendere; gradum addere, accelerane, corripere: a journey on f, liter pedestre: to take a journey on f, liter pedibus ingrédi: liter pedibus facere, conficere: one that walks on f, pedes: a kick with the f, pedis letus: the extremity of the f, or the point or lip of the f, pea ultimus: digit in (pedis) summi (the tips of the loss): the sole of the f, vola: relating to the sole of the f, plantaris: down to the sole of the f, usue ad imos pedes. A covering for the feet, pedum tegmen (e. g. to have a certain covering for the feet, pedum tegmen (e. g. to have a certain covering for the feet, on tegmine pedum indul, T, Ann. 1, 41, 11; fascin pedalls (a tie for the feet): a snare for the feet, pedica: disease of the f, pedum vitium: he tramples under f, the rights of the people, omnia jura populi oblétit : to trample under f, all omnia jura popuii obterit: to trample under f. all divine and human rights, omnia divina humanaque jura permiscere: the usage or ceremony of kissing aby's f., "mos pedis osculandı: to admit aby to kiss one's f., J., "Mos peuis osculandin in admit any to account of the control o tower square part of wech was called plinthis or plinthus):
the f. of a mountain, radices montls (not pea
montls): at the f. of the mountain. in radicibus montis; "not pes, in infimo monte; sub jugo montis; at the very f. of the mountain, in imis montis radicibus (e. g. ferri, of the mountain, in imis montis radicilius (e. g. ferri, of a rice): the lowen is situated at the f. of the mountain, oppilum monti subjectum est. [55] 4th the f. of alby, e. g. of a letter, is to be rendered by "extremus." If the very last part of albg is meant; e. g. the letter at the f. of weak &c., epistols, in quáe extrema &c. [1 A fool as measure, pes (also with the addition of portectus, ff if runs in one dine, and with the addition. contractus, if it forms an angle; see Nitsch, Beschreibung des hänslichen, &c. Zustandes der Römer, vol. 1, oung aes nansucen, gc. Lusuanaes aer Romer, vol. 1, p. 529); one f. large, or in size, pedalis (in general, one f. long, high, gc., but it may also mean 'o f. in disameter,' e. g. of the sun; C. Acad pr. 2, 26, 82. pedaneus post-Class.).— pedem longus (one f. long): two feet large, bipedalls: half a f. large, semipedalis; one f. and a half large, sesquipedalis; fire feel high, quinque pedes alius: ditches five feet deep, fossæ quinos pedes altæ: I don't see a single f. of land in Italy, wch &c., pedem in I don see a angle j, oj sana in Italy, wen a ec., peeem in Italia video nullum esse, qui &c. | Infantry, vid. | I Mr norn. | To set (alby) on f, qd introducere (to introduce); qd movere, commovere(e, g. to set on f, something new, nova quædam comm. C. Acad. 2, 6, 18); initium ex rei facere or pellere (to start alby, to make the beginning with tij. e. g. sermonis init. pell. C. Brut. 8, 797. mentionere ex in moviem (to estart the met.) 87, 297); mentionem cs rei movere (to cause the menso, zv/); mentionem cs rei mover { [o cause the men-tion of athg to be made, or resolution respecting athg, to be adopted; see L. 28, 11). FOOT, v. Trans. and Intrans.) | To kick, spurn, vid. | To new sole boots, *calcels soleas suffigere. | To walk on foot, see Foor. | To foot it, see To Dance.

FOOT-BALL. See the different sorts of balls, known to the Romans, under BALL.

FOOT-BATH, *lavatio pedum : to lake a f .- b., lavare See FOOT-PAN.

FOOT-BOARD, scamnum. dim. scabellum (loss bench, either for silling on or for resting the foot upon).

POOT-BOY, puer (or servus) a pedibus; atso a pedibus only: my f.·b., puer, cui do mandata (uft.Juv. 6, 354).

FOOT-BREADTH, *iatitudo pedis or pedalis. POOT-BRIDGE, ponticulus (a small bridge for fooi-

FOOT CLOTH, tapes (but only in the pl.).
POOT-GUARDS, delecta manus, quæ principis corpus domumque custodit,—stipatores corporis.—delecta manus, quam princeps presidii causă circa se habet.

manus, quam princeps pression causa circa se naoce. FOOTING, [Ground, solum (e.g. ground to stand on); see also GROUND. | The firm planting of the foot, or power of planting it firmly. To grid from f, firmiter insistere. firmo gradu consistere ord a from f, firmiter Insisters. Strato gradu consisters (proper), comisters (impropr.): I could get a from f, gradua instabilis me fallit; vestigium fallit (propr. am slipping): sistere non possum (inspropr. see Benecke, Justin 11, 1, 6): there is no getting a from f, experimental to non recipit: those that could not get a from f, ii, quos gradus instabilis fercilit (Curt. 7, 11, 6): (a place) where one cannot get a from f, lubricus. I Condition, itale, extilement, modus (the measure as if were, according to weh or by wech shap is to be done).—ratio (method of proceeding).—mos (customs). To place athy on a fixed f, 'eccrum cs immodum constituers: to place (athy) on the old f, in pristnum restituers; and antiquum morem revocare: to restore aby to his old f, (of intimacy) with aby, que restituers in cs veterem gratiam; restituere qm cl: restituere in cs veterem gratiam; restituere qm cl: to place a province on the same f. as the rest, provinciam in eandem conditionem, quam ceteras, vocare : to ties with aby on an egual f., ex pair o ex mequo vivere cum qo: to be on a very initimate f. with aby, familiarite tui per f. milh aby, familiarite tui per cum qo: footman expression of the cum qo. FOOTMAN, a pedibus tpuer or servus).—pedissēquus ca state who accompanies or attends his master on his

POOTPAD, grassator (one that will lie in ambush for

propile coming out of the lown; see interpp. to Suct. Cas. 72, extr., and Oct. 32;—latro (g. t.). POOTPATH, semita. crepido semitas (the side-path for foot-passengers; trottoir in French).—callis. trames. Stx. in WAT.

FOOT-PAN, labrum (g. t.).—alveus (a tub).—solium (a tort of metal pan or vessel used for balking in general). FOOT-RACE, cursus certamen, curriculum. Torun a f. r., cursu certare.

a f.r., cursu certare.

FOOT-SOLDIER, pedes, Yils. To serve as a f.-s.,

see 'To serve on Foor.'

FOOT-STALK, pediculus.—petiblus.

FOOT-STEP, vestigium. To foliow aby's f.'s., vestigiis cs instance; qm vestiglis sequi (poet. vestigia cs legrep..—(impropr.) vestigia cs ingredi; vestigia cs impremere (i.e. to foliow abs example); piere, persequi; qm ipsius vestigiis persequi (to follow

them exactly).
FOOTSTOOL, scabellum.

FOOT-TRAP, stimulus (Cas. B. G. 7, 73, in weh passage it is thus defined, talea, pedem longa, ferrels harnis infixis, quæ tota in terram infodiebatur, &c. ; stillus caecus is, according to Hirt. B. Afr. 31, the same thing).—murex ferreus (a square iron machine, we always turned it points or apikes upwards, wcheer way it was thrown, Cart. 4, 13, 30).—pedica (snore, for catching an animal by the foot).

POP, homo ineptus (absurd, emply personage).—homo putidus (affected in manner).—trossulus (an emply fellow, a coxcomb; see Ruhnk. Sen. Ep. 76, 1).—homo elegans or elegantior (very particular in his dress). elegans or elegantior (very particular in his dress)— bellus homunculus (a spruce young fellow, a dandy, Farr, in Gell. 13, 11, med.)—homo pumicatus (liter, one that smoothes his skin with pumica, out of vainty, a 'petti maître' vee Plin. Ep. 2, 11, extr.)—homo vuluus (one that has his hair pulled out of his face look smooth; see Spaid. Q. 2, 5, 12, p. 265)—juvenis barbā et comā nitidus, de capsulā totus(our.' as if taken out of a band-bax,' Sen. Ep. 115, 2). Epo tros-sulus (see above) meant ancientiy queue Romanus, but was used as an epithet lowards the end of the republic; see Ruhni. Sen. 76: an old amorous f., cana culux or epithet in Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12): like a f., elegantior (e.g. éress, cultus): to bekave like a f., "leupe us gerere. dress, cultus): to behave like a f., "Inepte se gerere.
FOPPERY, Affectation of show, "put

lneptlæ.
FOPPISH, | Foolish, vid. | Fain in show or

FOPPISH, | Foolish, vid. | Fain in show or of dress, belius.—inanis vanus, futilis.

FOPPISHLY, e.g. to behave f., *inepte se gerer.

FOPPISHLY, e.g. to behave f., *inepte se gerer.

FOR, prep. | In the place of, as a substitute or equivalent, in exchange of, or denoting re semblance: pro with sol—loop cs or cs rel (in abys) place); to die for soly, mort pro qo: to pay or give isso inside for form of the quality of the condition of the conditio

for certain, procerto habere: to buy, sell, for ready money, præsenti pecunia or præsentibus numis qd emere or vendere: to exchange life for death, mortem cum vita commutare : to change the profession of war for that of a husbandman, studium belli gerendi agricultura commutare: to learn athy by heart word for word, ad verbum ediscere: to copy an author word for word, auctorem ad verbum transcribere (Plin. Hist. Nat præfat. § 22): to carry aby away for dead, am promortuo suferre: to lake athg for granted, sumere or habere or putare pro certo: dong jor yearnes, santee or inserted to pattine precently of give align in suchange for something size, muttare qd qå re or cum qå re; permuttare qd qå re or cum qå re; permuttare qd qå re or cum qå re size i don't do it for money, non quæro pecuniam: ethe that may be had for money, venalis i pretio venalis (alos of persons); for for money, venalis; pretio venalis (also of persons); for money, or for reward, pretio; pretio motus, adductus (i. e. for a recompence; e. g., to do athg). Web fif the definite price of athg is stated (e. g. to buy athg for twenty talents), the abl. is used to express the price; after indef, sums, 'for a love, high price, 'ac, the genitives magni, maximi, plurimi, pluris, parvi, mnoris, minimi, tanti, &c. are used, and also after axtimate; aft, verbs of 'buying and selling', the following stant is abl. manno, permano, nutrimo, narvo, milio. in abl., magno, permagno, plurimo, parvo, nihijo: what would I not give for it! quidnam darem! to give wast would I not give for it (quidnant carrier) to give (or be welling to give) or pay only price whatever for an object, quovis pretto qu'etdimere velle: for how much ? quanti! to pay too much for athy, male emere: to make aby pay for athy (impropr. 1. e. to praish him) gratiam ci referre: I shall have to pay for my foily is make any pay jor and (impropr. 1. 2. to pinish him) gratian ci referre: I shall have to pay for my fully ego pretium ob stullitiam fero (Com.): what do (es will) you self had jor quanti hoc constat! what will you self had jor quanti loc constat! what will you self had jor quanti loc constat! what will not constat! for nothing, and twitten? quanti cenae, habitas, docerie! for nothing, and twitten, mercede | Jor mayes or pay); gratuito (without interested molices, mercig im kindness, opp. acceptal mercede, as S. Jug. 85, 8); to do athy for nothing, gratis this constat; gratuitum est: to count or recken for nothing, or nothing post what have it for nothing, gratis this constat; gratuitum est: to count or recken for nothing, or nothing not not in pain in intin on of going to, towards, ad or in qui locum; to set sail for any place, vela dirigere ad mi locum; to set sail for any place, vela dirigere or tenere locum (e.g. Diam petentes primo ad Mendin tenuere, L.; ten. = cursum tenere! he sailed for the place of his destination, cursum direxit, quo tendent; to set sail for Maredonia, classe navigare in the place of his desination, cursum uncain, questions debat: to set sail for Macedonia, classe navigate in Macedoniam: the place I am bound for, clocus, que proficiael fassus sum: to set out for any place, ire, Maccionam; the place t am owned yor, rocus, que, proficisel fassus sum: to set out for any place, ire, proficisel qo. If In favour of; for the use of; on account or for the sake of, pro with abl. (but only in cases in when contra or adversus would express the contrary notion; the primary notion of for or in contrary notion; the primary notion of 'for' or 'in aby's place' being always prominent).—secundum with acc. (in accordance with, but never expressing, like ex, acc. in accordance with, but merer expressing, like ex, causality,—in usum or gratiam cs (in facour of aby, for aby's advantage, use, &c.). To vote for aby (e. g. at an election, &c.), suffragio suo orange qm; suffragio suo adjuvare qm in petendis honoribus; suffragari ci ad munus (see Plins. Ep. 2, 1, 8; 8, 23, 2; C. Of. 1, 39, 138); to vote for such or such a thing, suffragari ci rei (e. to decide in favour of it; e. g. conosilio); to intercede for aby, deprecari pro qo; he said a great deal for our side, multa secundum causam postram dismifor our side, multa secundum causam nostram disputavit: to speak for and against athg, de qå re in utramque partem or in contrarias partea disputare (EG) not pro et contra): a good deal may be said both for and against the zeal you display in your duty, either that... or that, \$\text{\$\epsilon\$}\$, de officio tuo in utramque partem disputari potest; vel in eam ... vel in eam (see C. de Die. 11, 27, 1): I neither speak for the matter use anatamité. 7): I neither speak for the matter nor againsi it, neque uliam in partem disputo: to be for or against a law (of iwo parties), favere adversarique legi (see L. 34, 1); suadere, dissuadereque legem (to advise or oppose its adoption; see L. 45, 21, comp. with 34, 1); athg makes for the opposite party, qd facit or (of a thing personified, stat ab adversario; qd facit or (of a thing personified) stat cum adversario: to be for aby's advantage, e re cs esse; cl prodesse or utile esse; qm juvare: for my advantage or interest, c re mea: for the advantage or inawontage or sucress, c re mea: for the advantage or in-terests of the state, c republick: to lay aside his party-feeling for the sake of the state, studium relpublica (dat.) dimittere (Cas. B. C., 1, 8; c, f. infimicitian suns reipublica condonare, C.; largiri, T.).— So Often for in similar phrases is expressed by the dative only; e. g. to demand athy fin aby for aby, a qo petere 2 B 2

cl qd: we are not preparing ourselves for the school, but for life, non scholæ, sed vitæ discimus: for the public or general wedfare, omnium satutis causă. Il To ward a, in. adversus (both with acc. in a friendly as well as a in. adversus (both with acc. in a friendly as well as a hostile sense).—erga (in a friendly sense only; e. g. love for aby, amor in or erga (m). Beg. In many insiance, however, an oblique case is sufficient to express 'for,' e. g. a remedy for fear, remedium timoris (or timori); love for aby, amor cs; care for you, vestri cura: an oblique case must not, however, be used unless where it is quite free fm ambiguity: an oblique case (mly the dalise) will also suffice aft, certain adjectives; e. g. after 'fit,' 'convenient,' &c.; but also the gen. is sts used instead; e. g. anxious for allg. studiosus cs rei. So after 'il is becoming' or 'unbecoming' for aby, decet or dedecet qm. In proportion, according to, pro (dif-ferent both fm secundum, with denotes accordance, fermi both fm secundum, weh denotes a ccord an ce, and fm ex, weh implies ca was lifty! for any part, promed parte it. a according to the measure of my strength.

For the second of the measure of my strength of the control of the c they thought that, for their numbers and their military they thought that, for their numbers and their military glory, their territory was soo confined, pro mulitudine hominum et pro gloria belli angustos se fines haber arbitrabantur (Cas.). Another Crei. by wet this proport ion a i 'for' is translated is with ut, where 'esse' or 'exspectari poterat' must be supplied; e. g., he was learned for those times, eral, ut temporibus illis (see, sees poterat) eruditus. So, a rick mon for those times, ut tum erant tempora, dives: an eloquent mon for a 'Thabea est' aversitism in dilende, ut Thabeau sei. Theban, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus sci-Theban, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus sci-licet (Np). I Denoting purpose, sit by the gerun-dive, or by the gerund in the gen. with 'caush' or by the acc. with adj. e.g. Antigonus delivered up the corpse of Eumenem mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit: for the purpose of foraging, pabulandi caush (e.g. tree legiones mittere): for the purpose of laying Celiberia waste, ad depopulandam Celitberiam. By later writers the participle ful. act. is used in similar cases after werbs denoting or implying motion. To do athy I the surrosco of &c. facere qui eo consilio, ut &c. 'For' case after verbs denoting or implying motion. To do athy f. the purpose of &c., facer equi eo consilio, at &c. 'For' may also be translated by the supine: for the purpose of imploring, &c., (veniunt) rogatum, &c., and by ut or qui with subj. | Denoting duration of time; e.g. for ten days, per decem dies. If may also be rendered by the acc., but with this difference, that 'per' works are more executive, we wish the weighter expectation of the consistency of the constant of t points out more exactly the uninterrupted duration of time; and by inter of what has or has not occurred withtime: and by inter of what has or has not occurred within a space of past time, Germani inter quaturofecim discretium non subjerunt (Ces.): to give aby a pension for itys, eym anunia, dum vivil, prabitis sustentare: a short time, paulitisper; at tempus (only for a shite).— parumper (for a short shile): for a fee days, in paulitisper; and tempus (only for a chile).— parumper (for a short shile): for a fee days, in quadierum quinque et quadraginta in nave est: for ever, in omne tempus: in perpetuour; perpetuo (Ter. Euro, S., 8, 13); in externum (as L. 4, 4, in meternum technologis); in omnem vitam for itse; as Sen. Ep. 108, ci. conditis; iii ommem vitam i jor viy: as see, b. 108, conditis; iii ommem vitam renuciare); for dayand days, dies condituos compliures (e.g. in likore facere): for the time to come; see "for he wrunks: for the present; see Presents: for once, non plus quam semel (sof more see Speid, a.g., 13, 3): to ack the set of his father's chariot for a day, in diem currus paternos rogare chariot for a day, in diem currus paternos rogare chariot for a day, in diem currus paternos rogare chariot for a day, in diem currus paternos rogare chariot for a day, in the chariot for wech some arrangement is now made, miy in with acc.; he invided him for the next day, (ad commin invitavit in posterum diem: the auction is faced for Jaquary, auctic constituta est in mensem Januarium: not only for the present, but for next year, nec in presens modo sed in venientem annum. I da far as, or according to (e.g. my knowledge): for athat fanou, quantum sciam; quod quidem nos audierinus (as far as I have heard or learnt). If Cone erning: as for me, you, such or such a thing, &c.; see Concerning: a for me, you, such or such a thing, &c.; see Concerning that point), have hactenus; de his (372) rei in omnem vitam renunciare): for days and days, dies

hactenus: thus much for divination (i. e. regording it), hac habul, quæ de divinatione dicerem: it is not for a young man to, &c., non decet juvenem (with following infim.; e. g. to do alky of that description, tale quid facere; see also To BECOMIN.] No twit its and in g; e. g. for all that (speaking of dangers for instance) the ranks remained immovable, or the soldiers kept their ground, for some time, tamen (e. g. in tot circumstanti-bus malis) mansit aliquamdiu immota acies: for all my entreaties, quamquam sape eum rogaveram: he en-countered many dangers, but for all that (he was not discouniered many dangers, but for all that (he was not dis-heartened), multa pericula subit, sed neque have per-pessus, &c.: for all its fine nome, qui tament tanto nomine quam sit parvus vides (C. de Rep.); for all his old age and grey had, he is a fool, stuttus est adversus extatem et capitis cantilem: but for all their years, they were both of them young in mind, sed in his exacta utrique animi juveniles erant: they were found out, for utrique animi juveniles erant: they were jound out, jor all their miserable appearance, noscitabantur tamen in tantà deformitate: for all my entreaties, he reluvand Roman Roman Roman Roman reditt: for all his cries, licet altà voce clammare: but for all his cries, licet altà voce clammare: but for all his taqui (as vaieving a preceding proposition, and opposing to it something stronger or more certain). In Denotting adherence, the being favorable in clined lowards: to be for althe, as real minimum. inclined lowards; to be for athy, as relaming, amantem esse: bo be for a free government, reipublicæ liberæ esse amicum; libertatis esse amantem: those that are for the king, regil (i. e. the king's party); to be for the Persians, Persarum esse studiosum or fautorem; cum Persis facere; Persarum rebus or Persis favere. See 'to be aby's pollowan, vinolentia; to hore an inclination for athy, inclination, propensity, e.g. for drink, vinolentia; to hore an inclination for athy, inclination, procedurem resum asses and of the latter hord on ethal. proclivem, pronum esse ad qd (the latter bent on athg); taste for athg, see TARKE. | Respecting a by or athg; e.g. to fear for aby, metuere, præmetuere, timere, prætimere (+) ci: to fear for oneself, suis rebus timere, prætimere (1) ci: to jear for oneself, suits rebus or sibi suitsque rebus timere (1) pro se adire soliteitudinem., Plim. Ep. 2, 9, 1, is an affected expression): to entertain great fears for the state, de republicà valde timère. Il Against, with a tendency to resist, e.g. to providere lignat in hiemem. Il Denoting use or remedy: e.g. to geodofor adap, mederi ci rei; remedio esse a dequitient esse contra qu'or ci rei or adversus morbum (1). Professes adversus and cei rei careful. (C.); prodesse adversus qd or ci rei (as well of medicines as other things); salutarem esse ad qd; prodesse ad qd (e. g. ad morsus serpentum); valere adversus qd; efficacem esse contra qd: to give such a medicine for the dropsy, medicamentum dare ad aquam intercutem (C.): do you know of any remedy for it! num medici-nam hujus rei invenire potes! is there no remedy for it! huic morbo nullane est adhibenda curatio! (see C. Tusc. 3, 2, 4.) or nullamne huic morbo medicinam facere potes? || Denoting the use to wch athg is to be put: to be good for athg, ad qd or circi utile esse; usui esse; for nothing, ad nullam rem utilis: fit for athg; see Fir. | Because, by reason of, on account of (denoting cause): for fear, metu; propter timo-rem; metu coactus, permotus: for this reason, propter rem; metu coactus, permotus: for this reason, propter hanc causam; ob eam causam: for certain reasons, certis de causis: to like aby for his necet disposition, qui pro ejus suavitate amare: for good reasons, justis de causis: to have good reasons for athg, cum causa qd facere: nou sine gravi causà qd facere: for that reason, ed de causis: to be propter eam causam: for more than one reason, aliquot de causis: to be praised for athg, cs rei nomine laudari: for your sake, tuà causà: for the sake of age and honour sake, tuà causà: for the sake of age and honour sake, qui per deco orare or obtestari (5.) # As ri to take for granted, sumero en habére or putare procerto; pro explorato habêre: you hare faken for granted flat the God are blessed, deco beatos esse sumpsisti: that the Gods are blessed, deos beatos esse sumpsisti : it is taken for granted by the philosophers, inter omnes philosophos constat: to know atta for certain, rem exploratam habere; qd certe or pro certo scire; qd certis auctoribus comperisse: I know for certain, certum scio; certo scio; certo comperi; certum or pro certo habeo: to take (aby or athy) for a model, qm sibi imitandum proponere; proponere sibi qm ad imitandum; qm exemplum sibi deligere; also imitari only; qd ad imitandum proponere; qd in exemplum assumere. | For (in negative sentences) denoting a preventive cause; you will not be oble to see the sun for the multitude of their darts, solem pree jaculorum mul-titudine non videbitis (L.): the decree could not be heard for the classour, decretum exaudin pree strepist et clamore non pottik—(EMF pree main not be used of a

POR.

positive case: to leap for joy, gaudio or lætitiå [not præ gaudio] exsultare; but we may say præ gaudio viz compôtem esse animi, because the joy is what variety prevents a man fin beiny himself)— Denoting motive or reason: what for! curl quam ob rem? quapropter! quå de caust! quid est, quod &c. ! (asking for the motive of abh): what are you doing hat for? cur hoc facis!— [Miscreland was allowed by the for curl of the motive of the land of the motive of the land was the has given up alby for good, in omne tempus! As has deen up alby for good, it rel in omnem vitam renunciatum est: for one's ilfe; e.g. don't cil aby for your life, cave, ne dicas or dixeris: to be at a loss for; e.g. for a proper expression, verbis atis dicere non possum: one feels at loss for cords to express abhy, verbis qd diet non potest.— Epp? For affen eisona before the subject of an infin, and must be omitted in iransiation; e.g. it is right for children to obegither parents. rectum est, decet, oporand must be omitted in translation; e. g. it is right for children to obey their parents, rectum est, etc., etc., theorem content of the cont word, ad verbum (e. g. ad verbum discere; ad verbum qd ex Græcis exprimere): to translate athg word for word, verbum pro verbo reddere (C.): to return like for like, par pari reddere : he was left for dead, lile pro occiso relictus est, for weh tamquam or uti occisus are elsewhere used (see C. Sest. 38; Cas. B. C. 3, 109; L. passim. Krebs): to produce arguments f. the existence of the gods, afferte argumenta, cur dii sint: riches are sought after f. their use, divitize expetuntur, ut utare. For this reason, that &c., see REASON. For other com-binations; e.g. to look for, to wait for, to wish for, &c. &c.; see To LOOK, To WAIT, &c.

FOR, conj. (alleging a reason or cause), nam. nam-que enim. etenim (with this difference, that 'nam' introduces the subsequent sentence, as explicative of the preceding one; the statement contained in the latter being defined by certain reasons alleged. The sentence joined by 'nam' appears only as an appendix, as it were, to the preceding one; hence 'namque:' both, as a general rule, stand at the beginning of the sentence; 'enim' is used if the subsequent sentence is necessary to render the preceding one intelligible, or establish the proof of whatever has been advanced in it: in this latter proof by muster has seen as important as the assertion itself: the copulative 'et' is used to show the connexion; and hence 'etenim,' which precedes the sentence for the pur pose of giving prominence to the reason contained in it; whereas 'enim,' if standing by itself. is always inserted whereas 'enim,' if standing by itself, is always inserted somewhere into the sentence; comp. Zumpt, § 345). etenim and enim both sometimes assert what the speaker eterim and enim oon sometimes assets what he speaker wishes to be taken for granted; etenim is also used in explanatory parentheses, and in questions, in web enim is also used; but etenim (= et quum ita res sit, quæso) makes the connexion more distinct; Pr. Intr. il. 791]. For -not, neque enim (but non enim is not so uncommon in C. as is supposed; Pr. Intr. il. 789): for since, etenim, quoniam: for if, etenim si (ib. 791): for—never, neque unquam. For nothing is, nihil est enim (in in a sentence with est beginning with the predicate, or non, num, nemo, nihii, quis, or if est is emphatic, est mly takes the second, enim the third place; Pr. Intr. ii. 112). - Because, quum. quia. quod. quoniam. quando-quidem (implying also a reason, with this difference, that quidem (implying also a reason, with this difference, that 'quum' alleges a simple reason merely, our 'since: 'quia' and 'quod,' of weh the former is the stronger, allege a reason founded on necessity, our 'because: 'quoniam' alleges a reason deduced fm the accidental occurrece of circumstances, our 'cabercae;' quandoquidem' gives a reason inferred fm some preceding circumstance,—alquidem (= 'since it is admitted,' implies something known and granted; see Zumpst, \(\frac{1}{2}\) 361.—See BKCAUSE, esply on the manner of translating' for '= 'because' by the relat. (qui, quippe qui), a parten, \(\frac{1}{2}\). New York, INASMOUL AS. FORAGE, a equorum pabulum.—pabulum.—pastna (for cattle in general).—farrago (f consisting of grains). To suffer fm weast of f, pereni inopli pabuli: bere is pienty of f., magna copia pabuli suppetit: to precent the enemy fm obtaining f., hostem pabulatione inter-

FORAGE, v. pabulatum ire or proficisci.—pabulari (to fetch forage for cattle). To send out soldiers to f., pabulatum (pabulandi causa) milites mittere.— To

pabulatum (pabulatur ra a a ge (obsol.), vid.

FORAGER, pabulator (C.).

FORBEAR, TRANS. and INTRAMS. | To cease fm athg, desist, desinere qd, or with inf. (to desist fm alig, opp. corpisse).—desistere q\hat{a} re, \hat{a} or de q\hat{a} re, or with inf.—absistere q\hat{a} re, or with inf. (to leave of; \hat{abs. not in C., according to G\hat{o}renz, C. Legg. 1, 13, 39). abs. not in C., according to Görens, C. Legg. 1, 13, 39).
—mittere, with inf. (to give over, to leave off, e.g., re-questing or begging, mitto orare; also desisto rogare; absisto petere). Ste parcere (as, parce, sis, fidem as Jura belli jactare, L.). See To Cranz. [7 o avoid; vid.—Reason leaches us what to do and what to f, ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumque sit. [7 o absistance]. stain f_m , abstince or se abstince (a) re.—se continers a ret (loc keep back f_m and f_m).—temperare sibt, quominus &c. : I cannot f, temperare milhi non possum, quominus &c. : sibi temperare or se continere non posse, quin &c. : to f, shedding learn, lactimas teneric; temperare a lactimis (F. Em. 2, 8; mL, 30, 20, temp. lactimis = to moderate one's learn.) $\frac{1}{4}T$ op a use, vid. $\frac{1}{4}T$ Probearing, indulgens.—patiens.—mitis. T o be f, towards abstinulgenita tractator or indulgented theire qui: to be stain fm, abstinere or se abstinere (a) re .-

indulgentia tractare or indulgenter habere qm: to be too forbearing, minis or nimum indulgere et.

FORBEARANCE, | A shamming, devitatio—intermissio fomission for a time), | Command of temper, restraint of passion, imperium sul (g. t., Plins. 35, 10, 35, No. 12, 4, 86). See SELT-REFERINT, If has cost me, or required, a good deal of f., to \$c., vix ab animo imperiare point, ut &c.; I can't carry my f. so far as all that, "hoc a me impetrare nequeo, | I ndulgence, exercise of patience, indulgentia, clementia, benignitas [SNN. in INDULGENCE]; maternia, m patientia. patiens aninus: to treat aby soults with f., indulgere es peccatis; veniam dare errori; to treat aby with f., indulgentia tractare or indulgenter haesse in qm induigentia: with too much f., magna esse in qm induigentia: with too much f., nimis or nimium ci induigere. To treat athy with f., ieniter

FORBID, To prohibit, vetare, with acc. and inf. (to f expressly, to declare by law, that athg is not to be done).—interdicere ci qà re (in the gold. age never ci qd), or with ne (to f. by virtue of official authority).ci prædicere with ne or ut ne (to impress upon aly not to do athg; it denotes the exhorting adviser, or friend): to we many; it denotes the exhorting advisor, or friend); to f. aby lo do alby, vetar eq mq diacere; to f. aby one house, interdicere cl dome sud (aft. Suet. Oct. 65); also qm domum and se non admittere: I am forbidden, vetor: it is forbidden, vetitum est; non licet: the bird f. it (in the auspices), aves abdicunt: since the physician does not f. it. I will drink, medica non prohibente, bibam. Il To him der, impedimento esse ci rel. impedimentum afferre ci rel facienda (a. tt.)—bobtare or officere ci rel cs.—nachibřen. dimento ease ci rei, impedimentum anerre ci rei navien-da (g. tt.).—obstare or officere ci rei es.—prohibère (SYN. in Hindra).—non sincre qd, or generally non sincre qd fierl (obs dar m, not to allow calls, not to led if pers or happen, e.g. the passage over, transitum or trans-ite non sincre): to f. eby to do athg. prohibère qui qd ite non sinere): 10 f. aoj to ao atag, promocre qin qua facere or scilh ne, quominus faciat qd: qm impe-dire a qå re or në, quin, quominus faciat qd: non sinere qm qd facere; qm arcere or prohibère qà re: lo f. the importation of scine, vinum importari non sia: to f. the approach to the there, am e nave egited prob.; nothing f. s our deing it, nihil impédit, quominus hoc faciamus: heaven f., dii meilora; ne id Deus sinat; dii prohibeant, ne &c.

FORBIDDANCE, interdictum.

FORCE, v. | Compel by force, can vi cogere (Corporation only when it means 'to compel'): to (Bo) cogere atoms only when it means 'to compet'): to f, one to althy, qm vi cogere ad qd, with inf, or with ut and subjunch.; qm (per vim) adigere, or qm subjere ad qd, or with ut and subj; eè necessitatem imponere or injicere qd factendl: to f. onesetf, sibl vim facere; naturne repugnare: to f, onesetf to do atte, invitum facere qd: the matter cannot be forced, rea vi obtineri lacer qq: ise mainer cannes of preca, re: u volumer, non potent: to find oneself forced to, necessario cogi, with an inf. [Em] se coactum videre is not Lat.] I to storm (a place), vid. I To break through (c. g., the ranks of the enemy), pertumpere per qd (e. g., the ranks of the enemy), pertumpere per qd (e. g., the centre, per mediam hostium actem or yer uedion

hostes): to f. the passage of a river, per vim flumen transire: tof. doors, locks, &c., fores, claustra, &c. effrintransire: io]. doors, locks, \$c., fores, claustra, &c. effringere: to f. a pass, vim per anguistis facere. | To force a woman; see To RAVISE. | To ripen align artificially, ql ad maturitatem perducere (Plin. 3, 12, 15; where he is speaking of an artificial method; if may be strengthened by arte, or ante tempus or non suo tempore, alienis mensibus, F., or the likel, or prys festinare maturitatem es rei (aff. maturitas festinata, Q.): to f. Fritis for the market, "præcôces fructus esculenta merci preparare (cf. Co. 11, 3, p. 460, Biponi.); but he who wishes to have his excumbers habiter voice (Co. 11, 3); in this way pos will, them early, sie præcôcem fructum habelis; in this way exempers were forced for Tib. Cavern nearly all the wear way seem a service of the service of the search and the wear way the way well as the search wall the wear way the search wall the wear wall the wear way the search wall the wear way the search wall the wear way the search wall the wear wall the wear wall the wear wall the wear way the search wall the wear wall the we bers were forced for Tib. Casar nearly all the year round, hac ratione fere toto anno Tiberio Casari cucumis præbebatur (Col. 11, 3). | To force away, abripere. abstrahere.—avellere (to tear away). || To force back; see To Repulse. || To force down, fistücâ adigere (with an instrument); fistucare. | To force adigere (with an instrument); fixtucare. If To force into (by beating or harmering), adigere ci rel or in qd (e. g. force into (by beating or harmering), adigere ci rel or in qd (e. g. fixed beam, clavum in tignum). If To force on; see Unox wo. If To force open; see above to f. a lock, a door, qc. If To force out; see To Duru our. door, dc. If To force out; see To Duru our. of the trait out of paby, or a confession fixed ps, ci exprimere or extoquies confessionem; exprimere or extoquies, ut fateatur (the extorquere, ut rateaur qs; cogere qm, ut rateaur (ne-last either with or without computation). § To force upon, objici; se offerre (of thoughts, opinions, fear, with press themselves upon us, e. g. to f. itself upon one's mind, se offerre; objici animo); inculcare (of things); obtrudere (of persons and things): to f. oneseif upon aby, se ci venditare. See also To Intrude. | Forced (opp. natural), arcessitus: you must take care that it does not seem forced, cavendum est, në arcessitum aces not seem jorcea, cavenuum est, ne arcessium dictum puteurs: forced jokes, flightl et arcessit joel (Sued. Claud. 21): a forced interpretation, prps interpretation contrat : to give a forced interpretation pressure, vim adhibere et loco: forced jog, necessitas gaudendi opp. gaudi dides, Piin. Penge, 23, 6): a f. style, oratio contorta: this may seem forced to somestyle, oratio contorta; this may been forced to come-body, hoe videatur cuipiam durius — || A forced march, magna linera: by forced marches, magnis itineribus, or quam maximis potest litineribus; magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus (e. g contendere qo, diurnis nocturnisque (tineribus (e. g. contendere qo, cæ.); quantum potest (tineribus extentis (L.). To make a forced march, festinanter et raptim conficere liter (to march as quickly as possible); iter extendere with quantum poterat, &c., to make as long a march as possible; L.). To make forced marches, ter con-tinuare die ac nocte (to march by day and by night); mante timetimes extended (f. magnis itineribus se extendere (Cas.: to take very long marches); magnis itineribus qo contendere (to any

FORCE, s. | Strength, vis. vires (g. tt.) .- robur (physical strength, corporis; mental, animl),—newl; lacett (the nerves, mucles, as the seat of the principal strength an an ; hence, fig. = great f; see Dich.). The f, of an argument: see Coursex.—to take by f, vi capret (g. 1.) vi eripret ci ql (to lake fm oby); urbem vi or per vim expugnare; vi oppingnando urbem capere (to take by storm): the f. of eloquence, eloquentia (is a pregnant sense; S. Cat. S, 4): to use f., vi agere: to effect athg by f., vi manuque conficere qd; per vim for effect althy by f, vi manuque conficere qd; per vim facere qd: to repet f, by f, vi vim illatam defendere; vim vi vincere; vim vi expeliere: to beat back or to repel by f, arma arms propulsare: swith great f, omni vi, summă vi; omni virium contentione: refuted by the f, of truth, repulsus veritatis viribus (Phaetr I, 1, 9): compelled by f, ex necessitate) encessitate; or necessitate; or necessitate; cessitate; necessitate imposită; necessitate or necessariă re coactus: to compel aby f, qm per vim adigere: to have recourse to f,, vim adibăre: to exert all ones f, omnes vires or nervos contendere; summă ope niti or eniti; omnibus viribus elaborare: to be in f, ratum esse (to be eitabished, of loadished, of imbecillis; seeak). If = invalid, vid.— | Forces, a)
Troops, exectious terrester or pedester; copia terrestres or pedestres (all in contradistinction to copia
navales); also copia, executius only (in contradistinction to classis, see Cart. 3, 1, 13); to possess or to
have great f', a, copia pedestribus multum valére; terrâ
multum pollère. β) Sea or naval force, copiæ
(1374)

navales: copiæ ciassiariorum (sea-'reops, marines); navales (ships); classis martinusque res (fieel, and e-eers thing belonging to il, in general); to hace great naval f.'s, permulium valère classe maritumisque rebus; magnam navium facultatem babère: a salae Ital has a considerable naval f., civitas navibus or classi valens; civitas multum mari pollens. | By force of; see by DINT of.'
FORCEDLY. See By Ponce, IN PONCE, and FORCE-

FORCEFUL, validus, &c. See Sthone, Power-

FORCELESS. See WEAK. FORCIBLE, valens. validus.

firmus. - potens. gravis (the produces a powerful effect on the mind)— vehemens (vehement).— violentus (violent).— fort (strong).—nervosus (full of nerve). See Cogenty. FORCIBLENESS. See FORCE. F. Cogenty, vid. FORCIBLY 1.84, over vi. ner viv.) per potents.

FORCIBLENESS, See Force.

FORCIBLY, By force, vi per vim; per polestatem (of a magistrate, &c., C.).

Strongly, vehements, returned by the force of the force of Forcible.

FORCE of Forcible.

FORD, a vadum. To make the army pass a f., vado transmittere: to have no f. any where (of a river), nusquam vada aperine: it is crossed by a f., vado transitur:

of sind a f, vadum reperire (Cees.).
FORD, v. flumen vado transire.
FORDABLE, tenuls (of the water itself, and of rivers that are shallow).—tenul aqua fluena (of rivers). P. places, vada, orum, pl.; ioca vadosa, orum: to be f, vado transiri; tenui fluere aqua (of rivers); summissum esse (to be low; of water and of rivers): to become f., summitti (of water and of rivers; see Plin. Ep. 5, 6,

12).

FORE, anticus (that is in front, opp. posticus; e. g. part of a house, pars ædium).—prior (that is the first, opp. posterior; e. g. the f.-feet, priores pedes).—exterior (the outer, opp. interior; e. g. teal, vælum exterius).—adversus (that is opposite, opp. averus; e. g. teeth, dentes).—primores (those or such as occupy the first place or rank; e.g. teeth, dentes).—Both and the first place or rank; e.g. teeth, dentes).—FORPARM, s. cubitus.—ulna.

FORPARM, s. cubitus.—ulna.

FORPARM, v. premunire. | Paov.) Foresared is forearmed, with the time parato accidit, qui præmonétur.—præcegitati mali mollis letus venit (Sen. Ep. 76, prop. fin.).

-pricegitati mali moins irius term open seption, prop. fin.).
FOREBODE, || To prognosticate, pertendence, esignificare (to mark, signify). || To have a secret presentiment, pressagire (with or without animo:—presentire (to feel before).—divinare, conjectur's augustari (to prophesy fina forebodins).—precivinare (Fare).
To f. fulare events, presentire futura; conjecter's futuris.

FUREBOURM. See SOOTHEATER.
FOREBOURM, s. pressgum.—presensio.—animi
divinatio (explained by C. de Divin. 1, 1, as presensio
et scientia rerum futurarum: see TO FOREBOOK).—
pressgitio (the power of foreboding).—conjectura (a
conjecture, supposition). My f. has not deceived me, nos
nostra divinatio non fefellit.
FORERY Car No... FOREBODER. See SOOTHSAYER.

FOREBY. See NEAR. FORECAST, s. cogitatio (the plan as thought or exist-FORECASI, s. cognatio (inc. plan as thoughs or existing in one's thought merely).—consilium: consilium institutum (the plan as the result of one's own mediation, or of consulting with others).—providentia (the precaution that calculates things to come, *L. 30, 5, 5; comp. C. de Invent. 2, 53, 160).—provisio (a seeing before or avoiding; C. Turc. 8, 14, 30).

FURBY AST, water considerary matters most to

FORECAST, v. ante considerare. -- agitare mente or animo or in mente (to turn over in one's mind, to reflect) .- considerare, esply with cum animo or in animo or secum (to take athg into consideration) .- reputare (to reckin over in one's mind, as it were; to calculate the probable result of also, with securi, animo, or e.io animo). prævidere, providere or prospieere; eio with animo; futura prævidere,—quæ sunt futura prospieere (of foresee). To, a plan, rationem intre co

prospicere (to forces). 10 f. a pum, rationem intre ce di re perficiencià. FORECASTLE (σf a ship), prora (πρώρα), or pure Latin para prior navia. FOREDESIGN, præstituere or pæfinire (predeter-mine) — præparare ante (L.; to prepare atilg δefore-hand).— prædestinare (ε. g. triumphos, L. 15, 30; and in Eccl. sense).

FOREDOOM. See To PREDESTINATE, To Doom. FOREFATHERS or FOREGOERS, majores.—priores.—patres. Handed down to us fm our f., avitus:

POREFEND. See FORSID, AVERT, PROVIDE

ron, Secure. Heaven f.! dil meliora! ne id deus jutis. To deliver fm a f. yoke, externo imperio solvere; sinat! dii prohibeant, ne &c.: dii averruncenti quod servitute liberare. || Irrelevant, &c., see Allex. abeminor.

FORE-FEET, priores pedes. See also Foot.
FORE-FINGER, digitus index; fm context index
only.—digitus saiutaris (Suet. Oct. 80).

FOREGO, | To resign, renunciare qd or ci rei (of FOREGO, I To resign, renuciare ad or ci rei (of rejosyments: e.g. ostresis in omnem vitam).—dimitter or remittere qu'(to let go).—decedere or desistere qu'en and de qu'en (to desist) m; e.g. sententià or de sententia; desist, also with infan,).—absistere qu'en celle qu'en est de legg. 1, 13, 39). To f, a project, desistere, absistere incepto. to f, one's right, de jure suo cedere or decedere; jus dimittere or remittere: to f, abje friend-sip, el amictiam renunciare: to f, honur and fandabip, el amictiam renunciare: to f, honur and fandabip. Para el amictiam con el amictia el amictiam el forte de la companio del companio de la companio del companio de la comp

the f.-ground, and prime loce ponere or collocare (in general; e.g. in a speech; i. e. to make athy a prominent part).— in pictura es rei or hominis imaginem

primam ponere (in a picture).

FOREHEAD, froms. A high f., frons alta: a broad FUNCIFIED, 17018. A sign f., 1708a atta: a orosta
f., frons lata: a narrow f., frons brevil: a cery marrow
or small f., frons minima: a man with a broad f.,
fronto: to wrinkle one's f., frontem contraher or adducere or attrahere: to smooth one's f., frontem remitters or exportigre(t) or explicare(t): to strike one's
smooth one's f., frontem contraher. ters or exportigite(t) or explicate(t); to Brise ones of, frontem fettie, presumer: to reb one's fr., on perficare: abj is written or expressed on abj's fr., in fronte and interpretation of the proof of the description est. ¶ Ploo, b brazes fr. os durum, durissimum, or implicens; olden os only: fiducia (confidence); what must his fr. be, who be, T quad tandem on est fillus patront, qui &c.? (C.) you know what a case of the most has, nost os hominis; nosti audaciam (C.).

FOREIGN, peregrinus (fm peregre; that comes fm a f. country, and properly belongs to it, whether his residence amongst us is for a long or short time).—exterus. externus (what is not contained within the limits of our country; externus simply denoting that fact, and so being merely local; whereas externs denotes that the object in question is therefore a lien to us: thus externs gentes or nationes is a political expression for f. sations; opp. nos, and socii nostri, &c.: externæ gentes, &c., are f. nations considered geographically only. Externus may be applied to things as well as persons; not so exterus. Extraneus in the best prose denotes 'not belonging to our family;' in the sile. age it obtained the meaning of not belonging to the state, considered as a greater family: exoticus is unclassic; extrarius denotes what does not belong to myself).—adventicius (that comes or is brought to us fm a f. conners, as birds, &c.; opp. vernaculus; also advent. auxilium, 'f. aid,' opp. that afforded us by members of our own family, C.).—advecticius (imported fm a f. country, vinum, wine: S. Jug. 41, 5).—importatus (mopreted)—barbarus (not Roman, septy with ref. to language, customs, §c.). F. manners, customs, barbarum (roß highgoon, T. Jam. 6, 42, 1): excessive predilection for what is f., perceptinias (C. ad Fm. 5, 1.5): f. pronunciation, duiselet, perceptinias (Pm. 5, 1.5): f. pronunciation, duiselet, perceptinia relinque if language, serring terrors, consistent of the control process of the control process of the control process of a f. language, perceptinan linguam discere: a f. word, verbum externum, perceptionar to early verbum perceptinum et externum: f. self) .- adventicius (that comes or is brought to us fm a egrinum, esply verbum peregrinum et externum : f. egrinum, espiy verbum peregrinum et externum: f. customs, manners, mores externi: lo adopt f. customs or manners, moribus externils se oblinere (said reproachellis): our country (hai is not subject to a f. power, patria soluta ab omni externo imperio: f. aid, externa auxillia, adventicle copia: (C.); f. countries, terræ externæ, loca externa (n. p.i.); terræ longinquiores or remotiores toy distant countries); tov sit a f. country, to travel in a f. country, perëgre abire or professel: lo fly to a f. country, solum vertere or mutare (a patria fly to a f. country, solum vertere or mutare (a patria expression for in exilicum confugere, to go into exilic. expression for in exallium confugere, to go into exite:
hence also with the addition exsili causs): to be received
in a f, cownrig, recipi in exaliium (of an exite; caplained by C. himself, pro Cac. 34, extr., in aliam civitatem recipi): to duelt in a f, country, peregre habitare:
to stay in a f country, peregriman: to return fin a f,
country, peregre redire: to call aby fin a f, country
for the throno, un peregre accire in requim: all that is
f, peregrim omnin (e.g. retinque): a f, yee, extermin [1775] tunn, or (with ref, to the subjects) servitus,
defined to the thronous country of the count

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FOREIGNER, externus (as belonging to or born in a foreign country; opp. civis, popularis).—alienigena. homo longinquus et alienigena (one born in a foreign homo longinquus et altenigena (one born in a foreign country; opp. indigëna).—peregrinus (prop. any f. who in travelling slays with us a longer or shorter time, and has not the right of a citizen or inhabitant; then, one who dwells in the Roman territory without possessing who dwells in the Koman territory without possessing the rights of Roman citizenship; and thus the potiti-cal name for f; opp. civis).—haspes (a f, as having a claim on the hospitality of the state or of some indi-vidual).—barbarus (one that is not a Roman, that has not the Roman manners, customs, language, &c.; see Dachne, Np. Milt. 7, 1).—advena (an emigrant fm another country; opp. indigena; but more directly to the aborigines, αὐτόχθονες). Jn. externus et advena (e. g. rex); alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; real; antengona e externus; peregrinus atque hospes. The dialect, pronunciation of //s (t. e. thetr way of peaking the floman language), peregrinus (2.11, 3, 30). FORE-I MAGINE, cogitatione qd præcipere. animo cogitare, concipere, completi; also cogitare (to famor year).

to oneself). See To IMAGINE.

FOREJUDGE, præjudicare (propr. of a previous inrestigation).—præjudicati qd afferre (ad qd, impropr.).
FOREKNOW, præscire.—prænoscere.—præsciscere

FORENOW, presence,—presnowers,—presussers (to learn before). EDGE, prescientia (Eccl.).—provisio seeing before, animi; C. Tucc. 3, 14, 30).
FORENOW, promontorium,—lingua, include hair of the hair of wail, as it were, for an opportunity); occasionem arripere (to seize an opportunity).

ripere (to seize an opportunity).

FOREMAN, prawes (g. f. for the president or head of any body: [6]) prawidens belongs to the site, age;—ounitum return ex transactor et minister (the head of an establishment, who conducts its business). The f. of a jury, *præses or primus judicum selectorum. FOREMAST, *maius anterior.

FOREMENTIONED, de quo (quâ) supra commemoravimus; quem (quan, quod) supra commemoravimus or diximus; quem (quan, quod) supra scripsi; qui aupra scripsi sunt; de quo (qua) a nobis antes dictum est; cujus supra meminimus; also lile mercis; supra dictus or commemomus; also lile mercis; ratus, prædictus, prænominatus are post-Class. f. manner, ut supra dictum est; ut supra scripsi or scriptum est.

FOREMOST. See PIRST.

FORENAMED. See FOREMENTIONED.

FORENOON, dies antemeridianus (propr. Sen. Ep. 65, 1).-tempus antemeridianum. horæ antemeridiane (the time or hours in the f.). In the f, ante meridiem; tempore antemeridiano; horis antemeridianis: that happens, or is done, or received in the f., antemeridianus nappens, or is done, or received in the f., antennerialinus (e.g. conversation, serino; letter, literus): an hour in the f., hora antemeridiana (git Mart. 3, 66, 6, hora meridiana, and Suet. Gramm. 24, extr., hora pomeridiana): the hours in the f., hore antemeridianum (time in the f.).
FORENSIC, forensis. P. eloquence, eloquentla or rhetorica forensis; genus dicendi judiciis aptum: f. style, forense dicendi genus.
PORENSIC DELINE

PORE-ORDAIN, præstituere, præfinire.-prædesti-nare (in a theological sense).

FOREPART, pars prior or antica; (of a ship,) see FOREPART, pars prior or antica; (of a ship,) see FORECASTLE. The f of a building, prior or prima domûs pars (opp postica domûs pars, i. e. the back of the house, or interiora, the interior) - from (the front). FORERANK, acies prima.

FORERUN, qm præcurrere (before aby) .- qm ante-

FORERUN, qm præcurrere (orfore aby).—qm ante-currere or antevertere (to that the other follows). FORERUNNER, præcursor (propr. spódopouce, sech. C. Att. 1, 12, p. in. Orelli stands in Greek.)—prænuncius or, with ref to a fem. subst., prænuncia, es rel (fg. announcing beforekand: c. g. magnarum calamitatum: it is used substantively or adjectively).—quasi dux con-sequentis es rel (as C. Tucc. 4, 30, 64, alii autem metum præmolestiam appellabant, quod est quasi dux con-cuentis molestiae.—siemum (asuzios... the size or con-cuentis molestiae.—siemum (asuzios... the size or conpræmolestiam appellabant, quod est quass aux consequentis molestiæ. «signum (enµsion, the sign or aymptom fin wich we may gather what is obvist to happen).— nots futures ere li (supplum, Cels). Ee Autecurse a mititary term; but used of John the Haptist by Tertuil. FORESALD. See FOREMELTIONED.

PORESEE, prævidere. providere or prospicere also

with animo (to see afar of, into futurity).—præsentire (to remark or perceise before). Js. animo providere et præsentire.—(animo) præcepter (to f. is one's mind). To f. what is coming, futura prævidere; que sunt futura prospicere: to f. for-distant hings, longe in posterum præspicere: to f. athg afar of, ad multo ante videre or præsentire: he had always for-acea liki termi-videre of præsentire: he had always for-acea liki termination of his tife, semper talem exitum vite sure prospexerat animo : what he foresow, if &c., quod futurum provideat, ut &c.

FORESHAME. See To SHAME.

PORESHIP. See FORECASTLE. FORESHORTEN, *obliquas imagines formare (see next word).

FORESHORTENING (in a picture), catagrapha (κατάγραφα), pure Lat. obliquæ imagines (Ptin. 35, 8,

34). FORESHOW, præmonstrare (both propr. of poinling out, but poet, in this sense, and impropr. of foreboding; magnum qd præmonstrare et præcinere, Auct. Har. Resp.,—præsignificare (e. g., quæ sunt fautra, C. Die, I. 38; no sohere else).—ostendere, monstrare, portendere,—prænunciare (to be the forerunner of). DEMERGIVETT examination reversible familie. C. Tues.

FORESIGHT, præscientia. provisio (animi; C. Tusc 3, i4, 30). — providentia (prudence). The gift of f., peritia futurorum (Suet. Tib 67).

FORESPEAK, | To forelell, vid. | Forbid, vid. FORESPENT, | Tired, vid. | Spent before (of

time), ante actus.

time), ante actus. FOREST, siva (g. t. propr. and impropr.).—saltus (the mountainous forest with pastures, a wild forest; eaply med with in rough defiles); pl. continentes slivas (Cas. B. G. 3, 28). A binck f., magna, densa sliva: a f.nymph, nympha slivae (poet. nympha slivicida); Dryas, Hamadryas (Qoyar, Anadopeus, nymph of the trees): 'the woods and forests' (as office under an administration), "silvarum cura or administratio; the volder of it, "a consiliis rel saltuarise.

FURESTALL. B. To a salticipate, vid. B. To bay

PORESTALL, | To anticipate, vid. | To buy before the thing is brought to market, pre-mercarl (before another person, so that he cannot get it). -comprimere frumentum (to buy up corn, in order to

raise the price of it).
FORES FALLER, coemptor (he that buys up; Appul. Apot. p. 321, 31).—propola (in order to sell it again).—manceps annouse (if of corn, to sell it at a higher price;

see Plin. [3, 37].—dardanarius (specialor in corn. Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 8, and Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 37). FORESTER, | Inhabitant of a forest, home silvester (H. A. P. 20): For silviciola, poet.) | Keeper of a forest, saltuarius (Petron. 53, 9, and Keeper of a forest saltuarius (Petron. 53, 9, and Keeper of a forest saltuarius (Petron. 53, 9, and Keeper of a forest saltuarius (Petron. 53, 9, and Keeper of a forest saltuarius (Petron. 53, 9). ICIN

FORETASTE, s. F16) gustus (not præsensio, sch mean 'presentiment'. To give a f. of athg. ci gustum dare en rel: to give aby a f. of joy, qm gaudio delibatum reddere (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 16): to hare a f. of, qd gustare: to have only a f. of, primis labris gustavisse rem.

FORETASTE, v. | Propr.) pregustare.-præiibare (to taste before another person; e. g. as cup-bearer; nectar, Stat.), I IMPROPR.) See 'To have a Fore-

FORETELL, prædicere. prænunciare,--vatieinari. augurati (Sv. in Paoruscer). To f. aby's fate, pra-dicere quid el eventurum sit: to f. aby's death, el mor-tem augurati. If = forebode (of hings), vid. FORETELLER, vates. See Paorusc. FORETHINK, ante considerare.—animo pra-

cipere.

FORETHOUGHT, providentia (the precaution that FORETHOUGHT, providentia (the precasiion that looks into the future, and regulates its proceedings so as to avert any danger, or prevent or avoid injury or harm; L. 30, 5, 5; ef. C. de Invent. 2, 53, 1001: with f., consulto, Judicio (with premeditation): to do athy with f., consulto or meditatum or preparatum facere: to be done or happen with f., consulto et cogitatum fiert. FORETOKEN, a. See FOREMONEN, PROMOSTIC.
FORE TOOTH, deep FOREMONEN, PROMOSTIC.
FOREWARD. See VAX.
FOREWARD. See VAX.
FOREWARD. See VAX.
FOREWARD, premonère: aby about atha. om do

FOREWARD. See VAN.
FOREWARN, premonène; aby about athg, qm do
re; to do sihg, ut qd faciat (0.1; not lo do athg, nê qd
faoiat: lo be furewrined of athg, premoneri de qå re;
also qd (e. g. varietatem ceell premonitus, Col.).
PAOV. Forewarned is forcarmed. "nihi le imparato accidit, qui præmonetur.- præcogitati mail mollis ictus venit (of being armed to bear it; Sen. Ep. 76, prop. fin.).

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FORFEIT, s. | Fine, vid. | Penatty, vid. To pay-life f., see ' to suffer (the) Punishment'. the game of f.s. *pignorum lusus. FORFEIT, v. multari qu're (to be deprised of it as a

punishment). - amittere qd (to lose it; e. g. omne et exercitus et imperil jus amittere, C. Phil. 10, 5, An.) -(ex) qa re excidere (to be turned out, as it were, fm a possession; common in post-Aug. writers; not C.).

—jacturam facere cs rei (e. g. dignitatis, but of one who makes a voluntary sacrifice). To f. his tife, caprin pænå dignum esse: to condemn aby to f. his tife, capitis pcenam ei constituere, qui, &c. (Cees.); capitis dampenam el constituere, qui, &c. (Cer.); capits aam-nare qm (Np.: the former of fixing what the punish-ment of an offence thall be. If aby should commit it; to condema aby to f. a sum o' money, penal pecuniariti, or pecunià multare qm: to f. the right of svearing the toga any tonger, just toga amittere; juve toga carère: a forfeied pledge, fiducia (creditori) commissa; pignus desertum: to f. aby's foeorer, gratian amittere; gratià excitere: to f. his recognizances, vadimonium deserve: to f consultation, existimationem perfeta.

FORFEITABLE, quod amitti &c. potest.
PORFEITURE. See FORFEIT and FINE.

FORGE, s. fornax (furnace). A smilk's f., fabri officina; officina ferraria.

officina; officina ferraria.

FORGE, v. | To make by hammering, &c. fabricari (g. t for manufacturing).—procudere (to shaper by hammering, &c. ; e. g. a sword, gladium).—tundere (to beat, hammer, &c. ; e. g. ferrum).—fingere (to form, to make). | To counterfeit: e. g. documents, &c., tabulas corrumpere or vittare (g. t.).—tabulas interpolare (by erasing words or letters, and writing others in their place).—tabulas interimere (by smearing out words with the stylus reversed); Jn. tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere.-tabulas transcribere (to falsify in eopying, to counterfeit). To f. aby's handwriting, chiro-graphum es imitari (C. N. D. 3, 30, 74). To f. a will or testament, testamentum interpolare or interlinere or transcribere (with the difference above explained); testamentum subjicere, supponere, subdere (to put a forged tamentum subjecte, supponere, subdere (to put a forged will in the place of the genuine one): 10, money, numos adulterinos percutere (afi. Suel. Ner. 25); nonêtam adulterinam exercêre (to be an habitual forger of it; Ulp. Dig.); numum faisā fusione formare (of debased coin; Cod. Theod. 9, 11, 31; forged coin, numus adulterinus (opp. numus bonns); forged, ficticias (g. t., nod genuine); subditus; subditicius; suppositus (substi-tuted for the genuine one; e.g. of a testament); falsus (false; e.g. iiteræ). Jn. falsus et corruptus (C.); fal-

(false; e. g. literæ). Js. falsus et corruptus (c.); falsus et a qo vitatus (L.).
FORGER, || Counterfeiter, paracharactes (wapazupaicrn, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9).—falsæ monétæ reus (ca
accused of the crime, ibid.). To be a f. of base money,
monétam adulterinam exercére (Ulp.); numos adulterinos percutere (aft. Sucl. Ner. 25). A f. of aby's
handwriting, qui chirographum es imitatur (C.), or
"es chirographi imitator. || Forger of a with, testachirographi imitator. || Forger of a with, testa-

mentarins.

FORGERY, adulteratio (For impostura, in this meaning, belongs to forensic Latinity). F. of coin, monetæ adulteratio (Interp. of Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 5): accused of f., false monete reus (ib. with ref. to coin); falsarum tabularum reus (with ref. to documents, Suet.): the punishment of f., poena falsarum et corruptarum literarum (C., with ref. to documents). Athg is a f., *falsum est chirographum: *falsæ et corruptæ sunt literæ

FORGET, oblivisci cs rei or qd (g. t. also = 'to leave behind one,' as L. 22, 58, velut qd oblitus; i. e. as if he had forgotten something) .- oblivioni dare. memoriam es rei abjicere or deponere, qd ex memoria deponere. memoriam es rei ex anime ejicere (to f. intentionally; to dismiss fm one's mind).-negligere (to pay ronary, to attends in ones minal.—negligere (to pay no altention to it).—negligentia præterire (to omit from negligence, to omit mentioning). I have forgotten atha, fugit me qd; oblivio es rei me cepit; qd ex animo effluxit or e memorià excessit or e memorià elapsum est (allig has escaped my memory): to be (or become) forgotten, e memorià excidere or dilabi; ex animo effluere (of things); nulla mei ratio habetur (not to be taken notice of; of persons): let that be altogether for-gotten, here evulua sint ex omni memoria: to f. the danger entirely. alienare a memoria periculi animum: to f. onesetf, oblivisci sui (not to consider oneself; atso to be unmindful of one's usual valour, dignity, &c.; e. g. V. An. 3, 629); dignitatis sum immemorem esse (w mindful of one's dignity or the position one is filling); and peccare (to be guilty of a breach of manners, of a

foult, &c.): to forgive and f., (veteres) cs injurias vo-luntaria quadam oblivione conterere (C. Fam. 1, 9): luntarià quidam oblivione conterere (C. Fam. I; 9); forgetting all his other duties, or cercy thing eise, omnibus negotiis postitabitis or omissls; relictis rebus omnibus; omnissls omnibus rebus (Car.); to f. one's own name (= to hove a veretched memory), oblivised nomen num return (A. 66); to f. their sex, sexun erredi (of a woman, T.). Athg is forgotten, fama cs red obliveratur (oblit, espi) is L. and post-Aug. prose, e. g. T.); ahy we say any grogotten, es ret mondum (e. g. T.); ahy we have not yet forgotten, es ret mondum (e. g. A. deleveration) in a line of the control of the con son to f. athg. qd nullius in animo quam meo minus obliterari potest (L. 26, 41).

obilitrari poiest (L. 20. 11).
FORGETFUL, obliviosas.
FORGETFULNESS, oblivio. If = neglect, vid.
To show f. of one's duty, decase officio.
FORGIVE, ignosere, absol. or alig, qd, or ci rei; sids to aby, i qt; sis of r doing alig, quod faciam qd (to take no notice of the faults of others; to pardun generosity) .- veniam dare es rei (to f , instead of letting the law take its course; also to pardon fm a feeling of the law take its course; also to pardon fm a feeling of systemosity, esply of a superior)—gratian facere cas rei to remit the punishment due to athy; to give a gratisticus, undescred, and complete pardon for athy; es. S. Cat. 52, 8; Jug. 104, 5; L. 3, 56, in. 1—concedere (to pardon fm kindness; e.g. peccata ci, C. Ferr. 2, 1, 49; also [= condono], with the cause on account of week the pardon is granted in the dat; e.g. peccata liberum parentum misericordim concedere, C.)—con-offence out of regard for another, ci qd concedere or condonare (acc. of the offence); to f. oneself, sibi ig-noscere: to f. aby's fault, peccatum cl ignoscere or assere: Io f. aby's fault, peccatum el ignoscere or concedere; peccato ca indulgiere; errori or errati veniam dare (ha errour, mistake): Io f. aby's crime, delicum el ignoscere; delicit gratiam facere: Io f. oby on the ground of his youth, veniam dare adolescentier to f. aby what is peak, el præterita ignoscere; mu venitá donare in præteritum: Io f. aby an afront, econdonare el injuriam: althy may be forgiven, qd ignosci potest; el rei venia dari potest; qd venia dignum est: sahg camou be forgiven, qd condonari or excusari non potest; ci rei venia dari non potest; qd venia deriori

indignum est.

FORGIVENESS, venia. — pœnæ remissio. pænæ
meritæ remissio (remission of punishment). To ask (aby's) f., veniam ignoscendi petere; postulare, sibi (aby's) f., veniam ignoscendi petere; postulare, suo ut ignoscatur; postulare, ut ignoscat (ag: cl satisfacere (to give satisfaction by asking for pardon); on account of thg, ci rei veniam petere; aby for aths, ci rei ut ignoscat qu, postulare; a qo petere or quo orare, ut ignoscat qd: f ask your f, for it, id ut ignoscas, a te p to: to obtain f, fm aby, and al ignoscas, a te ratem deducete; impetrare a qo veniam; about aths,

FORK, s. furca. furcilla (as well for a pitch-fork as for a support, but never for our 'table-fork;' since the for a support, but never for our "table-fork; since the ancients, as is well known, conveyed their food to their mouth with their fingers).—merga (f. for raking corn into a heap, the shape of it is unknown; see Schneid, Farr, R. R. 1, 59, 2, p. 360, sq.).—ancion ((47wir), or, pure Latin, annea (an instrument, in the shape of a f., for spreading flathing-nets; Grat. Cynng, 87; H. Epod. 2, 35, Boetliege).—billurcum (next. adj.; the forked end 2, 33, Boettiger,—vilutcum (men. aa); ime jorken ems of alag, e. 9, quum insertum ent bifurco pastini, Col. 3, 18).—capreblus (a supp-st; also = clavicula).—clavicula (the f.-shaped twig of a vine). In the shape of a f., furcillatus: a stable-f., pick-f., fm the context, furca

oaig.

FORK, v. To f. up corn, §c., spicas mergis legere
(Col.); mergis elevare manipulos (Fest. p. 124, ed.
Midt.). To be forked (a desided forkerise), findere se
in ambas (F) or duas (C.) partes (†).—findi,—bifariam
procedere (C. Tim. 9)

FORKED or FORKY, furcillatius; furce similis

(like a f.). -bifurcus (e. g. surculi, arbores, &c.).-bicornis (having two horns or prongs, like a fork).

FORLORN, destitutus (destitute)—orbus, orbatus (berewed, like an ôrphan, propr. and impropr.).—deserted, left cheind)—inops. nudus (stripped, helpless).—solus (alone, forsaken).—despetatus (without

nespiess).—solus (alone, foraken).—despetatus (without hope).—spe carens. spe orbatus. spe dejectus (that has lost all hope). Est exspes is post. only. FORLORN.HOPE. See Hors.
FORM, v. Talnas.) A, Paora.) formate (lo give althy the definite shape that it must have, if it is 10 be recognized for what it is intended to represent).—con-(377)

formare (to f. athy with an harmonious urrangement and proportion of its parts),—figurare (to give athy the shape that is suitable to its destination),—fingere confingere (to give a definite shape to a shapeless mass). Jr. fingere et formare.—formam es rei facere; of a/hg Jx. fingere et formare.—formam es ret tacere: q aing out of afths, all ex q år e.—labricari (do compose of its necessary elementary or component parts). Of these collected cohoris he formed a legion, his legionitus coactis legionem effeit: to f. words, verba fingere or formare: abstractive, and arbitrium suum: to f. telters, literas scribere (15%) not formare): very beautiful and cleavily formed (characters), components of the components of

very beautiful and clearly formed (characters), compositissinae citarissimae (literulæ, C.): a stone that has formed itself in the biadder, lapis in vesich innatus. B) IMPOREL, a) To imprint on a thy the character it should have, esply in a moral and intellectual sense, fingers. Formare conformare.—colore, excolore (to cultivate)—expolire (to take of the resph acterior),—institute (b) give the necessary of the resph acterior).—Institute (b) give the necessary instruction in a particular department); to athg, ad qd. To f. the mind, animum, mentem fingere or conformare; animum colere, excolere (doctrina): to f. the character, mores conformare: to f. the minds of youth, pueriiem setatem ad humanitatem informare (g. t., to f. their manners, character, &c.); juventutem ad honestatem fingere, juventutis mentem ad virtutem fingere (to render morally good, virtuous): to f. aby's character, qm formare et instituere: to f. on orator, oratorem efficere or instituere: to f. oneself after aby's example, se formare in cs mores; exemplum capere or sumere de qu (to take aby as an example). || 8) To arrange, ordinare. in ordinem adducere or redigere. arrange, orunare. In orunem adducere or redigere, —disponere (to assign to each part its proper place), —componere (to compose, put together in an agreeable form).—collocare, constituere (to bring or put into a proper condition).—describere (to draw a plan of alhg). explicare (to develope) .- copias ordinare (to f. the ranks of the troops), or disponer (i. e. to point out to each single soldier his place and rank; see Np. 1ph. 2, 2, 1 in eam consustudinem anduxit copies, sie ordinate consisterent, ut singuil ab perilassimo imperatore dispositi essent '): to f. the baltissino imperatore dispositi essent'): to J. the bal-talians for the attack, copias or actem instrucer: to J. the line of march, "agmen ordinare (to f. it as it is to march); agmen explicare (to f. the soldiers again into a line, after having been thrown into confusion on a march): to f. a council, consilium constituere. I To constituere, e.g. to f. the right wing, dextrum cornu tenere. I Miscellareous Phrases: to f. a notion of athg, qd mente fingere or formare; informare in animo cs rei notionem; notionem cs rei animo concipere; qd animo effingere; cs rei notionem mente dingere: not to be able to f. any notion of athg, fugit qd intelligentim nostrae vim et notionem: to f. a plan of alkg, instituere rationem cs rei (i. e. to conceive or lay down a plan; e. g. for a work, operis): to f. some plan respecting athg, consilium capere or inire de re: to f. a plan of one's own, consilium capere sibi separatim a reliquis; great projects, magna moliri: to f. an attachment to aby, amore suo qm amplecti, prosequi; a friendship with aby, amicitiam cum qo conciliare, constituere (Qu. C. Pet. Cons. 7, 27), inire, sibi parëre (Np.); ad amicitiam cs se conferre, se applicare, se adjungere: many friendships are formed, multee ami-citize comparantur (Qu. C. Pet, Cons. 7, 25): to f. an citize comparantum (vas. C. ret. cons. 1, 25): 10 f. an acquaintance with aby, qm cognoscere: we have but lately formed an acquaintance, notitia inter nos nuper admodum est (Com.): to f. plots agst aby, facere insidias ci. I will not contradict the good opinion that you have formed of me, non fallam opinionem tuam.— I INTRANS.) Of troops, se explicare: the troops formed of their own accord, sine præcepto ullius sua sponte struebatur acies (L. 9, 31).

structuracies (L. 9, 31).
FORM, a. figura (the shape, with reference to its outline; the shape, considered merely mathematically, without ref. to colour, boatty, \$\frac{a}{c}, \text{c}, \text{c}_{\text{in}}\$\).
—[forma (\text{in} \text{op}\sigma_i), the f., considered arthetically, as the visible outword expression of the internal or real nature of alth, to wich it corresponds; hence often and the control of nature of ang, to won it corresponds; meteofren pleaning f, beauty, esply of a maiden)—species (clost, the shape, considered p hysically, os being the out-ward f, that conceals the internal nature, to web it opposed; hence also of a f, appearing in a wision. Thus figura denotes only the outlines or lineaments; forma, figuta denotes only the outlines or lincaments; forma, or at least species, takes in the colour, magnitude, &c.; Död.).—facies (the natural quality in uch athy cor-poreal present isteff, the kuhole selevine of a body, the whole f.).—statura (f. in respect of length, breadth, and thickness, in uch, however, the two last are sub-ordinate).—habitus (aith and without corports, o. хірыв, the natural constitution and f. of body, opp. cultus; not to be confounded with habitudo, i. e. external habit, éti, in respect of f.; hence dppul. Med. 9, p. 253, sp. soys, quidam procerus, et, ut indicabat habitus atque habitudo, miles e legione, &c.). To expressible notion more closely, we also find figura et forma, forma ac figura; forma diguraque; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura et or forma; figura atque habitus: and C. Fin. 5, 12, 35, soys, corporis nostri figura et forma et statura; but also frequently (as N. D. 1, 32, 90) forme figura. The beauently (as N. D. 1, 32, 90) forme figura. poris nostri figura et forma et statura; but also frequently (as N. D. 1, 32, 90) formæ figura. The beautiful I, of athg, pulchritudo ac species es rei: a humon f., species humana: in human f., species humana: in human f., species humana in-dutus (of gods): in the f. of a D. in similitudinem D literæ circumactus (e. g. of a porticus): to give athg the f. of athg, qd in formam es rei redigere: to lake, assume, or adopt the f. of athg, specim es rei induce (so that one looks tike athg): mutari in qm or qd (so that one is changed into any person or thing): to rectange af, formari; hug; confingi: fingi et formari, formam underer. to deal excense graculture of the status a), torman; ning; conning; ning; et torman; torman inducere: to adopt or receive another f., mutari (prop. and fg.). A letter (epistle) of unusual f., literæ inusi-tate scriptæ: in the f. of a memorandum-book, ad paginas et formam memorialis libelii (Suet. Cæs. 55). - | (Religious) forms, ritus, uum. See CERE-

FORMAL, sollemnis (solemn). - verus (true, real). Justus (proper; such as it ought to be. – legitimus (according to the established custom or law). – fictus et simulatus or fictus simulatusque (prelended, e. g. pietas). - ad legem ac regulam compositus (made by strict tas).—an legem ac regulam compositus (made by strict f. rules, Q. 12, 10, 50).— [5] formalis = serving for a form or model, Q., e. g. formalem epistolam dictare (Suel.). A f. person, *homo nimis officiosus or urbanus

(over-ceremosions).
FORMALIST: *qui omnia tamquam ex qå formulå agit; *qui negleetå ipsius rei naturå speciem tantum formamque respicit; *homo quais ad legem ac regulam compositus (of: Q. 12, 19, 50): 10 be a f., speciem

iam compositus (af. 4. 12, 19, 50); to be a f., speciem pletatis vultu præs se ferre (af. T. Agr. 43).

FORMALITY, pl. ritus, uum: many f.'s. *pompa; *ambages: f. in behaeiour or conduct, prps *mo-lesta urbanitas; *certis quasi formis inclusa urbanitas (aft. his tribus quasi formis inclusa eloquentia, 10, 66).

FORMALLY, rite. - sollemniter. vere. juste. legi-SYN. in FORMAL.

FORMATION, conformatio (e. g. lineamentorum; of words, verborum or vocum).—figura species, forma (form). Jx. conformatio et figura (e. g. of the whole face or body, totius or is et corporis).— The formatio rare: Vitrus. of a sketch, &c. The f. of words, fictio mominum, vocum. I With ref. to the character, &c. cultus. educatio. disciplina (by education and instruction). Institution in a particular decorposation. tion). Institutio (in a particular department). formatio morum, post-Class. Sen.

formatio morum, post-Claus. Sen.

FORBLER, pristinus (superior).—vetus (old). Also
by the adverbs olim, quondam, anten; e. g. a f. friend
of Philip. Philippi quondam amicus; amicus anten
Philippi: Alexander's f. wife, Alexandri olim uxor.
To return to one's f. siste or postition, in pristinus
statum redire: one's f. siste or postition, in pristinus
statum redire: one's f. siste or postition, in pristinus
statum redire: one's f. siste or postition, in pristinus
statum redire: one's f. siste or postition, in pristinus
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statum redire: one's f. siste or postition
statum redire.

Alexandria or f. siste or postition
statum redirection
statum prior (opp. posterior; e. g. priori posterius non jungi-tur, C. Acad. 2, 14). FORMERLY, olim (once, at one time, a long time ago.

FORMERLY, olim (once, at one time, a long time ago, is it may also relate to the fut.)—quondam (once; at some former time, that need not be more nearly defined; opp. nunc)—antea. antehac before this; an-tea, relative = before the present time)—allquando (at some time, relating to the past, present. or future)—and and quttus (of yore, in becolden times). Towns that were f. in the most flowerishing state, oppida quodam tempore f. in the most flowerishing state, oppida quodam tempore FORMIDABLE memberations.

FORMIDABLE, metuendus, timendus, terribilis, horrendus horribilis (SYN, is FRARFUL), DDF formi-horrendus horribilis (SYN, is FRARFUL), DDF formi-horrendus horribilis (SYN, is FRARFUL), TULL, truculentus (dreadful to behold or to hear; e.g., eges, looks, words, £c).—Immanis (monstrousis great; then monstrous in a moral sense),—ingens (enormous). A f. war, belium for-midolosum, atrox: to render oneself more f. than power-fut, plus timoris quam potentiæ sibl addere: to be f. to pay, the timoris duam potential stol address to be f. to aby, cit errori esse; to present alky as f., ad timorem qd proponere (C. ad Die. 2, 16, 4): as very f., ad maximum timorem proponere (tbid. 6, 3, 3). See also PEARFUL.

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FORMIDABLY, terribilem or horrendum in mo-

FORMIDABLY, terriblem or horrendum in mo-dum. See also Frankfully.

FORMLESS, figură carens (without shape).—horri-dus. inconditus (not horing a fair form or shape).— informis (that is without a definite form).—deformis (that excited sisplessure or disqust by its went of proper shape).—rudis (rough, uncultivated).—crudus (undi-

gested).

FORMULARY, formulæ (pl.), or *formulærum co-dex.-album (collection of the prestor's edicts).

FORMULA, FORMULE, formula (so particulær form Isid down for a contract or an instrument, &c., according to we'h it has lo be drawn, to acoid any ambiguity: see C. 0f. 3, 14, 60, -verba, pl. (the words in we'h an ooth is couched or framed; e. g. jurisjurandi werba or formula). Forma. exemplum (the f. of athg). To draw a legal f. for athg, e. g. in a matter of bait, wationnium concipere (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 15, 2) to draw up the f. of an ooth, jurisjurandi verba concipere (C. q. 6 an ooth, jurisjurand verba concipere (th. e. 31, 3): a f. for prayers, werba sollemnia (i. e. the reading of them, nuncupatio jurandi verba concipere (ib. c. 31, 3): a f. for progers, verba sollemina (i. e. the reading of them, nuncupatio verborum soll., Fal. Max. 5, 10, 1): carmen or sollemne precationis carmen (see L. 5, 41; 39, 15); prafatio (septy at sacrifices, Suet. Claud. 25, Bremi): to repeat the usual f. (of pragers), carmen prafati; verba (sollemnia) pracific: to oby, cl. To be given to f., lubdinibus indulgète; rebus venereis decitum esse: to commit f., stupra facere: scortari (seith a prostistue): esith obs. stuprum facere cun &c. (if onle once): stupra seith obs.

with aby, stuprum facere cum &c. (if only once); stupra facere cum &c. ; stupri consuctudinem facere cum &c. (if repeatedly; the last, Suet. Cal. 24). | Scripturally,

(t) repeatedly; the tast, Suct. Cat. 21).
if stands also for ido'd at ry, vid.
FORSAKE. See To Desert.
FORSAKER. See Deserter.
FORSOOTH (as used ironically or sarcastically), scilicet (e. g. meum gnatum rumor est amare. Da. 1d scritect (e.g. neural gradual minute extansite. The. is oppositing curat scilicet, Ter. And. 1, 2, 14).—videlicet.—
nempe. nimirum (Syn. in Crrainty). If not used ironically, see 'in Travit.' As if /, 1 quasivero.
FORSWEAR, v. Trans.) If To reject upon oath, see To Abdure. If To f.oneelf, prijurare;

pejerare; perjurium facere.
FORSWEARER, perjurus. — perfidus (faithless;

g. t.).

FORT. See FORTRESS.
FORTH, sinus.
FORTH, prep. foris. foras (according to the context). In combination with verbs (e. g. to come f., to call, to go f., &c.), mly pro-, sts e-, ex-, 'From this time f.,' see f., &c.), mly pro-, sts e-, ex-, HENCEPORTH.

FORTHCOMING, in procinctu (post-Aug.).—para-tus.—promptus (ready). To be f., ad manum esse; præsto adesse; in promptu esse; paratum or provisum presto acesse; in promptu esse; paratum or provisum esse; præ manu esse; ad motum es expeditum esse (the last, stronger term); Js. paratum promptumque esse; to be f. with atag, in expedito habere qd; in esse: so be f. with athg, in expedite habere qd; in procinctu paratumque habere qd (a.): the money is f., pecuniam in numerato or præ manu habere. To be f. (of a witness, accused person, &c.), sistere se or sisti: to promise that aby shall be f., qm sisti promittere (C.

FORTHWITH. See DIRECTLY.

FORTIETH, quadragesimus: every f., quadragesimus quisque: for the f. time, quadragesimum: in the

mus quisque: for the f. time, quadragesimum: m tae
f. place, quadragesimo.
FORTIFICATION, I A fortified place, locus
munitus g., i, for any fortified place.—arx (the ciadei).
—castellum. castrum (if a height that commands the
surrounding country; a fort).—propurpaculum (any
work that serves to ward off the atlack of an enemy).
A natural f., locus natura or naturaliter munitus; a massros J., locus natura or naturanter munitum; castelium natura munitum: a strong J., oppidum mu-nitissimum or maximis operibus munitum; opere et natura egregie munitus locus; oppidum operibus et natura munitum (if strong fm nature and by art): to natura munitum (if strong fm nature and by art): demoits h a, munimenta oppidi solo acquare (or adacquare); castrum diruere: fs, operis munitio; opus (or opera) munitionesque; also munitiones only; munimenta, orum; opera, um, or (of a lover misto sealts) menta, lum: the throwing up of fs, munitio communitio. Il Act of fortifying, ars municio; architectura militaris; ars municiondi; architectura militaris; ars municiondi; architectura militaris; ars municiondi; architectura militaris; ars municiondi;

FORTIFIER, munitor .- architectus militaris (en-

FORTIFY, | Defend a place by works, munire. communire. præmunire (by any sort of risible protection, as walls, ditches, palisades, &c.). — operibus munire;

FOR FOR

munitionibus firmare (by works, fortifications, &c.) .musis munise. menibus sepire (by surrounding seith waits)—castellis sepire (by citadets, redoubts, \$c.)—vallo et fossa circumdare locum vallum et fossam cir-cumdare loco (by patisades and ditches, e. g. a camp). cumdare loco (oy patimace and attent, v.y. a time, A fortified town, urbs munita. oppidum munitum: fortified by natura, loci natura munitus; naturaliter munitus; situ naturali munitus: fortified both by art and nature, et natura loci et manu or operibus et loco we nessee, et natura toct et manu or openou et 1000 munitus; quum manu munitus, tum natură loci: na-lore has fortified Italy by its Alps, Alpibus muniti Lailam natura. § Sirengi hen, con firm, vid. PORTITUDE, fortitudo (= considerata laborum susceptio et laborum perpessio, C.).—animi vis, virtus

of single-animi firming of character)—animi vs. Virtus (s) misdly—animi firmins (of character)—animis paratus ad periculum (C.). F. in undergoing dangers, fortitude in periculis. To been able suit f., fortiter et patienter ferre qd (i. g. vinela, verbera)—fortiter et aspienter ferre qd (if videom is displaged in the kind

suplemer ferre qd (if wisdom is displayed in the kind of PORTNIGHT, quindēcim dies (fourteen completed days, Cas. B. G. 1, 15): every f., quinto decimo quoque die. About s f. after they had reached their winter quarters, diebus circiter xv. quibus in hiberna ventum erat (cf. Hed. ad Cas. B. C. 2, 32): a f. ayo, nudius quintus decimus (not ante quattor-fectim dies, rince the ancients reckoned the fifth day in). FORTUITOUS. See ACCIDENTAL.
FORTUITOUSLY. See ACCIDENTALLY.
FORTUITOUSLY. See ACCIDENTALLY.
FORTUITOUSLY. See ACCIDENTALLY.
EVENTUITOUSLY. SEE ACCIDENTALY.
EVENTUITOUSLY.
EVENTUITOUSLY. SEE ACCIDENTALY.
EVENTUITOUSLY. SEE felix, because he had continually a number of admirers).

—fortunatus (one favoured by fortune, εὐδαίμων, denoting a person who is favoured by the gods in particular cir-cumstances or cases, also with ref. to external goods; thus, Menedemus deems himself to be 'omnium fortunatissimum,' at the moment when he perceives the change of mind in his son; see Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 1).—beatus of mised in his son; see Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 1).—beatus (shappy, mackgore, of persons to whom no moral or physical good is weatting to render them happy; also of a condition or state, e.g., homo beatus, vita beata].—functus (of happy omen, only of things, e.g. day, omen, e.c.). In: Laustus et felix (e.g. day).—claster (propr. dr. 1) and the right hand; hence of happy omens, epythetically the state of happy omens, epythetically the state of happy of the wind; then, in general, of things that turn out according to one's wink; e.g. a battle, transl, circumstance, because (pood, such as winked for; e.g. times, day, omen, &c.). To be fixed, remain, retremstance,—bomus (good, such as winked for; e.g. times, day, omen, &c.). To be fixed the fortunatum, &c.) case; see also 'to have sood Fortunatum, &c.) case; lase (Att. 2, 1), and 1.20, 4): I consider myself f, indeed, whenever &c. (Att. 2, 1), and 1.20, 4): I consider myself f, indeed, whenever &c. (b) for was sum, at (Ter. Heaut S, 4, 3); immentation militam militation of the state of the (happy, makapios, of persons to whom no moral or physical good is wanting to render them happy; also of a 5.5. 1): to deem any or onesety f., qui or sected to decree; quo or se beatum prædicare: I cannot esteem musel f., for \$c., felicem dicere me hoc non possum, quod &c.: I consider myself f., because \$c., beatus mihi videor, quod &c.: I now consider myself the most quod acc.: I now consider myself the moss for milh videor, quod acc.: I now consider myself the moss for men, since \$\phi_c\$, multo omnium me nunc fortunatismum factum puto esse, quum acc. yos may think parself eery f, that \$\phi_c\$, bene tecum agitur, quod bet; that is every f, for you, bene est; bonum factum: may it be f f (as introductory formula), quod bonum, faustum, fellx fortunatumque sit T be f. in all one undertakes, perpetuß felicitate uti : to be

FORTUNATENESS. See FORTUNE.
FORTUNE (including 'good fortune'), fortuna
the fortunate event wich chunce, fors, brings to pass,
without any co-operation of ours: also f, personified as
a deity: and in the pt. = goods bestowed on aby by
f).—felicitas (the happy condition, f,, as brought about
by prudence, management and talent; consequently with
man's co-onertian).—salus twelfare).—for, sors, casus in's co-operation) .- salus (welfare) .- fors. sors. casus (chance, accident with this distinction, that fore means a change or accident we cannot account for; norn, a man's lot or fate, either as brought to pass by 'forn,' or

prepared by the man himself; casus denotes a single chance or accident that befals aby, and may be con-ductive elther to his happiness or the reverse; this also is brought to pass by 'fors,' see H. Sat. 1, 1, 1; 1, 6, 53). —bonum (a good or gift bestored on us by f).—Fortuna secunda or prospera; casus secundus (happy or for-tunate event or circumstance, opp. fortuna adversa, casus adversus).—fortuna florens, res secundæ or prosperme or florentes (fortunate circumstances, with ref. to perm or florentes (fortunate circumstances, seth ref. to property, possession, domestic affairs, opp. spoliata fortuna. res adversæ].—successus (favorable propress, of underfakings).—eventus prosper (success).—exitus prosper, fellx, fortunatus (happy or favorable result or end).—alea (somebling uncertain, risk, the trial of one's luck). Blind f., fortuna caeca; casus caecus (a mere accident). he has obtained such wealth by one of were accisions; as any observed and wears by one of figures and fi evenire: I rejoice in your good f., haud invideo tibi: f. smiles upon aby; he is favoured by f., fortuna ci favet, arridet, affuiget. fortuna blanditur captis suis (i. e habitually); fortuna prospera (secunda), or prospero flatu fortunæ utitur (in a single instance, e. g. in an undertaking; the tatter, C. Off. 2, 6, 19, in contradistinction to fortuna reflat); in omnibus rebus utitur distinction to fortuna renat; in omnious revus uriture felicitate; res ci semper succedunt, or semper prospere eveniunt (in all cases): to experience good f. in aldg, fortuna uti in re: f facewire soly's plans, comprobate consilium fortuna: to be a favorite of f., fortuna filium or alumnum esse (H. Sat. 2, 6, 49; Plin, 7, 7, 5); albæ gallinæ esse filium (Jur. 13, 141; but 'fortunæ in gremio sedêre,' C. de Divisa, 2, 4, 85; ts said of Jupiter silting in the lap of his nurse, the Goddess Fortune; and heart is to be availed in this generation to mine! ser sections in the cap of his nurse, the vocaces Fortune; and hence is to be avoided in this proverbial saying); he had principally to thank his good f., that fc., multum fortuna valuit ad &c.: not to bear one's good f. merkly, rebus secundis or felicitate efferri : to consider it a piece of good f. that &c., felicem se dicere hoc, quod &c.: to look upon athg as a piece of great good f., *qd in magna felicitatis sum parte ponere: to follow up one's magnă felicitatis sume parte ponere: to Joilor my omeż, good f., successus suos urgēre; fortuna sume instare: aby's good f. deserts him; f. frowns mpon aby, a fortuna desertum or derelictum esse (in war): lo hace one's f. in ome's own hands, fortunam in manibus habère: I have the good f. lo 8c, contingit milli, ut &c.: to place ome's f. in aby's hands, ci fortunas suas committere: lo try one's f. whether one is to be master or slave, in dubiam imperii servittique aleam me (L. 1, 23, 9); to leave abid to f., aleam cs rei subire or adire. rem dare in aleam or in casum (to risk): ro try one's f., fortunam tentare or percilitari. Br. fortunam tentare or percilitari. Br. fortunam tentare or percilitari. Br. fortunam tentare or percilitari. try one's f., fortunam tentare or periclitari. | Property, facultates. divitiæ. pecuniæ. bona, orum, pl. res familiaris, fortunæ, patrimonium, census, [Syx. in Riches.] To have s f., opes habere; bona possidêre; in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse: to have a great f., magnas facultates habêre; locuplêtem et pecuniosum esse; copiis rei familiaris abundare: to have no f., facultatibus carere; pauperem esse: te come to (a) f., facultates acquirere: to make a f., bona solid parter or sibi colligere: to increase one's f., rem familiarem or facultates augire: to squander or spend one's f., bona profundere; rem familiarem dissipare; bona ahligurire (the last by expenses of the lable): aby's f. is all spent, opes familiares defecerunt: it is very rarely that a man improves his f, by gambling, pauci admodum alese lusu rebus suis consuluere. [Of a

admodum aiee iusu reous auis consuiuere. [Uf a wo ma ni, ee Down. . BORTUNE-TELLER, hariblus (egarat dieiner, &c., so the gipsies of our days)—sortilēgus (C.)—divinus.— mulier fatidīca (if a women); also anus saga (that pre-tends to forecleil the fate of people). PORTY, quadraginta.—quadragen! (a distributive; f. a-piece, &c., at once or logether, espiy with substan-

lives that are used in the plural number only) Containing f., quadragenarius (e. g. a tube of f. inches in dia-meter, fistuia quadragenaria): every f. years (= once in f. years), quadragesimo quoque anno: f. years old, quadraginta annos natus; quadraginta annorum (of f. yeers); f. limea, quadragies idone f. limes, quadragies lactus, &c.: of f. days, quadraginta dierum: f. thousand, quadraginta milila. each or to each f. thousand asso f. thousand at once or together, quadragen milien, also f. thousand at once or together, quadragen milien; f. thousand limes, quadragies milies: the f. thousandit, paratus (ready), cofficionus (ready to serve) at hand).—Paratus (ready).—officionus (ready to serve) quadraginta annos natus; quadraginta annorum (of f.

—facilis (willing, obliging). To be f. to do athg, prompto or parato animo (facere qd).

Earnest, eager, studious,—acer (lii, sharp).—ardens (ardens, fersy).—vehremens (exhemen!).—fervens. fervidus (iii, fersy).—vehremens (exhemen!).—fervens. fervidus (iii, fersy). governing, ferven!). To be f., calere, with or without in agenito: to be f. in athg, sedulo facere qd: naviter agere qd. # dee need towards *ipen eass; early *ripe, quod non multum a maturi-maturi (exhemens). ** (exhemens) precox (the former, of frait, wch ripen before the unital time, opp. serus; the latter, of fruit that becomer nipen sooner than fruit of the same kind; metaph of the human mind, Q. 1, 3, 3; illud ingeniorum velut DRECOX genus non termes among the contract of the contrac pracox genus non temere umquam pervenit ad fra-gem, t. e. those f. minds seldom come to their full perfec-tion): an overf. mind, Immature magnum ingenium (e.g. non vitale est. Sen. Contr. 1. 1): an over f. mind Master, vitale 18. Sen. Contr. 1. 1): an over f. mind Master, vitale 18. Sen. Contr. 1. 10: an over f. mind Master, vitale 18. Sen. Contr. 1. 10: an over f. mind | Hasty; vid. | Bold, confidens (in classic prose, in a reproving sense only).-protervus (pert, atmost impudent,-audax (bold, in a good and bad sense;

FORWARD, v. || To despatch to its destina-tion, perferendum curare (to take care that athy reaches its place of destination; e. g. to f. a letter, literas perferendas curare ; literas permittere). | To promote (e. g. the views or designs of aby), juvare or adjuvare qui or qd. adjumento esse cl esse. cs rel or in re adjuqui or qd. adjumento esse ci esse. cs rei or in re adju-torem or (fem.) adjutricem esse (g 11., to afjord any kind of assistance).—cs rei esse ministrum (in a bod sense).—augère or adaugère qui or qd (to raise).— ci or ci rei favere.—fovère qd (to favour).—ci or ci rei consulere, prospicere (to take measures for advenue) git).—ci prodesse (to be of use).—ci consilio, studio, operà adesse (to f. aby by counsel and deed). To f. atty carneally, studiose adaugère qd: to f. aby's interests, servire ca commodis; rebus or rationibus ca consuiere, prospicere; utilitatibus es parêre (to be very zealous in forwarding them): to f. the interests of the public, sa-luti relpublicæ consulere; rem publicam juvare, tueri;

utl republicæ consulere; rem publicam juvare, tueri; refpublicæ salitem asscipere. See Promotra. FORWARD, FORWARDS, ade. protinus (e. g. pergere, proficisci, volare).—potro te. g. ite; agere armentum; both £.).—utra tbeyond where the thing is question now is). To comb one's hair f., capillum revocare a vertice: to more athe f., promovere qd: f. l urge lgitur! fn this time f., posthac; in posterum: to run backward and f., ultro et citro cursare; in an agitated scay, trepidare et cursare rursum prorsum (Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35).—Be. "Forwards' is often expressed by pro in composition; e. g. to move athg f., promovère dd.—to more an army f., to more f. (of the generol), castra movère; cum exercitu proficisci: bending or stooping f., promus: lo go f., (tongius) progrédier prostooping f., pronus: lo go f., (longius) progredi or pro-cedere: to put f., proferre (g. t.); in medium proferre (fig.); afferre (e. g. the couse of alhg, causam); a proof, on argument, argumentum: a pretext, in speciem qd jactare: to bring f. a subject, mentionem cs rei facere, inferre or injicere; injicere qd (in sermone); movere or commovere qd (e. g. some new subjects, &c., nova quædam); in medium proferre or commemorare et in medium proferre: to bring a subject f. often, mentionem cs rei agitare, crebro or crebris sermonibus usurpare qd: a subject was accidentally brought f., incidit sermo de qâ re.

FORWARDNESS, | Readiness, (of mind), animus promptus or paratus.-facilitas (willing readiness).-officium (readiness to render a sereice).—studium ardens. fervor, ardor (zealous f.).—
alacritas (cheerful, active f.). With great f., animo nacritas (cheerjai, actice 1.), with great f., animo promptissimo; libentissime; studio or summo studio; studiosissime: with great f. on their part, in summo corum studio. Rochness, præproperum ingenlum corum statio. "Ross mest, prepropertum ingenium (relative to character).-temerium (thoughtlessness).

|| Untimely boldness, assurance, confidentia (confidence, in a had sense = assurance, atmost impudence).-petulantia lingum (with ref. to the tongue, redence).—petulantia linguae (ecith ref. to the longue, re-marks, \$\pi_*\$; Suet. Tib. 61). \$ Is tate, of advance begond the usual degree, maturitas pracox (Col. 1, 6, 20).—maturitas festinata (in a bod sense; open, maturitas tempestiva, \$\mathbb{Q}_*\$, 6, process, 10); to be in a state of great f. (of cora, \$\pi_*\$c.), non multum a maturi-tate absess (\$Cas.); ante messeen flavescere. \$\frac{1}{2} \) \$d-v-vance in studies, progressus, processus. To be in a state of great f., multum profecisse in \$\pi_*\$ is such, that \$\pi_*\$c, tantos processus defecit, ut &c. cf. \$C. \$Reat. 78, 272).

POSS. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ POSS. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ See Direct.

POSS. See DITCH. FOSSIL, s. fossilia, um, n. (/. t.) See a so MINERAL, 8. (380)

POSSIL, adj. See MINERAL, adj. FOSTER, | Feed, nourish, vid. | Cherish.

FOSTER-BROTHER, collactaneus (time of Empp., before wich a Cret. probably was used, such as queme eadem nutrix alebat). According to Charis. p. 62, 31, P., collacteus (in Inser.) is not a good word.

POSTER-CHILD, alumnus (if a boy).—alumna (if girl). To be aby's f.-child, a qo educari et ali.
POSTER-DAM, nutrix.

FOSTERER, cuitor. curator (g. t. for one who takes re of athg). See also FOSTER FATHER. care of athg). See also Poster Father. FOSTER-FATHER, educator et altor (aft. C. de

N. D. 2, 34, init.): f.-father and mother, educatores et altores (oft. C. de N. D. 2, 34, in.).
FOSTER-MOTHER, altrix (mly poet.).—educatrix

et aitrix.

FOUL, adj. foedus (offending natural feeling, and exciting loathing and aversion; in nearly every meaning of the English word; of what is f. either outwardly, inwardly, physically, or morally; including even 'f. weather,' forder tempestates; L. 25, 7, 7; cf. V. G. 1, weather, '(codar tempestates; L. 25, 7, 7; c, F. G. 1, 323).—teler (hideous, shocking, exciting fear or shuddering).—spurcus (prob. sibilated fm porcus = swinish; of coarse physical or moral filth; also of f. weather, tempestas spurcissima, C. Frag. ap. Non. 394, 2).—turpis (offending the moral feeling, and exciting disapprobation and contempt). Jx. turpis et (occlus; turpis (ofenang ine moro) feeing, and exerting autprobation and contensits.— obsecus (morally unclean, turpis et inhonestus.— obsecus (morally unclean, obsecue).—non purus (opp. purus).—impurus (morally unclean, impure). A f. monster, immane ac feedum monstrum (in superl., C.); bomo impurus (Ter.); persona iutulenta, impura (C.); bomo impurus (Ter.); persona iutulenta, impura (C.); bomo impurus (Ter.); persona iutulenta, impura (C.); homo impurus ager (Col. Pref. 25); o reset thal is f., spurcum atque poliutum as (purus). A f. crime, nefarium factius (c. g. admittere, Cæs); tetrum or immane factius (C.); feedum factius (Ter.); f. deedo refarium factius (c. g. admittere, Cæs); tetrum or immane factius (C.); feedum factius (Ter.); f. deedo refarium factius (C.); feedum factius (Ter.); f. deedo refarium factius (T inter se collidi: to be a f. feeder, iu pabulatione spurce

inter se collidl: to be a f. feeder, in pabulatione spurce versari (of a hog; Col.).
FOULNY. See To DEFILE, TO DIRTY.
FOULLY, spurce, sordide, obsecune, forde, turpiter, flagliose, nefarie, [SIX, in Foul.]
FOULMOUTHED, maledreus (series securitous language; e. g., ut nunc sunt maledicentes homines; Datast), person, pulseticus convictator (if coeffe-plant), J. person, pulseticus convictator (if coeffe-plantt), J. person, pulseticus convictator (if coeff

ration and language of the mod are used; y over-ration and language of the mod are used; opp. mun-fulta).—spurcitia or spurcities (not C., Farr.).—¶ Viie-ness. turpitudo. foeditas. obscentias.—dedecus.— flagitium.—immanitas (the terrible enormity; e. g. facinoris).

FOUND, v. | To lay the foundation of athg, fundamenta locare (only absol.).—fundamenta cs rei fundamenta locare (only absol.).—fundamenta cs rei jaccère or (seldom) ponere (propr. and fig.).—fundamenta ci rei fodere (to dig the ground up for that purpose: [35] fundare is only used in prose for 'malicular been already laid).—initi cs rei ponere, prima initi cs rei inchoare or ponere (fig.).—qd pro fundamento ponere (i. e. to lay atty as or for a foundation).—condere, instituere (to f. in a wider sense; to establish). condere. Instituere (to), in a winder sense; to estapsing, -stabilire (to make firm), --constituere (to f., wish accessory notion of regularity, firmness). To f an acpure, imperium constituere or condere (not imp, fundare, mech conveys the meaning of 'giving stability'); to f. a state, civilatem or rempublican cobility'); to f. a state, civilatem or rempublican cobility's to f. a state, civilatem or rempublican to form the form of the form of the firm o at a place, ad exstruere, ponere in ao loco: to f. (e. g. a schoot, a sect), fundare disciplinam: he sent ten thou sand Athenians to f. a colony there, co decem milia Atheniensium in coloniam misit (C., Np.): to be founded on athg (of notions, persuasions, &c.), niti qa re or in qa on aing (of notions, persuasions, gc.), nil qa re or in qa re; also nili fundamentoc re [(i or esi spon si as is foundation); tenetl or contineri qa re (to be held loogster by is); cerni or positum case in qa re (fo resi on is). § To mest and cast metals, liquefacere, liquare its make finist; e.g., bronze, fic.)—conflare (be meti down; e.g. victorias aureas; i. e. the gold status, of the Goddens of Victory). See also To Fors, To of the Goddens of Victory). See also To Fors, To CAST.

FOUNDATION, fundamentum (mly in the pl fun-

samenta).-substructio substructionis moles (the f., ef Samethan,—aussiructus aumstructusus immes (ne., n., consisting of a seath).—scales (the ground, &c., that forms its site; e.g., domum conveilere sedibus sitis). The first of the Capital are of free-stone, Capitalius quadrato saxo substructum est: to be the f. of ather fundamentum case or rei; qa re teneri or continer fundamentum case or rei; qa re teneri or continer fundamentum case or rei; qa re teneri or continer fundamentum case or rei; qa re teneri or continer fundamentum case or rei; qa re teneri or continer fundamentum case or rei; qa re teneri or continer fundamentum case or rei; qa re teneri or continer fundamentum case or rei; qa re teneri or continer fundamentum case or reis que que teneri or continer fundamentum case or reis que teneri or continer fundamentum case or reis que que teneri or continer fundamentum case or reis que teneri or continer fundamentum case or reis que que teneri or continer fundamentum case or reis que teneri or reis que teneri or continer fundamentum case or reis que teneri or continer fundamentum case or reis que teneri or continer fundamentum case or reis que teneri or continer fu isonamentum case es rei; qua re teneri or continui (fg. i. e. lo consist in alba principally): alba is or forms the f. of alba, fundamentum es rei positum est in qua rei: to shake the f., fundamenta subducere (fg.): to lay the f. of alba, fundamenta es rei jacere (Bj.): o tags the f, of athg, fundamenta ea rei pacere or (seldom) powere (propr. ana impropr.): initia ex rei pomere: prima initia ex rei pomere (Bg.): to dis the f, for athg. fundamenta et rei fodere; fundationen ex rei fodere (propr.): to lay athg as a f, ed pro podamento pomer fundamento pomero de consequence of the fundamento pomero fundamento pomero de distributione fundamento de consequence athg fm the f, funditus evertere; a fundamentis differer (woren.): funditus elevertere; a fundamentis differer (woren.): funditus tollers (green. and do.): only in the f., funditus evertere; a fundaments disjuscer propr.; funditus tollere fyror, and fig.; fundaments es rei evertere (e. g. of a state, rei-publicae); convellere sedibus suis (propr.) of a house; so montem conveilere sed: fin the f. of Rome, ab urbe condità: fin the f. of the world, inde ab hominum memorità; post hominum memorità; p quum primi angerentur nomines: winous f. (= rea-sonable ground), rationi adversus (not tenable, of argu-ment, assertions, &c.; contrary to reason); vanus (only pparently, opp. verus); futilis (that is not valid in its kind, rain); fictus (invented); commenticius (stronger term, opp. what is morally true: C.); Jn. fictus (or futilis) et commenticius: want of f., vanitas: to build os another man's f., quod alius intriverat, exedere (aft. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4). || The point of support (point d'appui), fundamentum or quædam quasi sedes constituendæ cs rei (C. Partit. 9, 31).-columen. ornamentum (the former, whatever serves for the stability of an empire, a realm, &c.; the latter, whatever tends towards the maintenance or promotion of friendship; as C. Let. 22, 82).—firmamentum (the principal point of support). To shake the f. of the state, fundamenta (republica, &c.) labefactare or subducere or evertere or pervertere: the f. of athg is, qd fundamentum est cs rei; firmamentum cs rei est; firmamentum cs rei continetur qă re; qd fundamentis es rei constitutum est (C. Seech. 18, 62); qd fullum eat qd re (alig is based spon, 4c). [4 is institution, res in morte createstament institute, (founded by aby's will: cf. C. Credia, 4, 10). Af school, reschola legato ce institutes. FOUNDER, conditor (e. g. of a born, urbis; of an

rounder, conditor (e.g. of a form, utbis; of an empre, imperii; of a religion, sacri, cf. L. 39, 17. Fra. conditrix, Appul., &c.) — E. fundator is poet. asyly,—auctor; parens (the author of atha in general, we latter used as our 'father,' but only in the higher siple, as in C.: Romulus, hujus urbis parens, or philosophine parens Socrates Jure dici potest: the f. of losophise parens Socrates jure dici potest: the f. of sour scifere, salutis nostres auctor or parens). The f. of our liberty, a quibus initium libertatis profectum est: every body is the f. of his own fortune, faber est quisque fortuna sum (Prov. S. ad Cas. de rep. ord. 1); au cuique mores fingunt fortunam (Np. Adt. 11, 6); au quisque fortuna utitur, ita pracedict (Plant, Prend. 4. 10). Begg Sts founder may be readered by Crt., 4. 10). Begg Sts founder may be readered by Crt., by Common sum of the first part of the following the following the fortuna of the following th may use equi qd in morte ejus testamento instituit or institut jussit (if it was by will). Aby was the f. of alle, "qil legato cs institutum est. Founder of metals, fusor (Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1, and Inser.). fabor werarius. -statuarius (of statues).—cæiator. toreutes (ropevrin, in basso riliero; see O. Müller's Archæol. § 311, 1).
-tormentorum fusor (of guns).—campanarum fusor (of bette)

FOUNDER, v. naufragium facere (g. t. naufrag. path. — eidi et naufragio interire (Cas. B. C. 3, 27).—(aqua or undis) submergi (to be sunk; also fig. to have nearly foundered, summersum pæne esse, L. 24, 8, of the state, under the image of a vessel). It is a bad pilot, whose ship f.'s when he is first sailing out of port,

pilot. whose ship f's when he is first sailing out of port, pessimus gubernator, qui navem, dum portum egreditut, imperit (Q. 4, 1, 66). See 'to suffer Shipwaret, FOUNDERY, or FOUNDRY, officina operum fosorum.—campanarum officina (of betis).—tormentum officina (of genus).

FOUNDLING, infans expositus. Foundlings, qui here nati, expositi, deinde sublati a quibusdam et educati sunt. ii, quos θρεσπούν vocant.

FOUNDLING-HOBPITAL, brephotropheum (βρεστερφίον, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19): the director of a f.-h., brephotrophos (Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42, § 9).

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FOUNDRESS. See FOUNDER.
FOUNT, or FOUNTAIN, fons (both the water that issues forth, and the place where it issues).—scaturigo (the water, as gushing violentty forth).—caput (the head of the spring).—aqua saliens, aquæ salientes (whence the water shoots forth; s. g. an artificial f.). Opposite there is an (artificial) f., contra fons egerit aquam et recipit; nam expuisa in altum in se cadit, jiinctisque itiatibus et absorbetur et tollitur (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37): to take fm the f., e fonte haurire qd. The fountains of the great deep were broken up, flumina telius largius fundit, aperitque fontes novos (Sen. N. Q. 3, 27; of the flood). | Fig. = Original source, fons (g. l.). — caput. principium (the first beginning) Jn. principium et fons.-origo (origin).-causa (cause).-unde fit qd (whence athg exists or takes its source). The f. of atl

(whence aing exists or takes its source). The f, of all hings, a quo omnium rerum principia ducuntur: the f, of life, vitue fons (poet only). POUR, quatuor.—quaterul, we, a (each, or to each f, in divisions; also = f, at once, exply with substt., that are succi in pl. only, e, g, on each waggon there were, men, quaternos viros singuil currus vehebant: f, let-ters, quaterne litere, i.e. epstiles) f, or fise, qua-tuor quinque; quatuor aut quinque: twice f, bis quatuor; containing f, niesee, nustranzius (aire-quatuor; containing f, niesee, nustranzius (airetuor quinque; quatuor aut quinque: twice f, bis quatuor: containing f, pieces, quaternarius (also et f, feet in diameter, breadth, &c., e. g., pit, scrobs): one of a committee composed of f, men, quaturorii (their rank was quatuorviratus): lasting f, months, quadrimestris: f, pears old, quadrimus: (each) f, years old, quaternorum annorum (e. g. boys, pueri): lasting f, years, quadriennium (e. g., f, years aft, the taking of Yeii, quadriennio post Veios captos): every f, years, quadrennio anno: at f, (o'clock), horâ quartă: f, per cent, quadrans: a carriage and f, quadrigarum vehi: made or intended to be dream by f, horses, quadrifigus or quadrifights, e.g. currus curru quantigarum veni: made or intended to be drawn by I. horses, quadrijigus or quadrijigis, e. g. currus quadrijugus or quadrijugus or quadrijugus; also quadrige (i.e. a team of I. horses): that has I. hands, quaturo manus habeus; quadrimānus or quadrimanis (the two last seld-cocur): a masical piece arranged for f. (à quadremains), *modi musicl quaturo manibus clavichordio canendi: (a ong) composed for f. voices (a quartetie), *modi musicl quaturo vocibus descripti: tetrachordos rerpaχορδοs, i e. that has f. sounds): the f., numerus quaternarius (g. t.); quaternio (on dice; e. g. to throw the f., quaternionem mittero): that has f. legs, quadrupes: f.-threaded, or made of f. threads, "quatuor file habens; "quatuor file constant: that has f. corners, quadratus; quadranguius (of f. angles): that has f. sides, quatuor lateribus; quadrilaterus (only in later writers): of f. syllables. *tetrasyllabus (τετρασύλperiters): of f. syllables. *tetrasyllabus (τετρασύλ-λαβοι): of f. (or lasting f. hours), quatuor horarum: lasting f. days. quatuor dierum: a space of f. days, quatriduum: f. times, quater: f. times as big, or as much again, quadruplum: f. times as much as, &c.; see Fouragain, quadruplum: f. times as much as, fc.; see Four-vold. f. times blager, quadruplo major (e.g. the lungs of the elephant of the times as large as those of a bull, elephanto pulmo quadruplo major bubulo): a piece of poetry consisting of f. lines, carmen tetrastfehum: also tetrastfehum only (tetrastlehus, rerpairus, or, Grame terms): that has f. prongs, quadridens: that has f. teeth, quadridens: consisting of f. different sorts, quatuor generum; quatuor (f. in general): f. and a half, quat-tuor et dimidius (as adj.): f. times as much as, quater tantum, quam quantum (aft. C. Verr. 3, 45, 112); quater tanto amplius, quam quantum (aft. C. Verr. 3, 97, estr.): on all f.'s, per manus et genua (e.g. rep-tare); more bestiarum quadrupes, or quadrupes or quadrupes or quadrupes or quadrupes or quadrupes. 3, 97, extr.): on all f., per manus et genua (e.g. rep-tare); more bestiarum quadrupes, or quadrupes only. I Four hundred, alo, of hundred at once; exply with subsit, that are only used in the pl. number, e.g. each horsemon received, hundred 'denoris', equitious quadringeni denarii tributi: consisting each time of f. hundred pieces, men, &c., quadringenarius; e.g. cohorts hundred pieces, men, &c., quadringenarius; e.g. cohoris of f. hundred men, cohortes quadringenarius; f. hundred times, quadringenties. Four thousand, quatern milia (with following noun in the gen. pl.); quaterna milia. quaterni milieni (with such nouns as are used in the pl. onty).

FOUR-CORNERED, quadratus. quadrangulus.

FOUR-FOLD, quadrupius, quadrupiex, quadri-fariam (the last adverbially taken).—quadruplicato (by four times, with compar. &c.): to make f., quadru-

FOUR-POOTED, quadrupes: a f.-f. animal, quadrupes (i. e. bestia or animai, hence sts fem., sts

FOUR-OARED, quadriremis : a f .- o. ressel, quadriremis; navis quatuor scaimorum.

FOUR-POUNDER, *tormentum belicum globos | mentum (balm, Incense, &c.; Col. and Plin.): the f. of anadrilibres mittens.

FOURSCORE. See EIGHTY.

FOUR-SQUARE, quadratus.
FOUR STRINGED tetrachordos (τετράχορδοτ).

POUR-WHEELED, *quatuor rotarum, quatuor rotas habens. It was the Phrygians that first invented f.-wheeled carriages, vehiculum cum quatuor rotis in-

venere Phryges (Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199).

FOURTEEN, quatuordecim. — quaterni deni (distrib.; each, or to each f.; also f. al a time, or at once, esply with substt. that are used in the pl. only). F. hundred, mille et quadringenti: f. years old, quatuordecim annorum, quatuordecim annos natus (of men): f. times, quater decies.

FOURTEENTH, quartus decimus: for the f. time,

quartum decimum.

FOURTH, quartus. Every f. (man, &c.), quartus quisque: for the f. time, quartum: in the f. place, or

quaque: for les f. sime, quartum: in its f. piace, or regarding the f., quarto. FOURTHLY, quarto. See also the lists in First. FOWL, s. # d bird, vid. # F.'s = positry, pecus volatile. aves cohortales (farm-pard f.'s, e. g. geese, chickens, #c.: opp. the rest of domestic animals): fat-

tened f., altiles, ium, f. (esply chickens): a young f., pullus gallinaceus. | Chicken, hen, vid.

tened f., altiles, ium, f. (espig chickens): a young f., pulius gallinaeaus. | Chicken, hen, vid. FOWL, v. aueupari (Farr.: Gaf.). FOWLER, aueps. A skilful f., aucupii peritus. All f.'s. omnes, quos aucupia alunt. FOWLING, aucupium.—avium captura. FOWLING, aucupium.—avium captura. FOX. || An asimal, vulpes (f.): a small f., or a f.'s cab. vulpecuia (C. N. D. 1. 31, 38. H. Ep. 1, 7, 29. Schmid. Auct. Carm. de Philom. 59): belonging to the colored of the vulpium for a lingua. hence Plain for the colored of the vulpium for a lingua. hence Plain for the colored of the vulpium for a lingua. hence Plain for the colored of the vulpium for a lingua. hence Plain for the colored of the vulpium for a lingua. hence Plain for the colored of the vulpium for a lingua. hence Plain for the colored of the vulpium for a lingua. hence Plain for the colored of the vulpium for a lingua. (or of) a f., vulpīnus (e. g. lingua, jecur, Plin.): a f.'s kennel, vulpis specus. vulpis fovea. vulpis cubīle: the fur of a f., pellis vulpīna: a cloak lined with f.-skin, yar of a 1., penns vulpina: a croax isnea with 1.-stin, *amiculum ex pellibus vulpinis consults factum (cf. Ammian. 31, 2, 5): to wear a cloak of f: s fur or skin, tergis vulpium indutum esse (Sen Ep. 90, 14): the bruth of a f. (t. t. of sportemen), cauda vulpina. || Fig. A sly or crafty fellow, vulpes, homo versutus. homo caliidus: a sly old f, veterator.

FOXGLOVE, *digitalis purpures (Linn.). homo

FOX-HOVE, "agitain purpures (Lynn.).
FOX-HOVD, canis venaticus. Fox-hounds, canes venantium. To keep f.-h.'s, canes alere ad venandum. An excellent f.-h., canis ad venandum nobilis (where, of course, ad ven depends on nobilis).
FOX-HUNTING, venatio vulpium.

FOXLIKE, vulpinus (i. e. belonging to a fox).

FOX-TAIL-GRASS, alopecurus (ἀλωπέκουρος;

Linn.; Sprengel makes the ancient al. the *saccharum cylindrium)

FRACTION, fractura. | In arithmetic, numerus fractus; *fractura: to reduce f.'s to their lowest fractiones ad minimos numeros reducere (so ofractionum ad minimos numeros reductio): to be reduced to their lowest terms, *ad minimos numeros reduci.
FRACTIONAL, *fractus. A f. number, *numerus

fractus

thigh the ff. fracture crurts or femorie (the f. of the shin or thigh; all Celt. 8, 10, in. and No. 5): f. of the arm, fractum brachium (the fractured arm itself, aft. Celt. 8, 10, No. 3); fracture brachii (the f. of the arm, aft. Celt. 8, 10, in.).

FRACTURE, v. frangere. confringere.-defringere (Plant.; crura aut cervices sibi). To f. one's arm, thigh, &c., frangere brachium, coxam, crus, &c. To set a

ge, trangere Diennunt, coxan, crus, ac. 10 set a fractured limb, see To SET. FRAGILE, fragilis (propr. and impropr.); in the impropr. seuse, JN. fragilis et caducus; frag. caducus-que; fluxus et fragilis (S.). See FRAIL.

FRAGILITY, fragilitas (propr. and impropr.) .- bre-

vitas (shoriness, e. g. of life). FRAGMENT, fragmentum (portion broken of ; poet. fragmen: there is no class. authority for the use of this word for a f. of align that is not material; hence, though fragmenta codicum manuscriptorum, &c., would be correct for the actual parchment, &c., fragmenta orationis, libri, scriptoris cs, &c. would not: better relitionis, libri, scriptoris cs, &c. would not: better reli-quie, pars non integra, que restat (or partes non in-tegra que restant) ex libro, qui peritt, &c.). F.'s o a play of Menander's, trunca quesdam ex Menandro (Gell. 2, 23, extr.). [Matthia and Kraft recommend the retention of fragmentum ast. t.] PRAGRANCE, or FRAGRANCY, odor suavis: fm the context, odor nativ. s. a closest incondense action.

the context, odor only; e. g. odores incendere. - odora-

Rowers, suavitas odorum, qui affiantur e floribus: lo inhale the f. of athg, odorem totis navibus trahere (Phachr. 3, 1, 4).

PRAGRANT, bene olens (to smell well, imparting a

good smell; poet. odorus).—odoratus (full of fragrancy, also if artificial, thus = perfumed),—suavis (sweet); more f., odore præstantior (oft. Plin. 15, 18, 19): to be f., odorem habere, præstare, emittere (poet. spargere,

spirare, diffundere); bees or jucunde olere.
FRAGRANTLY, suaviter (i. e. pleasantly, in general)—bene (e. g. olere).
FRAIL, fiscina (a basket made of rushes, Spanish

broom, brambies, &c. for fruit, making cheese, &c.; C. and F., &c.).
FRAIL, adj. fragilis. fluxus (inconstant; athg that cannot be depended upon). Jrs. fluxus et fragilis.Cadvects (lii, inclined or fated to fall; hence perishable

contents (its, sectioned or first do failt section to see that the content of the section of the ii): to have erred (in athg) through human f., qå culpå teneri erroris humani (C.).

FRAME. See To FASHION, To FORM. | To put FRAME. See TO FASHION, TO FORM. If To put into a frame (e.g. a picture) picturam in formă ligneă includere. picturam tabulă marginată includere. FRAME, Il A fabric, vid. Il Edge, &c. of what contains atag, margo (af, of web the edge projects). tabula marginata (af, with a back to it). To put a picture into a f.; see TO FRAME. Il Of a window, *margo ligneus fenestree. IF rame of the mindow, *margo ligneus fenestree. IF rame of the mindow (see Q. 5, 10, 28). § Order, ordo, dispositio ordinatio. constitutio descriptio (a framing, orderina). SYN. in constitutio. descriptio (a framing, ordering; Syn. in Order.). || Frame of the body, mly corpus only; sls membrorum compositio (e.g. apta, the symmetry of

FRAMER, opifex, fabricator (the workman of atha). -auctor (the author of athy; he to whom the invention or execution of an object is due),-conditor (the founder

or execution of an object is due).—conditor (the founder of aths). parens (the father of aths): see FONDER).
The f. of laws, see LEGISLATOR.
PRANCHISK, a immunitas (exemption fon performing public services or paging taxes).—beneficium. commodum (a grant or privilege; benef. inasmuch as it is conferred; comm. inasmuch as it has been received). privilegium (a privilege, in general; all three post-Aug. it.). The elect-ral f., suffragii jus, mly suffragium only. To restore to the people their electoral f., suffragia populo reddere.
FRANCHISE, v. See To ENFRANCHISE.

FRANK, liber (not checking his tongue fm respect of FRANK, liber (not checking his longue fm respect of persons, foar of consequences, &c. \$\frac{\text{The 'liber'}}{\text{The 'liber'}}\$ The 'liber', if he carries his freeness of speech beyond the above meaning, he comes 'maleticus'; ce \text{\$\chi}\$ 2, 12, 4), \text{\$-\text{apertus}\$ (open; without decest, of persons and their character, opp. tectus), \text{\$-\text{simplex}\$ (areinghforward). Js. apertus et simplex, \text{\$-\text{call distance}\$ (clear higher), \text{\$-\text{lingentus}\$ (signe), howef, a becomes a free born man). \text{\$-\text{simplex}\$ implies (apertus), \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$c\$}}\$ open howef, a becomes a free born man). \text{\$-\text{\$\text{\$simplex}\$ implies to be f, with aby, clapset of the person of the control of the control

FRANK, s. See To FRANK.
FRANK, v. (a letter), *nomine inscripto epistolam a vecturæ pretio immunem facere (to write upon it the name of a person who can exempt it fm postage).—
*epistolæ perferendæ mercedem persolvere (to pay the
postage) to any place, ad locum. A letter is franked, postage) to any place, ad locum. A letter epistola a vecturæ pretio immunis est. FRANKINCENSE, tus. See INCENSE.

FRANKLY, libere, sincere, candide, vere, simpliciter, aperte, sine fraude; sine dolo; sincera fide; ex animo; ex animi sententia. Syn. in Frank. To con-

frex (a/kg) f., aperte et ingenue confiteri: to speak f., lequi sincere, sine dolo or fiaude: I will tell you f. weds f blink, quid ipas centiam, vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententià dicam: to speak or say (alhg) f., libere dicere: to speak f. (as inserted in a sentence apologetically), ne mentlar; si quæris (or quæritis, &c.), si verum scire vis; ut ingenue or aperte dicam: to de-

elare (athg) f. to aby, ci aperte, quod sentio, loqui (C.). FRANKNESS, animi candor (the purity of sentiment). - simplicitas (straightforwardness). -- sinceritas (sincerity, opennes).—animus apertus (opennes).— ingenuitas (ingenuousness). To speak with f., see

PRANKLY.

PRANTIC, phreneticus (φρενητικός, C. φc.).—vesa-nus. insanus. vecors. delirus. furens. rabidus. furiosus. nus. insanis. [Syx. in Map]. To make aby f., in furorem impellere qm; amentem facere qm; in rabiem agere qm; in insaniam redigere qm: to become f., in furorem verti or impelli; amentem fieri; ln insaniam incidere; ad insaniam venire; in rabiem agi: to be f., furere; insanire; delirare (to be in a delirium). Jn. delirare et

mente captum esse.

FRANTICLY, furiose. insane. rabiose. furenter. SYN. in MAD.

FRANTICNESS, furor (rage; the state when one exercises no controut over one's mind). - rabies (raply of a sudden breaking out of rage) .- amentia (want of sound mind, madness) .- insania (insanity) .- lymphatus, as (the disease of the lymphaticus, Plin.).

FRATERNAL, fraternus. F. sentiments or feetings, fraterna plena humanitatis et pietatis voluntas: a letter not written in very f. terms, epistola parum fraterne scripta.

FRATERNALLY, fraterne (e.g. facere, amari). To love aby f., qm six amare, ut alterum fratrem: a leiler seal written very f., see FRATERNAL.
FRATERNITY, fraternitas (post-dag.). — necessituda fraterna, germanlias (i. e. ibe connecion belseen brothers, &c.) .- sodalitas. sodalitium (close or intimate connexion between friends; comradeship).-collegium. corpus (a brotherhood; association of persons holding

Corpus to grower, const.

FRATRICIDE, # Murderer of his brother, Fratricids.—particids (murderer of any near relation).

Murder of a brother, particidium frater, and fratricidium frater, particidium frater, particidiu cidium only (murdeo of any near relation).—fratricidium (late). To commit f., manus sanguine fraterio cruentare (aft. Np. Epam. 10, 3); parrielido fraterno contaminari; also frateren necare or vită privare.
FR AUD, fraus —fraudatio.—dotus maius, or dotus only.—fallacia. Jv. deli status Calindia.

only.-fallacia. Jw. doli atque fallaciæ.-ars. artes. only.—Initiacia. Jr. don acque latineire.—ars. artes. machine (Syn. in Decert).—circumscriptio (a drawing a line. as it were, round aby, that he may not escape; hence imposition, caply upon young people).—error (errour, deception, instead of wch fraus also it used). With out f., sine fraude: full of f. (of persons), see PRAUDU-LENT: to commit a f., fraudem inferre: to intend or meditate f., fraudem moliri; dolum parare, commoliri; qd ad fallendum instruere; to be guilty of a f. in athg, fallaciam in re facere: to practise a f. agst aby, frau-dem ci facere; dolum ci struere, nectere, confingere; fabricam fingere in qm; tragulam in qm conficere; technis qui fallere (the three last Com.): to practise a similar f., consimiler ludere lusum (Com.): to try to practise a f. agst aby, fraude qm tentare; fallaclam in qm intendere. there is some or no f. in the matter, qd or nihll doli subest: to be condemned for practizing f., falsi damnari

FRAUDULENCE or FRAUDULENCY, fraudatio

(opp. fides).—fallendi studium (the propensity to prac-tise f). See FRAUD. FRAUDULENT, ad fallendum instructus, fraudulettus.—Fallax (inclined to deceive, artful).—dolosus (full of intripue; all, of persons and things).—qui totus ex fraude et taliaciis constat (a thorough-poing deceiver).—valer (sharp).—veterator (grown old in cabais and intrigues). vanus (vain, deceifful, of things; e. g., hope,

intrigues).—vanus (eain, deceifyul, of things; e. g. hope, spes); in a f., manner, see Frandulernity.
FRAUDULENTLY, fraudulenter. fallaciter. dolose, per dolum. To act f., dolose or mala fide agere.
FRAY, s. See Combat, Piont.
FRAY, v. 1 To frighten, vid. | To wear away by rubbing, attercre. usu deterere (by use).
FREAK. See Capaice.
FREAK ISH. See Capaice.

PREAKISH. See CAPRICIOUS. FREAKISHLY, ad libidinem (suam).— ex libidine (S.).

FREAKISHNESS, mutabilitas mentis (the changeableness of the mind); Ju. inconstantia mutabilitasque (383)

mentis (C. Tusc. 4, 35, 76) .- mobilitas (the moreubleness,

ments (c. 2 usc. 4, 35, 10).—modults (intermoreusienes, also of a personified object; e. g. fortune).

FRECKLE, lenticula.—lenticulæ. pl.: also lentigo (or, of the f.'s of seceral persons, lentigines).—æstates (aft. Plin. 28, 12, 50). To have f.'s in one's face, lentigines. nem habere; also sparso esse ore (Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 20); to cause or produce f.'s, faciem lentigine obducere (Ptin.); to remove f.'s, lentigines e facie tollere; lentigines emendare, corrigere or sanare; ienticulas curare; lenticulam

tollere (Col.): one that has f': in his face, lentifinous. FRECKLED or FRECKLY, lentifinous.—lentifinoid; (Fal. Max.). To be f., lentifinoushem habers; also sparse esse ore (Far. Heast, 5, 5, 20).
FREEL J. Not impeded or oppressed by any

FREE, 1) Not impeded or oppressed by any encumbrance, liber (e. propressed by a constraint). In liber et solutus; liber solutus que; solutus a liber. F. Im alhg, liber, liberatus re or a re; vacuus re or a re (esply fin alhg bardensome or troublesome); expers as rel (not expertes, solutus as liber det and, enply of mental agitations and passiom; cf. C. Ferr. 4, 10, 23, 'vacul, expertes, soluti as liber fuerunt ab omni sumptu, moiestil, munere'); intactus qā re (not yet affected or stirred by alhg; e. g. by supersition, of passions, desired). Esp. F. Im alhg may also be sit experted by the regative prefix 'in; e.g., f. fm imposti, taxes, \$c., immunis: f. fm yuili, innocens: f. fm internstiture, immixtus, &c.: f, fm bardens, imposts, \$c., see 'Exkmrr fm:' an estate f. fm all encumbrances, predum solutum (opp. obligatum, C. Ruil, 3, 2, 9); f. frar, liber metu: f. fm care, liber curâ (ct angore); curâ for curis vacuus; cura et angore vacuus: cura expers; or curis vacuus; curâ et angore vacuus; curæ expers; curis fiber sofutusque; a sollicitudinibus et curis re motus (that has no care or grief; the three last, of persons only); securus (without care; of one who feels no anxiety even when there is sufficient cause for it): to be entirely f. fm care, omnes curas abjecisse. in utramvis ansety even when there is sufficient cause for 11; 10 de entirely f. fin earse, omnes cursa abjeciese. in utramvia aurem or in dextram aurem dormire (Fros. Ter. Heaut. 2, 100. Plins. Ep. 4, 29, in.): f. fm blame or guiti, vacuus a cuipă; liber cuipă; innocens; also liber a delictis: f. fm passions, solutus or remotus a cupiditatium expers: to be f. fm athg, vacationem, immunitatem habere cs rei (the former of adopopressive, but esply, iike the latter, of any imposi or duty, as military service, lazes, &c.); abesse, abhorrêre a re (to be far fm, e.g. of suspicion); carêre qâ re (not lo hace alby, e.g. a discuste, mental agitation, fear, &c.); to make or set aby f., see To Free.

2) No is subject to the com mande or power of others, esply not to any civit coercion, liber (of people, states, &c.)—ingenuus (f-born, or, like liberalls, worthy of a f-born man). A f. man, homo liber, ingenuus; corpus liberum: the f. population, plebs (opp. states and nobility; see Ditthey, Tac. Germ. 11, p. 98): a f. stale, people, c. liber populus; libera civitas; civitas libera atque immunis (of one that had been tribulary): to set f. (a prisoner.) qm e

that had been tributary): to set f. (a prisoner), qm e custodia emittere: to make a slave f., servum manu

custodia emittere: lo make a slace f., servum manu mittere. (See To EMANCIPATE.)

3) Not subject to limitations or restric-tions: and a) Locality, patens, apertus (open).— purus (кафърф, кийномі trees, buildings, &c.).—liber (i liber campus, O.). b) With ref. to the body, to mitter to the day have its f. course, quantimental to relate the state of the state of the state of the state violent meansh pp. e. (unstolla crimera.) Large f. occasviolent means) qm e custodià eripere : I have f. access to aby, patet mihi aditus ad qm; est mihi aditus famito aby, patet mini aditus ad qm; est mini aditus lamiliaris in ca domum: to exaps scot-f., posnas non dare; qd impune facere (or fecisse), see Scot-FRE. To have one's hands f. (impropr.), libera agere or facere posse: if I had my hands quite f., si essent omnia mihi solutissima: f. motion, motus solutus et liber. c) With ref. to the free-will of men. liber.—solutis (not ited downs); 3. liber adjus solutus: to be f. sui juris or sum potestatis, or in sua potestate esse, integrme ac solida libertatis esse (to be one's own master). nulla necessitate astrictum case (not to be tied by alsy): not to be f., ex alterius arbitrio pendere (to not aliunde or extrinsecus pendere, which, torn fm the context of C. ad Fam. 5, 13, 2, we sometimes find, in modern writers, in this meaning): a man's f. will, voluntas libera or soluta; potestas libera; arbistill, voluntas libera or soluta; potestas libera; arbi-tium. I am J. to &c. liberum est milt; meum arbi-trium est: I am so longer f. to &c., non jam mildi integra est: I am so longer f. to &c., non jam mildi licet, neque integrum est, ut &c.: to reserve to oneself the f. right is, de qå re (or de qo) integrum sibi reser-ter i 44 sors f. to me to, si integrum daretur (C. Partit. 38.) 13 discriptionets, soluta eligendi optio (see Choice) · a f. discussion, liberior in utramque partem disputatio (Q.). $\parallel A$ free a gent. As a f. agent, or fm his own f. will, volens (opp. coactus)—non coactus. non invitus (= $\frac{1}{2}$ exists, kowistos).—voluntate (opp. vi, or invitus et coactus). Jx. judicio et voluntate. vi, σ invitus et coacus). Jr. judicio et voluntate.— ultro (= αὐτομάτωτ, σpp. jussu cs, or jussus). Jr. sponte et uitro. ¶ Free trade, jus commercii or commeret uitto. [Free iraae, jus commerci or commer-cium (the right of brading, g. l.)—potectas merces ex-portand! (the right of exporting; aft. potest. equos edu-cendi, L. 43, 5, 9, or "exportand et invehendi.— portoria sublata (pl. the abolition of all prof-dues and other daties, C. 4tt. 2, 16.—"liberum commercii jus.

4) || Licentious, unrestrained, liberiot. ad li-centiam cs rei (e.g. scribendi) liber (C.): to be f. in censuring aby, vocis libertate perstringere qm: to be too f. in censuring aby, libertate intemperantius invehi

5) | Without pay, gratultus (e. g. lodgings, hospitium; dwelling, habitatio): to have one's todging f., gratis habitare: to offer aby a f. lodging, *habitationem gratuitam ci offerre : f.-schooling, disciplina gratuita : a f. lable, victus gratuitus: aby is a f. scholar,

a j. isose, victus gratuitus: aby is a j. scholar, "linet cos alumnos, qui publice (or regio sumptu) aluntur, locus ci assignatur (in an institution, school, \$c.): diversible board j., "gratuitum victum ci providère. 6] B Notty ing one set f down, or foil owing the usual mode of thinking or acting, liber.—solutus (not lied down). J. h. liber atque solutus: to be a f (= to take the tiberty, e.g. to specch), audres; sibl sumere: a f. imitation, "imitatio soluta ac libera: a f. translation." translation, •verba scriptoris non totidem verbis translata: a f. life, licentia: f. manners, procacitas; proter-

vitas: loo f. in one's manners, procax. protervus.

FREE, v. | To place in a state of freedom,
libertatem ci dare, largiri, concedere. qm in libertatem vocare, vindicare (g. fl.), qui manu mittere. qm manu assercre in libertatem (of a slave; the latter, of one who had before been f., publicly before the prætor; see Ruhnk. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40). e custodia emittere, or (if by force) eripere (to set a prisoner at liberty). libertatem el red dere. qm in libertatem restituere (to restore the freedom of aby). To f. onesetf (fm prison), e vinculis se expedire; ex vinculis effugere. carceris vincula rumpere (the tast, if by force); also se liberare; In liber-tatem se vindicare; libertatem capessere (to f. oneself, in general): to f. oneself fm a yoke, jugum exuere; jugo se exuere; fm one's misfortunes, ex malis se emergere or se extrahere: to f. fm bondage or slavery, servitute liberare or excipere; servitio eximere; e servitute in libertatem restituere or vindicare; servile jugum e cervicibus es dejleere; a qo servitutis jugum depellere; ci conditionem servilem eripere. | To rid from, to exempt, liberare re or a re.—exsolvere re (to deliver). -eximere re or ex or de re (with de re = to exempt -levare re (to relieve fm athg unpleasant ; e.g. fm athg) .-Im attg.,—levare re (to resieve jm ang unpseasans; e.g., care, grief, fear, &c.). — expedire re (to extricate).— extrahere ex re (to drag out of).—eripere ex or a re (to snatch out of; the three last, fm dangerous positions, &c.). To f. fm disgrace, levare infamia; fm torment, \$c.). To f. fm disgrace, levare infamia; fm forment, tormentis eripere; fm facr, metu liberare, levare; a metu vindicare; fm laxation, titha, \$c., agrum eximere de vectigalius: freed fm laxes or impost, minumunis liberque: freed, liberatus; liber; solutus; solutus ac liber. Syx. in Free. See To Elean. I To clear fm obstruction, see To Clean. I To clear fm obstruction, see To Clean. PREEBOOTER, latro (as soldier; then pobber, in general; compare Herz. S. Cat. 59, 5). — predator (as soldier).—predo (as robber).—pirata (at sea): in the manner of a f., predatorius.
PREEBOOTING, predatio.
PREEBOOTING, predatio.

FREEDMAN, libertus (the f.-m., with ref. to his master; opp. servus).—libertinus (with ref. to his rank,

p. civis and ingenuus).
PREEDOM. libertas (explained by C. Parad. 5, 1, 34, potestas vivendi, ut vells, as well of a single individual as of a state; in the latter meaning it is also libertas com-munis). Cherishing or loving f., libertatis amans, libertatis amore incensum esse (stronger term): to procure the f. of, see To FREE. To obtain one's f., libertatem acci-pere: to recover it, libertatem recuperare: to tose one's f., lib. perdere, amittere: to deprive aby of his f., lib. ci no. peruce, animetre: to apprive any of min f, no. ci eripere: to enjoy f, libertatem habere; hi libertate case: liberum et auf juria esse: the love of f, libertatis ammor: a lover of f, libertatis ammars: to be a lover of f, libertati studere: to be a devoted or ardeni lover of f, libertatis amore incensum esse or ardere: this is a land of f., hic omnibus est æqua libertas (Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29).

Moral liberty, i. e. liberty of the will, arbitrium. (384)

arbitrium liberum (the free will to do or act as one likes) notation is a conceded, either by the law of nature, civil law, or by the will of an individual; mly with yea, of the word in wech that f. consists)—optio (free choice, see Liberry). To bestow f. of choice upon oby, liberum arbitrium, potestatem, optionem citiare or facer: to lake away aby's f. (in any matter), ci adimere potestatem es of thinking and speaking, in civitate libera linguam men-temque liberas esse debere (Suet. Tib. 28). To use great f. of speech, est in qo summa libertas in oratione : to attack aby with great f. of speech, muita cum libertate notare qm (†); vocis libertate perstringere qm: with too much f., libertate intemperantius invehi in qm. | The freedom of a town (i. e. the right of participating in its franchises), civitas. civitatula (of a small town, Sen. Apol. p. 852).—jus civitatis (the right of acquiring the f., or entering into the rights of a citizen; see C. Cæcin. 34, 98; 35, 102. C. Arch. 5, 11, &c.). To give aby the f. of the city, civitatem ci dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitatem ci donare; dipioma civitatis ci offerre (Suet. Ner. 12); qm in civitatem accipere or recipere; qm inscribere civitati or in civitatem; qm in civitatem or in numerum civium asciscere (to receive among the numbers of citizens); civem qm facere: to receive the f. of the city, consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati ci ascribi; in civitatem per-venire: lo lose il, civitatem perdere, amittere. # Freedom of the press, *libertas sentiendi, quæ velis, et quæ sentias, literarum formis exscribendi. The f. of the press is established or exists in a state, "in civitate sentire, quæ velis, et quæ sentias, literarum formis exscribere licet (both aft. T. Hist. 1, 1, 4).

FREE-HEARTED. See LIBERAL.

FREEHOLD, *feudum liberum, immune et liberum. prædium liberum (opp. servum, C. Rull. 3, 2, 9) -prædium immune liberumque (aft. C. Ferr. 2, 69, 166); that is held or possessed as f., immunis liberque (e. g. ager).

private possessio (an individual's own property, JCI.).
FREEHOLDER, possessor.—agrorum possessor (possessor, as opp. tenant).—qui agrum immunem liberumque arat (with ref. to feudat tenure, C. Ferr. 2, 69,

FREELY, libere.—solute To confess or acknowledge f., ingenue confiteri: to say it f., libere profiteri: to speak it f., libere dicere, loqui, vociferari; libero ore loqui: to speak too f. about aby, vocis libertate perstringer qm: to speak too f. apsi aby, libertate intemperatius inventi in qm: I will f. tell you what I think (of it), dicam ex animo, quod sentio; quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententià dicam: to speak f., ne mentiar; si quæris or quæritis or quærimus; si verum scire vis; ut ingenue or aperte dicam: to breathe f., spiritus libere meat (propr.); libere respirare (impropr.): I can now breathe f. again, onune molestis negotiis expeditus sum (I have got rid of vezatious business), or *jam libere respirare possum (lib. resp. (to be given to drink); plus paulio adhibere (Ter. Heast. 2, 1, 8): to confer honours too f., in decernendis honoribus nimium esse et tamquam prodigum (C.). -Liberally, large. liberaliter. Jr. large liberaliterque, benigne -munifice. munifice et large. | With-out compulsion, of one's own free will, see' As

a FREE agent' (3, end).
FREEMAN, manumissus (no longer a slave).—libertus (with ref. to his former master).-libertinus (with ref. to his position itself). In the post-Aug. writers the minute distinction between libertus and libertinus seems not to be carefully observed: this, however, is not to be imitated. The condition of a f., libertinitas (JCt.).

Liberalis = worthy of a freeborn man. The freemen of a city, &c., cives: to act as a f., pro cive se gerere.

FREEMASON, "latomus (λατόμος, as t. t. in the f.'s records).

FREEMASON'S LODGE, | The place itself, porticus, in quam latomi conveniunt. | The order, *societas latomorum.

FREEMASONRY, *disciplina et instituta latemorum.

FREENESS. See Frankness.
FREENGONE, lapls arenaceus.— saxum quadratum.
lapis quadratus (as dressed for building). To lag a foundation of f., qd saxo quadrato substruere: a f. sei.
lapidicina, de quá saxa quadrata eximuntur (Fier. 2,

7, 1). FREEWOMAN, civis.

FREEZE, congelari; nive concrescere. frigoribus conglaciare. gelu consistere: fm the context, also du rescere only (almost all C. N. D. 2, 10, Init.). It is freezing, gelascit: it has been freezing, gelavit: rivers

freezing, gelasett: it has been freezing, gelasti: rivers frozen ever, ammes gelati (Plin.).

FREIGHT, s. { The load of a ship. *onus navi lumpositum; fin the contect onus only. | The money paid for iransport, vectura. portorium (the money paid for earrying over). To pay the f., pro vectura solvers: I inquired the f., interrogavi, quanti vehret (se. navis).

FREIGHT, v. (a ship), onera or merces in navem imponere (C.); navem onerare (Cas.); with provisions, arms, and other things, naves onerare commeatu, armis, aliisque rebus (S.).

PREIGHTER, navis dominus (Gr. ναύκληρος, wch stands only, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 16, in Latin). PRENCH, *Prancogallicus. *Prancicus. Το trans-late athg into F., *Francogallice reddere qd: to understand F., *Francogallice scire; very well, *lingue Francogallice intelligentissimum esse: to speak F., Francogaliică linguă (not Francog. linguam) loqui; *Francogaliice loqui; very elegantly, *Francogallice Francoganics todal, very eseganity, Flancog elegantissime loqui. FRENCH-BEAN, *phaseolus vulgaris (Linn.). PRENETIC. See FRANTIC. FRENZY. See FRANTICHESS, MADNESS.

FREQUENCY, frequential rare, except in the mean-ing of 'a numerous assembly,' and therefore to be used with caution: e.g. as to the f. of your letters, I make no complaint on that score, de frequential literarum to thill accuso.—crebritas (e.g. literarum, officiorum,

C.).—celebritas or multitudo et celebritas (e. g. judi-ciorum, C.; celebr. perfculorum, T.). FREQUENT, adj. frequens.—crebet (often implying biame)—crebriot.—repetitus (repeated). After f. en-freaties, septius rogatus: after f. admonitions, septius

admonitus PREQUENT. v. frequentare .- celebrare (of numbers). To f. aby's house, frequentare or (of many) celebrare cs domum; frequenter or multum or frequentem ad qm ventitare: to f. a society, celebrare conventum; a market, obire nundinas, mercatum; ad mercatum a marzet, obire nuncinas, mercatum; au mercatum venire: to f. bad company, uti familiaribus et quotidi-anis convictoribus hominibus improbis, malis, or per-ditis: in familiaritate malorum hominum versari. Prequented, frequens, celeber: a town much f. for the sake of its mineral waters, locus amoeno salubrium aquarum usu frequens: a much f. mart, forum rerum venalium maxime celebratum ; celebre et frequens em-

PREQUENTER, frequentator (Gell.).
PREQUENTING or PREQUENTATION, frequentatio (if it lakes place repealedly; as for instance, going

poschools). The frequenter sweet sweenumero crebro, non raco, compluries (not pluries), multum (SNx. is Orraxi).—frequents (with ref. to a person); often by solere or frequentative verb. I f. do after, seleo qui facere: to read f., lectitare: he was f. in his place in the senate-house, frequents aderat in senature to f. f. with the senate-house, frequents adorat in senature to f. f. with us, fille frequents set noblecum: every f., a

frequentissime (C.); persæpe; sæpissime: too f., nimium sæpe; sæpius justo: to do athg f., frequenter or crebro facere qd: after being f. asked, sæpius rogatus. FRESCO, | Coolness: e.g. al fresco, in aperto. | Style of painting, opus tectorium (as thing). To paint in f., udo colores illinere (Plin. 35, 7, 31): to point alig in f., opere tectorio exornare qd: a pointer in f., tector (see Bölliger's Aldobrandinische Hochzeit, p. 62).

PRESH, ¶ Cool, frigidus: rather f., subfrigidus; frigidiusculus (later): to make f., refrigerare; frigidum facere (frigerare and frigefactare were uncommon in prose): to become or grow f. refrigerari. refrigereere: f. water, squa recentis rigoris (Col. 9, 14, 7; f. drawn, j. water, aqua recents rigora (cot.9, 13, r), j. arawn, and therefore cool, sparking, & c); (utiles aqua (spring water, opp. aqua marina, salt water): a drawpht of f. water, poto frigida: f. ar. aer frigidus; ventus frigidus; ser refrigeratus (cool air): lo breathe the f. air, refrigerationem aura captare (Col. 11, 1, 16); celo libero. liberiore frui ; libero aere redintegrari (Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6).- New made, recently produced or formed, recens: f. bread, panis recens: a f. wound, vulnus recens: f. bread, panis recens: a f. soound, vulnus recens. crudum (not novum): f. marks of stripes, recentus vestigia plagarum: [Not gone by or with reed, recens (e, g. opsters, herrings, dr.).—vrildis (still green, e.g. wood, dr.): f. tsurf, caespes vivus. [Not salted, sale non coulditus. [Not used or worn out, hence lively, recens integer: In. recens integerque (not yet lived or worn, opp, dertaligatus, saucius, e.g. (roop, horses, dr.).—vegétus. hilaris or hilarus (lively, brisk, (383)) (385)

e. g. colour, &c.).—alacer. alacer et promptus (lively, brisk for acting): a f. colour, nitidus color: to have athg f. in one's recollection, in recenti memorià habère: the recollection of athy is quite f., recens est es rel memoria: f. breeze, ventus secundus (inasmuch as it memoria: f. breeze, ventus secundus (inasmuch as it mays be facroable): the f. appearance of a tree, arboris bilaritas. | U nexperienced, vid.
FRESHEN, v. Tans.) | To soak or steep in water for the purpose of freshening, macerare (to soak, salamenta).
FRESHEN, v. intrans.) The wind f.'s, ventus intercherate.

increbrescit

FRESHLY, nuper, nunc nuper. proxime (See also LATERLY).—non its pridem non pridem (not a very long white goo).—modo (only now).
FRESHMAN, *recens a puerili institutione tiro.

FRESHMES. | Coolness, frigue (inasmach as it refreshes: see H. Od. 3, 13, 10, fr. amabile). — algor (inasmach as it sfett). — rigor recentissimus (aque of water, Col. 9, 147). | Ruddiness, color validus (of the face). — vigor (of the body). — hilaritas (cheerful look). | New mess, novitas.

FRET, animi motus, commotio, concitatio, permo-tio (the last, C. deed, 2, 44, 183).—animi cura or soi-licitudo: to be in a f., settuare (C.; about afag, de qà re); sollicitudinem habère; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suucipere, &c.: to keep one's miad in a continual f., nullum quietum spiritum ducere (of the

continual f., nunum quietum spiritum quevere of im-person himself); qm quiescere or conquiescere non patl (of a person or thing that does not sufer him to rest); to be in a f. about alap; see To Free, v. Intrans. FRET, v. Trans.) segre facere ci (to disturb aby's mind. Plant. Cas. 8, 4, 17. Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10)—lace-sere qm (do be always at him).—qm quiescere or conquiescere non sinere (never to let him rest). - vexare qm. mentem cs excitam vexare (S.) .- anxium et sollicitum me habet qd. This f's my husband, hoc male habet virum (puts him in a bad humour; Ter.): to f. oneself to death mærore se conficere; mærore confici. || To wear off by rubbing, atterere.—usu deterere (if by use). To form into raised work, culare.

FRET, v. Intrans.) usuare (to have the mind in

a state of ferment; either absol. or with abl. of the cause).—tumultuari (to be in a state of restlessness; cf. Off. 1, 23, 80). - mærêre; in mærore esse or (stronger) jacëre (to be grieved) : to f. about athg, ægritudinem suscipere ex re; æstuare qå re or desiderio es rei (if the possession of it is desired); mærëre qd or qa re; sollicitum esse de re; laborare; anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; ægritudinem suscipere propter qm (about aby). Don't f., ne sis perturbatus (Ter.): he f.'s about, egre ille fert, quod &c.: to f. about triffes or nothing, a rebus levissimis pendere. | To fret (of wine, &c.), See To PERMENT.

FRETFUL, morosus (ill-humoured or tempered).—
difficilis (full of bad humour).—naturā difficilis (difficult to please); Jn. difficilis et morosus.—anxius et sollicitus.

FRETFULLY, morose, stomachose, FRETFULNESS, natura difficilis, morositas (bad

PRET-SAW, lupus (hand-saw; Pallad. 1, 43, 2, FRET-WORK, opus carlatum.
FRIABILITY, Crel. with friare, friari posse.

PRIABLE, friabilis (Plin.).

PRIAR, econobita (Eccl.) — monăchus (late). To come a f.. *collegio monachorum accedere. FRIARY, comobium (Eccl.). — monachium, monasterium (late).

PRICASSEE, s. *carnes in frustula concisæ et frixm

FRICASSEE, v. carnes in frustula concisas frigère, FRICATION, or FRICTION, fricatio. fricatus.— tritus. attritus. fricatura (the last, Vitr. 7, 1, 4, a rub-

bing off).
FRIDAY, *dies Veneris. Good F., *dies per Christi

FRIEND, amicus (with gen. or dat. fratris mei or fratri meo).—sodalis (companion, comrade; also of the cicisbeo of a lady: Mart. 9, 3).—necessarius (standing in some intimate connexion with one).—familiaris (so intimate, as to be looked upon as almost a member of the family) .- studiosus, amator es or es rei (one schose jamily,—studiosus, amator es or see tel one whole affection or liking is fixed on a person or thing,—cultor es rel (one who likes to practise it; a. g. a f. to coldwater bathing, cultor frigids:)—consectator es rel (passionately fond of athg).—diligens es rel (attached to athg fm preference, as an act of judgement; e. g. dilig veritatis). A good or great f. of aby cl or cs amicus 2 C

or amicissimus (never bonus or magnus amicus: magn. | intercourse). An ordinary f., amicitia mediocris: e los: f anicus would be a powerful friend). My good friend (the addressing aby; esply a common man), O net sofest my good f. in apposition, amicus meus: a sery intimate f. amicus conjunctissimus: a treather orus f. amicus ad fallendum accommodatus. To be an intimate f. of aby, qo uti familiariter; familiaritate (also mitimate: j. or ade; do util idantiamet; ianimatase quide setth magnă, artă, maxima, liutimă) or magno usu fami-liaritatis cum qo conjunctum esse; artă familiaritate cum eo conjunctus sum; alt of them are file of mine veteres milit judicia este alteria e mi-chine cum eo conjunctus sum; alt of them are file of mine veteres milit judicia e militaria e jam inde a puero: we are excellent, or the best possible, f.s. nihil potest ease conjunctius, quam nos inter no sumus; nihil est nostrà familiaritate conjunctius: to have a f. in aby, or aby for mg f., qu. smicum habere: to be one of a perion's f'.s. in amicia ca esse; ex fami-liaribus ca esse: to make aby one's f., qm sibi facere or reddere amicum; animum ca sibi conciliare et ad or reddere amicum; animum es sibl conciliare et ad usus suos adjungere; es amicitiam sibl compararo, conciliare; parére sibl amicitiam cum qo (Np. Aic. 7): alhy usins f.z, or mokes men our f.z, qd (e. g. obsequium) amicos parit: to moke an intimate or confidential f. of aby, sibl conjungere qm familiari amicitià. The ripht of a f., jus amicitiae. To be aby's f. i. e. supporter, farourer, es fautorem esse; ci favire or bene velle. A man's f.s (= supporters, partianns), qui cum qo faciunt; qui stant a or cum qo. Both f.s and foes, gequi et iniqui (supporters and opponeur) and foes, æqui et iniqui (supporters and opponents). To be a f. lo athg, cs rei esse studiosum, amantem, amatorem; qå re gaudere, delectari (to economy, delec-tari parsimonià): to be no f. to athg, abhorrere, alienum esse a re; displicet mihi qd.
FRIEND, or BEFRIEND, See To FAVOUR.

FRIENDLESS, inopa amicorum,—desertus ab amicis (foreaken by f. s).

FRIENDLINESS, comitas, humanitas, urbanitas, benignitas, iberalitas, affabilitas (Syn. in Friendly); f. in conversation with others, comitas affabilitasque sermonis: lo combine f. with an earnest, serious characler, comitatem cum severitate conjungere: with f.,

FRIENDLY, amicus, to aby, ci (having f. sentiments towards aby; also impropr. of favorable things; mly poet, in this sense). - benevolus, to aby, ci or erga qm (being aby's well wisher, &c.). - amans, to aby, cs (entertaining affection towards; also of what gives evidence of such a feeling) .- familiaris (intimate, confidential. &c.; also of a f. unceremonious invitation).—benignus (kind; of persons and things; e.g. invitation).—officiosus. offici et amoris plenus (full of obliging expressions, offers of servianous pienus (justo journing capressions, spesso) service, &c., e. g. a letter).—benevolentiæ plenus (fuli of expressions of kindness, e. g. a letter).—fidelis (faithful, upright, e. g. advice).—comis (obliging).—humanus (wild, genlle in the most extensive sense); JN. comis et humanus .- urbanus (polite, courteous) .- officiosus et numanus.—urbanus (potitie, conrecus).—oniciosus (ready to render a service, obliging).—liberalis (anti-cipaling a person's wishes; obliging).—biandus (gentle in words or speech, and behaviour).—affabilis (conintercourse in general). — civilis (in the sense of f., descending in conversation) .- mansuetus (pleasant in inlercourse in general).—civilis (in the sense of f., affable, belongs to post-Class. prose). F. behaeicur, comitas; liberalitas: a f. face, vuitus hilaris, familiaris, or (L.) benigno qm excipere: f. invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris: in a f. manner, amice; benevõle; amanter; comiter; humane or humaniter; officose; benigne; liberaliter; blande (Svx. above); also familiariter (as friends are wont to do; or like a friend): familiarite: (as friends are wond to do; or like a friend); to salule aby in a f. manner, benigne que alutare; lo address aby in a f. manner, comitor, blande appeliare; to answer in a f. manner, ci respondére iliberalite: to inveite aby in a f. manner, benigne qm invitare; to invite or ask aby in a f. manner to stay (when he is about to leave), familiari invitatione qm retinére: to receive aby in a f. manner (as a guest or visitor), qm comi hospltio necipere: to be f. towards every body, erga omnes es affablem prestare; unumquemque comiter appellare (in addressing aby): to be every f. with aby, amice vivere cum qo; familiariter uti qo; ton every f. terms with aby, amice vivere cum qo; familiariter uti qo; on every f. terms, artis familiaritete complecti qm; intime uti qo; to act in af, manner towards, or to deal in af, manner with aby, amice facere erga qm; to spech in af, manner with aby, amice, familiariter loqui cum qo.

PRIENDLY, See 'in a PRIENDLY manner.'

PRIENDSHIP, amicitia, — necessitudo (friendly infecensive between persons in general, in business, between relations, §c.).—usus. consuctudo (habitual) pitio accipere: to be f. towards every body, erga omnes

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conjunctio: intimate f., familiaritas: to make f. with aby, amicitiam cum qo facere, jungere, instituere, conciliare, inire, sibi parère; ad amicitiam es se conferre, se applicare, se adjungere; amicitia qm sibi conjun gere: a closer f , amiciorem qm sibi conciliare: an intimate f., consuctudinem jungere; familiaritatem contrahere cum qo; in consuetudinem es se dare: to obtain aby's f., in amicitiam cs recipi: intimate f., in cs famiady's f., in amicitism cs recipi: intimate f., in cs fami-liaritatem venire, intrare; in cs intimam amicitism per-venire: to stead into aby's f., in cs amicitism so insi-nuare: to vow f. to aby, amicitise ses devovére: to entertain or feel f. for aby, amore suo qm amplecti, prosequit: to break or violate f., amicitism violare, dirumpere, dissolvere, discindere: to break off one's f. dirumpere, dissolvere, discindere: to break of one's foreith aby by degrees, amicitiam sensim dissuere (opp. repente præcidere, to break it of abruptly): f. begins, increases, lasts, drops, or is declissing, amicita oritur, crescit (or accrescit), manet, cadit: our f. is a most intimule one, nihil est nosiră familiaritate conjunctius; mihil esse potest conjunctius, quam nos inter nos sumiliaritate conjunctius. mus; to show aby much f., muita officia in qm conferre or ci præstare; officiosum esse in qm: otl possible ferre or ci præstare; officiosum esse in qm; ali possible; (marks of) f., omnibus, quibus possum, officiis qm colo, proséquor; you will do me a great act of f., if see, or by fee, gratissimum mihi feceris; magnum beneficium mihi dederis; lo do, allow, fee, athg out the tie of f., amicitiæ or annots vinculum; demonstration of f., amicitiæ isginificatio; feelings or sentiments of f., officium (C. ad Fam. 10, 1, extr.); a serves rendered fm f., officium; beneficium teaply with relation to the consequence it has for the receiver; see Cax. B. G. 1, 33. Np. Att. 3, 1).

B. G. I, 33. Np. Att. 3, 1).
FRIEZE, || A stuff, *pannus frisius. || In archilecture, zophorus (Euogópor, f. of a column be-tween the epistylium and the coronis, Fitr. 3, 3).—

hyperthyrum (ἐπέρθυρον, over a door, Vitr. 4, 6).
PRIGATE, *navis bellica minor (as compared with ships of the line).

FRIGHT, or FRIGHTEN, metum, timorem, formidinem [Syn. in Fran, s.] ci injicere, incutin, incidenti, compeliere, inferre, offerre; qm in metum, timorem ci afferre, inferre, offerre; qm in metum compeliere, conjicere (to fill seith fear).—qm terrêre, exterrêre, terrorem ci afferre, inferre, offerre, injicere, exterrere, terrorem ci afferre, inferre, offerre, injecre, incutere, qm in terrorem conjicre, terrore qm complere, pavorem ci injicere, incutere (to terrify): to f, aby dreadylally, perterfere, perterfeacere qm: pavore percellere cs pectus (stronger lerm).— consternare (capity of animals, e. g. a horse): alm f.is me, facit mini qd timorem; very much, qd me summno timore affect. ¶ To be frightened, in metu or timore esse; metuere, timere (see To Fran): terreri. exterreri: to be frightened at albg, facit mini qd timorem; timor mini incutitur ex qå re; terreri qå re; qd exparenti incutitur ex qå re; terreri qå re; qd exparenti er of the formelse, thudder at albg); also commoveri, permoveri qå re (to be violently agistede; see Herz. Cex. B. G. 2, 12); at aby or aby's sight, cs aspectu conturbari, cs conspectum horrère: to be dread-fully frightened, timore magno affici; terrore percett, fully frightened, timore magno affici; terrore percuti, fully frightened, timore magno affici; terrore percuti; perterreri; at afig, qä re; qd me summo timore afficit: they were or became so much frightened, as to \$c., tantus repente terror invasit, ut &c.: to be frightened about aby, in metu esse propter qm; cl metuere or timére: my friends are much frightened about me, maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici: they were all much frightened, timor omnium incessit magnus; timor inregistrees, timor inscessi magnus; they were much frightened as &c., timor magnus es rei incessit: I am so frightened at &c., timor magnus es rei incessit: I am so frightened that I can hardly speak, mihi lingua metu hæret: I am frightened out of my senses, vix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus nietu.
FRIGHT. See FEAR. - to be in a f., see To BE

FRIGHTENED in To FRIGHTEN: to put into a f., pavo-rem injucere or incutere ci. See also To FRIGHTEN: to take f., pavescere, expavescere (g. t.); consternari (esply of a horse, &c.): I am seized with f., terror mihi incidit of a norse, q.c.;: I am served with first little little little a que ra que re: for f, see 'for Frant' what a f. you look! 'qualis appares! (g. t.) que facies! qui vultus! (with regard to aby's looks); 'qui cuitus or habitus! (with

regard to dress). PRIGHTFUL PRIGHTFUL See FEARPUL. PRIGHTFULLY. See FEARPULLY

FRIGHTFULLY. See FEARFELD'
FRIGID. See Cold. Cool.
FRIGIDITY. See Cold. Coldness.
FRIGIDITY, frigide [fg. in H.; also gelide].—lente
(sluggishly) See Coldt.
FRILL. prp *colare leniter inflexum.
FRINGE, fimbriæ. With long f.'e hanging down on

FRI

PRIPPERER, scrutarius (dealer in second-hand things: Levil. Gell. 3, 14, med.).—scruta vendens (H. Ep. 1, 7, 65).—circitor (that goes about with old clothes; "Ulp Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4). Pem. *scruta vendens (afl. H. Ep. 1, 7, 65).

FRIPPERY, | Place where old clothes are FRIPPERY, | Place where oid ciothes are soid, *forum scrutarium (if in the market).—*taberna scrutaria (a booth). || Oid ciothes, scrutaria, scrutaria, sc quil soris of second-hand things; Appul. Mct. 4, p. 146, 171: to deal in f., scruta vendere (H. Ep. 1, 7, 65); scrutarium facere (Appul. 4c.).
FRISK, salire (to lesp).—exsilire (to jump up, in general). easuitare, gaudio exsilire ocxultare: to f.

around athg, saltare circum qd; circumsaltare (only in later seriters); circumsilire modo huc, modo filuc (Catull. 3, 9, of a sparrow): to f. for joy, lætltiå exsul-tare; like a lamb, lascivire (e. g. agnus lascivit fugå,

FRITH, fretum, euripus. fauces angustæ or artæ.

FRITTER, v. carptim dividere (Suct.) .- articulatim comminuere (Plaut.). To f. away time, tempus arti-culatim comminuere (aft. diem comminuere articulatim, Plant. fr. ap. Gell; but he is speaking of the breaking up a day into small portions, by the invention of hours). - tempus perdere (g. t.).

FRITTER, s. prps laganum (see Schneider, Lex.

and Acronov).

FRIVOLITY, levitas. levitas animi (lightness; want of stendiness and depth of character).—mobilitas (sckleness).—inconstantia (unsleadiness, and consequent in-

consistency).
FRIVOLOUS, frivolus (Auct. ad Her.; not C.).-

rkivollous, frivolus (Auct. ad Her.; not C.).—
vanus (vain, that cannot be depended upon).—inanis
(without vaiue, empty or void of thought).—non sufficlens. non satis idoneus, parum idoneus (not sufficient read-monstate to the case)—parvus (small).—minutus (issignificant).—Infirmus (seeck). Js. inanis et infirmus (of arguments, \$c.)—levis (light, not sterling; without worth).—futilis (not lenable; e.g. opinion, seatentia).—vills (worthless). C. connects vanus, futiliserthess). lis; vanus, levis, futilis (of persons). F. talk, verba inania; voces inanes; sermo inanis; sermo vanus; so f., tantulns (so trifting, e. g. matters, res; see Cas. B. G. 4, 22): f. pretexts, falsac causac: to ask f. questions, res

4. 22): f. prelexis, false cause: to ask f. questions, resiminates queree; minutas interrogationes proponere. FRIVOLOUSLY, futiliter (Appul.). inaulter, tenuiter (Cato). leviter [Syx. in PRIVOLOUS, FRIVOLIVI. FRIVOLOUSNESS. See FRIVOLIVI. FRIVOLOUSNESS. See FRIVOLIVI. FRIVOLIVI. See TO CUM. FRIVOLIVI. See TO CUM. FRIVOLIVI. See TO CUM. Ultro citroque. ultro citro [G. Drak. L. 9, 42, 2, and [on ultro citro] Klotz; all C. Leal. 22, extr. p. 198].—hue Illue. hue et or atque illue (kither and thikter).—modo hue, modo illue (now hither, now thither). To run to and f. ultro citro cuts are or (rapidle) concursare: in and f. ultro citro cuts are or (rapidle) concursare: and f, ultro et citro cursare or (rapidly) concursare; now interpolare as amm, trepide concursare (Phædir.); trepidare et cursare rursum prorsum (Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35). To hop to and f, circumsilire modo hue, modo illue (of a parrow; Catull.)

FROCK, tunica. - vestis muliebris. vestimentum mulicbre, palla (upper garment of a Roman lady, thrown over the stola).—cyclas (a garment for great occasions, ornamented with gold and purple, but not proper to express the female dreas of our days). A smock frock, amiculum linteum.

PROG, rana. A small f., ranunculus. The f. croaks, rana coaxat.

FROLIC. See Pun, Jone.
FROLIC, v. lascivire.—exsultare atque lascivire.

PROLIC, s. facinus lepidum et festivum (Plaut.

PROM. 1, 2, 95).—indus (g. t.).

PROM. | Denoting distance, parting fmone point to another in space and time, a. a. de. e. ex (a and ab denote the distance fm any object in a horizontal direction; de in an obtique or perpendicu-tar one; e and ex the direction out of the interior of an ebject; comp. Grotef. § 126. Observ. 4. Ramsh. § 150, 1; abject; comp. Grotef. § 126. Observ. 4. Ramsh. § 150, 1; e usually stands before consonants, ex before voucel; swith respect to a, ab, abs. (1) abs, in C. st time, we with respect to a, ab, abs. (1) abs, in C. st time, we was rearly confined to account books [Or. 47, 158]; it occurs only, and that but seldom, before e.g. t. (2) ab may stand, as well as a, before all consonants! Freund; Krebs excepts in and v]. (3) ab must stand before tweels and h). To go away fin aby, a qo discedere: to come down fin the rostrum, de rostris descendere: to 2413th fm a horse, ex eq:0 descendere: to come down f. a hit, &c into the plain, ex loco superiore in plani-

etther side, fimbriis hine atque illine pendentibus tiem descendere. E With many verbs and adjectiem descending Best 11th many retos and articlities from is not expressed, but implied by an oblique case, mostly by the abi..e. g. to free or exempt aby f. pusishment, qui prena liberare: free f. guilt, liber a cuiph; vacuus a cuiph; liber cuiph. The proposition from is not expressed before the mame of a town or small island, but the abi. is used to express the relation: a preposition however becomes necessary, if a place is a preposition nowever occomes necessary, if a piace is to be pointed out more distinctly or minutely; or if only a part of a town or its neighbourhood are spoken of [e.g. Libo discessit a Brundlsio = fm the harbour of Brundlsium; Cas. B. C. 3, 24]; in a similar manner, if that preposition has a stress upon it, similar manner, if that preposition has a stress upon it, and stands in contradistinction [usque a Dlanio ad Sinopen navigarunt, C. Verr. 2, 1, 34; erat a Gergoviä despectus in castra, Ces. 4b Athenis proficisci in animo habebam. C. Fam. 4, 12, 2]: likevise, if an appellative, as urbs, oppldum, locus, stands in apposition to the name of the lown [as, ex opplio Gergoviä, Ces.; ex Apollonia, Poul urbe, Plin.]: with domus the preposition is used, when dom, does not mean 'home' as usual residence; but = 'house' as building, or 'family.' Sorus = 'country,' is without the preposition, but takes it when a particular 'estate' is meant. Sts, however, the acc. is used; to desert f. aby, qm deserere (also a qo desicere, or desciscere).— E. In several cases the Latins make use of certain adve In several cases the Latins make use of certain advers, of place and time, to express this preposition, e.g., f. that place (thence), that time, lude: f. that very same place, indidem: f. hence, henc find abhino: f. adar, procul: f. all sides, undique: f. both s des, uttrinque: f. esthout, optidation: f. house to house, optidation: f. house to house, ostitation: f. man ho man, virition.— J. To recover f. a disease, convey, redire, reverti: venire ex (E.F. not ab) litinere: all the way f. (even f.) he occan, &c., usque ab oceano.— B) In poetry the abi. of the place whence may be used without a preposition, where in prose the preposition must be expressed [e.g., cadere nublbus; desendere cubic liable quo, &c., Z. 481].—) Ex is used like our f., to denote a change f. a previous stale; e.g. I made you f. my slave a freed man, extry to libertus. like our f., to denote a change f. a previous state; e. g. I made you f. my stare o freed man, exervo te libertum feel; so nihu lest tam miserable, quam ex beato miser.

— b) From, when it folioner a subst., to often expressed by the objective genitive; as, death is a rest fm nil labours and troubles, mors laborum an emiseriarum quies est.—e) To denote a person's residence, or the place of his birth, \$\phi_c\$, an adj. is mily used; e. g. Milo f. Croton, Milo Crotoniates; but sts, exply by L., a is used; e. g. Turnus ab Arichā [L. 1, 50, 3] = Turnus Arichus.—c) P. his ery boghood, jam inde a puero (Feb. not inde a puero without jam).—n) After different f' is iransiated by ac, atque. I hear a somewhat different report f. that wch I sent you, nescio quid allier audio atque ad te scribebam: I hear a somewhat different report J. that seek I sent gow, neecto quid aliter audio atque ad te seribebam: different f. what I more am, alits atque nune sum. P. a boy (= f. his boyhode up), a puero; a parvo; a parvulo [see Z]: f. his youth up, ab adolescentia; ab adolescen-tulo: f. his extricted by shood or youth, a primit tempori-bus aciatis: f. the cradic, a primit cumabulis; inde ab incumabulis: f. dog to day, in dies (tapitying daily in-incumabulis: f. dog to day, in crease or decrease); diem ex die (e. g. exspectare, C.; ducere, Cas); diem de die (e. g. prospectare, differre, both L.); f. head to foot, or top to toe, a capillo usque ad ungues; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos (†); a vertice; ut aiunt, ad extremum unguem (all procerbially for 'enlir-ly'); f. the very beginning, ab ultimo initio: f. the beginning to the end, a carceribus usque ad calcem (proverb.); to tell or relate athg f. the beginning, ab ultimo initio repetere; altius ordiri et repetere; ordine rem omnem narrare: f. the beginning of the world, post hominum mentoriam : f. time to time, nonnumquam (occasionally: not unfrequently); inter dum (now and then, but \$\frac{1}{2}\sim not subinde, i. e. severas successive times): f. aby, a qo (i. e. regaraing him, as to him); cs verbis (i. e. as aby's substitute or representative, even when no words are used; e. g. give her a kiss Im me, snavium des el meis verbis); es nomine (when Im me, shavium des et mets verois; es houtine tenen the person, by being authorized to speak in another's name, acquires thereby the right to speak with the autho-rity with his principal's word ought to have; f. me, mets verbis: salute Tiro f. me, Tironem meum saluta nostria verbis; also simply ego cum saluto, or ei salutem dico. verbis; also simply ego cum saluto, or el salutem dico. Salute Atlia f. me, tu Atlica salutem dicos (C.): lo purchase f., emere ab or (more cmity) de qo (Krebi)—
Denoting a cause or motive, a stedom; e. g. vates adhibère a superstitione animi, Curt.)—eo or ex (e.g. to be languid f. the effects of his journey, e vià languere: f. sech circumstance f fear, ex quo vereor). 2 C 2

- per (e. g. per iram, f. a feeling of anger; per metum viussari, Plaut.; per ætatem inutiles esse, Cæs.). -propter (e. g. propter metum, C.; propter esm ipsam namper (e.g. propter metum, C.; propter cam Ipsam causam, C.; propter figora, Cers.). But the notion of cause is mly expressed by the abl, only, or with the partep, ductus or adductus (ted by); motus or permotus (moved by); industus (induced by)); nor princitatus (impelled by); incensus, infammatus (infamed by); coactus (compelled by); captus (esized by); impellus, (induced by); e.g., f. hatred, odio ductus; f. an inclination to philosophy, philosophis studio ductus; f. amane, pudore adductus; f. feer, metu (also propter metum, timorem); metu coactus or permotus; compassion, captus misericordià: to lesse abv f. the compassion, captus misericordia: to leave aby f. the desire of learning more, discendi studio impeditum deserere qm. | FROM governing the participial subst., setere qm. If row governing the participals is all five or ex eq. quod (e.g., either f. thinking that &c., sive eo, quod ... existimatent: f. remembering where &c., ex eo, quod meminisset, ubl &c.)—quod (in the form 'not fm., but' ... e.g. not fm despising ... but because &c., non quod ... aspernaretur ... sed quod &c.).—ne, quominus and (aft. a negative) quin (aft. verbs of hindering, &c., prohibere qd ne or quo-minus fiat [seld. fieri, and then mly in pass. inf.]: not to be far f., nihil, paulum, non procul or haud multum abest, quin [abest, impersonal]: not to be able to restrain oneself f., non, vix, ægre abstineo, tenêre me or temperare mibi non possum, quin &c.). Far f. doing this, he &c., tantum abest, ut faciat hoc, ut &c. (See form of the first partial and the state of t aliis judicare, aft. Np. Ep. 6, 2)]: f. the appearance, specie or speciem; fronte or in frontem (opp. pectore); f. the first appearance, prima specie or fronte: to judge of athy f. its appearance, dijudicare qd ex prima fronte: to suy, do, know, &c. athg f. personal experience, in me expertus dico, facio, scio qd. All other combinations with 'from' are to be looked for under the respeclive subst. and verbs to weh it is joined, e.g., f. hand to hand; see HAND: to hinder f.; see To HINDER, &c. FRONT, s. frons (in all the meanings of the English

word; in f, a fronte [mil. t. t., opp. a tergo, a latere] intervalla trabium in fronte saxis effarcire, Cas.; cohortes in fronte constituere, Suet.; ante frontem castrorum copias strucre, Cas. ; ante frontem ædium, Vitr.). rum copias strucre, Cas., ante frontem ædium, Fife., p-pars antica (opp. pars postica). - pars prior (e.g., capitia, Plin., opp. pars aversa). In f. of the camp, ante frontem castrorum; ante castra; pto castris: to present their f. to the enemy, in hostem obverti (Curt. 4, 15, 21). Wounds received in f., vulnera adversa (so cicatrices adversae). The f. of a building, frons.— | Face, impadence, os (e. g. durum, ferreum, &c.).
-frons (e. g. inverecunda, Q.; proterva, H.).

FRONT, v. | To stand opposite to, "exadversus qm stare (of persons). contra qd esse or positum esse. ex adverso positum esse (g. tt. of things).—ex adverso constitutum esse (to be placed or drawn up in f. of, e. g. of ships; also classes ex adverso stant, Suet., Just.). To f. the street, see To FACE. | To face boildly, to

oppose, ci Obsistere, resistere.

PRONT, as adj. anticus (opp. what is in the back
part, posticus)—prior (opp. posterior; a. g. the f. legs,
priores pedies)—adversus (what is opposite to us; opp.
aversus, what is turned fm us). P. leeth, see Toott.

The f. ranks, primi ordines.

FRONTAL, frontale (as ornament for the head of a

See FRONTLET. FRONTIER, in the pl. fines. - *locus utrumque sub finem situs (the place where two countries are divided, aft. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35). See Boundart.—confinium (the place where two territories, &c. touch one another, and wch thus determines the border). To dwell on a f., utrumque sub finem habitare (aft. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35): a f. fortress, castellum finem sub utrumque structum or positum (aft. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35): a f. river, flumen, quod utrumque sub finem tertur (that fows along the f. of two countries, aft. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35): a ditch, dividing the f.'s, fossa finem sub utrumque ducta (aft It Sai. 2, 1, 35): a f. form, urbs utrumque sub finem sita (aft. H. Sai. 2, 1, 35): coldiers quartered on the f:s, milites limitane (late): a dispute about f:s, controversia finalis, jurgium finale (Leg. Agr. p. 341 and 342, Goes.): to have or to be involved in such differences, de finibus ambigere: there is some misunderstanding on the question respecting the f., de finibus controversia

FRONTIER TOWN. See FRONTIER.
PRONTING, contrarius. F. a piace, ci loco adversus

est

et contrarius; quod contra locum est or positum est; quod ex adverso or exadversum situm (positum) est, jacet: or by prep. contra, assum institut (parties assumed in the late of the

imago per æneam laminam expressa (g. t. a piate). FRONTLESS. See in Impudent. FRONTLET, | A tie for the head, fascia. tænia (g. t. for any tie) .- redimiculum froutis (consisting either of a tie or a chain; see Juv. 2, 84) .- nimbus (worn by women, to give the forehead a smaller appearance; a woman that wears it, mulier nimbata, Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 135) .- infüla (a wide, broad f., as worn by the priests, made of woollen stuff) .- mitra. mitella (uirpa. a lie, with side pieces, covering part of the checks, weh were tied under the chin; worn by the inhabitants of Asia, and afterwards by the Greeks and Romans; but only by

and afterwards by the Greeks and Romans; but only by females or ejeminate maie and.

FROST, gelu (cold, as causing things to freeze, only used in the abiat.)—gelicidium (the f., insamuch as it penetrates the voil, &c.)—gelicidium (the f., insamuch as it is trusu liquids into ice)—frights, um (f. or frosty weather). To suffer fm f., gelicidio infestati (of plants, &c.): that cannot bear the f., frights impatiens. algoris non patiens: not to be able to bear the f., frights non facilic tolerare: to be able to bear the f., frights not temperature asset: to be stiff fm f., frigore rights (the soil); gelu torpfere (to be beaumbed, of prevens): a severe f. followed, magna gelatio consecuta est: to leave algorism retectors of the f., rem relinquere ad gelicidium retectors. exposed to the f., rem relinquere ad gelicidium retectam (Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2). | Hoar-frost, vid.

FROST-BITTEN, gelu rigens (Phædr., of a snake).
-prærigens (T.). His hands were so f.-b., that they actually fell of, its præriguere (militis) manus, ut truncis brachiis deciderent (T. Ann. 13, 35, 4).

runcis oracinis eccentent (1. Am. 1.), 53. Frigidus, et gelidus.

—alslosus (bitterly cold; of aspects, &c.). F. weather, gelicidiorum tempestas.—frigora, pl. (continued cold); the f. weather injures athg. gelicidiorum tempestas nocect circl. Af. sky. cerlum frigidum et gelidum (Piln.). I Without warmth, of affection, &c., feither million.

rind. Brown, vid. Empty words, inanis FROTH, s. Foam, vid. Empty words, inanis verborum strepitus; inanium verborum turba or flumen.

FROTH, v. See To Foam.

FROTHY. See Poam.

FROTHY. See Poam.

I of language, inanis (empty).—tumidus (bombastic; without a soiid substratum of sense).

FROWARD, pertinax. pervicax. obstinatus. offirmatus. contumax [SYN. in OBSTINATE]. — præfractus (not yielding).—perversus (perverse, not so as it should be).—difficilis. natura difficili (obstinate, difficult to manage or to treat); Jx. difficilis et morosus. refractarius (Sen.) and præfractus (in this sense) do not belong to standard prose.

FROWARDLY, perverse, pertinaciter, contuma-citer, præfracte, pervicaciter, Syn, in Froward,— obstinato animo, offirmata voluntate.

FROWARDNESS, pertinacia. pervicacia. contumacia [STN. in OBSTINACY].—pervicax animus (Ter.).—perversitas, or improbias perversitasque.
FROWN, v. frontem contrahere (fr. rugare, not prande, see fr. corrugare).—supercifia contra-

Aug. (5) never fr. corrugare).— supercilia contra-here (angrity, irà, Q. 11, 3, 79, opp. deducere tristină; remittere hiaritate. C. has superciliorum contractio; hence the phrase is, no doubl, quite classical).—vultum adducere.—vultus acerbos or tristes aumere (to lock sulten). You are frowning, vultus tuus rugas colligit suiten). Iou are frowning, viitus tuus rigas collisti et trahit (d. attrahit) fontem (i. e. assumes a seriona or gloomy air, Sen. Benef. 6, 7, 1): to f. at aby (sm-propr.), qm inimico vuitu intueri; iratos oculos defigere in qm (stronger term, O. Am. 2, 8, 15); also animo inistoque intueri (L.).

FROWN, s. vultus severus ac tristis. supercilium (inasmuch as one contracts or wrinkles the eyebrows; see C. Sext. 8, 19. Mart. 11, 2, 1).—oculi truces. vultus

trux (a gloomy and furious look), FROWNING. The act of f., superciliorum con-

tractio (C.). FROWNINGLY, e. g. to look f. upon aby. See 'To

FROZEN. See To FREEZE. PRUCTIFEROUS. See FAUITPUL. PRUCTIFICATION. See FERTILIZATION.

FRUCTIFY. See To FERTILIZE.

FRUGAL, diligens (careful and economical).—attentus ad rem (careful).—parcus (sparing, opp. nimius).—restrictus (close, opp. largus). Jx. parcus et

testrictus (all these of persons only) .- sobrius (of persons or things; a f. table, mensa sobria) .- simplex (simple; e.g., f. fare, cibus simplex) .- frugi (indect. of a person, is a prudent, well-conditioned, respectable person, opp. nequam.—frugalis not used before Appul., but frugalior is Ter. and Farr.; parcissimus, modestissimus, fruga-lissimus, C.). Jn. frugi et diligens. FRUGALITY, diligentia.— *animus attentus ad rem

FRUGALIT, diligenta.— similar similar

ingly). Str moderate, modice, temperanter, continenter, PRUIT, PROPR. PROPR. Fructus (only in the pl.; g. t. feery kind of f., considered as the valuable produce of the felds, gardens, fc.; hence used whenever the peculiar kind is not specified, or need not be specified; see C. Of. kind is not specified, or need not be specified; see C. Off. 24, 12, frugum fructu un que reliquorum perceptio et conservatio, i. e. of the f. s of the earth, or of the fold, and the other kinds of f.; eff. C. Cat. Maj. 7, 24; 19, 11. Cez. B. G. 1, 28. L. 2, 5, 45, 13 [campi and agrif fr.]. Fructus, however, is exply the produce of trees and pardens).—fruges (if taken collectively, denotes f. as that produce of the earth work screes for the sustenance of mankind; esply, however, and in prose usually, the f. of the earth; i. e. corn, frumenta, as well us leguminous plants, such as peas, beans, &c., legumina; see Plin. 18, 17, 9; sometimes, however = corn only, the legumina being then mentioned besides; see C. N. D. 2, 62, 156, terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere; it is found in C. as opp. to baccæ arborum; see below. Lastly, the sing. frux occurs in a collective sense and tropically).—segetes (= the fruges, when not yet ripe for the harvest; e. g. lætæ sunt segetes, when nolyet ripe for the harreal; e. g. lætre sunt segetes, i.e. the crops are every healthy or promising).—letus (the f., is the sense of something brought forth, as well of oversis spenred as of the f., of a tree, promum (any f. of a tree, in contradiation to f. of truges tetrer; see Cal. Maig. 2.5; de Die. 1, \$1, 116). To bear f., fructum ferre, reddere; more abundantly, wherfores efferre fruges (of land; to bear no f., sterilem case (of land, \$\frac{1}{2} \text{c.}) = F. collectively (ripe garden fruit), poma bacem abroum (see \$3rx. above). There is a great deal of f, magna est whertas pomorum (of garden f.); f. keeps, poma dubertas pomorum (of garden f.); f. keeps, pom ubertas pomorum (of garden f.): f. keeps, poma durant (opp. poma fugiunt; i. e. does not keep): the f. falls off, or is alling off, poma decidunt: to gather f., fall of, or is alling of, poma decidunt: to gather f., poma vendere or venditare: a picture representing f., see Pauli-Piecro Paulitare: a picture representing f., see Pauli-Piecro Paulitare: a picture representing f., see Pauli-Piecro Paulitare. a picture representing f., see Paulitare. Thus, finctus (seith this difference, that frux is the produce or good thing itself; fructus, the use or advantage proceeding fm it: see C. Cat. 31, 76; L. 2.1; and C. Pianc. 38, 92; Pis. 24, 57).—commöda, orum. utilitats g. it. for advantages, benefit)—therees. pretium (wages, researd). The f.'s of peace, pacis bona (slae fruges ste): to bear f, fructum cere or percipere; utilitatem afterre (all fg. for to afford advantage or paini: le eaping the f.'s of utili, furure capere or percipere; utilitatem capere ex re; also fructum es rei capere: to bear golden fir, bonam frugem ferre (L. 2, 1): allg is the f. of our own industry, "qd nostrâ agendi sollerită effectimus (ag. soll. in C. Of, 1, 44, 157): he sollertia effecimus (ag. soil. in C. Off. 1, 44, 157): he soweria entermits (ag. 801). in C. Og. 1, 44, 157): he enjoys the f': so f his exertions, laborum suorum fructum capit: oby will not fait to enjoy the f': so f athg, qs cs rei fructu non careiti. B E vii con sequences, mala. heommoda, orum (diadcantages). — pena (punishment). Fou ear now reaping thee f': of your guilt, hanc improbitatis ture mercedem habes. 7) W a ges. make improblems the increased makes. 71 May 5, merces. 3) The f. of the womb, partus. fetus. procreatio (the last, Vitr. 2, 9, 1).—preseminatio is the embryo (Vitr. 2, 9, 1). To bring forth f., partum or fetum

riur. 2, 9, 1). To oring forth f., partum or letum edere; fetum procreate. FRUIT-BASKET, corbis (for gathering f.).—canis-rum (that is put on the table). So calathus is either a flower-basket, or used to put wood in for female funcywork.

PRUIT-BEARER. See PRUIT-TREE.
FRUIT-BEARING, s. quod poma fert. — pomifer
(bearing or bringing forth fruit, e. g. autumnus. II.). —
frugifer, fructifer.—frumentarius (of a corn-field).

FRUIT-PAINTING, FRUIT-PIECE, pictura fruc-tuum or pomorum (aft. Plin. 16, 33, 60).—tabula picta fructuum or pomorum. tabula, in quâ sunt fructus or poma (the picture itself, as thing, aft. Plin. 35, 4, 7 and 8): he painted nothing but fruit-pieces, 'nihil nisi fructus (or ponta) pinxit.

FRUIT-TRADE, *quæstus pomarius: to carry on

f.-t., *poma vendere or venditare.
PRUIT-TREE, pomus. arbor fructifera () seld. frugifera) .- arbor pomifera (rather poet.). PRUITERER, pomarius (H. and Lampr.). Fem.

pomaria.

FRUITERY, the place or loft where fruit is kept, oporothèca (= ὑπωροθήκη, Varr.).— pomarium (Plin.). If Fruit, in a collective sense, see Fautr. FRUITFUL, ferax (v. pr. hæing a strong tendency to produce much and often).—fecundus (cēroson, full of productive energy and power; propr. of living and receding animals; then also, by personification, of a district, province, δc., opp. linfecundus).—fertilis (hæing dhe capability of bearing much, opp. sterilis, of inanimate things).—opinus (rich, with respect to corn, and—uber (rich in nutrities matter, productive). Ix. uber et fertilis. fecundus et uber.—fructuosus frugifer, fructifer (fruifful; fruct, of the earth or trees; frugifer, fructifer (fruifful; fruct, of the earth or trees; frugifer, fructifer (fruiful; fruct. of the earth or trees; frugifer, of the earth, seld of trees [T. Germ. 5, 2; Suel. Galb. 4]; of the earth, seta of several [1. Germ, 2.2 sate. Galo. 1]; fructifer only of trees).—possifier (bearing fruit for exing, of trees). F. in allo, ferax, fecundus, fertilis es rei (the constr. with the abl. belongs to the site. age and poetry). To make f., feraciorem reddere; fecundare; lætificare [see FERTILIZE]: to make the earth f. by atho, qå re terris dare fecunditatem. | Fig.) a f. writer, multorum librorum scriptor or auctor: an age f. in mutorum norporum scriptor or auctor: an age f. in seerey vice, 'sacculum vittorum ab omnibus partibus feracissimum: a f. year, annus fertilis (opp. aterilis); this year was ever f., magnum proventum frugum fructumque hic annus attuilit (off Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1).— [Fer tile in id eas, ferax, fectundus, uber. J. N. et fecundus (C.) [see FERTILE]; in quo est magna inveniendi copia (Q., with ref. to oratorical invention).
FRUITFULLY. See FERTILELY.

FRUITFULNESS. See FERTILITY.

FRUITION, fructus (v. pr.).—usus (the use of athg; both as state, when we have the enjoyment of athg). usura (the use without the full possession. — natura dedit usuram vitæ, tamquam pecuniæ). Often by Crel.; the happy man must have the f. of the good things he possesses, utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est.

beatus futurus est.
FRUITLESS, infecundus (of the soil, opp. fecundus).
—sterilis (barren; of a year, opp. fertilis; of the soil,
opp. opimus).—inutilis (uscless).—vanus (that remains
without effect, vain; e. g. undertaking, inceptum).—
iritus (opp. ratus; followed by no substantial effect,
e. g. inceptum; f. requests, preces; labour, labor); Js.,
vanus et irritus; irritus et vanus; f. thinge, casa,
orum; inania, ium; to take f. trouble or pains, operam perdere; operam frustra consumere or conterere; oleum et operam perdere (the last proverbially, C. ad Div. 7, 1, 3); saxum sarrire (also proverbially, Marl. 3, 91, 20); frustra laborem suscipere.

FRUITLESSLY, frustra (without success; with ref. to the disappointed person). — nequidquam (without effect; with ref. to the thing weh has come to nothing). effect; with rej. to the 141 ng wen not come to numing, —incassum (without accomplishing one's end, mly when the failure might have been anticipated; casse, used by L. 24, 26, and cassum, by Sen. Herc. Æt. 352, are not usuall. Jn. frustra ac negulidquam (Catuil. 75, 1);

not usual). Mr. Itulata ac nequidaquam (Catail. 18, 11);
incassum frustraque. Fou lake pains 1, operani perdis,
FRUSTRATE, v. See To Defeat = frusirate.
Thus this undertaking of theirs was frustrated, its rustrate
tra id inceptum ils fuit: frustrated, vanus. irritus.
For 'to f. a vill', see 'to make I wantio.'
FRUSTRATE, adj. vanus. irritus.—futilis (that canste havement of vivilis (of seven).

not be supported) .- inutilis (of no use).
FRUSTRATION. See DEVEAT, s. = frustration. FRY, s. fetus piscium (their young). - examen piscium or pisciculorum, with or without minutorum (Ter), parvorum (C.; examen plso. Plin. 31, 1, 1). A fry of little fishes, piscleuli parvi (C.). A dish of fried meat, "caro frixa, or "frixa, orum (if small pieces). See To FRY. PRY, v. frigëre, or (for more distinctness) frigëre ex

oleo (Plin.); "frigere ex butyro or adipe (as the case may be), or frigere in sartagine (in a frying-pan, Sidon, Ep. 41). Fried, frixus. Compare To Roast.

FRYING-PAN, sartago.—frixorium (a pon for frying or roasting large pieces). To jump out of the f.-p. into the fire, ire tendo de fumo ad flammam (old Prov. ap. Ammian. 14, 31, 12): take care that you don't jump out of the f-p. into the fire, its fugias, no præter casam, ut ajunt (Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3, Ruhnk.).
FUDDLE. See To INTOXICATE.
FUDDLE-CAP or FUDDLER. See DRUNKARD,

BIBBER.

FUDGE! gerræ i

FUEL, lignum. ligna, orum (logs, opp. materia or materies, i. e. timber, but arida materies may be used for fire-wood). - cremia, orum (small wood, or twige for burning, Cot. 12, 19, 3; Plin. 12, 19, 42).-igniaria, orum (wood for kindling or making a fire) .- ignis alineutin (for keeping up the fire).—res, ulbus ignis au-mentin (for keeping up the fire).—res, quibus ignis excitari potest (Cæs. B. G. 7, 24, 4, of whatever will get up a fire). To send out to cut wood for f., see To Cur. To add f. to the flames (impropr.), oleum addere camino (Prov. H. Sat. 2, 3, 321); incendium excitare or *incendium jam factum non restinguere sed excitare; flagranti jam ci rei velut faces addere (e. g. mili-tum animis, T. Hist. 1, 24). FUGACIOUS, See FUGITIVE, adj.

FUGACIOUS. See FUGITIVE, adj. FUGACIOUSNESS, FUGACITY, or FUGITIVE-NESS. See Fleetingness, Inconstancy, Instabi-

FUGITIVE, adj. fugax (that passes by quickly) .fluxus. caducus (transitory, passing by). — volucer (fleeting; not remaining or lasting, e.g. fortuna, spes, cogitatio).—instablis (that is not stable, of no continuance).—vagus (roving; hence fig. = inconstant).—volubilis (that will change or turn).—mobilis (that is easily turned or moved).—inconstants (inconstant).—

levis (flowing, slippery).

FUGITIVE, s. profugus (the unfortunate man who is obliged to forsake his home, and, like a banished man, wanders in the wide world, like ouras); mly domo or patria profugus .- fugitivus (the guilty person who flees

patria profugus.—Ingitivua (he g ui l'y per on who flee ja hi duly, his post, his prison, his master, like épa-néren!.—extorris (he banished person, as scandering dout arthout any country of his own). L'ELFIL, implère. expirer.—ad effectum adducere (to carry it into act): e. a. plan).—reapondère, satis-facere ci rei (to onswer, ..., a. play's sepretation, in per-oficio fronte, officia sun our desses: officia satisfacere jorm). To J. a duty, officium tavere, præstare, exsequi; officio sunci; officio sun om deesse; officio suntsfacere (officium explère and officii partes implère, seld., and sever in C.): to f. every duty, nullum partem officii descrere; to isourada aby, nullum munus officii cuipiam reliquum facere: to f. o plan, and effectum consilii pervenire (C.), or qd ad effectum adducere (L. opp., speconipere, L. 33, 33, fm.): to f. a command, imperium observare; imperato satisfacere: pmclualle; imperium observare; imperato satisfacere: pmclualle; imperium diligenter exsequi: to f. a low, legem servare: to f. an agreement, pacto stare: to f. a promise. fidem persoi-vere; promissum præstare; fidem suam liberare: he has not fulfilled his promise, non exsolvit, quod promiserat: to f. our promises to the state, quæ reipublicæ polliciti sumus (or simus) exitu præstare (Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 3): to f. aby's desires, optata ca explère; cs optatis respondere; voluntati cs obtemperare; ci morem getere (to comply with or sait oneself to his wasa); aby's desires, spem implier or explier: may heaven f your desires! dil tibi dent, quue optes l'dint, quue veils! your prayers! tibi din, quue cumque precèris! to be fuifilled, i. e. to have the expected result, evenire; evadere (e. g. dreams are fuifilled, somnia or quue somniavimus, evadunt). Aby's prophecy is fuifilled, qs non falsus vates fuif; a do practictum est fote cos eventus rerum, qui acciderunt; to f. aby's morem getere (to comply with or suit oneself to his vows, vota ad bonos exitus ducere (of the god who grants the request); votum solvere, dissolvere (of the person who pays his vow). To f. his destiny, fata implere (L. 1, 7).
FULFILLING or FULFILMENT, conservatio (ob-

servance, e. g. of one's duties).—exitus. eventus (issue, result; lo ech bonus or secundus may be added). exsecutio. peractio (the execution, accomplishment) .absolutio, perfectio (the state of perfection), Jr. absolutio perfectioque.—confectio (completion).—consummatio (consummation). May Jupiter grant the f. of my wishes, utinam Juppiter mea vota rata esse jubeat.
FULGENCY or FULGOR. See BRIGHTMESS,

SPLENDOUR.

FULGENT or FULGID. See BRIGHT.

FULIGINOUS, fuligineus (sooty; soot-coloured; e. g.

nubes, Petron., color, Arnob.).

FULL, || Filled with athg, plenus, of athg, cs rei
or qare (v. pr. — For Not with the abl. in Cicero,
except where the gen. would cause ambiguity; see Muret. Var. Lect. 17, 4) .- repletus, of athg, qa re (filled to the Var. Lect. 17, 4).—repletus, of athg, qã re (filled to the brim)—completus, of alog, qã re (quite filled up).—
oppletus, of athg, qã re (filled, so that the surface is covered).—confertus, of athg, qã re (crammed f. e. g. of a treasury)—abundans or afflicens qã re (abounding in).—constitus qã re (planted with \$6., e. g., a wood f. of fall trees. penns veceriei the second surface of tall trees, nemus proceris arboribus consitum). (390)

frequens (numerous, filled with people; e. g. theatrum senatus). F. to the very brim, ad margines plenus (e. g take, lacus); impietus ad summum (of an am-(e. g lake, lacus); impletus ad summum (of an ampiora, Col.); I, of subirm thoughts, sententiis clarissimus (of an author); to be f, of eise, vini plenum ease; to staff onceef f, twish food, clob se complère; ciba et potione se implère: to be f, of joy, gaudio impleri, perfundi (perfusum ease, &c.); of anxiety, pectus es anxiis curis impletur; of astonishment, admiratione impleri, imbui; to be f, of expectation, exmiratione impleri, imbui; to be f, of expectation, exspectations or exspectatione plenum esse; of hope, certam spem habere; with his (her, &c.) eyes f. of tears, multis cum lacrimis; oculis lacrimantibus: to have one's hands f., maximis occupationibus distineri: f. of life, see LIVELY: half f., semiplenus: to make f., see To Fill. | Entire, wanting nothing to its completeness, pienus (that has no emply space in it, in general; also f, in number, &c.)—integer (undi-minished) Jx. pienus atque integer.—solidus (that has no gap, that constitutes one whole; of years, days, hours, ine f, or proper number to constitute one waste,...in-teger (see abore)...frequents (assembled in proper num-ber, e. g. senale). The f. interest, usura solida: of f. age, see Age: f. power, potestas ud faciendi. infinite licentia. arbitratus (cf. Aritz. S. Jug. 103, 1): to give ally f. power, ci cs rei faciendæ licentiam dare or permittere (cf. C. Verr. 3, 94, 220, S. Jug. 103, 2); infinitam licentiam ci dare: to do atkg, cs arbitrio rem gerendam tradere or committere. See PLENIPOTENgerenuan tracer or commerce. See FLENIFOTES-TIARY. To have f. authority fm aby, mandata habere a qo: at f. speed, incitato cursu: at f. gallop, eque citato or admisso: a f. excuse, idone accusatio, pro-bably cogere. F. dress, dierum sollemnium vestis (aft. Col. 12, 3, 1), or vestis seposita (kept for grand occasions, Tib.). | Having a breadth of sound, pienus, plenior (opp. exilis; e. g. vox: ampla vox, Gell.): a voice that is too f., sonus (vocis) nimium plenus: to have a f. voice, voce plenum esse: a man with a f. voice, homo plenior voce. Il Having a depth of colour, satur (color, Plin. 37, 10, 61). I Omitting no particu-lars; given in detail (of narratives, &c.), plenus (full) .- accuratus (careful) .- multus, longus (mult. with ref. to the number of words used; long, with ref. to the matter; both implying too f.).—copiosus, or (stronger) uber, uberior (containing a rich supply of facts, &c.). uber, uberior (containing a rich supply of facts, &c.)—
verbous (scordy)—fusus (powring itself out, as it were;
opp. to what is compressed, concise, abrupt; a poem,
speech, author, &c.). A f. proof, argumentatio piena
et perfecta: to gire aby a f. account (by letter), accurate, diligenties; multis verbis scribere; of athy, quam
diligentissime scribere de q\(\text{a} \) read ad qm; latitus perserilocul; of speech af f. length, copiose et abundanter
locul; of the strength of the strength of the strength of the
discuss at f. length, uberius or fusion disputare, dicere:
latius et fusion disserere; accurate disputare, dicere:
latius et fusion disserere; accurate disputare to gire
a f. explanation of atha od accurate or pluribus verbis latius et fusius disserere; accurate disputare: lo gire a f. explanation of also, and accurate or pluribus vertis explicare: lo quote abys words at f. length, "cs verbs omnia dare: to hace a f. knowledge, see Knowledges."

With ref. to the memory or mind that is full to overflowing with a subject. Aby is f. of also, as to the control of the control or qd in omnium ore (et sermone) est; qs or qd mnium ora fertur (for good or evil, tota cantari urbe, † H.): the whois town or country is f. of athy, qd tota urbe or regions perceiver aur. Wide, large (of a dress), lasus (c. g. toga). Seen in its broadest dimension: a f. face, adversa facies (2, 13, 9).—tota facies (dd. ds. 12, opp. imaginem cs latere tantum uno osiendere).
FULL, s. *justa mensura. See FULNESS.

FULL, s. *justa mensura. See Fulness. To pay aby in f., solidum suum ci solvere (C. Rabir. 17, 46): to claim payment in f., solidum petere; suum totum exi-gere (both Q. 5, 10, 105): lo give aby a receipt in f., apochâ testari solidum suum sibi solutum esse or se

accepisse: a receipt in f., perhops solid accept apb ta, but apocha only is mly sufficient. To the f., see Fully. Full, v. || To th tacken (cloth) in a milt, prob. cogere, since coactilia = cloth so thickened. || To cogere, since coactina = cloth so theckerica. To cice use, whiten, &c. cloth, curar polireque (e. g. vestimenta, of the fuiler, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 12)—a bum or candidum facre (the great business of the fuiler at Rome being to 'whiten' the robes of candidates for the great magistracies, &c.; hence L. 4, 25, legum prountigare, ne cut album in vestimentum adders petitionis liceret causa). - detergere (to cleanse fm

FULL-BLOODED, sanguine muito (e. g. homines, Fitr. 6, 1).

FULL-BLOWN, PROPR. (of flowers), apertus. expansus. dehiscens. IMPROPR.) See Tumid, In-

FULL-BODIED (of wine), plenum vinum (strong,

FULL-BRED, generosus (e. g. equus, Q. 5, 11, 4).—
nobilis (e. g. mare, equa). Twenty thousand f. b. brood mares were sent into Macedonia, viginti milia nobilium equarum in Macedoniam missa ad genus faciendum. FULL-EARED, *pienus spicarum.

FULL-FED, multo cibo et potione completus (C.) .cibo (vinoque) gravatus (L.). vino atque epulis one-

FULL-GROWN, adultus. adultā ætate. adultæ ætatis. Af.g. man or person, pubes (gen. čris): f.-g. poulhs, robusti juvenes.

FULL LENGTH, iconicus (cixonkôt, t. t.; see Plin. 34, 4, 9; 35, 8, 34; e. g. a f.-t. Agure, effigies iconica; simulacrum iconicum, esply if of stone, plaster, \$c.1.—statua iconica (a statue as large as life). To take a f.-l. portrait of aby, qm iconicum pingere. Looking-glasses in wch a man may see a f.-l. image of himself, specula totis paria corporibus.

FULL-MOON, plenilunium (also used in the pl.).

-luna plena. It happened to be f.-m., ch nocte accidit, ut esset plena luna: at the f.-m., quum impletur

luna (opp. quum inchoatur iuna).
FULL SUMMED. See 'full in number,' in FULL FULLER, fulio .- coactor imarius (Inser. Grut. 648, 3). A f.'s shop, fullonica: a f.'s business or trade, fullonica; to carry on the business or trade of a f., fullonicam facere; vestimenta curare polireque (Ulp.).

FULLER'S EARTH, creta fullonia.

FULLING (of ctoth), fullonica. fullonia ars (Plin.).

FULLING-MILL, fullonica (sc. officina). F.-m.'. F .- m.'s.

fullonia, orum (Utp).

FULLY, plene, integre, absolute, Syn, in Full,
-accurate (carefully; e. g. scribere). - perfecte (perfeely). - omnino (entirely, in every respect, opp. magna fet(y).—ominio (chirely, in every respect, opp. magna er parte, &c.).—prorus (entirely, without exception, e.g. pr. omnes).—plane. in or per omnes partes, per omnis (in every respect).—penitus. funditus. radicitus (bloroughly, fm the evry boltom of the thing).—cumulate (in keaped up [= evry abundant] measure, C.). To accomplate that f., qd plene perficere: to express athg f.

so, plene et perfecte sie dicere qd.

PiLMAR, Procellaria "glacialis (Linn.).

PiLMINATE, infoner (C.L., of a speaker).—tonare
(C.; of Pericles: ton. verba. † Propert.). To f. interats
ogst abs, "verborum fulmine or fulminibus percellere
qm; verborum or suum fulmen intentare ci (aft. L. 6. 39, dictatorium fulm. sibi intentatum); minas jactare (C.); minas intendere ci (T.); terrere qm minis (Enn.). FULMINATION, verborum fulmina (C. Fam. 9, 21,

i, quoting an expression of Patus's).—fulmen (e. verborum, suum, &c.) ci intentatum (cf. L. 6, 39). verourum, suum, &c.) ci mentatum (Cr. L. 6, 39). 10 minista aby's f.'s, cs verborum fullmina imitari (Pa'tus, ap. C. Fam. 9, 21, 1). Aby utters these f.'s, hæc intönat qs, plenus iræ (L. 3, 48).
FULNESS, plenitas (as qnality, when alhg is full).—

plenitudo (the lasting condition, e.g. of a body, &c., i.e. its thickness). | IMPROPR.) e.g. to pray fm the f. of one's heart, ex animo fundere pieces. | Fulness 1.6. its thickness). If MPROPRA, e.g. to pray in the f. of one's heart, "ex animo fundere preces. I Fulness (as disease), implementum (e.g. capitis, Cach. Abr. Tard. 1, 5). IF Fulness, a) of colours, saturitas (Plins, 9, 39, 64). B) Of sound, plenus sonus. Fravitas lingua, C. de Or. 3, 11, 42, us faulty f. a beaviness or thickness of ulterance. FULSOME, fasticium creams or afférens.—tele (saucous, of smelt, taste, books; c.g., sapor, odor, &c.).—Wolestus (creation disologance:—publish (soffensee)—

molestus (creating displeasure), - putidus (offensire). - odiosus (troublesome). - intolerabilis (unbearuble). F.

, assentatio nimia or mole-ta,

FULSOMELY, odiose. putide. moleste [SYN. in

FUMBLE, *læve, rustice, imperite, &c. (according to the meaning) manibus contrecture (to handle auk-wardly). To f. in one's pocket, *manum in imam warsily, 10 j. in one pecce; manus i manus changes, 10 j. in one pecce; manus i manus crimenam, in intum sinum. See Pocket). If the policul f's seith has binded, si ager in lodice floccol logit picks at it; off. Cets.).

EVALUATE. 4 importus artifex.

FUMBLINGLY, inepte. incommode (not properly). imperite (in an inexperienced manner). To do athg f., see To PUMBLE.

FUME, s. | Smoke, vid. | Papour, vid.—halt-tus, anhellitus (the f. of scine, 3c.: postero die ex ore clebioruni) haltius cadi, Ptin.).—crabula (sparaka, the f.'s of wine that one has drunk). To steep of the f.'s of the scine, crapulan edormire atque exhalare (C.). | Heat of passion, ita.—impetus et Ira.—iracundia (passionateness).

FUME, | To smoke, vid. | To pass away in apour, see To Evaporate. | To be hot with vapour, anger, irà incendi, excandescere.-furenter irasci. effervescere stomacho iracundiaque vehementius .or fracundià ardère.

FUMIGATE, odores incendere; odoribus suffire: to f. with athg, suffire qa re; e.g. with thyme, thymo. f. athg. fumigare. sutlumigare qd (g. t., e. g. casks, dolia),

f. alia, lumigare, sultumigare qd. g. l., e. g. casks, dolis),
—suffire qd. suffitionen es rei facere (with inscene;
e. g. casks). Fumigaled, suffitus.
FUMIGATION, suffitus (with inscene; the
latter, Plim, also in pl.).—Ess suffumigatio, in Fegel.,
\$\frac{\phi}{\phi}\$c, denote the smoking fine beton; e. g. lo kill bees,
FUMITORY (a herb), fumaria (Plin. 25, 19, 98; ib.)

15, 23, capnion = καπνιον). The common f., fumaria

officinalis (Linn.).

FUN, jocus .- iudus (amusement). Jn. iudus et jocus. res ridicula (laughable thing, occurrence). 'Fun'is often best translated by the pl. ludi, joca or jocularia; ridicula best translated by the pl. ludi, Joea or Jocularia; ridicula (Iudicrous speeches and actions). In f. (opp. in earnest), see in Jokk. To say athy in f., Joeari qd; diecre qd per Jocum (for a joke); it was only my f., joeabar: to make f. of athy, Joeari de qå re; qd in ludibrium vertere, seith acc. (e.g. recigion, rea divinas in ludibria vertere, aft. T. Ann. 12, 26, 2); to be full of f., Jocularia fundere, ridicula jactitare (to be culture jokes; at a given time; buth L. 7, 2): to make f. of aby, qui ludibrio habére; qn ludos facere (Com.); putter shi qm pro derilduolo et delectamento; alludere ci (if with series et a Trobatic O. 3.11.18).

sibi qm pro deridiculo et delectamento; alludere ci if seith words; e.g. Trebatio, Q. 3, 11, 18; FUNCTION, actio.—negotium (business).—officium (duly; part to be performed).—ministerium (service).—vicis (gen.; nom. sing. not found; duly as performed by a substitute).—munia (pl. only in this form: candidatorum, belli, ordinum; consulatis). Abys fr. e. negotia, partes, officia, or munia: the f. of the consul, negotia, partes, officia, or munia: the f. of the consul, actio consularis: the f.'s of the tribunes, actiones tri-bunorum (L.): the natural f.'s of the body, naturales corporis actiones () officium is also used of natural in poet., offic. quod corporis exstat, Lucr. 1, 337; and neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, performs its f.'s. Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3). To perform f.'s, officiis fungi; officia exsequi; munia facere (L.), obire, or implère (T.); munia es rei facere (L. e. g. belli); vie se rei fungi (lo serve for it; to serve its purpose); vie f's, munia es implère (e. g. ducis, T.); officiis es fungi (Auct. Hereu. 4, 35); viec es fungi (the two last of being a substitute for him; doing the work that was usually done by another).

usually done by another).

FUNCTIONARY, Public f., magistratus (magistrate).

—(homo) publicus (cf. Cas. B. G. 6, 13).— minister publicus (c. g. lletores ceterique ministri publici, Appul. Mcl. 9, p. 237, 26; the best phrase for the lower public f. 9. The high f. so f state, summis honoribus fungentes. summi magistratus, or qui summis magistratibus present (cf. Cas. B. G. 1, 16).

FUND, p. Stock for cap. it al., sup. ply of money.

FUND, p. Stock for cap. it al., sup. ply of money.

FUND, p. Stock for cap. it al., sup. ply of money.

See CAPITAL, SIGNET. Inere are no j.s. to meet into expense, 'non est, unde simptus list tolerentur: that these f.'s should be reserved for supplying the military chest, militare merarium eo subsidio niti (T. Ann. 1, 78, 2). chesi, militate merarium co aubsidio niii (T. Ann. 1, 78, 2). Exp. For not lo kone f.'s. 'to undertake athg without f.'s.' Sc., see Money. I Money lent to a govern me st.' mes alienum publice contractum (public debi), or pecunia publică (or regis, principis) fide sumpta mutua (borrowed on the national faith, aft. pecun. suă aut amicorum fide sumpta mutua, S. Cel. 24, 2) .- versura publice facta (considered as the state's bor 2].—Versura punce acris (consucreu as me state sort-rowing fm others to pay its immediate creditors). To put money into the f.'s, prps pecuniam apud principem regem, &c.) collocare (to tend one's money to the king), or *pecuniam publicá fide mutuam darc. The f.'s fait, *ærarii fiducia conturbatur (aft. conturb. arcæ nostræ fiduciam, C.); or *syngrapliæ de versura publica caventes minoris veneunt (the price of public scrip is lower): the f.'s are low, *pretia syngrapharum de versura publicà exentium jacent (aft. pretia prædiorum jacent, C.); "fides publica est angustior: the f.'s rise, "ærarii fiducia augetur; "syngraphæde versura publica caventes majoris veneunt: the f s are stationary, * fides publica non commutata cst: to try to raise the f.'s (of stock-jobbers, §c.), *fidem publicam incendere, excandefacere,

or incendere et excandefacere, flagellare (the terms for

FUNDAMENT, podex anus (the former the obscene lerm fm 'pedcre; 'the latter the euphemistic one fm 'anus,' orb). — nates. clunes (the seal; nat. of men; ciun. of men and beasts) .- sedes (is a more euphemistic term for nates). Dim. cluniculæ (Facorin, in Gell.

10, 6, 2). FUNDAMENTAL, adj. primus. primarius (first).— principalis (primary; chief; c. g. causa). A f. law, iex primaria: a f. notion, prima notio or notitia. prin-cipium. intelligentia quasi fundamentum scientim (C. tegg. 1, 9). A f. principle or rule, præceptum firmum et stable (C.): the f. articles of a constitution, instituta prima: the f. principles of human nature, principla naturæ, quibus parère et quæ sequi debes (C., or

debeni omnes).

FUNDAMENTAI, s. P.'s, *capita doctrinæ sacræ
prims or principalia, or *doctrinæ sacræ principia.

FUNDAMENTALLY, primo, principio, primitus,

PUNDAMENTALLY, primo, principio, primitus,

(originally). - vere. przecipue. Imprimis. necessario (essentially). Syn. in Essentially. To be f. dif-

ferent, ipså rei naturå diversum esse.

lereni, ipsa rei natura civersum esse.

FUNERAL, funus (kaopon); gl., the carrying out of
the corpse).—exsequiæ funeris, and simply exsequiæ
gil that follows the corpse; a f. train; f. procession).

—pompa funeris, and simply jompa (a splendid f. pro--ponpa funeria, and simply jompa (a splendid), pro-cession, who the persons who accomponed it were attended also with further pomp, as the bearing of the images of ancestors, &c.)—justa, orum, n.; justa func-bria, n. pl. (the last duties paid to a corpse, each were prescribed by laso or adopted by custom)—sepultura (the way and manner of burying a corpse; burias as a colem-nity). A memorasity attended 1, cubictias supremi diet (C. Mison, 32, 86): a splendid f, funus amplum, appraxiasimum; an konorable f, funus borectum: lo celebrale a f., funus facere; funus exsequils celebrare: lo make a f. for aby, funus ci facere, ducere; funere efferre qm: ci or cs funcri justa facere, solvere: a magnificent f, funus quanto possum apparatu facio; Justa magnifice facere: to make a magnificent f. for aby, ample or magnifice or apparatissimo funere qui efferre : to make aby a magnificent and konorable f., funus cs omni apparatu et honorc celebrare; ci pompam funeris honestam et magnificam facere : lo give aby a princely ", efferre un sollenni principum pompă (aff. Suet. Claud. 45, where for efferre, the un-Claud. United to give aby a royai f., prope regio funce qui efferre; regio more el justă facere: to make aby a pisia f., qui sile utila pompă funerie efferre: to order one's own f. lo be made (in one's own lifetime), sibi vivo et videnti funus dici Jubëre (as the Emperor Charles V. did; oft. C. Quint. 15, extr.) .- componi se in lecto ct velut mortuum dunh. 13, extr.).—compoin se in fector vent instantant a circumstante familià se plangi jubère (to cause oneself, in one's lifetime, to be lamented as if dead, by one's domestics, as Turranius did, acc. to Sen. de brev. vit. 20): to attend aby's f., funus exsequi; exsequias comitari; exsequias funeris es prosequi; ci in funus prodire; in funus cs accedere (to join oneself to aby's f procession): to incite aby to a f., qm evocare ad funus; to the f. of aby, ut qs ci in funus prodeat.

FUNERAL, adj. used in the composition of words, e. g. FUNERAL SERMON, ORATION; see those compound

FUNERAL CRY, lamentatio funebria: lamenta. orum; plangor ct iamentatio (g. t the crying at a funeral; pl. when joined with beating on the breasts, &c.).—lessus (csply the funeral how) of the female mourners, in C. de Legg. 2, 23, extr., explained by lugubris ejulatio). FUNERAL EXPENSES, sumptus funeris (Ulp.

Dig. 11, 7, 12).-Impensa funcris omnis (Phædr. 4, 19,

FUNERAL FEAST, cona funcbris .- epulum funebre or ferale (if a public one). To give a f. f., sepulcrum epulis celebrare

PUNERAL PEES, arbitria funcris. merces funcris ac sepulturae (but see pretium pro sepultura is not Latin). To have no f. f.'s to pay, numum ob sepulturam dare nemini.

FUNERAL HYMN, nænia. carmen funebre (g. t. a hymn or dirge, that was sung at a funeral; the latter we find in definition of the former in Q. 8, 2, 8).— cantus funebris (inasmuch as it is sung; see C. Milon. 32, 86); also carmen ferale.

32, 86); also carmen ferale.

FUNERAL ORATION, oratio funcbris (g. t.).—
laudatio funcbris; fm the context, laudatio only (in
prates of the deceased).—laudatio post mortem sollennis
(of the usual public oration). To verite a f. o., orationem and funcbrem conclonem scribers: to deliber
one, de mortul laude dicere; qm mortuum laudare;

raising the price of corn, annonam): to lower the f.'s. orationem habere supremis es laudibus. Not concio funebris, sech in C. de Or. 2, 84, 341 = 'an concio funchris, mch in C. de Or. 2, 84, 341 = 'an assembly for the purpose of celebrating a funeral.' Epitaphius (se. λόγος) is used in C. Tusc. 5, 12, 36, as the stille only of a Greek f. o.

FUNERAL PILE, rogus. The Greek pyra (week) is port, and of a later date only, and significs rogus ardens; i. e. the pile while burning. To rause a f. p., and the formula on the f. p.

rogum exstruere: to put (a corpse) on the f. p., in rogum imponere or inferre: to tight it, rogum accen-

togum imponere or merre: to tigat it, rogum accen-dere: to ascend it, in rogum ascendere. PUNERAL POMP, exsequiarum apparatus [est that is necessary for a funeral].—pompa funebris (the procession ilself).

FUNERAL PROCESSION, exsequire. - pompa (if

allended with any pomp or show).

FUNERAL RITES, justa or justa funcbria, or justa exequiarum (the last, C. Leg. 2, 17, 44, the rites preseribed by law or custom).

Funeral socrifice offered to the Many across of a parent or other relation; exsequire, propr. = the train of mourn-ers, &c. To perform f. r.'s to aby, ci justa facere (S); cs funer justa soivere (C.); justa præstare or persolvere funer Justa solvere (C.); Justa prassate or personal (Curl.), peragere (Plin.) After the performance of the f. r.'s, justis funebribus confectis (Cas.): to be deprived of burial and the customary f. r.'s, sepultura et justis

exsequiarum carère (C.).
FUNERAL SERMON. See FUNERAL ORATION.

FUNERAL SERMON. See FUNERAL GRAITOR. FUNERAL SONG. See FUNERAL HYMN. FUNERAL TORCH, fax functors. FUNERAL TRAIN. See FUNERAL PROCESSION. FUNEREAL, lugübris (belonging to mourning, or serving as a sign of it).—luctuosus (full of mourning or sadness). See also Mournerell.

FUNGOUS, fungosus. sponglosus (Syn in Spunge).
PUNGUS, fungus (catable).—fungus aridus (used as linder; e.g. fungus aridus scintillas excipit).- pannus (an excrescence, of the nature of a f., on trees); ugari-cum (on tarch-trees); megilops (on oak-trees).

FUNICLE. See CORD, FIBRE. FUNICULAR. See FIBROUS.

PUNNEL, infundibulum (for infusion ; also in Latin, fm its shape, the reservoir through with the corn is shot in a mill, = the hopper) To pour into athg through a f., per infundibulum immittere: a small f., cornu (of forn, coply for medicines: dim corniculum): in the form of a f., f.-shaped, *in infundibull formam redactus.—

Funnel of a chimney, cuniculus fornācis (Plin. 9, 38, 62).

FUNNY. See LAUGHABLE, PACETIOUS.

FUR, s. pellis (the skin or fleece itself, or the manufactured article: of wider meaning than the Engl. word). FUR, 8. penns (the text) of piece tast), of the manus, factured articles of wider meaning than the Engl. word). A fur tunic, tunica pelicea (or pelicia): a dress i need with Ar, vestis pelle intus munita: made of fur, pelliceaus or -lus (facter only): a fur collar, *collare peliceaus: a fur colosk, *pailium pellice un or ex pellibus factum (alf fur); pailium pelle intus munitum (lined with fur); *pennes pellicei (made of fur): fur shock, *calceus pelliceus nones pellicei (made of fur): fur shock, *calceus pelliceus (made of fur): 6, 0. A. d. 1, 5, 16; pes in pellic natus) a fur jackel, *therax pelliceus: fur glove, *digitabulum pellicum: a glore inned with fur, *digitabulum pellicum sumitum: a fur cover or coverlet, stragulum pellicum; (Paul. Dig. 3A, 2.21): with a fur cover to it or on it, pellitus: a dealer in fur, *pellium mercator: Lie fur lacke, *pellium mercator: L'oot of merbid matter on the tongue, pituita oris (Plin,) or by lingua humore defects (dry tonge: aft. O. Min,) or by lingua humore defects (dry tongue; aft. O. Met. 9, 557, though this saws too little) 9, 567, though this says too little).

FUR, v. | To line or cover with fur, qd pelle intus munire (to line with fur). - *qd pelle circumdare intus munire (to line mith fur). - °qd pelle circumdire (to edge mith fur). - vesti pellem or vestem pelle prætexere (to face it mith fur). Il To coat (the long me) mith fur, prps "linguam piuttà obducere or opplere; or "linguam co, quod ex gravi halitu subsedit, integere, opplere, or obducere. A furred tongue, salive plenum os (g. t.). - "lingua piuttà intecta or obducta, or "lingua co, quod ex gravi halitu subsedit, topleta, &c.; or prps "lingua plenu da loaded tongue, aft. os amarum habère, dentes plen os, Plant. Curc. 2, 3, 39).

3, 39). FURBELOW. See PLOUNCE.

FURBISH, nitidum reddere, nitidare, detersum qd nitidare atque rubigine liberare (to rub it bright; e. g. ferramentum od. Col. 12, 3) .- detergere (lo eripe or ri clean or bright).

FURIOUS, furens .- rabidus (in a fit of passion or rage) .- furiosus (full of rage) .- furibundus (acting like

s madman).-sævus (savage; he whose anger makes him tose all control over himself) .- violentus (violent, impetwoms, e. g. attack; ingenium, character). - vehemens [seekemen], s. g. seind, sentus; clamore, clamori; Js. vehemens et vloentus—atrox (susking a lerrific impression, of hinga, e.g. deeds). Js. sævus et atrox.—torvus trux (of the looks of one who is in a passion; then of the individual himself)—freeX (selfd, untamed, the of the individual himself)—freeX (selfd, untamed, the of the individual himself). uncontrolled). A f. look, oculi truces: to cast f. looks on &c., circumferre truces minaciter oculos ad &c.; on \$c., circumferre truces minaciter oculos ad &c.;
\$\frac{a\phiy}{a\phiy}\$ (\text{oot} s, \psi_\text{oot}) = \text{assivita}\$ conset of cavalry, procella equestris (\text{see} L. 29, 2); \$\text{attacks}\$, \$C.\$;
\$af\$, passion, ira et rabies es: \$to make aby \$f\$, ci furoren bojlicere; aninum es exasperare (\$\frac{b\phi}{a\phi}\$ furiare is port.)

To \$b\$-come or grow \$f\$. furore efferti, efferari; incendi or inflammari; ira exardescere: to \$b\epsilon f\$, furere; servire: to be f. beyond all conception, ultra humanarum irarum

FIIR

foder sevire: ultima crudelitate sevire.

FURIOUSLY, furiose. furenter. veheme lenter. acriter. atrociter. Syn. in Funious. vehementer, violenter. acriter. atrociter. SYN. PURIOUSNESS. See PURY.

FURL, vela contrahere (C.). - veia legere († F. -

FURLOUGH, commentus. To give (an engine).

FURLOUGH (the eighth part of an English mile),
prps stadium (a length of 125 paces, or 625 feet, according to Plin, 2, 23, 21; al. 647; al. 635 Eng. feet).

FURLOUGH, commentus. To give (an officer or a

soldier) f., ci commeatum dare: to take (or ask for) f., commeatum sumere; commeatum petere: to be on f., in commeatum mittere

FURMETY, or FRUMENTY, puls (g. t.), or *puls

triticea

triticea.

FURNACE, fornax (to weh the adj. may be added to denote what it is used for ; e.g. Plin. 17, 19, 6, calcaria fornax.) I INFRORN. The f. of affiction, (quasi) faces doloris or dolorum (C.). Aby is tried in the f. of affiction, "es pectus dolorum quasi facibus admotis exploratur or purgatur, or "es seeius dolorum quasi inne expriru (aft. F. Ze. 8. 6. 742).

exploratur or purgatur, or "en seelus dolorum quasi gine exuriur (aft. V. Za. 6, 742).

FURNISH, § To supp iy (with acc. of thing), suppeditare (e. g. the money, the expense, water, corn, &c.).—
prabëre, prastare (to afford: prab, panem, sumptum: b. f. a lighter diet, leviorem chum prestare, of bir dol.—
providere (to f. boforchand what will be required, arma:) [gna in hiemen.] « To supply with a dip, qm qå re instruere (g. l. for providing with what is mecessary).—ornare, exornare qm qå re (coopsis, standersupple). with what serees for ornament, luxury, honour, or at all events makes the person's outfit fully and beautifully complete). Jx. ornare (exornare) alque instruere; instruere et ornare.—suppeditare et ql (to prouve it in abundance for aby).—prospicere cl ql (to take care that aby should be provided with athe).—subornare qu ql re (to supply aby with athg secretly for a secrel purpose).—prabber cl ql (to supply fin one's own resource, e. g. urbem el donarat, quæ panem præběret, to f. him with bread; Np.).—armare qm ql re (to provide aby with what is necessary for attack or defence; e. g. accusatorem omnibus rebuis). To f. oby with movey, qm pecunik organe, instruere; pecunian et suppediare; pecunia organe, instruere; pecunian et suppediare; pecunia (e. g. the army), exercitui commentum prospicere; exercitui frumentum or rem frumentariam providère; to be fysmished with athq. of re instructum esses: ad plete). Jn. ornare (exornare) atque instruere; instruere to be furnished with allg, qå re instructum esse; qd babere: to be abundanlly furnished with allg, qå re abundare; qd mihi abundantissime suppetit. Sa: FURNISHED. Our men had furnished themselves with one thing that was of great use, una res erat magno usul preeparata a nostris. To f. oneself with athg, qd sibi comparare (g. l. for procuring it); providere qd or ci rel (with ref. to a future need of it; arma, ligna in hierel (with ref. to a future need of st: arma, ligna in hiemem;): se armare q å re (with a means of altack or defence; e. g. with a stock of impudence, impudentià.—
I To fit in p. instruere (see C. Verr. 4, 5, 9 L. 42, 19):
to f. handwonely, extracre et instruere (C. Verr. 2,
3, 44). See Poursishen.
FURNISHED, | Generally, instructus of recor-

natus or exornatus qâ re. armstus qâ re (e. g. giadio, natus of exornatus qå re. armatus qå re (e. g. gladio, muris), praditus qå re (endocede with by noister, or f. with by the favour of fortune). F. with every thing necessary, omnibus rebus instructus, also instructus only. To be abundanity f. with athy, qå re instructus only. To be abundanity f. with athy, qå re instructus only and the second of the s

rebus atque apparata (instructior, &c., C.); domus

rebus atque apparata (instructior, &c., C.); domus cornata atque instruct. (C. 2 Forr. 34, 84); domus omnibus rebus ornata atque referta; also domus reterta only (cf. C. Muren. 9, 20).

FURNITURE, supeilex.—By It is likewise conspired in Latin in the general denomination or term of cultus; i. e. whatever constributes to the comfort of construction of the comfort o

FURRIER, *pellium mercator.

FURROW, s. | In the soil, sulcus (g. t.).-striga (a f. drawn fm south to north).-scamnum (fm east to west; i.e. across the field; see Scriptt, rei agr. p. 33, and 198, Goes.): a field distinct by f.'s, porculetum (Plin. 17, 22, 35, No. 9, § 171): to make or draw a f., sulcum facere, agere, ducere; sulcare; pl. sulcos f. surcum tacere, agere, uncere; surcare, pr. surcos sec. facere (as the act of men); sulcum imprimere (as the effect of the plough, — processing its of the soft itself that is thrown up between two f.'s; if these f.'s itself that is thrown up believen two f.:; if these f.'s were at greater distances, m one another, than usual, the name of such a one was litra; cf. Four F. Georg. 1, 47): divided by such f.; imporcatus: ploughed with the f.'s lengthwise, strigatus (opp. scammatus, having them acrost m west to east. Terms of the Agrimensores). I Frinkle, ruga. See Wainkir.
FURROW, v. See Furnow, subst. I With ref. to the face; c. g. your brow is becoming furrowed, vulus tius colligit rugas et thath [f.a. thath] frontern, Sen. Benef. 6, 7, 1): a brow somewhat furrowed, from attractior (Sen. Benef. 4, 31, 3).
FURTHER, ade. A) longitus.—porto. protinus (further on, forwards; e.g. to advance, drive a flock, \$c.).—ultra (beyond that to uch we have already advanced; ultra procedere, opp. retto regredit; and supple

\$c.).—ultra (beyond that to uch we have already ad-enance); ultra procedere, opp. retro regredi; and only of of advancing beyond a certain point f. in discussions, investigations, \$c. \$\frac{1}{2}\times \text{ulcrims}\$, in this sense, porte, and post-Aug. prose; f below, infra: a little f, below, pullo inferius. To advance f, inogius progredi, proc-dere (propr.); pergere, ad reliqua pergere (in speeches, \$c.); mg infernation post so f., ullerion non audio: the major celtar for the latin this continuation of the con-tain of the celtar for the celtar for the celtar for the celtar f. longitus provehere (trans.); longitus provibi (inf,, longius provehere (trans.); longius provéhi (ta-trans.); not to be able to advance any f, harére: lo detay (albs) f, longius or ultra differte or producere (SIN. between diff. and prod. in DELAY): lo advance f, procedere or progrédi in gâ re: lo sech f, for the (Q.); so, qd ultra quam satis est repetere (C.).—

B) Further (as used in carrying on a discourse, to introduce an additional consideration, &c.), conrie, to introduce an additional consideration, &c.), praterea, ab hoc (moreover; besides)—lan (now again: likevise, moreover; porto being sis added; e. g.,] am id porto, utrum libentes an inviti dabant T. C. f., Pr. Istr. II. 861.)—autem (ar particle of transition = bê; ef. C. Bet. p. 65)—que appended (cf. C. Eet. p. 65)—acceedit (huc). accedit, quot. asidendum eodem est, quot. asidendum codem est, quot. asidengam an additional circumstance. quou. agice, quoa (in againg an againoma erreun-slance, êt. in narratires) — porro (see jam abore; pro-prie non est ex alter à parte, sed continuat narra-tionem, ita, ut etiam ad contraria transeat. Kritz. ad Jug. 25, 7, where, however, cf. Fabri, and Pr. Intr. ii.

p. 211, note 10).

FURTHER, adj. ulterior (opp. citerior; e. g. ripa).

—longior, remotior (f. off).—disjunctior (f. separated fin the rest). To grant a fidelay, diem laxius proferre (with ref. to payments, trials, &c.).

FURTHER. Ser TO FORWARD.

FURTHERANCE. See PROMOTION.

FURTHERENDE.

FURTHERER. See PROMOTER. FURTHERMORE. See PURTUE See FURTHER, B.)

FURTHEST, or FURTHERMOST, extremus. ex-timus, -ultimus (the last).

FURTIVE, furtivus. — clandestinus (clandestine, without the knowledge of others). To exchange f. glances, furtim inter se aspicere (C.). FURTIVELY. See STEALTHILY.

FURITYELT. See STEATHILT.
FURUNCLE, furunculus (Ceis. and Plin.).
FURY, rabies (violence, mainess, whenever the passions rise to such a height as to deprive the individual of

all consciousness or self-command) .- furor (rage: the state of the highest degree of excitement). — savitin (awage rage, depricing the individual of all self-control; of men and beasts).—Ira, Iracundia (violent anger, rage). of men and available. The incuminal velocity anger, rayes, —seeva Vis ea rel (feaful power of alfa, e. g. morbi).—
See Raow. To put aby in a f., see Raow. to be in a f. see to be come Pusious.— | Pi. (Mythol.) Furfes, furiew.—
[10] the name of 'Eumenhides.' 'Erinnyes,' the poets borrowed fin the Greek): the f.'s of a person (i. e. his avenging goddesses), furiæ cs: to be haunted by them, furils agitarl, vexarl: the f.'s do not leave aby at

them, furils agitarl, vexari: the fie do not leave aby at reet any sub-ree, furise maguam consister qm patiuntur: imooke the fie, that they may accept your brother's crime, furias fraternas content —555° Furia (as deity). FURZE, genista tinctorum (Linn.). FUSE, v. || Trans.|| ijuefacere. liquare. — conflare (to meth, e.g. victorias aureas, i.e. the gold statuse of the goddess of eichery).—excoquere (g. l. imagines flammis, Pilin.; exply for the purpose of purifying or refaing).—
Plus E. || figure flammis, flamm

Ilquari. resolvi [SYN. above].
FUSEE, [Pusil, sciopetum. To fire of a f.; see
To FIRE. [Channel by wch fire is communicated to the powder in a bomb, granade, e. *pyrobbil igniarium. [Of a watch: prps *fusus (property; spindle for spinning).
FUSIBLE, quod fundl or liquari potest.

FUSION (of metals), coctura. conflatura (a melling). -fusura (the melting, casting, e. g. plumb), Pins. 23, 6, 35)—fluxio (the state when the body is in f.); to be brought into a state of f., liqueflerl; colliquefleri: to bring into f., liquare.

bring into f., liquare.
FUSS, turnultus (bustle, &c.). To make a f., turnultuari (C. Cecl. 15, 56, quid turnultuaris, sororf): to make much f. doout athy, satagere tamquam murem in matella (Prov. Patron.): jactare, venditare qd. qd mirifice extollere or miris laudibus efferre (of praising mirifice). tions, &c. are made): to make a f. about nothing, exci-tare fluctus in simpulo (i. c. to get up waves in a basin, Proc. C.); claimore exorsum verbis parvam rem magnam facere (C. Czel. 15, 36). The turba, = bustle, stir, mly Com.; e. g. turbam qam dare; turbas concire or concitare. Without any f., sine venditatione

(C.; without showing of).
FUSSY, satagens (once; Sen. Ep.).

FUSS.; satagens (once; Sen. Ep.).
FUST, | The shaft of a column, scapus. —
| Strong smell, odor gravis. odor malus or teter,
odor fordus, foedor [Sen. in SMELL].
FUSTIAN, | A sort of stuff, pannus linoxylinus.
| Bombastic style; see Bombastr
FUSTIAN, ad). | Made of fustian, by the
subst. | Rombastic vide of

subst. | Bombastic, vid. FUSTINESS. See Fust.

FUSTY, mucidus. situm redolens (having a f. moldy smell fm damp, &c.; e. g. of meal). To be f., feetorem redolere (Col.). male olere (g. t.).

FUTILE. See PRIVOLOUS. FUTILITY. See PRIVOLOUS.

See FRIVOLOUSNESS.

FUTILITY. See Privolousness.

FUTURE, futurus (that will be, or is about to be).—
posterus (to follow after others; in time).—veniens conséquens (coming, following). In. consequens ac posterus (e. g. time, tempus). F. things, futura, orum (e. g. to know, to forcese, scire, prospicere). Eye venturus is poet, only, and postero tempore adverbial: to postpone aftel to a f. time, qd in posterum differe to keep for f. use, in vetustatem reponer or servare; conditions madean ventural (to become reservare;

to keep for f. sse, in vetustatem reponere or servare; conditum mandare vetustat (to keep or ssee for a f. time, in order to possess it then, e. g. fruit, §c.): to rescree for a f. time, in diem reservare (e. g. pœnas scelerum). See Futurr, subst.
FUTURE or FUTURITY, s. tempus futurum or posterum or reliquum (the f., following time).—vetus: as (long duration of time: see Ocksn. C. Ecl. p. 76, sq.).—futura, orum. res futurse (f. things, or things to come). In f., postero tempore: for the f., in posterum; posthac; in posteritatem; in reliquum tempus: to see into the f., quod futurum est scire: animo prospleere futura; que futura sunt prospleere or providère; in posterum prospicere: not to think of the f., non consulere in longitudinem: to consider the present scith the f., rebus presentibus addungere sique annectere futuf., rebus præsentibus adjungere atque annectere fututas: to enjoy the present without troubling oneself about the f, presentibus frui nec in longius consultare.

| The future (lense), tempus futurum (Gramm.).

The f.-perfect, futurum exactum (Gramm. i. i.).

G.

GABARDINE, prps lacerna.—pallium ex coactis factum (of pelt; eft. Ces. B. C. 3, 44).

GABBLE, balaterac (to go on talking about nothing, &c.; cf. Gell. 1, 15, extr.).—garrire (to chalter; sis, but not always, in a contemptuous sense).

GABBLER, blatero.—garrulus (one who loves to hear

himself talk). GABBLING, s. blateratus, ûs. garritus, ûs (both

GABEL. See TAX, IMPOST.
GABEL. See TAX, IMPOST.
GABION, *corbis terrâ fartus.

GABLE, fastigium (to be carefully distinguished fm GABLE, fastigium (to be carefully distinguished fm culmen, i. e. the ridge of a roof).—tympanum or fas-tigil tympanum (a triangular wooden g., considered with ref. to its superficies, Vitr. 3, 3, mid.). The front of the g., frons: the base of the g., stratum fastigii: the vertex of the g., acroterium (accorrigory): the angle of the g., fastigii versura: any ornament terminating a g., qd in summo fastigio (culminsi) positum (e.g. colume, Vitr. 4, 2, 1). G. end, tympanum fastigii: to be raised margle as is the set. be. when ad fastigiin provenies. nearly as high as the g., pæne ad fastigium pervenisse (of a house; aft, C. Att. 4, 1, init.).

GAD, v. ambulare cursare et ambulare.-ambulaorm esse, ambulatie cursare et ambulare,—ambula-torem esse, ambulatireem esse (of a isoman, lo be a gadder out; cf. Cal. 143). Gadding (of a plant), erra-ticus. "The gadding vine" (Mill.), vilis serpens multi-plici lapsu et erratico (C.).

GADDER, ambulator. f. -trix (both Cat. villieus ambulator ne siet; so villica ad cœnam ne quo eat, neve ambulatrix siet). — homo vagus homo qui circum fora vicosque vagus est (or, of a scoman, quæ circum fora vicosque vaga est; aft. Plaut. Mit. 2, 5,

GAD-FLY, cestrus (οίστροι).—tabànus. asīlus. GAG, v. præligare ci os.—qd ln fauces cs injicere.-

ovolvere es os q\(a\) re et præligare (C., to errap athg round his mouth).—qd (e.g. lintea) in os faucesque injicere (aft. L. 40, 24).— os es obturare (to stuff up his mouth, gutturem obturare, Plant.).

GAG, *oris or faucium obturamentum, or injectæ in fauces es tapetes (or injecta ... lintea, according to what

is used; aft. L. 40, 24).

GAGE, s. See PLEDGE. GAGE, v. See To PLEDGE, To PAWN. GAGGLE, strepere. gingrire. clangere (all of geese). GAGGLL's strepere, gingrire, changerle (all of geese). GAGGLING, streplus, changer, gingritus (all of geese); also voca anserum (T. Germ. 10, 3). GALETY, "Cheerfulness, vid. "Finery, splendour, &c. vid. "Finery, splendour, &c. vid. "Splendour, &c. vid. "Isplendour, betalling, splendide, pulchre, nltide. "Joyfully, læte, hilare or hilariter, hilari or into animo.

or new animo.

GAIN, a. lucrum. questus. commodum. emolumentum. compendium. fructus. [Syn. in ADVANAGE.]

—præda, prede (propr. booly; then g. i., any g. or advantage wch can be looked upon as a kind of booly; the pl. præde, when several kind of g. or er spoken of; see Interpp. ad Np. Chabr. 2, 3).—præmium trencerd, & 20.0. \$c., dθλον). Jn, quæstus et lucrum; quæstus et con modum; lucrum et emolumentum; fructus et emolumentum; quæstus et compendium; quæstus præd e-que. A little g., lucellum; qd lucelli (e. g. dare ci). For the sake of g., lucrì or quæstûs causă (e. g. gerere rem); sui questus et commodi causa. To make g of, see To GAIN by: to be eager in the pursuit of g., omnia ad lucrum revocare; omnia quæstu metiri; quæstui servire or deditum esse: to think athg g., qd in lucro servire or deditum esse: to think athy g,, qd in lucro; pomere; putare esse de lucro; deputare esse in lucro; lucro apponere (H. Od. 1, 9, 14). Ill-gotten g-i, male partum or -a (e. g. male partum male dispérit; male parta male dilabuntur). Esg. For phraese (e. g. to bring in g., to derive g, fm, fe.), see Paopira, Forse g. inter-sist, quam amissiti illium. GAIN, v. lucrat, lucrificare qd (g. t., opp., perdere; the former atoe in plaging with dice; T. Germ. 24, 3. Suct. Cal. A1; both, in the wider sense, = to acquire, others, morphogen dd. (buth in a mercantile and other others).

obtain) .- proficere qd (both in a mercantile and other respects).—acquirere qd (to g. what one has streen for, opp. omittere).—consequi. assequi [Sym. in Acquire]; opp. omittere).—consequi. assequi [Sin. in Acquint]; vincere qd, or absol. (to conquer, carry off the victory, get the upper hand in a contest or in play lopp. perdere}; in a law-suit, &c.; either with acc. or abl., or with in and abl. of that in wch one g.'s, and with an acc. of how much one g.'s; see the examples below). To g in or by athg, questum facere in qa re; to g. nothing, nullum facere quæstum; nihii proficere: to g. much, multum jucri auferre; magnum lucrum or quæstum facere: to soci ameries, maximos questus prædasque facete. To g. at play, see To Win. You have gained more in position than you have lost in property, plus acquisisti dignitatis, quam amisisti rei familiaris: to g. aby's con-

GAI

sent to do athg, ci id persuadere, ut &c. To g. a piace, &c. (= to reach it after great exer-tion), locum capere (also = potiri locum or loco; i. e. to make oneself master of),—qm in locum pervenire (to get as far as it)—in locum eniti or evadere (to ascend to a higher point, to reach it; e.g. to gain the shore, in terram ev.; the summit of, in verticem montls): to g. terram ev.; the summit of, in verticem montis): to g. a battle, ticlory, see 'To Win a battle:' to g. a cause (sies-suif), causam (or causā) judicioum (or judicio) vincere: to g. the prize, præmium auferre (dellow héeba): to g. aby's friendship, in amiciliam es recipi; in cs familiarlitatem venire or intrare; in cs amiciliam pervenire: to g. aby s friendship by dishonorable means, in cs amicitiam se insimiare: to g. the hearts or affections of men, animos sibi conciliare : to endeavour, by any means, to g. people's affections or good-will, q\u00e1 re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos or benevolentiam alliere: to g. people's hearts for aby, animos (hominum, piebis, &c.) conciliare et benevolentiam erga qm. | To gain over (= win to one's side, &c.), qm or cs animum conciliare (e. g. donis, pecunia, policitationibus); qm or cs animum aillcere (to entice, opp. alienare; also es animum ad benevoientiam); also allicere atque excitare studium es (or -a qrm; e. g. ad utili-tates nostras, to our interests, C.); qin ad causam suam perducere (e. g. donis); qm in suas partes ducere or trahere (g. t. to draw to one's side or party); qm ad studium sul perducere (to induce aby to interest himself in one's service or cause); cs gratiam consequi (to obtain aby's good-will or favour): to g. over a judge, concidiare sibl judicem or judicis animum: to g. a person over to one's opinion, qm in sententiam suam adducere, or (entirely) perducere: to try to g. aby over (improperfus, and or cs animum tentare, to allo, ad ad (lo make an attack, as it were, by way of attempt on abys mind; by money, promises, and threats, pecunia, promissis et minis); and or cs animum sollicitare, to allo, ad qd (to endeavour to rouse or incite; e. g. pecunia; pretio; spe iibertatis); qm aggredi (to atlack him, as il were, by athg; e. g. variis artibus). GAINER, Crel. qui lucratur, &c. — victor (con-

GAINFUL, lucrosus (g. t. for advantageous, &c.).—quæstuosus. quod quæstui est (of what brings mercantile profit; e. g. mercatura) .- fructuosus (fruitfut; rewarding our pains with something that is or may be considered as the produce of it; e.g. oratio, cf. C. Tusc. 5, 13, in.).

GAINFULNESS. See ADVANTAGE, PROFIT.

GAINSAY. See CONTRADICT.

GAINSAYER. See CONTRADICTOR.

GAIT, incessus ingressus. A quick or slow g., incessus citus, tardus: an erect g., incessus citus, tardus: an erect g., incessus erectus. Ingressus celsus: an efeminate g., incessus fractus. To have a somewhat efeminate g., molliorem csse in Incessu (O. A. A. 3, 306): to have a proud or stately g., magnifice incedere: lo have a frm and not undignified. g., habere stabilem quendam et non expertem dignitatis gradum (this also of the march of metrical feet in terse, e. g. of a spondee).
GAITERS, ocreæ, pl. See Boot.
GALA DAYS, dies in aulâ sollemnes (cf. Col. 12,

GALAXY, orbis lacteus (C. Somn. Scip. 3) .- lacteus

circuius (Plin.).-vla lactea (O).

GALE, aura (any wind, not excluding strong gales: . g. aura rapida, stridens, violentiot, in the poets; also impropr. ventus (g. i. for wind).— flatus (mly peet flatus restlict), C. fm Arai.). Asiff g. magnus ventus. § I Menore, aura. The g. of popular forcur, popularis aura or ventus popularis (C.); aura favoris popularis (L. 22, 26).

GALIOT. See GALLEY. GALIPOT. *resina pinea.

GALIA: Testina pinea.

GALIA: 6t (acc. to Isidor. 11, 1, § 128, prop. the
g-bladder, or the g-bladder with the g:; hence it is never
used in figurative language for 'anger,' but as a figure
for bitterness, bitter hatred, and that only in poets;
e.g. the heart is full of g, cor felic litum est. Plant
Truc. 1, 2, 76).—bills (the g, so for as it is found out
of the g-bladder in the guts and stomach, and uch,
(303)

when too abundant, produces disease; see C. Tusc. 4, 10, 23; hence it is used also in figurative expressions, 10, 25; hence it is used also in payratree expressions, e.g. bilem ci movere, commovere,—stomachus (prop. the stomach, and then, since the g. overflows into the stomach in anger and other violent emotions, = the seat of sensibility and anger; hence figuratively = these of sensoring and anger; nence jigurativety = inese affections, e. g. stomachum ci movere, commovere; exarsit qs iracundià ac stomacho). Full of g., biliosus ([65] in later writers, fellosus). More bitler than g., *felle amarior.

GALL-BLADDER, vesīca feilis.—fei.

GALL-STONE, *cholelithus (χολή, λίθοι).* GALL, v. || Chafe, excoriate, atterere (e. g. femina equitatu). — terere († colia labore, Propert.), — || Impropa.) To sting (the mind), &c., mordere (to bite; of the actions, letters, &c. of another person) .pungere (to sting).—calefacere (to make a person warm, to g. him; of an orator exciting aby by his reproaches, &c. C. in conversat language). Galling (of words or &c. C. in consersat. language). Galling (of words or language), mordax (+e, g. carmen, H.; verum (Perz.); aculeatus (stinging); acerbus (biller). A galling letter, there aculeate: galling jests, asperiores facetise: galling wit, acerbitas salis: galling words, verborum aculei. ¶ 70 in fifet loss, &c. on troops (mil. t.t.), male habere (e. g. agmen adversariorum, Cez.). vexare (to distress).

GALLANT, adj. | Polite, &c. vld.

courageous, vid.
GALLANT, s. amator (lover). — juvenis (or adolescens) delicatus (fine, smort, someshat effeminde
young man, fond of show, \$c.). — homo elegans or
elegantior (nice in his dress, \$c.). — homo urbanus
(polished, \$c.).— als juvenis only may do.
GALLANTRY, | Politieness, vid. | Courage,

GALLEON, onavis Hispana or Hispaniensis; or

*navis Hispana maximæ formæ.

GALLEOT, *navis actuaria minoris formæ.

GALLERY, portycus (an open g. with columns). pinacothèca (a picture g., Varr.).—superior locus (g. t. for an elevated place; e. g. in a theatre, ex superior loco spectare).—caves summa or ultima (the last row is a theatre): clap-traps for the g, werbs ad summan cavean spectantia. To build a picture-g, pinacotic-cam constitute. The director of picture-g's, qui est a pinacothicia (karript). B G, (in a church), prap pollum (Georges; but as this was the lowest of the terraces or g.'s in an amphitheatre, it does not seem suitable; belter prps suggestus).

GALLEY, navis actuaria (g. t. a coasting vessel);

GALLEY, navis actuaria (g. 1. a coasting vessel); it riemis publica (a trineme belonging to the stale): to condemn aby to the g.'s, qm dare ad remum publica triremis (af. Suet. Oct. (b): to send aby to the g.'s, affigere qm remo publicae triremis (Fal. Max. 9, 15, 3). GALLEY-SLAYE, "servus (or, tf. a crisiminal, now.ius) ad remum publicae triremis datus (gft. Suet. Oct. 16) set serve publicae triremis datus (gft. Suet. Oct. 16) set serve publicae triremis datus (gft. Suet. Oct. 16) set serve publicae triremis datus (gft. Suet. Oct.

16), or *remo publicæ triremis affixus (aft. Val. Max.). GALLIC, Gallicus.

GALLICISM, *sermonis Gailici proprietas. Athg is GALLINGM, "sermonis Gainei proprietas. Aing is a G., "qd Gallici sermonis proprium est. GALLING, s. attritus, ûs (Plin., propr.). GALLIPOT, oila or olla fictilis (earthenware pot,

g. t.).—ollula(little pot), or *ollula medicamentariorum or medicamentaria. To onyx, a small pot or box of the onyx-stone was often used for unquents.
GALLOMANIA, *nimium Francogallorum mores

imitandi studium. GALLON, conglus is the nearest Rom. liquid mea-

sure = nearly six pints; eight congil (= 1 amphora) = 5 pints; Hussey, p. 205.

Splints: ressery, p. 2007.
GALLOP, v. equo admisso or laxatis habenis vehi or currere (of the rider).—'laxatis habenis currere or ferri (of the horse): citato equo advehi (to ride or ferri (of the horse): citato equo advehi (to ride or ferri (of the horse): citato equo advehi (to ride or ferri (of the horse)). ride fm one place to another, absol., or to aby, ad qui; or in a hostile manner, in qm; to a place, ci loco or (ad) qm locum): to make one's horse g., equum admittere: to g. up to aby, equo admisso ad qm accurrere (e. g. of an officer carrying information to his general); equum concitare contra qm; equum agere in qm (in a hostile manner): to g. agst the enemy, equum concitare permittereque in hostem; equo concitato se immittere in hostem; equo concitato ad hostem vehi; equo calcaria subdere et acri impetu in hostem invehl. GALLOP, s. citatus gradus. pienus gradus (see Interpp. ad Cic. Ep. ad Fam. 12, 16, 2). At a g., citato terpp. ad Cic. Ep. ad Fam. 12, 16, 2). At a g., citato or pieno gradu; citatus: to advance at full g., pieno gradu ingrādi: to retreat at full g., gradu citato recedere (opp. sensim, &c.). At a or full g., equo admisso, saxatis habenis (e. g. vehl, accurrere ad qm): to charge the enemy at full g., laxatis habenis invent in hostem; libero cursu invent; calcaribus subditis ferri in hostem; effusis habenis invadere hostem; effusissimis habenls invadere hostem.

GALLOWS, *catasta ad supplicium exstructa. The ancients used to hang criminals on a tree that b no fruit, arbor infelix; kence to hang a person on the g., qm arbore infelici suspendere. Patibulum, weh the qm arbore infelici suspendere. Exp Patibulum, sech ihe moderns incorrectly translate g., wen a forked piece of wood on wech criminals were erucified.—A g. bird (as a term of reproach), furcifier, crux, patibulum, carcer (Com.; see Ruhnk. Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 26).

GAMBLE, ludere in pecuniam (g. t. to play for money; Paul. Dig.).— aleæ induljære, studiosissime aleam ludere, caffacere forum aleatorium (Aug. ap.

such; i. e. to keep the gaming-table warm).—aleatorum (ng. ap. Such.; i. e. to keep the gaming-table warm).—aleatorum case. To g. away (so much), perdere alea, or fm context perdere only: to spend whole nights in gambling. text perdere only 1 to spend whole nights in gombling,
vlotas noctes conterer eales? to g. every day and all
day long, ludere per omnes dies, forumque aleatorium
calefacere (Suet.). A law agut gombling, lex, que
aleam vetat (aft. H. Od. 3, 24, 83).

GAMBLER, aleator.—aleo (New. ap. Fest. Catult.).

GAMBUL, v. ludere (to play, g. t.).—exultare (to
leap up, gaudio).—tripudiare (to dance obous). Ix.

scap up, gaudio),— tripudiare (to dance about). Jx. exsultare et tripudiare (C.).—lascivire (of catite, &c., and impropr. of an orator, style, &c.).—exsultim luder (of a mare, † H.).—per lusum atque lasciviam currere (L. of young men).

. of young men).

GAMBOL, s. lusus († e. g. undas lusibus exercere,
).—exsultatio. tripudium (SYN. in To GAMBOL).

GAME, ludus (as a pastime, &c.: the proper term for the public 'games,' ludl circenses, gladiatorii, scenici: to exhibit g.'s [of this kind], ludos facere or scenici: to exhibit g.'s [o] this kind], ludos lacere or committere; of, imunus below).—lusus (as the state of one who is playing).—lusio (act of playing; g. considered as going on).—ludicum (a particular kind of game).—munus (public g. wch it was considered the duty of certain magistrates, exply the Ædites, to exhibit for the gratification of the people; exply of shows of gladistors; the proper terms are munus dare, præbére, C., edere, Suet.). To insent a new g., novum (sibl) excogitare ludum: boys like g.'s. even when they are laborious, pueri lusionibus etiam laboriosis delectantur. EST To piay; i.g. at 'kres, dice, &c, is simply pilli, tesseris, &c., ludere. G.'s of hazard, alea, w (g. t.).—Il menora.) To make g. of aby, qm or qd (sibl) ludibrio habère. qm ludere, deludere, or illudere.—ludos facere qm (Com. and pass. ludos flert, to be made g. of, Plaut. Pevyd. 4, 7, 72, &c.). If An is not is taken in the chase, or the fless of such a nimals, venatio (L. 35, 49, 61 £64.5, 26, 50, &c., Col.).—pulpamentum (dressed flesh of hares, wild boars, &c.). When we wondered, how he had procured such an abundance and committere; cf. munus below) .- lusus (as the state of variety of g, at that season, quum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio (L.).

GAME, v. See To GAMBLE. GAME, v. See 10 GAMBLE.

GAME-COCK, gallinaceus pyctes (Col. 8, 2, 5).

G.-c.'s, galli, qui prœliantur inter se (Farr. R. R. 3, 9, 6). Cocks of the Medic breed make excellent g.-c.'s, galli Medici ad prœliandum inter se maxime idonei (ib.): to train g.-c.'s, gallos certaminibus et pugnæ præparare (Col. 8, 2, 5). GAMEKEEPER, *rei ferinæ magister.—*custos

venationis.—subsessor (lying out on the watch for g, Petron. Sat. 40, 1).—saltuarius (forest-keeper, JCt., for weh Ptin. has Crel. cui saltus in cură sunt).

GAMESOME. See PLAYPUL. GAMESOMENESS. See PLAYPULNESS.

GAMESOMENESS. See PLATFULNESS.
GAMESTER. See GAMBLER.
GAMING, alea (the game of hazord with the ancients). See GAMBLE, GAMING-TABLE.
GAMING-HOUSE, *takerma aleatoria or aleatoris.
GAMING-LAWS, s. leges, que aleam vetant. \$\pmu_{\text{text}}^{\infty}\$
leges ludi, or leges alexa, would denote the rules of play,

regulations among players.

GAMING-TABLE, *mensa lusoria (g. t.).- *tabula GAMING-TABLE, *mensa lusoria (g. t.), - *tabula lusoria. forus aleatorius (dice-board, Aug. op. Suel. Oct. 71). Το be uniucky at the g.-t., minus prosperă aleă dui; to lose so much at the g.-t., nie alea perdere, with acc. of the sum tost; losses at the g.-t., damna aleatoria: fondness for the g.-t., *studium aleæ. temeritas qd lucrandi perdendive (T.).
GAMMON, 1 Of bacon. perna (νέρνα, Inijh of the hind-leg). - petho (thigh of the fore-leg, πετασών). -
Back cam mon vici.

Backgammon, vid. GAMMON, v. | T. t. at backgammon, prps omnibus talis or tesserie vincere. I Impose upon,

GAMUT, diagramma (διάγραμμα). To run through all the notes of the g., vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (C. de Or. 1, 59, 251). GANDER, anser mas or masculus.

GANG, grex. — caterva. — globus (of conspirators, GANG, grex. — caterva. — globus (of conspirators, robbers, &c., conjurationis, latronum).

GANGRENE, gangræna (Ceis. and fig. Varr. ap. Non.).—caries (of decay in bones). A g. spreads, gangr.

serpit.

GANGRENE, v. Trans. and Istrans.) Crol. with ganguena tenet qot, σ* per qd membrum permeavit (σft. Farr. ap. Non.); gangrenā or morbo eo, 'quam Grec' γάγγρανου appellant' (Crts. 5, 26, 31) affict—ulcerari, GANGRENOUS, ulcrous.— "ulcrossus vitro co, quam Græci γάγγρανου appellant (σft. Crts. 5, 26, 31). GANTLET. To ran the g. * per (milium) ordines agi virgisque cædi. Seps. Not fustuarium, wech implies beating to death, cf. Uip. or L, 5, 6, § 14; and Felt. 5, 78,

extr.). GANTLET or GAUNTLET, *ferroum digitabulum, only (Syn. in Glove). To throw down his g., either provocare qm ad pugnam or certamen (g. t. for to chailenge), or *digitabuium (or manicam) humi pro-

See PRISON.

GAOLER, See JAILER.

GAP, lacuna (a hollow; also fig. loss, damage, wans, e. g. in property).—hiatus (a larger opening, that may be compared to a yawning mouth).—locus vacuus (an empty place). A g. left by aby in a science, in treating of a matter, pars a qo relicta: to filt up a g., lacunam explere (both as to space and number; e. g. in

aby's property, rel familiarls).

GAPE, hiare (g. t. for standing wide open, of what usually is or might be closed; hence of fissures in the earth, of ually is or might be closed; hence of futures in the earth, of the mouth, fee, and of going with attonishment; cf. H. Sat. 1, 2, 88; fm desire of food or any possession, corvus hians, Phaedr.; emptor hians, H.; wartis hians at-que imminens, C.).—oscitare, oscitari (to open the mouth, que imminens, (1).—Oscuare, oscuari se open me moun, or athg that resembles a mouth; hence to yaw n, and of flowers, to expand themselves; impropr. = to sit and g; to he listless and inactice).—omnia stupère (to g. as nowers, to expana inemseives; impropr. = to sit and g; to be listless and inactive).—omnia stupere (to g. as every thing in wonderment, Petron. 2., 1).—inhiare ci rei or qd; inhiantem mirari qd (aft. F. Æn. 7, 814, to g. at).—hianti ote captare qd (to g. for food, \$c.; e. g. aquam, Curt. 4, 16).

aquam. Curt. 4, 10).

GAPER, Crcl. qui oscitat or oscitatur; qui hiat, &c.—*spectator stupore quodam defaus (person scho gapes in wondermeni), or *spectator hians.

GAPING, oscitatio.—oscedo (the habit of gaping or yawning, eo vitio, quod oscedo appellatur, Gell.).

See GARMENT. GARBAGE, intestina. viscera (entrails). - purgamenta (vile parts, &c. that are washed or swept away : propr. and impropr.) .- sordes, sordes et fex (impropr. of what is foul and worthless).

GARBLE, *verba scriptoris non omnia proferendo. sententiam or voluntatem ejus corrumpere ac depravare; or "verba scriptoris mala fraude ita seligere, ut voluntas ejus celetur. ex iis, quæ dixit (or scripsit) qs, alia omit:endo, alia transponendo efficere, ut, verbis prolatis, res celetur. everbls, quæ scripta sunt, ipsis ita.

utl, ut ordo eorum visque non servetur.

GARDEN, s. hortus, horti (hortus mly of a regetable or fruit g.; hortl, of a pleasure g. or ornamental g., portioned off into beds, &c.; see C. Let. 2, 7; 7, 25): a small g., hortlulus. Belonging to a g., hortensis: to lay out a g., hortum ædificare: a g. atready formed or laid out, hortus institutus: one who works in a g., hortulanus (late): the keeper or overlooker of a g., horti (hortorum) custos; custos horto fructús servandi gratia (hortorum) custos; custos horto fructús servandi gratia impositus (one who guarda the fruits). G.-seet, sedilinositus (e.g. e marmore; ef. Ptin. Rp. 5. 6. 40); sibadium (of a semi-circular shape, th. 4. 36); the cultivation of a g., see Horticultures; a bed in a g., arebh; hortus (so for as it is hedged in); a seult in a g., "ambulatio hortus (so for as it is hedged in); a seult in a g., "ambulatio hortus (so shrebs: g. loots, "instrumenta hortensia: a g.-knige, falx (in the shape of a sickle, for trimming trees, with putatoria or arborea; see Pallud, 1, 43, 2); scalprum (with a straight educ; hence, Col. 4, 25, 1, the straight part of the edge of the falx is also culted scalprum). GARDEN, v. hortum colere (O.). To be fond of gardening, "hortorum cultu delectati."

GARDEN, v. hortum colere (O.).

gardening, *hortorum cultu delectari. GARDEN DOOR, *fores horti. GARDEN PLANTS, hortensia, ium (Plin).

GARDEN-ROLLER, cylindrus (αδλινόροτ). GARDEN-STUFF, hortensia, ium (pl. adj.), »»

•berbæ hortenses (g. t.) .- olus, črls (pot-herbs); (dim.) [oluscula, orum.

GARDEN WALL, maceria horti (L. 23, 9).

GARDEN WALL, maceria norti (L. 20, 9).

GARDENER, hortulanus (late, Macrob.). — olitor (markel-g.).—arborator (with ref. to the trees).—topiarius (who cult trees into artificial shapes).

GARDENING, hortorum cultus, hortorum cultura or cura.—*res hortensis (as a science; e. g. in a title,

*A treatise on g.,' *de re hortensi, or *de hortis colendis

To write a treatise on g., *de hortis colendis dis) GARGARISM. See GARGLE.
GARGARIZE. See TO GARGLE.

GARGLE, s.

GARGLE, s. garga isma, atis. — gargarismatium (both very late; Theod.; and fm the Greek γαργάρισμα,

GARGLE, v. gargarizare, with athg., qd or qa re or

UNAULE, v. garganizare, secho albg, qd or qd re or ex qd re (e.g. wellh figs, ex ficis).—colluere (to seash, rince: e.g., guttur qd re, Pers. os)
GARGI-ING, garganizatio (the act of g.).—garganizatios (as the state schild one is parging himself).
GARGI-IND, corona, (g. t. for crown, chaptet, or challenge, of the collustry of the corona for the collustry of the corona for the coronal forms of the coronal f (the sertum for decorating doors, seindows, gc.; the corolla mily poet.] for decorating the person on fedice occasions: e. g. at sacrifices, gc.). [25] strophium (expospon) was some band for the head (F. Cop. 32, Prad. Cath. 3, 26; soorn easily by priests, Fed. s. v.). An aliar decorated with g', are aloribus redimina. An aliar decorated with g', are aloribus redimination of the control of the grant of th floribus, verbenis, herbisque a se lectis, Fest.): that has or wears a g., coronatus: to make a g., coronam nectere : to put on a g., coronam capiti imponere : to put a g. on aby, qm coronare: es capiti coronam imponere.
GARLIC, aliium.—*allium sativum (Linn.).

GARMENT, vestis (both clothes generally, = ves-titus, and a single article of dress)—vestimentum (a single article of dress, as a proper and necessary cover-ing of the body)—unictus, amiculum (of upper cloth-ing for warmth or ornament; amictus, collectively; amiculum, of a single article).—cultus (whatever belongs to dress; girdle, hat, ornaments, arms, &c).—
habitus is whatever belongs to the exterior in general; cleanliness, mode of dressing the hair, car-riage of the body, &c .- To change one's g's, vestimenta mutare (westem mutare means to go into mourn

GARNER. See GRANARY.

GARNER. See To STORE. GARNET, carbunculus (a more general term, including the ruby, carbuncle, &c). The precious or orien-

aing the rhoy, carbuncte, qc). The pr tal g., carbunculus Carchedonius GARNISH, v. See Adoan, GARNISH, s. See Ornament, GARNISHMENT, GARNITURE. See ORNA-MENT.

GARRET, conaculum superius. To live in a g., sub tegulis habitare (Suet. Gramm. 9); in superiore sub tegulis habitare cones. Oramm. 9), in superious habitare coenaculo (to live in the upper story, wech with the ancients was under the roof, Plant. Amph. 3, 1, 3); tribus scalis habitare (i. e. to live up three fights of stairs, weh with the ancients was next to the roof; Mart.

1, 118, 7, speaking of himself as a poor poet).

GARRISON, s. præsidium (also = milites præsidi-

arii, i.e. the soldiers forming the g.) .- præsidium stativum (the soldiers, considered as having their permanent quarters there) - stativa, orum, pl. adj. (sc. castra, the place where the troops are garrisoned). To be in g. any where, præsidio esse ci loco (lo be placed in a any where, preside esset to be to be pinced in a bown for its defence; stativa haber qo loco (to be stationed there); to be in g. at Nicomedia, in statione Nicomedensi esse: to remain any where in g., qo loco retinqui presidio: to place a g. in a town, in oppido præsidium ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; locum præsidio firmare, munire; urbi præsidium imponere: to have a g , præsidio teneri ; præsidio firmatum, munitum esse: to have a strong g., firmum præsidium habère; valido præsidio firmatum esse: to strengthen a g., præsidium majoribus copils firmare: to withdraw a g., præsidium ex urbe deducere, abducere (g. tt.); locum præsidio nudare (with the accessory notion of leaving it defenceiers); to leave behind one a sufficient g., locum tutum relinquere: a regiment in g., præsi-dium stativum.

GARRISON, v. To g. a lown, see ' to place a GARRISON in a town.' To be parrisoned any where, see ' to be in GARRISON any where.'

GARRULITY, garrulitas. loquacitas [SYN. in GAR-RULOUS !.

GARRULOUS, garrulus, loquax (garr. [= $\lambda a \lambda (a)$ setts ref. to the quality: loq. [= $\dot{a}\dot{a}o\lambda c a \chi (a)$ with ref. to the quantity of what is ultered. The garr. love hoor himself talk, and tries to amuse by silly weak conversation: the loq. tries to instruct by prosy, ductoneration, orising fm the epocher's want of power to express himself concludity; loquacitus to epily a weakness of old age; C. does not use garr.)—verbouns (wordy: of things; e.g. letters, e.g.; garr. and loq. being confined to persons, except in poet, where garr. is used of chattering brooks, \dot{q}_{C} , and loq. of eyes, hands, streams, \dot{q}_{C}). GARTER, periscellis (Ydis, weporeabit), or, pure

Streams, gc.).

GARTER, periscellis ('dis, wegeneehic'), or, pure Latin, genuale († 0. Met. 10, 593, both g. tt. for kneal Bridded g.'s, periscellides tortic Petron.). To put on a g., "periscellide crura vestire. The order of the g., "classis turmslis periscellide, quæ dictur. A knight of the g., *classi turmali periscelidis, quæ dicitur,

AS, spiritus naturales (Viir. 9, 9, 2. Rode), or, for districtness, *gas, quod dicitur. G.-lights, lumina, quim dant spiritus naturales per tubos circumfusi (aft. Sen. Ep. 90, 25). G.-pipe, tubus, per quem circumfunduntur spiritus naturales (aft. Sen. 16).

cumfunduntur spiritus naturaies 1971, ort.
GASH, v. secare, &c. See To Cur.
GASH, s. vulnus (g. t. secare).—cleatrix (secar, mark
of a g.).—hiulcum vulnus († Sid Ep. 6, 7).—hiatus
—stirona. atis (by a rozor, Mart.). (a gaping open).—stigma, atis (by a razor, Mart).
GASP, v. anhēlare, anhēlitum movēre (C.) or ducere

(Plast.), anhelantem spiritum ex imis pulmonibus ducere (Auct. ad Her. 4, 33) —ægre ducere spiritum. spiritus difficilius redditur (to breathe with difficulty).

GASP, s. See Gasping. Aby's last g., extremus spiritus, extremus exspirantis hiatus (Q. 6, 3, 31). To the last g., usque ad extremum spiritum; with his last g., extremo spiritu. To be at the last g., efflare or edere animam (C. eff. effl. extremum halitum, C. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22); agere animam; êdere extremum vitæ spiritum, or vitam (both C.). See ' give up the GHOST

GASPING, anheiatio. anhelitus.—spirandi or spiritûs difficultas. meatus animæ gravior. spiritus gravis. gravitas spiritūs. angustiæ spiritūs. spiritus angustior (difficulty of breathing).

GATE, porta (g. of a city, camp, &c., whether with ref. to the opening, or to the wooden frame or leaves) .rig, to the opening, or to the wooden frame or leaves).—Janua. fores fortw (the wooden g.'s, i. e, leaves).—Janua. fores (the large door of a house [Janua = fores in liminibus prof.narum wedlum, C. N. D. 2, 27]; Jan. as entrance; for, as the wooden leaves that close it). ensrance; ict. as the wooden leaver that clase it).—
valves (are the wooden leaves [fores] of stately buildings, temples, &c.). To open the g., portam patefacere; fores portue aperire; portue fores recludere. To
shut the g., fores portue objicere (to put it to); portam
claudere (to fast en it to); to break down a g., portam
refringere; claustra portue effingere: to eut throuch,
how down the fast of the fast controllers. here down, be. a g., portas excidere (or enterior dere): to block up a g., portas obstruere (e. g. with lurf, cespitibus): to enter by the g., porta introire: to go out by a g., exire per portam: to go out of a g., pedem efferre porta: to stream out of the g., porta effundi or se effundere: before the g., ad portam (at it); extra portam (on the outside of it).

GATEWAY, janus (= transitio pervia, C.; arched deway, arch). See GATE. gateway, arch).

GATHER, s. (in a garment), *ruga consuta, or ruga

only; or plicatura (fold).

GATHER, v. TRANS.) | Collect, vid. gather in harvests, &c., carpere. decerpere (to pluck). — destringere el qd (to strip off, tear off; e.g. leaves and berries).—detrahere el qd (to lake off; e.g. fruits).—percipere (to g. or collect for use; e.g., the fruits of the earth, fruges; olives, fructum ex olea, Plin.).—sublegere (to g. up; e.g. baccam, quæ in terram decidit, Col.).—demetere (propr. of corn, frumentum, segetes; poet, of flowers, police florem, I.).

Ta g. the grapes, uvas legere; detrahere uvas ex arboribus.—vindemiam colligere (of the general gathering; ribus...-vindemiam colligere (of the general gathering; the vinitage)...-vindemiam (post Aug.; also vind. vars. Plin.); olives, legere olean (Cat), olivas (H.), oleam stringere (to teur it of, wch an old law forbad): to g. apples (garden fruits), demere or detrahere pomarboribus; legere poma ex or ab arboribus. In draw an inference, ex qa re colligere, concludere: hence it may be gathered, ex quo effic coglue potest (also may be established by argument). If To pucher (a dress), consuere in rugas (ruga, Plin. 35, 8, 34, &c.).

(AATHER INTRAVALLALAMA).

GATHER, INTRANS.) | Assemble. See Assemble, INTRANS. | Fester, vid.

GATHER UP, colligere (g. t. also of taking up for the purpose of shorlening, coll. togam, Mart.).—sublegere (e. g. fatten fruits, &c. Col.; a they lying on the ground, H.). To g. up the stones fm a field, clapidare agrum: g. (up) the hair into a knot, capillos (in nodum) ligere. See Collect.

colligere. See COLLECT.

GATHERER, Crel. | Tax-gatherer, vid.
GATHERING, | Act of collecting, collectio
(g. t. also of collection of peccant humours, 3c., Plin.;
Sen.; Serio, Lary). - perceptio (of fruits, fruing
fructuumque).—exactio (of taxes, pecuniarum, &c.).—

Alecsis. See Abscess.

fructuumque)—exactio (of laxes, pecuniarum, &c.)—
| Assemblage, vid. | Abscess, see Abscess
| GAUDERY, GAUDIN ESS, *cultus speciosior, quam
pretiosior, *cultus nitro, qui non est citra reprehensionen (oft. Q. 8, 5, 34). *cultus, qui non tam corpus
exornat, quam detégit mentem. *cultus ultra quam
concessum est magnificus (bola oft. Q. 8, Praf. 20). See PINERY

GAUDILY, *cultu speciosiore quam pretiosiore. cuitu ultra quam concessum est magnifico. See GARDERY

GAUDY, *speciosior quam pretlosior (of dress) .-·ultra quam concessum est magnificus.

GAUGE, v. | To ascertain the contents of a vessel, &c., metiri. emetiri.—permetiri (g. tt. for to measure).—ad certam mensuram examinare (aft. ad ertum pondus examinare, Cas. B. G. 5, 12, 4), or ad publice probate mensurae normam redigere (to compare it with the standard measure, and bring it to agreement with it). To g. a ressel, *explorare qd, quot sit amphorarum, congiorum, &c.

GAUGER, *mensurarum ponderumque examinator (cf. examinator regutas ponderum panis, Cassiod, Far., 6, 18, §n).—with the ancients, sedlin (cf. Jav. 10, 101). GAUGING. Wenerurum examinatio. (aft. mensuralis lines, Sieul. Ft. p. 19, ed. Goes.).

Surails inea, Sieul. F. p. 19, ea. Goet. ... GAUNT, macer. -- prægrandi maele torridus (C. Agrar. 2, 34, extr.).—strigosus (lean. sinewy; with no spare flesh).—*procérus et macer (tall and lean). GAUNTLET. See GANTLET.

GAUZE, textum tenuissimum. GAWKY. See AWKWARD.

GAWKY. See Awkward.

GAY, Cheerful, vid. Bright, &c. (of colours, dress, &c.), ciarus (bright, e.g., color).—lucidus. splendidus (e.g. luc. vestis, Plin.; splen. vestis, Pler.).—indius. bright).—letus (cherjuf; nitida, latta, opp. horrida, inculta; C. Or. 11).—varius (having seeral colours; hence, by inference, 'gag'; of dress, &c.).

GAYETY, GAYLY. See GAIRTY, GAILY.

GAZE, v. To g. at or upon athg. spectare. spectare.—contemplari, intueri, contucri qm or qd [Syx. is CoyremPlate]. To c. steadily, &c. at athg. obtu-

tare.—contemplari, intueri, contuert qm or qd [SYN. in CONTEMPLATE]. To g. steadily, \$\frac{q}{2}\$, cat ally, obtum figere in q\hat{a}\$ re (C. N. D. 2, 24, but in poetry); defisis occulos in q\hat{a}\$ re (e. g. in vultu regis, Curt.; in te, 0. In C. it is only \$\frac{q}{g}\$, in possessiones cs). occulos non moreire or non dellecre a re, oculi abbitant in re.—admirari (to g at with admiration). See CONTEMPLATE. quam maxime intentis oculis contemplari is used by C. with a quod aiunt; and impropr. totam causam cont., Flace 11.

Facc. 11.
GAZE, s. obtūtus, fls. obtūtus oculorum (e. g. cs
obtutus oculorum in cogliando, C. de Or. 3, 5; obtutum figere (o, N. D. 2, 24, is in poetry),—conspectus
(sight, mily with ref. to the presence of an object within
advjs sphere of cision; lo present liself to adys o,, dare se in conspectum ci; to withdraw fm aby's g., fugere e se in conspectum ci; lo scilidarse fm aby's g.. fugere e conspectu co.)—aspectus (sight: e, g. to direct their g. lo any object they please, aspectum quo veilent ... convertere). An eager and faced g. acer et defixus aspectus (Auct. ad Her. 3, 15, 27). Intuitius is post-Class. and only in the sense of 'respect.' In abies hilastor lat ultu, others read in totum, Plins. 16, 10, 9. To ron's g. on any object, oculos convertere ad qd. See To GAZE AT. | Gazing-stock, vid.
GAZEBO, solarium (any part of a house that is ex-

posed to the sun; as balcony, terrace, &c.) .- specula (as commanding a view, tike a watch-lower).

GAZEHOUND, vertagus (Mart.).

GAZELLE, *antilope Porcas (Linn.).
GAZETTE, *diurna, quæ res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrant. See Newspapen.

GAZETTEER, *diurnorum scriptor. GAZING STOCK, spectaculum. To To be the g. s. of

OAZING STOUR, spectatium. To be the g. st. of oby, spectaculo case of (C. Alt. 10, 2, fm.).
GEAR. See Drass, Harness, Tackle.
GELATING. "gelatina, que dicitur (as t. t.).
GELATINOUS, "juri gelato similis, or by adij. in

Viscous.

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See To CASTRATE. GRID

GELDING, cantherius —equus castratus.

GELID; Geldus. See Cold.
GELID; geldus. See Cold.
GELIDITY. See Coldness.
GELLY. See July.
GEM, s. | Jewel (vid.), gemma. | In Botang
gemma (C., Col. &c.). To put forth its j.'s, gemmare.

gemmascere gemmascere. GEM, v. gemmare (to set with jewels; in this sense only in pass, partep.; mly intrans. gemmans sceptrum, &c.; and impropr. gemmed with deep, genmans fore recent, Lucr.).—gemmis distinguere (e.g. a golden cup. C.).—distinguere (to relieve a surface with ornaments placed at intervals).

GEMINATION. See DOUSLING, REPETITION.

GEMINOUS. See DOUBLE.

GENDER, s. genus. GENDER, v. See ENGENDER, BEGET.

GENEALOGICAL, propaginum ordine descriptus or dispositus. G. lables, tabulæ, in quibus familiæ noblies a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur, or propa-gines virorum nobilium ordine descriptæ (bolh aft. Np. All. 18, 2, sq.). G. trees, στέμματα cognationum (Plin.); also stemmata, um (Suet, Jur., Mart. &c.). GENEALOGICALLY, propaginum ordine; ordine.

GENEALOGIST, genealögus (g. t. C. N. D. 3, 17, 44).—•qui in nobilium familiarum propaginibus cognoscendis elabôrat; qui nobilium familiarum originem sic persequitur, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines possimus consecre (one who has made a study of genealogy, aft. Np. Att. 18, 2).—qui familias noblica a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrat or enarravit (one who

is writing or has written a genedicy, aft, Np. 1, c.).

GENEALOGY, # Of a particular family, genedical consideration of control of the contro 2).—liber in quo familise nobiles a stirpe ad hance tatem enarrantur (a writing on g., off, Np. l. c.); (1) seems that the street et prosapia (the kindrea) do not belong here). To trace up the g. of families, familiarum originem sic subtexere, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines possimus cognosecre: the declare the g. of the Julian family, Julian familiarum and hanc attem ordine enarrare. If The science of g., genealogfa, or Crel. doctrina, que in familiarum origine subtextendă sie elaborat, ut ex és nobilium virorum propagines possimus cognoscere (aft. No.

GENERAL, adj generalis (relating to the whole). communis (common; of or belonging to all). -vulgaris. tritus (common sue; usual every where). In vulgaris communisque,—sts omnis (e.g., a g. laugh followed, omnium consecutus est risus; there is a g. agreement, omnes uno ore consentiunt). Il In general, see GE-NERALLY.

GENERAL, s. dux. dux beili or exercitus .- prætor GENERAL, a. dux. dux belli or exercitus.—practor (= præ-tior, a. g. of people who were not Romans, eaply of likeir land forces, στρατηγό; tenly in Np.; see Interpoly and Milt. 4; but Imperator is also used of forceing pt.)—imperator (a. g., or commander-in-chief, eaply a. worthy of the name, a great g.; see C. Or. 1, 48, 210). A g. of cavalry, præfectus equitum (g. f.); maginter cquitum in the Roman army): to be a g. of cavalry, cutatuti præesse: a g. of infantry, copiarum pedestrum dux; to be a g. of infantry, copiarum pedestrum dux; to be a g. of infantry copia pedestribus able σ. exercitus. cut propositus est sanciens et calidous able σ. exercitus. cut propositus est sanciens et calidous able g., exercitus, cul præpositus est sapiens et caliidus imperator: a good g., bonus ac fortis, or (egreçie) fortis et bonus: the duites or inbours of a g., labor impera-torius (c.): in the sight or presence of the p., in con-spectul imperatoris: to be chosen g., ducem deligi ad belium gerendum.

GENERALISSIMO, imperator, dux summus (a. tt.). To make aby g., qm exercitui præficere; qm toti bello imperioque præficere; summam belli ci deferre; summam imperii bellique administrandi ci permittere; qua belio præponere: to go any where as g., cum imperio qo proficisci

qo proficisci
GENERALITY, commune. communitas (of the 9,
or universality of a nolion: cf. C. Tep. 6, 29; opp.
specific distinction or definition). The 9, (= most of),
plurimi. pars major (the greater part of a whole).—
plerique (every many, without respect to a whole).—
GENERALIT, [Mostly: plerumque (mostly).—
tere (as a general rule; generally).—vilgo (commonly),
that the non procede the fore or ferrio, [Internal commonly of the common procede the fore or ferrio, [Internal common procede the fore or ferrior, [Internal common proc

ral; taken generally, universe, summatim, generatim, generaliter (C. de Invent. 1, 26, 39). Jx. generatim atque universe (opp. singillatim or per species).

But these adve. are only used when they relate to an uction; if they relate to a subject or object, that is to be taken in its whole extent, we must use the edj. summus or universus; e. g. to treat a subject g., de re universa agere: to write about the state g., de ee re universa agere: to write about the state g., de summa republicà scribere).—omnino ('at large,' when a whote summber is opposed to individuals; e. g. quid in Gallis negotii est Cessari, aut omnino populo Romano). —prorsus ('to speak g.' = ut paucis complectar, aft. -prorsus ('10 speak g.' = ut paucis complectar, aft. several particulars have been mentioned; see S. Cat. 15, end. - ad summam. in summå (the former, when, aft. stating several particular reasons, one ends with the principal one of all; the latter, when no particular reaprincipal one of all; the timer, when no particular rea-ions are stated, but on ly the principal one of all). 'Ge-nerally,'or 'in general,' are also als used when a general american is followed by the mention of a particular case, to weh the assertion applies with the greatest force; hence it is expressed by quum, the particular case being introduced by tum: I am an admirer of my countrymen's good qualities g., and esply of the energy with wch they study, quum nostrorum hominum virtutes soleo simirari, tum maxime in studiis.

GENERALSHIP, indöles imperatoriæ virtutis (taients for a great general; Justin. 2, 8, 15), imperatoria virtus. virtus imperatoris (also in pl. imperatoriæ rtutes, all the excellences wich form a good general).
GENERATION, hominum genus.—ætas hominum.

GENERATION, hominum genus.—ietas hominum.

seta (s.t.).—seculum (the age of a g. of men, by many just at 30 ... 33 years; by the Eirusian and Roman custom, at 100 years). By "go sevum, a matural term of tife, is rather poetle.—The present g., hujus setatis homines; qui nune vivunit: sta hi only (e.g. horum luxuris, copp. antiquorum dillgentia, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 3, 5): to the present g., usque and hance statem: to be tirisgo in the third g., tertiam setatem vivere: two good orders have scarcely existed in each g., vix singulis setation or oratore handblies constitiers.

GENERIC, generalis (C.; belonging to the whole genus; opp. specialis, or quod ad singulas partes cs

gensi; opp. specialis, or quod ad singulas partes os reis pertinet, specife).

GENEROSITÝ, ¶ In sentiments, spirit, ĝe., animus ingenuus. mens ilberalis. ingenium liberale. generous spiritus. Ingenuitas. liberalitas. ¶ Liberalita (pires as much as a liberal-minded man libink suitable to his own rank or storen-minded man impas suitable to his own rame or the receiver's merite, without nice mercanitic calcula-tion)—benignitas (gives largely fm kindness of temper, that does not wish to enjoy athy to the exclusion of others).—munificentia (gives rather too much than too succes,...—munitacemia grees rainer soo much inda soo lillle, fin the pleasure of making people happy and causing an agreeable surprise; Did.).—beneficentia (habit of doing good, esply by giving generously).—iar-gitas (with ref. to the large amount piven; hence also of guas (està ref. to the large amount given; hence also of a particular gift, largitas tui muneris, C.). In: liberalitas ac benignitas. Too great g., nimia largitas; edusio (towarda aby in qui, ados in pl. C. 0f. 2, 16, 56). Spiendid g., magnificentia liberalitatis (C.). G. lowarda oby, liberalitas in qui. [55] largitio is the spurious g. of the largitor, who gives fin the selfah motive of pur-

of the largitor, who gives Im the selfish motive of pur-chasing honours, &c.

GENEROUS, [Bountiful, &c., largus, liberalis (the former of interested, the latter of disin-terested high-principled liberality [opp. prodigus]; cf. C. off. 2, 16, 55). — beneficus, beinginus (benig, prop. with ref. to kind feeling, but often = bountiful; cf. C. peiol. 2, 86).—munifucus (often making presents without expecting any return). Jiv. beneficus liberal-lique, liberalis et beneficus, liberalis munificusque, munificus et liberalis, largus, beneficus, liberalis,— pecunius liberalis (S. ct. 7).—generous, liberalis (of preson, and their mode of thinking)—generosi spiritla (of hobite sentiment, &c.)—ingenuus (only of sentiments). (of noble sentiments, &c.) -ingenuus (only of sentiments).

Cf. SYN. in GENEROSITY.

GENEROUSLY, generose (in a noble, spirited \$c.) .- large, liberaliter. Jw. large liberaliterque, benigne. munifice. Jn. munifice et large (liberally; munificently). SYN. in GENEROUS.
GENET, asturco (Asturian horse, of beautiful ac-

GENIAL, genialis (propr. relating to birth or mar-riage: then impropr. of persons or things that exhibit or recemble the Asoptiality and festivity of marriage feasts, festum, dies, &c., but mly in poets).—Lactus. voluptatis or Jucunditatis plenus (joyluh).—suavis (necet, delightful)

GENIALLY, genialiter (e. g. agere festum, O. Met. 11, 95). — læte, jucunde. cum voluptate. — hilare or allariter. animo læto or hilari.

GENICULATED, geniculatus (e. g. culmus, C.). (399)

GENITALS, membra genitalia, or genitalia oz /y. GENITIVE, genitivus casus, or genitivus onle

GENIUS (demon), genius (a tutelary spirit; GENIUS (demon), genius (a tutelary spirit; e.g. of a language, of a time, where we ought to say proprietas sermonis, ingenium saculi, &c.).—dæmonium. divinum illud (deity, spirit,

GENIUS (talents), ingenium (both of the mental talents, and of the person who possesses them).—maxima indoles et admirabilis (Q.; of the mental powers).—vir magni or elati ingenii. vir ingenio præstans. magno ingenio predittus (of the person): on extraordinary and almost superhuman g., vir singulari et pæne divino ingenio: to be nu great q., non maximi esse ingeni. A g. for athg, admirabilis ad qd (e. g. ad dicendum) natura. Hu y-uthfut productions bear marks of great marks of great and the great marks of great and great marks of great and great marks of great marks of great marks of great marks of great and great marks of grea g., puerilia es opera et maximam indolem ostendunt

y., paerila es opera et maximam indoiem ostendume et admirablem (2. 10, 1, 90).

GENS D'ARMES, stipatores corporis (as body-guard).— equites rei publicæ custôdes (as police).

GENTEEL, liberalis. ingenuus (suiting the condition

of one who is free-born; mily with ref. to the mind and sentiments).—honestus (espinying honour, respect; e.g., of persons, families). Boy generous is too strong, implying noble birth and breeding; sis urbanus, comis, elegans.

comía, elegana.

GENTELLY, ingenue. liberaliter (e. g. to be educated, to live, \$e.)—honeste (e. g. vestiri, with ref. to propriety, eleganee, suitableness to our rank, \$e.; Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 111, \$31). Sts urbane, belle, &c.

GENTELEMESS. See GENTILITY.

GENTILLY, gentilis (Eccl.). See Heathen.

GENTILITY, ingenuitas (the state of a free born, man; ef. L. 8, 28, 4)—venuitas. clegantia morum. dulcedo morum et suavitas (refined sources & b.—urbanitas (solitheas). Ess gentilis manners, &c.) .- urbanitas (politeness). [gentilitas

manners, Sc.).—urvanius (posseness). The senting of celenthip, Sc.

GENTIE, ¶ Of good birth, ingenuus. liberials.

-honesto loco natus.—generosus (is stronger; of high, noble birth). ¶ Mild, meek, mitis (mild; opp. acrabus, durus; e. g. in qm. towards aby, of character, affections, &c.; also poet, of breezet.)—leuis (gente: opp. vehemens, saper, of persons, eharacter, words, also of winds, C.; and sleep, H.; towards aby, in qm.)

Latin & featile (of a meson's character).—molls auso o winas, C.: ana sieep. I.: sowara aog, in qm, Jb. lenis et faeilis (of a person's character).—mollis (soft: of breezes, words, &c.).—placidus (calm; opp. utribidus, of persons, of sleep, t, &c.). Js., placidus mollisque (of a person; e. g. reddere qm); placidus collettrouse startius (thereof the person in the constitution of the collection). quietusque.—placatus (lowards aby, in qm, esply after differences have existed between them; opp. infestus). —Js. quietts et placatus, mitis et placatus.—levis (light: of fouch, tactus, O.).—mansuctus (propr. tame, of animals; then gentle, &c. of persons). Jst. lenis (or mitis) et mansuctus. The g. Muses, Muse mansuctus. a g. steep, lenis or placidus somnus. To make oby us g. as a lamb, qm tam placidum, quam ovem, reddere (C. Cæcin. 10): a g. reproof, castigatio clemens: to administer a g. reproof to aby, moili brachio objurgare qm (so as to spare him a more severe one, C. Att. 2, 1). || Gentle (of ascent, &c.), leniter editus; moliiter

| Genite (of ascent, &c.), leniter editus; molitter assurgens; leniter or placide acclivis. See Gaadbat.
GENTLEMAN, | With ref. to birth, ingenus.—honesto loco natus (of good birth). To be brought up as a g., ingenue educari. A simple g., nihil utra quam ingenuus (L. 8, 10). A g. by birth, honestis parentibus or honesto loco natus. | With honestis parentibus or honesto loco natus. | With ref. to breeding and sentiment, homo ingenuus ref. to breeding and sentiment, bomo ingenuus et liberaliter educatus. Geometar ingenue.—vir humanitate politus. Less The word being used vaguely, according to the speaker's eitew of the gentlemanly character, must be translated with ref. to the particular quality implied; vii liberalls. bonus, fortis, magno animo pixeditus (alt C. Rep. 1, 5, of persons), proisus, &c. (Avy is) no g., homo politioris humanitatis expers. A g. ought to \$c., est hominis ingenui, liberaliter educati, with inf. &c. (C.) The education of a g., liberales discipling (Q. 12, 7, 8). A young g., puer (adolescens, &c.) ingenuus, or honesto loco natus: to play the fine disciplina: (4. 12, 1, 0). A young y., put: two recovered in &c.) lingenuus, or honesto loco natus: to play the fine y., vaide jam lautum esse: you are a fine y, forsooth, not to condecend to serie to me, vaide jam lautus es, qui gravère literas ad me dare (C. Fam 7, 14, 1). GENTLEMANLIKE GENTLEMANLY, ingenuus.

liberalis (becoming a free-born man, as opp. a slave).— honestus et liberalis (opp. turpis et illiberalis).—hominis ingenui et liberaliter educati (becoming one who is both by birth and breeding a gentleman).—dignus homine nobill (C.; becoming one of noble birth).—modestus ac verecundus (modest and respectful) .- elegans (showing

taste, &c., opp. illiberalis, inelegans) .- urbanus (polite). G. pursuits, ingenua studia atque artes: g. professions, quæstus liberales (opp. quæst. sordidi, C. Off. 1, 41). In a q. manner, ingenue.

a g. manner, ingenue. GENTLENESS, lenitas (opp. asperitas). G. of temper, lenitas animi; fm context, lenitas only: g. of character, ingenium lene or mite; of manners, mores

placidi. mansuetudo morum.

GENTLEWOMAN, ingenua (opp. libertina). GENTLY, lente, tranquille, quiete, sedate, sedato GENTLE WOMAN, ingenua (opp. inertina).

GENTLY, lente, tranquille, quiete, sedate, sedato
animo, placide (e. g. ire, progrèdi, forem aperire).

sedate placideque, placide et sedate (e. g. loqui, ferre
dolorem), patienter. sequo animo, modice (with due uourem), patenter, sequo anno. montee win ane equanimity).—leniter, placide leniterque (gently, slowly, slowly, slowly and gentley: e. g. procedere).—paullatim. pedetentim (gradually). Gently! moderatius, oro (curre, rem agel &c., see O. Met. 1,510). To open the door g., suspensà manu biande flectere cardinem (Q. Decl. 1,

suspensa manu manue necesse casanem (s. 2200. s.)
13; see also placide above). Syn. in Gentle.
GENTRY. The g., omnes ingenui (all the free-born and respectable).—honesto loco orti or nati. All the g., fm the highest to the lowest, omnis ingenuorum mul-titudo etiam tenuissimorum (C. Cat. 4, 7, 16).

iltude etiam tenuissimorum (C. Cot. 4, 7, 16).
GENUFLEXION, *genuum flexura, or Crcl. genua
curvata (cf. Ammian. 17, 10, 3).
GENUINE, verus (Irus; also of writings, tot enim
sunt veri Bruti libri. C. Or. 2, 53, 224).—probus (s. g.
argentum probum, L.).—germanus. verus et germanus (c. g. veru m et ger-manum Metellum, C.;
hæc ger-mana est ironia, C.).—bonus (good; boni
numi, C.).—sincerus (amdullerated; of wine, &c.).—
merus (unmixed; of fluids).—putus (of metals; pure;
mera et nutus is mix ante-Class. Plant, &c.). genuinus is 'home-born' = domesticus, in C. Ren 2. 15: hut may anchi-d' 2, 15; but was applied to writings by Getl.; a g. edition, *sincera editio: g virtue, vera virtus: a g. Stoic, verus et sincerus Stoicus. For 'think nol to be g.', &c., see 'doubt its Genuineness.'

GENUINELY, sincere. - probe [SYN. in GENUINE]. GENUINENESS. incorrupta integritas (unaduiterated nature). — auctoritas, fides (credibility). Also Crel., as: many doubt the g. of this book, muiti dubitant, hunc librum ab so, ad qm refertur, conscriptum esse: the g. of a law is disputed, "sunt qui censeant, iegem esse adulterinam. A play, the g. of wch is doubted by some, comcedia, quam Plauti esse quidam non putant (of course, with gen. of the author to whom it is commonly attributed).

GENUS, genus (opp. species). The highest g. (in-cluding other ' genera' as species of itself), summum genus

uding other genera as species to recey, subminiminate, general capit, GEOGNOSY, *geognosia.
GEOGNAPHER, geographus (analogous to choroaphus; Fitr. 10, 2, 5, Schneid.).
GEOGRAPHICAL, geographicus (γεωγραφικός, GEOGRAPHICAL)

GEOGRAPHY, geographys (γεωγραφία); or, pure Lat., terrarumer regionum descriptio.

CEO. METRICIAN "Essential description.

GEOMETRICAL geometricus (γεωμετρικότ).

GEOMETRICALLY, geometrice (Vir. for such C. sures γεομετρικότ, dt. 12. 5).

GEOMETRICALLY, Geometrice (Vir. for such C. GEOMETRICAL).

GEOMETRY, geometría, geometrica, orum (g. t.). – ratio linearis (as a theory; Q. 1, 10, *6). To know or understand g., geometricen novisse; geometrià or geometrice eruditum esse: to learn g.,

geometrica discere. GEORGICS, Georgica (pl. Gell.), or georgica car-mina. In the first Georgic, in primo Georgicon (Greek gen. pl., Gell. 13, 20, 4) GERANIUM, geranion (γεράνιον, Plin.); *geranium

(Linn)

GERFALCON, *hierofalco (Cuv.).

e. g. malorum, discordiarum).—igniculus, esply in pl. igniculi (the first sparks; e.g. virtutum).—initium (g. l. for beginning of aligh. East germen, in this sense, is without good ancient authority, except poet.; Lucr. 4, 1079.—To destroy or crush the first g. of qd primo tempore opprimere et exstinguere : things apparently unimportant often contain the g. of great events, ex rebus prime aspectu levibus magnarum sæpe rerum motus oriuntur.

GERMAN. | Cousins g. See 'first Cousins Retated (obsot.), vid.

(400)

GERMANDER, *teucrium (Linn.). Wall g., *teucrium chamsedrys (Linn.). G. Speedwell, *veronica chamsedrys (Linn.). GERMANISM. *Germanse linguae proprietas. GERMINATE, germinare.—pullulare. When they

first begin to g.; as soon as they begin to g., statim in

germinatione (Ptin.). GERMINATION, germinatio (Col.; Plin.) .- ger-

minatus, ûs (Plin.).

GERUND, gerundium (Diom. Prisc).—gerundivus

GERUND, gerundium (Diom. Prisc).—gerundivus modus (Serv. p. 788, P.).
GESTICULATE, gestum facere or agere. gestu ut. gestum componere (of scientific, artistical gesticulation, esply of the 'action,' in a wide sense, of players and oraiors). The gesticulari, post-Aug., Suet. To g. at every word, gestu verba exprimere.

every word, gestu verbs exprimere.

GESTICULATION, gestus. gesticulatio,
Suet. Let all excess of g. be avoided, omnis non viro

Suci. Let all excess of g, be avoided, omnis non viroldignus ornatus ... in gestu (motuque) caveaur (aft. C. Of. 1, 36, 130). To make a g, in sign of assent, gratificari ci gestu (C. Balb. 6, 14).

GESTURE, gestus (with ref. to position; holding of the body, or of single parts of it; distinguished fm motus, the motion of the whole body; hence together, gestus motusque; motus gestusque; gestus is seply proper to actors; motus, to combalants, werellers, orators). To actors; motus, to combalants, werellers, orators, to make g.i., gestum agere, facere, gestu uti, gestustical pondomimic g.i. which aby makes at all tristical pandomimic g.i. which aby makes at all, gesticulatio: to make such g.i., gesticulatio: one that makes such g.i., gesticulator (E. g. all three, post-Aug.): to be unskilful in making g.i., gestum nescire: to make worg g.i., peecace in gestus: to make g. at to make wrong g.'s, peccare in gestu: to make a g. at

every word, gestu verba exprimere.

GET, v. Trans) | To obtain (whether permanently or for a time), accipere (g. t. to receive).—ferre. auferre (to carry off as the produce of one's exertions, &c., athy good or bad). -nancisci (by chance, opportunity, or any other cause, without our own co-operation). - obtingit mihi qd (athg falls to my lot; similar to nancisci) .impetrare (to obtain by asking) .- adipisci (to achieve by exertion).—assequi (to obtain an object for wch aby has striven).—consequi (to obtain an object one has desired; with or without assistance; a more general term than assequi) .- acquirere (to acquire or win what one than asséqui).—acquirere (to acquire or win what one has sought with great exertion).—obtinêre (to obtain and keep possession of atha and great opposition).—
sortiri, sorte nancisci. Sortem es rei nancisci (to get or obtain by tot).—potiri qå re or (rare) qå (to get into abtys power).—compôtem fært es rei (to obtain position).—
sion of; e. g. one's wish).—incidere in qå. corript, tentari qå re (to fall into, esply isto discases)—acquireri qå re (to be blessed with athg, as with riches, children).

—accorrect, obtain bu section: e. a. victum: cjorren). -quærere (obtain by seeking; e. g. victum, gioriam, ratiam ad populum).— parare comparare (provide; procure by one's own means; also = to get althy read y [see below], parare convivium, quæ opus sunt ad nuptias, belium, &c.; comp. convivium, arma, belium, exercitus, &c.) -colligere (to gather, as it were, good-will, farour, &c.). -parere sibi qd (to beget, as it were; witt, jacour, gc.).—parere sidt qu (to oeget, as it were; to receive as the fruit of some exertion or step; e.g., laudem). To have got [on this idiom, see note at the end of the article], habere: not to get, non accipere (g. l., it has not been given to me); defraudari qa re (to be cheated out of a thing); res abiit a me (at an auction; it was knocked down to somebody else): to get children, see BEGET: to have got the teft shoe on the right foot, caiceus sinister pro dextero inductus est (Suet. Aug. 92): to get the day, see ' to GAIN the viclory: get you gone! abi! apage te! amove te hinc! g. out of my sight! abscede procui e conspectu meo I To get by heart, see Heart.—to get a name fm any circumstance, cognomen trahere ex re: lo get courage, accedit mihi auimus: to get booty, prædsm nancisci: get a rich booty, opimå prædå potiri : to get aby's permission to do athg, a qo impetrare, ut liceat mihi qd facere (C.): to get money, pecuniam sibi facere; great weaths and great reputation, magnas opes magnumque nomen sibi facere; great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere; ili-gottem wealth, male partum or -a, see ill-gotten GAINS. To get a cold, fever, headuche, &c., see the subs't. To get a thg fm aby, impetrare, exorare qd a qo (by entreaties); exprimere, extorquere ci qd (by a qo (by entreaties); exprimere, extorquière ci qd (by force); expugare qd a qo (by a violent struggie). — ellecre (by persuasive means). Not to be able to get a word fm or out of aby, ex qo verbum clieere no posse: lo get one's tiring by atlay, victum quarritare qa re: to get a scanty living, vitam toterare, paupertater sustentare or famem propulsare qd re or qd faciendo: you may always get fresh baked bread here, semper his GET GET

recentis panis est copta: what good should I get by telling you a lie? quid mith sit bont, si mentiar (Com.)? easing 9c, barabilis: this may be got for asking, or without the slightest truble, bree virguid civing, ut aiunt, suppeditantir (C. Of. 1, 44, 158, procerbially): to get as answer, responsum ferre or auterne: to my letter faw and y, mich liter's respondent or rescribitur a qc: to get aby, meis literis respondetur or rescribitur a qo: to get a situation, office, munus ci mandatur, decirur; maneri prachetur: to get athy out of one's kead, memoriam es rel ex animo ejicere (purposely). When he suw he could get nothing out of him by threatening to go to law, posteaquam vidit nihil se a qo posse littim terrore abradere (C.): to get (a excret), fc.) out of aby, ex qo percunctando atque interrogando or selscitando eitere. — expiscari (to fish out), qd ci or ex qo. — If Gain, vid. If To get a by to do a thy, impetrate (a qo), ut faciat qd (e. g., having got them to stay, impetrato [ab], partep.] ut manerent, L.). See To INDUE. If To get a faly done, qd faciendum curare, qd ci curandum tradere (to give it another person to manage, fc.); but, as in English, a person is often euraice, du teurinuum usaere (10 gire in sonoire per-son to manage, &c.); but, as in English, a person is often suid 'to do' what he really 'gels done for him by an-other; e. g. wishing to get a ring made, quum vellet an-nulum sibi facere (C. Ferr. 4, 25, 66); to get athg carried nulum skil facere (C. Ferr. 4, 25, 66): to get alsp carried to the army by ships, 4d exercitin navibus supportare (Cees. B. C. 3, 44). ¶ To have got to do, &c. (= to have that lask, &c.), by partep. in dus. I have got many letters to write, multae milii epistolæ scribendæ sunt.—Ebb. To have got ! [= to have! a book, &c., is objected to by Webster and other writers as a wilgorism; but it is not only thoroughly idiomatical, but may be easily justified. To get being 'to acquire (receive, orderived, and so 'to have, 'to possess' and it so happens that the sixter word has the same preculiarity in Greek, x-fours. I to et where 'to possess' and it so happens that the sister word has the same peculiarity in Greek, xr-doug, 'I get' [where the redicals xr vorrepond to gt, the smooth mute x hereing passed, according to Grimm's lane, into the middle mude g]; xixrynan, 'I have got' = I have or possess'. Webser also objects to 'I could not get him to do itsis' [Addison], and 'I could not get him to do itsis' [Addison], and 'I could not get him to do itsis' [Addison], and 'I could not get him to do itsis' and the great it it into to knopen and the time for sacrificing our old idioms to modern and sickly notions of elegance is pretty nearly gone by.—
For other combinations, e. g. to get aby's CONSENT, see the substt.

GET, INTRANS.) See To BECOME; and To GROW

= become.

GET, with adverbs, adjectives, &c. — A. TRANS.)
To act atha or aby AWAY, see to GET atha GFI, with adverse, adjectives, qc. — A. tracer,
I To get alty or aby away, see to Get alty
fm aby. — To get dows, see to Reach down. —
I To get in: a) To get in crops, percipere fruges or
fructus. — condere, or condere et reponere (to store fructus. — condere, or condere et reponere (la slave them in the barn). B) Toget in debts, &c., exigere (e.g., pecunias). vi Toget in a slore, &c.; e.g., alby for the writer, in hiemem providere qd: a large supply of corn, frumenti vim maximam comparare. — I To get alby orr: a) Toget shore, &c. of, see' to Putt. off. B) To get a ship off the shoots, &c., navem detrudere (e.g., acopulo, V.l., v) To get aby's goods, &c. off. ve. dere. — I Toget alby ox, Inducere (to pull or draw on, e.g. a shoc, calceum sibi ind.),—inducte (c.g. a coat, &c., sibi vestem or se veste). A shoc that aby can hordly get on, calceus minor pede or pedem urens (both H. Ep. 1, 10, 42): a coat, &c. that one can hardly get II. Ep. 1, 19, 32): a coal, 9c. that one can hardly get on, "veatia nimis stricts or astricts.—| To get our: a) To get albg fm oby: see above, near the end of To GET, TRANS...), B) To draw out, to disengage, vid.—| To get oven: a) PROPR., a wrist, 6c.: see TOURST. CONGUER: and for that "weck cannot be got over, see INSTRUMENTABLE. ?) To get over airkness, ex morbs convaicacer. Incohun de weller.—| To a et ex morbo convalescere. morbum d-pellere.— To get READY, parare comparare (see these words above): every thing is gol ready, omnia sunt [ad qd] apta et parata: to get oneself ready, comparare se (C. Mii. 10, 28); for athg, ad qd or ad rem faciendam (e. g. ad iter, ad respondendum): to order breakfast to be got ready at his house, prandium apud se accurari jubëre: to get a vessel ready for sea; see READY — || To get TOGETHER: see To COLLECT, AMASS, ASSEMBLE.— TOGETHER: see TO COLLECT, AMARS, ASSEMBLE,
I To get UP: a) To prepare a pigs, edect fabulam
(of the person at whose expense it is exhibited; seld,
date: fab. docete, is of the author making the action
practise it, &c.; who, with ref. to this kind of 'getting
pp' = 'learning' it,' discunt fabulam: see Krebs),—
apparare (e, g. lutlos, of preparing all that is necessary
to their exhibition).—comparate conditions
splicate of the comparation of the co (101)

β) Tarelse (a bullding), erligere. excitare, &c. To β) Ta raise (a bullding), erigere. excitare, &c. To have nearly got a house up, perne ad fastigium pervenisse: to get up hastily some temporary building, aubitatium acdificium extruere (T.), γ) To puti up or aloft, tollere, attollere,—levare, sublevare (to help up), 3) To make aby rise, excitare qm (to help up), 3) To make aby rise, excitare qm (to making) im grout of bed in making im grout of bed in making im grout of bed. (of reports, &c), exite in turbam or in vulgus, emanare (in vulgus), Jw.

1. The property of t

in turpam or in vuigus, emanare in vuigus, scire atque in vuigus emanare, efferri (foras or in vuigus), effluere et ad aures hominum permanare; to ete date get abroad, see To Report, To Puelish: to precent athg fm gelting abroad, cs rei famam compriprecent athy fm getting abroad, cs rei famam compri-meter or supprimere.—I To get ankab, see TO Ab-Vance, To Prostera: to get ahead of, see TO Out-strip.—I To get advon, see TO Procezo, To Ab-Vance.—I To get advons, incidere in gos or inter catevas (L.; to fail amongst person»).—I To get at, see TO Rack.—I To get away, see To Escape (fm). - To get BACK, repetere retro viam (L.), see To - To gel BACK, repetere retro viam (L.), see To RETURN.- I To gel BEYORE, prævenire (qm or qd; by laking a shorter road, breviore viå, L.). -- anto-venire (e. g. exercitum Metelli).--præcurrer qm (do outstrip him).--post se relinquere (to leave behind). The report gels before my letter, fann meam enja-tolam celeritate superat: he cannot gel befyre him without great carcitesness on his part, ut eum præ-currat, sine magnå negligentiå fieri non potest (Qu. C.). currat, sine magnă negligentiă fieri non potest (Lu. C.; simpropr.). If day has 30 before 300, si qu ante te fuerit (Sen. Ep. 104, of an awhitious man).— I To get BRIHINE: a) To fait in the reer, a 00 superat. (procul) a qo relinqui. 3) To place onestly behind, for the purpuse of hiding, post qul later (N.)— I To get the BRITER of; see To CONQUER. SURMOUNT.— I To the BETTER Of: see To CONQUEE. SURMOUNT.— TO got RETWEN, medium se inferre. Inter medios (e. g., hostes) Irrumpere.— Insinuare se (e. g. linet turmas, to wind oneself in, as it seer).— IT O got CLERR; see '10 get or become PREE (fm),' to DISERGADE ONESE.— IT OF FORMER.— TO SET FORMER.— IT OF GOT IN ONESE.— IT OF THE OF cs. gratiam es parère, in es consuetudinem se immergere (qå re; e. g. blanditiis et assentationibus). | To get INTO: a) PROPR) locus capit qd (it can get into it).—
immergi in qd (of what one sinks into; e.g. in paludem) .- devenire (into something bad or wrong; e.g. in dem)—devenire (isto isomething bad or urrong; e.g. in ce potestatem or manus; in allenas manius)—incidere in qd (to fall isto, exply gast aby's uril),—incurrer in qd (to run into, exply fin aby's own fault),— decredere in qd (to sink into a bad state; e.g. to get isto pecuniary difficulties, in angustlas rei fami-liaris)—adduct in qd (to be brought into danger, diffiwilly, \$c.\).—(in) om locum intrave &c. to orgen; ally will all the properties of th culty, &c.) .- (in) qm locum intrare (&c. to enter) .without any punishment, peccata impune dilabuntur (Auct. ad Her. 2, 25, 39): I have not off better than I (Auct. to 11er. 2, 25, 58); I nave got of octier than I respected, putcher discolor de probe et practer spem (Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 58). [See to Come ore, \(\beta \)] — [To get on: a) To climb, to mount, vid. \(\beta \)) To advance, prosper, make progress, vid. \(\graphi \)] To get on (well) with adoption of the progress, vid. \(\graphi \)] To get on (well) with adoption of the progress, vid. \(\graphi \)]. To get on (well) with adoption of the progress of whom we can get on wett, homo lactus, commous, tractabilis oppo, difficilis, difficilis et morous, intractabilis oppo, difficilis, difficilis et morous, intractabilis)—I To get out: a) Propra, Of a p lace, exire egrédi, &c. You must get out by the way you got in see 'get in.' To get out of see's carriage, ex or de rhed's descendence. B) To get out of a scrape, &c., ex To Extracate oneself fin. 7) To get out 'A' one's whom we can get on well, homo facilis, commodus,

depth, see DEPTH .- | Gel QUIT or RID of: a) A per-*on, see Rid, adj. β) of a thing; see To Diskngage,

To Diskngage,

To Extricate oneself. — || Get YHROUGH: a) PROPR.) penetrare per qm locum; or (to a place), ad qm locum, in qm locum usque. \(\beta\)) To (10 a place), ad yn kourn, in qm locum yn to a place), ad qm locum, in qm locum usque. \$\tilde{\beta}\$ is to similar lask, see Finible. \$\tilde{\gamma}\$ 17 oget to the end of a sum of money, a fortune, \$\tilde{\ell}\$ c., see TO BYEND.—\$\tilde{\gamma}\$ 16 oget to see TO REACH.—\$\tilde{\gamma}\$ TO oget TOOKTHER, see TO ASSEMBLE OF COLLECT, INTRANS.)—\$\tilde{\gamma}\$ Get UP: a 7 or is e (including the rising in price), vid. \$\tilde{\gamma}\$) See TO CLIMB, TO MOUNT.—\$\tilde{\gamma}\$ Get UP: or 3 see \$'\tilde{\gamma}\$ of \$\tilde{\gamma}\$ child rising io raise itself fin the groundl, \$\gamma\$ 7 of a little child trignal for raise itself fin the groundl, \$\gamma\$ TO get upon a subject, in sermonem incidere. \$\tilde{\gamma}\$ Get the UPPER hand; see Conquex. Prevail Agains* UPPER hand; see CONQUER, PREVAIL AGAINST.

GHASTLINESS, exsanguis funereusque color. -

GHASTLINESS, exampus tumercusque vocacolor perpalidus.

GHASTLY, cadaverosus. luridus.—exsanguis (without any blood in the face; pale fm fear, rage, &c.).—
cadaverosă facie (of a g. pale complexion).—sine colore
cetther aieaquy or at the moment, fm fear, &c.; e. g.
sine colore constitit. Aby is g. pale, pallor qm facit
internedum aspectu († H. Sat. 1, §. 26.). [§ So eck pal
to behold, fœdus (e. g. vulnus, cicatrix, both †). See TERRIBLE.

GHOST, spectrum (denotes the apparition of a de-GHIOST, spectrum (denotes the apparition of a departed spirit, as a supernatural appearance)—mostellum (dim. fm monstrum, as a horrible apparition)—manes (as the apparition of a good spirit)—lemures (as that of a hobgobin). Aby's g. walks, non manes ejus conquiescum viri (L. 21, 10; cf. L. 3, 58, estr.). To believe in g.'s, see to believe in military, agree, educe, efficare (D.), emilitere, deponere animam agree, educe, efficare (D.), emilitere, deponere (Np.); extremum vitæ spiritum edere (C.).

GHOSTLY. See SPIRITUAL.

GIANT, vir major quam pro humano habitu : to be a g., humane magnitudinis propennodum excessisse formam. Nol gigas; but Gigantes, of the mythological 'Giants.'

GIANTESS, muller, major quam pro humano habitu.

GIANT-LIKE. See GIGANTIC.
GIBBER, v. •voce non explanabili et verborum

GIBER, v. -voce non explanabili et verborum inefficaci susurrare (cf. quotat. under GIBERISH). GIBERISH, voces quidem sed non explanabiles et perturbatæ et verborum inefficaces (afs. Sen. de Irâ 1, 3).—stridor, non vox (Plin).

GIBBET, s. See GALLOWS.
GIBBET, v. The nearest Lat. expression is infeliciarbori suspendere; but as this does not imply continued exhibition after death, we must use some such phrase as oinfelici arbori (or cruci) suspensum qm corvis dilaniandum relinquere (aft. cadaver ... canibus dilaniandum relinquere, C. Mit. 13). You shatt be hanged and gibbeted, pasces in cruce corvos († H.). To be gibbeted, pascere in cruce corvos (H.).

GIBBOSITY, gibbus (Juv.). gibber (Plin.; both = a protuberance).

a protuberonce).

GIBBOUS, gibbus (Cels. 8, 1).

GIBBOUS, gibbus (Cels. 8, 1).

Gibberosus appear to be used only of men, animals, &c.;

GIBE, v. See To Jeen, To Scorp.

GIBE, s. See Jeen, Scorp.

GIBER. See Jeen, Scorp.

GIBLETS, *exta anseris.
GIDDILY, PROPR.) Cret. with vertigine correptus. Thoughtlessty, animo levi. temere. indiligenter. negligenter. — dissolute. animo dissoluto. Aby be-

GIDDINESS, Propr.) Dizziness, vid. | Im-GIDDINESS, Propr.) Dizziness, vid. | Im-Ropr.) Thoughtlessness, animus levis. levitas. PROPR.) mobilitas (with or without animi, ingenii). Jn. mobilitas et levitas animi. - animus dissolutus. - temeri-

intas et revitas animi. —animus dissolutus. —temerias. —negligentia. Indiligentia [Srx. in Grov?].
GIDDY, [D Jz zy, vid.]. Causing giddiness, ain 'a g, heighi; see Dizzx. [Thoughties, levis. levitate præditus (geanting steeduness of character).—mobilis (changeable, opp. constans).—temeratius (resh). -indiligens. negligens (careless, opp. diligens). Aby is

very g., est in qo magna levitas, temeritas. Sense very g. (et al. 1975). The original series of the sense of liberal g.; = to beg for a g. fm any one, stipem emendicare ab qo; Suet. Oct. 91).—dos (that wch is imparted to us by nature or by fortune; ceply in pl. dotes,—ingentum facultas (natural parts or talents for athg; opp.
ars, acquired talents, G. so fradure, nature numera
(i. c. natural parts or talents; to possess such, natures
(42)

muneribus ornatum esse): g.'s of nature and of fortune, naturæ fortunæque dotes; bona, quæ ci naturå et for-tunå data sunt: natural g.'s, naturale quoddam bonum tice Np. Thras. 1, 33: to possess distinguished g.'s of mind and heart, *ingenil antimique dotibus excellere: to possess in an eminent degree all the g.'s of a statesman and general, omnibus belli ac togge dotibus eminenties. simum esse: to possess the g. of being able to make oneself beloved by every one, are ad conciliandos animos ci est or inest (L. 28, 18, med.): to possess it abundantly, ingenium or ars ad promerendam omnium voluntatem ci superest (Suel. Tit. 1, in.): to possess dexterily in every thing as a natural g., ci inest ad omnia naturalis ingenii dexteritas (L. 28, 18, med.): to possess the g.

ingenii dexteritas (L. 28, 18, med.): 50 possess tae 9. of eloquence, bene diecre.
GIPTED (with athy), præditus. instructus. Richiy 9. with athy, abunde auctus ornatusque q\u00e1 re. See Endowed (under Endow). \u00e4 Absol.) ingeniosus—ingenio præstans. ingenio susmon. clati ingenii.—preciaris animi dotibus instructus. To be highly 9., ingenio valère, abundare; longe piurimum ingenio valère; beatissimà ingenii ubertate esse.

GlG, biröta, æ (æ. rheda; Vod. Theod. 6, 29, 2, &c.).

—vehiculum birötum (g. t. Non.)—cisium (æch æcs

vehiculi biröti genus, Non. 86, 30). To drive to
town very fast in a gig, cisio celeriter ad urbem advehi

GIGANTIC, qui humanam magnitudinem excedit (see Curt. 8, 14, 13).—major quam pro humano habitu (see L. 8, 6); = cotossat; vid. G. stature, magnitudo eximia: a form of g. stature, forma, quæ humanam magnitudinem excessit; or major, quam pro humano habitu : a g. work, moles : a g. building, sedificil

GIGGLE, v. sensim atque summissim ridëre (Gell. 17, 8, 47). See To LAUGH. Prps *risum singultaritum modo ejlecre (afl. Q. 10, 7, 10; sof furtim cachinnare, uch G. giese aft. Lucr. 4, 1172; for the whole passage is famulie 10 nge fuglitant, furtimque cachinnant; so that they laughed loudly, but where they could do it secretty).
GIGGLE, s. *risus furtim erumpens, et singultan-

tium modo ejectus (sing. mod. ejectus; Q. 10, 7,

10). GILD, v. inaurare (g. t. for covering with gold; also extrinsecus inaur; e. g. statuam; also of garments, palla, vestls)—aurum filhere ci rel, or auro filhere qd (to seath with gold; e. g. marmori)—aurum inducere qd (to fair with gold). Gild, auratus; inauratus; extrinsecus inauratus (c. g. seath).

ons, auratus insuratus; extrusecus insuratus (e. g. status, C.; opp. solida), GILDER, insurator (late), GILDING, auratura (as thing; Q. 8, 6, 28, ed. Spald.); or Crel. with verbs under GILD.

Spain.); or Cret. with veros unner UILD.

GILL, || Measure == 1 of a pint: the nearest Lat.

measure is quartarius (= \frac{1}{2} of a sextarius, or 2477 of a
pint). || A plant (the ground iry), *glechoma hederacea (Linn.).

GILLIFLOWER. Clove g., *dianthus caryophyllus (Linn.): stock g., *cheiranthus (Linn.): queen's g., hesperis (Plin., Linn.).

GILLS, branchiæ (= τὰ βράγχια, Ptin. 9, 7, 6, &c.). GILTHEAD (a fi.h), many species of the sparus (Ptin.). - sparus aurata (Linn.).

GIMLET, terebra.
GIN, # Snare, laqueus, tendicula (C., only \$\mathbb{G}_0.). pedica (Syn. in Trap). || The spirituous tiquor, vinum e junipero factum or junipero expressum (Plin. catts att such spirits fm dates, &c., vinum, 6, 26, GINGER, zingiberi (indecl. neut.) .- zingiber or zin-

giberis.— *amocum zingiber (Linn.).
GINGERBREAD, *libum zingibere conditum, or

libum (g. t.) or crustula, orum.
GINGERLY, See NICELY, CAUTIOUSLY.

GINGLE, v. and s. See JINGLE. GINGLING. See JINGLING.

GIPSY, *Cingarus ; f. *Cingara. The g.-language, ·Cingarorum lingua

GIRAFFE, camelopardălis *cervus camelopardalis (Linn.). camelopardalis (καμηλοπάρδαλες).-

*cervus camelopardalis (Linn.).
GIRD, cingere (g. t. zonă, gladlo, &c.).—incingere
(miy poet. lucingi zonă, O.).—succingere (g. up). To
onnesti, cingi or succingi or accingi (e. g writh a
sword, gladlo or ferro): to g. onesti up (i. e. prepare)
for alhą, accingi ad qd. ishje-giri, ale cinctus (H. Sat. 2, 8, 10; for sech aliticinctus, Phodr. 2, 5, 11).—
alitus precinctus (H. Sat. 2, 5, 6; Petron. 19, 4).
GIRD or amord, succingere qui gladio (amother),
eloido a mord, succingere qui gladio (amother), gladio se cingere; gladio accingi (onesetf).

GIRDER (in building), trabs (principal beam). The g's, trabes perpetuse (running through the whole build-

GIRDLE, cingulum. zona (the former as a pure Latin word; the latter borrowed fm the Greek; zona includes also the finely-worked girdle of ladies).—cinctira (cinclure, very rare; Suet., Q.: to wear a rather love g., cingi fluxiore cinctura, Suet.).

GIRDLE, v. See To Gird.

GIRDLER, s. zonarius (girdle-maker ; C.).

GIRIDLER, a zonarius (grale-maker; C.), GIRI, puella. — virgo (as sumarriod). A little e, puellula; virguncula; parvula puella (Ter.): a grows-up g, puella adulta; virgo: a g. z-kolos]. *institutum, quo puella suntur educanturque, or *schola puellarum. | Maid-verasi, puella. — famula (territag-maid).—ancilla (house-maid).—cubicularia (Institutional puellarum. | maid-verasid).—cubicularia (Institutional puellarum.

(sersieg-maid).—ancilia (house-maia).—custama (sersieg-maid).
GRILISH, puellaris.—virginalis. G. shame or modesty, terecundia virginalis: the has a g. look, puerill in ore est vultus virgineus (O. Met. 6, 631): to grow g., puellascere (Farr.).

GIRLISHLY, puellariter.

GIRTH, s. eingulum. cingula (the former of the belt or girdle of a man, e. g. of a warrior; the latter of the sixth of a horse, as O. Rem. 236; cf. Serv. V. Æn. 9, 360).—balteus (a sword-belt; redambis). ¶ Compass, GIRTH, v. cingere.

GRTH, v. cingere.

GIVE, dare lour 'to give' in the widest acceptation

of the word: hence, = to grant, impart, allow,

wrmtl, present, offer, yield fm itself, &c: also as a

mathematical t. t.: a given tine, that linea, Q. 1, 10, 3).

-reddere (to g. back, return: i. e. both to g. up.

e. 5. a letter to aby, and to g. forth, e. g. a tone).

-tractere (to g. up. g. over, g. into the hand).—offerre

(to after to give without demand).—porrigere (to stretch out, that the person receiving may take it) .- præbere (to hold towards, to extend; both denote the incomplete action of giving) .- tribuere (as the end of the action) .impertire (to cause to take part, to impart).—donare.
dono dare (to present).—solvere. persolvere. pendere
(to pay).—apponere (to set on the table a dish, wine, (10 pag).—apponere (to zet on the lable a dish, wine, &c.).—affere (to bring in addition; z, g. ornatum ora-tioni).—effecte (to bring forth, yield; e. g. ager effect cum octave; then as a t. t. of arithmicle, our 'do moke').—esse, fierl (as an arithmicle al. t.; see To "MAKE, in arithmetic,' for examples of efficere, esse, and fierl). How much have you given for it! quanti rom and bent. How much have you given for it! quanti rem consist! how much do you g., for your board, your lofg-ing, pour !niifton! quanti comas, habitas, doceris! to J. a singher in smarriage to aby, dare claym uxorum or naptum or in matrimonium: to g. to another, tra-dere quan ali: to g. forth, edere, mittere, emittere, dere quan ali: to g. forth, edere, mittere, to suffer to profit of the grant of the suffer to pro-toff the grant so touched; remittere (to return a sound, eved fm itself; e. g. a tone, of a string; juice, &c., of fruit when pressed). It is not given to man, homini non datum, non concessum est: a thing that is not ours nou datum, non concessum est: a thing that is not ours to g., res, que non est notif rabiliti: g. me leave to, e., da mini followed by an acc. with infin. (or, aft. the Greek manner, with a dat, and infin.; see Schmid. It. Bp. 1, 16, 611; to g. afty up for lost, desperare de re: to g. little for a thing (i. e. to value lightly), qd engigere, parum curare: to g. nothing for alky (i. e. to durgerd it), qd contemnere, spernere, milli putare: what would I g. f quidnam darem it og amy thing for it, qd quantivis facere, sestimare; quovis pretio qd redimere veile: log oneself up; see To Surrenders, for g. up, manus dare (to admit oneself to be conserved, to yield; see Herz. Case. B. G. 5, 31).—cwlete (to gree way): to g. rise to; see 'to be the source of To g. oneself to &c. one To Devorre: to g. medicine to a patient, adhibère medicinam ægroto.
Miscellankous Pharase.—To g. aby a blow, phagam el imponere, infligere, infligere, (not dare): to g. aby permission, facere ci potestatem (not dare): to g. sp

aby permission, facere ci potestatem (not dare): lo g. a rote, suffragium ferre or infre; sentence, an opinion, ententiam discre or ferre '10 g. a parte, dimer-party, erre cenum (and dare): 10 g. aby a subject to nork on, pomero or proponere (not dare) i erre tractandam: 10 g. aby reson a letter (of the bearer), reddere el episiam or literas (seld. dare, sech is the act of the writer tolam or literas (seld. dare, sech is the act of the writer giving it to the tabeliarius. Even C., however, once uses dedit, not reddidit, of the bearer; Att. 5, 4, 1): to g. a person to drink, dare ci bibere or potul: to g. vg. a person to drink, dare cl bibere or potul: to g. leew, leges serileere, constituere, condere (but leges dare is Class.; e. g. leges damus liberis populis, C. Leyo, S. 2, 4): a erreumstance g.'s aby his name, qd farit nomen, cognomen ci(L.): to g. rise to a suspicion, facere suspicionem: to g. pain to aby, facere dolotem 1403)

el: to g. battle to aby, prælium committere cum qo: to g. aby no time to breathe, qm respirare non sinere (impropr.): to g. aby i): to g. signals by beacons, facere (C., facere (C. 5, 12, 13): to g. signals by beacons, facere significationem ignibus (Cos.): given (e. g. under my significationem ignibus (Cee.); giece (e. g. under mg hand such a day or at swich a place), datum or scriptum: giecn under mg hand on the day of our morch fm Astera, here scripts proficiscens Astira (C.). To g. in charge, ci qd custodiendum or servandum dare; deponere qd apud qm (as a deposit). Feb. For phrases not found here, as Civx Battle, Flace, a Kiss, Thakk, &c., see the subst., ADV, or ADJ, with ech 'giec' is

used.

GIVE, INTRANS.) To yield to pressure, solvi
(to be loosened)—cedere (to yield). The sand 'g,' resistance for end, salvium vestigio cedit: solt og, resistere ci rel (e. g. corporl, of a hard-stuffed mattress).

I To yield ground (before an enemy), pedem referre. I To become less or less intense, remittere. remitt (e. pr. of rain, feere, pain, gc.).—minuere (cf. Herz. Cas. B. G. 3, 12).—minul (to lesses)—deference (cool; of heat, passion, gc.).—residere (to vescere (to cool; of heat, passion, gc.).—residere (sold)—salvies tepefacts mollitur.

GIYYA FRANCE. August of deep or dedere (S. The prost is giving).

GIVE A REARING, aures ci dare or dedere (1505

GIVE A HEARING, aures of dare or dedere (H25 not audientiam of presstare). See AUDIENCE.
GIVE IN (see yield), cedere. concedere (to yield).—
manus dare (to confess oneself conquered).—ci morem gerere, ci obsequi (to yield to his will or humour). To genere, at ossequi to years to nes will or humour). To g. in to aby's prayers, as precibus cedere, locum dare or locum relinquere, ci roganti obsequi; to aby's setakes, cs voluntati morem gerere, obsequi; ci indugere: not to g. in, in sententia sua perstare or perseverare (of an opinion).

(v) on opinion).

Give in one's name, nomen dare: as a candidate
for an office, nomen profiteri: to the prestor, apud practorm; also simply profiteri apud practorem.

Give out, a) Distribute, vid. s) E mit sown ds,

\$\frac{c}{c}\$, ase under Give. 7) To profess, to pretend,

GIVE OVER. To g. aby over, desperate qm or salutem cs or de salute cs: aby g.'s himself over, sibi ipse desperat: to g. over a patient, "desperare salutem ggri (salus segri, C. N. D. 3, 3, 8, 91; and desp. sal. O. Pont. 3, 7, 23); all the physicians g. him over, omnes medici diffidunt: given over by his physician, a medico relictus or desertus (Cels.). [INTRANS.] See To CRASS, INTRANS.]

Give Up, a) To surrender, vid. \(\beta\)) To resign, desist from, vid. To give up all hope, spem ablicere; about allo, desperare qd or de q\(\beta\) re; abys cause, qm deserere; causam es deponere; a causa es cause, qui ueserere; causain ca deponere; a causa co recedere, 17 To lay down an office, abdicare munus or (more commonly) se munere; abire (magis-tratu or honore); absecdere munere (C. Fam. 9, magistratum deponere. 3) To give up the ghost, see Giosx. 9 To g. oneself up to, see to Devoru conself to).

self 16).
GIVE WENT. See VENT.
GIVE WAY. See TO GIVE IN. To g. way to tears,
lactimis indulgère (O. Met. 9, 142).
GIVER, auctor doni or muncris (1507) donator and
dator are not Claus.). G. and receiver, dans et accipiens;

dator or no Class.) G. and receiver, dans et accipiens, tribuens et accipiens.

GLZZARD, (avium) ventriculus.

GLZZARD, (avium) ventriculus.

GLACLER, *moles nivium frigoribus conglaciata.

GLACLER, *declivitas valii exterior.

GLAD, letus (v. pr. jogisily exciled).—hllarus.

hllaris (cheerful, gay, merry; both of persons and their

spirits; \$\beta_2\$, of things, as gestiver, face, a day).—alacer

(lively, ready for an undertaking). To be g., lactum,

alacere et lactum, hllarum esse: bo glad at aths,

letari q\(\beta\$ re: to be eery g., lettli\(\beta\$ so effectre; gaudio

perfusum esse; at aths, a re (see L. 80, 16, fm.); to

animum exhilarate, ad lettlitam excitare (of things).—

t was far fin glad to see the handewining of Alexis,

Alexidis manum non amabam (C. Att. 7, 2, p. in.).

GLAD, GLADDEN, hilarate. exhilarate. blilaren

facere (to cheer up).—lettlicare. lettli\(\beta\$ afficer. lettli\(\beta\$)

et voluptate afficere. lætltiam ci afferre or offerre (to fill with joy). To g. aby with athg, oblectare qm qa re (to delight).

GLADFULNESS, GLADNESS, lætitia.-Lilaritas (cheerfulness).—animus lætus or tillaris (a glad, cheerful mind).—alacritas, animus alacer (esply the glad mind with one shows in alleg). To cause or excite g.,

hilaritatem excitare.
GLADIATOR, gladiator. Of or belonging to a g.,
gladiatorius: to exhibit a show of g.'s, gladiatores dare
2 D 2

(Ter., C.), êdere (Suel.): a company of g.'s, gladiatoria familia (C., Cæs.): lo have the strength and health of a g., gladiatoria esse totius corporis firmitate (C.): the pay of a g., gladiatorium (sc. præmium). auctoramen-

GLADIATORIAL, gladiatorius.
GLADLY, cupide (prop. with desire, of internal impulse).—libenter, animo libenti, animo libenti proclipulse).—libenter, animo libenti, animo libenti procliivoque, non invito animo (willings). Jx. cupide et
libenter.—animo prompto paratoque (readity).—haud
gravate (without making any difficulies).—sine recusatione. haud repugnanter (without refusing).—facile
casily, without difficulty). So Intend of ode, the
Latins also frequently use an adj agreeing with the
person who does alty willingly; as, volens, libens or
copp. nolle) or with non., nolle; as, teachers give cake
to children that they may a learn their give hate. to children that they may g. learn their alphabet, doctores pueris dant crustula, ut prima elementa velint tores pueris dant crustula, ut prima elementa velint discret (H. Sat. 1, 1, 25); he g. obeyed, non parère noluit (Np. Aleib. 4, 3); not g., invito animo; gravate; or, nolens; invitus: erg g., libentiasime; libentissime; libentissime in some or general some animo; lo obey g., libenti animo parère: a persus g. believes what he wiskes, libenter id homines, quod volunt, credunt: to suffer athy g., facile pati qd: I would g. see or hear, vidend or audiendi cupiditate flagro: g. would I see it, velim, vellem (with this difference, that the present expresses rather insternal urget or necessity; the imperfect a conditionality, = if it were but notatible.

or necessity; the imperfect a conditionality, = if it were but possible).
GLADSOME. See GLAD.
GLAIR. See 'the white of an Koa.'
GLARCE, s. | Sudden shoot of splendour, fulgur. To emit gls. coruscare (see Did. Syn. 2, 81).
| Darling of sight, aspectus.—(coulorum) obtutus:
to exchange sloten gls., furtim inter se aspicers: to throw a rapid g. on any subject, qd leviter transire, ac strow a riping g. on any sucrect, qui levite: initiative that initiative perstringere qd: breviter perstringere qd: atque attingere (C.), qd quasi-per transennam præteciens strictim aspicio (C. de Or. 1, 35, 162). A single g., unus conspectus or aspectus: to place also so that it may be laken in al a single g., ad in uno conspectu ponere; qd sub unum aspectum subjicere; al the firel g, primo aspectu; prima spectu (according to its first appearance); uno aspectu et quasi taccorang to the pres appearance; ton specture et quasi practeriens (impropr., e. g., to pass judgement on any object of art, &c., at the first g.); ex prima statim fronte (e. g. dijudicare qd, Q., with ref. to the mere outside, as it were).

GLANCE, v. | Shoot rays of light, &c., corus-care.—micare (to g. rapidly). | Dart the eyes at. To g. at aby or athg, oculos in qd conficere. oculos or To g. at aby or athg, ocuios in qd conjicere. oculos or on in que conjicere. aspectium or oculos qo convertere.
—ocuiis videre, lustrare, perlustrare, or obire qd.
To to use has uperficie at ly, stringere. prestringere.
The builet struck his side and glanced of, *{lans lause clus strink! the lighthing struck his couch and glanced of, lecticam clus luigur prestrink!. If To ake a hasty wiew of a book, fc., see 'to take and struck with the lighthing struck his couch and stake a hasty wiew of a book, fc., see 'to take and take a hasty wiew of a book fc., see 'to take and the lighthing struck and lighthing struck

oratione sual.—spectare or respicere qd. GLANCINGLY, strictim. GLAND, glandula (Cels. 4, 1; also 'recelled g., 'Cels. 2, 1, rop. fm.) G's weell, glandulæ intumescunt (ib.): full of g.'s, glandulosus.

GLANDERS (a disease of borses), prps panus (see

Lat. Diet.).

GLANDULAR, Crel. G. swelling, glandulæ (Cels.

GLANDULAR, Crel. G. sveising, giandum (vers. 2, 1, prop. jn.).
GLANDULE, glandula.
GLARE, v. 1 To shine overpoweringly with dazzling light, fulgère (to shine with a planing fery light, Död. a pAkya). occusaers (to g. seith rays of light rapidly emitted, like forked lightning).—micare (to garkle, like metal placed in the sun).—Tutliare (to garkle, like metal placed in the sun).—Tutliare (to sun). 1 To look firerely (as with eyes of fame), scintillare (to emit, as it were, sparks; e. g. oculi scinsillant.—ardiere (to sow. His eyes glared out of his tillant).—ardère (to glow. His eyes glared out of his mask, ex persona ardebant oculi).—fulminare oculis 6, 55; ef. oculis pupuia duplex fulminat, O. (1 1 repp. 4, 8, 5); cf. oculis pupuia duplex fulminat, D. Am. 1, 8, 16).—fulgēre radiarque (Plin, of a cai's eyes in the dark; C. poet. has also ex oculis trucibus duo fervida lumina fuigent, N. D. 2, 42, 107. His eyes g., ex oculis mieat acribus ardor († Luer. 3, 290); ceulis mieat acribus gins († K. Æs. 12, 102); you see how bis eyes g., cernis, oculis qui fulgurat ignis († Sil. 12, 104).

723); glaring eyes, oculi fulgore micantes (O.), or by ocuii torvi, truces, minaces, &c.: he could not support the fierce look and glaring eyes of his adversary, vultum hostis ardore animi micantem ferre non potuit (L. 6, 13). | IMPROPR.) To q. in athq (e. q. in purple), fulgere purpura (C.)

GLARE, s. fulgor (propr. and impropr., of lightning,

GLARE, s. fulgor (propr. and impropr., of lightning, metalite objects, dress, 8c.)—ardor (e.g. vultus, oculorum).—Iulgur (in this sense poet and very rare). GLARING, ||0/| eyes, 8c., set To GLARE, ||Clear, notorious, §c. (of faults, crimes, §c.), manifestus (e.g., secatum).—apertus ac manifestus (e.g., secatum).—apertus ac manifestus (e.g., secatum).—apertus ac manifestus (e.g., secatum).—apertus, post-sug, T.). Of foundary), magnus is often sued. Three g. faults, tria magna poecata. Your 'Idus Martii 'contains a g. fault, Idus Martii magnum mendum continent.

GLASS Blid magnet witnut@GLASS.

GLASS, | 1) A mass of g., vitrum (on the origin and manufacture of g. among the ancients; see Plin. 36, 26, 65, sq.): clear and pureg., vitrum purum : whiteg., vitrum candidum : transparent g., vitrum murrhinum to make g., vitrum fundere : to colour g., vitrum tingere : to blow g., vitrum flatu figurare; vitrum spiritu for-mare in plurimos habitus (Sen. Ep. 90, 31): lo grind or polish g., vitrum torno terere (to lurn in a lathe).— vitrum cælare (to cut it into half-raised figures, &c.): vitrum cælare (lo cut il into half-raised figures, &c.), to paint upon g., vitrum coloribus pingere ac picturarn inurere (aft. Plin. 35, 11, 41); to drink out of g (i.e. out of g g, vessel), not a porcelain &c. onc), vitro potare (Mart. 4, 85). 12 Something made of g.; a) a essel, was vitreum, also simply vitreum (ang. essel)—calix vitreus (a g. bout, Plin. 36, 26, 66, extr.); a g. svith half-raised work, vitri toreuma, alto, n. (Mart. 14, 94), b) an eye-g., "vitrum opticum: (to zeek) by means of a "covilo armato er coulix armats it is evite armato. g., oculo armato or oculis armatis (i. e with armed eye or eyes): to see as through a g. darkly, quasi per transennam (strictim) prætereuntes aspicere (but this transennam (atrictim) pretereuntes aspicere (but this is of a has it and as one perfect glance). Co a burningvirum causticum 1 A wine glass, "caliculus virums: to draika a g. of wine, vinum bibere: over a g. of wine, inter seyphos or pocula; ad vinum: to take a g. to much, plus paulio adhibere (Com.): to have taken a g. too much, vino gravem esse; ex vino vaciliare; plus paulio adbibises (Com.): I Painter on glass, virum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi artiex (aft. Plin. 35, 11, 41). I Painting on glass, are virum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi artiex (aft. Plin. 35, 11, 41). I Painting on glass, are virum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi che act of mainting on s. glass, are virum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi (the act of mainting on s. gl. Plin. 3, 11, 41). inurendi (the art of painting on g., aft. Plin. 35, 11, 41; but ars vitrum tingendi is = the art of g.-staining).

- of itri pictura (a painting on g.).

GLASS. v. See To GLAZE.

GLASS-BLOWER, vitrarius, qui spiritu vitrum in

habitus plurimos format (Sen. Ep. 90, 31). GLASS-DOOR, *fores, quibus vitrum insertum est. GLASS-FURNACE, fornax, quâ vitri materia coqui-

GLASS-FURNACE, formax, quà vitri materia coquitur et liquatur (cf. Pin. 36, 26, 66).
GLASS-HOUSE, officina vitri (see Pin. 36, 26, 66).
GLASS-HOLDE, Crcl. with vitrum (g. l.), or vitrea (articles made of g.) vendere or venditare (oft. Gell. 15, 20; Val. Mra. 3, 4, estr. 1).
GLASS-WARE, vitrea, orum.
GLASS-WIREDOW, vitrea ([62]) g. svindows came into use writer the arry emperors, although first meminio use writer the arry emperors, although first meminio use writer the arry emperors, although first memory of the glasses of the grant of grant of the grant of t

sembling g. in transparency). | IMPROPR.) G. eyes, oculi natantes (of a drunken, sleepy person).—oculi torpentes (without expression, &c., Q. 11, 3, 76, where, however,

(without expression, gc., u. 15, v., v.)

GLAVE. See Sword.

GLAVE. J Propr.) with glass, vitrea or specularia (i. e., of lapis specularis, mics) objicere ci loco.

To g. a window, vitreo orbes or vitrea quadrata fenestris inserce. I To incrust with a vitreous abducere and a re. or qcd ci rei fillinere substance, obducere qq qa re, or qq cl rei illinere (g. l., for 'to coat with;' odd. relating to the exterior, lillin. lo the interior; to these the substance must be added, in the obl. with obd, the acc. with illin.; or the general expression vitrum must be used; 'qq tampan't the general expression vitrum the general express quam vitro or vitrea quadam specie obducere ; quam vitrum or vitream quandam speciem rei illinere). GLAZIER, *vitrarius. qui fenestris vitrum inserit.

GLEAM, a. fulgor. spiendor. nitor [SYN. in BRIGHT].

GLEAM, a tuigor, spiendor, mior [SYN. IB BRIGHT].
-- lux (a g. of light). [INFADER.] A g. of hope, see

'GLIMBER of hope.'
GLEAM, v. fuigëre. spiendëre, nitëre, coruscaralucëre [SYN. in BRIGHT].—micare (e. g. of swords,
eyes, &c.). Gleaming smords, gladii micantes.

G.EAN, PROPR.) spicilegium facere.—racemari (us eineparda; Farr.). I IMPROPR.) "omissa colligere. GLEANER, Crel. qui spicilegium facit. To leare molding for the g.'s, e segete ad spicilegium nihil relinquere (aft. Farr. L. L. 7, 6, 102); omnia viscatis manisp. Non, 332 and 396, 4).

GLEANING, spicilegium (in the field),-racematio

(in vineyards; late; Tertull.).

GLEBE. | PROPR.) gleba: see Soil. GROUND. Land belonging to a benefice, fundus eccleaiasticus

GLEDE. See KITE.

GLEE, | Joy, mirth, vid. | Kind of song, eversus a singulis in ordinem decantandi.

GLEEFUL. See JOYFUL.

GLEEN. See TO SHINE. GLEN. See DELL.

GLIB, | Stippery; vid. | Fluent, voluble; vid. GLIBLY, | Smoothly; vid. | Fluently, volu-

blu: vid. GLIBNESS, | Smoothness; vid. | Fluency,

GLIBNESS, 2 3 moesaness; van. 2 even-y, evalsitis; vist, for smooth, gentle, continuous moestien, through the air, on water; the motion of water it-off; of time, \$c_i\$,—delahi (to g. down).—delucre vector lovely and gradually; fall down).—effluere (b. 4 moestien).—effluere (b. 4 moestien).—for one of time). occuite labi (†).

occutie isin(1).

GLIMMER, v. tremere (of a trembling, flickering firms).—tenul luce nitêre (of shining with a feeble (ish). A glimmering tight, lux maligna (scanty, feeble, tr.)—"lux tremula (flickering).—languldus ignis (a

immering fre, † Luc.),
GLIMMER, s. See glimmering light, in preceding article.

GLIMPSE, unus aspectus (the sight of an object for a single moment). To catch a g. of athg, prætereuntem aspicere qd (propr. C. Brut. of one who merely passes through the courts where a trial is going on and observes the judges, \$c.) - uno aspectu et quasi præteriens aspicio qd (aft. C. Brut, 54, 200, the quasi being added to signify a non-literal passing by). To judge of allg at the first g.; see the similar phrase under GLANCE: to allow a g. of allo to be seen, aperire qd († e. g. terram inter fluctus; F.); a g. of hope, levis aura spei (e. g. ob-licitur, L. 42, 39, 1; so honoris aura, C. Sext. 47, extr., where, however, the metaph. of 'a breath,' 'a gale,' is kept up, as in L. 29, 30); also specula; spes exigua or exigua extremaque (C.); spes tenuls; to please himself with this g. of hope, hae oblectari specula (C.); who had cuupli a g. o) hope fm, èc., qs qd ex qà re speculæ de-guatari (C.; speaking of a wicked hope): there would be a g. of hope, spea silquæ forent: scarcely a g. of hope, vix quidquam spel: not even a g. of hope is teft,

ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur.
GLITTER, coruscare (e. pr. of flames, of lightning, of beams of light; poet.).—micare (to gleam; of arms, of slars, \$c.).—fulgere (to shine, to reflect the rays of light, of

"" s. , — fulgere (to same, to repect the rays of 11941, of 3741, s.). — fullere (to glisten, as things wibbed, polished, \$c.).—splendère (to shine with a clear, pure light).

GLITERING, fulgens.—mlens, nitidus.—mlens.

[SYS. is BRIGHT].—fulgidus († Lucr.).—coruscus († Lucr., P. o.).

GLITERINGLY, lucide. splendide.

GLORATPD. stoketus.

GLOBATED, giobatus.

GLOBATED, globatus.
GLOBE, globus (any thick round mass; e. g. leaden
balls for slinging, and the heavenly bodies).—pila (propr.
ball; then any thing of similar shape, whether solid or
bolion; e. g. ball of sikk glass globe, &c.).—sphwra
(wphan, botronged as I. I. in astronomy, grownerly, &c.,
fa the Greeks, for woch, however, C. recommended globus,
R. P. 9 & K. N. D. 2, 18, 47).

GLOBOSE. See GLOBULAR.

Gl.OBOSiTY, globosa forma (e. g of the earth, mundi, C. N. D. 2, 19, 49).—forma sphæralis (late).—figura pilæ (e. g. of the earth).—forma in speciem orbis absoluti globata, or in rotunditatem globata (Plin.).

GLOBULAR, giobosus (C.). JN. globosus et rotundus (C.). - sphæroides (σφαιροείδης). - sphæricus (late)

Hanging drops are always g.; see under GLOBULE.
GLOBULE, globulus.—pilula (also = pill).—sphærion [Syn. in GLOBE]. Hanging drops always form themselves into g.'s, dependentes ubique guttæ parvis globantur orbibus (Ptin.).

GLOOM, | PROPR.) See DARKNESS. | IMPROPR.) With ref. to the countenance or mind, tristitia. mæstitia (sadness : SYN. in SAD).-mæstus et conturbutus vultus (the saddened countenance) -caligo (e. g.

caligo bonorum, the g. that filled the mind of good citizens, C. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: also of the gloomy aspect of the times; see GLOOMY)—tenëbræ (e. g. to throw a g. over aby or alfg., qd tenebrarum offundere, C. Tuse. 8, sorr any or aing, qu tenerarum ominaers, C. I asc. s, 34, 82; also lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere, C. N. D. S, 6; also of the gloomy aspect of things, tenebræ reipublicæ, C.). A certain g. of mind, contractiuncula quædam animi (C.). To dispel aby's (mental) g., caliginem ab animo tamquam ab

ocuiis dispellere.
GLOOMILY, tristius.—mæste.—tristi fronte (with sad countenance). - severâ fronte (Plaut.). GLOOMINESS. See GLOOM.

GLOOMY, | PROPR.) Dark, obscure, vid. | IMPROPR.) Of the mind, countenance, aspect of things, &c., tetricus (= serious in an exaggerates degree; of persons and their looks).—tristis. meetus (of persons and their looks; trist, also of events, seasons, tempora, &c. & Seronis, removas, tinis, useo of persis, removas, tempora, &c. Seronis, la poet, and post-dug, prose; oratores musti et inculti, T.). Jn. tetricus et tristis (e. g. disciplina, L.).—obscurus occulius (dark, reserved, as to character; opp. simplex, apertus). A g. countenance, supercilium (as manifested by the contraction of the eyebrows) .- vuitus severus et tristis (C.) .mæstus et conturbatus vuitus (Auct. ad Her.) : mæstus et conturbatus vuitus (Auct. ad Her.): to pui on or have a g. countenance, mæsto et conturbato vuitu uti (id. ib.): a g. character, trisiltia et severi-tas. austeritas (aour, siern, austere character).—inge-nium obscurum, occultum (dark, reserved).—letricus animus (Sen.): the g. aspect of the times, caligo tempo rum, anni, &c.: g. political prospects, tenebræ rei publicæ (C. Proc. Cons. 8, 43): the prospects of th. country are extremely g., tenebræ cæcæque nubes et procella rejublicæ impendent (Auct. Or. pro dom. 10, 21): he said that he had never felt so g., dist. . . . nun-quam sibt tantum calignis offusum (Plin. &p. 2, 9, 16): quant sun tantum cauginis offishim (Pith. Ep. 3, 9, 16); a cerlain g. feeling proceeding fm a guilly conscience, quardam scelerum offusa caligo (Q. 9, 3, 47); sill more g. prospects, spes asperfor: a painer who likes g. colours, pictor severissimus; pictor austerior colore (both Pith.).

GLORIFICATION, Crel. with verbs; for neither Illustratio nor celebratio occur in this sense: gioriatio (only in gloriatione dignum case) = boasting of, &c. GLORIEY, Illustrare (to place in a bright light; to make tilustrious; also laudibus qm Illustrare: Luced, ap. C. Fam. S. 14, 1).—es gloriam ornare, exormare (to

set forth his glory).—decorare laude, or decorare only (to grace with praise).—celebrare (to make famous). Jn. illustrare et celebrare (e. g. cs nomen scriptis). - canere. cantare (to celebrate in verse or song; not = celebrare generally till post Aug. apc). See To Praise. | In a theolog. sense, to exalt to celestiat happiness, immortalitatem date (to confer immortality; Plaut). immortalem gloriam dare (C.),—immortali glorià qm afficere (Plaut. Amph. 5, 2, 10: Grysar had doubted the amoere (Viaul. Amph. 5, 2, 10: Grysar had doubled the esistence of the phrase)—gloriam tributer (Phader. 1, 7, 5). [25] Though none of these are used in the full Cristian sense, they all may, since it is not the phrase that requires alteration, but the notion of gloria that requires extension. [25] glorificate, Tertuil. The phrase C. [3] Though the phrase that requires extension. [25] glorificate, Tertuil. The min (or "os. C.).—In meterna gloria essa (C.; in him (or "os. C.).—In meterna gloria essa (C.; in him (or "os. C.).—In meterna gloria essa (C.; in him

impropr.).
GLORIOUS, gloriosus (e. g. facta, mors, &c., and Suel. victoria: opp. Invidiosus, detestabilis, &c.; and also calamitosus).—illustris (e. g. of actions).—msgniftauso causinitusus).—inustris (e. g. oj actions).—inisgniti-cus (thal exaits the performer or possessor, e. g. of deeds, but mby of what is externally splendid or sumptuous, &c.). Jn. illustris et gloriosus. magnificus gloriosusque.—clarus, praeclarus (famous, &c.).—egregius, ex-imius [Syn. in Pamous]. G. actions, magnificæ res gestæ; facta illustria et gloriosa; facta splendida (†); athy is g. for us, qd gloriosum est nobis: it is a g. thing to, &c, magnificum est (illud); or (ci) gloriosum est, with inf., or acc. and infin. : a g. victory, gloriosissima with inf., or acc. and infin.: a g. victory, glorio-issima victoria (Suet): to gain a g. victory, magnifice vincere (C.): to obtain a g. triumph, gloriose triumphare (C.) Fam. 2, 3): a g. name, nomen illustre: the g. name of a good man, boni viri splendor et nomen. | Fain-gloriose: see under Vain.

GLORIOUSLY, gloriose (e.g. triumphare).—mag.

GLORIOUSLY, gloriose (e. g. triumpnare)—magnifice.—luadabiliter. cum laude.—splendide. nitide.—exregie. eximic. Fery g., gloriosisalme et magnificentisaime (e. g. conficere qd; C.).
GLORY, gloria. claritas. claritudo (glor., like x\u00e9\u00e9or, representis g. under the notion of being much spoken of; clar. under the notion of being a bright, complexous object, like \u00f3\u00f3\u00f3\u00e7\u00e4\u

sense, wch is a fav. word with T., not found in C., Cas., Q., or Suet., who, indeed, uses neither form)—laus (praise; the oral recognition, whether by one or more persons, of the merit, §c., of a person or action).—Iama (the good report of a person, or the general recognition of the merit of an action). A little y, gloribla: to be a g, to aby, laudd or glorice esse; laudem aftere: to aim at or pursue y, gloriam quaeree: to thirst for g, or make g, one's object, gloriam or laudem quaerere; gloriam or laudem quaerere; gloriam or laudem quaerere; gloriam or laudem quaerere. ersons, of the merit, &c., of a person or action) .- fama riæ servire; gioria duci; laudis studio trahl: to be filled with a passionate longing for g., flagrare laudis or glorise cupiditate; glorise cupiditate incensum esse: to reap or acquire g., gloriam acquirere, capere, consequi, or adlpisel; claritudinem parare; ad claritudinem pervenire (the two last S., not C.): to be covered with g., pervenire (ne two tast >, not C.): to be covered with g,, gloria florier; claritate præstare (Np.); in gloria sempiterna or æterna) esse (C.): to confer immortal g. upon aby, immortalem gloriam dare (C.); immortaligioria qm afficere (Plaul.); sempiternæ gloriæ qm commenqm affleere (Plaul.); sempiternæ gjoriæ qm commendare: to say alhy to the g. of sby, prædicare qd de qo; to prophesy that aby will acquire g., ci claritatem ostendere (C.): the thirst or desire of g., gloriæ or laudis cupiditas: laudis studium; gloriæ laudisque cupiditas: laudis studium; gloriæ laudisque cupiditas; also gloria oniy (e. g. gloriæ haudisque cupiditas; of g. gloriæ æstus: the insatiable thirst of g., insatlabilis famæ cupido: coger in the pursuis of g., gloriæ collaudis cupidus or avidus; gloriæ appetens. If fainglory; see under Vaix. I glory; crays of heaven ig light round a stinfs head), iadii. A head with a g. round it, caput radiatum (see Plin. Pan. 52, 1, Gierig).
The glorious existence of saints in heaven, immortalis or wterna gloria. See To Glo-RIPT

GLORY, v. giorià et prædicatione sese efferre. To g. in albg, qå re or de or in qå re gloriari (the abl. and de implying that the boast is unfounded; in that there is just cause for it); also jactare or ostentare qd (to plume oneself on it ostentatiously). To g. in having &c., gloriari in eo, quod &c.: to have good reason to g. in

atho, qd verâ cum gloriâ de se prædicare posse.
GLOSS, | External lustre, nitor. splendor. ful-GLOSS, | External lustre, nitor, spiendor, ful-gor, --livor (Lucr., Plin; smoothness). Jw. candor-que et levor (Plin; of a glossy white smoothness), To put ag, upon athg. levigage, polite (g. H. for making a smooth surf.; pol. also implying that the external appearance is improved by it; pol. vestes, Plin; vestes, linenta, Utp.); also splendidum or nitidum facere qd; in splendorem dare ud ; nitorem inducere ci rei ; candoremque et levorem el rei afferre (Plin).

GLOSS, s. || Explanaison of a word, &c.,

*acholion (cxò\u00ebao, an explanation, e. g. such as

are made in Greek writers for the benefit of learner;

C. All. 16, 7, 3, - || || || || || || || || || || ||

pretatio allema (an explanation added by another hand). nection attent an expansion of sales of smooth shape, and marginal g., "verb marginal sacripta (E. c. cus a little remark or correction veriflen with red chalk in the margina, —E. vox glussa, glossema, atts, n. (γλώσσα, γλώσσημα) = vox inusitata (Q.), 'an obsolete foreign word, with itself requires explanation by one well known.' The ancients do not use it in the sense of the explanation itself : glossae

To Goos. [Colorable prelext; see Parkers.]

GLOSS, v. glossen of please y: see under To Gloss. [Colorable prelext; see Parkers.]

GLOSS, v. glossem or p! glossemata interpretari (i. e. to explain sunsuad words, glossemata; Parr. L. Z. 7, 3, 88, 24)—glossas scribere (Farr. L. L. 7, 2, 2, 2). 82, § 10, to compile glossaries; glossæ here = a collection of glossæ, unusual words; Varr.). - interpretari. ison of glossæ, unusuai words; farr.).—interpretari.
explanare. *verba margini ascribere. | To pui a
gioss upon, see Gloss, s. | To gioss over alhg;
see To Colova = 'to make piausible'. |
make siy remarks, obliquis orationibus carpere
(Sunt.; qm).—oblique perstringere (T).

GLOSSARY, glossæ (= a collection of voces inusitatæ, i. e. glossæ; as the little of a work, e. g. glossas scribere, Farr. L. L. 7, 2, 82, § 10).—glossematorum liber (Fest. s. v. Naucum. p. 181).—glossarium (Gell. 18, 7, 3,

quoling mortuarium glossarium fm M. Cat.).
GLOSSATOR or GLOSSER, glossematum, or orum, scriptor (Fest. s. v. Naucum. p. 161).—qui glossas scribit, or glossemata Interpretatur (see authoritica under

bit, or glossemata interpretatur (see authorities under TO Gloss); or (g. H.) interpres, explanator. GLOSSINESS. See Gloss, s. = glossiness. GLOSSY, polltus (made smooth, and hence more pleasing in appearance).—nitidus (e. g. of g. hair; of the new bright skin of a snake, &c.).—candidus (of a bright, shining white).—fulgens (shining). To make g., see 10 nut. a contract.

oright, mining matter.—tutgetts (satining). 20 mane y., see '10 put a oloss on.'
GLOVE, digitabulum (δακτυλήθρα, a finger-glove, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 1, such as were used in gathering

olives). This is probably the best word for our glove; for manica (xespix), weh we find for it in the moderns, is, with the ancients, a kind of long sleeve, such as were used exply by actors, in order to lengthen the appearance of the arms. Quite as inadmissible is chirothèca, by weh word the ancients understood a small

chest for keeping sleeves (xesoides) in.
GLOVER, *digitabularius; *qui digitabula facit

GLOW, v. candere (to be of a white heat; and hence of GLOW, v. candère (to be of a white heat; and hence of a bright, glowing heat; neer impr. of passions, except in the late poet. Claud.).—candescere (inchoal., to begin to g.; e. g. ferrum in Ignl., Luer.; also of the air at susrice, 0.).—excandescere (impropr. e. g. Ità).—ardere (of a visible glowing heat; whereas flagrare is to be visibly on fire; hence ard, impropr. of glowing with a zere I passion, flag. of burning with a visible one, Död.)—inchoatiees ardescere, exardescere (the former of C., the latter a favorite word of his.—ferview (to on C., the latter a favorite word of his.—ferview (to that cause on invend to mult),—extuare (atrosper the forms of the control of th that cause an inward immult)—eastware (stronger than ferv, to boil and bubble, &c, fin intense heat; in the fig-sense, it does not refer to the glow, but to the 1 um uit or agitation of passion, doubt, &c.; inchest, fervescere poet. except Piin.)—rubère (to be red; of the morning sky, &c.; inchost. rubescere, to become red; t Y., O.). To g. with anger, I'à ardère or flagrare; he glowed with anger, ira excandult (C.) or iracundia et

glowed with anger, tra excandult (C.) or iracundia et stomache exarsit: log, with love, ardère amore es (1953) ardère quo or qui poel.). See GLOWING.
GLOW, a ardor. fervor. mestus (SYN. in TO GLOW: all three also impropr. of passions; ardor also of the eyes; candot occurs only in a late poet = mestus, and also ind therefore be avoided). The g. of love,

GLOW-WORM, cicindela (Plin, 18, 26, 66, § 2, who there says that the rustics called them stellantes volutatus; the Greeks, iampērides).—Insectum, quod lucet ignis modo noctu (Plin. 11, 28, 34).—*lampēris noctiluca (Linn. ; it is the female that emits light).

GLOWING, caudens (e. g. of coals) .- ardens (e. g. afrebrand.—estuans (e. g. o) coust.—ardens (e. g. a) coust.—argens (barning: e. g. checks, gene, t. Srx. is To GLow); g. red, rutilus. [Invaora.] G. language, oratio fervidior: g. passion, præfervida ira (L.). To paint (= describe) adhy in g. colours, lectis verborum colorbus depinger qd (aft. Gell. 14, 4, 1); or simply totam cs rei imaginem

erbis quodammodo depingere (Q.). GLOWINGLY. See 'in Glowing colours.' GLOZE. See FLATTER.

GLUE. See FLATTER.
GLUE. S, gluthum. gluten. To extract g. fm conhides, boum coris glutinum excoquere.
GLUE, v. glutinare. To g. together, conglutinare.
agglutinare (to g. one thing to another, qd cl rej).
GLUEY, glutinosus.—"glutino similis (resembling
glue) See Gluttinous.
GLUEY & Congression.

GLUEY, glutinosus.—*glutino similis (resembisng glue) See GLUTINOUS.
GLUM. See SULLEN.
GLUM. See SULLEN.
GLUT. v. | To gorge, se ingurgitare, also seile vino, cibo, &c.—cibo vinoque satiari or exsatiari.—
obruers se (e.g. vino, C.)—onerare se vino et epulis (S.).—onerare ventrem (S. Or. de Rep. Ord. 1)—[5]—
glutire epulsa, Jue.; Im this comes the Eng. ereb.—
| To zailate, cloy; see CLOY.—| IMPROPR... To g.
noneelf with athy, see satiare qå re (c. g. sanguine civium).—exsatiari qå re (L.): bog. one's eyes; see 'To FLAST one's eyes; lo gluti one's recenge, ultione se explère (T. Ans. 4, 25); odtum or animum satiare (C.); pera le satiari (L. 22, 9, 3s.); cs supplicio (or ponà, &c.) oculos animumque exsaturare (C.)—
| To overfili: to _a market, 'forum nundina—
| To overfili: to _a market, 'forum nundina— - To overfill; to g. a market, "forum nundinarium rebus venallbus complère (compl. = 'to fill too full,' L. 41, 3, in.). The market, in weh there had long been an extreme scarcity of corn, was now glutted, frumenti ex inopia gravi satias facta (S. Praym. ap. Non. 172, 13; satias nol in C. or Cæz.).
GLUT, s. satietas (in S. once satias).—vis maxima

(a great quantity) .- maxima or nimia copia. There is a g. of corn, frumenti satias facta est (S. Fr. ap. Non, 172, 13). There is a g. of athg, qd redundat. *refertissimum est forum qå re. See Satiety.

GLUTINOUS, glutinosus. - viscosus (like bird-lime).

lentus († sticky).—tenax (e. g. like wax, †).—resinaceus (like resin).— giutinatorius and glutinativus very late, of what has a g. property; glutineus (Rutil. liin. 1, 610) = glucy.
GLUTINOUSNESS, lentor. lentitia (both Plin.; of

pitch, resin, &c.).
GLUTTON, homo edax, gulosus, vorax [SYN. in GLUTTONOUS].—homo profundæ et intempestivæ gula

gurges (insatiable eater) .- heliuo (habitual gourmand | and g.). - Jn. gurges atque helluo. - abdomini suo patus

Batus GUTTONOUS, edax. cibi avidus. cibi piurimi (scho ests a great deal).—gulosus (a ways endeavouring to please his palate].—vorus (a coracions cater), GUUTTONOUSLY, gulose (col. Mart.).—avide or svidius (eagerty; e. g. avidius vesci).
GUUTTONY, edacitas, avidius cibi.—intemperan-

tia or intemperies guize; also guia only.—ingluvies (H.). Sts ligurritio (lickerishness).

GNARL, v. in nodos torquere (Sen. Benef. 7, 9).

GNARL, v. in nodos torquere (Sen. Benef. 7, 9).

Ser GNARLED, If = sea-t, vid.
GNARLED, nodosus (e. g. nodosi roboris uncus,
Fal. Flace.)—In piures or multos nodos tortus. The
more g. the tree, the more calsable the wood, ilgnum coprecisoius, quo illud in piures nodos arboris infelletias

GNASH. To g. the teeth, dentibus frendere or in-frendere.—dentibus stridere (to grate the teeth).—stridere dentium frendere.

GNASHING (of the leeth), strider dentium.

GNAT, cuiex. GNAW, roder

rodere, arrodere, derodere od. - circum-GNAW, rodere, arrodere, derodere (d. ... curcuin-rodere d(log. round about).—prærodere (log. al one ead).—exèdere (lo eat quay or through; of animals, correding substances, rust; and \$\beta_0\$, of cares, anxieties, \$\bar{e}: detre is poet, in this sense). To g. through athy de exedere et perrumpere: Irouble, \$\bar{e}c, is gnauring at my heart, ægritudo me or animum meum exest, pungit, or cruciat: gnawing cares, sollicitudines mordaces (H. Od. i. 18, 4); a kind of gnawing pain, quasi morsus as doloris.

GNOME, | Maxim, gnome (γνώμη. Front. Ep. 3, il, ed. Maj.) or pure Lat. sententia. dictum. | Spirit dam dæmon.

GNOMIC POET, *poeta gnomicus (ποιπτής γνωμι-is). G. poeta, gnomici. GNOMON, gnomon, ŏnis, m. (Vitr., Plin.).

GNOMONICS, guomonice.-gnomonicæ res (Vitr.).

GNMONICS, guomonice—gnomonice rea [Fist-].
GROSTIC, gnouncinus (e.g. res, ration).
GNOSTIC, gnouncinus (rywersice; Eccl. s. t. Tertull.
Ago). The Gr. gnostic.
GNOSTICISM, "gnostic disciplina.
GO, 1) ire(g. s. wishout any accessory notion; ST
The preposition ad, ecc is usually omitted after ire befere the names of 'tow us,' as all is is and as,' domum
and rus must sit be expressed; see To; and remark
in Faom, not far fin beyinning of oritice)—valuer
(leg. with alacrity and a queck step; as to; out an
postridic mane vadebam, Cl; sites "to po array;
Lentilus hodie ayud me; cras mane vadit, he goes tomerrow morning; Cl.)—mare (poet, and in post-tomerrow morning; Cl.)—mare (poet, and in post-tomorrow morning; C.).—meure (poet., and in post-dug. prose; of the mere mechanical motion of beasts, the stars, &c.) .- commeare ad qm, in locum (to g. in and siars, 8.c.).—commerce ad qui, in locum (to g. in and out, log, to and fro to a person or place, of messengers, &c.; see Ruhnk. Ter. Heaul. 3, 1, 35; also of the heaveraly bodies,—ferri (to g. rapidly, e. g. of streams, flumen per fines, agros, &c. fertur [1] not it; and of persons under the influence of strong feeling, ad quamma celeritate et studio incitatum ferri, Cas.). cêdere (with poets, to g. as g. t.; in prose only so far as aby by his going away gives up a former place; hence, together, cedere atque abire).—abire. abscedere. disordere, ceutre atque autre, -autre, auscuete. uns-cedere, decedere, degrédi (digrédi (do g. ausay; Syx. in To Defart, vid.). To g. back: see To Return. -procedere (do g. forth. e. g. in concionent; see L. 42, 45). —Xira. excedere, egrédi (to g. or step out fin a place).— hite. Introïe. intrare. ingrédi (g. in; Syx. in Exten.) -transire, præterire locum (lo g. by a place).-ascendere, conscendere, evadere in locum (lo g. up).-descendere (to g. down fm a higher place to a lower; opp. of ascendere; e. g. fm the capitol into the forum, &e.).— anteire, antegredi, with an acc. (to g. before, &c., of persons and things).-transire, trajicere, with an acc. (to g. over, through a place, &c.; e.g. sol cancer signum transit).—proficisci (g. t. for ' to set out' on a journey, march, &c., on foot, on horseback, &c.).—conferre se qo wartin, 4C., 0b juot, on norseous, 4C.).—testee see up (to belieke uncelf any ubrete).—tendere qu (impliging exertions to reach it; to break up in haste for a place; be march for a place).—peter locum (to seek to reach a place).—concedere qu (to retire to a place to reach a place).—See wentre is at sued for or into the country).—See ventre is at sued for or 'to go;' this is a sort of udaptation of the narrator's lanso go; has to a sort of gasparano of one marrators and gauge let hat of the persons of whom he is speaking.

5) To take a direction. a) lo a certain place; thus, culus (Curii) focum, quum venerat in so ad is.e. to reach, extend, pertinère ad or ad unque (of things Sabinos, visere solebat, used to sist when he sent to his and places; Ref pertinère and or ad unque (of things Sabinos visere solebat, used to sist when he sent to his and places; Ref pertinère is quite un-close).—excur Sabine vista; C. Rep. 3, 28 [since Cato would say, veni]; tere, procuriere (to take its course or direction to a

contra rem suam venisse me nescio quando questus est, 'lhai I weni or hare gone ayii his interesis,' since he would say, 'you have come' or 'appeared' (venisti contra rem meam).—Go (away)! get you gone' abil (in anger, also in autonishment, Sc.), abi hine! apage (in anger; asso in assonsamens, sc.); and thic! apage sis! (in anger): you may g., ilice1: g. out of my sight! age iliue, absecde procule conspectu meo! (Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 6): g. and be hanged! abi in malam rem or in 4, 2, 6): g. and be hanged; and in maini rein or in malam crucemi (Com.): to let aby g., sincre ut abeat qs. (to allow him to g.); qm dimittere (g. t. to dismiss); qm omittere (to leave alone): let meg. I omitte me! (let qm omnutere (to leaver doone); set meg., omnute met (i.e., me doone); where are you going? I quo tendis! quo cogitas, vis! to come and g., to g. and come, i. e. to g., to and fro, venire et redire; ire et redire: to g. up and doven, backwards and forwards, \$\frac{a}{c}\$, smbulare (as a weak); ultro citroque commeare: to g. upon alhg (e. g. yen) alhg (e. g. on cruiches, finniti qu re, artus sustinere qu re (lo sup-port oneself by atha in going); to g. to aby, adire om port onesety oy ang in going): 10 g. 10 aog, active qui (10 go with a petition is aby): 10 g. for a thing, petite qd (in order to fetch it): 50 g. to see alsh, qd specta-tum ire: 10 g0 for aby, qm arcessere, arcessitum ire (in order to fetch him): 10 g. to see aby, qm visety, visitare (in order to visit, to see, as a physician does a patient): ad qm vadere (to call on him; see vadere above). For 'to go to bed, church, school, luw, ruin, war,' &c.; see the substi. So for a watch goes (well, itt, &c.).

2) Denoting a motion either in itself or towards atha,

CO

of things, moveri (to move itself).—ferri (to move itself forwards or in violent rotation; e. g. fluvius citatus Jornards or m visioned foldation; e. g. INVINE citatus fortury. To g. into athy, i. e. to penetrate into athy, descendere in qd (e. g. ferrum descendit in Ilia). If Fig.) That goes to my heart; see Ileant. In a wider signification, to on signifies the passing into a date; tre, exite in; e. g. tog. to seed, ir in semen.

3) If progress.—3) Of the result of circumstances of the control of the co

cedere: to be going on well, bene, prospere, feliciter procedere: it went on differently fm what I had expected, cedere: it went on differently fm what I had expected, secus accidit as speraveram: the affair begins to g. on better than I feared it would, incipit res meisus ire, quam putaram (C. Alt. 14, 15, 3): the affair is going on cery well, res prorsus it (ibid. 13, 20, 4).—b) Of a befairing, the fair, the state of a person; it goes with me. ge., it appul me, de me; est mith: me haben, so habre qd, all with on ade. of the monner as bene, wicked, bene est bonis, male mains (Enn.): it has gone with me in the same menner. idem mith accidit; see. wicked, bene est bonis, male maiis (Enn.): it has gone with me in the same monner, idem mihl arcidit: see, said he to me, thus it goes with me every day, en, inquit mihl, have gop patior quotidie: it goes well with aby, bene or practare agitur cum go: how will it g. with your quid tibli fiet however it may g. with me, uturque res ceciderit or cessura est; quicumque eventus me exceperit: how goes it with you! quomodo vales? (with ref. to health); quid agis? quid ageur? quid fit? (with ref. to one's pursuits); satin salvæ? (sc. res; with ref. to one's circumstances); all is going on well with me, valeo; bene mecum agitur: I am going on very well, præciare mecum agitur; res mihi sunt maxime secundae: my mother is going on quite well, apud masections: my money is going on quite west, abut ma-trem recte est: Attica is going on quite west, de Attica optime it [al. est]: so things g. in this world, its vita est hominum, sic vita hominum est (so is the life of men); sic est vuigus (thus is the great multitude).

4) Athg goes in, through, upon alhg, i. e. a) in respect of space; e g. a space can hold athg, qd capit rem (e. g. very few slaves, no more than could g. in a single carriage, paucissimi servi, quos unum vehiculum capere potest); eggs placed in vinegar become so soft that they can g. through a ring, ova aceto macerata ita emolliuntur, ut per annulos transcant : the thread with entoniuntiff, the eye of the needs, filtum per acum non franki, or trajici non potest.—b) In measure, etalee, facit, efficit (it makes); sequat, exsequat (sequals); all four with occ. of the measure, &c.: 625 feet g. to a studium, sexecuti viginti quinque pedes efficient or exequant stadium : the Romans called the fourth part of a denarius, a sestertium, because there went to it two asses and a half, Romani quartam denarii partem, quod efficiebatur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sestertium nominaverunt; to g. to the whole, integrum exæquare : fire bushels of seed go to an acre of tand, occupant (or impient) jugerum seminis modii quinque; satisfaciunt jugero seminis modii quinque.
5) To take a direction. a) lo a certain place;

place, of rivers and mountains; see To Extend) .- atriver, &c.).—sequare qd (to equal a thing, reach as far as athg, to touch it; a place, river, &c.).—sequare qd (to equal a thing, reach as far as athg; e. g. altitudo fluminum summa equorum pectora equabant, i. e. went as high as their breasts ; Curt. tora æquahant, i. e. went as high as their breasts: Curt. 4, 9, 15).—defluere ad ql (to flow down to athy, of a garment: see Firg. Æn. 1, 404; pedes vestis fluxit ad mos; § Ø, vestis fluxes pedes ferit imos is poet.)—superare qd (to g. over or above athg; e. g. alibi umblico tenus aqua estat, alibi genus q'x superavit, L. 26, 45, extr.). b) To go about athg, cingere, circumdare qd; e. g. urbem fossa cingit alta. c) 'To go' is used also of the direction or inclination to a time. The used also of the direction or inclination to a time. The sun is going down [see To SET], advesperaseit; inclinatur ad vesperum; dies jam proclinata est: he is going len (he is in his lenth year), annum decimium agit; annum nonum excessit, egressus est (he has passed his minth year). d) To pass to aby by will or law, cedere cl. (e. g. his farm-house seem to his creditorius cessit),—cl ventre; to his creations, vita creationious cessit)—ct venire; ad qm pervenire jure (e. g. hrerditas). To allow an inheritance to g. to aby, hereditaten ci concedere. e) To go (= to be sold) for so much, ire (e. g. denario ire, Plin. 18, 23, 53).—vendi (g. l.). || Of the denario ire, Piin. 18, 23, 53).—vendi (g. t.). ¶ Of the direction of a road, &c., esse (e. g. via, que est in Indiam, C. Fin. 3, 14, 54), via fert yo. Fig. ducere, in this sense, is poet. ¶ To become putrid (&c., of fruit), vitiari (g. t. of meat, fruit, &c.). ¶ To depart, vid. Aby thops is gone, discessit cl spress that time is gone (by), abit tilud tempus: the silver tables are gone fm all the temples, means argentese ex omnibus templis sublatæ sunt (are stolen): the memory of them is made for the removement. omnibus templis sublatæ sunt (are slolen): the memory of them is gene fin he e arch, memoria eorum evanuit.

I To be pregnant for so long, ventrem ferte.
Mares go isedee months, equa ventrem fert duodécim menses (Farr.): does g. eight months, cervi octavis mensibus ferunt partus (Pfint.). I To pass for (e. g. an old man). See To be Reckored.

I AM GOING to \$\frac{1}{2}\cdots, \text{by partep. in rus.} He is just going to \$\frac{1}{2}\cdots, \text{ in jort.} \

GO

—jam prope est, ut (also impers.): as he was just going to set out, jam profecturus; sub lpså profectione. Miscellaneous pinkases:—Works wech g. under aby's name, opera &c. que sub cs nomine feruntur (Q. 7, 2, 24): to g. under the mame of Philip, se Philippum ferre (I'eli. 1, 11, 1; of a preiender): the report or story goes, if ama or rumor est: as the story goes, ut ferunt, ferturt, exc.; also without the ut: Xenocrater, as the story goe, replied, Xenocrater ferunt (quum quarretur ex e...) respondisse. Professional control of the story goes and the story goes are plied. culus, as the story goes, &c., declared that, Proculus dixisse fertur, &c. As times g., out nunc sunt tempora; *ut nunc se mores habent; pro eo ut difficultas temporis fert (considering the hard times); to go fm aby sight, abire ex es conspectu: to be going any where, iter est qo: whether this would g. as far with aby as that; whether this or that would g. the furthest with aby (= have the most effect on his mind), utrum apud qin hoc an illud plus valeret: fortune goes a great apid qin noc an intu pius vaiette. Joreane gues vyeus susqi or goes for a great deal) in alba, multum fortuna valet (e. g. ad vitandum periculum): this goes a good (or but a little) way towards, hoe multum (or non multum) valet or momenti affert ad &c. You see how Bullium) valet or montents autes as acc. for far the matter has gone, quem in locum res deducts sit, vides: if often went so far, that, sape in cum nocum ventum est, ut &c.; B. G. 6, 43: not to let the matter g. so far, as to, non committer, ut. If you g. on in this word, si ad istum modum pergas.

Go AFTRAY, deerrare, aberrare a qe (qâ re), and simply (propr. and fig.) qâ re: to go astray fm the way, deerrare itinere, aberrare viâ: to go astray fm one's

deerrare ittiere, abertaire via; so yo usiruy jm one e purpose, aberrare a proposito. Go BY: a) Pass by, vid. β) To act by or observe a rule, \$c., legem servare, observare, or sequi. præscriptum servare. præceptum tenere. To go by rule, ad præceptum agere: to go by the rule of aing in athg, qd ad normam (or norma) cs rei dirigere (esply in judging of athg): a rule to go by in alhg, regula, ad quam qd dirigitur. We must not go by the crooked rule of custom, non utendum est pravissima consuctudinis regulâ (C).

GO INTO. See To EXTER, in both propr. and fig.

seense. Alby well not go into a place, locus non capit qd (is not large enough to hold i). Go Down. See TO DESCEND. a) The wind is gone down, ventus sopitus est. b) (as a timepicce). clerelydic actremum stillicidium exhaust (of the moter-terwydra extremum stillicidium exhaust (of the moter-terwyd clock, Sen. Ep. 24, 19); horologium moveri desiit (of the sun dial; hence also of a walch or clock).

GO NEAR. See TO APPROACH. (408)

Go SHARES. See TO SHARE: to be PARTNERS.
GO OFF: a) To issue, evenire. exitum habere:
to go of so (without harm), sic abire (Ter. Andr. 1, 2,
1): not to go of so, non sic abire (C. Att. 14, 1). To
go off = pass their prime; see Go = become put irl.

B) To go off: i. v. to be sold, venire. vendi: to go off
well, scile vendi: to go off badly, repudiarl.
GO OUT or YONTU (Jm any place), exire. egrédi. excedere: to go out for alby: e.g. for boots, predatum exit:
to go out on military expeditions, proficisel (vopeier dai;
see Dachne Ny. Mitt. 2, 3). a) Propr. to leave the house
and go abroad or into company, exire donno or foras (g.
1).—In publicum prodire, or procedere or egrédi (g. and go abroad or into company, exire dome or foras [g. 1.).—In publicum prodite, or procedere or egrédi (10 go into the streets, esply to appear in public).—deambu-latum ire or abite (10 go out for a cuth): to have gone out, foris esse. domo abesse: not to go out, domi se tenére, pedem domo non efferre (not to stir a foot fam the house): neere to go out, publico carére or abstinére (not to appear in public); odisse celebritatem, hominum celebritatem fugere (not to appear in public) in bushfuleus or itt temper): one who seldom goes out, rarus egressu (T. Ann. 15, 53, 1). B) To be extinguil, Go nouvel, and or orund Image also care

Go ROUND: a) To go round fm one place or person to another, ire circa, with an acc. of the places or persons to with one goes (g. t.).—circumire, likewise with an acc. of the persons or places (both g. t. ithewise with an acc. of the persons or places (both g. 1. and, a) explip to go fm one person to another, to entreat, exhort, \$c.: stronger than antibre).—ambite, with an acc. of the persons or place, or more sundily absolutely (to go with a request or prayer, now to one, wow to another; in the time of the republic, only of the candidates who went about to their friends and among the people, is order to obtain their votes. To go room to the houses, order to obtain their roles). To go round to the houses, circa domos ire, ambire domos (as a candidate in canvassing for an office): to go round the families, circuinie per familias: to go round althe doors (round the house), omnes force ardificii circumire. b) Of things; house), omnes fores redificit circumire. b) Of things: to be given or carried round, circumferti (both of things, as a bowl, &c., web are handed round; and of a saying, a report, web spreads abroad? to cause of exp to go round, poculum circumferre. Br of flow, surround a place, locum or qd ambite (both of persons and things)—locum or qd clingere (to surround, of things: also of a river)—circumfund ci loco (to how round about; of a river)—circumfund ci loco (to how round about; of a river).

see '10 lunn rouna.

Go through I. Intrans: 11 To go through
a place, &c., (per) locum transire, pervadere, penetrare (penetrare, to penetrate).— transveni, vehi per
locum (to drive or salt through): an army sech is trate (penetrate, to penetrate).—Itanavch, vehl per locum (to driee or sail through): an army seek is going through a country, exectitus transmean: the ball seent through the shoulder, 'glass plumbea per humerum penetravit or adacta est: the rain good to cape to go of through, transmittere. 2: To reach for one and to the older, pertinere, through athg, in qd (e.g., one and to the older, pertinere, through athg, in qd (e.g., one and to the older, pertinere, through athg, in qd (e.g., regionem).—perlustrare, permeare (to wander through).—peragrate (to wander through).—peragrate (to wander through).—percurrere (to go quickly).—per locum penetrare (with exercision and pains). b) Plac, Tog of through almost of the period of the decision of order for beginning to end, fustrare. perlustrate (with the eyes, also with the mind).—percurrer (to go through quickly in reading, legendo; in speech, oratione; in thought, mente ac cogitatione).—at rictim attingere (to go through superficially, a book).—exeèqui, percequil (to go through superficially, a perch and werif-percequil (to go through superficially, a perch and werifpersequi (to go through accurately, in speech and writing).—explicate (to go through explaining or accurately, ingl.—explicate (to go through explaining or accurately, opp. perquan breviter perstringers stude attinger, automas rerum tautum attingere; see Cic. 4tt. 2, 1, init : Np. Pelop. 1, 1)—cognoscere (to look into aligni in order to become acquainted with its contents, in a content in the contents, in the contents of the contents, in the contents of the cont gere (to go through in order to prove or to check an account). To go through all the states (in one's speech), omnes obier oratione sub civitates: to go through quickly and in haste, celeriter perstringere (e. g. aby's course of life): to go through again, recognoscere, retrac-tare (e.g. a writing for the purpose of making correc-tions). It oundergo, vid. It ogo through with alkg; see To EPPECT, ACCOMPLISH.

Go To, ire ad, adire qm or ad qm, on any busi-ness, de qa re.-aggredi qm, convenire qm (to go to aby in order to beg, ask, &c. athg of him).—appellare, com-pellare qm, about athg, de qa re (to speak to aby with a request, &c.).—vadere ad qm (to call on him, C.). GOA COL

GOAD, s. stimulus (e. g. stimulo tardos increpare)

GOAD, s. simulates (e. g. s. states).

GOAD, v. || PROPR.) stimulo fodere or lacessere qm
(e. g. sa ox, bovem;) stimulo boves increpare,
poet.). || IMPROPR.) stimulare qm or cs animum. Js. poet.). I MPROPA.) stimulare qm or cs animum. Js. stimulare ac pungere qm.—stimulis fodere qm (e. g. C. Phil. 2, 34, 86).—stimulos ci admovere (C., L.).—animum stimulis cs rei concitare (C.).—incitare qm ad animum stimulis es rei concitare (C.).—incitare qm ad qu'stimulis ce rei (all these expressions [except stimulis fodere] may be taken in a bad sense, like 'goad,' or in a good one, like 'to spur.' In a bad sense if to goad, an adj. may be added, acres, acriores, acerriml, &c.). Jr. incitare et stimulare ; stimulare et excitare ; accendere res malæ lacerant, vexant, stimulos admövent, C.) or res mane lacerant, vexant, stimutos authovent, C.) or pungere, but these not in the sense of gooding to athg. The people had been goaded to rage by athy, es rei stimulis plebs furebat (L.). Goaded by athg, stimulis es rei concitatus, incitatus, furens, &c.

GOAL, meta (the pillar at the end of the Roman Circus, round wich the runners, &c. turned; also used through your as the end of the race, it is principally poet; e. g. metam tenere. F. The poets also use it poets, of life, met. vitre or aviv or ultima, &c.; so too Farr. R. R. 1, 3, a quibus carcerbus decurrat admits)—call (in Seneci time, creat; the chalked line in the Circus that served for the starting and winning post; but as opp. carceres, it is the winning post,' and used fig. C.). To reach the g., ad calcem pervenire (with usea pg. C.). To reach me g., as careem per reinter (with an ut dicitur) or decurrere (both C.; impropr.); and when this (g.) is reached, ad quam [ac. calcem; at, quem] quum sit decursum (C. Tusc 1, 8, 15); when the g. is reached, decurso spatlo: to recal aby to the startingg. u reached, decurso spatio: to recal aby to the starting-post when the had almost reached the g., of m. (ad carcers) a cake or ab lipsh [al. lipso] cake revocare (impropr.); to have reached the g. of one's hopes, summan voit suit consecutum case. "To reach the g! (impropr.) may also be translated without a fig., and fineth venture or pervenire. [Starting-post, vid. [Final purpose, we Prevener.] see PURPOSE.

see FYROSE.

GOAT. caper (g. l. for g.; as opp. capra, it is a heg).—hircus (an joid he-g.).—hredus (a young one): a

musil he-g., heddulus (Jus. II, 63): the adj, are, hirci
yropr. peelic. —homo libidinous (fg. of a debauchee).

GOAT-IS ERD,
GOAT-IS ERD,
GOAT-IS ERD,

GOAT-HERD, caprarius.

GOAT-SKIN, pellis hircina or caprina.—pellicula hardina (of a young goat).

GOATISH, hirciosus (in smell).—Eac caprinus only = 'poat,' as used adj, in goat-skin, tee,: hircinus is cither this, or, in a bad sense, of the smell; hircinæ alæ [Plast]. To hare a g, smell, hircum olier. || LustJut,

GOBBLE UP, absorbère (e. g. cakes, placentas [al. absorbère], H.). — exarbère (opp. lo guistare, as a far weaker expression; C. impropr.).— votare. devotate. See Swallow up. Not merely to taste aligh but 6 g. it all up, non modo gustare sed etiam exsorbere (C.; but fig.). | To make the noise of the turkey eock, cicurire (Auct. Carm. de Phil. 24).
GOBBLER. See GLUTTON.

GO-BETWEEN, Internuncius (messenger between two parties).-ieno (fem. iena, a pander; also g.b. in bad actions) .- conciliator, f. concil·atrix, cs rei (who by his management of the parties effects athg; c. g. in making a match, nuptiarum).-intercessor (as intransactions, &c.; post-Aug.).—proxeneta (προξενητής) or pure Lat. pararius (in buying and selling, and other

ciorum memor în consilio celestium collöco (of individuals, fm private gratitude, esteem, \$c.; see C. Cal. 5, 1, 2; N. D. 2, 24, 64; Of. 3, 5, 25); qm in deorum numerum referre; qm inter deos referre; qm consectare (by a decree of stale, to pronounce holy, or to make a god of aby); to call God to seitnes, Deum testari: for God's sake (I entreat you), Deum testans: for God's sake (I entreat you), Deum testans: for deal see the see that it is a exclusion of adonishment), pro deum fidem 1 (with us, Dei; see Zumpt, § 361); by the gods, per deos: so help me, God'i ta me Deus adjivet, amet! May God punish me! Deus me perdat! great, dimighty God! (as an exclamation of astonishment and excited feeling), maxime Juppiter! problemerty on me! (as an exclamation of anxiety and fear) Juppiter! (see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 2, 17): God have mercy on me! (as an exclamation of anxiety and fear), faveas milt! (see O. Met. 6, 327): is God's name! faveas mihi! (see O. Met. 6, 327): in God's name! quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! (as an quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! (au an sitroductory form); per me licet, nihii impedio, non moleste patiar (as a sign of consent or approval); by God's assistance, Deo annuente (if God allow sit); Deo adjuvante (by the help of God); ducente Deo (under the leading and protection of God); to begin alby in reliance upon God (with his help), ope divina qd aggrëdi: God grant it! faxit Deus! utnam Di it faxinti utinam Deus ratum ease jubeat! God grant it faxin to usu utnam di ut faxinti utinam Deus natum enace pubeat! May God grant you his blessing, annuat Deus natum umenque suum conatui tuo (aft. L. 7, 30, ext.); unless some god help us, nisi quis nos deus respectrit (see C. Alt., 16); exculs to God that \$e, utinam (with sub; 'not' aft. utinam is niè); that may God avert or prevent! quod Deus prohibeat! quod omen Deus avertat! ne id 'Bol' aff. ultham is ne; that may to a deet or prevent; aud Deus prohibeat quod omen Deus avertati ne id Deus sinat or siveriti God forbid! (as a strong negation), minime verol nibil minus! hank God! "gratia debetur Deo! "Deo habenda est gratia!
GOD-CHILD. "equis baptismo sponsor interful.

GOD-DAUGHTER, *puelia, cujus baptismo sponsor

interfui.

GODDESS, dea (diva, antiquated). See God. GODFATHER, sponsor (Tert. Bapt. 18). To be aby's g., *cs baptismo sponsorem interesse. A present fm a g., *donum in baptismi memoriam datum. GODHEAD. See DEITY, DIVINITY.

GODHEAD. See DEITY, DIVINITY.
GODLESS. See IRRELIGIOUS.
GODLIKE. See DIVINE, udj.
GODLINESS. See PIETY, HOLINESS.
GODLY. See HOLY.

GODMOTHER, "quæ es baptismo sponsor inter-

GODSEND, qd, quod se veiut cœlo demissum GODSEND, qa, quou se veiut cerio uemissum ostendit (of what appears at a moment of great need, L. Fabiana acies).— quod virguià divinà, ut aiunt, suppeditatur. Athg seems a g., qd nescio quod non fortuitum sed divinum videtur (C. Fam. 7, 5).

GODSHIP. See DIVINITY. GODSON. See GODCHILD.

GODSON. See GODCHILD.
GODWIT, *seolopax ægocephala (Linn.).

GOGGLE, distorquere oculos. GOGGLE EYED, distortis oculis.

GOGGLE-EYES, distorti oculi.

GOING, itio (as the act) .- itus (as the state) .- ambuiatio (a walking) .- reditio, reditus (a going away or back; the former as the act, the latter as the state). incessus and ingressus denote the manner of g., the gait.

e gait. GOITRE, struma (Cels.). To have g.'s, affici tumi-

dis gutturibus.

GOLD, s. aurum: rough, unwrought g., aurum rude, infectum: wrought g., aurum factum: spun g., a web ofg., aurum netum (Alcim. Avit. 6, 36): coined g., aurum or pure Lai, paratius (in buying and selling, and other import of paratius (in buying and selling, and other import of paratius (in buying and selling, and other import of paratius (in buying and selling, and other of paratius (in buying and selling, and other of paratius (in buying and selling, and other paratius (in buying and selling), and paratius (in buying and selling), and and particularly distinguished pool-dike person) anumen, usually numen divinum (lite, the nod, the powerful will, the might of God; then also the Daily limits, as far as he shows his majesty and powerful will, the might of God; then also the Daily limits, as far as he shows his majesty and powerful will, the might of God; then also the Daily limits, as far as he shows his majesty and powerful will, the might of God; then also the Daily limits, as far as he shows his majesty and powerful will, the might of God; then also the Daily limits, as far as he shows his majesty and power dictability. Beef divus for deus was obsoluted in the yild, age, and used only in prayers, as L. 7, 26, 4.—The yild, and the paratic of the property o aur nitère: a mass of g., auri massa or glebula (Plin Ep. 10, 55, 3) — Prov. You may trust him with untold g., dignus est, quicum (abl.) in tenebris mices (i. e. he would not deceive you even in the dark):

nices (i. e. ne would not access you even in the dark); all is not y. that ylstiers, fronti nulls fide, thread, filum aureum: g. threads (p.l.), aurum netum (span y., Alcim. Acid. 6, 36); a g. colour, color in aurum inclinatus: of ag colour, colore in aurum inclinato. (of a g.-like colour); auratus, auredlus (that tooks as if over-laid with g.): a g. fish, piscls auratus, aurei coloris piscls. The g. fish is of the genus Cyprinus. A country that contains g. mines, regio auri ferax (aft. Curt. 8, 9, 15): g. coin, aureus or aureolus (with and without numus): a g. mine, auri fodina; metallum auri or aurarium; auraria, orum (sc. metalla); aurifodium : aurarim

GOLD-BEATER, bracteator, bractearius (late), GOLD BROCADE, vestis auro distincta, vestis auro intexta (cloth in wch g. is inwoven, Curt. 3, 3, 13; 9, 7, 11).—vestis Phrygionia (in wch g. is embroidered,

Plis. 8, 48, 74).
GOLD-COAST, ora auro or aur) fertilis.

GOLD-DRAWER. See GOLD-BEATER.
GOLD-DUST, pulvis aureus (dust of gold, and like pold, †).—pulvis aurosus (like gold; Pallad. 1, 5, 1, ed.

Schneid.).

Scanola.).

GOLDEN, aureus (prop. and fig.).—ex auro factus
or fabricatus (only propr., made of gold). — aureolus
(mostly fig., = eximius, egreglus, i. e. excelent, e. g.
a speech, a writing).—auri colore (of the colour of gold). a specch, a writing).—auri colorie (of the colour of gold)—aurei coloris.—colore in aurum inclinato (having a shade of gold; of a g. hue); the g. age, wetas aurea: (be g. meen, aurea : the g. meen, g.

GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE chrysosplenium (Linn.).
GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE chrysosplenium (Linn.).
GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE chrysosplenium (Linn.).
GOLDENITH, aurifex. durarius (sc. artifex. in mark.). Inser.).—vascularius (one thah.makes golden vessels, as bonels, &c.; Cie. Verr. 4, 24, 54). G.'s scales, statera auraria (Varr.) or aurificis (C.).

GOLD-WIRE, filum aureum (a single thread). aurum in fila ductum (gold drawn out into wire).

GOLDY-LOCKS, *chrysocoma (Linn.). GONDOLA, navis cubiculata (Sen. Benef. 7, 20, 3).-

navis thalamegos (Suct. Cal. 52).

GONDOLIER, magister navis cubiculatæ or thalamêgi.

megt.

GOOD, s. bonum (g. t.).—honestum (moral g.): to
do much g., multa bene facere (to do many g. actions).
—de multis bene meerei (to lay many under an obligation to oneself): to do g. to aby, ci bene or benigne
facere. conferre in qm beneficia (much, multa). A perfacere. conferre in qm beneficia (much, multa). A perfacere. conferre in qm beneficia (much, multa). A person door memch g, optime qu mercut de me: to return
g, for g, similibus beneficia beneficia pensare; to return g, for veit, maleficia beneficia pensare; to
return or requite g, with erit, beneficia malefactis
pensare: to turn athgo g, nq di no bonum vertere (to
turn to one's adeonitage; e, g, detrimentum, Cas. B, C,
3, 3, Hetal.). I Good is e, a dea nt age, compodum (adeantage)—utilitias (use, profit, \$c.).— salus
(veclfare): for my g, the g, of the talue, \$c., or re melg republicà (also by the dat; e, g, to give up one's
private feetings for the g, of the state, studium republice dimittere; see Held. Cas. B, C, 1, 8; so with
dare, tribuere, &c.); to be for the g, of aby, or ces esse; puolice dimittere; see Heta. Cas. D. C. 1, 5; 30 mila dare, tribuere, &c.); to be for the g. of aby, e re cs esse; ci prodesse or utile esse; qm juvare. || The public good, commune commodum. communis utilitas. bonum publicum. reipublicae commoda. respublica (see Herz, Cas. B. G. 5, 46), — salus communis or rei-publica (the common weifare); to have the public g. in view, to consult for or promote it, communi com-modo inservire; communi utilitati servire; saluti reipublicæ consulere; rem publicam juvare; orgajum commodis or communi utilitati prosplcere : to encommodis or communi utilitati prospicere: lo en-deasour lo promole the public g., relipublicæ salutem suscipere: lo look only lo the public g., considering one's own interests as secondary, ad communem fruc-tum referre omnia; reipublicæ commoda privatis ne-cessitations habère potions. If Athg good and ex-cellent of we's you partake, bonum: the greatest cellent of me's you partake, bonum: the greatest with the production of the production of the secondary. earthly g's, externa bona; res externæ or humanæ.

2) A possession, property, usually in plur., g.'s, bona; fortune [g.'s of fortune), bona as fortune z stolen g.'s, res furilva; or pl. res furtive or furta. See Property. A receiver of stolen g.'s, qui subtrasters to scarcas, &c. or pecunias) ex is qui subtrastrint, suscepti (Cod. Just.), || Goods (wores, &c.), Increes; see Warks. To take out so much and return neces; see Warks. inerces; see qd exhaurire et merces remittere (Plin. 6, Dry g.'s, prps "merces, quæ ad ulnam ven-21. 26). duntur

GOOD, adj. bonus (g. t. in a physical and moral sense, but not so extensive as the English word 'good,' since we eannot translate' a good wind,' ventus bonus, but secundus ventus; 'a good disposition,' not bonus animus, but benignus animus; also of 'a good light, tabulas in bono lumine collocare).—jucundus. suavis. tabulas in bono lumine collocare).—Jucundus, suavis, dulcis (pieasuni, agreadie, of that web affects the sense, as smell, taste, \$\xi_c\$: also, for allg, c) rel or nd (d),—probus (that is as it sught to be, in a physical and moral view: c, g, silver, colour, \$\xi_c\$: then an artist, person, ability).—sanctus (worally g, fm a principle of pirity).—opinius (rich, fat, prop. and \$\xi_c\$). campus, L. habitus corports, C.)—commodus (serviceable, pus, L.; habitus corporis, C.)—commodus (serticrable, convenient, g. in its kind; e. g. sitters, health; its lass of persons, e. g., a g. sort of a person, well disposed)—opportunus (convenient, well filled or suited, first, of time and place; then also of persons; e. g. well suited to albg; its los for albg, al qd)—prosper. secundus—secundus)—willis (serviceable, sugdu; for albg, el rei),—salutaris (wholesome, e. g. remedium; for albg, el rei),—suituaris (wholesome, e. meedium; for albg, el rei),—Js. utilis et salutaris,—honestus (wordigs, honor-fill). Js. utilis et salutaris, of the control of the integer (opp. vitlatus, gone; of fruits). G. food, cibi suaves or jucundi (pleasant to the taste); cibi conquisiti or laut (esquisitetyg.): a g. house, domicilium bonum or commodum: to have a g. house, bene or commode habitare: a g. (paved) road, via trita: a g. (fertile) field, g. soil, ager ferax or fertilis; solum ferax or fertile; a g. pasture, pascuum herbis abundans; pascuum pecori alendo bonum; a g. harcest, messis frugifera (poet.), or opima: a g. year(for fruit, &c.), annus frugifer; annus frugibus locuples (poet.); *annua magni proventûs: this is a g. year, magnum proventum frugum fructuumque annus hie attulit (aft. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1): g. times, tempora bona or felicia (prosperous); anni frugibus locupletes (fruitful years, poet.): a g. climate, bonum cœlum : a g. air, aer purus, tenuis, salubris () not bonus) : g. weather, idonea tempessaludns (Reg. not boulus): g. weather, idonea tempes-tata with ref. to a particular purpose; e. g. a voyage; but we find bona et certa tempestas, g. and settled weather; C. Qu. Fr. 2, 2, extr.): a g. hand, com-positissime et clarissime litere: in g. taste, purus (e. g. ornatus, Q.). Hortenius's memory weat so g., that \$c., erat Hortensio memoria tanta, ut &c.: a g. physician, medicus arte insignis : a g. soldier, miles bello psystem medicus as insurance a g. stateman and soldier, bonus pace belloque: g. eyes, g. sight, oculi acres et acut! to have g. eyes, ben or acriter vildere; oculos acres et acutos habère. My g. friend! (in a cordial adress to a strapper, o bone locte: a corain address to a stranger, to bonel sodes: a g. friend of mine, mini amicus; amicus meus (s) nob bonus amicus; i. e. a g. friend in the real sense of the words): a g. (= considerable) part, bona pars: a g. (= considerable) while, aliquantum temporis: to have (= considerable) while, aliquantum temporis: lo have a g. (= sound) steep, saids arte dornnie: in a g. manner, see Well: lo be g., præstare: lo be g. lo aby: see Kind. G. morning, night, \$\'eta,: see the substit—to make ablg g. again, qd sanare (lo make sound, as is were; e. g. scelus): sarctire qd (lo patch up, as is were, lo mend, an injury, act of injustice, \$\'eta,: detrimentum acceptum): recuncinnare (lo mend, as is see g. as is were, lo mend, an injury, act of injustice, \$\'eta,: detrimentum acceptum): recuncinnare (lo mend, as is see g. as is see nentum acceptum); reconcinnare (to mend, as its were, repair; e. g detrimentum acceptum): to make much worse what cannot be made g. again, ea, quae sanari non possunt, exulterare: to hinh athg g., probate, comprobare qd (g. t. to approve of it); ci reladjecre abum calculum (to gire owe's approval to a thing; to approve of or assent to athg: Plin. Ep. 1, 2, the probate of the property of the prop 5): athy does me g., qd suaviter me afficit. | Good; i. e. correct, of style; see Punk (of language).

| Good for: to be g. for athy, utilem essec i rei, or ad qd; idoneum esse ad qd; bonum esse ci rei, or ad qd; aptum esse ad qd: usui esse ad qd: not to be g. for. non utilem, or inutilem case, ad qd : to be g. for nothing, nihili esse; nullius pretii esse: a g.-for-nothing feitow, homo nequam; homo nihili: a thorough g.-for-nothing fellow, homo nequissimus.—(Of medicines): to be g. for athg, utilem esse ci rei or ad qd; salutarem or salu-brem esse ad qd; prodesse ad qd; efficacem esse ci rei GOO COV

(e. g. for cracked lips, iabrorum fissuris; all Plin.);

ie. 9. for cracked lips, inbroum fissuris; atl Plin); bene facere ad qd (e. 9. ad capitis dolorem, Scrib. Lorg.).

Miscellaneous pharass:—To put a g. face on athg, see Pace. Every body does what is g. in his own eyes, ipsa olera olla legit (Plaut. Prov.). By g. luck, forte fortună. It was my g. luck to, mihi contigit ut. To give aby as g. as he brings, par pari respondère. To make g. (a promise), see Pulpil. To promise what you can't make g., frustra polliceri qd. When he was as g. as condemned and executed, quum pro damnato mortuogue esset; he as g. as says it, thouch damnato mortuoque esset : he as g. as says it, though he no where states it in so many words, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit, idem valent.

GOOD, inler], bene agis! bene facis or fecisti! (to express approbation of conduct),—bene habet! non repugno i non impedio! (be it so; I make no objection to it).—satis est! (mough!)—dictum puta! tenco (I understand; you need not say any more; said by one to whom a commission is given) -ponamus; denius hæc whom a commission is given;—pointainus, ucinus nec-granted; be it so; of a person who grants something on wch he is going to found an objection).—in this sense, nempe is also used (e. g. C. N. D. 3, 39, 93, atque idem etiam vota dicitis suscipi oportere. Nempe singuli vovent, &c., good! but new sometimes one man makes a vow, sometimes another. Sed effugi insidas; perrupi Apenninum; nempe in Antonii congressum or 'be it so,' but I must still &c. cf. Pr. Intr. ii. 153, d).—recte (a form of courteous assent; e. g. is mihi dixit se Athenis me exspectaturum, ut mecum decederet Recte, inquam; quid enim dicerem? C.).

GOOD FRIDAY, *dies per Christi mortem sacrata. GOOD-HUMOURED, remissus (opp. severus). hilaris (cheerful, opp. tristis, severus).—festivus (full hilaris (cheerful humour).—alacer, also with animo (ready and disposed to acling, tively, opp. languidus): g.-h.

and disposed to acting, issely, opp. languious): g.-n. and gay, alacer et lextus.

GOODLINESS. See Brautt, Elegance.

GOOD-NATURE, bonitas (g. t., goodness).—(animi) benignitas (kindness, &c.).— facilitas or facilitas combinantias comitas et facilitas, comitas facilitas facilitas facilitas, comitas facilitas facilit

sblige, &c.).—suavitas (morum).
GOOD-NATURED, comes, benignus, facilis, suavis, SYN. in Kind. To be g.-n. to aby, ieni ingenio esse in qm: benigne or comiter qm tractare; piurimum benig-

qm: benigne or comiter qm tractare; piurimum benig-nitatis in qm conferre. GOODNESS, bonitas (g. t., of g., physical or moral-g, of heert, probitas; simplicitas: naturals g. of heart, nature bonitas; olso naturalis bonitas (e. g. perpetua naturalis bonitas, Np. Att. 9, 1). Have the g. to \$c., queso, oro. obsector (I beg or besech you. When thus used as forms of courlesy, they are usuality inserted after the first or second word).

GOODS, bona, orum (pl. adj.). See PROPERTY,

GOOD-WILL, benevolentia. See KINDNESS. buy the g.-w. of (a retiring tradesman), &c., *pretio soluto paciscor a qo, ut me emptoribus suis (or iis, qui ejus opera utantur, if an artizan) commendet, give aby one's g.-w., oqm emptoribus meis (or ils, qui

operà meà utuntur) commendo.

GOOSE, anser: a little g., anserculus: a fat g.,
anser pinguis, bene saginatus: 'goose,' as adj., anser

GOOSE-BERRY, *ribes grossularia (Linn.).
GOOSE-GRASS, *galium Aparine (Linn.).
GOOSE-GUILL, *penna anserina.
GORE, cruor.—sanguis concretus.

GORE, cruor.—sanguis concretus.
GORE, v. trajicere. transfodere. confodere. transfigere. configere. transverberare (e. g. venabulo).—percutere.—cornu ferire (V.; with the horn).
GORGE, || Throat, gutlet, vid. || In architecture, cymatium (suparicos) or, pure Lad, unda. |
mod. architecture, the cymatium Doricum, Ital. cavetto, is distinguished fm cymatium Lesbium, Ital, cimasa, GORGE. See To Devoun (propr.): to g. oneself with, or be gorged with, see 'GLUT oneself with. GORGEOUS. See MAGNIFICENT, SPLENDID.

GORGEOUSLY. See MAGNIFICENTLY, SPLEN-

DIDLY. GORGEOUSNESS. See MAGNIPICENCE, SPLEN-

GORMANDIZE, heiuari. iuxuriose vivere.

GORMANDIZER. See GLUTTON.
GORMANDIZING, heiuatio.—ingiuvies (Ter., H.—

ingluvies atque voracitas, Butrop.).

GORSE, *ulex Europæus (Linn., the common furze).

GOSHAWK, *falco palumbarius (Linn.).

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GOSLING, anserculus.

GOSELNG, anservulus. GOSPEL, # The whole Christian doctrine, evangelium.—"doctrine or praceepta Jesu Christ. To preach the g., evangelizator (Eccl.). # A gospel (c.g., St. John): a precise of the g., evangelizator (Eccl.). # A gospel (c.g., St. John): a section of such a narrative (as read in the communion service), viectio evangelica. # In prop. To take atly that is told him for g., facilime ad credendum induci (i. e. habitually): to take athg for g., qd cupidius credere (L., with ref. to the hasty belief); eqd tale esse credere, quaie faisum esse non possit; or ci rei ita assentiri, ac si (or quasi) tale fuerit, quale faisum esse non possit (with ref. to firmness of belief, aft. C. Acad. 2, 19, 57).

GOSSIP, s. homo garrulus.—loquax (that talks

primates of obiser, agr. C., Acad. 2, 19, 31).

GOSSIP, s. homo garrulus.—loquax (that talks much).—vulgator (publisher of news, &c., U.).—famigerator (Com., a malicious talkative fellow).—rumigerulus (late; Ammian).—combibo (litr. a baltle-comgeruius (late; Ammian).—combibo (litr. a bottle com-panion).—compōtor, sodalis (companion). Fem. gar-rula. *vulgatrix. *fanigeratrix. § late talk, sermo, sermones (laik).—*sermones falsi or improbi or aniles (i. e., old woman's taik), garritus, confabulatio: foolish or idle g., rumusculi imperitorum hominum. To have or sate g., rumusculi imperitorum hominum. To have a g. seith oby, fabiniar or confabilari cum qo: to have a g. logether, fabulari inter se. sermones exedere (λόγονε κοπτειν): I often have a g. seith aby, cum qo fabulor insusurrans ac praebens invitent autrem (Suel. C. 22). I God father or god—so ther, vid. I God father or god—so ther, vid. 1 God father, or god—so the god father or god—so the god father or god—so the god father or god fath

g. about alig. evulgare. civulgare. eniture forms [5].
in Divvulce]. To g. about aby, or aby's affairs, qui differre rumoribus (maliciously): a gossiping set or party, sessiuncula (C. Fin. 5, 20, 56). A gossiping town, urbs sermonum avida: I should like to g. with you longer, cuplebam (in a letter) plura garrire.
GOSSIPING, s. famigeratio (Plant. Trin. 3, 2, 66).

See Gossir, s.

GOURD, cucurbita. To scoop oul g.'s, and use them GOULY, cucurouta. To secop out g.'s, and use them for cups, bottles, "cucurbitas excavare at que pro poeulis, lagénis, &c. uti (aft. Cars. B. G. 2, 86, βn.). GOURN AND, cuppes (Plaut.). ¬belluo. ¬homo fastidii delicati. ¬ cuppediorum studiosus.

to suffer so much fm the g., that &c., tantis pedum dolo-ribus affici, ut &c.: to get the g., in podagræ morbum incydere: to bring on the g., podagram creare: one who suffers fm the q., podagricus (ποδαγρικός), or, pure Lat., pedibus æger.
GOUTY, arthriticus, podagricus.

[SYN. in GOUT].
GOVERN, v. TRANS.) | To lead; to rule, imregere or imperio tenere qm, qd (to have the command of aby or athg).—dominari, dominationem habere in qm (to exercise an untimited control over aby; esply, impropr., of inanimate and abstract subjects). - preeesse ci or ci rei (to be placed over aby, or at the head of allg). To g. a state, civitatem regere, imperium tractare (to be the ruler, esply with ref. to royal or imperial authority); regnare (with collateral notion of arbitrary rule); rempublicam regere or modeof arouse ary suee; rempublicam regere or mode-rari; relpublicæ præses; clavum relpublicæ or im-perii, or simpty imperium tenère; ad gubernacula relpublicæ sedère (to stand or be at the helm): lo g. a lown, urbem imperio regere: lo be governed by aby, imperio es teneri; teneri in ca ditione et potesta; imperium cs sustinère; se regi a qo pati (to allow oneself to be governed). Il MPADOR, I To be master of at hy, imperare ci rei, moderari ci rei (to moderate, to hold in check; e. a. lo. a. on. i consul lineare. of had in check; e g, lo g. one's longue, lingue or orationi): not to be able to g. athg, impotentem esse cs rei (e. g. iræ): to g. oneself, sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere; one's anger, Iram reprimere : to g. one's passions, &c., one a super, train (opp. servire); cupiditates con-tinere, comprimere, coercère, frenare, donare ae fran-gere. We are governed by our passions, cupiditates dominationem in nos habeut: the mind g.'s the bods, animus regit corpus: to be governed by ambition,

ambitione teneri. | As grammatical term; jungl or conjungi (cum) qà re (i. e., lo have a certain case or mood after it; e. g., potior governs the abl. case, potior jungitur, conjungitur (cum) ablativo).-recipere pottor jungitur, confungitur (cum) amatuvo, --- recipied qu (with regard to the government of words by con-junctions),--- 'ut' governs the subj., 'ut' jungitur sub-junctivo, or 'ut' recipit subjunctiva; 'ut' facit poni subjunctivos (all in Gramm.).

GOVERNABLE, qui regi potest (propr. and im-propr.; see Sen. de ird, 2, 15, extr.). See Tractable, &c. GOVERNANCE or GOVERNING. See GOVERN-

MENT.
GOVERNESS, educatrix.—magistra. rectrix. gubernatrix (g. t. for a female leocher).
GOVERNENT, I The governing, gubernatio.
GOVERNENT, I The governing, gubernatio.
moderatio (e. g. reipublica).—administratio (the admimistration, power of cerrying on, e. g. belli, warpprocuratio (the administration of business during the procuratio (the administration of onesness during ine absence of aby, e.g. alienorum bonorum).—functio (office or duty devolving on aby).—auctoritas (authority or command of a superior, with ref. to the obedience of an inferior).—summa imperii, rerum ditio, principatus. tyrannis; see COMMAND. || As state of ruling, potestas. dominatio. regnum (see Dominion, Dominio NATION). To be under the g. of others or another, alieni arbitrii esse: to have the g. of, see To Go-VERN: to assume or seize the g., rerum potiri; im-perium or regnum or dominatum or tyrannidem occupare: not to submit to aby's g., cs imperium detrectare: cs nutum ditionemque respuere: to offer the g. to aby, ci regnum deferre; ci regnum ac diadena deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22); Imperium or regnum ci tradere: to live under a just and lenient g., justo et miti imperio regi: to submit to the g. of aby, se sub cs potestatem subjicere (Auct. Herenn. 2, 31, init.). || The seat of government, curia reipublica; the form of g., imperii or reipublicæ forma; reipublicæ ratio or status (i. e., the peculiar constitution of the state); relpublicæ species (the peculiar kind of g.): the system of g., or on wch it is carried on, "imperil tenendi or reipublicæ administrandæ ratio: at the expense of g., sumptu publico or publice: on the part of the g., consilio publico; publice: an absolute g., *civitas in qua summa imperii apud unum est: a representative or constitutional g. *civitas, quæ convocandis ad comi-tia civium ordinibus ferendisque ex illorum arbitratu legibus popularem quandam formam induit. | I IN-PROPE.) The g. of one's passions, longue, &c., see Con-TROL, B. | The members, collectively taken, TROL. 8. The members, collectively taken, constituting the government, "qui præpositisunt toti reipublicæ administrandæ, "qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis. "rerum publicarum curatores.

bus publicis. *rerum publicarum curatores. GOVER NOR, || Ruler, commander, vid. || Of a province, præfectus or præses or rector or procurator provincias (g. tt., the three leads, time of Empo.). —proconsul, propæetor (in the time of the republic; the former, if the command of an army was altaced to it) —saträpes. saträpa. satraps (acrosin, amongst the Persian). The g. of Gaul, for the time being quicumque Galliam obtinet (Cav. B. G. 1, 35): to be the g.

cumque Galliam obtinet (Cæc. H. G. 1, 35): to be the g. of a province, provincie præsidem ease; provincie præsese or præfectum esse; or præpositum esse; or præfectum esse; or præpositum esse; or præfectum esse; or præpositum esse; or præfectum erset of a præsince, quantomien imponere (ille. ag.). If Tu tor, vid.

GOWN, vestis (g. l.; also collectively, for the whole dress).—indumentum (any garment that was put on and not thrown over another dress).—stola, palla (garment of a Roman lady. Ease the stola, word vere the tunic, reached to the ankies or feet, and was fastened by a gridle round the waist, tearing broad faste above the breast; the palla was thrown over the stola).—cyclas (a dress of a Roman lady, on great occasions; but it must not be compared with the modern dress of women).—vestis muilebris. vestimentum mullebre women). - vestis muliebris. vestimentum muliebre (women's dress in general). A g to wear in the house, vestitus domesticus; vestis domestica: a best g., *vestis sollemnium dierum; vestis seposita: sitk g 's, serica, orum; bombycina, orum; a silk g., bombycina vestis (Plin.); serica vestis (ib.): a coloured g., vestis varia; vestimentum versicolor: to make a g., vestem facere: a morning g., vestis domestica (i. e., house dress, in general). || The gown of peace, toga (opp. arma). vestis forensis.

-vestis forensis.

GRABBLE. See To Groff, To Strawl.

GRACE, Beauty, gratia (charm; e. g., in the
manner of representing alby; of style; see Q. 10, 1, 65,
and 96).—pulchritudo. venustas. forms. species [Syn. in BEAUTY] -elegantia (g., as consisting in tasteful selection). -decor (poet.; e. g., Tibull., O: and post-(412)

Aug. prose, esply in Q.).—lepos (g. in words, style, speech, conversation; see Herz. S. Cat. 25, 5, p. 150).

— venus (charm, &c.; not C.). Refined g., exculta quadam elegantia (Q); subtilis venustas: a peculiar g., proprius decor (Q.): female g., multi-bris venustas; g. and fulness of expression, suavitas dicendi et copia; o have a natural g. in conversation, &c., nativus qualanticipos in oct. G. 20 frigil dilendi encrees proposed to the conversation of the con ornamenta): the g. of the Attic dialect, gratia sermonis ornamenta; seg. of the Artic abasec, grains sermonis Attici: studied g., venustas in gestu (Aucl. Her. 3, 15, 16; too theatrical for an orator, opp. turpitudo): with-out g., insuavis; invenustus; injucundus: full of g., suavitatis or jucunditatis plenus; venustate affluens. oul g, insuavis; invenustus; injucundus; fall of g, savitatis or jucunditatis plenus; venustate affluens. See Grackful. [Favour, gratis. favor. beneficium; see Favour. By the g, of God, "favente Deo; "Dei beneficio (the first expressing 'facouri,' the second, 'help; 'the last, a benefit conferred. [Pardon, venia—indulgentia (a particular favour or indulgene shown to aby, as Suet. Pit. 5, of a prince towards a favorite).—misericordia (mercy, pity).—impulitas (impunity offered te, or obtained by aby; see Amnesty).—gratis (favour bestoned on aby). To sue Grg, veniam delicti precai (with resport to a crime); veniam prateritorum precai (for the past, e.g., on account of robellion); suum periculum deprecari (in imminent danger, deilh, &c.): to obtain g, impetrare veniam. veniam invenire: Jm aby, a qo; see Pardon, S. There is no more g. to be hoped, sublate est experiment. [Thanks, vid.; also laudes gratesque (a prayer of praise and thanks). [As title; e.g., 'Your grace! "Tu, vir generosissimel princeps (the ireo last were used in addressing Roman Empt.; see Generi perator) clementissime! clementia vestra! (the two last severe used in addressing Roman Empr.; see Gesneri Thes.). — || Grace personified as a goddess, Charis (Kaor), or, pure Lat., Gratia: the Graces, Charites (Xdpree), or, pure Lat., Gratia: the GRACE, v. || To embellish; to adorn, ornare. exornare. adornare. exorner. distinguere. vestire

qå re [Syn. in Adorn]. To g. a narrative, narra-tionem gratia et venere exornare: the things or objects that g. the life of man, res, que vitam instruunt: to g.
alhg by the mode of relating it, qd verbis exornare, or
oratione exornare: to g. (e. g. a company) with one's
presence, præsentiå suå (of one) or frequentiå (of several persons) ornare qm: to g, aby (= be an honour to him), honori, decori or ornamento esse; ci perhonorificum esse. || To favour, vid.

honori, decori or ornamento esse; ci perhonorificum esse. I To farour, vid. GRACEFUL, venustus (charming and captivating the senset). — lepidus (connected with Newvio, propr. = 11ght; hence of a light airy grace; lep, mores, Plant.; dictum, H. In Auct. Her. lepida et concinna (opp. magna et pulchra) = prettinesses; petty g.:s of style that soon keary). — decorus (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, caply the historians; not in this sense in C.).— elegans. concinnus et elegans. comptus. nititus et comptus. bellus [Svx. in Elegans, Comptus, unitidus et comptus. bellus [Svx. in Elegans, Comptus tumesse suavitate: to be exceedingly g., mirifică case suavitate: affluere venustate: lo render g., ci rei venustate: materre, or amoenitatem suppeditare: a g. altitude, formous habitus (e. g., in throwing a species et forma: q. exterior, ad dignitatem apposita species et forma: of a g. stape or form, formā or specie venustă (only) of a g. stape or form, formā or specie venustă (only) of g. exterior, and diginitatem apposits species et forma: of a g. shape or form, formā or specie venusiā louily of persons): a very g. female, muller venusitasima; multer formā or specie venusitasima; multer comibus simulactis emendatior (Petron. 126, 13): a g. delivery (of a speaker), suaviloquentia (C. Brut. 18, 58). See ELE-GANT

GRACEFULLY, venuste.—eleganter (e. g. psallere, saltare; agere vitam or ætatem; causam dicere).—decore. honeste; suaviter [Syn. in GRACEPUL]. speciose (e. g. hasta speciosissime contorta, Q.). To speak g., quasi decore loqui; suavem esse in dicendo (the latter of an orator only); suaviter loqui (to speak in a sweet, germanice manner): speaking g., suaviloquens (C. in Gell, 12, 2, &c., in weh passage Gellius is of opinion that Seneca is wrong in rejecting this word): to relate

and Secretaria to any the research of the research of the secretary that is capable of bestowing signify)—decor, of a (t and post-day, proce). See Gaars. G. of attiformosus habitus.

dade, formosus nations.

GRACIOUS, propitius (propitious, favorable, of the gods, and, less culty, of superiors to their inferiors).—

comis (courleous, affable to all alike).—humanus (milet, as a general virtue; fm cultivation, good-will to man-kind, generally, &c.). In. comis et humanus.—cle-mens (mild; remitting something of the severity weh might justly have been expected; opp. severus, crudelis).
—iemis (mild, of him who, fm either real or pretended kindness of heart, avoids athg that may be harsh, opp. vehemens, asper, acer). — indulgens (indulgent, not secere; of one who readily excuses athg, though he disapproves of it, opp. acerbus et severus).—misericors (merciful, opp. durus). Jn. clemens et misericors (opp. (mercijus, opp. autus). Sciences e insericas opp. crudelis et durus).—benignus (kind, with ref. to the friendly feeling and the manifestation of it).—liberalis (acting with liberality). A g. reception, *liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quâ qs excipitur or accipitur: to

(comitas, humanitas), qua qa excipitur or accipitur: to meet with a q. reception, benigne excipitur: to meet with a q. reception, benigne excipiture. Induspenter [Svn. in Gaactious]. Jn. benigne et liberaliter. benigne as liberaliter. To receise or be received q., see "Gaactious reception".

GRACIOUSNESS, benignitas anin.i.—benevolentia.

favor, voluntas, studium [Syn. in Favour].—comitas (kind condescension).—humanitas, facilitas (Syn. in

(kind condescension).—himanitas, facilitas (Sγκ. in Courarpovs). The g. of aby's reception, liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quâ qs excipitur or accipitur. GRADATION, gradus (degree: g.'s): e. g. ætatis). There are many g.'s in athg, in qâ re multi sunt gradus: is all the g.'s, whether of rank or age, in omni velonoris vel ætatis gradu (C.): to have or admit of no g.'s, habëre nullos gradus (cs rei) gradus (cs rei) non habëre (both C.): g.'s atricity adenae' definite g.'s, distincti gradus [[]] gradatio = the rhetorical figure, κλίμοξ].

GRADUAL, equasi gradatus.—sensim et pedetentim progrediens (g., with ref. to progress; gradually increas-ing); but mly by pauliatim with a suitable partep.—the g. decline of discipline, labens pauliatim disciplina: the g. rise of the arts and sciences, *efflorescentes paullatim literæ artesque: in a g. manner, gradatim; gra-dibus: g. increase, progressio; towards athg, progressio ad qum rem facta: a g. descent or declivity, collis pauilatim ad planitiem rediens : a q. ascent, coilis leniter editus, or clementer assurgens: a country house is wortus, or cuementer assurgens: a country nonse to built on a g. ascent, villa leniter et sensim civo fallente cousn'git (Piin.). GRADUALLY, paullatim. sensim (represent gradual motion under the image of an imperceptible pro-

gress: pauliatim, by little and little, opp. semei, at once; sensim, imperceptibly, opp. repente; C. Of. 1, 33. Suct. Tib. 11). — gradatim. pedetentim (represent it under the image of a self conscious progress; grad., step by step, like βάδην, opp. cursim, saltuatim, &c.; pedetentim denotes at a foot's pace, opp. curru, equo, volatu, velia, Död.). See 'by degrees' in Degree. veiis, Död.). See 'by degrees' in Degree.
GRADUATE, s. *academico qo honore ornatus; *qui

ad academicum qm gradum promotus est.

act acatemicum qui gradum promotos est.

GRADUATE, v. [INTRANS.] *ad academicum qui
gradum promoteri. [I TRANS.] To mark seith degrees, *qd in gradus dividere (grad., of the degrees of
a circle; Manil. 1, 579).

GRAPT, s. surculus. GRAPT, v. arborem inserere; also inserere only or surculum arbori inserere: to g. a pear (on the stock of a wild pear), pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam inserere. To arborem inoculare or arbori oculum inserere = to bud.

GRAFTING-KNIPE, *culter insitoris.

GRAIN, s. | A single seed of corn, granum (in all the meanings of the English word, e.g. of corn, salt, &c., but mica salis, aft. Plin. 22, 16, 14, does not mean termin but the meanings. Rec. but mica salla, aft. Pilm. 22, 16, 14, does not mean yrain, but 'a few grain, the former being always expressed by granum salis, Pilm. 23, 8, 77). | Corn. wid. | The seed of any fruit, semen. 'granum seminale. | I small particle; e. g. a g. of salis, see above. Often by aliquid with gem. or aliquis in agreement. Some g. of allowance, aliquid venius or aliqua venia. Athg must receive a g. of allowance, chandum est aliquid ci rei: athg may receive some g. of allowance, est quatenus ci rei dari venia possit (C): a g. of gold, auri granum. | The smallest weight, 'granum. | The venia for sit with bodies, vena (in melals, marble, trees, \$c.).—fibra (in plants).—mestus ligni (in wood); hence (impropr.) plants). — meatus ligni (in wood); hence (impropr.)
*agst the grain, invità Minervå, ut alunt (C.), or (aft.
his definition) adversante et repugnante naturå. || {To dye, \$c.) in g., *fila singula (or fila ipsa nondum in-texta) colorare or inficere: hence a roque in g., insignite improbus; veterator (an old hand); "homo plane infectus vitiis (aft. C. Tusc. 3, 2; and Leg. 3, 13, 30); or trifurcifer, &c., totus ex fraude factus. | Dyed or stained substance, e. g. of dark g., &c.; see COLOUR, DYE.

GRAIN, v. (of wood) *marmori maculoso simile (113)

facere qd (like marble) .- venas or meatum ligni piagendo imitari (like wood).

gendo imitari (like wood).

GRAINY, or GRAINED. | Rough; see Cuarse.

- marmori maculoso similis factus (of wood g. in
imitation of marble).

- in similitudinem ilgni cs pic-

imitation of marble).—*in similitudinem ligni es pic-tus, variatus, &c.—venosus (e. g. of a sione, iapis). GRAMMAR, ars grammatica or grammatica only (C. Pin. 3, 2, 5), or grammatic (as Q. 1, 4, 4), or mly grammatica, orum (the g., as art and science).—*ratio grammatica: ratio loquendi (as theory).—*pracepta or leges grammaticorum (grammatical rates).—*liber grammaticus or ad grammaticat rules). — *liber grammaticus or ad grammaticam rationem pertinens (a g.). To write an able treatise on Latin g., de ratione Latine loquendi accuratissime scribere.

Latine loquendi accuratissime scribere.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, *gymnasium. *lyceum.
schola publica (later).

GRAMMARIAN, grammaticus.

GRAMMARIAN, grammaticus.
GRAMMATICAL, grammaticus.
GRAMMATICAL, grammatice (also = g. correct,
c.g. loqui, see G. 1, 6, 27, in such passage it is distinguished fm 'Latine loqui,' i. e. to speak in accordance
with the genius of the Latin language'.
GRANARY, gramatium (the barn of a farmer).—
horreum (a public magazine). JN. cella et horreum.

-rei frumentariæ subsidium (a store, only resorted to in case of want or necessity). Marcus Cato, the wise, called Sicily, the g. of our state, M. Cato sapiens cellam cause stelly, the g. of our state, M. Cato sapiens cellam penariam rejupblicae nostres Siciliam nominavit (celi. pen., the storeroom of a private house): Capua (is) the g. of the whole district of Campania, Capua cella et horreum Campania gri.

GRAND, grandis (with ref. to thoughts, and their expression; sublime, of poets, orators, &c. and their works).—magnificus (elevated, lofty, &c. of style; and of things prepared on a magnificent scale, villæ, apparatus). Jn. magnificus atque præclarus (e. g. dicendi genus) .- magnificus et sumptuosus (on a g. scale, and at a great expense, e.g. funera),—amplus et grandis (e.g. orator),—excelsus (elevated, with ref. to character).—admiratione dignus et magni ingenii (deserving admiration, and proving the existence of great ability in the

GRANDAM. See GRANDMOTHER. | Matron, matrona

GRAND-DAUGHTER, neptis; the husband of the g.-d., progener. neptis vir (Fest.): great g.-d., proneptis. GRAND DUCHY, *magnus ducatus. GRAND DUKE, *magnus dux.

GRANDEE, primus (one of the first of the people),— primarius (one of the first, with ref. to rank and dig-nity).— patricius. nobili or summo loco natus, generosus [SYN. in GENTLE]. - genere clarus or illustris tosus [SIN. III ONNIES].—generic canado or insignia. generis dignitate conspicuus (of erry noble descent, fm connexions, birth, power, credit, §c.). Grandees. procères (nobles, opp. commonally); primores (the most influential).

GRANDEUR. See GREATNESS.

GRANDEATHER, avus (also with the addition of paternus, on the futher's side; maternus, on the mother's); a wife's p, prosbeer; g', z brother, patrius magnus (Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15); g', z sider, amita magna (Gg., Dig. 38, 10, 1, and Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10);

great-g., proävus.
GRANDILOQUENCE, magniloquentia (in C., in a contemptuous sense; e. g. hexametrorum, Homeri; in a contempratous sense; e. g., nexametroum, nomeri, in L., of boastful g., 41, 15. 655 Not grandiloquentia, web Wyttenb. usees).—granditas verborum (C.; but not in a contemptuous sense).—genus dicentid, quod tumore immodico turgescit (Q. 12, 10, 73).—tumidior sermo

GRANDILOQUENT, grandiloquus, ut ita dicam (C.) .- magniloquus († or post-Aug. T. Agr. 27) .- magniloquo ore turnidus (O.).

GRANDMOTHER, avia: the wife's g., prosocrus (Modestin. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6); great g., proavia (Snet. Cal. 10, and JCl.). Prov. To teach one's g. to suck eggs; see Eag.

ggi; see ggo. GRANDSON, nepos: greal-g., pronépos. GRAND TURK, *imperator Turcicus. GRANGE. See FARM, GRANGE. GRANGE. See FARM, GRANGE.

syenites: a mass of g., *granites saxum.
GRANT, s. donatio (donation), or Crcl. with the verbs

in To Grant. See Concession, Gift.
GRANT, v. | Bestow, &c., concedere (in conse-

quence of a request or demand, opp. to refuse, ovyxwongar).-permittere (fm confidence in a person, and liberality; opp. to forbidding, like equival; both imply that the person has the full right to bestop the thing in question) - indulgêre (to grant something, which might property be withheld, fm evident forbearance, kindness, property or withheld, im evident jorocarance, kindness, \$\varepsilon_c\$c.; e.g. usum pecunise gradultum ci... indulsit, Suct.; if is post-Asy, and rare in this sense.)—largir (fm bountiful kindness, &c.). To g. aby his life, con-cedere vitam ci (Suct.); his request, concedere ca peticentre visini ci (onei.); ais request, concedere es peti-tioni (C); quod petit qs, dare; præstare, quod rogatur; ci petenti satisfacere or non deesse; facere, quie qs petiit; also es precibus indulgêre; qm voti compopetiti; also es previous indusgere; qui vou compo-tem facete (of a deist); not to g. ii, es preces repu-diare; el petenti decesse, non satisfacere; log. permis-sion; see ALDOW or PERMIT; forgisceness, pardon; see To FORGIVE. Il Admit i in argument; see To ADMIT = concede; and for 'lake forgranted,' see As-SUME (fin.). This being granted, quo concesso; quibus SUME (In.): Ans own grantes, quo concesso; quous concessis: but even granting this, set hoc ipsum con-eclatur. Granting that (he, she, it, \$c.) may often be translated by ut (sit); and 'yranting that ... not,' by ne sit (or sit same); but, even granting (or If g.) this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, verum, ut its sit, non potes, &c. (so, this, you cannot, yo verum esset; quæ ut essent vera, &c.): even granting that pain is not the greatest of evils, yet surely it is an evil, ne sit sane summum maium dolor, maium certe est (C.). Granting that you cannot suppose Philip the equal of Hannibal, yet you will surely consider him equal to Pyrrhus, ne sequaveritis Hannibal! Philippum, Pyrrho certe æquabitis (L. 31, 7). Ste the perf. subj. is used alone; 'granting that he was considered so (a bad citizen) by others, yet when did you begin to look upon him in this light?' fu erit aliis, tibi quando esse cœpit? (C. Verr. 1, 41: so sts the pres. Non possis [= 'even granting that you cannol,' or 'you may not indeed be y animy inui you cannot, or 'you may not indeed be able') oculis quantum contendere Lyneeus, non tamen, &c., H. Ep. 1, 1, 28). Sts fac (= suppose that; with inf.). See Suppose.

inf.). See SUPPOSE.
GRANTEE, privilegiarius (posi-Aug.).— Exp privilegiatus is without any ancient authority.—immunis (he who is exempt fm aliag. e. g. fm paying taxes. &c.).
GRANULATE, v. TRANS.) in grana redigere.—
molis frangere (if by a mill). See also To CRUSE.—
I SWRANS.) "in grana redigi, formari.
GRANULATION (in surgery), caro increscens
(Cels.). The loss will be repaired by g. fm the membrane
itself, caro ab membrana ipsa incipit increscere, et
replat id anout vacuum est inter ossa (Cels.)

itself, caro ab membrană îpsă încipit încrescere, et replet id, quod vacuum est, înter osas (Cels.).
GRAPE, uva: a small g., parva uva: dried g., uva pasa: a singie g. or berry, acliuu sor actinum. To dry g.'s in the sun, uvas în sole pandere: a g. is beginning to turn, uva varia fieri cepțit: the o. neeer ripenu, uva numquam dulcedinem capit.
Leig on wech the berries are hanging; hence poch 'raccuni' (pl.) is used either for the g. itself, or for a hunch of ei.

GRAPE-SHOT, *globus ferro secto et pulvere pyrio completus: a rolley of g.-s., *ferrei secti grando.

GRAPE-STONE, nucleus acini. acinus vinaceus, or

acinus only.—(pl.) vinacea. orum.

GRAPHIC, GRAPHICAL, graphicus (very rare; graphicam in adspectu efficere delectationem, Vitr.). A g. description of aikg, cs rei pæne sub aspectum sub-jectio; cs rei sub oculos subjectio. To give a g. description of athg, lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd (aft. Gell.); qd pæne sub aspectum subjicere; qd sub oculos subjicere; rem constituere pæne ante oculos (C. Part. Or. 6, 20); totam rei imaginem verbis quodammödo depingere; or forman rerum ita exprimere verbis, ut cerni potius videatur quam audiri (2.); or qd sic exponere quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (C.: the three last, of a lively dramatic description)

GRAPHICALLY, graphice (Plaul., crepidula te graphice decet), or by Crcl., lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd. See to give a Graphic descrip-

GRAPNEL, A small anchor, see Anchor.
A hook for boarding vessels, see Grappling-

GRAPPLE, s. an iron hook for boarding ships, see Grappling-inon. | Wrestler's hold or hug. See Hug.

GRAPPLE, v. | To grapple a ship, ferreas manus or harpagones in navem injicere, or ex sua nave in hostium navem injie. (L. 21, 28). — ferreis manibus injectis navem religare (Cas. B. C. 2, 6). manibus injectis navem religare (Cas. B. C. 2, 6). To g. with and board, in hostium navem transcender. It To srize fast hold of, velut hamis inuncari crei (to be faced to it as if with hooks, Co. 1, 3, 10). To g. with aby, medium arripere qm (seize him by the mediat, Ter.); complecti qm (e. g., in weresting, Np. Epam 2); luctari et congrèdi cum qo (impropr., of grappling with an opponent in any contest; e. g., in (41))

argument). When they grappled, quum sua complexu coierunt membra tenaci († O.).

GRAPPLING-IRONS, harpagones (L. 30, 10, who describes them as asseres ferreo unco præfixi; Curt.
makes them = ferrem manus. but distinguishes them fm corvi, 4, 2, 12),-ferreæ manus (Cas.). ferreas manus or harpagones in navem iniicere. ferreis manibus injectis navem religare.

GRASP, v. | To clutch, rapere, arripere od (vio-GRASP, v. [To clutch, rapere, arripere of (veloculty).—involva in qd (impropr., to fy upon ally for the purpose of laking immediate possessions of it: e.g. in alienas possessiones).—prehendere (to esize upon ally, to hold it).—corripere qd (to snatch at ally eagerty), to endeavour to g. ally, qd appetere manibus: To endeavour to g. ally, qd appeter manibus: of grasp at = endeavour to obtain (in a bad sense), yrasp at = endeavour to obtain (in a bad sense), grasp al = endeavour to obtain (in a bad sense), affectare (e.g., at empire, regnum, L.; so dominationes, S. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 3, 17; not C.).—petere. appetere qd (io seek to obtain),—sectari, consectari (to purne), — aucupari (to lie in wait for an opportunity of seizing athg),—manus afferre or adhibère ci rel (impropr.; to stretch out one's hands for the purpose of taking possession; e.g. vectigalibus; alienis bonis.
To g. of what does not belong to one, alienum appetere
(Pheadr, e. talleni appeteus, S.). To g. at every, even
the emptiest shadow of glory, omnes etiam umbras
falsæ gloriæ consectari (C.).

GRASP, s.; see HOLD, s.; e. g., to come into aby's ., in manus cs venire: to rescue or snatch athg fm aby's g., qd e or ex manibus or ex faucibus es eribere.

aby's g, ad e or ex manibus or ex fauchus cs eripere. GRASS, gramen (g, t., esply if exercing for fodder).
—herba (young g, just shooting up; hence frequently graminis herbs; i. e., fresh young g, also — a biade of g,: ree L. 1, 24. O. Met. 10, 87). — formum (cut and dried, shay)—creapes (urif; also a pixer of soid duy up with the g, and its roots). A withered biade of g, festive (acapor): a crossen made of g, cortina gramines: of the nature of g, gramineus: a seal covered with or snade of g, sedice crespite obdeutum (aft. Pin. 17, 11, 16); sedile e or de exespie vivo factum (aft. O. Met. 5, 317); sedile gramineum (F. Em. 8, 176); g. green, herbaccus; herbacel coloris; herbidi coloris: the colour of g, color herbacelus: made of g, gramineus: rich in g. color herbaceus: made of g., gramineus: rich in g., graminosus; herbosus: grown over wilk g., gramineus; herbidus: looking like a. lcolour. &c.). herbaceus: grammosus; nerosus; grown over setta g., grammeus; herbidus: looking like g. (colour, gc.), herbaccus; viridis (green in general); to throw oneself on the g., se abjicere in herba (not in herbam; see C. de Or. 1, 7, 28). GRASS-CUTTER or MOWER, sæniséca. qui soc-

num secat

GRASSHOPPER, gryllus.

GRASS-PLOT, campus gramineus or herbosus († a place covered with g., or on wch g. is growing).—locus herbidus (a spot covered with g.; e. g. quidquid herbidi terreni erat extra murum, L. 23, 19, 14).—*æquata loci herbidi planities (æq. agri plan., C.). Ste gramen only may serve; as, prostrati in gramine molii.

GRASSY, herbidus.—graminosus. herbosus (abound-

ing in g. ; see GRASS): a g. soil, solum graminosum. ager graminosus.

GRATE, s. | A partition of iron bars, can-celli. ciathri (the clathri were smaller; e.g., lattice-work in windows, doors, &c.; the wooden bars or iron work in windows, about, or, the women was or won a rode composing them were perpendicular and horizontal; so that the openings were, of course, rectangular; in the cancell one set of bors or rods was either perpendicular or oblique, the other set being arranged obliquely on these; so that the openings were not rec-

perpendicular or ostique, the other set ociny arranged soliquely on these; so that the openings were not rectongular. The cancelli were used, e.g., in the Circus, and as partition raits, &c.; see Farr. R. R. S. S.—transenna (wire-work, so narrow as almost to prevent people fin looking through it; C. do T., 185, estr.); made like a g., cancellatim, Il n a store or fire-place, fortax, (see Schneider, Cal. R. R. S. S., p. 102). GRATE, v. Transa, and Intransa. Il To wear at hy by the attrition of a rough body, tetree (for sub off).—conteree (lo rub into immali parts).—delectree (e.g. frumentum, squillam, &c.).—fricare (fo scrape).—qd in pulverem conterere (fo g. to dust).—tetree qd in farinam (to meal, Plin, 34, 18, 50). To g. one's teeth, dentitus stridere is 'to gnash the letth'. Il To jurn's shwith a grate, clathrate (also written clatrare); cancilare (Stx. in Gharts). Grated, ad cancellorum or clathrorum speciem factus (see Farr, R. R. S. S. 4, and sel like gratings); clathratus; cancellatus (filed up), ciaintorum speciem factus (see 'arr. R. N. S. S. A., made like gratings); claintatus; cancellatus (filled up, respectively, with claihri or cancelli): a grated door, respectively, with claihri or cancelli): a grated window, feuestra claintata; transenna (see in Grate). Il To offend by a thy Abrill, offendere, lædere. violaro. pungere. mordere [see To Offend].

Athg g.'s agst my feelings, habeo ad rem qam offen-sionem atque fastidium. qd mihi offensioni est, vehe menter mihi displicet qd: to g. the ear, aures or auri-culas radere (Q. 3, 1, 3. Pers. 1, 107).

GRATEFUL, gratus (in both senses of the Eng. word, with dat. in the sense of 'agreeable;' with erga, adversus, in the sense of 'thankful;' where it seems to take the in the sense of 'thankfui;' where it seems to take the dat. in this sense, the dat. belongs rather to the verb; it is not certain whether in aliquem or in aliquo is right, since in me, te does not decide this [Krebs]; it is safer to use the acc.).— beneficiorum memor. Js. safer to use the acc.).— benenciorum memor. Jr. memor gratusque. To be g, gratum or memorem et gratum esse: to feel g, gratiam habère: to show one-setf g., ci gratum se præbëre; memorem in qm aniset g., ci graum se pracecer; memorin in di ani-num prastare: erg g., gratissimo animo prosequi nomen cs; for athg, ci pro re gratiam referre: both to be and to show oneself g., re ipså atque animo esse gratissimum; gratiam et referre et habere (ref of an actual return; aft. C. Off. 2, 20, 69): not only to be g, but to have abundantly proved his gratitude, non habere modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisse (C.): to show oneself exceedingly g., cumulatissimam ci gratiam referre: to appear g., memorem gratumque conosci: lo endenour lo appear g., memorem gratumque conosci: lo endenour lo appear g., gratum me videri studeo: lo retain a g. recollection of afbg, grate memoria prosequi qd. GRATEFULLY, grato animo, grate. memori mente. GRATEFULLY, ESSI, g. Gratitude, vid. # Plea-GRATEFULLY, ESSI, g. Gratitude, vid. # Plea-

santness, see AGREEABLENESS.

SON IN COL. SOC. ACCOUNTS.

GRATER, spp radule.

Grater, nature.

Grater, nature.

Grater, nature.

Grater, nature.

Grater, spp radication (C.) is classical, but out with gen.

To do alta for aby's g, darc, tribuere, concedere or gratification (d. T. ogive aby up for the concedere or gratification (d. C. To give aby up for the concedere or gratification (d. C. To give aby up for the concedere or gratification (d. To give aby up for the concedere or gratification (d. Section).

Pleasure, suavitas, delectation or would as a minit to concede the concedered of delectation obtectation. volupias [STN. IN ENDOTMENT]: sensual g. volupias corporis: mental g., delectatio or voluptas animi: to make sensual g.'s one's first object, omnia ventre or voluptate corporis metiri: to look out or seek for sensual y. solupting metter: 10 look obt of seek por bensual g., soluptaria querere: full of g., voluptarium plenus: alba afords or gives me some g., luvat me, silh infin: to feel or derive some g. for acting alba to one's mind, cs rei recordatione frui: lo derive g. fm alba, voluptatem ex q a recapere, or percipere or habere; libidinem in qâ re habere (habitually, S. Cat. 7, 4); delectari qã re; voluptatem or delectationem capere ex re; est qd mihi ln deliciis (is a favorite thing); delectatione es rei duci: not to find any g. in athg, qd nolle, improbare; a re abhorrère. qd mihl displicet, improbatur, non pro-batur: to be a g. to the palate, palatum tergère (H. Sat. 2, 4, 24); palatum permulcère. [[Reward, vid

GRATIPY, To please, gratificari (to oblige, ci; aby in alig, qd ci; e.g. cur tibi hoc non gratificer nescio, C.).—morem gerere ci (to gratify his wish or humour).—delectare oblectare (to entertain, to anuse).

-voluptate afficere or perfundere (to affect with pleasant feelings).—voluntati es satisfacere or obsequi. qm sant feelings).—voluntati cs saiisfacere or obsequi. qui or animum es expière, optaits es respondère (10 g. aby by fussifiing his wishes). For or atthe for the purpose of gratifying or to gratify aby, is gratificari el qd; dare or tribuere el qd (cf. Herz. Cas. B. G. 6, 1). dare or inducer cl qd (cf. Herz. Cex. B. G. 0, 1). You have gratified me sery much by \$\phi_c\$, gratissimum mihl fecisti, quod &c. To g. oneself, so delectare, so oblectare: lo be gratified by a thy, see 't o derive Gratification fm: 't 0 g. one's passions, cupiditates, libdimbus se dare; volupidimem explice; habitually, libdimbus se dare; volupidimem explicit habitually see a libdimbus se dare; volupidimem explicit habitually, libdimbus se dare; volupidimem explicit habitually, libdimbus se dare; volupidimem explicit habitually libdimbus se dare; volupidimem explicit habitually, libdimbus se dare; volupidimbus se dare; vo tatibus servire, se tradere; corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere: to g. one's appetite (habitually), ventri obedire. See To Please. | To recompense, see To REWARD

GRATING, s. | Grate, vld. | Grinding, stridor

GRATING. s. [Grate, vld.] Grinding, stridor (e.g., of the teeth, dentum, Cetz. 2, 7). GRATINGLY. See Harshly. GRATIS, grats (1. without receiving any payment; 2. without making any payment; 3. without he hope of any reward).——ine mercede. Js. gratis et sine mercede (opp. mercede, i.e. for pay).—gratuito (with the same three meanings as gratis, opp. mercede or acceptà mercede, as S. Jug. 85, 8). To do athg g., quassa defendere, C.); you will obtain it or may have if g., gratis this constat; gratuitum est. GRATITUDE, animus gratus or memor benefici (or beneficiorum). gratus animus et beneficii memor. grata beneficii (or -orum) memoria. J mark or expres. (13)

sion of g., grati animi significatio. To show one's g., see 'to show oneself Grateful.' To feel g., see 'to feel Grateful.'

GRATUITOUS, gratuitus (opp. mercenarius, &c.), or Crcl, with sine mercede, sine præmio.
GRATUITOUSLY. See GRATIS.

GRATUITY, munus pecuniæ. præmium pecuniæ or rei pecuniariæ.—congiarium (given to the people or soldiers; also to literary men and artists; Suet. Vesp. 18).—bonos (C., payment to artists, literary men, &c). See PRESENT. S.

GRAVE, adj. gravis. severus. serius. Jn. gravis seriusque [Syn. in Earnest]. tristis: a g. character, severitas, gravitas, austeritas. To assume a g. lock or make a g. face, vuitum ad severitatem componere : also vultum componere only: in a g. tone of roice, e. g., to converse with aby, severe sermonem cum qo conferre (cf. Tit. in Non. 509, sq.): to look g., vuitum composulsse: to keep a g. look, vultum non mutare: to speak of athg in a g. tone, severitatem adhibére (e. g. de seriis rebus, C.): g. discourse, serius sermo (opp de seriis redus, C.); g. usecourse, serius serius oppocus); g. demeanour, mores temperati moderatique.

[Of colours; sombre, Ac.; austérus (opp. floridus).

—nigricans. fuscus. See Dark (end). To be of a g.

-nigricans, inscus. See John (1997) colour, colour nigricare.
GRAVE, s. sepulcrum (any place where a corpse is buried).—bustum (the place where a dead body was burnt and buried; then g. t. for grave, as place of interburst and burses; item g. i. jor grave, as piace of merent; also Fin., like pestis or pestis ac pernicles, of a person or thing that is the rain of another, e.g. Piso, bus turn relpublice; bustum logum; see C. Pis., 1, 4 and 5).—tunulus (the hill or hillock over place of interment)—conditorium, conditivum (poul-day, as recepment)—conditiorium, conditivum (poul-day, as receptacle of a corpse, &c.) -hypogenm (subterraneous place of interment, vault; Petron. Sat. 11). The stillness of of interment, caust; Perron. 3at. 11). In a susiness of the g., silentium altissimum (impropr.): to carry aby to the g., qm efferre; also with funere (also fig., e.g. rempublicam); qm sepelire (also fig., as L. 2, 55, in.; cum Genucio una mortuam ac sepultam tribuniciam cum Genucio una mortuam ac sepuitam tribuniciam potestatem: to follow aby to the g., exsequias cs comitari; exsequias cs funeris proséqui: to lay aby in the g., corpus cs sepuiero or tumulo inferre (see T. Ann. 16, 6, 2); to rise fm the g., ab inferis excitari or revocari. See To ""se. Beyond the g., post mortem: the brink or edge of the g. (impropr.), e.g., alty is or stands on the brink, \$c., mors ci jam imminet: to have one foot in the g., capulo vicinum esse (Seer. Z. En. 6, 222); capularem esse (Plant. Mil. 3, 1, 33): an Zm. 0, 22; (aquiatti case trian. m. 1, 1, 1, 2); has a cond mon with one fool in the g,, sequicrum vetus [Plaut.]: he seems to me to have one fool in the g., videtur milhi provêqui se (i. e., to follow himself to the g., Sen. Ep. 30, 4); avorice is the g. of friendship, pestis in amietik pecuniae cupiditas. If movement or toma,

GRAVE, v. See To Engrave. A graven image, prps deus falsus or commenticius; deus fictus et commenticius: the worship of graven images, idololatria (είδωλολατρεία, Eccl.).

GRAVE CLOTHES, funebris tunica (Plin. 19, 1, 4). tegumentum capui

GRAVE-DIGGER, equi corpora mortuorum humat or humo contěvit

or nume contegr.
GRAVE STONE, lapis es memorise inscriptus.
GRAVE STONE, lapis es memorise inscriptus.
For monumentum, however, is any visible object placed or erected in memory of the dead, either on his grave or elsewhere, be it in the shape of a house, a vault, or even a simple stone.

GRAVEL, s. glarea .- sabulo (coarse sand with large grains; fine g.); full of g., or like g., glareosus te. g terra, Farr.; ava, Colsm.)—sabulosus (ava, loca); To put g. on a road, see To Gravel. A g. road, via glared substructa. || A d i sea se, calculus arenosus (Cels. 7, 3), molles calculi et ex pluribus minutisque. sed inter se parum adstrictis compositi (ib.).

GRAVEL, v. viam glarefi substruere. | Topuzzle, qm in angustias adducere. in angustias pellere or comon in angustus sauturere. In angustus peter or com-peliere (g. 11. for to bring into difficulty), Includere (= 'to pin'),—quantification difficulties and (so that he will mol know what to say; cf. Rukhrk. Ter. And. 2, 4, 5. \$\overline{\subset}_2\$ ad incitas redigere is pre- and post-Class,— to be gravelied, in angustias adductum esse. in an-

gustils esse or versari.

GRAVEL-PIT, *fodīna unde glarea eruitur. arenaria (any place where gravel or sand is dug up).—specus egestæ arenæ (the hollow or pit caused by the digging).

GRAVELLY, glarcosus .- sabulosus (SYN. in GRA-VEL). JN. glareosus sabulosusque (Col.). G. soil, terra glareosa or silicea. solum sabulosum.

GRAVELY, graviter (with dignity, in a dignified manner). - severe (seriously). - serio, extra jocum (in earnest). - ex animo (fm the bottom of the heart). To

speak g., cum gravitate loqui.
GRAVENESS. See GRAVITY.

GRAVER, | An engraver, vid. | Graving-tool, cwlum (γλύφανον, in the shape of a chisel), tornus (roppes, turner's chisel; lathe-chisel) .- scalprum (for excavating or hollowing out, fois) .- cestrum (xee-

GRAVING. See Engraving.

GRAVING. See ENGRAVING.
GRAVITATION, vis et gravitas cs rei (C. N. D.
2, 37, 93).—pondus et gravitas (C. N. D. 1, 25, 69).—
nutus et pondus cs rei (C. Tasc. 1, 17, 40).—vis nutusque cs rei (C. de Or. 3, 45, 178). Centre of g., prps

GRAVITY, gravitas (grave or dignified behaviour or manuer).-severitas (a dignified composure).-tristis severitas. tristitia tristitia et severitas (gloomy or severitas. Iristitia tristitia et severitas (gloomy or dry cornectness or seriosmess)—austeritas (fi dispiags iltelf by looks or the countenance in general).— inmobilis rigor facel timmoreable g. of Jace, Q.). To combine g. of demenour with affability, severitaten et comitatem miseère; severitaten et comitatem miseère; severitaten en humanitate lungere: not to be able to preserve oné g. (= absituence fin lenghér), culpien s tisun tenier neque: to disturb aby's g., movere risum ci: athg disturbs my g., risum mihi qd movet or excitat: I had extreme difficulty in preserving my g., nimis ægre risum con-tinui (Plant.).

thmil (Plaut.).

GRAVY, *succus coctre carnis (aft. succ. excocti
lupini, Col.).—jus (= ettler broth or sauce).—embamma, Aits (sauce to dip athy in).—liquamen, inis
(ausc., inasmuch as it is a liquid). To put some g.

in the dish, jus addere in cibum: done over with g.,

jurulentus, liquaminatus (Apic. 8, 7).

CDAV = GBEV canus temperaghing to while, like

GRAY or GREY, canus (approaching to white, like the hair of old people, &c.).—ravus (a dark, yellowish, or greenish colour; as that of the sea, the eyes of a wolf, &c.).—cineraceus (of the colour of ashes).—ferrugineus 3c.).—cineraccus (o) the colour of annes;.—ierturincus (of the colour of iron).—creasius (of a bissis g., epity of the eyes).—glaucus (of the colour of the eyes of cats or of the sea); and g. incausus; g. before the time, pracanus; g. = g. colour, color canus; canities; g. hair, capilli cani; also cani only f poet, canities); one that has capilli cani; also cani only (port, canities): one hal has,

s, hair, canus: to be g,, canêre (also = to have g,
hair): lo become or turn g,, canescere (also = to ge,
hair): lo grow g, (= old) in albg, consenescere; in

or sub qã re (e, g, in the camps, in fetro or sub
armis); also sencem fier in qâr e(e, g, in acie et in
castris.

Ann. 4, 6, 1, is pocifical): rather g, or grayish, abbd u;
albens: a g, horse, equus coloris cani (Paliad. 4, 13, 4): that has a g. beard, or with a g. beard, barba cana. I Dark, like the opening or close of the day, subobscurus (rather dark); sublustris (rather light); sublucanus (towards daylight); see also Dark, Dusk. GRAY-EYED. See Gray.

GRAY-EYED. See GRAY-GRAY-HAIRED. See GRAY-HEADED. GRAY-HEADED, canus. A g.-h. old man, canus senex: an old g.-h. lecher, cana culex (Plaut. Cas. 4,

GRAYISH, albidus, albens (a whilish gray), See

GRAYLING, *thymallus.

GRAZE, | To feed, depascere herbas; see also To grazed his side, *glans latue ejus strinxit: lo g. the hand, manum leviter vulnerare: a shot or balt that only g,'s a part of the body, "ictus stringens (with acc., the head, ictus stringens caput); to be grazed by e. g. the head, ictus stringens caput); to ve grazed by a ball, "ictu or telo stringi: the same sword may either g. or pierce, gladius idem et stringit et transförat (Sen.).
GREASE, s. unguen (g. t.).—pingne (oity fat).—arvina (= 'durum pingue inter cutem et viscus,' Ser used for brightening shields, &c.; V. Æn. 7, 627) axungia (for a carriage, waggon, &c., post-Aug.). Sec

GREASE, v. Mnere, obiYnere, perlYnere, illYnere qd qå re.—ungere, perungere qd qå re (to rub with align fat).—illinere qd ci rei (to rub into).

GREASILY, pingulter (e. g. lentus, Plin. 12, 25, 55).

- sordide. obscene (impropr.). See also GREASY. GREASINESS, pinguedo. See also FATNESS.

GREASY, pinguis.—pinguiter lentus (of the colour of fat; Plin. 12, 25, 55).—oleatus (oity, late).—unguinosus (Plin.). — unctus (greased; hence g. G. hands, unctee manus, H.; also of food, dishes, &c. = 'rich,' or, in a bad sense, 'greasy.'—[225] pinguedineus is, (116)

aft. Plin. 35, 15, 51, an unnecessary conjecture of Salmasius's): a red g. seed, semen colore rufum, nec sine pingui: the g. nature of athg, pinguedo. GREAT, adj. magnus. grandis. amplus. ingens. im-

manis. vastus. (1. Magnus, grandis, and ampius, denote a becoming greatness; ingens, inmanis, and vastus, an overwhelming greatness. Sen. Ir. 1, 16, nec enim magnitudo ista est, sed immanitas ; C. Læl. 26. 2. Magnus denotes greatness without any accessory no-tion, opp parvus, like µéγas; whereas grandls, with the accessory notion of intrinsic strength and grandeur, opp. exilis, tumidus, minutus, exiguus : amplus erith the accessory notion of comeliness, and of an imposing impression. 3, Ingens denotes excessive greatness merely as extraordinary, like ἄπλετος; immanis, as exciting fear, like πελώριος; vastus, as wanting regularity of form, like ἀχανής).—spatiosus (roomy).—altus (hich: also elevated, of sentiments, and persons who entertain them).—celsus. excelsus (above the usual height: they represent height on its imposing side; hence excelsus also of high thoughts, sentiments, and persons entertain-ing them).—frequens. celeber (crowded, thronged; of full assemblies, &c.). — vehemens. gravis (represent magnitude intensively, as violent, oppressive; e.g. magnitude in ten sively, as violent, oppressive: e.g., pain, dolor). — clarus. nobliis. Illustris. inclytus (celebrated, vid.). A g. bisnder, magnum peccatum: g. hope or hopes, magna spes: to be in g. hopes, magnā in spe esse; magna me spes tenet (with wid. fid.; sts inf. present; e.g. b-me mihl even ire quod mittar ad mortem, C.).— → 10 When 'great' refers to degree, it is often translated by supert. adj.; a g. statesman, reipublicæ gerendæ scientissimus: a g. statesman, reipublicæ gerendæ scientissimus: a g. stateman, reipublicæ gerendæ scientissimus; a friend to the aristocracy, nobilitatis studiosissimus. (2) There are particular substt. to express persons who have any member of unusual size; e. g. one who has a g. head, nose, cheeks. & e., capito, naso, bucco; also adjj.; having g. ears, auritus : a g. nose, nasútus. Very g., permagnus; pergrandis: unusually g., ingens, prægrandis, vastus, immanis (cf. Syn. abore); loo g., nimius (e. g. spes); nimiå magnitudine (of loo g. size); immodicus (immoderate : e.g. gaudium, ciamor). The greatest, maximus (with ref. to contents, quantity, rank. est, maximus (with ref. to contents, quantity, rank, merit).— summus, supropensus (summus, supropensus), merit,— summus, supropensus, formus, supropensus, for rank, mere local relation; also improper, with ref. to rank, merits, degree, perfection, &c.; absol. or with ref. to what is still higher; of spes, fides, constantia, goria—amicus; turpitudo, secius; also of persons, summi homicus, &c.; supr., varvos, prps opp. infinus, implies elevation; a more poet, and solemn word, e. g. Jupiter; maxies quantity for the supropersus propersus primiting in mind and body had a maccan undergo, tanti animi corporisque dolores, quantit in hominem maximi cadere possum. There is no in hominem maximi cadere possunt. There is no greater friend to alky than I am, tam sum ci rei amicus, quam qui maxime (e. g. reipublicæ, C.). So g., tantus, as, quantus : however g., quantuscunque (of any magnitude, be il as g. or as small as you please); quantusvis, quantuslibet (of any magnitude you please, be it never so g., quantusvis implying a more careful selection than quantuslibet): as g. as something else; see EQUAL to: twice as g., as g. again, altero tanto major; duplo major; duplus. As g. as; see Btg. A g. letter, litera grandis; torn, urbs magoa or am-

pia: a g. and powerful state, ampla et potens civitas; is and, insula magna or spatiosa: a g. clamour, clamour

magnus, ingens.

A g. man (impropr.), home or vir magnus. vir laude insignls. magni nominis vir. vir summus (for the propr. insignis. magni nominis vir. vir summus (or we propresense, see Big): a g. girl, virgo grandis or (= grown up) adulta: a g. scholar, homo or vir doctissimus; homo nobilis et clarus ex doctrină (the latter, of one who not only is, but also is allowed to be very learned) : a g. orator, orator magnus (g. l.); orator amplus et grandis (with ref. to fulness, elevation, &c., of style), 'The great,' principes, procees, nobiles (the nobles in a state): g. power, potentia magna, opes magnæ (g. a state): g. power, potentia magna, opes magnae (g. resource): a g. army, exercitius magnus, ecpie magnae, vires magnae. The g. mass of mankind, muiti (the many: opp. probl, the good), plurimi—plerique (see the MULTITUDE).—To be g. in athg, magnum esses in dg ne. excellere in dg ne or qd ne. valler qd ne (to be strong in it: e.g. dicendo). Mg, deed of, muiti (mean, autym): muiti levith opponent s. g., carion: and verbe autym): muiti levith opponent s. g., carion: and verbe and it must be discovered in agreement; e. g. labot, sermio, autum); multo (with compart, e. g., cariot; and verba implying comparison, e. g. malle, antepouere, anteire, præstare). There felt a g. deal of rain that year, magnæaquæ eo auno fuerunt.

GREAT, s. By the g., aversione or per aversionem (i. e. without nice calculation, the thing being, as it

were, inrned off; e. g. emere. vendere, locare, con-ducere. Modestin. Dig. 18, 1, 62. Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4. Labro Dig. 14, 2, 10. Florent. Dig. 19, 2, 36).

GREAT-COAT, penula (a garment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection agst the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes, and of every age, station, and rank, esply on a march or journey; it also served as rank, esply on a march or journey; it also served as either upper or under bed-covering, see Sen. Ep. 87, 2; he that wears it, prenniatus).—lacerua (thick woolien cloak, consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a defence aget cold and rain, as well in wor as in time of prace; he that wears it, lacernatus).—læna ($\chi \lambda aiva$, similar to the lacerna, only occurs in poets of site.

GREATEN. See To INCREASE.

GREATEN. See 10 INCRASE.

GREAT HEARTED, animo magno præditus. magnanimus (seldom only). See also Great.

GREATLY, || In a great degree, maxime.—
summe (in a very high degree).—valde (propr. powersumme (in a sery high degree).—valide (propr. power-pality, then strongly, very much; e. g., to be g. mis-laken, Valde errare).—sane quam (particularly, truly; e. g., to be g. delighted, gaudier).—vehementer (prop-violently, then g.; e. g. dollere, gaudere; also, less frequently, indicating a high degree, a C. Off. 2, 18, 64, vehementer utile est [g. sasfat]; and Em. 15, 32, extr., erit milh vehementlassine graum; and c. Acad. 2, 32, 103, vehementer errare eos [are g. mistaken], qui dicunt, &c.).—graviter (propr. heavily, then g. or qui dicunt, &c.).—graviter (propr. heavily, then g. or voientily; e.g., fo deceive oby g., qui probe (regularly, sadiy; e.g., to deceive oby g., qui probe decipere; to be g. mistaken, probe errare, Com.).—ergeie, eximic (uncommonly: 1557 but egresic fall in errare, for to beg. mistaken, is utihout any arcient authority, the correct expressions for wech are, valide or vehamenter errare; procul or longe errare; to the errare vila; probe or dipprocul or longe errare; to the errare vila; probe or dip procus or songe errare; tota errare via; probe or dil-genter errare, Com.).—longe (by far; e.g., to excel g., longe superare or præstare or antecellere).—multum (e. g. superare) and with verbs implying comparison, nuito (e. g. malle, anteire, præstare); g. dij-ferent, longe diversus. Also by 'per' joined to the verb; e. g., I am g. pleased with athg, mini perplacet or mihi perquam placet; mihi valde placet: I am g. or min perquam piacet; mint vatice piacet: I am g. delighted, pergaudeo, or perquam gaudeo: I feel g. obliged to you, satis benigne; recte (in an answer); valde amo (in the episiolary style; e. g., I am g. obliged or indebted to you for what you promised respectconigea or inacoica to you for tends you promised respect-ing the mortgage, de mancipiis quiod politiciris, vaide te amo, C. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4): g. astonished, stupens; obstu-pefactus; admiratus: I am g. astonished at a/hg, ad-miror qd; see also Vern. | Nobly, generously,

GREATNESS, magnitudo (g. t. propr. and fig.). amplitudo (considerable circumference, size, extent; also fig. = importance of athg, and authority or influence of aby) .- proceritas (g. acquired by growth or gradual augmentation; cf. adjj. in GREAT). - cla-ritas (celebrity). The highest degree of human g., fasti-gium summum; to be raised to it, in sumnum fastigium emergere et attolli (but not in summum fasti-gium humanæ magnitudinis extolli, wch is spurious): g of name, magnitudo or amplitudo or claritas nominis: g. of mind, amplitudo animi; ingenium magnum or acre or præstans (great understanding or genius): g. of soul or mind, animi magnitudo. animus magnus (granditas animi and animus grandis are not Latin), or animi altitudo (C. Fam. 4, 13, 7. L. 4, 6, extr.; but seed in a different sense in C. 0f. 1, 25, 88, Brier). GREAVES (armour for the legs), *tegumenta ferrea femorum, or *aquanus ferreac, que borice modo femora

tegunt.

GRECIAN. See GREEK. GRECISM, equod Græcæ linguæ proprium est. GREEDILY, appetenter, cupiele, avide, studiose [Syn. in Greedy]. Fory g., flagrantissime (T. Ann. 1, 3, 1): to eat g, vorare (i. e., to swallow without chewing): also devotare (to decour).

cheering); also devotare (to decour).

GREEDINESS, avidnias. || Guttony, aviditas cibi. edacitas. ingluvies. gula. Intemperantia or intemperies gulne. [Syx. in Guttronous.]

GREEDV, || Racenous, Aungry, cibi avidus.—cibi putrimi (whose appetile is difficult to solityfs).—gulosus (that links of mothing but gratifying his padiate).—vorax (ravenous). || Avaricious, habendi patate)—vorax (ravenous). If a a ricious, habendle cupidus (g. lo have or possess)—aliquantum avidior ad rem. avarus (who true to enrich himself any how at the expense of others)—pecunial cupidus for the content of t

PROPR.) ad qd intentua (intent on L-appetens (love ing, striving after athg). - studiosus (very much bent on athg): very g., avidissimus or cupidissimus cs rei; to be g. of, qd cupide appetere. concupiscere qd (to be vehemently desirous after); also cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse cs rel; versari in cs rel cupiditate: to be very g. of athg, cupidiate cs rei ardere. desiderio cs rel magno teneri; sitire, sitlenter expetere qd (to thirst after): not to be g. of, a cupidiate tate cs rei longe abhorrere: to make aby g. of athg, ci cupiditatem dare, or (stronger term) lujicere; qm in

cupiditatem impellere. GREEK, Græcus (subst. and adj.; Grajus is antiqualed, and seldom used in the gold age; see interpp.

Np. pref. 4).

Med All combinations coming unaer this head may be easily formed after those in the article LATIN. A good G. scholar, Græels literis doctus, Sec.

GREEN, || Having a colour compounded of blue and yellow, viridis (g. 1).—Trondens (haring leaves, or being out; e, g of trees).—Subviridis, eviridi palkens (light g): a reddish g., e viridi rubens (Pim).—acriter viridis, perviridis, e viridi ngireans (a dries). -actner virus, pervirus. -e virus nigreaus (a aark-shaded g.).—hyalinus (of the colour of glass, later only).
-herbeus. herbaceus (of the colour of grass, †).—pra-sinus (garlie-, or yellowish-coloured).—glaucus (of the colour of the sea; poet, thalassinus), -- psittacinus (of the colour of a parrot), -- recens, vivus (fresh, e.g. turf), -- gramine vestitus, herbis convestitus (clothed lurf).—gramine vesitius. nerous convestius (counse with grass). To become g., virescere. frondescere (to put forth its leaves; of trees); to become g. again, revir-scere; to be g., virere. frondere (to be in leaf).— || Green, opp. dry (of wood), viridis.—humidus (futl with the convergence of the Or. 1, 50, extr.-fateor ... et nulla in re tironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere).

GREEN, s. | Green colour, viride (e. g. e viridi Bright g., s. || Green colour, vince (e.g. e viridi pallens). — color viridis. Bright g., color perviridis. || A grassy plain, locus or campus herbidus.—ter-renum herbidum (L.; of a g. before the walls of a cily). || Green regetables, viridia, lum, n.; olus or pl. *brassica viridis (cabbage, Linn.).

GREENFINCH, *fringilla (Linn.),

GREENGROCER, qui, quæ olera (agrestia) vendit or venditat (see Gell. 15, 20. Val. Max. 3, 4, extr. 2). GREENHOUSE, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta

sunt specularia, or quibus objectæ sunt vitreæ (aft. Mart. 8, 14). GREENISH, subviridls .- e viridi pallens (of a pale-

GREENESS, viriditas (the quality of being green, e.g. pratorum).—color viridis (green colour).—color perviridis (of a lively green).—immaturitas (wnripeness). Freshness, vid.

ness). # Freshness, vm.
GREET, salutare qm. -salutem ci dicere (by words);
also salutem ci impertire or salute qm impertire (see
Zumpt, § 418). -salutem ci nunciare (by a third person). To g. aby (in a letter), salutem ci scribere; ci
zumpt, salutem caring control of the memson). plurimam salutem ascribere (stronger): all the members of my family g, you, tota nostra domus te salutat: to g, aby in the name of aby, nunciare ci ca salutem; nunciare ci salutem cs verbis (but not cs

nomine; see Interrp. to Np. Them. 4, 3): to g. one another, salutem dare reddereque, or salutem accipere reddereque : inter se consalutare. GREETING, salutatio (as act) .- salus (as wish or compliment): to give or send greetings, see To

GREET. GRENADE or GRENADO, pila rebus, quæ sunt ad incendia, completa (Cæs. B. G. 3, 101).—•pila puivere

nitrato completa: to fire g's, "pilas &c. mittere.
GRENADIER, miles procerior or ex procerioribus aft. veteranus ex procerioribus, Inscript. ap. Mur.

800, 2).
GREYHOUND, vertagus (Mart.).—*canis Grajus

GRIDIRON, crates ferrea, craticula: a silver g., crates argentea (Petron. 31, extr.). To do on a g., in craticula subassare.

GRIEF, ægritudo (the most general expression for any disturbance of a person's peace of mind) .- dolot fiλγος, the inward feeling of pain or sorrow, opp. gaudium).—mærer (inward g., as outwardly manifesting itself by involuntary signs; g. to weh one surren-ders oneself, esply g. for the loss of a beloved object: as adding the outward manifestation to the inward deling, it may be stronger than dolor; e. g. magno in dolore sum vel in mærore potius, Plin.; it may, however, be contrasted with it; mærorem minui; dolorem nec potui, nec si possem vellem, C.),-iuctus (g. manifesting itself by the conventional signs of mourning, ing isset by the conventional signs of mouring, πένθος). — Tristitia (admess, on its gloomy forbidding side).—mæstitia (on its melancholu, interesting side). G. of mind, dolor animi. To be suffering g., in mæ-rore esse, mærêre: to be oppressed with g., in mærore jacere; mærore affici or urgeri: to cause aby g., solli-citudine or mærore afficere qm (the former, of the g. of anxiety; e. g., the g. caused by a profigate son); ægritudinem or mærorem afferre ci: to give oneself up to g , mærori animum dare; ægritudini se dedere; for g , præ ægritudine or mærore : since I have caused you g., quoniam ex me doluisti (C.). A son who never caused his father g. but by his death, ex quo nihll unquam doluit [pater], nisi quum is non fult (Inscript.).

GRIEVANCE, molestia (annoying circumstance)
us (burden). — incommodum (circumstance to onus (burden). -(circumstance that thearts one, &c.). - malum (evil). - injuria (injury inflicted, felt). — querimonia (complaint, as utterance of pain or annoyance, on account of injury really suffered).—querela (complaint, respecting either a real sufered).—quierela (complaint, respecting either a real or an imaginary injury). To allege a number of q.'s on either side, multas querimonias ultro citroque factare: the g. of paying tithes, decumarum imperia or injuriæ: to reilevee aby fm a g., onere qui liberare: to hare many g.'s to complain of, multis lincommodis premi: an anyrs letter full of g.'s, epistola plena stomachi et querelarum: sutement of the g.'s they had to ullege agst you, querimonize de injuriis tuis (C.): they had so many g.'s to complain of, that &c., tauta vis erat

injuriarum, ut &c.

GRIEVE, TRANS.) || To cause grief, sollicitare, sollicitum habere, sollicitudine or ægritudine afficere, sollicitudinem or ægritudinem et afferre. To excruciare es animum et sollicitare: to g. q. much. aby, sollicitudine or mærore afficere qm, ægritudinem wey, sometiments or merore anicere qm. geritudinen or merorem aftere ci: to be griered, mærore aftici, utgerl. It g: mm, that \$\frac{1}{2}\epsilon, see 'I onleve that.' I am griered at alaha, see lo faitive [or alh (infrant.). GRIEVE, inxranxs.) dolere, mærere. lugere (\$vx. of substantisee in Griere). In mærore esse, in mærore see in mærore see of the merore esse in mærore.

rore jacere (stronger term); atso sollicitudinem habere; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suscipere: ægritudine misicipere: ægritudinem siscipere: ægritudine misicipere; ægritudine misicipere; al, for, aby, or alhg, ægre fero qd; penitet qm es rei, or with quod; doleo qd or qå re or de qå re or qo; sts ex qu or qa re (of the source fm web the g. proceeds, ex me doluisti, C.; ex commutatione rerum dolere. Cas.); ægre or graviter or moleste fero qd (stronger terms): athg g.'s me much, valde doleo qd; acerbe fero qd; doleo et acerbe fero qd: I g. that &c., doleo or ægre (graviter or moleste) fero, with acc. and infin. : g. that &c., (hoc) mihi dolet, with acc. and infin., or with quod (ste quia), the doicre often taking id (st id dolemus, quod &c., C.). I am grieved when or if, &c., doleo, st &c.: I am grieved exceedingly, if &c., doleo et toteo, si &c.; a m grieve accessings, i ac., toward accebe fero, si &c.; ægritudinem suscipere ex re or propler qm; mærère qd or qå re: lo g. oneself lo death, mærore so conficere; mærore confici. ægritudine, curis confici. Zo g. at being conquered by aby, doiere se a qo superari.

dolere se a qo superari.

GRIEVOUS, gravls (heavy, oppressive, and hence
painful; e.g., illness, wound),—atrox (alrocious; e.g.,
erime, bloodshed),—fœdus (horrible)—molestus (hard to be borne), -magnus (great). -durus (hard). -Iniquus in of just, pressing, keepy.—actives (biter, harsh, pain-ful; e. 9., death): very g., peracerbus: to ulter g. complaints, graviter or invidiose queri qd; agal aby, graviter accusare qm: it is a g. thing (that), valide dolendum est: nothing more g. could have hoppened to me, nihil acerbius, or nihil ad dolorem acerbius mihi accidere potuit: lo inflict g. pain on aby, quam acerbissimum dolorem inurere ci: g. times (or state of things), res miseræ, tempora misera or dura; iniquitas temporum: a g. taxation, or g. taxes, tributa acerba: the injustices or inequities became so g., that &c., tauta erat vis injuriarum, ut &c.: that is very g. to me, hoc

valde me urit, pungit, mordet.

GRIEVOUS, graviler, vehementer, acerbe, acriter, atrocticer, frede or fordum in modum, dolenter
[Syx. in GRIEVOUS].—terribilem or horrendum in
modum (terribig). To be g ill. graviter agrotare: to (418)

be a. mistaken, valde or vehementer errare (por not toto curlo errare; see 'to be GREATLY mistaken GRIEVOUSNESS, gravitas (oppressively burden-

some, or painful nature; severity).-enormitas (excess, greatness; post-Ang. Sen.). — pressus, ûs (pressure; e. g. ponderum, C., speaking of the mind).—vis. vexatio (strength, rexation). See CALAMITY.

GRIFFIN or GRIFFON, gryps. gryphus (a fabulous animal).

GRILL, in craticula subassare.

GRIM, trux, truculentus (both mly in poetry, but atso C., quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu, Sest. 8, 19).-torvus (poet, and post-Aug. prose).—ferox. A g. look, vultus torvus, trux; oculi truces; truculenti oculi (Plant. Asia, 2, 3, 21); aspecius trux (Pacue. ap. C.). To put on as g. a look as possible aget aby, quam truculentissime qm aspicere: fm this g, tribune, ab hoc horrido ac truce tribuno plebis (C_r) : to look g. (=sour), vultus acerbos or tristes sumsisse,

GRIM-FACED, torvus. trux. truculentus (see GRIM). horridus ac trux (C.). This g. tribune, hic horridus

ac trux tribunus (C.).

GRIMACE, os distortum. To make g.'s, os ducere, or distorquère: most extraordinary g.'s, os exquisitis modis ducere: one that makes g.'s, os exquisitis modis ducens: that looks like g.'s, vultuosus (see C. Or. 18, 60, in quo [vuita] aut vultuosum sit). 18, 60, in quo [vultu] quum effeceris, ne quid ineptum

GRIMALKIN. See CAT.
GRIME. See To DIRTY.
GRIMLY, truculentlus (not found in positive).—
aspectu truci (Pacuv.). GRIN, v. ringi (see Ruhnk. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 27), or

restringere dentes (Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26). - ridentem

restringere denies (Flatt. Capt. 3, 1, 26). — ridentem ringi (with laughter; Pompon. ap. Non.).
GRIN, s. rictus. A g. of suppressed laughter, rictus quasl refrenato risu (Furr. ap. Non. 456, 9). See To GRIN

GRIND, In a mill, molere (e.g. hordeum in subtilem farinam).—commolère. molà comminuere, frangere. molà terere (to reduce to small pieces, to crush in a mill); see also To CRUSH. If To sharpen, cole acuere or exacuere (with a whetstone) .- tornare cole acuere or exacuere (min a mensione).—tornare (with tathe or grindstone; e. g., glass, vltruni). # To harass, vld. # To grind the teeth, dentibus stridere (of a sick person, Cels.; dentibus frendere = to gnash the teeth).

GRINDER, equi cultros et forfices cote acuit out vitra tornat (with ref. to glass). Il Instrument grinding, see GRINDING-STONE. | A back tooth, dens maxillaris, molaris, genuinus.—dens colu-mellaris (g. of a horse; Farr. R. R. 2, 7, 2). GRINDING, Crel. with To GRIND.

GRINDLESTONE or GRINDSTONE, *mola fer-

ramentis acuendis .- cos (schetstone).

GRINNER, os exquisitis modis ducens.
GRIPE, s. | Grasp, vld. | Gripes, tormina
(pl.). colicus dolor. colon. To cure the g., tormina discutere (Plin.): to be suffering fm, tormented by the g.'s, torminibus or ex intestinis laborare, torminibus affectum esse.

GRIPE, v. | To seize with the hand, &c., see To Grase, To Clutch. | To cause pain in the bowels, torminibus afficere qm. I am griped, tor-

minibus laboro.

GRISLY, horridus (of beards, hair, &c.), or horridus aspectu (Plin.),—horridus et trux (C.),—trux horrendusque (Plin.),—hirsutus (rough, thick; of hair). villosus (shaggy; ieo, animai). Black and g., niger et hirsutus (Col.).

GRIST. See CORN, GRAIN.

GRIST. See Corn, Grain.
GRISTLE, cartilago.
GRISTLY, cartilago.
GRISTLY, Sand. gravet, vid. [Coarse meal, grits, ptishin, atto with addition of clota (vicein, barley huked and crushed). [Ref Grains horded, or farins horded, is barley-meal.

G. gruel, ptisanze cremor (Cels.).

GRITTY, sabulosus (sandy) .- glareosus (like gravel).

granosus (full of grains, grainy).
GRIZZLE, GRIZZLY. See GRAY.

GRIOAN, gemere, gemitus edere (aloud).— suspirare (to sigh with a hollow roice).—ab into pectore suspirare, or suspiral ducere (to g. deeply; +0. Met. 2, 156; 10, 402).—suspiral trahere (+0. Met. 2, 753); suspirium alte petere (Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 18). under the burden of athg, ga re oppressum esse. See also To SIGH.

GROAN or GROANING, gemitus, suspirium (a

GRO

9.'4, cum crebro suspiritu et gemitu.
GROCER, condimentarius (rerg late; Tertull.).—
*qui condimenta or merces condimentarias vendit or venditat .- qui aromata vendit or venditat (aft. Gell.). qui thus et odores vendit (aft. H.): a g.'s shop, *taberna aromatum or condimentaria.

GROCERY, merces aromatum (a/t. Plin. 6, 28, 32, tho has 'merces odorum'). -- condimenta. *merces condimentariæ,

GROIN, inguen, inis.—(pl.) inguina, um. GROOM, agaso (who looks after the horses).—sta-bularius (who does the work of the stable in general). If = equerry, equiso (see Val. Max. 3, 2,

GROOVE, s. canalis.—stria (on pillars). A small, canaliculus.—¶ Shaft (of a pit), vid.
GROOVE, v. cavare. striare: grooved, canaliculatus

(Plin.).

GROPE, manibus explorare qd (aft, Tibull. 2, 1, 73). To g. one's way, hue illuc ire pedibus practication from the (gl. Tibul. 2, 1, 77); I am groping dong, also pedibus practication ter (gl. Tibul. 2, 1, 77); I am groping my swy by the wall, also explorans manu parietes (gl. Tibul. 2, 1, 78).

paretes (aft. Tobult. 2, 1, 78).

GROSS, | Bulky, penderous (ponderous).—crassus (hick).—vasti corporis (elumy).—vastus, amplus. Immanis [SYN. in HUGE].—gravi (herey).—tradus et pene immobilis (slow to more; e. g., animal).—corpore vastus (of clumy structure; of living beings)—iners (unfit for acting).—magnus (great; of mistakes, &c., tria magna peccata): to be withen gravity of the structure; of living in meanure).—rusticus (clownish).—impolitus, intonsus (without all cultivation or breeding). JN. incusus (without all cultivation or breeding) or education).—inhumanus inurbanus (unmannerly): to every g., a cultu et humanitate abses: a g. feliow. be very g., a cultu et humanitate abesse: a g. fellow, homo rusticus. merum rus (the latter, stronger term): g. abuse, maledicta, probra. Jn. probra et maledicta, gravissimse verborum contumeliæ: to descend to g. abuse, ad gravissimas verborum contumelias descen dere; aspere or contumeliose invehi in qm; probris et maledictis vexare qm: g. manners or conduct, mores agrestes or feri. rusticitas (the latter post-Aug.) | The gross amount, see the Total. | Indeficate, in-decorus (opp. decorus; e. g., laughter, risus; but indecens is foreign to classic prose).—turpls (ugty, both in a physical and moral sense; e.g., word, manner, dress, &c.).—illibetalis (not worthy of or suiting a free-born man): g. behaviour, indignitas; mores turpes; turpi-tudo: g. fattery, adulationes indecore or feedee; a g. jest, jocus illiberalis, invidiosus. | Dull, vid.

jest, jocus illiberalis, invidiosus. | Dutt, vid. GROSS, s. See Wholksale. GROSSLY, valde, vehementer (e. g., to be mistaken, errare). — indecore. illiberaliter. turpiter (Syn. in GROSS)

GROSSNESS, crassitudo. | Uncourteousness, fe., inhumanitas. inurbanitas. rusticitas [Syn. in RUSTICITY .- mores inculti or rustici.

GROT or GROTTO, antrum (arrow, if in a rock; different fm specus, onioc; i. e., a case or hollow).—
museum (a room in the form of a g., in the palaces of the

museum (a room in the form of a g., in the palaces of the rich Romans; cf. Freund in voc.).

GROTESQUE, prps mirus, varie mixtus. — monstruous (applied by C. to aper.).

GROUND, s. || Earth, terra (terræ) solum (the surface of the earth, as the ground or foundation of what is or grows on it).—humus the lowest part of the visible world; also and more esply of any part dug up fm the ground, χθών). On the ground, humi: under g, subterraneus: a walk under g., crypta (κρύπτη): to put seed in the g., semen ingerere solo: under g., sub terrà (e. g. sub terra vivi demissi in locum saxo conseptum. 1c. g. sun terra vivi acmissi in locum saxo conseptum, L. 22, 57): to fall to the g., in terram cadere: in terram decidere: to fall down fm athg to the g., hum procumbere (to fall on the g.): to fall to the g. (fg.; of an argument), see To Fall: to lie or be airciched of an argument), see To Fall: to lie or be irrethed on the g., humil jacere, stratum case: to fill oby to the g., sternere; humi prosternere: to run aground (of a ship), sidere (L. 26, 45): to leave with the g., solo æquare or adæquare. If The first coat of pains of a picture, for. Color qui est quasi fundamentum pictures, for. Solor qui est quasi fundamentum pictures, for. If pace occupied by an army, but a (pillogal side) the social prostation in the second the g.).—loci situs (the peculiar situation): the g. was very much agst him, or he fought on very unfavorable g., alienissimo sibi loco conflixit: to reconnoitre the g.,

d-ep sigh).— suspiritus (a hollow groaning: al, suspi-ratus). To utler g.'s, see To Sion: utlering sighs and || || Ground-floor, see Ploon. || Depth, bottom, vid. q.'s, cum. crebro suspiritu et gemitu. fæx (e. g. cadum potare fæce tenus, H. Od. 3, 15, 16).— subsidentin quædam (a certain sediment). ¶ P un damental cause, reason, motive, causa.-ratio (reasonable g.) .- causa et semen (e. g. beili) .- sis principium. initium (beginning), fons (source). To have good a,'s for doing alleg, non sine gravi causa facio qd; graves causæ me impellunt, ut faciam qd: to say nothing without sufficient g.'s, nihil temere dico. I don't clearly see the g.'s of it (i. e., of what it is the consequence), rattonem quam habeat, non satis perspicio: to remove the g.'s of athg, cs rei causam tollere; to excuse aby on the g. of his youth, veniam dare adolescentize: a plan weh is assuredly not adopted without some good g.'s, consilium quod non est profecto de nihilo conceptum (L.): on good g.'s, justis de causis: not without good g.'s, non sine causa, cum causa: there is some g. for athg, subest qd ci ret (Q.): he seems to have some g. for what he alleges, haud vana afferre videtur. | To gain ground: a) to extend itself, &c., percrebrescere, increbrescere (of a report), -ingravescere (to become more serious ; e. g. malum) .- longius or latius serpere (to increase gradually, malum).—longius or intius serpere (so increase granussy, res, malum, &c.), B) To make progress, proficere (with parum, aliquid, nihil, &c.): progressus (in gold age not profectum) facere in re. No g. can be gained by these means, his rebus nihil profici potest: I think that taese means, his revus nini pronei potest: I tank had some g. has been gained, profectium aliquid puto (to-words any object, ad qd). y) To make an enemy recede, commovere (hostem, L.), or commovere loco (e.g. agmen).—inclinare aciem.—hostes paullum sunmovere. | To lose ground, deminui (to be lessened). movere. "To tose ground, deminui (to be tessened), --inclinari (to be turned downwards; hence fig. to have laken a turn for the worse, res, fortuna).—languescere (to grow faint, impropr.).—refrigerari (to be cooled, impropr., levissimus sermo).—cedere (to vield; e. g. hosti).—deteriore statu or conditione esse (to be in a worse condition).—eminus jam valere (to have now less power, influence, &c.). Not to lose g. (of troops), ordines conservare (i. e., to keep the ranks), locum tenere: our

onestrate (1. c., to Keep the ranks), locum tenere: our army or men lost g., exercitis nostri cesserunt. GROUND, v. || To found as on a cause (e. g., to be grounded upon), qd fundamentum est cs red are teneri or contineri: afth is grounded upon qa re teneri or contineri: aing si gronnaeu upom altg, fundamentum es rei positum est in qå re.— || To settte in rudiments of knowledge; e. g., to be well grounded in Latin, bene (optime) Latine scire; in Latinis literis multum versatum esse (the Latter, with ref. to iteraters; in other, od pentus per-cepisse; ad perspexisse planeque cognovisse (to have a thorough knowledge of athgi.—loita cs discipline dilgenter or diligentissime percepisse (af. Q. 10, 1, 13); or illa, per quæ ad de perventur, diligentissime per-

or illa, per quæ ad qd perventur, dligentussime percepisse, Q.).

GROUND, INTRANS. = run aground, sidëre (e. g., qd, in quo me symba non sidat, d. 12, 37).

GROUND-FLOOR, contignatio, quæ plano pede ext (aft. Fitr. 7, 4, 1). See FLOOR.

Adil. The rooms on the g., conclavin, quæ plano pede aunt (Fitr. 7, 4, 1): to lies on the g.-/, plano pede hablitare (after the above passage).

GROUND-IVN, *glechoma hederacea (Linn.).

GROUND-PLAN, ichnographia (Vitr.).

GROUND-PLAN, ichnographia (Vitr.).

GROUND-PLAN, ichnographia (Vitr.).

GROUND-PLOT. See FOURDATION.

GROUND-PLOT. See FOUNDATION.
GROUND-RENT, veetigal agrorum possessionibus impositum (L. 4, 36).— solarium (if the land belongs to the state; Uip. Dig. 30, 1, 39, § 5; 42, 8, 2,

GROUNDLESS (not tenable; e. g., assertion), ra-tioni adversus (i. e., agst reason or good sense),—vanus (emply, unsubsiantial, opp. verus). — futilis (frico-lous) — fictus. commenticius (invented, made up).— Jn. fictus (or futilis) et commenticius ; also Crcl, qui (quæ, quod) sine causâ fit, &c. qd, cui nihii subest (wch has no foundation of truth). A confidence weh assuredly

has no foundation of truth). A confidence wch assuredly cannot be utterly g., fiducia que non de nihilo profecto concepta est (L. 39, 29).

GROUNDLESSLY, sine causâ. temere. ex vano.
GROUNDLESSLY, sine causâ. temere. ex vano.
GROUNDSEL or GROUNDSIL. || A piant, *senecio (Linn.). || Threshold, limen.
GROUND-WORK. See FOUNDATION.
GROUP, turma (g. l., as well of persons as figures, exply a g. of equestriens talues, as plin. 34, 8, 19, No 6, § 64; C. Alt. 6, 1, 17; Vell. 1, 11, 3).— symplegma, Mis (a g. of foures; e. g., two combatants. &c. as v. y vr. v. au. v. s. 11; reu. s. 11, 31.—symptegma, klis (a g. of figures; e. g., two combalants, &c., as Plin. 36, 5, 4, No. 6, § 24, and No. 10, § 35). G's of persons speaking logether, sermones inter se serentium 2 E 2 rirculi (L. 28, 25, p. in.): a g. of mountains, see

GROUP, v. disponere: the grouping of the objects or figures in a picture, dispositio (Pitn. 35, 10, 36, No. 10, § 80). GROUSE, tetrao (Plin., *tet. urogalius, cock of the

wood; tet. tetrix, black g ; tet. Scoticus, red g.; tet.

wows; ict. sciils, osacs g; set. scolicus, res g.; let. lagoptus, while g., plarmigan; all Linne, see Wood. GROVEL, lucus.—nemus (for pleasure); see Wood. humiliter servire, also servire only (to be ready to perform the meanest services, gc; L. 24, 25. C. Parad. 3,

See GROVELLING

GROVELLING, humilis. humillimus (mean-spirited, esply of things that proceed fm such a spirit; e. g., prayers, speeches, &c., but also of men).—infimus (of the lowest, most submissive kind; e.g., prayers).—illiberalis.
sordidus (unworthy of a free, liberal-minded man).—
abjectus (low, despicable). G. character, humilitas: g. flattery, adulationes fordæ. blanditiæ verniles (such as house staves address to their masters).

GROW, To increase, a) PROPR.) Of organic bodies, crescere. -- succrescere (to g. gradually). To g. in height, in altitudinem crescere (of things). -- adolesn height, in altitudinem crescere (of lhings).—adole-scere (of young persons): log. in breadth, length, in latitudinem, in longitudinem crescere: lo let one's beard, one's hair, g., barbam, capillum promittere; barbam, comam alere: to let one's naits g., ungues passanti, contain acrec' to tet one's natis g, ungues non resecare or non recidere' to be reell groen, proce'ra esse statura (to be tath); dignitate corporis placere (to be of graceful appearance). B) Improra. Of other things, crescere (g. 1.)—incrementum capere other things, creacere (g. t.),—incrementum capere (lo increase, to g. bigger, more considerable).—augescere, augeri (to increase in number).—ingravescere (in strength, e. g. of an illness or cvil).—I To be produced, &c., gigni.—nasci (to come to light or forth). provenire (to come forth in a growing manner): to g. in or upon athg, innasci in qâre or ci rei: to g. on athg, annasci in qâre: no wood g.'s in this country, hec terra est sterilis materiæ: on the banks of no river does more grass g. than on this, gignendae herbæ nullus flu-vius est aptior quam hic. | To become, fieri.-evamore grass g, som on loss gegenera tector. In the service et al. (1 To be come, fleri-evadere (to spring or come forth). Egy To grow with an add,, in might ranslated by inchoative verbs in scere: to g, dry, arescore; grey, canescere; feeble, languescere; lakescarm, tepeacere; green, virescere; sueless by age, exolescere; rich, ditescere, or (ex mendico) divitem fieri; sweet, dulcescere; young, juvenescere; mild, mitescere; soft, moliescere; fat, pinguescere; hard, durescere; lean, macrescere; tame, mansuescere; ripe, maturescere; black, nigrescere, &c. See the respective adjj. OLD, &c .- to g. humble, se or animum submittere; submisse se gerere: to g. obsolete, obsosubmittere; submisse se gerere: 10 g. oasoiete, obso-lescere: grown out of use, obsolettus (e.g. verbum): 10 g. otd, senescere; senem fieri : lo g. worse, deteriorem fieri (e. g. of aby's circumstances); also in pejorem partem verti et mutari. In pejus mutari. aggravescere. ingravescere (of an illness); pejorem fieri (of an inra-lid, Cels.): to have grown worse, deteriore statu or con-ditione esse. pejore loco esse (of aby's circumstances): to g. blind, lumina oculorum or iumina, aspectum amittere: to g. in favour; see FAVOUR: to g. up, adole-scere. To be grown up, adultum esse: to g. together, coalescere ci rei: to g. poor, ad inopiam or egestatem or paupertatem redigi: to g. tired or weary of athg, entietas ca rei me capit.

GROW, v. TRANS.) serere (g. t.) .- arare. exarare (of corn, e.g. multum frumenti exarare): lo g. vines, vinum serere or conserere; vites ponere; vitem colere; vineam instituere, vinetum instituere or ponere (the latter = to plant a vineyard): the growing of potatoes, *solanorum tuberosorum cultura: the Gauls consider it disgraceful to g. their own corn, Gaili turpe esse ducunt, frumentum manu quærere. See also To CULTIVATE.

GROWL, v. mussitare (like a dog) .- fremere (of persons, as mark of dissatisfaction).
GROWL, s. mussitatio (of a dog).—fremitus (of per-

GROWTH, incrementum .- accessio. auctus, ûs (increase). — progressus. profectus (progress, advance-ment). To reach its full g., ad maturitatem perve-nire; maturitatem assequi; crescendi finem capere evocare: natural g. of the soit, que gignitur; also terræ fructus.

lere, steriles herhas eligere, malas herbas effodere (with a hoe, e. g. hortum steriles herbas eligens repurco); gradoling up, runcatio.

GRUB, [A small worm, vermis, vermiculus [f.].—larmas, teredo (magpot), larva (Linn, ar g. l.

for the g. state).
GRUDGE, | To enry, invidere ci: somewhat to g GRUDGE, ¶ To enry, invidere ci: somewhat to g, shabinvidere ci. To g, obg pthg, invidere ci qd (e, g, sh. Sat.), 6, 49, sq. invidere ci honorem): not to g, aby athg, non invidere ci qd. I do not g, him it, per me habeat: do not g, me it, noli mihi invidere: ke does not g, others some part of his superfinitive, de suo, quod ci superat, allis gratificari vuit. ¶ To murmur, vid. ¶ To be unscilling to do èc. athg, gravari qd facere, con gravate qd facere: to g, aby a letter, gravari ad qm literas dare: not to g, on answer, non gravate respondère: don't let him g me my request, quod cupiam. qm literas dare: not to g. an anther, non gravase is-spondère: don't let him g me my request, quod cupizm, ne gravetur (Plaut.). I implore you not to g. us the completion of the work you have began, rogo, ut ne completion of the work you have organ, Togo, II he graver excelliner is do pus, quod instituisti (?).—

Grudge, gravari qd qm is not Ciceronian.

Grudge, s. odium occultum or inclusum (g. t. for any secret haired).—simulias obscura (hidden or

for any seven nates,—ministry or persons, espys with ref. to positived matters.—Esp* simultars by strey does not convey the meaning of our word 'grudge')—do.or (the painful feeling produced by a sufered offence; see C. Ect. p. 88): a just g, dolor justus: to bear a g. agai aby, or owe aby a g., odium occulium gerere adversus qm (aft. Plin. 8, 18, 26): they bear a g. to each other, simultas obscura inter eos intercedit (aft. Cas. B. G. 2, 25).

GRUDGINGLY, | Unwillingly, an mo inique or irato, stemachose, cum or non sine stemacho, invitus (adj.) or invite.-gravate (as a task unwillingly per-

(ag) or invite.—gravate (as a task summittings performed; e.g., respondére).—] Scant il, y. vid.
GRUEL, *cremor avéna.* puls ex avéná facta (of
odineai).—pilsánæ cremor (of bartey).
GRUPP, || Sur || y. v., morosus. acerbus. stomachosus. || Harsh, Sr., durus (opp. Actibists).—asper (opp levis, both of the voice).

GRUFFLY. See CROSSLY, HARSBLY.

GRUFPNESS, morositas.—asperitas (also vocis). GRUMBLE, murmurare. commurmurare (to suurmur fm dissatisfaction; the latter of several persons) .man yan assausyuctum, ine tunto vyeteta persons,-fremere (of the murmurs of a multivide; agst oths, ad-versuus qd).—queri (to complain; qd, de qo or qi re; also with infin. or quod; also abs-11.—comqueri qd, de qi re (absol. with acc. and inf. [nol C.] and once in T., with cut and wish].—To bear alby without grambling,

sedate or æquo animo ferre qd. GRUMBLER, (homo) queruius; or difficilis, queru-

GRUMBLING, murmuratio. murmur. fremitus (SYN. in GRUMBLE). — questus, querela, querimonia (see Complaint).

(see COMPLAINT).
GRUMOUS. See CLOTTED.
GRUNT, GRUNTING, grunnitus.
GRUNT, V. grunnite.
GUARANTEE, I Security for the due performance of sipulations, \$c., anisdatio (the pledying oncself, eaply by yieing a sum of money as accurity).—died justed CL: the piring security for aby,
7.5, \$61: verbal g.t., satisdationes secundum manciplum
(C. Alt. S. 1: t., e. olise promuser). It person who

75, §6): werbat g.'i., satisdationes secundum manciplum (C. Alt. 5, 1; i. e. only promises)—Il Person w ho gives the g., cautor (g. l.).— sponsor, vas (SYR. in SURERY)—Gledjusor,—confirmator (only in pecuniary cases; cf. C. Cluent. 26, 77). to be aby's g. for a large amount, intercedere pro qo magnan pecuniam (C.).
GUARANTY, sponsionem, vadimonium tacere; sponsiones cobstringere; satisdare (to give one's guarantee)—sponsorem, prædem esse pro qo (to be a g. q. for aby)—intercedere (that althg it to be performed, absol.)—præstare qm or qd or de re (to make oneself responsible for aby or allog).—prædem fieri pro qo and cs rei; obsidem cs rei fieri (Svx. of præs and obses, m Surety).—qd in se recipere (to take allog upon onesetf) .- pro or de qu re cavere (lo gire buil; also cautionem or satis or satisdationem offerre, in money

transactions; see GUARANTEE),

GUARD, v. custodire (v. pr., fm or aget athg, a qa re or contra qd; also impropr. = observare). — servare. asservare (to take care of, to watch) .- munire (to protect agst athg, a qa re, contra or adversus qd).-tegere. protegere (a qa re or contra qd; see also To DEFEND) To g. the defiles by a strong redoubt, fauces regionis valido munimento sepire: to g. athg agst fire, qd contra gnitur; also terræ fructus.

GRUB, v. runcare. eruncare.—inutiles herbas evelet tempestate munire; contra frigorum æstubajue GUA GUI

injuriam tueri (s. g. the head): to g. agst athg, see *to be on one's GVARD, s.: to g. agst the cold, a fri-gore se defendere: to g. he house, domum servare or custodire: to be gisarded, custodiri; in custodia sase: to have athg yearded, custodiri (sustodia) inponere ci rei, seld, in re; aby, ci (never in qo; see Bremi, Np. Cim. 4, 1); custodias ci circumdăre: to have a place guarded, locum custodiis munire.

GUARD, s. | The act of keeping or preservng, conservatio. - custodia (a walching). | Man or men posted to guard a place, custos (g. t.); vigil (nocturnus, by night). — excubitor (see pl. below). Guards, custodia. custodes (g. tt.); excubitores. excubim (for the security of a place, as well by day as by night; also the right term for sentinels before a palace); vigilize vigiles (at night; patrols); statio. stationes (out-posts; pickets; esply in the day). To post g.'s, custodias or vigilias or stationes disponere. | The office or state of being a guard, vigilim.—statio [Syn. above]. To be going to mount g., excubine in stationem procedunt; milites in stationes succedunt; "in stationum vices succedere (the last of the soldiers that relicee the posts); to come off g, de statione decedere: to be on g, (of a soldier), excubare or excubias agere (g. l.); vigilias agere (al night); stationem agere. in statione esse, stationem habere (to be on duty, to be posted as sentinel); stationem regere or stationi pracesses (of the effect); the officer on s., "stationi pracecus or prapositus. [A soldier belonging to the life-gu ards, miles practications (sine, age.). State of readiness to ward, off an attack, cautio. To be on one's g, agus daho or aby, cavere q do rue, (sibi) cavere a qu'e or a qo; also with ne, ut: one must posted as sentinel); stationem regere or stationi præbe on one's g., cauto or practanto opus est: lo be on one's g., cauto or practanto opus est: lo be on one's g. agal treachery, cavere insidias or practaver ab insidias: lo be on one's g., cavere. cavere sibl. animum attendere ad cavendum. | In peneing, leta propulsation | Part of the hill of a second, "acutulum

capulare.

capulare.
GUARDEDLY, caute. provide. considerate. circumSpecte [SYN. in CAUTIOUX].
GUARDER, custos. See also GUARD.
GUARDIAN, [I That is entrusted with the
ear of a sthy, custos. [I That has the earth
day, custos. [I That has the earth
general content of the customer see Hennec. Anniq. Rom. Synt. 1, 20, 6, p. 220, sq. j. 10 make aby a g., qm tutorem (or curatorem) constituer or instituere: to make aby the g. of one's children, qm tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati; tutëlam filiorum ci committere; ci qm tutorem (or curatorem) dare; qm ci tutorem scribere (if appointed by will): to be aby's g., ci tutorem esse, ca tutorem agere, ca tutélam admiof tutorem eager. Es tutorem agere. Es tutorem admi-nistrare (of one under age), qm curare (of one that is of age): to have aby for one's g., qm tutorem habere or in tuteiå ca esse (of one under age): a qo curari (if of

age), GUARDIANSHIP, cura. curatio. procuratio (enre, management, &c.).—custodia (eustody). || With ref. to min or x, tutelia (of one under age); to have the f, tuteliam gerere or administrare: to undertake the g, tuteliam cacelpere: to entrust aby with the g, of one to the curation of the contrast of the tuteliam cacelpere: to entrust aby with the g, of one to the curation of the contrast above the cacelpere to entrust aby with the g, of one to the curation of the curation sons, ci tutelam filiorum committere. qm tutorem instituere fillorum orbitati : to be under aby's g., in tutela es esse; a qo curari (of one that is of age); under aby's g., qo tutore; qo curante (of one of age): cause relating to g., causa tutelaris (later only) GUARD-SIIP, navis speculatoria. navigium spe-

culatorium

GUDGEON, gobius or gobio. - "cyprinus gobio

GUERDON, præmium or pretlum, honos, fructus, præmiölum, beneficium, eviaticum honestum [SYx. In Ræward]. To receive, gine a g; see To Ræward. To expect a g; fin aby or a service rendered, pretlum meriti a qo desiderare.

GUESS, conjicere, conjecture, conjectura assequi or GUESS, conjicere, conjectare, conjectură assegui or consequi,—pracipere (le anticipate atly before il is carried into effect, e. g. abyla plana).—solvere, explicare (to solere, e. g. a rieddle, §c.).—divinate (to dirine; to g. the future, div. futura: d. quid .. consult vittl obvenisset, L.).—opinati (to g.) that after its of m preceiving its possibility, produbility, &c. [55] Not autumately, nemque es penetrare (C. Partil. 35, 123): that is directly end to g., horum difficilis est conjectura: as far as L can g., quantum opinione augiror; quantum exp I can g., quantum opinione auguror; quantum ego conjectură assequor or augurari possum; quantum ego animi mei conjectură colligere possum; quantum conjectare licet: to g. wrong, conjecturá aberrare (C. Att. (421)

14, 22): if there are any means of guessing athg, si qua conjectura sit es rei (L.): bo g. fm athg, conjecturam facere or capere ex re. See also To Conjecturae.

GUESS, s. conjectura (based on the ground of the pro-

bability of a fact) .- opinio (the opinion, as the result of imagination, without regard to the correctness or incorreclness of the grounds on wch it is formed).
GUESS-WORK, conjectura, or Crcl. Atha is mere

g.e., de conjecturla, or crei. Ally is mere, est; de conjecturla nititur or continetur; qd quaeritur per conjecturam. GUEST, conviva (at a party; umbra = an unin-tited, brought by one who is invited, boxpes, adventor tiled g. brought by one who is incited).—hospes, adventor (hospes is the g. who visit his friend; adventor, the person who puts up at his host's; Sen. Bend, 1, 14, Nemo se stabularil aut cauponis hospitem judiest. Dod.). To receive aby as one's g, qm hospitio exeipere; qm invitate tecto as domo.—qm comes or in convivium adhiber (af a party).

GUEST-CHAMBER, hospitum (in a private hosse; GUEST-CHAMBER, hospitum (in a private hosse;

Suet. Ner. 47) .- "conclave deversoril (in a public-house).

GUGGLE, singuitire (e. g. of a bottle), GUGGLING, singuitus (ampulia crebris singuitibus

sistit, quod effundit, Piin. Ep. 4, 30, 6).
GUIDANCE, ductio. ductus (the former as act, the latter as state, and also in the sense of command).—administratio (administration, management of public business, e. g. matters of war).—cura (care, management).
Under aby's g., qo duce; es ductu: to be under aby's g., qo duce or auctore uti; cs consilio regi (of persons); qo duce or auctore uti; ca consilio regi (of personn); a qo regi, gubernat (of himps): to place oneself under the g. of aby, ad ca auctoritatem se conferre; ca consiliis parére; dux mihl et magister que act (e.g. a.d qd); to be under the g. of another, alient arbitrit case: to do athy under aby; g., qo auctore facere qd: to have the g. of the g

propr. only)—ducem esse ci or cs rel (to be the guideo of aby or athy, propr. and impropr.)—regere. moderari. moderatorem esse cs rel: gubernare. Jb. regere et moderari regere et gubernare ci moderari (to rule or direct athy).—administrare (to hare the management of athy, to administra? To 9, the them (of a person learning to swrite), scribentis manum manu superimpositi regere (2, 1, 1, 27): to 9, the pen, "pennam regere: to 9, aby, qm consilis gubernare: to 9, aby, qm consilis gubernare: to 4, aby as one pleases, ex voluntate ut (or to give one's hand to aby, to 9, him, ci manus dare: to suffer oneself to be guided, se regi pait; also regi posse; by aby, ca consilio regi; qm or es auctoritatem sequi; ci parêre, cl or es auctoritati; obsemperare (see TO Oney); to propr. only) .- ducem esse ci or cs rei (to be the guide of consulo regi; qui or es auctoritatem sequi; ci parrie, ci or cs auctoritati; obtemperare (see To Obrxy): lo be guided by athg, qd sequi; qa re moveri (e.g. by what is morally good, honesto), qam rem ducem sequi; to be guided by circumstances, ex re consulere (i.e., to act according to the circumstances of the case, without

being tied down to any particular measures),
GUIDE, s. dux (g. t. for leader),—rector, moderator,
gubernator (espty of the state, reipublicæ),—princeps cs guocinatoi (espis of ine sinte, reipunicas)... princepa es rei (that is at the head of athg)...—qui præest ci rei (e. g. studils ci, who directs the studies of aby; also qui præ-fectus est, &c.; pædagögus; see Governor)...dux viæ or itineris (g. in travelling; also viarum atque itinerum dux, as Cæs. B. G. 6, 17, of Mercury). To have aby for a g., uti qo duce itineris: to offer one's services to aby as g., politicer se littiners ducem. Ating serves me for a g., qd sequor; "liber, quem quasi ducem sequor (a), in the shape of a book; to take Bredow for one's guide in lecturing upon history, "bistoriam Bredovio duce discipulis tradere: to take ating for one and the second of the second secon g., qam rem ducem sequi: in all things take prudence

for a g., omnia gubernes ac moderère prudentià tuà.

GUIDE POST, pila itineris index. If they did not set up reeds to serve them for g.-p.'s, nisi calami defixi

regant (cf. Plis. 6, 29, 33).

GUILD, collegium; of carpenters, collegium fabrorum tignariorum (Inser.).

GUILD-HALL, prps *curia.

GUILD-HALL, prps *curia.
GUILE-See CUNNING, FRAUDULENT.
GUILEFULLY See CUNNING, FRAUDULENT.
GUILEFULLY See CUNNINGLY, FRAUDULENTLY,
GUILEFULNY See CUNNINGLY, FRAUDULENTLY,
GUILEFULNY See CUNNING, FRAUD.
GUILELESS, bonus probus (hones), — innocena,
integer (on whose life there is no blemish),—simplex (in
wech no other sense is concealed, not open to different
interpretations, a., — see fraude (without deception).
GUILELENSIX, sinc fraude. See also Hourstill,
GUILELESSIX, sinc fraude.
Francegalloum (off. Security Illa mensaque lanlonia
Prancegalloum (off. Security Illa mensaque lanlonia
plicii meriferraque securia.

GUILLOTINE, v. *ci caput mensă ianionia pra-

ctdere securi. They were guillolined, *sævis illis | Prancogallorum securibus percussi sunt.

GUILT, culpa (denotes g. as the state of one who has GUILI, culpa (aenous), on in state of one woo nos to an sween, by suffering punishment or making compensation, for any injury or crime; hence it supposes the power of calculating consequences, and therefore a rational being; opp. to Casus or necessitas)—noxia (denotes the sale of one who has caused any injury or damage; it can therefore be applied to whatever is capable of producing an effect; upp. to innocentia).—noxa (according to Fest., aft. Sulp. Rufus, noxia = damnum, but, in poets and orators, = culpa; no xa = peccatum or pro peccato pœna. C. does not use noxa, but has noxim = 'wrongs,' 'injuries').—scelus (wickedness; a maticious violation of the rights of others, the pence of maticious violation of the rights of others, the peace of society, &c.; often opposed to the more general and lighter culpa, as 'g will' to 'faull;' see examples below's—causa causa maleficii (the cause of the crime). —meritum (desert, whether of good or evit; in the latter sense, C. Fam. 5, 9, non meo merito; so Cæs. B. G. 1, 14. O. Met. 8, 503, nunc merito moriere tuo). To be free fm g., extra noxiam esse (not to have caused the injury); extra culpam esse (not to deserve biame or punishment); liberum esse a delicto (or -is); scelere liberatum esse (C.); though we are not indeed without fault, yet we stand acquilled of g., etsi qå culpå tenemur erroris humani, a scelere certe liberati sumus (C.): the g. is mine, mea culpa est; is all my own, mea propria culpa est. His g. is not greater than that of &c., non iste majus scelus commisit, quan qui &c. All imaginable g. is summed up and comprehended in this crime, in hoc uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videntur (C.). To be without g.; see GUILTLESS. See CRIME, GUILTY.
GUILTINESS, culpa.

GUILTLESS, innocens. insons. culpå vacuus or carens. integer [SYN. in INNOCENT]. To be g., extra culpam esse, culpă vacuum esse, culpă carere (see INNOCENT).

GUILTLESSLY, innocenter (post-Aug. Q.). integre.

pudices caste, Jr. pure et caste; caste integreque.
GUILTLESSNESS. See Innocnes.
GUILTY, nocens (denotes guilt, in a specified case, with regard to a single action).—noxlus (in the poets nocuus, relates to the nature and character in general. nocuus, relales lo the nature and character in general. Of a g. person, it only represents him as the author and cause of some hurt, like $\beta \lambda_0 \beta_0 \varphi \varphi$.—sous (morally g: condemned, or worthy of condemnation, like $\delta \delta \omega v$. Död.). To be g, of a erime, culpan or facinus in sea dunlithere; seelus (in seae) concipere (see more under to 'com mir a Chiwe). To be g, of so dreadful at hantlim secletis or its organization for the communication of the company of the second of the communication of the second of the control of the communication of the control of the communication of the control of the What crime can be imagined, of weh this man has not been g.? quid mall aut sceleris fingi aut excegitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? (C.) To declare or pronounce aby g., qm noxium judicare (see To Con-DEMN). To consider aby g., qm nocentem habere; to

DEMN. 10 consuer any g., qui nocentem maoere; to punith the g., punire sontes.

GUINEA, prps *aureus Anglicus.

GUINEA-FOWL, miciagris (μελεαγρίε, ίδος, ἡ).—

*Numida meicagris (Linn.).—avis Numidica. gallina "Numidica mercagris (Lim., --avis Numidica. gailina Numidica or Africana (a species of it; see Schneid. Varr. R. R. 3, 19, 18).

GUINEA-HEN. See GUINEA-FOWL.

GUINEA-PIG. *mus porcellus (Lim.). *cavia

cobaya (Pall.)

GUINEA-PEPPER, *capsicum.

GUISE. See MANNER.
GUISE. See MANNER.
GUITAR, *cithara Hispanica: a g. player, citharista.
eitharcedus (if he accompanies his play with a song).—
Fem. citharistria (Inser.). citharceda.

Fem. citharistria (Inser.). citharceda.

GULP, I A bay, sinus marks or maritymus; fm the context sinus only. — I A whirlpool, vortex. —
I Abyst, vortex, expess, profundum, with or without maris [Syn. in Abyst, vortex, expession of the processing of the form in proce, since only Vir. [10, 6 (29, 11)] uses it in speaking of a pitdag by the hands of men). In the midst of the forum there appeared a yatening g., forum medium specu vasto collapsum est in immensam altitudinem.

GULFY, voraginosus (Hirt.).

GULL, v. See To CHEAT.
GULL, v. See To CHEAT.
GULL, s. | A cheat, vid. | A person easily
imposed upon, homo stultus. stipes. credulus. | A
sea bird. *larus. *iarus marinus (Linn.).

GULLERY. See FRAUD.

GULLET, fauces, guia [Syn. in Throat].
GULLY-HOLE, prps receptaculum purgamentorum
(as definition gieen by L. 1, 56, 0' cloaca').
GULOSITY, edacitas. aviditas cibi. voracitas (later only; SYN. in GLUTTON).

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GULP, vorare, devorare,—haurire (to decour with avidity).—absorbere (to drench, vid., and To Devous). anisty).—absorbere (lo drench, vid., and 10 Devot n).

[Improp.n.] devorare (e. g. paucorum dierum molestiam, C.).—exsorbere (e. g. multorum difficultatem, i. e., aukward tempers).

[GUM, Il A regetable substance, gummi (in-

decl.) or gummis. [Of the teeth, gingiva.
GUM, v. conglutinare (g. t.; to stick or glue together) .- aggiutinare qd ei rei (to g. one thing to another).

ther). aggiutinate qu ci sei (10 y, one thing) to GUMMY, gummosus (Plin.).
GUM, *sclopetum. He was so good a shot with a g., that he could hit any bird figing, however wild it might be, "in hoc recentioris actatis missili, sciopeto, seu tubo ignivõmo, tractando tantă dexteritate vajebat, ut avem quamvis vage varieque volitantem feriret (Wyttenb.): quamvis vage varieque vollantein ierriet (nytieno.); the barrel of a g., *sclopeti tubus: the stock of a g., *sclopeti lignum: the lock of a g., *sclopeti igniarium: to fire a g. at aby, *ictum sclopeto mittere in qm: to be mortally wounded by his companion, who was holding his g. carelessly, *comite, sciopetum incaute tractante, mortiferà emissione vulnerari (Wyttenb.). To load a g., *pulverem pyrium sciopeto infundere; with ball, *glandem plumbeam sciopeto immittere. A g.-shol, oictus sclopeti.
GUN-BARREL, osclopeti tubus.

GUN-PARTIEL, *scloper tubes. GUN-POWDER, *pulvls pyrius. GUN-SMITH, *sclopetorum faber. GUN-STOCK, *sclopeti tignum.

GUN-WALE, prps labra (pl.) navis.

GURGE. See GULV. GURGLE, susurrare (of water). — cum murmure labi (to gide on with a gurgling noise).—nurmurare (to murmur).—leniter sonare (t of brooks; a gurgling fountain, fons ieniter sonantis aquæ, t). Gragling (en poetry), also garrulus (e. g. rivus, O. Fast. 2, 316); loquax

poetry, asso garruius (e. g. rivus, 0. Fast. 2, 310;) ioquax (e. g. lymphe, H.).
GUSH, v. exundare qå re. profluere ex qå re (g. t.).
scaturire. manare. alte or in altum emicare. exsilire (to spring up).—erumpere. prorumpere (of water, tears, blood, \$\frac{x}{2}, to fow or rush forth with some degree of eviolence).—ex edito desilire (e. g., fm a height).—proslitire or emicare (of blood).—profundi. se profundere (of tears, \$\frac{x}{2}\$c.).—eum (fremitu delabi (to rush down with a water).

Tears g. fm the eyes, in lacrimas effundi. H. s. See STREAM: with a g. of tears (e. g. to GUSH. s. implore aby), multis cum lacrimis: a g. of tears (e. g. to FLoop of tears.

GUSSET, *cuneus (if in the form of a wedge) .- *conus (if in a form of cone); or prps *pannus cuneatus or formå cuneatå.

GUST, | Taste, vid. | A sudden blast of wind, impetus venti.—flamen. flatus (poet.).
GUSTY, turbulentus; procellosus; turbidus [Syx.

in STORMY].

GUT, s. intestinum (g. t.). intestinum rectum (the colon).—*intestinum flium (the ilium).—int. jejunum (the jejunum). | Pig. = stomach (as term of contempt), see Belly.

GUT, v. exenterare (e. g. a hare, leporem. on this sense). If To empty (a house of its contents), exinanire (to empty; e. g. domos, C.). everrere et extergère (lo sweep it clean of its contents, e. g. domum, urbem, fanum, C.). To g. a house, domum exinanire; domum eversam atque extersam relinquere (C. Verr. 2, 21, fin.); "domum ita exinanire, ut pariètes modo stent et maneant (cf. C. Off. 2.

GUTTER, s. canalls or (if a small one) canaliculus (g. t.) .- canalis, quæ excipit e tegulis aquam cœiestem (pipe of a roof; Vitr. 3, 5, 15).—tegulæ coiliciares (the tiles, in weh the rain water runs down; Cato R. R. 14 4). - colliciæ (for draining fields, as well as on a

roof).
GUTTER, v. TRANS.) striare.

GUTTLER, ganeo (v. propr.).—beluo. nepos (if he spends wastefully).—homo non profundæ modo, sed in tempestivæ quoque ac sordidæ gulæ (in a worse sense).
GUTTURAL, e. g. a letter, *litera palati.
GUZZLE, heluari. luxuriose vivere,

GUZZLER. See GUTTLER.

GYMNASTIC, gymnieus. gymnasticus (rather oboldele, Geercises, artes gymnicus (rather ob-soldele, Geercises, artes gymnicu (as art); exerci-tatio in gymnasiis (the exercises of young men in high-achools, juventutis). GYMNASTICS, ars gymnica.

GYPSUM, gypsum (704ot). GYRE. See Circle.

See To FETTER. GYVES. See PETTERS.

H.

HA! ah! (expressing pain, anger, or reproach; impatience and usionishment; also consolation [Quid? an volct! Ter.] and sometimes joy): ha! ha! ha! (cheerful laughter) ha! ha! ha!—aha! (Plaut.)

HABERDASHER, tabernarius (g. t. for shopkeeper). -qui panuos vendit or venditat (seller of cloth, stuffs,

HABILIMENT. See DRESS.

HABIT, || Dress, vid. || State of things, habitus (also of constitutional temperament; e.g. habitu...
ut facile et cito irascatur, C. Top. 16, 62); also naturæ ipsius habitus : a h. of body, corporis affectio, constitutio; præter consuetudinem; contra morem consuetudinempræter consuctudinem; contra niorem consuctudinem-que: the Greeks are in the h. of, &c., est consuctudo or mos Græcorum, followed by inf. or ut &c.; est Græcæ consuctudinis or moris Græci, ut &c.; apud Græcos ea consuctudo est, ut (Cas. B. G. 1, 50): it is the h, here (= of this country), cat usu receptum; est too n. nerc (= 0 this country), est us receptum; est Institutum: to relain a h, consuctudinem (meam, &c.) tenere, rethiere, servare. I have always retained this h., or been in the h. of acting thus in political matters, eam (hanc, &c.) consuctudinem in republica semper. habui (C. Phil. 1, 11, 27): to retain the good old h. of athg, retinere veterem ilium es rei morem (e. g. officii. C. Pianc. 6, 22): to have a h., consuctudinem habêre (as C. Phil. 1, 11, 27, sin consuctudinem mean, quam in republică semper habui, tenuero) : to hare the h of &c., assuevisse, consuevisse (to have accustomed onesoft) or solder (to be in the h.), with inf. (e. g qui mentir solet, pelerare consuevit): to adopt a h., consuetudinem asciscere (e. g. lubenter, C. Brut. 57, fin.): to induce aby to adopt the same h. as oneself, induco qm in meam consuctudinem: to train aby to the h. of athg, assuefacere qm qå re (e. g. disciplina): athg grows into a h., in consuetudinem or morem venire: athg grows a h. with me, in consuetudinem cs rei venio or me adduco. To get the h. of athy, es rei sibi naturam facere (Q. 2, 2, 17): aby gets into the h. of &c., qs in eam consuctudinem venit or in eam se consuctudinem adducit, ut &c. : this is becoming a h., consuctudo inveterascit: to introduce a h., consuetudinem introducere: to keep to one's old h. or h.'s. institutum suum tenêre; nihil mutare de consuetudine suâ: to give up or depart fm a h., consuctudine recedere: to give up or depart fm one's usual h.; a pristing consuctudine deflectere; gradually, consuctudinem minuere: to be the slave of h., consurtudini servire: to nuere: to be the stare of n, consurramin service. ... we endemone to being aby back to his old h, revocare ad pristinam consuetudinem: to reintroduce an old h, veterem consuetudinem referre. Demosthenes was in the h. of recting aloud several evers without taking breath, Dem. summit yore versus multes un laking breath, Dem. summä voce versus mulites uno spiritu prolutneiare consuscebat (C.; i. c. accusiomed himself lo do il by practice) — Prov. II. grows into a second nativare, consuctudine quasi altera quedam natura efficitur (C. de Fin. 5, 25, 74) or vetus consuc-tudo obtinet vin nature (C. de Inent. 1, 2, 3); the h. of acting right has become a second valure to me, milhi bene facere ex consuctudine in naturan veriti (S. Jug. bene facere ex consuctudine in naturam vertit (S. Jug. 85, 4): a bad, long, barbarous, £c. h., consuctudo mala (H.), longa, vetus (2.); immanis ac barbara (C.): it was very important that the h. of discipline should be formed in our troops, ad disciplinam militie plurimum intererat insussecre militem nostrum: my father had established in his family the h. of speaking correctly, patrio fuit instituto puro sermone assuefacta domus HABIT, v. See To DRESS.

HABITABLE, habitabilis. HABITATION. See DWELLING.

HABITUAL, assuetus (accustomed, e. g. ars, fons:

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in the sense of 'accustomed to, it does not belong here). in the sense of accustomed to, it does not being nerty, consuctive (customery; e.g., tubido, &c.).—north (accustomed; of things, to with one is accustomed; of that happ-ns customerity; not C. or Ces.; but S. Frogm. See Customany). Ady is an h. liar, quasilet of insurely insured that happens customerit; an h. liar, hono, assuesolet or insuevit mentiri: an h. liar, homo assue-tus mendacis; or cui mentiri ex consuetudine in naturam vertit (aft. S. Jug. 85, 41): an h. and practised controcersialisti, male assuetus ad omnes vias controversialrum (S. Frag.): an h. deccieer, totus ex traude et fallacilis factus: an h. adulterer, homo stuprorum exercitatione assuefactus (C. Catit, 2, 5).—859. The notion of 'habituat' is sts implied by the termin. of an adj., as, ebriosus, iracundus, anxius,

HABITUALLY, Crci, ut solct, ut assolet, ut consuetudo fert (i. e. as he h. does or is in the habit of doing, or as habit or custom requires).—[[-]: Mty Crcl. with solete (of animate and inanimate beings), or consuevisse or assuevisse or insuevisse (of rational beings only, with infin.: a road by wch merchants h. travel, iter, quo mercatores ire consuerant. Sis consuevisse is used as a neut. of things; as is h. done in athg, ut in qå re fleri consuevit [S. Cat. 22, 2].—insuesco not C. or Cæs., but L., \$c.).—usitato more. tralaticio more (fm old heredilary custom).—more suo. moribus suis (according nerealizing (thisom).—more nuo. motious nun quecerating to one's extension); (ex) connectudine (fm eudom or habil). [Syn. in Custom or Habit]: h. insubordi-nate and licentions, assuctus immoderatal licentia initiati (Just. 31, 1, 8); it was very important that our troops though be rendered h. obedient to discipline, ad disciplinam militiæ plurimum intererat insuescere

ad disciplinam milities plurinum intererat insuescere militem nostrum (L.)—[See Habitval.]

HABITUATE. See To Accustom.

HACK, I To cut irregularly, cædere.—concidere (to cut up into smalt pieces). See To Cut, To Cnor. I To speak with stops or catches (Shoke), verba refringere (Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 123).

HACK, I Horse for common use, caballus, or (g. 1), equus. I A hird horse, equus conducticius

(with ref. to the horse itself). - equus conductus (with ref. to him who hires it; compare with Hire). - equus rej. to him who nives it; compare with Him, ...—equus metitorius, equus vectigalis (with ref. to him who lets it out; the latter, C. Phil. 2, 25, 62, after the definition of Manutius).

As adj., conducticlus (increede) conductus (the former, with ref. to the thing; the latter, ductus (the former, with ref. to the thing; the tatter, to the hirer).—mercenarius (giving one's services for pay; also of things, opp. gratuitus). # Athg tet out for hire; see compounds of Hackney. # Much wsed, common, contribus. Jr. communis et contritus. (e. g. omnium communia et contrita præcepta). tritus.

lam tritus sermone (s. g. of proverbs).

HACKING, s. Crcl. with cædere, concidere; for concisio is only with ref. to sentences, as rhet. t. t. inter-cisio (Farr. ap. Aug.) is 'the cutting through,' e. g. with an axe, securis.

HACKLE (flax), hamis ferreis linum pectere.

HACKNEY, s., see HACK. Also as adj., see

HACK, S.
HACKNEY-COACH, vehiculum meritorium. rheda

HACKNEY - COACHMAN, *rhedarius mercena-

HACKNEYED, contritus. communis et contritus (e. g. præcepta). quod in omnium ore est or versatur, HADDOCK, *gadus ægtesinus (Linn.); prps the Roman aseilus (Plin.).

HAFT, s. manubrium. See HANDLE. HAFT, v. *ci rei manubrium aptare.

HAGGARD, | Wild, vid. | Lean, macer.—fame maceratus (fm stareation).—vegrandi macie tortilus (e.g. homo; C. Agr. 2, 34, extr.). A pale face, h. eyes, and a mod look, colos exsanguis, food oculi, prorsus in feel a vultuma vegenilis insert 8. in facie vultuque vecordia inerat (S.).

HAGGLE, TRANS.) | To cut, to chop, vid. | In-TRANS.) valde illiberaliter liceri (to bid a meanly low price). - de pretio (cs rei) cum qo rixari (to quarret about the price).

HAH! See HAI

HAIL, s. grando (also fig., in Latin = shower, tanta vis lapidum creberrimæ grandinis modo, &c.; Curt. 7. 8. 9): like h.. *specie grandinis. A violent h.-storm, with thunder and lightning, tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus cœlo dejecta.

ac tontitibus coelo dejecta.

HAIL, v. Ith.'s, grandinat; grando cadit: it gives over hairing, degrandinat.

HAIL, #To salute, vid. Your arrival will be hailed by every body, carus onnibus exspectatusque venics. Hail sulve, plurimum te salvere jubeo.—

§ Summon, calt to, vid.

HAILSHOT. See GRAPESHOT.

HAILSTONE, graudo.
HAILSTORM, vis creberrimæ grandinis. A violent h.s., with thunder and lightning, tempestas cum gran-dine ac tonitribus colo delecta; a violent h.s. occurred, nimbus cum grandine exortus est ingens: a season in wch many h -s.'s occur, tempestas calamitosa (with ref.

wen many n-3. soecur, tempestas catamitos, (wtarre, to the injury done to the crops): if any injury has been done by h-3.s, si grando quipplam nocult (C.). The damage done by a h-3. calamitas.

HAIR, [A single hair, pilus (g. t., on the body of men and animats, whether short or long, brully or ooth; see Plin. 11, 32, 47, and 39, 94; H . Ep. 2. 1. hog's bristle, &c.).—crinis (the smooth h. of the human head; see Mart. 12, 32, 4, uxor rufa crinibus septem; negs orasie, e.c.,—crims (i.e. smooth n. of) he human head; see Mark. 12, 32, 4, uxor rufa crimbus septem; the sing. also collectieely = crines, i. e. head of h.).—villus. villi (only collectivety = the thick woodly or hanging h. of animals. \$\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i} h. in the nose, vibriasm (Fest.): the h. of the board, barta: h. fin the beard, capill or barth detonsi (shorn fin the beard, exp. 23, 31): the downy h. on the foce, eaply on the chin, of young people, landigo; landignes oris (of several persons): the long h. hangings down on the temples or cheeks, caprome or caprones; upon the forehead, antire: the h. of the eyelids, cliss, orum: of the eyebrors, supercilla, cours: the h. under the armpit (as itable to smell offensively), hircus: the h. on the neck of a horse or tion (= mane), juba; comme cervicum (Gell. 5, 14, of those of a tion), to have no h. nillo cariere: calvier to he head, d. o. i. juba; comme cervicum (Gell. 5, 14, of those of a lion); to have no h., pilo cariere; calvier (to be baid, e.g., naturally, naturally;); from web the hair has been plucked (e.g. a part of the body), depliatus: h. is fating of, pill cadunt or defluunt: h. is growing, pill underscenart; is gradually growing agoin, pill submacuntur: to cut of the h., pilos recidere, tondère: lo pull aby s.h. out, et pilos evellere; one web has had all his h. pulled out, glaber (see Sen. Ep. 47, 5): thinner or finer than a h., *pilo tenulor; tenuissimus.

Prov. Not to injure a h. of aby's head, ne minime quidem ladere qm: to be within a h.'s breadth of atha. nihli (or nec quicquam) propius est factum, quam ut &c. : he was within a h.'s breadth of being stain, propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur (C.). Not to depart a h.'s breadth fm athg, a qa re traversum (or transversum) unguem non discedere (C.); a q\u00e1 re (transversum) digitum non abscedere (C.): not by a single h.'s breadth, ne pilo quidem uno (e.g. minus se amare, C.): to a h. = exactly, vid.: there is not a h.'s difference believen them, nihil omnino or ne minimum quidem interest (e.g. interess); nihil differt; piane idem est (it is identical). || Hair (collectively = lead of h. interess); nihil differt; piane idem est (it is identical). || Hair (collectively = for Nrs.), --capillus (fm 'capitis' and 'hilius;' i. e., a tuttof h, hence collectively = head of h. linstead of such state plur, capill is used], esply if opp. h. of the beard; 'thus often Nr. capillus alvaque, barba capillusque).—coma tretated to or derived fm kohan, the hanging down fm the head, esply of women and sneage; see Plin. 1i, 32, 47, 'gentes intonses,' in that passage; see Plin. 1i, 32, 47, 'gentes intonses,' in that passage the that wear sh hs h in that fashlon, comutus).—civasures (the bushy h, of men, cither thort or long, wch surrounds the head, without being artificially arranged, and gics h.'s breadth, ne pilo quidem uno (e.g. minus se amare, the head, without being artificially arranged, and gives to the person an imposing and martial look; hence mly of the h. of a warrior; see Plant. Mil. Glor. 3, 1, 170; L. 28, 35, 6: he that has such a head of h., cwsarla-- viilus. vilii (shaggy, thick h.: see above). Long h., capillus longus or promissus; casaries promissa: to have long h., esse comatum (south): thick strong h., capilius densus: he that has strong h., capillosus: bene capiliatus: thin h., capillus rarus: brisity h., capillus hirtus or horrens : straight h., capillus rectus or directus: carly h., capillus crispus: he that has curly h., cirratus: woolly h., capillus lanæ propior (aft Pfin. 8, 48, 73): loose or dishevelled h., capillus (421)

passus, crines passi (exply of persons in mourning, or of supplicants). capillus sparsus. crines sparsi (of raging persons, savages, or a diviner in ecstasy). capillus effusus (h. that is undone, hanging down on the shoulchiais (a, that is shadore, analying down on the shoot-ders, not down or tied up, opp. capillis node vinctus, see Sen. Ep. 124, 223; the gray h. of old men, canicalite is poet,]; he who has gray h., canus: to have gray h., cancer; canum case: to get gray h., canescere; false h., capilliamentum, cf. Wio: 'o wear false h., and jusee n., capinamentum, cf. Wig: to wear false h., capillamento uti: to wear one's own h., suum capillum or suam comam gestare: I am tosing my h., calvesco: I have lost alt my h., calveo (see Bald). To let one's h. grow, capillum alere; long, capillum or caesariem promittere or submittere: to dress the h., comere capillum or crines (g. H.); crines calamistro ornare; capillum crispare; comam calamistrare (to curl it with the irons); frangere comam in gradus (to arrange it in plaits): to dress the h. in ringlets, comere caput in plaits): to dress the h. in ringlets, comere caput in annulos; in plaits and ringlets, comere caput in gradus et annulos: to wear the h. in a knot, capillos in nodum colligere; capillum nodo vincire; crines in nodum cogere or torquere; crinem obliquare nodoque substringere: to be good for the h. (of ointments, oils, \$c.), capillum nutrire or alere; capillum natura fertili evocapitum nutrie or acree; capitum natura erith evo-care (to promote the growth of the h.). A dye for the h., wash for the h., "fucus crinalis. The Roman ladies used a sort of soap, spuma caustica (Mart. 14, 26), or balls named fm the countries where they were made, plla Batava, Mattiaca, &c. (Mart. 8, 33; 14, 27): the root of a h., radix pili: roots of the h., radices pilorum. root of a h., radix pill: roots of the h., radices pitorum. To drag aby by hs h., qm capillis trahere: iske h., specie crinium, &c., in specien crinium (e g. factus); modo comarum (crinium, &c., Piin. 2, 25, 22): a tugo of h., cirrus: as fine as a h. teruissimus (i. e. very lin); EST The Roman modes of dressing the h. were comptus (g. l.): come suggestus (Stat. Stic. 1, 2, 114); nodus (if faced with a pres); corymbium (platicet in a nodus (if faced with a pres); corymbium (platicet in a nodus (1f fixed with a pin); corymbium (plaited in a piriral form, and fiastend with a pin on one of a tetemptes, sospipilor, sospipilor); testudo (in the shape of a guistar or shell, O. A. A. 3, 147); tutulus (a tie formed of the plaited h. itself, weck was crossed over the forehead and fixed together; aft. Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 131 and 151).

HAIRBELL. See HARE-BELL. HAIR'S-BREADTH, transversus unguis or digitus (e. g. a qå re ne transversum quidem unguem, er digitum, discedere). To be within a h. b. of athg; see in HAIR (Prov.).

HAIR-BROOM, *scoper e setis facter; also pros seta

HAIR-CLOTH, ellicium (schistor, i. e., a cloth of goat's h.) .- pannus e pilis factus or textus.

HAIRDRESSER, capitum et capillorum concinnator (Col. 1, praf. 5).-tonsor (barber, who dressed the hair (Cot. 1, pray.). - tumor (carver, who arresea the usir of men) - ornatrix (a female slave, whose office was to dress the hair)

Marcally Roman lady w-uid keep a separate ornatrix? for each pewilar fashion of head-dress; see Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 151. ing-iron, calamistra, at his mistress's door; see Heind. Har. Sat. 1, 2, 98, p. 49. HAIRLESS, a) Fmoldage or by nature, calvus

(opp. capillatus, comatus); sine pilo or sine pilis. pilo carens (fm nature); pilis defectus (fm old age, Phædr. 5, 7, 2); calvatus (fm the hair falling off); imberbis (without beard): to be h., pilo carere (fm nature); calvere (also fm age); fm nature, naturaliter: a h spot on vère (also fm age); fm naivre, naturaliter: a h spot on the head, calvitium (bald spot, not calvities = baid-ness); to become h., calvescere. β) By a risificia i means, depliatus (g-t., esply of parts of the body); rasus. tonsus (by means of spissors or razors, opp. intonsus; see To Sinstyl).— glaber (propr. h. ps. nature, without hair, like the beily of some animals, opp. pilous; then also by shaving or pulling out hair hair, also shave the deliver of Romein cook by it; see See En. 43.

look by it; see Sen. Ep. 47, 5).

HAIR-OINTMENT, capillate (g. t. Mart.).—adipes in a law of a law of a capitate (g. l. Mart.).—adipse out a capill defluvium tenaces (to precent the falting off of the hair, Plin.). See patiothrum (ψίλωθρν): HAIR PIN. "acus crimals (in our sense).—acus dis-criminals (the great pln for fastesing the hair up in a

criminais une great pin jor jassesing the hast up in a knot; see Böttiger's Sobina, l, p. 147). HAIR-POWDER, *pulvis crinalis. HAIR-ROPE, *pill in funem contortl. HAIR-SIEVE, cribrum e setis equorum factum (aft.

Plin. 18, 11, 28).

HAIR SPLITTING, s. minuta subtilitas (minute exactness, as a property) .- argutiæ. - disserendi spinæ er spinæ partiendi et definiendi (thorny distinctions, \$c.). -dumeta (opp. to liber campus, free, flowing dison). - verborum angustiæ et omnes literarum anguli (C.; petty verbal distinctions; arguments founded words, not things) .- verborum aucupium or captatio (the seizing of an opponent's words, &c.).

HAIRY, pilo or pilis vestitus. crinitus. capillatus. comatus (covered with hair, opp. calvus. Committee wily of objects covered with athy resembling hair, e.g. stella crinita, &c.).—intonsus (unshorn; of him whose stella crinita, &c.).—intonsus (unshorn, of him whose hair is not cut; hence capillatus).—pilosus, setosus, capillosus comosus (overgrown with hair, oppararipius; cf. Stw. in HAIR). A man that is halo cer, hirtus: to be h., pilos habère: naturally h., pilo or pilis intègi or vestiri (e. p., of animals, &c., opp pilo carère). § Of the nature of hair, capillaceus: rather h. than woolly, pilo propier quam lance (Plin. 8,

HALBERD, bipennis.

HALBERDIER, prps hastatus (a lancer; instead of wich C., in one instance [Brut. 86, 296], uses doryphorus [δορυφόρου], as t. t. for the celebrated statue of Poly cletus). - sarissaphorus (a Mucedonian lance-bearer ; see LANCE).

HALCYON, s. alcedo (poet. alcyon).- alcedo ispida

(Linn.).

HALCYON, adj. || Peaceful, quiel, vid.

HALE, adj. integer.—valeus. validus.—firmus. robustus. Jn. robustus et valeus. firmus et valeus (SYN.

in Healthy). A h. old age, ætas viridis. viridis HALE, or HAUL, v. trahere (g. t.). See To DRAG.
To h. down the sails, vela subducere: to h. alhg up

with ropes, funibus qd subducere (Cas.).

dimidiatum librum legere (see Gell, 3, 14): the (or one)
h. of a quart measure, hemina: this is the one h, ho
est semis. "Half' is besides rendered in Latin by
semi, or the Greek hemi, joined to substantives and
adjectives, if it conveys the sense of 'not entirely or
wholly existing, or 'not quite what it ought to be;'
in wech latter case, 'sub' (= to some degree) is used
in certain cases instead of 'semi;' e, g, to limit
the time of defence to h. an hour, spatium defensionis in semihorre curriculum cogers (C. pr. Rab,
Perd. 2, 6): to accomplish alby within the space of the
a hour, dimidio hour constour and thesis (Gelf, 3,
as hour, dimidio hour constour and thesis (Gelf, 3, an hour, dimidio hore conficere qd (Lucil, Gell. 3, 14): h. a month, semestrium: h. a year, spatium semestre; menses sex (siz months): lasting h. a year, semestris : h. a quart, hemina: h. way, medio itinere : semestis: h. a guart, hemina: h. may, medio tilinere:
h. a finger's breadth, dig tum dimidiatum (acc.): of h.
a finger's breadth, semidigitalis: h. a foot, semipes:
h. a foot broad, long, &c., semipedails: h. an ell long,
semicubi alis: only h. the size, dimidio minus: h. as
dear again, dimidio carius: to be h. as dear again, dimidio pluris constare: boiled down lo a h., ad dimidias decoctus: h. a pound, semilibra; weighing, &c., or h. a pound's weight, semilibram pondo (sc. valens,

or h. a pound's ueight, semilibram pondo (cr. vaiens, aft. L. 3.29). See Hatty, adj.

HALP, adj. dimidius.—dimidiatus (divided into two; halved, H. as big only, dimidio minus; h. as dear again, dimidio carius; to be &c, dimidio pluris constare; h. covered, semitectus; h. decared, semi-amictus; h. equipped or armed, semiermis; h. a German. semigermanus: h. dressed or done (of meat), semicoctus: h. dead, semimortuus; semines or seminecis (= h. slain in battle); semianimus or semianimis (with one's breath h. gone).—semivivus (but h. alive); h. dead with hunger, enectus fame: h done, semifactus; semiperfectus; semiperactus (h. accomplished, Paulin. Memperactus; semiperactus (n. accomposacu, 1 anim. Noel. Carm. 20, 299, or 305): h. open, semiapertus: h. shut, semiclausus: h. shorn or shaved, semirasus: h. scashed, semilātus: h. eaten, semēsus: h. cooked, h. washed, semilotus: h. eaten, semiesus: n. cousea, semiesetus: h. roasted, semiassus: in a h. whisper, voce tenui et admodum deminutà (cf. Appul. Met. 3, p. 135, ed. Elm.): in h. mourning, semiatratus; semip. 135, ed. Elm); in h. mourning, semistratus; semi-pullatus: h. seas over, dilutior (e. g. redls, Ter.); h. Greek, semigræcus; semigræce (ade.); h. gearly, semestris (i. e., leating h. a yearly, "quot semestribus factus (similar to quot annis, quot calendis, &c.); h. alive, semivivus: h. empty, seminantis: h. naked, seminidus; semiamitus (only h. ded.); h. ripe, seminamius; semiamitus; semicomus; sem sn a h. sleep, semisotuno sopore: h. drunk, semigravis:

h, burnt, semiustus, semiustulatus (singed); sinconmatus (h. consumed by flames): h. mad, vesanimcon-awake, semisomnus: h. withered, semivietus: blione arche, semisomnus: h. withered, semivietus: p. or sarage, semifer (of animals and men): h. leviletis, semidoctus: h. lorn, semidoctus: h. lorn, semidoctus: h. korn, semidoctus: h. korn, semidoctus: h. lorn, semidoctus: la keris; see O. Met. 7, 3441; h. angry, articitatus. In h. relief, *ex parte eminens.—credutus (in bas-relief) — To sati with a h. wind, pedem facere (F), or pedes proferre (Plin.); venium obliquum captare (Eumen. Paneg. Const. 14); obliquare sinus velorum in ventum (V

HALF-BOOT. *caiceamentum, quod pedes suris HALF-BOOT, -canceamentum, quoa peues suris tenus tegit. De not caliga. HALF-BROTHER, frater germanus (g. t., a brother

HALF-BROTHER, frater germanus [9.1, a brother really, by blood; it may be used of one who has only the same father, but could not distinguish a h.b. fm a full brother)—frater eodem patre natus [6] one father, dl. Np. Cim. 1, 2).—frater eddem matre natus. frater uterinus (of one mother; the first aft. Np. Cim. 1, 2; the second, Cod. Just. 3, 61, 21). It brothers, fratres nati altero tantum parente, or non lisdem parentibus (q, altero tantum patentite, or non lisaem parentitions (g. II.); ex codem patre tantum nati; codem patre mai; qui cundem patre mai; qui cundem patrem habent (by the father's side); eadem matre nati, uterini (by the mother's side; the leat, Cod. Just. 5, 61, 21).

HALF-DEAD. See in HALF.

HALF-BAD. See in HALF.

HALF-BOLIDAY, prps *pomeridiana cessatio (cf.

pueri delicati nihii cessatione melius existimant, C To give a h.-h., *pueris cessationem pomeridianam targiri or indulgere, H.-h.'s, dies intercisi (in Rom. sense = 'per quos mane et vesperi est nefas; medio tem-pore, inter hostiam cæsam et exta porrecta, fas,' Varr.).

pore, inter nossiam exesam ex exta porreccia, ias, r orr., HALF-MOON, iuna dimidia (propr., the moon when not quite full, or when no longer full), — luna dimidiata (propr., the moon halved, of weh only the half is visible, gc.).—luna (any object lunt has the shape of a crescent; e.g., the Turkish crescent): in the shape

of a h. m., lunatus.

HALF-PIKE, prps veru or verutum, propr., 'spit;'
lie short spear of the Rom. light infantry, shuft 3\frac{1}{2} fect

tong.

IIAI.F.LEARNED, semidoctus. mediocriter doctus.

-semipaganus (Pers. Prolog. 6 = half a poet).

In the time of Sucl., some persons were in the habit of applying the term of 'literator' to one superficially of applying the term of interator to one superficial, initiated in arts or sciences, in contradistinction to interatus; see de Iliusir. Gr. 4.—Nothing more contemptable than your h-karned men, who farcy they know every thing, nihli pejus est iis, qui paulium qd ultra primas literas progressi faisam sibl scientic persussionem induerunt.

HALF-SEAS OVER, ditutior (e. g. redis, Ter.),—paullo hilarior et dilutior (Auson.),—semigravis (L.).

HALF-SISTER, soror eodem patre nata (of the same TABLE SISTEM. SOFOT EQUEIN PAIRS HAVE (6) IN 8 STIME falker).—Sofor eadern matre nata, sofor uterina (of one mother). H.-sisters, sofores nate altero tantum parente, &c.; and so through the phrases for Half-BROTHER, replacing fratres (nati) by sofores (nate),

HALF-SPHERE, hemisphærlum (husopaipiov), or, pure Latin, sectæ pilæ pars. HALP-WAY. See HALP.

HALF-WITTED, stupidus. - mentis or rationis haud compos. For the other compounds, see HALF (adj.).

HALIBUT, rhombus .- *pleuronectes hippoglossus,

HALL, s. atrium (originally the sitting-room of a Roman house; afterwards in wealthy houses it was distincl fm the private apartments, and used as a great reception-room, where the patron received his clients, reception-room, where the patron received his client, and the great the morning visits of their friends and dependents; it was also, like our 'hall,' the name of certain large public buildings, fin the similarity of their construction to that of the attitum of a house. [49]. The vestibulum was an open space or court before the dorn, surrounded on three sides by the house—exedra, £€\$40a. was a room for the reception of company, the two exer-mittee of wch terminated in a semicircle, with a circular bench; it was uncovered; see I'dr. 7, 5, 2, and 7, 9, 2). A small h, attrolum.

HALLOU, v. See To CALL.
HALLOW, || To consecrate, vid. || Ta reverence as holy, ple sancteque colere (a deily, God). religiose agere or celebrare (to keep or observe with religious rites; e. g. dies festos). Hallowed, sacet. HALLUCINATION, alucinatio (Sen., sie vestras alucinationes fero, ut &e.; but Non. says it was used by

HA (eres') .- ineptime (folly). See Blunden, En

HA *eres').—ineptine (Joly). See BLUNDER, ER H | I In med., *dysæsthesia (I. I.). H | M, culmus (of the grasses; of corn, fin the root to h.-t., ; also with the ear included).—calamus (propr., dings slender reed; then also of corn, a straw).—stlpula remainder of the h, when the corn is cut, the stubble).

HALO, corona or area lunæ (as attempt to translate the Greek alms by Sen. N. Qu. 1, 2, 1, and 3, who, however, seems himself to prefer the expression 'corona' for it).

for it).

HALT, \(\begin{align*} \text{ Of an army, a} \) TRANS.; to \(h\). his army, milites &c. consistere jubère (to give the command to \(h\).—agmen constituere (S. and L.); signa constituere h.)—agmen constituere (S. and L.); signa constituere (L.).—β) INTRANS (or absol.) subsistere. consistere (esply on a march).—sistere iter (to stop one's march, any where, ad qm locum). Hall! (as command), consiste (consistite!); mane (manete!). | To hesitate, susse (consistine:); maine (manete!). If To heisitate, vid. If To imp; e.g., athgh.i., claudicat or claudit qd (i. e., does not stand well, does not get on as it should; also impropr., qd claudicat in oratione; claudicat hie versus; cf. 'a halting sonnet.' Shaks.); vaciliat qd (i. e., does not stand firm, e. g. justice); Jn. qd va-cillat et claudicat.—claudum esse (to be halting).

HALT, s.; e. g., to make a h., see HALT, v. | The

HALLER, E. g., to make a h., see HALLEY. If he act of timping, claudicatio.

HALTER, I A rope, restis. funis (a rope).— laqueus (a snare or nooze made of a rope, either for catchqueus (a mare or noose made of a rope, essue for cut-ing or strangling). Take a h. and hang yourself, sume restim et suspende te; to put an end to one's disgrace with a h., laqueo Infamiam finire.

[Of a horse, capistrum: to put it on, capistrare.

HALTER, v. See HALTER, s. HALVE, v. bipartire (to divide in two) .- in duas partes dissecare (to cut into two parts). Halved, bipartītus (in two parts); dimidiatus (cut up into two

HALVES i (interj.) in commune!

HALVES! (inter).) in commune!

HAM, || The hinder part of the knee, popies (cf. popilites alternis genibus imponi, Plin. 28, 6, 7). ||
The thigh of a hog, perna (régon, the hinder part).—pc àso (seración, the forepart; compar Schneid. Caton. R. R. 162). A slice of h., frustum perma.

HAMLET, viculus (C. Rep. 1, 2, and L. 21, 33).—

parvus vicus

HAMMER, s. malleus. - malieolus (a small h.). tudes is unusual. - portisculus was an instrument in the shape of a h., with weh the time was beaten in a

galley, for the rowers to pull their oars.

HAMMER, v. maileo tundere or contundere (g. t.). -mailed) refire qd (Ces.).—ducere (b. lengthere (b. l.)).
-mailed) refire qd (Ces.).—ducere (b. lengthere (b. lengthere))
beating with a h.).—cudere (b. beat fat). I N To for ge,
procudere (e.g. ennes); see Ponce. II N FROFN.) To be
always hammering at the same point, uno oper candem
incidem diem noctemque tundere (C. de Or. 2, 29, 162). consilia).

HAMMERER, mallestor (Mart.).

HAMMOCK, lectus suspensus (Cels. 3, 18, p. 159,

Bip.).
HAMPER, corbis. fiscina. Syn. in Basket sirpea or scirpea = the wicker-work of a waggon.

HAMPER, v. coartare, in angustias compeliere, To Cunring.-implicare (to entangle) -lupedire (to hinder, a qa re, or qa re : not in qa re). - impedimento esse ci. Impedimentum afferre ci rel faciendæ. - retar-dare qm (ad qd faciendum; a gå re faciendå; in qå re). To h. oneself, implicari qû re; se impedire qû re. To be hampered by athg, implicari or se impedire qû re. oe namperea by alag, implicati or se impedire quite. se illaqueare quite; by some fronblesome business, implestis net, viis implicari; by a war, beilo illigatum case; by a s., ral law, lie implicari; in cansam deduci. I To clog, to catch with alturements; see To Altune.

HAMSTER. *mus cricetus.

HAMSTRING, *popilits nervus (g. t).
HAMSTRING, v. popilits succidere, or femina
popilitsque succidere (L.).
HAMSTRING, succlais feminibus popilibusque.

HAND, manus (as general as the English word, both ropr, and impropr, as 'hand' = might, hand-writing, Se.).

§c.).

A) Phrases, with hand, hands, in nom. or acc.

A) Phrases, with hand, manus) dexta: the left h,

(manus) sinistra or leves: the hollow of the h, manus

cava or concava (wch aby makes, e. g., a beggar, opp.

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manus plana; see Suct. Oct. 91): the flat h., plana manus (wch aby makes); palma (fm nature): to aby's h's, ci manus constringere: h.'s and feet, bind aby h. and foot, quadrupedem qm constringere (Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24): to use one's h.'s and feet, ln qa re uti pugnia et calcibus (see C. Tusé. 5, 27 77): 40 hold one's hands before one's eyes, manum an eculos opponere: to kiss one's h. to aby, manum labris admovere; dextram ad oscuium referre (as a mark of movere; dexitam ad osculum referte (as a mork of respect with the ancients): to lay one's hand on one's mouth, manum ad os apponere (Carl. C. Ep. 8, 1, 4, in whispering a secret to absp): to shake h.'s with absp. dextram jungere cum qo: to shake h.'s, dexitam dexitra jungere; dextras jungere: to give or offer aby one's h., ci dexitam portigere (to shake h.'s with, as act of sainting or in promising allej; see. Dejol. 3, 8); manus cl dare (to support him in wealking); manu qm allevare (to lift him up); dextram ci tendere (to assist; g. t., for extending the h. to help aby; also (to assist; g. l., for extensing the n. to neip ang, asso fig. = to offer a helping h. = one's assistance; see C. Phil. 10, 4, 9); juvare or adjuvare qm (fig., for the sake of supporting him); manus dare (as a mark of reconciliation); to give one's h. upon allag, fidem de re dextrà dare or dextram fidemque dare, with infin. (as a mark of good faith, or the fulfilment of allg; a pro-mise); to shake h, supon it (in bargaining, &c.), dextram dextræ jungentes fidem obstringere, ut &c. (reciprocally of two persons): to hold or stretch out one's hand to receive an alms, cavam manum asses porrigentl præbere : to lift up one's hands (e. g. to heaven), manus tollere (as a mark of gratitude towards the gods, or astonishment); manus (supplices) ad cœlum tendere (as supplicant; see Herz. Sall. Cat. 31, 3, where it is proved that the phrase was in common use); to stretch out one's h.'s to aby, tendere manus (supplices) at qm. or ci simply (as supplicant, vobis supplex tendit manus patria communis): to altempt to lay h.'s on alkg, manus tendere ad qd or portigere in or ad qd (e. g. in alienas possessiones, ad pecora); on another's property, manus afferre or adhibere alienis bonis; manus porrigere in alienas possessiones (opp. manus abstinere alieno, ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus). To guide aby's h. (in writing), scribentis manum manu super-imposită regere (2, 1, 1, 27): to hold aby's h. (to precent him fm writing), scribenti manum injicere (see Vett. 2, 41, 1): to lay or place one's h. before or on alhg, manum apponere or apponere ad (e.g. app. ad os, opp. ad oculos): to lay h. to alhg, manus admovere ci rei (e.g. Suel. Fesp. 8, ruderibus purgandis primus manum admovit); aggredi qd or ad qd faciendum: to put the last or finishing h. to athg, extremam or summam manum imponere ci rei or in qâre (V. Æn. 7, 573, Sen. Ep. 12, 4; Q 1, proæm. 4); manus extrema accedit operi (C.): to lay h.'s on aby, ci manus afferre, admovere, in-(t.): to tay h. on any ct manus anti-regularity in increase in the return to lay h.'s on aby, manus ci intentere to threaten to lay h.'s on aby, manus ci intentere er in qui: to lay violent h.'s on oneself, manus abbi afferre (see 't a commit Suicipu'). To have one h.'s free in alby, liberius mithie at de qã re (Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, re using movement mini est de qu'er (Cet. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 1); mini hietgrum est i do de his ... or that, aut ... aut (C. All. 4, 2, 6); to leave one's h.'s f-ee, omnia sibi relinquere reliqua. The work requires many h.'s, opus manus multas positi. works in uch many h.'s, opus manus multas positi. works in uch many h.'s, opus are concerned, opera in quibus pluritum conatus conare concerned, opera in quibus plurium conatus con-spirat: the clenched h., see Fist. 10 clap the h.is, see To Clar: to lend a h., see To Hell: fm a sure h. (e. g., to have or know algo, certo or haud incerto auctore: to put once h. to a writing, nomen auum notare ci rei (g. l., to sign once nome; e. g. cpistolar, Flor. 2, 12, 10), or nomen subactibere, also subscribere only: nomen subnotare; chirographium exhibere (see Gell. 14, 2): to have a h. in athy, interesse cl rei (by personal presence); attingere qd (of a business): to have no h. in athg. cs rei experten esse; partem es rei non habere; non contulisse ad qd (not to have contributed to athg); h. to h., commus (c.g. pugnare): aby is aby's right h. man, qs cs est dextella (C., playfully): to try one's h. at athg, tento or experior, quid possim; to get the upper h. superioreni esse: to be h. and glore with aby, familiaritate arta, maxima or litima cum qo conjunctum esse; in cs intimam amicitiam pervenisse; vivere cum qo; in familiaritate cs versari: a steady h. (of a surgeon), manus strenua, stabilis (Cels., not firma). Folded h.'s, digiti pectinatim inter se impiex L

B) PHRASES with HAND, HANDS, governed by a PREPOS. To escape fm aby's h.s, cs manus effugere (not to allow oneself to be caught); elabi de or e es manibus (to escape, after being caught): to lead aby by

the h., qm manu tendens perdico qo (e. g., into the senate, in senatum): to carry in one's h., manu gerrer: to hote in month h) manu tenfer: to have in one's h. (in) man tenfer: to have in one's h.'s, in manibus habere (also fig., e.g., the victory, victoriam); in manibus gestare (propr., to carry aby in one's h.); to carry aby in one's h.; in manibus gestare qm (propr.); qm nabère in manibus (also, as C. ad Dir., 1, 9, 10). To sit with one's h.'s foided to the propressite one of a line, the manibus and the propressite one of a line. (Prov.), compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere: a bird in the h. is worth lee in the bush, multum differt in arcane positum sit argentum, an in tabuiis debeatur in arcane positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeatur (C.): to leake aby by the h., prensare qim (as a suppliant). To eat out of aby is h. (of animals), e cs manu vesci: to let an animal cot out of one's h., de manu cl prebere eibum et aquam: to put out of one's h.'s, de manibus pencere or deponere: to fall, d'ono, or slip, out of or fm one's h.'s, excidere e manibus; delabil de manibus. So clabil de manibus. To let elabil de or e manibus is incorrect in this sense. To let each fall out of one's h's, emittere e or de manibus, or manibus only; dimittere de or e manibus: not lo let athg go out of one's h's, qd non dimittere e manibus; fm one h. to the other, de manu in manum; e manibus in manus; per manis (fm h. h. h.): to be at h. sub manibus essee (to be near, of be h.): to be at h. sub manibus essee (to be near, of persons; see Planc C. Ep. 10, 23, 2); ad manum or præ manibus cast); ad manum or præ manibus cast); ad manum or præ mani esse (to be in store, e. g., of soney; see Rinhuk. Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23); to have ad h., ad manum habère (e. g. servum); præ manu habère (shinga, e. g. of money; Up. Dig. 13, 7, 27); to be alseags in h., multum in manibus esse (e. g., of a near-paper, book); by a third h., per allum: lo carry away is one's h.'a, inter manus profere (e. g., earlh for a mound, aggreem); with something in one's h. (a manu gerens (i. e., carrying in one's h. e. g., a stick baculum), or cum da're only (with able, i. e., provided or furnished with it, if it is obrious thal aby carries the thing he is wid to have in his h.'; e. g., to stand by Im one h. to the other, de manu in manum; e manibus in furnished with it, if it is obvious had aby carries the thing he is said to have in his h.: a, p, to stand by with a stick in one's h., cum baculo astare: I saw a silver Cupid with a lampade). H. in h., ampiex): to go h. in h., ampiexos ire (e. g. ad templa): the Graces h. in h. with the Nymphs, junctex Nymphis Gratie (t): to conquer addy sword in h., qm manu superare (opp. incendio conficere; see Np. steib. 10, 4): to take in one's h., in manum (manus) sumere in manum capere (see To Take, for Syx. of sumere and capere): on one take this book in his h., hum librum nemo in manus sumit: to see the victory already in aby's h.'s, jam in manibus vidére victoriam: to see ally h.'s. jam in manibus vidére victoriam: to see ally h.'s. jam in manibus vidére victoriam: to see ally h.'s. in manus sumli: to see the victory already in abys h. t., Jan in manibus videre victorian: to ace align abys h. t., qd in cs manu conspicere (e.g. librum in manu amich): to get align into one's h., qd in manum accipere (e.g. puerum): to get or fall into abys h. t., in cs manum venire, pervenire (prope, and improv); in cs manum venire, pervenire (prope, and improv); in cs manus incidere (fg., if weeppectedly): to fall into the wrong h. t., in alienum incidere (e.g., of all letter; C. All 2, 20, 5): to give aby a triffe in h. (to go account to the default is expenses), dare c) and alien to the constant of the constan tester; C. Ali 2, 20, 5); to give any a rifle in h. (to go on with, or to defray his expenses), dare ci qq paulium præ manu, unde utatur (Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23); to seem to be in aby's h's (= power), in cs manibus esse videri; the state is in the h's of the great people or the aristocraey, respublica and optimates est: athg is in my h.'s, or I have athg in my h.'s, qd in meå manu or in meå potestate est or positum est: the decision of the matter is entirety in your own A.'s, hujus rel potestas om-nis in vobis posita est: to feed an animat with one's nus in vous posita est; to jeed an animat with one so own h., qm cibare manu sud (Suet. Tib. 72); with h.'s and feet, manibus et caicibus (propr., e. g. qm conacindere); hold your fortune fast with both h.'s, fortunem tuam pressis manibus tene: with a liberal h., plena manu (e. g., to distribute athg, projecre qd): to die in aby's h.'s, inter manus es exspirare (g. t.); inter manus subievantis exstingui (i. e., of one who is raising his head): in cs complexu emori (in aby's arms):
on the right, left h., ad dextram, ad sinistram: (at)
right and left (h.), dextra lævåque: fm h. to h., per CLANDESTINELY. Of h., subito. ex tempore (e. g., to

speak; opp. parate, cogitate dicere); Inconsulte. inconsiderate or parum considerate (in an off h, = incon-siderate, way)—sine ullà dubitatione, sine dubitatione siderate, soy—sine uild dublatione, sine dublatione (without hesitation).—extemplo, e vestigol (inmediately, vid.).—On the other h, urrusus mraum (al., alber; vid.) on to good).—Contra (when what is stated in the apposite of a preceding statement; e.g. ut hi misert, sic contra lib beati, Sc.).—As on the one h as on the other, Sc., ut... ita. On the one h and ... on the other, Sc., ut... ita. On the one h and ... on the other, An at, et. ... et (as well ... as).—pars ... alli (the one parl or parts ... the others).—partim ... partim (parting ... partly, but only in case of a real division). If An of a waich, gnomon (propuss, of a dist).—virgula horarum index (aft. Plin. 18, 37, 67).

If Power, see under HAND, above. If Manner of writing, manus (k.).—littera, contypt littera (writing): a clear h, literalle clare et compositive (erry clear, clarissimme et compositive (erry clear, clarissimme et compositive).

ciarissimæ et compositissimæ): a neut h., itteræ lepidæ: to write a good h., bene scribere (g.t.); lepidă manu literas facere (aft. Plant. Pseud. 1, 1, 25); to write a plain h., literate scribere : letters written with a trembling h., A, literate scribere: lellers written with a trembling h, vacillantes literuie: to initiate aby's h, es chitographum limitari: to know aby's h, and seal, es signum et manum cognoscere: the ietter is in aby's h, epistola est es manu (e. g. librarii, C.): I was glad to see A.'sh, rince it was so much like your own, Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similir tudinem ture literie: a writing in one's own A., chiro-

tudinen ture litera autogràphae (post-supe), chiro-gràphun; litera autogràphae (post-supe). HAND, v. II o give with the hand, in manus daro.—portigere (to reach; see also the Syn. in 'To Give over, up'). Il To lead by the hand, qui manu tenens perduce; or ducere only. Il To hand round, circumferre (to carry round); distribuce (to give out); circummittere (to send round).—|| To hand over, see To (i)ve. || To hand down. e.g., a custom is handed down by aby, tradita est consuetudo a qo: to A. down to posterity, posteris tradere or prodere (g. l.); ilteris custodire (if in writings). HAND-BARROW, ferculum.

HAND-BASKET. See BASKET. HAND-BELL, tintinnabuium (g. l.).

HAND-BELL, thrimnaounum (g. l.).

HAND-BILL, scheda, schedula (g. l., for slip of paper). — positus propalam libellus (if posted up). — tabulæ auctionariæ (with ref. to public sale).—timius (bill posted on a house for sale). To post h. b.'s. libellum proponere; (of an auction), auctionem proponere or proscribere.

OSCIIDETE.
HAND-BOOK, prps enchiridion.
HAND-BOW, See Bow.
HAND-BREADTH, palma: as adj., palmaris.

HANDUREADTH, palma: as adj., palmaris. HANDCUFF, s. mánica. HANDCUFF, v. manicas ci injicere or connectere (both Plaust.); manus manicis restringere (Appul.). HANDED (e. g., right, left). To be teft-h., sinistrâ manu esse agiliore ac validiore (Suet. Tib. 68): one thus is left-h., scraviis: both right- and left-h., manu non minus sinistră quam dextră promptus (Cels. 7, præf. p. 409, Bip.).

p. 10%, 1819.).

HANDPUL, pugnus. pugillus (as much as the hand can hold; e. g., a h. of salt, pugnus salis; of corn, pugillus farris; but manipulus = fasciculus matorm, pugitus latin, on maintpulus later cultus manualis = a bundle wich may be grasped round with the hand; e.g. front, of hay; lint, of fax; is h, of people, parvus or exiguus numerus; exigua manus (a small troop); a h, of persons or reldiers with aby has with him to join the underlicking, paucitus (see Np. Dat. 7,

*AND GALLOP, Crel., e. g., to be going at a h.-g.,
*habenas paulum remisisse; *laxioribus habenis equi

tare, &c.

HAND-GRENADE. See GRENADE.

HANDICRAFT, opera (opp. ars; see C. Of. 1, 42, 150. L. 1, 56). [6] It may also, in certain cases, be durined by 'manus'; e. g., manuum mercede inopian tolerare (to get a living by a k.).
HANDICRAFTEMAN. See ARTIFICER, MANUFAC

TURER.

HANDILY. See DEXTEROUSLY.
HANDINESS. See DEXTERITY.
HANDIWORK. See HANDY-WORK.

HANDIWORK. See HARDT-WORK.

HANDKERCHIEF, sudarium (propr., for wiping off prespiration, but used for all the purposes of our pocketh.; orarium and muccinium belong to the mid. ages).—linteolum (small linen cloth, Plaut.). To hold a h. before one's year, sudarium ande faciem obledere: to put a h. to one's face, sudarium and os applicate. Neck-handkerchief, focale.

HANDLE, v. tractace (in all the meanings of the

Eng. verb; e.g., 1, with ref. to the sense of touch; opp. gustare, olfacere, audire: 2, to manage or wield weapons, instruments, &c., arma, tela, fila lyra, &c: 3, to deal with or behave to a person, qm injuriosius tractare, to h. him roughly: 4, to treat a subject, poposit, ut have lips a questio diligentius tractaretur, should be more carefully handled). - attrectare. contrectare. pertrectare (to touch); also with manibus -- tangere, tentare, both with and without digitls, tactu explorare (to feel, for the sake of finding out). | To treat, tractate; see ' to Behave.' To h. aby roughly, injuriosius qm tractare (C.); aspere or contumeliose invehiin qin (of abuse); aspere qin habere or tractare; asperum esse in qm; qm acerbe atque dure tractare; durum how I handled the Rhodian! quo pacto esse in qo: Rhodium tetigerim! (Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30.)

HANDLE, s. manubrium (of an instrument; e. g., of a knife, a hatchet, &c.).—capulus (of a sword, a sickle, &c.).—ansa (of a cup, or of vessels in general; also of a door, ostii, &c.) .- chelonium (broad, curved h. for drawing or turning various machines; Fitr. 10, 1, 2). With a h. to it, manubriatus; ansatus. | Im-PROPR.) ansa. To give a h to athg, occasionem præbère, or ausam dare or præbère (cs rei or ad qd faciendum)

HAND-MAID. See MAID.

HAND-MAID. See MAID.

HAND-MILL, mola versatilis or trusatilis (Plin. 36, 18, 29; Cato R. R. 10, 4, and 11, 4)—fistula serrata, fistula ferraria (a sort of milt with indented wheels, similar to our coffee-milt; Plin. 18, 10, 23; Cato R. R.

10, 3). To turn a h.-m., molam trusatilem circumagere. HAND SAW, lupus (defined by Pallad. 1, 43, 2, by

serruia manubriata).

HANDSEL. See EARNEST, S.

HANDSEL, v. prps auspicari qd (aft. Rom. no-

tione) HANDSOME, pulcher (g. t., whether of ideal or material beauty, opp. turple, of persons or things: e. g., by, lown, dress, face, deed).—formosus (well-shaped, relate to the external form of a person, less conjet of things, as used by Sen. Bp. 87, 5, domus formosa; opp. deformis).—speciosus (good looking; it denotes a higher deformis).—speciosus (good looking; it denotes a higher deformis). determis),—speciosus (good tooning: it aenoirs a night degree of beauly than formous, opp. turpis)—venu-tus (charming, either fin natural or artificial grace or beauly; e. g., girt, face, garden),—bellus (prely, of persons and things; e. g., girt, story, place, &c.)— amocuus (pleasant, cherfui; in sober prose, of seenery amœnus (pleasani, cheerjui; in sober prote, of seenery only).—elegans (tatefui, elegant; e.g., form, lone, poet, &c.).—egregius. eximius (dutinguished; e.g., deed, considerable, vid.

HANDSOMELY, pulchre, venuste. belle. eleganter. suaviter. bene. egregie. eximie. præclare. STM. HANDSOMELS. See BRAUTT.

HANDY. See CLEVER, DEXTEROUS, CONVENIENT,

HANDY-BLOWS. See BLOW.

HANDY-WORK, opera (opp. ars; see C. Off. 1, 42. 150; L. 1, 56).

HANG, v. | TRANS.) athg on athg, suspendere qd ci rci or (de, a, ex) qa re: to h. down one's head, one's ret or (ue, a, et a) a ter, a work on ear nead, one ear, demittere labra, aures or auriculas (also fg. for 'to be low spirited'). [Lupnora.] To h. with wreath and roses, sertis redimire et ross: to h. the woults of a room with pictures, tabulis cubiculi pariètes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturarum adorare: to h. a room cunculum tanems picturarum anorare: to h. à room with taperty, "conclavis parietes tapetibus ormare.

I To execute by hanging, to h. a malefactor, affigere qm patibulo; arbori infelici suspendere qm (by a rope, reste): to be hanged, suspendio interimi: to h. oneself, se suspendere; suspendio vitam finire or amittere; suspendio perire: to honeelf on a fig-tree, se suspendere de or e ficu: to drice aby to h. himself, ad suspendium adigere, ad laqueum compellere qm. Go and h. yourself! sume restim et suspende te! abi in malam rem! or i tu hinc, quo dignus est! (Com.)

In malam rem! or 'tu hine, quo dignus est! (Com.)

HANG, INTRANS.) pendêre (propr. ond fig.), on
or fm athp, a (de, ex, in) qå re.—dependère (propr.,
th down: both pend. and depend. denote the hasping loase fm a fixed point, mithout a support under
the thing); fm athp. (de, ex) qå re: to h. fm the ceiling
of a room, dependère de laquearibus, de camerà (e. g., of a room, dependere de laquestibus, de camera (e.g., a lamp, &c.): to h. by a rope, laqueo dependère: to h. over, &c., imminere te g. urbt, &c.; of a mountain, &c.; for for meaning, etc. Hersen). To h. duen router the shoutders, humeros tegere (to cover them; of the hair, &c.): to h. upon aby: mouth (t. drink in stords), pendère ab ore cs. to h. upon athg (= cling) 14.24.

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to it), adhærescere ei rei or ad qd (see Lat. Dict.); upon aby, pendëre de qo (H. †). || Prov., To h. by a thread, (tenui) filo pendëre (Enn., O.).

HANG BACK, gravari (to hesitale).—tergiversari (to make excuses in order to evade a request). Jx. cunetari et tergiversari. To h. b. in doubt, see ' to oe in SUSPENSE

HANG FORWARDS OF OVER, propendere.-prominere (to be prominent).-projectum esse (of rocks, promontories, &c.).

HANG PROM. HANG DOWN, dependere, Sec HANG (intrans.), abore.

HANG LOOSE (of garments), discinctum esse (of garment itself). See in HANG. the person whose garments h. l.) .- laxum esse (of the

HANG ON. See in HANG. HANG OUT, TRANS.) demittere ex qå re (a flag; see FLAG). — || INTRANS | e. g., his entrails were all hang-ing out, intestina ejus prolapsa atque evoluta sunt. HANG OVER. See To IMPEND.

HANGER, machæra (præ- and post-Class.).-culter

venatorius (huntsman's knife, see Swond).

HANGER-ON, assecla. canis cs. Aby's h.'s-on, canes cs. quos circa se habet (C. Verr. 2, 1. 48, his

hangry dependents).

IIANGING, s. || Suspension, suspendium. For 'to deserce h.', see GALLOWS. || Hangings, tapes, ētis, m. (τάπηε), or Latinized, tapētum. of the ancients were generally shaggy, with figures worked in them, with wch both the walls and the floor with figures

mere covered. HANGING, adj. pensilis. pendulus (e. g., horti pens.).—flaccidus (e. g. aures).—dependens (h. down).

H. ears, flaccide prægravantesque aures. HANGMAN, carnifex .- exactor supplicit. See ExE-

HANK. *glomus serici.
HANK ER (after). See To Long for.
HAP or HAP-HAZARD, s. See Chance, Pon-TUNE.

HAP. See HAPPEN.

MAP. See HAPPEN.
HAPLESS. See UNFORTUNATE,
HAPLY. See PRIMAPS.
HAPPEN, cadere. accidere (to come to pass, of that
wech occurs by chance; mig of unlucky events, but also of happy ones; accid, sometimes with the addition of casu), contingere (of occurrences that are wished for, and —contingere (of occurrences that are wished for, and happy seemls—evenire (ic come forth, happen, result; of cause and effect)—usu venire (of facts such aby experiences.

E. Not usu evenire; see Gerhard. C. Cat. Maj. S., T. Bremi, Np. Hansib. 12, 3)—fart (to be done). Case or events with ., includun causes, tempora (Eds. contingent cause not Lat.). It happened that \$C_c. forthe evenit or cass accidit, ut &c.: 1e h. to measure the contingent of the contingent cause of the contingent cause of the contingent of the contingent cause of the cause of the contingent cause of the contingent cause of the contingent cause of the cau tion athe, in mentionem cs rei incldere : as it generalte

A.'s, ut fit.
HAPPILY. See FORTUNATELY. To live A., feliciter or beate vivere: virtuously and h., bene beate-

que vivere HAPPINESS, felicitas (success in one's undertakings, \$c.).—as an abstract term, always rendered in C. by vita beata, or by Crel. 'beate vivere;' e. g., the h. of life consists in virtue only, beate vivere est una positum in virtute, or omnia, quæ ad beatam pertiposition in in una virtue sunt position computer C. de Fin. 2, 27, where we find several similar periphrases. The words 'beattlan' and 'beattluido,' although formed by C. himself, N. D. 1, 34, 95, are pronounced by him to be rather harsh, and have not been used by him closewhere, or by any other writer, and are admissible only in the absence of a more appropriate word, or in a strictly philosophical style. To enjoy everlasting h., beatum semplterno zevo frui (C. Somn, Scip. 3, in.). I had the

semputerno revo trut (C. Sown, Scip. 3, in.). I had the h. 6 &c. contigt timb in the Ke. HAPPY, beatus (possessing fell happiners, the highest term with ref. to the mind; also of the h. state of aby; e.g. vita beata).—felix (with ref. to success, prosperity, \$c., of persons or the things themselves).—fortunate (of persons only who seem the favorites of furture).—Toroper (rulpling a man's hopes and wishes).—Eaustus prosper (insiling a man s hopes and wishes).—Taustus (implying Divine favour, &c.; of things felt as a bless-ing; these two only in a trans, sense of what makes h.).

Cf. synonyms and explanations in PORTUNATE. o be h., beatum, felicem, fortunatum esse: to be or feet h. (= réjoice), gaudére, leutari; m athg (i. e., to be, glad), gaudére, leutari qû re, de qû re, in qû re: ecry h., gaudére vehementerque leutari; see GLAD. I am h. to see you, gratus acceptusque mihi venis; opportune venis (you come in right time); I am h. to hear it, hoe lubenter audio.

HARANGUE, s. concio (in an assembly). - allo-guium (the words themselves in wch one addresses oby). He that makes an h., concionans or conclona-

HARANGUE, v. concionari (e. g. apud milltes, ad

pulum, adversus qm, and absol.). HARANGUER, concionans or concionabundus.

HARASS, fatigare. defatigare (to weary).—vexare (to tease).—lacessere (to provoke by attacks; often as mil. t., hostes, &c.). To h. aby by importunity, qm regitando obtundere or enecare; qm precibus fatigare; by one's complaints, qm querells angere: to h. oneself by allig, se frangere qu re (e. g. laboribus).

HARASSER, vexator.—lacessitor (very lale: Isid.

HARBINGER. See FORERUNNER. HARBOUR, s. portus (propr. and fig.).—refugium. perfugium (fig. asylum); Jn. portus et refugium; portus et perfugium. To be in h., in portu esse or navigare (also fig. for ' to be in safety'): to reach a h., navigare (also fig. for 'lo be in safety'): lo reach a h., in portum venire or pervenire or pervehi; portum capere (of ships and navigalors; the latter, if with trouble: also fig. for 'port of rest,' capere portum ofth): in portum invehi. portum or in portum intrare (of navigalors: the latter also with hostile intent); in portum en perugitum pervehi (fig.): lo drive a vessel into h., navem in portum conjicere or compellere: to enter the h. fm the open sea, ex alto in portum invehi; enter the h. Jm the open sea, ex atto in purtum invent; to steer towards the h., portum petere; ex alto portum tenere: to be driven to some h., in portum deferri (of vessels and sailors): to lake refuge in some h., confugere in portum (also fig. e. g. in portum otil): to sail out of a h., e portu solvere or proficisci or exire : to make a h., portum facere or conportubus insula: a place where many h,'s are met with, portuosus (g. t.).; portubus distinctus (well furwished with ports; e.g., a country, regio): without h. importuous si he mouth of a h., portios ontium; portis ostium et aditus; portis aditus aque os; fauces portis.

HARBOUR. v. hospitto accipere or excipere qm.

hospitio domum ad se recipere que. hospitium ci præ-bere (to receive unto one's house). — in domum suam

unripe, of fruit, wuor) .- callosus (as skin, hand, &c.) .waripe, of fruit, whoch,—callosus (as skin, nond., cc.).— asper (rough to the taste and touch,—accrbus (rough to the taste): rather h., duriusculus: very h., per-durus: h. wood, also robur (propr., wood of the evergreen oak): a h. cushion, culcita, quæ corpori rerevergerea oak); a h. cusmon, cuicita, quie corpori re-sistit: h.-boiled eggs, ova dura (opp. mollia); lo make alba h., durare; indurare. I Impropa.) un piea-sant, agst good taste, durus. susper. ferreus.— borridus (see Harsm); rather h., duriusculius (e.g., erse). I Yielding with difficultiy hence oppressive, durus. - molestus (Iroublesame). - gravis pressive, durus. — moisestil (trovolesome). — gravis (fressing, heavy).—acer (violent, \$\tilde{e}_t.).—acerbus (harsh). — liniquus (not according to the laws of equity; hence oppressive, h.). Very h, atrox (fearful). — srevus (furious): a h.fought battle, see Hard-pought: h. work, labor gravis or molestus: a h. winter, hiems gravis or acris: very h., hiems atrox or sæva: h. times, tempora dura, gravia, acerba, iniqua, aspera, iuctuosa. temporum acerbitas or iniquitas or atrocitas, temporum calamitates: a h. rule, imperium grave or ini-quum or acerbum; imperii acerbitas. | Severe, unmerciful, durus, asper, asperi animi (rough), -lmmitis (not mitd), --severus (severe), --acerbus (withimmilis (not mild)—severus (sever)—acerbus (sein-out indu/genee)—atrox (fearful, ever), inhumar; valker poet.); a h. man, homo durus. vir severitatis duræ (inexorable)—homo asper (rough foueraf those about him). {Difficut1, vid. H. to please, difficilis: b. of hearing, surdaster (C. Tuec. 5, 40, 16); to be \$c., graviter andire or gravitate auditūs laborare; aures habeties ababies. aures hebetiores habere.

HARD, ade, dure, duriter, aspere, acerbe [SYN. in HARD, adj.]: to work h. at athg, muito sudore et jabore (429)

facere qd; desudare et laborare in re; animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere: too h., iaboribus se frangere ; laboribus confici ; il rains h.; see To RAIN ; to drink h, potare, vino deditum esse.

HARD BY, adj.
HARD BY, prep.
HARD-BOUND, See Costive.

HARD-BOUND. See Costive.

HARDEN, durare or indurare qu (e. g. ferrum).—

durescere, indurescere, obdurescere (to become or to

get hard). To h. the body by work, corpus labor

durare: my mind is hardened agat pain, obduruit ani
nus ad dolorem novum: by aiho, gh re (C. ad Dr.,

16, 1): to h. oneself by work, exercise, se laboritus

durare: to have hardened oneself from one's youth, a par
vulo (of secreta, parvulls) labori et duritie studere:

hardened, duratus: patiens laboris: hardened by work

in the fields, rusticis laboribus duratus: h. by military exercises, ab usu armorum duratus.

HARD PAVOURED, *crassione duetu oris; or *cui

crassiora sunt oris lineamenta.

HARD-FISTED. See AVARICIOUS, HARD-FOUGHT, proglium durum (L. 40, 16); certamen acre; pugna or proclium atrox (a rery h. struggle); it was a hard contest, acriter or acerrimo concursu pugnabatur.

HARD-HEARTED, durus, animi durl. - ferreus (that has a heart like s'eel or flint) .- immitis (unmerciful) .- inhumanus (without feeting, inhuman) .- asper. asperi animi (rough in behaviour, without indulgence). inexorabilis. durus atque inexorabilis (inexorable, hard) .- immanis. immani acerbaque natura (cruel, oj nara, ---immanis, immani aceroaque natura (eruei, of cruei characier). -- É dirus, in this sense, is poet only.

To be h.-h., duro esse animo or ingenio.

HARD-HEARTEDNESS, animus durus, animi

duritas, ingenium durum .- animi rigor (retentlessness). animi atrocitas (opp. humanitas et misericordia).

HARDIHOOD. See COURAGE.
HARDILY. To bring aby up h, in labore patientiaque corporis exercere qm. HARDINESS, || Hardihood, vid. || Effron-lery, vid. || Firmness of body, &c., robur. -- corpus laboribus duratum.

laboribus duratum.

HARDIN. See rather HARD.

HARDIN. Bee'rather HARD.

HARDIN. With difficulty, segre (opp. secure and facile). — vix (secrety) ESS Vix refers to the action, that was h. accomplished: segre to the person, who with weariness and missiviency, was, after all, near being unsuccessful); Jr. vix segreque.—non facile (not easily).—male (of what is but in sperfectly done, if at all; v. g. male cohserve; male se continere; male sustiners arms see idea classys.—male coherefer: male we continers: male sustine arms, ket, according to Itwhak, and Iel. 2, vig. ... quum. — tantum quod ... quum. I had h. read your leller, when Curtius came lo me, vixdum episto-lam tuam legeram, quum ad me Curtius venit. Hirting was h. gone when the courier arrived, commodum discesserat Hirtius, quum tabellarius venit. 7) Not only not...but hardly, non solum or modo (for only nol...bul hardly, non solum or modo (for non solum or modo non)... sed vix (e.g. have...non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperiuntur). Al Hardly...mol to say, vix ... no. dum; vixdum...nedum. e) Hardly, with numerals; vix (e.g. vix ad quingentos). Eggs in such a surfence as, I hardly restrained myself, bui I did restrain sed to the surfer of the surfer is everily adhiber om: [6] duriter.—aspere — acerbe. To treat aby h., aspere qm tractare or habêre; severius adhibêre qm: to bring aby up h., dure atque aspere educare qm.

HARD-MOUTHED, duri oris (instead of uch, in O.

Am. 2, 9, 30, poet. durior oris equus).—tenax contra vincula (†), mly tenax only (not obeying the bridle). HARDNESS, duritia. durities (propr. and impropr.

in all relations of the adjective durus; compare with HARD) .- rigor. rigiditas (want or absence of pliability, brillieness, c. g of iron, wood, &c.; rigor also impropr.
of the stiffness of statues, pictures),—aspecitas (asperity, roughness, in all the relations of asper; see Hard).—acerbitas (bitterness; harsh, oppressive quality, in all the relations of acerbus; see Hard).—injuitas (oppressiveness, trouble, e.g. of the times; then unreasonable severity of persons).—animus durus, animi duritas. Ingenium durum (hard-heardefiness).—severitas dura (inexorable severity). -- animi atrocitas (inhu-manity, with ref. to the mind, opp. humanitas et misericordia).

HARDS, stupa.

HARDS, stupa.

HARDSHIP, labor (great exertion)—gravis molestia (great trouble).—ærumna (tributation).—miseria (need and misery). To endure all the h.'s of tife, labores exanclare. See TROUBLE.

HARDWARE, ferramenta, orum.

HARDWAREMAN, negotiator ferrarius (Inser.). ferramentarius (later only).

HARDY, [Inured to fatigue, durus, laboribus duratus, laborum patiens, [Brave, vid. HARE, lepus (also as constellation, *lepus timidus, Linn.). A young h., iepusculus: belonging to a h., iepo-Linn.). A young h., tepuscuus: setonging to a h., tepuscuus: a place where h. 3 are kept, teporatum. Femiepus femina; or lepus only, if the gender is denoted by another word, e.g. lepus prægnans (poet. lepus gravida). To hasti h., canibus lepores venari. HARE BELL. *scilla nutans (Linn.).

HAREBRAINED. See INCONSIDERATE, RASH. HAREM, gynæconitis. gynæceum (ywaikewiric, ywaikeiov, as the women's apartments).—pellices regiæ the royal concubines).

HARE SKIN, pellis leporina.

HARK! audil (hear!)—tace modo! (do hold your tongue!)—silete ct tacete (addressed to more than one). cum silentio animadvertite (tisten without speaking).

HARLEQUIN, maccus (in the Atellanic games or farces of the Romans; aft. Diom. 488, P.). - sannio

any clown or jester).
HARLOT, meretrix. scortum. meritorium scortum (the meretrices and scorta belong to a sort of trade, and tive by their earnings, fm wch merctrices derive their name [fm mereri]; the scorta are a lower sort of mere-trices, like évaipar, filles de joie. The meretrices are common; the scorta, lascivious and dissolute. Död.), A common h., prostibulum. muiier omnibus proposita, scortum vuigare. meretrix vuigatissima: to be a h., vità institutoque esse meretricio. See PROSTITUTE.

Via institutoque case mercuren. See l'aussitute.

HARM, s. See Damador, Hurr. There will be no
h. in doing athg, (de qå re) nihii nocuerit, si &c. (e. g.
si qd cum Balbo eris locutus, C.; = il will be we'll
to do so).—non inutile erit qd facere. To have done
mer h. han good, pluttima detrimenta et rel quam

adjumenta per qm sunt importata (C. de Or. 1, 9, 38). HARM, v. See To Hurt.

HARMFUL, meroris plenus (of a thing; aft. C. Mur. 9, in.). Mur. 9, in,). See Hurryut.

HARMLESS, || Inflicting no harm, innocuus (incapable of hurting; aby, cl).—innoxius (not doing harm to or hurting aby).—innocens (not injuring or hurting and austine). The desired and austine and three of persons or things). To hurting, not guilty; all three of persons or things). To be h., non or nihil r.ocere: who does not know that it is not h.? quis non intelligit rem nocere or noxiam case? Unharmed, ilimsus (post-Aug.), - inviolatus (not harmed by violence or wrong).—integer (without hurt or prejudice to his former state).—salvus. incolumis (safe). -sine damno (without loss). | With ref. to cha-

racter, simplex, candidus.—simulationum nescius.
HARMLESSLY, innocue (innocentty; e. g. vivere, O.) .- innocuo (without doing harm; of a thing; post-Aug. Suet. Dom. 19) .- innocenter (innocently; without

HARMLESSNESS, innocentia (post-Aug., &c.; e.g. ferorum animalium, Plin. 37, 13, extr.); or Crcl. with adj. under Harmless. | With ref. to character,

sumplicitas, &c.

HARMONIC, HARMONICAL. See HARMONIOUS, HARMONIOUS, concinens. concors. congruens. Jn. concors et congruens. consonus (harmonizing, sn. concors et congruens. consonus (harmonizing, being in harmony; opp. absönus, absurdus).—modulatus (scientifically divided, modulated; e. g., tone, song, a specch, &c.). If Symmetrical, vid.

HARMONIOUSLY, concorditer. congruenter.—mo-

dulate.

HARMONIZE, concinere, concentum servare, consentire (propr.). — concinere or consentire inter se (fig., of persons). HARMONY, || Propr.) harmonia (ἀρμονία), or, pure

Latin, concentus, consensus; sonorum concentus, or concentus concors et congruens; vocum concordia (in singing). [IMPROPE.) concordia.—consensus. conspitatio et cousensus (agreement in manner of thinking, \$\delta e.). — unanimitas (e. g. un. fraterna, L., opp. discordia fraterna). To be in h., concinere; concordare; consentire (inter se); consentire atque concinere; conspirare; with athy, convenire ci rei (e. g. sententiæ): to restore the h. that had been interrupted, qos rursus in pristynam concordiam reducere. Por other phrases,

see CONCORD

HARNESS, #Armour, vid. # Of a horse, heichum (?kxoe, prob. 'collar': Appul. Mel. 9, p. 222, 30, and p. 227, 23).—habena (reins).

HARNESS, v. #Arm, vid. # To put on harness. To h. a horse, prps 'equum instruere; if for draught, juments jugum imponere.

HARP, psalterium (\(\psi \) armound adopted by the Christ. writers to express that instrument). To accompany oneself on the he canter one to psalter: See the h., cantare et psallere; canere voce et psallere. See

LYRE

HARP, v. *psalterio canere; or the g. t. psallere; or fidibus canere (on any stringed instrument). | To dwell long and often on a subject, cantilenam same string, cantilenam eandem canis (Ter. Phorm. 3. 2, 10); nihil nisi idem, quod sæpe, scribis (in a tetter); semper ista eademque audio (you always tell me the same tale); uno opere eandem incudem die nocteque tundit (he is always hammering at one subject : C. de Or. 2, 39, init).

39, ant). HARPER, psaltes (ψαλτήρ). HARPOON, s. prps jaculum hamatum. HARPOON, v. *cetos (ωr cetê) jaculo venari.

HARPSICHORD, *clavichordium. To plan on the *clavichordio canere. HARPY, barpyia.

HARRIDAN, scortum exoletum (Plant. Pan. Prol.

17) - anus impudens: or vetula only (contempta HARRIER, canis vensticus (g. t.) .- canis ievera-

rius (Linn.). To keep h.'s, canes alere ad venandum.
HARROW, s. irpex (al. hirpex or urpex, with seon teeth, and drawn by oxen; it is still called 'erpice' Holy)—crates (a waitled h., to level the ground with; if with teeth for breaking the clods, crates dentats; called in Italy 'straction). [25] occa only in Isid, where it is explained by rastrum. The Roman farmers also made a malleus for breaking the clods.

HARROW, v. occare (both for lecelling the ground and breaking the clods).—cratire (for levelling the ground). To sow and h., semen injucere, cratesque dentatas supertrahere: to level the ground by harrowing, giebes crate inductà corequare. | IMPROPR.) To ing, greece crate inducta coequiare. | IMPROPR.) To.
A a man's feelings, es pectus effodere (C.); cruciare,
excruciare; conscindere or torquière qui (C.); excruciare qui maini (Plaut). — acerbissimo dolore afficere
es animum. | Pillage, &c., vid.
HARROWER, occator.

HARROWER, occator.

HARROWING, occatio (called by the rustics pulveratio, Col.). The adj. is occatorius.

HARRY, v. | Strip, pillage, vid. | Fex,

HARSH, | Rough, durus (g. t., not soft; hence not pleasing to the ear, the eye; of a voice, tone, painting, &c.; also of poets, painters, &c., who are guilty of such see, asso by poess, painters, etc., who are gainty of such harshness).—asper (rough, that wonts the proper smooth-ness and elegance, to the hearing and the sight).—fer-reus (cf writers whose expression is h.).—hortidus, dimin. hortiduius (a higher degree of asper).—incondittis (h. fm want of smoothing them off, opp. levis).— salebrosus. confragosus (both fig. of rugged style), somewhat h., duriusculus (e. g. a verse): the expres-sions of Calo were comewhat h., horridiora erant Catonis verba. Rough to the taste, austerus (abernoor, that makes the longue dry and rough, not pleasant, sour; opp. Gulcla; also fg. e.g. not pleasant; e.g. labot).—
acerbus (that draws the mouth together, disagreeably h.,
opp. suavis; eeply like δμφαξ, of unripe fruits, in
respect of the taste; then fig. e.g. that occasions painful sensation). - amarus (bitter, mispor, opp. dulcis; also sensations:—sumarus (atter, vacor, opp. duites; also fig. e. g. disagreeable, unpleasant: e. g. leges).—asper (propr. rough, and of flavour, — pungent, biting: then fig. of persons, e. g. that act harshig: and of things, e.g. that cause sensible pain, opp. lenis). Somewhat h., subanticirus: austerulus: a h. flavour, sapor amaru, austerus, acerbus (in this order, Plin. 15, 27, 32).— | Harsh in sound, absonus (having a wrong sound). -absurdus (sounding painfully or disagreeably).-vox admodum absona et absurda (C., as cause and effect). - | Harsh = i. e. severe, durus. - asper. asperi animi (rough) -immitis (not mild) .- severus (severe, strict). -acerbus (without compassion, not compassionate).attox (fearful, inhuman, very severe; rather poet.): a h person, homo durus; vir severitatis duræ (of in-scurable seærity); homo asper (rough to those about him): a h. reply, *responsum asperum: to gire a h. reply, *asperius respondero or (in writing) rescribere: to write in h. terms, asperius or asperioribus verbis scribere: to speak of aby in very h. terms, asperrime loqui de qo: Io apply a harsher expression to allig. durius appellare qd: not to use a harsher term, ne duriore verbo utar: a h punishment, pœna gravis or iniqua; supplicium acerbum or acre: lo infict a h. punishment on aby, to punish aby harshly, graviter statuere or vindicare in qm: h. in censuring and punishing, in animadversione pænaque durus (of a man): in a h. manner, see HARSHLY.

HARSHLY, dure duriter aspere acerbe .- graviter

(e. g. statuere de qo).
HARSHNESS, asperitas (roughness). — acerbitas hillerness, our, opperusa (rouganess).— Beerblias (billerness, our, opperasiee nature or quality).— iniquitas (oppressieeness, oppressing nature or quality): e.g., improper severity of a person). H. of character, animus durus, animi duriss, ingenium durum (hardness of heart) .- severitas dura (inexorable severity). - animi atrocitas (inhumanity of disposition, opp. humanitas et misericordia).—austeritas (prps not præ-Aug.; of h. to the taste, vini, &c.; also austeritas nimia, Col.; also fig. with ref. to colours unpleasantly dark, and to stern strictness of conduct; opp. comitan, Q.). You find no A. of expression in Herodotus, Herodotus sine uills salebris fluit.

HART, cervus. See STAG.

HARTSHORN, cervinum cornu (used by the ancients for medicines and fumigations; cf. Cels. 5, 5; 8, 5, 18).—cervinum cornu combustum (as burnt). To prepare A., cervinum cornu incendere or urere.

HARVEST, messis (propr., the time of h., and the crops gathered in). -questus. fructus (impropr., profit, gain). An abundant h., messis opima; ubertas in fructibus percipiendis (abundance of crops). To be regaged in h., measem facere: h.-work, opera mea-soria: to reap the h., measem facere (g. l.); metere, demetere (of reaping the corn): no h. was reaped, measis nulla fuerat: to reap a harcest of athg (m. propr.), fluctum ex qå re capere, percipere; fructum es rei ferre : of applause, gratitude, &c., laudem, gratiam

HARVEST, v. See 'lo reap a HARVEST.'
HARVEST-HOME, feriæ messium (with the ancients, the time after the harvest, when the husbandman resied fm his labours, and performed sacred riles).—

mibarvalia was the consecration of fields, when an animal was brought and offered for the fruits of the field.

HARVEST-MAN, messor.

. HASH, s. prps minutal (Juv. 14, 129).
HASH, v. minutin (or inimutatim) incidere (g. l., to cut up very smatt; Cat. R. R. 123).
HASP, fibula.—retinaculum (g. t.).

HASSOCK, scirpea matta (O. Fast. 6, 679).
HASTE, s. festinatio. properatio. properantia (properate denotes the haste web fm energy sets out rapidly to reach a certain point; opp. cessare: featurate de-notes the haste web springs fm impatience, and borders on precipitation. Did. See festimatia is tale. Js. celeritas festinatique.—maturatio (the getting forward with a thing, so as to be ready with it in time). Sta cupiditas (rash h., prompled by desire; e. g., temeritatem cupiditatemque milltum reprehendit, their h. to begin the battle; Can. B. G. 7, 52). To make all possible A., omni festinatione properare (C.): anxious h., trepidatio: in h., properanter, propere: att possible h., quanta potest adhiberi festinatio: he returned with att possible haste to Ephesus, quantum accelerare potnit, Ephesum redilt (C.); a letter written in h., epistola festinationis plena: to write in h., properantem or fes-tinantem or raptim scribere: what happens, is produced, &c. in A. (and therefore in an irregular manner), tumultuarius (e. g. exercitus): troops levied in h., exercitus repentinus, or raptim conscriptus, or tumuituarius; milites subitarii: to fortify a piace in h., tumultuario opere locum communire; to march out of the city in h., ex urbe præcipiti agmine agere : excuse A., ignoscas velim festinationi meze (in a letter). Make h., move te ocius! hortare pedes i fer pedem! confer pedesi (all Com. = off with you! run quickly!)—its fac venins! (as a request in a letter; pray come soon); there is need of h., maturato or properato opus ent: there is no need of h., nitill urget (C.); with all possible à., quam ocissime, ventis remis, remis velisque, remigio veloque (with full wind and full sait, proverb., in Com.; also in C., in epistolary style, when the subject is of

coming or going, or travelling) The notion of haste is often implied in Latin by an intensive verb; as, to come in h., adventage: to pursue in h., insectari. To come in h., citato studio cursuque venire: lo go to a place in h., citato cursu locum petere; cursu effuso ad locum ferri (cf. L. 7, 15): to flee in h., præcipitem fugæ se mandare; remigio veloque, quantum poteris, l'estinare et fugero (Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 5); self hoo gread A, prepropere (L. 22, 2); minis festimanter. To make A., see Hasrz, v.—Paov. The more h. the less speed, compils festimatio tardu est (Curt.)—ast celeriter fit, quidquid fit satis bene (C.). - *festina lente (aft. the Greek σπευδε βραδέως, Suct. Aug. 25). - in festinationibus cavendum est, ne nimias celeritates suscipiamus (C. Off. 1, 36, 13i) .- moram rebus adjicit festinatio (aft. Q , incredibile est, quantum moræ lectioni festinatione adjiciatur)

adjiciatur).

HASTE, v. See HASTEN, INTRANS.)

HASTEN, INTRANS.) 1) To go in haste to a place, qo venire or rectire propero (to hasten, to reach or return to a place).—qo ire contendere; qo tendere or contendere (to make a place bimit or goal of one's march).—qo ferri (to go to a place at full speed; ss. L. 7, 18, cursu effuso ad castra ferebantur).— accurrere, advoire ad or in the state of t locum (to run, to fly to a place; advolare also of ships).—contento cursu petere locum (to steer in full speed towards a place, of ships). To h. back to the town, oppidum repetere: to h back to Rome, Romam redire propero: to h. home, abeo festinans domum (fm a place); domum venire propero (g. t.): to h. back as quickly as possible to one's native land (to one's home, gc.); ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properare (C. ad Fam. 12, 25, 3): the people h. to a pince fm all sides, undique fit concursus; plebis fit concursus ad or in locum : to h. to arms, ad arma discurrere (in all directions). 2) To be quick (in or at alhg), accelerare (se. lter. to h. one's march); properare (to endearour to proceed forwards with haste, to come nearer to an intended or fixed timit) .- festinare (not to be able to wait till the proper time, to be in a hurry). Jn. festinare et properare; properare et festinare.-maturare (to take pains not to miss the right moment of time; then, also, to be too hasty) .- festinationem or celeritatem adhibere (to use haste, g. t.) .- nullam moram interponere (to make no delay; in order to do athg, &c., either followed by quin, or with gerund in di. see C 10, 1, i, & 6, 1, 2): 10 h. as much as possible, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui facere: he believed that he ought to h., maturandum sibi existimavit; maturandum ratus: we must h., properato or maturato opus est; hasten! see 'make nastr.' — ita fac venias (come

quickly, as a request to an absent person)! HASTEN, TRANS) accelerate qd (to endearour to accomplish a thing quickly). maturare qd, or with in-fin. (not to delay athg for which the right time is come; but admaturare is only to bring completely to maturity, in Cas. B. G. 7, 54, .- properare (followed by infin.; to h., in order to attain an object in the shortest possible time; poet, followed by accus.; so also poet, with accus, festinare, to accomplish with haste),—propere or festinanter agere qd (to do albg in haste),—repræsentare qd (to execute or accomplish allog without delay, even before the time; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 1, 40). To h, allog too much, præcipitare qd (e. g. vindemiam): to h. one's journey, maturare or accelerare iter; maturare or propurney, inaturate of acceptance in managery mature perace proficised (i. e. I am in haste to be gone); mature proficised (to set off early); to h. one's arrival, mature venire; to h. one's destruction, maturare sible exitum;

to h. the destruction of aby, præcipitantem impeliere. HASTILY, | Hastily, festinanter (with the haste of impatience, precipitation).—propere, properanter, pro-perantius (with the haste of energy). — maturate (early, quickly) .- raptim (in a hurried manner). Sta arroganter, confidenter (of deciding a point h. fm over confidence in one's own judgement). - cupide or cupidius (with haste prompted by desire; e. g. cupidius credere, L.). - subito prompice of general et al., pracpropere, inconsulte, infinis tes-tinanter: to act too h, in allay, praccipitem ferri in question of sing out a remark too h, inconsultius executs projected (d. 35, 31). To decide allay h, qd prius dijudico, quam quid rel sit sciam (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8). With ref. lo the person the adjectives festinans, pro-perans, maturans, are often used; as, to write h., properantem or raptim scribere : to come h., maturantem

HASTINESS, | PROPR., see HASTE. | Precipilation, festinatio præ, ropera or præmatura or nimia, also festinatio only. Il Hastiness of cemper, cupiditas .- Impetus (vehemence) -ingenium priceps (rashness, and want of consideration). - iracundia (irasci

bility).

HASTY, festinans (in haste, of persons).—properans (in gold, age properus only poet.; quick, speedy, h. of persons).—citus (quick, opp. tardus).—citutus (hastened). persons).—citus (quick, opp. tardus).—citus (nasicnea).— —præceps (headiong: all of persons and things).—festi-nationis plenus (full of haste; of things). # Hasty = over-hasty, rash, inconsiderate, &c., præproover-hasty, rash, inconsiderate, &c., prepro-perus (done or actina loo soon, and so at an unfil line: perus idone or acting too 2001, and 10 di an unpi time;
e. g. gratulatio ingenium)—pracespa (headlong; hence,
rashig adopted, undertaken, \$c., c. g. consilium, cogi-tatio).— immaturus (unripe, hence premature, \$c.);
JN. pracespa et immaturus (e. g. plan, consilium).—
subitus (unden). JN. subitus ac repentinus (e. g. plans, consilia, Cas.).—calidus (struck off, as it were, at a heat; of plans, consilia, opp. cogitatus, Ces.).raptim præcipitatus (hurried through, as it were, e. g. consilia, L.). Sts temerarius, inconsultus, inconsideratus.—Jn, temerarius atque inconsideratus (Syn. in INCONSIDERATE] .- præceps ingenio (of a temper always apt to rush hastily into action). A person of h. temper, homo in omnibus consiliis præceps; rapidus in consiliis suis (with ref. to the formation and adoption of plans); iracundus (passionate); qui prius dijudicat, quam quid racunaus (passonate); qui prius siquicas, quam quu rei sit sciat (in judgement, decisions, &c.; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8). H. words or declarations, "inconsulte dicta. To take a h. view of alhg, præteriens qd strictim aspicio (propr. C. de Or. 2, 35). To throw out a h. remark, in-

consultius evectum projecere qd (L.). HAT, capitis tegimen or tegumentum (g. t., a cover-ing for the head).—petssus. causia (πέτασος, καναία, a h. worn as protection ags! the sun, with a stiff brim. called causia when made with a high grown, as the Maccdo Causia when made with a high crown, as the Macedonians were it, hence also causia would come nearest to our 'hat.' Both the petasus and the causia were mig made of feit, but for the sake of lightness and chapness, also of straw or rushes; Cf. Böttiger's Furtenmarke, p. 123, sp.1.— The pleus were as kind of covering for the head made of felt and without a brin, filting close to the temples of the manner of our nightceps, tions to the temples of the manner of our nightcaps, and coming to a point at the top; hence called by C. apex: see C. de Legg. 1, 1, 4, cf. L. 1, 34, 8. It was worn on journeys, and during the 'Salurnalia.' Hence it is very incorrect to translate 'hat' by pileus .- Wearing a h., petasatus: to put a h. on aby, petasum or causiam capiti cs aptare (aft. Lamprid. Anton. Diad. 5): to put on one's h., petasum (or causiam) sibi ad caput aptare or accommodare (aft. Lampr. Anton. Diad. 5, aptare or accommodare (afl. Lampr. Aston. Diad. 5, and C. de Or. 2, 61, 250); to put one's h, on again, testimen (petasum, &c.) capiti reddere (afl. L. 1, 34, 10); to take of aby's h, levare capiti tegimen or petasum (afl. L. 1, 34); to put a person's h, on properly again, (afl. L. 1, 34, 31); to put a person's h, on properly again, petasum capiti apte reponere (afl. L. 1, 34, 81; to take of the h., tegimen capiti detrahere (g. L); to take of the h., tegimen capiti detrahere (g. L); to take of the h., to aby, aspectu cs caput nudare venerationis causá (afl. Plin. 28, 6, 17); ci caput nudare (afl. S. ap. Non. 236, 20; a salutation by taking of the h., as with us was expressed by the ancients by caput apertic or adaperire, to uncover the head before aday, i. e. to remove the end of the togs, with usual trains and head as soon as the head as a protection aget wind and heat, as soon as a magistrale mel one; see Plin. and S. locc. citt., and esp. Sen. Ep. 64, 9, si consulem videro aut prætorem, omnia, quibus honor haberi solet, faciam; equo desiliam, caput adaperiam, semitâ ecdam).— caput adaperiam, semitâ ecdam).— caput adaperiam semitâ ecdam).— caput adaperiam of a h., *munimentum petasi or causiæ interius. The brim of a h., *margo petasi or causiæ. H. manufaciory, *oficina petasorum or

HATBAND, *fascia petasi or causiæ [SYN. in HAT]. HAT-MANUFACTORY, *officing petasorum or

causiarum. HATCH, | PROPR.) ova excludere (to h., so that the young bird is produced).— pullos ex ovis excludere, also excludere only. The cock bird helps to h. the eggs, adjuvat mas incubare. Prov. Aby is reckoning on his chickens before they are hatched, dibaphum qs cogitat, sed interfector cum moratur (C.). - | IMPROPR.) coquere. concoquere (to broad over, as it were; to prepare aling; e. g. plans; coquere consilia secreto, L.; concoquere e. g. plans; coquere consula secreto, L.: concoquere clandestina consulia, L.).—moliri, machinari (lo endervour to effect; mol. implying exertion, mach. craft)—comminisci (to decise)—concipere (to resolve upon attente, e. g. on a crime).—ementiri (to invent or contrive in a lying manner). To h. any piot agst a person, excoquere, moliri ci qd.

HATCHEL, n. hamus ferreus.

HATCHEL, v. hamis ferreis pectere (e. g. stuppam, Plin.).

HATCHER. See CONTRIVER (of plots, Sc.).

HATCHET, securis (with single edge). - bipennis (with a blade or edge on each side of the haft. The h. was used in war by the Asiatic nations). See AxE.

was used in war of the Asiatic nations). See AXE.

HATE, v. odisse (both absolutely, and with accus.
of the person hated; also impropr., to h. [= vehemently
distike] a thing, illud rus, Ter.; Persicos apparatus,
H.)—odium in qm habère or gerere. odio in qm ferri. odium in qm concepisse or erga qm suscepisse (to har-bour or entertain hatred gast abu) A person h.'s atha, tenet qm odium cs rei; qs es rei odium habet : aby A.'s another very much, acerbissimum est es odium in qm: a person h.'s alig very much, magnum qm cepit es rei a person h.: alho very much, magnum qm cepit es ret odium: he h's himself, jose se ligit (sec C. Rep. 3, 22, 33; de Fin. 5, 12, 35); to h. intensely, odium inten-dere; odisse qm acerbe et penitus (C.): to be hated by aby, odio ci esse: in odio apud qm esse: lo be hated very much by aby, magno odio esse ci or apud qm; odium cs ardet in me: he is generally (very much) hated; all men h. him (very much), omnium odia in eum conversa sunt or in eum ardent : magno est apud omnes odio: neither to h. nor to lore, neque ira neque gratia teneri. The Romans and I mutually h. each other, odi odioque sum Romanis.

HATE, s. See HATBED. HATEFUL, odio dignus.—dignus, quem odio habeas. We justly consider them h., cos justo odio dignos duci-

HATER, qui odit .- inimicus, infensus ci (an enemy

HATER, qui out.—ininicus, incesse e qui observation.—[See Soor un-Class.]
HATRED, odium (opp. amor; also, when several are spoken of, plur, odia; e. g. hominum, civium).—invidia (the feeling of envy, both that weh we feel at the power, authority, fortune, &c. of others, and that odium in qm habere or gerere; odio in qm ferri; ci invideres in simultate esse cum qo (Np.): aby entertains the bitterest h. agst another, acerbissimum est cs odium in qm; qm qs male odit: att entertain the bitterest h. agst him, omnium in eum odia ardent : to conceive h. agst aby, odium in qm concipere or erga qm suscipere: to bring h. upon oneself, odium (invidiam) subire: to bring upon oneself the h. of aby, in odium (invidiam) cs venire; odium cs suscipere or in se convertere: in odium ca incurrere or irruere: to become an object of general h., omnium odla in se convertere: to make aby an object of h., qm in odlum (invidiam) vocare : ci odium conciliare or invidiam conflare ; qm in invidiam adducere or trahere: to make aby the object of generat h., qm omnium odio subjicere: to declare one's h. of aby, profileri et præ se ferre odium in qm: to betray one's h. of aby, odium in qm indicare: to give vent to one's h., odium in que expromere or effundere (opp. to odium susceptum continere). HATTER, qui officinam promercalium petasorum

or causiarum exercet (aft. Suet Gramm. 22) HAUBERK, lorica serta or (†) hamis conserta. HAUGHTILY, arroganter. insolenter. superbe. To behave h., elatius se gerere. insolentius se efferre (see

HAUGHTINESS, superbia or superbia inanis (vain arrogance). - jactatio (boasting). - fastidium (disgust, pride, joined with contemptuous disregard of others). fastus (pride, arising fm an over valuing of oneself, so far as it is shown by looks and deportment, and by contempt and indifference towards others, esply among the female sex; a species of the common superbia) -vani-tas (cain boasting). -animi sublimes (O. Met. 4, 421).arroyantia (arrogance; the will to exact fin another an acknowledgement of one's claims, merits, &c.).—superbia

acknowledgement of one's claims, meriis, &c.).—superbis (g., pride)—insolentis (insolence). Ey Tumor occus fret in Justin. 11, 11, 12, and in poets of the site. age. HAUGHTY, arrogans, superbus, insolens, fastidio-sus. Ey fastosus very rare and post-Aug. [SYN. in ARROGANT). To act in ah. manner, superbire: lo grow or become h, magnos sibi sumere spiritus; magnam arrogantism sibi sumere. alartis. arrogantiam sibi sumere; elatius se gerere: to become intolerably h., hand tolerandam sibi sumere arrogantiam; to become so h. that &c., co insolentice procedere

HAII HAV

ut Sec. : to make or render aby h, inflare es animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (of fortune; L. 45, 31): in a 4, manner; see HAUGHTILY.

HAUL, v. See To DRAG. HAUL, s. || Putt, vid. || Draught (of fishes), vid. HAUM. See HALM.

HAUNCH, coxa. coxendix.—femur (the thigh).
HAUNCH, v. | Visit frequently; linger
about, &e., frequentare or (Suet.) assidue frequentare (e. g., locum, doinum, &c.; to visit it frequently).—in go loco versari, or (Plant.) crebro versari (to be freqo loco versari, or (riant.) croors versari (10 oe fre-quently there).—circumvolitare (10 futter about; im-propr., of persons; e.g. limina potentiorum, Col.).— colere (mty poet., flumen, nemus, &c.).—amare (poet., nemus).—|| Of evil spirits, &c. A place is hannled. go loco obvia hominibus fit species mortui (aft. Appul. Apol. 315, 23); go loco homines umbris inquietantur (aft. Suet. Cal. 59).

HAUNT, s iatibulum (the hiding-place, lair, &c. of many-pade, lar, \$6. of beath, with the hard pade where a wide beath lives; lar, \$6. of beath,—instrum (the place where a wide beath lives; lar, den, \$c.; also of the dark h.'s or dens of wicked, wasclean men)—cubile (g. I, for sleeping-place; hence, also of lair of wild beats in a forest, \$c.).

HAUTBOY, 'slituus Gallicus.

HAVE, 1) To possess (in a wide sense), habere qd (to be in actual possession of a property, whether material or intellectual, outward or inward; e. g. auctoritatein, potestatem. See below on tenere) .qd teari moi to, for weh if the subject be of the possession of any mental quality, we may say, sum ga re or es rei, but only when the property has an attributive [adjective with it; see examples in Possess) .- qd possidere (to possess, also a mental property, &c., ingenium, magnam vim, &c.) .- tenere (to contain within itself physically; e. g., to h. so many countries, districts [= contain); then also of rulers, generals, or other pos-sessors; ten. qm locum; to h. the supreme command, ten, summam imperii. Atso = 'I have you,' i. e. h. caught you tripping; see end of article).—qā re praditum, instructum or ornatum esse (to be endued, furnished with athg; the latter exply with an agreeable and honorable thing). - inesse ci or in qo. esse in qo to distell in aby, as a property; inesse, with dat, in his-lorians; S. Cat. 58, 2, &c.: Np. Ep. 5, 2; with in and abt., Ter. Eun., 1, 14; C. Of., 1, 37, 134, &c.).— affectum case q\u00e5 re (to be affected with ath), esply with an evil : to be in a certain state or condition) .- uti qo an eval; to be an a certain state or condition;—utique or que te (to h. a person who is employed, or thing that is used, to enjoy the use of ally, can be used only when 'to have' has these meanings; hence it is not l.at. to say, 'he had a barber for his father,' patre usus est tonsore [= he employed his father as his barber] for natus est patre tonsore or patrem habebat tonsorem; nor patrià usus est insulà N. N. for patriam habebat insulam N. N .- ignotis judicibus quam notis uti maile [to prefer having judges who were strangers to him, &c.] is prejet having junges who were strangers to nim. 90:1 is right, he having an object in this; i.e. that of escaping through their ignorance of his character.—he had a fengal man for his father, usus est patre dligenti; see examples with uti below;—valere qà re (to be strong by means of athe, or in athe, e. g. naval power, popularity, c.).—pewes qm est qd (athe is todged with, or put in the hands of aby; e. g. T. Quinclius had the com-mand, summa imperii penes T. Quinctium erat). To h. money, troops, ornatum esse pecunia, copiis: to h. areat wealth, divitiis or opibus et copiis affluere: to h. children, liberis auctum esse: to h. a great many chil-dren, beatissimum esse liberis: to h. children by a woman, liberos ex qa (not ab qa) sustulisse or suscepisse: to h. a woman for one's wife, habere qm in matrimonio: to h. aby for one's husband, nuptum esse ci: to h. aby for or as a friend, habere qm amicum; uti qo amico: to h. a most intimate friend in aby, uti qo familiariter or intime (to h. intimate intercourse with aby): to have aby for an enemy, infestus est mihi qs: to h. a good (true) friend in aby, habere qm bonum amicum: to h. a stout friend or enemy in aby, fortem smicum or inimicum expertum esse qm (both Np. Them. 9, 4): to h. equal rights (with aby), codem jure or iisdem legibus uti: to h. a favorable wind, success in war, uti ventis secundis, uti profiis secundis; those whom I had with me, qui erant mecum (g. t. as eompanions); quos habebam mibi ad manum (as helpcorp. arms, in the same than the man and unfill (2) self-er, for support): I had fee (allendants) with me, pauci circum me craut: 10 h. persons with him, homines circum pedes habère: 10 a person alaegus about one, qm sibi affixum habère: 10 h. aby for colleague, pari-ner, 3c., qa socius mili adjunctus est: 10 h. a person over one, ci subjunctum or subjectum esse : to 4. aby (4331

under one, ci præesse or præpositum esse: to h the exemy before one, e regione hostis (hostium) esse or stare: to long to h. athg. egère qà re: to h. a disease, morbo correptum esse: bul, to h. a ferer, febrem or febrim or (dim.) febriculam habère (C.): to h. no or febrim or (dim.) februciiam nanere (v.); vo. nov feere, febrim non habere i febri carere; a febre ilbera; (if the person has had it). For To have, with subsit, esply with abstract subsit, w often expressed in Lat. by verbs containing the notion of such subsit; as, to h, pleasure or delight in athy, gaudère or delectari qui re: to h. leisure for athg, vacare ci rei (see the particular substt. with weh 'have' is used). Not to h., carere qu re: to h. enough, nibil ultra flagitare: no lenger to h. a parent, parentibus orbum or orbatum or privatum esse: he has enough to live upon, habet qui or unde utatur.
atha has something in it, non temere fit: est ad in re momenti; ci rei subest qd (e. q. a report has something

Hence, ' to have,' in a wider acceptation, a) e. to h. received: now you h. my plans, habes consilia nostra: you h. if now, bem tibil you h. this for your time-serving, hunc fructum refers ex isto two utriusque partis studio. b) To have heard, to k now; e. q., to h. athg on good authority, qd certo auctore or certis auctoribus cognovisse: I h. the information fm your brother, hoc accept a fratre tuo; hoc audivi de fratre tuo. c) To get, to take, to receive, accipere (of what you detirer over): there you h. the book, accipe librum (as H. Sat. 1, 4, 14, accipe tahulas): here you h. two hundred quires (of paper), tu vero aufer ducentos scapos (C. Att. 5, 4, 4): there! you h. it ! utere, accipe! (as Plant. Mil. 3, 1, 176): new bread may atways be had here, semper his recentis panis est copia: that can easity be had, parabilis. d) to wish or desire to h., i. e. to demand, request, order, wish, desire; e. g. what would you h.? quid vis? quid pos-tulas? what would you h. with me? quid est, quod me velis? I would h. you do so and so, tu velim facias &c.

2) To hold in the hand, to carry or wear on oneself, habere, tenere (to hold), gestare (to carry, bear, wear): to h. in one's hands, (in) manibus habere or tenere: to h. in the hand (to lead), manu ducere: to h. about, secum habere or portare or gestare; esse cum qå re (e. g. cum telo): to h. something perpetually in one's mouth (to be continually mentioning it), qd sem-

per in ore habere.

per in ore habere.

3. In connexion with the infin., in various relations. a) The infin. aft. 'I have,' is often equivalent to a relative clause; e.g., 'I have nothing to accuse old age of,' = 'I have nothing, of weh I may accuse old age,' nihil (or non) habeo, quod lucusem senectutem; nihil habeo, quod lucusem senectutem; habeo, quod incûsem senectutem; nihil habeo, quod act es criban: I h. wolking to write, non habeo, quod scribam (but in non habeo, quid scribam, habeo seoud es scio, cognitum or perspectum habeo, I do not k n ow what to write; see Beier. C. Off. 2, 2, 7; Krüger, 615. Obs. 63; this is what I had to say, here habui, que diecerem (***E***) mot have habui diecre, sech is a Grecism); he has nothing to accuse us of, non est, cur nos incusse. b The infin. alt. 'to have,' is sis equier-nos incusse. b The infin. alt. 'to have,' is sis equierleat to an expression of duty, or rather denotes a task. Here it must be rendered by the partep. of the future passive : as, every one has to employ his own judgement, suo cuique judiclo utendum est: I h. many letters to write, multæ literæ mlhi scribendæ sunt. write, multie litere mihi scribende sunt. In this con-struction, in the consequence of a conditional proposi-tion, 'I would have,' &c. fult is more common than fuis-sect; e.g. if you had lited, you would h. had to undergo athp, it vixisses, qd tibi subcundum fult. If To have a thing done, = to get it done, is to be translated by curare, with partep, in dus. I had him honorably Surviced, fantus ei natie, implum faciendum curavi. But \$\frac{\partial \text{Survival}}{\partial \text{Survival}} \text{arises to the least the reality gets done for him: } I will he pop put to death he reality gets done for him: } I will he pop put to death interficiant let; visishing to h. a ring made, quum vellet annulum slbi facero. \$\begin{arises} \partial Have c a \text{are dade}, \text{Uh move the color, } \text{I. how (ther)} \text{I have ce dade}, \text{2. how (ther)} \text{I have is really equivalent to the perfect def, of the verb asking the question: 'thus have you conquered!' 'I have' \(\text{i have conquered} \) '' \(\text{I have conqu buried, funus ei satis amplum faciendum curavi.

HAW, | Berry of the hawthorn, "baca (or bacca) cratægi oxycanthæ (Linn.). | Excrescence n a horse's eyes, prps pterygium (Cels.). HAW, v. See To STAMMER.

HAWK, s. accipiter .- "falco palumbarius (Linn.). ilAWK, v. || To endeavour to force up phiegm with noise, screare (g. t.). — ab imo pulmone pituītam trochleis adducere (Q. 11, 3, 56). || To sell goods as a hawker, *merces ostialin vendi-tare. | To hunt with howks, *falconibus venari. venationem falconum ope instituere. HAWKBIT, 'apargia (Linn.)

HAWK EYED, lynceus. To be h .- e., lynceum esse. See EAGLE-EYED.

ii AWKER. See PEDLAR. | A h.'s licence, porto-rium circumvectionis (C. Att. 2, 16). HAWKING, *ars faiconaria. — *venatio faiconum

ope instituta

HAWKWEED, *hieracium (Linn.).

HAWKSBEARD, *crepis (Linn.)

HAWKHORN, *crepis (Linn.).
HAWTHORN, *craegus oxycantha (Linn.).
HAY, fenum. To make or cut h., fenum secare, cardere, succidere; fenum denuelere: lo carry h., fenum percipere; fenum sub tectum congerer or tecto inferre (if put in a h. lof) to runder cover): lo bind h. in Nundled, feni manipulos facere, vincire; fecum in manipulos collièrare. Lo och h. fenum in varies. in manipulos colligare: to cock h., fcenum in metas ex-struere (Col.): to carry and stack h., fcenum succisum tractare et condere: to turn h., fcenum movere or convertere (Col.): to dry h., siccare: if the h. is stacked when too green, it will take fire, fcenum si minium succum retinuerit, sæpe, quum concaluit, ignem creat et incendium (i. e. sets the barn, tabulatum, on fire): it's no use turning the h. when it is wet, (funum) si permaduit, inutile est udum movere (Col.): to throw the h. carelessly together, fænum temere congerere (opp. to making a regular stack, componere).

HAY-COCK, fund meta (if conical)—fund acervus.

To make h. c. 's, funum in metas exstruere.

HAY-FORK, "furca fœnaria. HAY-HARVEST, fœnisicia. fœnisicium. HAY-LOFT, fœnile.—tabulatum (Col.).

HAY-MAKER, fæniseca. fænisex (the mower).

•qui (quæ) fænum movet, convertit (Col.) or siccat.
HAY-MARKET, •forum fænarium.
HAY-RICK. See HAY-STACK.

HAY-STACK, foeni meta, or meta major (if conical). -freni acervus. A very conical h. s., freni meta, quæ in angustissimum verticem exacuitur (Col.).

HAZARD, s. See DANGER, RISK.

HAZARD, v. qd in aleam dare. ire in aleam es rei (cf. L. 42, 59, extr.; 1, 23, 9),-in dubium devocare qd (e. g. suas exercitusque fortunas, Cas.). -qd in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere; qd discrimini committere. Also dimico de qâ re (e. g. de with, de fama dimico): agitur qd (aibg is at stake; e. g. caput, one's it/e. E. F. self. agitur de q'ar, in this ense; yersatur qd (e. g. salus mea). To h. so many years of prosperity on the event of a single hour, tot annorum felicitatem in unius horte dare discrimen. Some are hazarding their lives, others their glory, alii de vita, aiii de gloria in discrimen vocantur. To h. one's life, committere se periculo mortis: the loss of alhg, venio in dubium de qâ re (Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35); periclitor qd perdere (Plin. 7, 44, 55): to h. it, aleam subire or adire; se in aleam dare: to h. athg unnecessarily, dare qd in aleam non necessariam (e. g. summam rerum, L.): to h. a battle, belli fortunam tentare (Cas.).

HAZARDABLE, Crel.

HAZARDER, Cret. HAZARDOUS. See DANGEROUS. HAZARDOUSLY. See DANGERO HAZE. See Pog, Mist. See DANGEROUSLY.

HAZEL, See FOU, MISH.

HAZEL, COTJUS (κόρνλοτ), or pure Lat., nux avellana. [As adj. colurnus (made of hazel).

HAZEL-NUT. See HAZEL.

HAZEL-WOOD, coryletum.

HE, is implied in Lat. by the form of the verb, and in most cases sufficiently so. But if a particular emphasis most cases sufficiently so. But if a particular emphasis is to be laid on it, it is usual to employ the demonstrative pronoun lile, or, with ref. to a third party, itse: and if he is - he himself, the master, &c., it is rendered by line (see Ruhnk, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 23); e. g. they say that the Pythagoreaus used to answer. h. helt said it, Pythagoræos ferunt respondère solitos. A. nata said it, ryunagoravos terunt respondere sontos, lipso dixit. The pronoun is also expressed when two actions of the same person are contrasted. Is is used [1] of a person spoken of by name before (e. g. Polemarchus est Mutgentinus, vir bonus atque honestus. Is quum

Re.); and (2) as the simple unemphatic antecedent to qui; he who, is qui (often, qui only; and in general propositions, si quis). Get, What has been just suid, refers only to he in the nominative; for the other cases a demonstrative pronoun must be used, except where it is sufficiently implied by the context .- Also for 'he,' ' him, Sc., when = 'a person,' the Lutins use homo; as, do you know him? nosti hominem? I tore him very when hald hominem diligo. In the acc. with infin. 'he' must be translated by se ('that' being omitted). In oblique narration (to weh the construction of acc. with infin, belongs, when the principal verb and the infin, have the same subject), 'him,' &c., is translated by sui, sibi, se, when the person so designated is the nom. of the principal sentence; by ipse for the nom, and where the use of the reflexive would occasion an ambiguity; e.g. putat hoc sibl nocere: Gajus contemuebat divitias, quod se felicem reddere non possent. Sta there are also persons spoken of, and cihers spoken to.
These must be denoted by is, hic, ille. Legationi Ariovistus respondit; si quid ipsi a Cæsare opus esset, visits responding a quint properties si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere (here the speaker, Ariovistus, uses ipse and sui of himself; and having first named Casar, the person spoken of, he afterwards designates him by is and ille). So, too, if he had spoken to Casar, the direct, si guid mihi a te opus esset would Carat, the direct, st quid mini a te opus esset wouses become si quid sibi (or ipsi) a ("essere (or ab eo, ab illo) opus esset, &c. But even of the speaker himself, the demonstr. is is sta found; Socrates respondit, se se merulisse... ut el vietus quotidianus in Prytaneo publice præberetur (C. Or. 1, 54). See H1s.

HEAD, v. primum iocum obtinēre (g. t., to stand at the h. of athy).—in primā acie versari, primam aciera obtinere (to be placed in the first rank of an arma) .exercitui præesse (to command an army) .- principem cs rei esse. principatum cs rei tenere. priscipem cs rei locum obtinere (to be the first in it).—caput cs rei esse (to be the head of it). To h. an embassy, principem legatorum esse ; principem legationis locum obtinere ; a party, principem factionis esse; principatum factionis tenere; a conspiracy, principeni or caput conjura-tionis esse: to offer to h. athg, ducem se offerre or se addere : to h. a party or cause, causa cs ducem et quast

signiferum esse.

HEAD, caput (g. t.; also for any upper part, whether round or not; and metonym, the whole person or animal itself, esply in enumerations and in divisions: lastly, also, so far as the h. is considered the seat of life, for tife itself) .- cacumen (the highest point of a thing) .- bulla (a thick upper part of a thing ; e.g. of a nail, clavi). The front of the h., back of the h., capitis pars prior, pars aversa; the back also occipitium. One who has a large h., capito: fm h. to foot, a capillo usque ad ungues; a tigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos (poet.); a vertice, ut aiunt, ad extremum unguem; ab unguiculo ad capillum summum; ab lmis unguibus usque ad verticem summum or ad capillos summos (all proverbia ty;

for wch no Latin ever said a capite ad pedes or ad calcem): to contemplate or survey aby fm h. to foot, qm totum oculis periustrare: the wine gets into my h., vino incalesco: my h. is full, multa simul cogito (I have many thoughts at the same time in my h.); multa me sollicitant or sollicitum habent (there are many things wech trouble me); multa negotia per caput saliunt (many kinds of business claim my attention; H. Sal. 2, 6, 33): to shave aby's h. close, caput ad cutem tondere (Cels.): it will also be well to have his h. shared close, neque inutile erit caput attonsum (Cels.): to carry alky on one's k., qd repositum in capite susti-nere (C.; of the Canephorae). A congestion of blood in the k., implementum capitles (Cal. Tard. 1, 5). Aby is placed with his k. leaning back on aby's lap, qs colloplaced with his n. searing oack on any t sap, us concatur sin aversus, ut in gremium cs caput resupinus effundat (Cels.). To be over h. and ears in debt, were alieno obrutum or demersum esse: piane perditum esse were alieno (C.); animam debere (Com.); twentyfire h. of cattle, grex xxv capitum (of oxen; but of free h. of cattle, grex xxv capitum (of oxen; but of sheep, ovium snust be used): to pay for athg with one's h, capite luere qd: to lose one's h, supplicio capitis or summo supplicio affici, securi peresti or feriri (so be executed; the former g. t., the latter with the axe; capite minui, caput perdere are not Lat.). To get alig out of one's h, cogitationem de re abjicere, non amplius cogitare de re: I wish you could get this out of your A., abducas velim animum ab his cogitationibus: write whatever comes into your A., quicquid tibi in mentem veniet, scribas velim. In order that the odium of the unsuccessful treatment might not fail

on Ms A., ne in 'psius caput parum prosperæ curationis eventus rec'dat: the blood of the slain is upon your h., "Manes consorum poenas a te repetunt: may that h., *Manes cesorum penas a te repetunt: may that be upon their h.*s, quod lilorum capiti sit. I don't know whether I om standing on mg h. or mg heets, non, cedepol, nunc, ubi terrarum sim, scio (Plaut). To carry one's h. high; see 'to be PROUD. " Morry, memoria: a good h. memoria tenax: a bad h. immemor ingenium (with ref. to stadies): to retain aln's is none's h., ad memoria herire. Mental talents, kngenium. mens; see hyrelicer (\$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{E}}\) never capiti. **a had h., immemor ingenium (\$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{E}}\) never capiti. **a had h. immemor ingenium (\$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{\mathcal{E}}\) aby has a good h., ingenium ci non dest; ingenium cs non absurdum est. The most is mportant person, the chief. caput The most important person, the chief, caput (g. 1.)—princeps (the principal, most displied, whom the others take as a pattern)—at. Popthews (one that gives the tone, kopopaios; only C. N. D. 1, 21, 59, as an expression of Philos, who wand to calt Ermo coryphreus Epieureorum). -dux (a leader). Jn. dux et princeps.-auctor (by whose advice athg is undertaken). In. dux et auctor.—caput, signifer, fax (the h. of a party or conspiracy, leader in a tumult). The h. in a civil war (he repracy, leader in a lumnit). The h in a civil wor (he who gave the signal for rising), tuba belli civilia (C. Fam. 6, 12, 3). The h of a conspiracy, caput conjuratorum; princeps conjurationis; the h s of the town, of the state, capita rerum or rei publice; principes civitatis; be h s of the prope, capita or principes or primores plebis. If H s or tails, capita aut navim (a gold coin area the room My, Tail's was Rem Norm Mether the 'he ad was infrown up, and it was item well the the did of Janus, oth e ship's beak fell uppermost; Macrob. Sat. 1, 7; Aur. Vict. Orig. 3). Neither h nor lait, nec caput nee pedes (i. e. without beginning or end, of a tale, &c.; С. Раш. 7, 31; cf. Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 139; Cat. op. L. Epit ib. 5.3).

HEAD-ACHE, dolor capitls. gravitas capitis (Plin. 27, 12, 105). Continual h.-a.'s, long, or assidul capitis dolores: I have h.-a.'s, capitis dolores habeo; capitis doloribus laboro; caput mihi dolet: to get a h.-u., *capitis dolore or doloribus affici : to be afficted with h .- a.'s, capitis doloribus conflictari: to be troubled with violent and continued h.a.'s, vehementibus et assiduis capitis doloribus premi: the sun causes h.-a.'s, sol capi-

HEAD-BAND. See FILLET.

HEAD-DRESS, capitis ornatus (aft. O. A. A. 3, comæ ornatus (ib.).

HEADINESS, | Rashness, Se., vid. | Obsti-

HEADINESS, | Rashness, &c., vid. | Obstinecy, vid. |
HEADIAND. See Cape, Promontory.
HEADIESS, Propra.) capite carens. sine capite.
The Biemyse are h., Biemyis capita absunt. | IlaPROPRA. See INCONSIDERATE, RASH.
HEADIONG, adj. præceps (atso in the sense of
each, precepitate; e.g. consilium, mens. In this sense,

73m, precipitate; e.g. constituti, mens. In this sense, Js. praceps et efferatus [e.g. mens], prace et imma-turus [e.g. consilium]). To fall h. praceipitem ferr (impropr.; C.). A man of h. courses, home in constilis praceeps et devius (C.): to rush h. to one's destruction, in præceps ruere; ad pestem ante oculos positam pro-

ficisci.

HEADLONG, adv. Mty by adj., preceps.—raptim (in a hurried manner). To fly away h., preceptime shipe or pracepitem se fuga mandare: to fall h. in the mud, fre precipitem in lutum (per caput pedesque; Catull. 17, 9).

HEAD-MONEY. See 'CAPITATION to a.'.

HEAD-PIECE. See HELMEN. In the tiecl, vid. HEAD-QUARTERS, principla castrorum (among the Romans a large open pance in the camp, where shood the general's tent, pracetrum, and that of the (ribunes).—
Ormotoric castra.

prætoris castra

HEADSHIP, principatus. princeps locus. See

HEADSMAN. See EXECUTIONER.

HEADSTALL, prps frontalia (pl.; ornament for a horse's forchead: L. 37, 40, 4). HEAD-STONE (of the corner), lapis angularis. Grave-stone, vid.

| Grave-stone, vid. HEADSTRONG. See Obstinate. HEADY, | Rash, violent, demens. inconsidera-tus. temerarius. in consillis præceps et devius. See tus. temerarus. In consinis pracers et devius. See Rasm. # Apt to get in the head (of wine). To be h., caput tentare (Plaut.).

HEAL, # PROPR.) See TO CURE. # IMPROPR.) To h. a failen state, sanare mgram rempublicam or mgras.

Tipublics partes; meder afficter reipublics: aby is saluter for samus occurs no where in Cax_1 , and is employed to h. the diseases of the state, qs ad relpublics: to be avoided as unusual). In. samus et salvus salvus eurationem adultutur (by adv, a qo, aft. L. 5, 3+; be disease), the salvus calvus explosed to the salvus salvus existing an adultutur (by any application, cl rei or saluti es rei remedio integer: a h. climate, aer salutis (the h. air of a place (433)).

go subvenire : to h. athg by one's advice and words, ei rei medicinam consilii et orationis suie afferre (C.).

HEALER, medicus, or Cret, qui sanat &c., or qui medicinam ci rei attulit (impropr.). [25] sanator (Paul. Nol.).

HEALING, adj. medicatus. medicamentosus (en dowed with h. powers).—salutaris, salubris, &c. The h. art, ars medendi, ars medicina; miy medicina onty. salutaris ars or professio (these two objectively) .- scienits medendly or medicine (subjectively, as theoretical knowledge). To profess the h.a., medicinam exercire, facere, lacitiane, profiteri. Il. powers, vis medendi (aft. T. Ann. 15, 34, estr.). Il. springs, aque medicate or medice salubritatis. The h. vrines of a pring, salubritas medica fontis.

HEALING, s. sanatic - curatio (treatment, without ref. to its success).—vis medendi. The art of h., see 'the HEALING art.' To be employed for the h. of a disease, and curationem cs morbi adhibert.

disease, ad curationem es moroi aumori.

HEALTH, sanitas (state of freedom fm disease).—
valetudo (if by itself, it is mosily, fm context, = good h.,
vech is bona, prospera, firm a valetudo). To loke care,
or some care, of one's h., valetudini parecre: valetudini
dinem curare; valetudini tribuere qif, habere rationem valetudinis; dare operam valetudini. To take great valetudinis; dare operam valetudini. To take great care of one's h, valetudini sum servire: magnam curam in valetudine tuendå adhibëre: for your h.'s sake, corporis tuendi causā: to noglect or take no care of one's h., valetudinem negligere; valetudini parum pareere. Bad h., adversa, ægra, nifirma valetudo: your neak h., or seek state of h., ista imbecilittas valetudinis tue. (ES) of t. curatio, excusatio, excusation excusati uti ; prosperitate valetudinis uti ; sanitate esse incorrupta; valetudine esse firmam; valere (also with bene, commode, recte); belie se habère: to be in excellent h., optima valetudine uti or affectum esse; optime valere; optima valetuquie un or anecum esse; optime valete, plane belle se habère; not to be in good h, minus commodà or minus bonà valetudine uti; agrotare (to be sick). In the days of one's h, bonà or integrà valetudine; quum valemus. To trijure one's h, by the tudine, quant valenus. To injure one's h. by the neglect of one's usual exercise, valetudinen internissis exercitation but amittee: I am recovering my k., melior fio valetudine. H. is re-established, valetudo confirmatur: to be in good h., recte valere; bond or integrà valetudine esse; prosperitate valetudinis uti: in better h, melins valere (H.). To drink aby's good h., salutem ci propinare (Plant.); *amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo: your good h. l bene te! bene tibi! (see Zumpt, § 759): let all drink to the h. of Messala! bene Messalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (Tib. 2, 1, 33): to wish good h. (at sneezing), sternutamento saintare; so aby, saintare el imprecary, activamento jubére: your h. I (as a wish at ancezing), beno vertat! or saiver te jubed or sainten tihl! (ac. imprecor, aft. Appul. Met. 2, p. 228, 27. Es saint tune is wrong; it ought, at all executs, to be saintit tibit e. sit or wrong; it ought, at all creats, to be sauuti this ic. sit or vertat).—He tived to an extreme old age in the enjoyment of excellent h., vixit ad summan senectutem valetudine optimă. Robust h., firma valetudin.

HEALTHFULL, See HEALTHY, WHOLISOME.

HEALTHFULLY, Belle.—Doni or prospera valetudine.

HEALTHFULLY, belle.—boni or prospera valetudine.

moda valetudo (good date of beatts; [25] val. alone

at also of beatth, and cannot be taxed for 'good beatth' without bona. Rc., unless the context angletenity implies (i).—salms integrities. [SYN. in HEALTH, viid.]

implies it) -salus integritas. [SYN. in HEALTH, vid.] salubritas, salubris natura (h. of a place, climale, &c.,

Saudritab. Saudrit natula (n. oy a piece, crimute, gc., opp. pestilens natura loci.)

HEALTHSOME. See HEALTHS.

HEALTHY, samus (e. pr., both of bodily health and of a sound state of mind).—salvus (of the good state of the body and its parts)—lulteger (all undiminished, the body and its parts)—lulteger (all undiminished, fresh, in possession of full power; also with ref. to intellect, ratio integra).—valens, validus (h., and thereintellect, ratio integra),—valens, validus (h., and therefore eigorous, able to act).—firmus (of firm, tasting health),—robustus (strong, robust, able to endurc). Js. robustus et valens, firmus et valens, (i.e., strong and healthy).—saluher or saluhvis, salutaris (that bringe or affords health, healthouse, wholesome: the former also of places and countries, opp. pestilens: [\$\varphi^{\infty}\$ and saluher for saluhos of the conference of the saluhos for annu securs no wehere in C. or Cex., and is opp. pestilens, Vifr.).; earlum salubre (h. climate); one, pecialists, i.e., icrimina saunte o, commini, a h, peer, anium salubris; a h, residence, labitatio salubris; redes salubres. A h, intellect, meus sana; ratio integra. To have a h, look, 'valetudinem ore prodere. To be h, see 'to be in good Health.' Proc. Early lo bed, Sc., see Bed.

HEAP, s. acervus (a h. of things brought logether, and laid on one another, usually of the same kind; also of a h. of dead bodies),—congeries (a number of things of different kinds brought together, and taid one on another, without respect to the height; congestus præ- and post-Class.).—strages (a number of things hurled upon the ground, esply of corpses, arms, &c.; likewise without respect of height),—strues (a h. of things piled in tayers, so far as thry may be placed or are placed over each other in a certain order),—cumulus (prepr., a h. that comes up to the full measure. With acervus, the difference lies in the quantity; with congeries, in the disorderly lying on each other; with struges, in the lying on the ground; with strues, in the lying in layers; in cumulus, the arched form and the superabundance, as L. 3, 34, 6, in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo).-multitudo. vis. copia (g. t., wultitude, great number, with this difference, multitudo denotes any multitude, without any other idea; vis brings the great quantity prominently forward; and copia, the multitude in respect of the use to be made; hence it cannot be used of persons unless they are to be considered as an instrument or means, as armatorum, virorum fortium copia). A confused h., turba (propr. of men, but also of animals and things, arborum, nego-

tiorum, inanium verborum, &c.) HEAP, v. acervare, concervare (to make a h. of athg. to h. together or upon one another) .- aggerare. exaggerare (to h. up, to h. up high; in prose, post-Aug.) -cumulare, accumulare (the former, to h. up to the full measure; the latter, to be always adding to a heap; cumulare also fig.; = constantly to increase). - augère (to increase). - addere qd ci rei (to be constantly adding to athy) .- congerere (fig., to bring together of utter as in heaps; e. g., reproaches upon aby, maledicta in qm). To h. crime upon crime, scelus sceleri addere : to h. benefit upon benefit, beneficia priora posterioribus cumulare; lo h. victory upon victory, victoriam vic-toriae aidere (aft L. 1, 3); to h. alig upon aby, con-gerere qd in qm (g. 1, good and bad hings); onerare qin qa re (with something unpleasant; to load with athg); ornare qm qå re (with something pleasant and honorable; to adorn, honour, &c. with ally; e.g., posts of honour, &c.). | To heap up, cumulare. acervare (to h.).—accumulare. coacervare. construere (to h. up, to h. logether, accumulate; e. g., money, treasures: one who does this, accumulator opum, T. Ann. 3, 30, 1; accumulate, mly †; once only in C., auget, addit, accumulate, accumu mulat; in Plin, often of heaping up earth round the roots of trees).-aggerare (to form into a heap, bones, osa). To h. up money, pecunias coacervare; acervos numorum construere: to h. up riches, opes exaggerare (Phædr. 3, prof. 25): to h. up earth round the roots of frees, accumulare terram (Plin.): to h. up earth about a tree, aggerare arbore (Col.); adaggerare (Cal.): to be heaped up, cumulari, accumulari; crescere (to increase).

HEAPER, accumulator (e. g. opum; T. Ann. 3, 30).

HEAR, v. | 1) To have the sense of hearing, andire. To h. well, acutely, acuti anditus esse; sollertis auditus esse (of a fox); not to h. well, auribus non satis competere: to h. with difficulty, tarde audire; tardis esse auritus (to h. slowly); surdastrum esse (to be somewhat deaf; Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116. Se graviter and male audire, in this signification, are wrong). Not to h. at all, sensu audiendi carère; auditus ci negatus est: not to h. fm fear, timor auribus officit: not to be able to see or h. at all fm fear, præ metu neque oculis neque auribus satis competere. [2] To direct the sense of hearing to alhy, to listen to, audire.—auscultare (to listen to; very rare in gold. age): to h. alhg. qd audire: not to h. athg, qd non curare (not to attend to); es rei rationem non habère (not to regard): to h. aby, ci aures dare (to listen att-ntinely to aby); audire qm, ausculture ci or () but not in Cicero) qm (to listen to aby, or to h. and follow shy's advice or warning). H.! audi! hens tu! cho!-do you h.! audin'! hoccine agis annon? (are you astrading to what I say; see Rubnik, Tert. Andr. 1, 2, 15). See to Lirux vo; so Onex. 5) To appresent the same of the same of

ito hear a whisper, hint, &c. of athg, quiddam, numquid

&c.). - auscultare qd or ci rei (to listen, hearten to alkg openly or secretly).—percipere (to apprehend accu-rately; to h. clearly, of the hearing itself; to observe, perceive, receive information of athg, orally or by tradition). - excipere, with or without auribus (propr., to catch up what one properly ought not to h.; but then also = to h. or perceive with peculiar interest; see Plin Ep. 4, 19, 3; 10, 1, 86, Fraticher). - cognoscere qd or de qh te (to hear or perceive alig, to attain to the knowledge of athgi.—competite (to obtain exact information of or respecting athg, to h. or perceive with certainty or exactly, specing sing, to n. or perceive with certaining or exacting, espity by oral information). I often h. people say, or I h. it emily said, audio vulgo dici. (When the persons are indef., the pass should be used; when a def. person or persons are mentioned, either the active participle, when this person is represented as acting, or the passive participle, when the person is represented as passise; e.g., I h. you coming, audio te venientem: I rejoice to h. you praised, audio te libenter laudatum.

te canentem = 'I heard you sing', audio it te canete = 'I heard [m somebods] that you sang' or 'I heard that you sang [a particular song].' e. g. exclulum Troja; Z. 636; but audio libenter te laudari = the intelligence that you are praised rejoices me. aby say' is also qin or ex or a qo audio quum dicat, the ex or a, when the person fm whom the speaker heard it was himself the reporter; I often h. Roseins say, sarpe soleo audire Roscium, quum dicat &c : I of en hourd him say that he \$c., sæpe ex eo audiebam, quum se ... diceret: Krüger, 628, Obs. 2; Zumpt, 636, 749). As far as I h., quantum audio : as far as I have heard, quod nos quidem audierimus : let me never h. that again jm pou, cave posthac umquam istuc verbum ex te audiam : I have atready heard it more than a thousand times, plus millies jam audivi: I can h. nothing for the noise, fremitus or strepitus aurium usum intercipit: I have heard it all fm the door, omnia ego istæc auscultavi ab ostio: to h. (receive information) of athg, venix or pervenit qd ad aures meas; inaudire qd (privately): not to h. a word of alkg, ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem accipere de re: to h. alkg fm aby, qd ab or ex qo audire, accipere, cognoscere: to h. athg of aby, qd de qo audire, accipere: to h. of aby with pleasure, volenti animo de qo accipere (S. Jug. 73, 1): to let nothing be heard of him, silentium est de qo: no one h.'s athg of him, literæ ejus conticescunt (he does not write): to refuse to h. alkg on any subject (i. e., to listen to any proposat), qd auribus non admittere (os L. 23, 19, qui nullam ante pactionem auribus admi-serat; i. e., who would not h. of any compact). In a wider sense, to h. aby is, a) = to listen or hearken to. ausculture ci (g. t., to listen or hearken to, very rare in gold, age).— audire qun. cloperam dare (lo be a hearer, scholar of aby): I h. him very gladly, æquissimis meis auribus utitur: I h. him only too gladly, nhinis libens ausculto el. b) To consent to listen to aby i defence, &c., causæ probandæ veniam ci dare : not to be heard, causæ probandæ veniam non impetrare (cf. Cic. neara, cause probande veniam non imperiare (cf. t.e. Sull., estr.); lo condemn aby without heuring issus, qm caush indictà condemnare. Il To hear a cause (sf a judge), cognoscere (either absol, as Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, or with causam. Q. 4, 1, 3: after hearing the cause, causă cognită, S. Cat. 42, fin.).
—sedêre judicem in qm. esse judicem de qâ re (these two esply of a juryman). The judges who heard the cause, judices, apud quos causa agebatur: to h. a cause before the time it was set down for, repræsentare judicium (Q. ine sime it was set aown jor, repræsentare judicitum (50, 7, 1). To hear facerably (i.e., to listen to, to grant), audire (15) exaudire poet, and post-Class.), -obedire, parère (10 obey; e. g. es dictis); to h. abs, or the prayers of abs, audire qm or es preces: es precibus locum relinquere; ci petenti satisfacere or non deesse; preces cs admittere; to h. aby's advice, qui monentem audire: to h. a prayer, precationem admit-tere (of the gods): God h.'s his wish, Deus ejus voto adest: not to h. aby or his prayers, preces es spernere (poet.) or aversari; preces es repudiare. HEARER, qui (quæ) audit, audiens, auditor,

HEARIER, qui (quae) audit. audiens. auditor. HEARIER, [1] A hearing, auditor; see HEARRAY. [2] The sense or power of hearing, auditor, sensus audiendi (the sense of h.)—auditos membra, orum (the organ of h.)—aurium judicium or mec-sura (so far as a person judges by 4; see C. N. D. 2. 58, 146; de Or. 3, 41; extr.): an imperfect h., audito imbeellitas: hardness of h., audito or aurium or audiendi gravitas; aurium or audientis tarditas (so far addition gravitation as aby hears very slowly); to be hard of h., *auribus tardis esse; *tarde audire; surdastrum esse (s. 1., to its somewhat deaf; C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116. ** Neither graviter audire, i.e., to hear with indepention, not HEA HEA

male audire, i. e., to be evil spoken of, belongs here): a fine h., auditus sollers (propr., e. g., of the fox): to lose the sense of h., &c., see 'to be, to become DEAF.' 13) The listening to what another says, audlentia (attention to a person speaking, eaply so far as it is pro served for a speaker in a public assembly by means of the herald or crier; see L. 43, 16); to obtain or procure a h. for aby, ci aures impetrare (g. l., to secure altention to aby) .- ci audientiam facere (esply of a speaker in a public assembly, of the herald): to obtain a h., audiri : to find a favorable h., benigne audiri (of persons): not to obtain a h , non audiri (g. t., of persons); causæ probandæ veniam non impetrare (for one's defence; cf. C. Sull. 1, extr.); non admitti (not to be admitted, of persons). I receive a favorable h., a qo audior; qd a qo auditur (e. g., a request); to give or grant a h., audire qm (g. t., to hear or listen to aby; then ear or listen to him in order to follow him); aures præbere ci and ci rei (to lend an ear to a person or thing, also aures ci dare or dedere; audientiam ci præstare is not Latin); qm admittere (to allow aby to come before one to plead his cause); cause probanda venlam ci dare (to allow him to prove his statement, &c.). To give an attentive, very attentive h. to aby, attente, To give an attentive, very avientee a. 2009, a. 2009, perattente audire qui, qui diigenter attendere : ab ore es pendère (F. £n. 4, 79).—silentlo auditur qu (is listened to in silence): to give a willing h. to, faciles habère aures: to obtain a h., facere sibi or orationi audientiam: to give un impartial h. to, mquo animo or æquis auribus accipere qd; æquus audio qd (L. 5, 6): not to obtain a favorable h., minus æquis auribus audiri: the king has no time to grant him a h., non vacat sermoni suo tex. | Reach of the ear, extent within which sound can be heard: to be within h , audiri posse : in my h., me audiente. | Judicial aring, cognitio (cs or cs rei). HEARKEN, | To tisten, vid. | To hear fa-

Borably, grant; see 'To HEAR favorably.'
HEARKENER, auditor.—auscultator (C.).—dicto

audiens (obedient). HEARSAY, auditio. levis auditio (e.g., to act upon h.; levem auditionem pro re compertà habère, to believe any unauthenticade report).—Inna (a report): JN. famaet auditio. It is, however, better, in most cases, to use Crcl: with audire: I know this fm h., here auditu know it only fm h., nihil practer auditum habeo: I state this not fm h., but fm my own experience, hac non auditum, sed cognitum practicamus.

HEARSE, planstrum, quo cerpora mortna ad sepul-turæ focum develuntur. — vehiculim, quo cerpora mortua exportantur. See Binn. H.c.loth, see Pall. HEART. A) In a physical sense, propr. and \$\frac{1}{3}\text{, cor (ibe. h in the animal body).}\$\text{—pectus (the breast,}\$\text{ under weh the h. is conceased) .- formella cordis (the under seen in a. is conceated).—formelia codis (the shape of the h., us a kitchen utensil; oft. Apic. 9, 11, where formella piscis). The h. beats, cor palpitat; cor salit: to press aby to one sh., am premere ad pectus, or ad corpus suum (†); qm artius complecti; qm amplexari. With one's h.'s blood, de visceribus suis (C.). IMPROPE, the h. of a country (= its interior), interior cs terræ regio; interiora cs terræ; e. g., to penetrate into the h. of India, interiora Cas tetræ; e. g., fo penetrate into the h. of India, interiorem India regionem or interiora India petere: the h. of the republic, viscera reipublicæ. II. of a tree (oak), os arboris; lignum firnissimum.

B) In a moral sense: 1) the internal power of feeling, sont, mind, &c., animus.-mens (mind, disposition, intelligence, spirit; hence together animus et mens, i. e., h. and spirit) .- voluntas (inclination) - natura (human nature, the mode of thinking or disposition implanted by nature in men; e. g., the human h. is too weak to despise power, imbecilia natura est ad contempendam potentiam: a man of an honest and good h, natura justus vir ac bonus) .- pectus (the breast, as the seat of the feelvir ac wonten).—pectus (the orecas, as me seat of the pec-ings,—cot is tsted in good prose only in certain forms of expression; see below). A good h., bonitas (g. t., good-heartedness, as a property of aby); animus benignus, benignitas (a beneficent disposition); animus mitis (a gentle mind): a bad or evil h., animus malus (a naturally corrupt one); animus improbus, improbitas (a wicked, ungodly disposition): a depraved, corrupt h., voluntas depravata: fm the h., animo or ex animo (opp. simulatione, simulate); to love aby fm my h., ex animo amare; qm ex animo vereque diligere : to love aby with one's whole h., toto pectore qm amare : to speak fm the h., ex animo vereque dicere : oh ! that this expression came fm your h.! utinam lstud verbum ex animo diceres : to all appearance ... but in h., simulatione ... sed animo (e. g., to all appear-

ance he was agst Casar, but in h. he facoured him, simulatione contra Cæsarem, sed animo pro Cæsare simulatione contra væsaren, sen animo pro Cæsare stetit): aldø or aby is near to my h, od or qa mini-curæ or cordi est 155 not curæ cordique est; mili curæ est de qå re 155 but only in episto-lary style, and unusual): an object is near to my h, qd mili summæ curæ est (l'interest myself about it); qd milli in medullis est (if is very dear to me): my h. prompts me to do othe, est mill cordi qd facere : nothing lies nearer my h., nihil est mihi qå re antiquius : atha is nearer to my h. than another, amicior ci rei quam ... sum (Np. Mill. 3, 6). There is nobody to whose h. uthy is neurer than it is to mine, tam amicus sum ci rei, quam qui maxime: so object is nearer to my h. than to \$c., nihil mihi potlus est, quam ut &c. (see C. Somn. Scip. This in this points east, quant at act test is some. Soft, and the property of the set ferre (to vex onesetf about atho); qd in pectus or in pectus animumque (of several, in pectora animosque) demittere (to impress athy deeply upon oneself); not to take athy to h., non laborare de qå re, negligere qd (both, e.g., the death of aby): athy lies or presses upon my h., qd animum meum pungit; qd me or animum meum sollicitum habet: a thing goes to my h., tangit qd animum meum; qd animum meum percutit: to go to the h., animum cs movere, commove Culti: to go to the h., animum cs movere, commovere; in animum cs spenetrare: atte in cs pectus descendere (to make a deep impression, of lessons, &c.; \$\mathcal{S}\$, \$Jug. 11, \$T\$; a thinky makes a deep impression on my h., ad alte in pectus meum descendit (\$\mathcal{S}\$, \$Jug. 11, \$T\$; is of the simpression on the mind). I shad not take it much to h. if, levissime feram, si &c. Prov. To have one's h. in. one's mouth, "nec aliud sentire; nec uliud loqui; nec one's mouth, "nee aliud sentire; nee uliud loqui; nee aliud clausum in pectore, nee aliud promptum in lingud habëre (att. S. Cat. 10, 5). When I concerse with aby, be at who it mon, I always speak from my h., qulcum ego colloquar, nibit fingam, nibit dissimulem, nibil obtegam (C. Att. I, 18, in): to be aliet to see into aby sh., apertum es pectus videre: the searcher of h.s., colloquary nibit obtegate. qui in omnium mentes introspicit (see C. de Fin. 2, 35, 118); qui hominum voluntates introspicit (see T. Ann. 1, 7, 8); if we could look into the h.'s of tyrants, Ann. 1, i, 3); If See course now, more new new new year, we might fee, air recludantur transnorms mentes, posse &c. (7, Ann. 6, 6, 2). Oh! that you could nee into my A. ! utinam occlus in perceiver mea possess inserered († O. Med. 2, 93); to sink into aby s., influere in os animum (e.g., of sounds); 10: hermanes and her (c. h). of a suspicion): to be able to bring one's h. to &c., (in) animum inducere posse, followed by infin. or not to have the h. to &c., not to find it in one's h. to, a se or ab animo.suo impetrare non posse, with ut &c.: to speak in all sincerity of A , vere et ex animi sententia loqui: what comes fm the h. finds its way to the h., oratio, que habet sensus, facile in sensus et mentes hominum intrat (aft. C. de Or. 3, 25, init., and 2, 25, extr.). Do not make my h. sad, *noll me angere; *noli me or animum meum sollicitare. To open one's h. to abu, ri sensus suos aperire; totum se patefacere ci: to pour out ouc's h. to aby, ci cordolium patefacere (to tell one's sorrow to aby, Appul. Mel. 9, p. 226, 28); cum qo conqueri for-tunam adversam (to complain bitterly to a person of one's misfortune; cum qo conqueri de qa re : to give one's h. to aby, animum suum ci dare or dedere (see L. 1, 9; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14): to surrender one's h. to a female, animum adjicere ad puellam (Com.): a person's h. is still free, Go nondum (amore) captus est; his h. is no tonger free, qs alibl animum amori deditum habet (Ter. Hee. 3, 1, 14).-To be of one h. and of one mind with aby, familiariter or intine uti qm: they are of one h, and of one mind, intine juncti sunt. [As a term of endearment: my sweet heart! meum cor! anime mi! mi animule! meum corculum! (Com.)

2) Courage (see Counage), animus. To give h, to aby, to put in h., animum ci facere er addere; ci virtutem addere; animum es confirmare, incendere (to strengthen, confirm one's courage). A man of good h., vir fortis (a brave man); vir metu vacuus (that knows no fear). To lake h., (in) animum inducere, followed by infin. (g. l., to endeacour to prevail upon oneself).—audère, followed by an infin. (to renture, dare).—|| The shape of a heart, cordis species (Plin. 37, 10, 58, cordis speciem repræsentare).—cordis formella (as a kitchen utensil, aft. Apic. 9, 11). | By heart (i. e., in the memory), memoriter, ex memoria: to know by h., memory), memoriter, ex memoria : 10 know oy n., memoria tenere ; complecti; in memoria habere : 10 learn by h., ediscere; memoria: mandare, tradere, committere, infigere: to know every word of a uniting by HEA

h., ad verbum libellum ediscere.

Heart's blood. deserta or inculta. campi deserta (g. it. for wild, which takes the deserta et inhospita tesqua. facere ci (C. Ag. Er. 1, 3, 7).

HEATHCOCK, tetras.

HEART-ACHE, cordoium (Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 67, and Pæn. 1, 2, 89; Apput. Met. 9, p. 226, 28).—animi angor.—ægritudo. sollicitudo. dolor. mæror. Aby gives me the h .- a , qs mihi ægritudinem or delorem, or mærorem affert; qs me soilicitudine or mærore afficit (the first, e. g., of a degenerate son).
HEART-BREAKING, miserabilis.— flebills.— ani-

mum exedens.—quod magnam (maximam) miserationem habet (C_*) .—acerbissimus.

HEART-BURN, *cordis dolor.-cardialgia (t. t.).-

ardor stomachi.- sestus ventriculi.

ardor stomachi.—æstus ventrieuli.

HEART-BURNINGS. See Discontent.

HEART-FELT, ardens (e. g., lore).—vehemens.

H. f. prayers, *precatio ex animo facta; *preces ex animo fusæ : to offer aby one's h.-f. congratulations on animo fusæ: to offer doy ones h.-J. congrammusson on ony event, in qå re ci gratulari vehementer or totå mente. H.-f. joy, animi lætitia; summa lætitia. HEART-RENDING. See HEART-BREAKING.

HEART-SHAPED, quod cordis speciem repræsen-

HEART-SICK, æger animo. — miser ex animo (Ptrul. Trin. 2, 3, 6). HEART WIIOLE, integer (not affected by passion, e.g., by love). || Not dispirited, inctu vacuus. HEARTEN, et animum facere, aftere or addere;

es animum incendere, erigere, augere.-animum recreare or reficere.

HEARTH, focus, One's paternal h., focus patrius, -domus patria (one's paternal house): to fight for h. and home, pro aris et focis pugnare, pro tectls moenibusque dimicare (of the inhabitants of a country).

HEARTILY, ex animo (fm the heart) .- vere (truly, HEARTILY, ex animo (jm the neart).—vere (iring, realty).—sincere (uprighty, sincere(y).—valde vehementer (very; e. g., to rejoice h., valde gaudêre). To laugh h., valde or vehementer tidêre; it must also frequently be expressed in Latin by other terms; e. g., to greet aby h., ci plurimam salutem impertire or qui piurima salute impertire: to be h. loved by aby, hærere in cs medullis ac visceribus; to wish athy h., tota cogitatione cupere qd. To congratulate aby h, qm vehementer or totă mente gratulari: I bid you h. welcome, plurimum te salvêre jubeo: all will welcome you gratus omnibus exspectatusque venies.

HEARTINESS, animus verus or sincerus.
HEARTINESS, animus verus or sincerus.
HEARTLESS, ignavus (cowardly). — inhumanus.
durus (without the tenderer feelings of humanity). To

be h., omnen humanitatem exuisse or abjectisse.

HEARTLESSLY. See PREBLY, TIMIDLY.

HEARTLESSNESS, ignavia (cowardliness). — ani-

mus durus. inhumanitas (hard-heartedness).

HEART'S-EASE, *viölatri color (Linn.). HEARTY, verus (true) .- sincerus (upright). A h.

prayer, congratutation, &c., see HEARTYELT. HEAT, A) PROPR. calor (warmth in a higher or HEAL, A) KROPEL CAUST (RETERING IN a suggest or milder degree, opp. frigus).—actor (burning h, the h. of a hery or burning body, also fire itself).—letvor (h, in a still higher degree, to the point when it makes itself known by hissing and roaring, as in red-hot metal, boiling liquids) .- westus (the highest degree of h., where the whole mass really, or, as it were, is agitated and roars; esply also of internal h., in fevers, &c., weh makes itself known by resitessness and violent motion). All these words are used by the Latins also in the plural, in order to bring forward more prominently the dura-tion and vehemence of the h. The h. of the sun, ardor or ardores solis; sestus solis: the h. increases, calor or restur increach; the h. abates, sestus minuit; calor se frangit: the h. abates much, multum ex calore decre-

B) Fig. a) Great vivacity, vehemence, impetus. ardor, fervor (for difference, see above; all three also with animl, when the subject is of ciolence of disposition): with annin, when the subject is of stoichies of aisposition); youthful h., ardor juvenilis; ardor or fervor attais. In the first h., e. g., of the battle, prime pugnæ impetu (L. 5, 13). b) Anger, &c., ira. impetus et ira. Ira-cundia: to kill aby in the h. of passion, impetu et Ira

scit

cundia: to kill aby in the n. op powers, mer.

HEAT, v. Trans.) calcfacere (propr. and fig.).—fervefacere (propr., to make hot by boiling).—incendere.
inflammare (to excite.fig.). To h. very much, percalfacete (propr.): to h. oneself, conferencescere (propr.,
fig. only with the poets); calcfiert (propr., e. g., by
running): to be heated with series, incalescere vino.
To order the both to be heated, balneum calcfiert jubère.

18 Tanns. concalescere (espily of corn, frumenta).

-INTRANS.) concalescere (esply of corn, frumenta).

HEATH, || The plant, erice (Plin.). - *erica
Linn.). || Place overgrown with healh, loca (438)

HEATHEN, s. paganus. HEATHEN, adj. ethnicus (ἐθνικός), or pure Lat. pagamus, gentilis (Rect.). The expressions are to be re-tained as technical terms, in theological treatises. In other terms of compositions we may use Crcl.; as, *sacrorum Christianorum expers; *veræ religionis ignarus; *qui verum Deum non agnoscit, &c. : the Heathen, also gentes barbaræ.

HEATHENISH, ethnicus (ἐθνικός), or, pure Lat., gentilis

HEATHENISHLY, ethnice.

HEATHENISM, gentilitas, paganitas (Eccl.); *religiones a Christi doctrină alienæ; *sacra a Christi doctrină aliena (n. pl.); *sacra (n. pl.) gentium barbararum

HEATHY. Crcl.—ericæus (Plin., belonging to heath) HEATING, calefactio (post Class.) - Crcl. For the

HEATING, calciactio (post Cinas.).—Crot. For the ho four bodies, ad corpus calciactendum Tu. RAISE. The his leaves, and the leaves, "anaporate in jackre: to h. (up) the anchor, ancoram moliri (L.): to h. a sigh, tab imo pectore) suspirare; suspirium alte peter (**) suspiria trahere or ducerc, poet.): to h. athg overboard, cs rei qd in flumen (or mare) effundere (Ulp.). | INTRANS.) tumescere (to swell; e. g. maria).—intumescere (poet. and post-Aug.; e. g. fluctus, Plin.) .- fluctuare (to rise and sink alternately, as the sea, or a ship, &c., upon the sea). To h. in sight, see 'to become Visible.'

HEAVEN. THE HEAVENS, coulum (in all the rela-

HEAVEN. THE HEAVENS, CCCIUM (in all the rela-tions of the Eng. word, even for God, the gods; but in this signification first in post-days, poet, and prose; in pre-dug, prose, always bews, dil. A poetic expression for h, is polush.—Olympus th., as the residence of the gods, in the poetly—piorum sedees et locus, loca exclusitia, n. pl. (as the seat or residence of the blessed). The wh (as me seal of residence of me orescal, I me works.

At, omne coellum (\$\subseteq \text{if the pl., omnia ceela, is a Hebraism): lowards h., in or all cevilum: to secret do h., in crad cevilum: so secret do h., in ferril, sublimen abire: fm h., down fm h., cecke); die limitus (by divine ordinance: \$\subseteq \text{red} \text{, deven for the cecke); divinitus (by divine ordinance: \$\subseteq \text{. feed., as } \text{. devel., as } \text{. feed., as } \text{. fee unclass., colitus): to fall fm h., e colo cadere: to come down, be despatched fm h., de colo delabi or demitti: to more h. and earth, colum ac terras miscere (L. 4, 3). See 'to leave no stone unturned:' to go to h., in colum venire or migrare : to be adwilted into h. (the region of the blessed), piorum sedem et locum consequi (C. Phil. 14, 12, 32); or vitæ immortalitatem consequi (ib. extr.): h. stands open for aby, aditus ad cerium ci patet: his spirit returned to h., whence it came, animus ejus in cerium, ex quo erat, redilt. I feel myself in h. (quile hoppy), accio sum (see C. Att. 2, 19, 1; 2, 20, 4): I think mpself in h. when &c., diglto me coulum puto attingere, si &c. (C. Att. 2, I, 6), deus sum, si &c. (Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 3); immortalitas mihi data or parta est, si &c. (Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 18; Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 4, Ruhnk.): h. (i. c. God) crown your wishes! dli tibl dent (or, for us. Deus tibl det) quæ optas ! if it please h , si diis (or Deo) platibl det) que optas ! q' is please h , si dits (or Deo) pla-cet ; si Deus annuit nutuu mumenque suum (aft. L. 7, 30, estr.); h. be praised! dits (or Deo) gratui: for h.'s sake (with prayers, adjurations), per Deum (per deos); e g, oro te pet deos: h.'s! (as an exclamation of wonder and excelled feeting) proh Jupplier! maxime Jupplier! (see Hesnd. H. Sat. 1, 2, 17); per deos im-mortales; proh debin idem! proh debin sique homi-mortales; proh debin idem! proh debin atque homi-laine: reliquarumque stellarum motus issuni (oft. C. Ren. 1, 14, 25).

Rep. 1,14,25, HEAVENLY, ceelestis.—divinus (godiske, divine). A h. messenger, nuncius de cœlo demissus.—nuncius deorum (to us, Del). The h. bodies, cœlestis; res celestes; astar: the h. bodies in their regular courses,

celestes; astra: the h. bodies in inter-regime, warrengeridines return celestium; ordines statorum.

HEAVENWARDS, in ceium. To rise h., sublime (post-Aug.) in sublime) ferri; sublimen abire: to raise one's thoughts h., supera ac celestla cogitare.

LENUIT environ to a lo fall, cadere or conci-

raise ones iningais m, supera ac criesua cogitare. HEAVILY, graviter (e.g., to fail, cadere or concidere f).—tarde (slowly: e.g., to dance, membra tarde or minus molitier moviere; aft. H. Sat. 1, 9, 25). Atlag falls h, upon me, or bears h, upon me, grave mini est add; grave milid duco (width inf): to complais h., graviter queri qd. H.-laden, gravis oneribus (e. g., of a ship): to breathe h., ægre ducere spiritum: to walk h., tarde ire or ingredi; tardo pede or gradu incedere; lente incedere (of men or animats); to move h., lente moveri (of things; e.g., machines).

HEAVINESS, gravitas (the being heavy, as a property).—pondus (the measure or degree of h., the weight).
—onus (burden; weight as oppressive to him who bears tarditas (siowness, h. of intellect, &c). Jr. vis e gravitas cs rei: pondus et gravitas; nutus et pondus cs rei: vis nutusque cs rei (C. de Or. 3, 45, 178) II. (of intellect), tardum lugenium; tarditas ingenii; h. of spirit, ægritudo animi, mæstitia. - intemperies, quæ ue harrahia dicitur (Gell. 18. 7. 4. of a confirmed gloom

of spirit, &c.).
HEAVY, A) PROFR. with ref. to weight, gravis (opp. levis).-ponderosus (weighty, having a considerable weight; c. a., corn, a letter, a louf). A h, burden, onus grave : h. armour, armatura gravis : a h. weight, pondus grave; pondus vulgari gravius (more than usually h).

B) IMPROPR. | Not light, with ref. to its constituent parts, gravis (opp. levis). H. food, cibus gravis, firmus, valens (that has much nourishment in it).—cibus difficilis ad concoquendum (indigestible): a h. dress, anticulum grave: a h, sout, solum plugue (rich); solum spissum (a strong soil). || Not mosting lightly, gravis (opp. levis). — Lardus (slone, opp. velox,) — Lardus et pene immobilis (of eery slone animals).—vasti corporis (clumnily, hearity builth—inhabilis (of vasti coponis (crassis), neutry outs).—Intanti (not ensity managed; e.g., a ship).—durus (hard; e.g., of expressions, verses, style, &c.). 'H. and laden with booty' (Bacon), gravis prædå. H. (= steepy) eyes, oculi graves (g. t.); oculi vino graves (of a drunken oculi graves (g. l.); oculi vino graves (of a drunken monis); a h. guit, incessus tardus; to hare a h. guit, tardum esse incessu; tarde ingrèdi. H. caesiry, in/antis, ese Heart-Anned cavalry, in/antis, ese Heart-Anned cavalry, in/antis, anxius, B Depressed with cares, §c., sollicitus, anxius, Mg heart is h., angor animo; me illa cura sollicitat angitque; athg makes my heart h., angor (de) qû re, qd me sollicitut angitque; qd me sollicitut angitque; qd me sollicitut angitque; qd me sollicitut angitque; pd me sollicitut angitque; qm sollicitum habère (of persons or things); qm angere or sollicitare; qm sollicitare angereque; qm angere et soillcitum habere (of things; e. g., accidents, events); am curá et sollicitudine afficere (to cause abu care and sorrow; e.g., of a reprobate son). || Encumbered with difficulties, difficulties; non facilis (g. tt., opp. facilis) .- arduns (difficult to execute) .- Impeditus (encumbered with difficulties; complicated, intricate). campered with asynciates; complicated, intricate),—
magni negotii (requiring great exertion and trouble;
opp. nullius negotii). A h. task, magnum opus et
arduum (see Difficult). | Dull or slow of intellect, tardus. ingenio tardo (slow of comprehension; also, in ref. to learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo) .- lentus (slow, opp. hasty and overhasty, und as an euphemism with blame; over-slow).-segnis (opp. promptus, &c., stuggish fm a natural want of energy), piger (lazy, disinclined to stir) -longinguus (seeming long; passing heavily; e. g. noctes). A h. fall, gravis casus (L. 8, 7).

MISCELLANEOUS: - H. rain, imber magnus or maximus; imber crassæ aquæ († Mart. 12, 26); a h. cloud, crassa nebuia: h. steep, veliemens or artus sommis: h. debts, magnum æs silenum: h. bereal, panis durus (hard): "panis male coetus (til-baked): panis sine fer-mento (without leaven); "panis male fermentatus (nod leavened properly): he markét is h., pretia rerum

jacent.

HEAVY-ARMED, gravis armature. H.-a. cavalry, III.AVI-ARMED., gravis armature. H.-a. cavalry, capities gravis armature. g. t.). — equites ferral or cataphracti (cuirassiers). H.-a. infantry, pedites gravis armature; gravius peditum agmen (on the march)—legiones (the Rom. tegions, such were always h.-a.; opp. ievis armature; cf. C. Phil. 10, 6, 14).
HEBDOMADAL. See WREKEY.

opp. levis armature; cj. c. rmt. 10, v, 17).
HEBDOMADAL See WEEKLY.
HEBETATE. See TO BLUNT, TO DUL.
HEBRAISM, "Hebraismus. "Judaismus. A H.,
"lingua_ Hebraica proprietas. Albg is a H., "qd linguæ Hebralcæ proprium est.

HEBRAIST, "qui Hebraice (bene) scit.

HEBREW, Hebræus. Hebraicus. A good H. scho-tar, "qui Hebraice bene scit. A Hebrew, Ilchræus. Judæns

HECATOMB, hecatombe (ἐκατομβή, Varr.). To offer a h., hecatomben facere (Varr. ap. Non. 131, 19); hecatomblon litare (Sidon, Carm. 9, 205; celebrare he catombas, Trebell. Gallien. 9).

HECTIC, tabidus (g t.).—phthisicus (consumptive); or *hecticus as t.t. H. fever, tabes. phthisis, or *hectica as I. I.

HECTOR, s. homo gloriosus (empty boaster) .- lingua fortis (boastful, cowardly bully) .- miles gloriosus (4391

(alluding to the comedy of Plant., C. 26, 98 ! Off. 1, 38.

HECTOR, v. TRANS.) See To BULLY. To h. abu into atha, terrore cogere qm; aby was hectored into doing athg, as fecit ad terrore coactus: to h. aby out of atha, minis extorquere ci qd. | INTRANS.) gestire et se efferre insolentius (g. t., to behave in a boastful, swaggering manner).—linguå esse fortem (to be a cowardty boaster; cf. L. 23, 45, extr.).—de se gloriosius riosum (C. Off. 1, 38).

HECTORING, *quasi Thrasoniana quædam jac-

See To Hecros (intrans.).

See Io Hecros (kierans.).

HEDGE, s. sepes. sephmentum (any kind of h. or fence).— indigo (surrounding part of a forest).—
septium (a h. and the place hedged in; e. g., for the chase, venationis). A quick h., naturale sepimentum vivue sepis; viva sepis: a h. cut into shape, opus topiarium: to put a h. round athg, qd sepire ar consepire (g. t.); circumsepire; septo circumdare qd (when the h. goes all round); sepls munimento cingere (when the leading notion is that of protection or defence).

HEDGE, v. *sepe viva circumdare. *clngere muni-

mento sepis vlvæ, or the g. tt. sepire, consepire (qå re); circumsepire; or vepribus et dumetis sepire (C.; bal speaking of what was covered with brambles, &c., fm

neglecti.

HEDGE-HOG, erinaceus (Plin.). — ericlus (Farr. ap. Non. 49, 10, and 106, 18; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 3, 7). Sea-h.-h., *echinus.

HEDGE-HOG-THISTLE, cactus.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, *gratlola (Linn.). HEDGE-MUSTARD, *erystmum (Linn.; in Plin. of a different plant).
HEDGE-SPARROW, *motacilia.

HEED, v. See ATTEND TO, TO NOTICE, TO MIND. HEED, s. | Prudential attention, care (both HEED, s. | Prudential attention, care (both in order to gain a good, and to avoid an evil). To take h. to alhy, rem curare; rationem ca rei habère: take h. to alhy, rem curare; rationem ca rei habère dake h. to anevelf, caver em and qd or ab qo and ab q\u00e1 re; pracavere ab q\u00e1 re; or either expression may be followed by ne; cautionem adhibère in q\u00e1 re (to go cautiously to work); vitare qm, qd (to aroid); also by videre, providere, animum advertere, followed

HEEDFUL. See ATTENTIVE, CAREFUL. HEEDFULLY. See ATTENTIVELY, CARE

HEEDFULLY. See ATTENTIVELY, CAREFULLY. HEEDFULNESS. See ATTENTION, CAREFUL-

HEEDLESS. See INATTENTIVE, THOUGHTLESS. HEEDLESSLY. See CARELESSLY, INATTEN-

HEEDLESSNESS. See CARELESSNESS, INATTEN-

HEEL, s. calx. To be at aby's h.'s, instare cs vestigiis, cs vestigiis premere, qm vestigiis sequi: I shall be always at his h.'s, me sibi ille affixum habelt to take to one's h's, in pedes se conjicere; a pedibus auxiiium petere; terga dare (espity of soldiers): to tay aby by the h.'s, see To larraison: to be out at h.'s, *laceratis tibialibus muniri: to trip up aby's h.'s, sup-plantare qm (propr); circumscribere qm (to get an advantage over him by some trick, &c.): to kick up one's h.'s, calcitrare (e. g., of a horse); fm joy, gaudio or lætitiå exsultare; triumphare gaudio. Neck and h.'s, my by adj. praceps (headlang), for each Colull. has per caput pedesone (17,9). By a shoe, prob. calx. Shoes with high h.'s, ee High. HEEL, v. To h. over (of ship), 'in latus inclinari.—labare (of the unsteadiness of a ship without buttest;

O. Met. 2, 163).

HEFT, ||Effort, vid. || Handle (of knife), &c., manubrium (c. g. bidentis, cultelli, &c.).

HEGIRA, *Hegira, or liegira, quæ vocatur or dicitur as t. t.

HEIFER, juvenca (†) .- jūnix (= juvenix, Plaut.

HEIGH-HO! væ mihi! væ mihi misero! me miserum! (woe is me!)—hei! or hei mihi! (e. g. hei! non placet convivium.—hei, vereor, &c.)—eheu!

placet convivium.—hel. vercor, &c.)—encul
HEIGHT, altitudo, excelsitas, sublimitas (all three
propr. and fig.; by there is no good authority for
celsitas).—procertias (propr., tilmnes; see in Itou,
the difference of the adjj.) The h. of a mountain, altitudo
montis, excelsitas montis; but if 'height' be = the
highest point (propr. and fig.), the Latins express it
either by fastiguiun (the highest point, culmination
point), or with summus; e. g, the h. of a moun-

torn (its highest point), montis fastigium; mons summus. It is the h. of madness, &c , extremme est de-mentize, &c .: to such a h of (madness, &c.), huc or mentire, &c.: to such a n o) (middless, &c.), nuc or co, with gen, (e. g. huc arrogantle venire; eo impudentire procedere, &c., followed by ut; scire videntini quo amenture progressi sitis, e. to what a h. of madness. Exp This is common in L., S., but not found in C.). To such a h. of perfection did rheteric attain without art, in tam sublime fastigium sine arte venit rhetorice: lo allain to the h. of fortune, of glory, summam fortunam, summam gloriam consequi (but altitudo fortunæ, gioriæ, denotes the almost un-altainable h. of fortune, &c.). To make the towers of an equal h., turres ad libram facere. | A height, locus editus or editior or superior (g. t., a place that lies high).—clivus (a h. with a gentle ascent).—tumulus (a moderate elevation in a plain, whether natural or arlificial) .- despectus (fm weh there is a perpendicular view) .- agget (a heap made of earth, brushwood, rubbish, &c.; a mound): h.'s on the mountains, montani coiles: to occupy the h.'s, loca edita (editiora) occupare or

HEIGHTEN, || Carry up higher (of a building), qd altius efferre (oft. C. Rep. 3, 3, 4). || To increase athy in extent, strength, intensity, \$c., efferre. majus reddere, augére. — exaggerare (opp. extenuare ed, to represent it as great, noble, &c.).—acuere (to sharpen: e.g. industriam). To h. the beauties of athg (by a description), qd verbis adornare or oratione exornare

HEINOUS, nefarius. - immanis. - fœdus. - flagitiosus.—atrox (e. g. facinus, L.). H. crimes, sceiera; flagitia.—nefaria (adj.): the most h. crimes, flagitiosissima facinora (S.).
HEINOUSNESS, fœditas. — immanitas. — atrocitas

(e. g. rei, C.; sceleris, S.; facinoris, Suet.). HEIR, heres (one that enters into the rights and obligations of a dead person, according to the civil law; by the prælorian law, he was called possessor bonorum; fig. for successor; e. g. heres artis; see Plin. 36, 4, 6). The sole h., heres ex asse, heres ex libellà (see Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7; C. Att. 7, 2, 3); heres omnibus bonis institutus (Plin. 7, 36, 36); the substituted h. (i. e., the one who, after the death of the first, or, in the event of his incapaeity to inherit, enters upon the inheritance), heres secundus; heres substitutus (Q-7, 6, 10): un h to the half, third part, &c., heres ex dimidia parte, ex tertia parte or ex teruncio: an h. of eleven-twelfths, heres ex deunee: to be h. to aby, ci (not cs) herêdem esse or exsistere: to make aby one's h., qm heredem instituere; qm heredem (testamento) scribere, facere; qm heredem nuncupare (this the v. pr., if it be done before witnesses orally; also with voce; a will so made is called nuncupatum testamentum): to substitute aby as one's h., qm heredem secundum instituere or scribere; qm heredem substituere (Q. 7, 6, 10): to make aby an h. equally with one's sons, testamento qm pariter cum filis dem instituere: to put in as h. with others, qm inter heredes nuncupare: to put in as sole h.. qm heredem ex asse instituere; qm palam facere ex libella (C. Att. 7, 2, 3); qm heredem omnibus bonis instituere (Plin. 7, 36, 36): to leave aby one's h., qm heredem relinquete testamento: to come into a good property, as h. to aby, retinqui ab qo in amplis opibus heredem: to settle with the other h.'s, conficere cum coheredibus (of principal h.'s, cf. C. Fam. 7, 2, 2): to dispossess the true h.'s, movere veros heredes; veros heredes ejicere (by force): to leave no h.'s, sine liberis decedere; alieno herede mori : lo leave or have no male h., virilem sexum non

relinquere. HEIR, v. See To INHERIT.

HEIRDOM. See INHERITANCE. HEIRLOOM, *res hereditaria.

HEIRSHIP, hereditas.

HELIOTROPE, heliotropium (ηλιοτρόπιον, Plin.). HELIX (Wilkins), helix (ελιξ, a small ornament on the capital of Corinthian pillars; Vitr. 4, 1).

HELL, sedes ac regio, quam scelerati (impii) apud inferos habitant, sceleratorum (impiorum) sedes ac inferos habitant, seeleratorum (impiorum) sedes ac regio (seith C. Cluent, 61, 171), loca inferna, orum, (opp. ceclum, Lact. 6, 3, 11), [25] Inferi denotes, g. t., the region of the dead; and Tartarus (Trigorage) as also abyssus (Afbecoo: Prud. Hamart. 831) are poetic: to go to h., agi praceipitem in sceleratorum sedem ac regionem (Cic. 1. c.): a descent into h., descensus in seedem ac regionem sceleratorum: the torsensus in seedem ac regionem sceleratorum: the torsensus in seedem ac regionem sceleratorum: ments of h., supplicia, quæ impli apud inferos per-ferunt (with C. Cinent. 61, 171).

HELLEBORE, heileborus (έλλέβορος), or, pure

Lat, veratrum. The white h. *veratrum album (Linn.): the black h., melampod.um (Plin., μελαμπω-•heilebörus orientalis.

HELLENISM, A h., *Græcze linguæ proprietas .-*quod Græcæ linguæ proprium est.

HELLISH, infernus (propr., and with veluti also e. g. veluti infernus aspectus). - terribilis (fig. terrible).—nefandus (fig. devilish).
HELLISHLY. See DEVILISHLY.

HELM, | Helmet, vid. | Rudder, gubernacu-ium.—clavus (propr.; the angular handle of the rudder; the tiller; meton. for 'rudder'). To sil, stand, be, &c. at the h., ad gubernaculum sedere. gubernaculum regere. ciavum tenere (propr. and fg.).—| Fio.) The h. of the state, \$c., gubernacuia reipublicæ, civitatis. or imperii; clavus imperii: to be at the h. of the state, ad gubernacula reipublicæ sedère: gubernaculis reipublicæ assidere ; gubernacula reipublicæ tractare ; elavum imperii tenere : Jn. ciavum imperii tenere et gubernacula reipublicæ tractare; sedere in puppi et clavum tenere; summas imperii tenere; reipublicæ præesse; rempublicam regere ac gubernare: to take the h., ad gubernacula accedere: to retire fm it, a gubernaculia recedere: to be driven fm the h., repelli a gubernaculia

HELMET, cassis, cassida (a h. of metal).—galea (γαλέη; a h. of leather, and properly of the skin of a weasel: T. Germ. 6, paucis ioricæ, vix uni alterive cassis aut galea) .- cudo (κείθων; a h. of an unknown shape). To put on one's h., sumere cassidem in caput (Plaut.).—galeam inducere (Cas.): with a h. on his head, cura

casside; galeatus.
HELMSMAN, gubernator.—rector navis.—qui clavum tenet .- | Fig.) The h. of the state, custos gubernatorque reipublicæ.-rector et gubernator civitatis (bostà

HELP, v. | Assist, juvare. adjuvare. adjumento esse ci.—auxilium ferre ei. auxiliari cl. esse ci auxilio, opem ferre ei, opitulari ci.-succurrere ci, ci subsidio venire. ci subvenire. sublevare qm; with athg. sumo venue. ci suovenire, sunevare qui; ettà athg, qà re; in afa, in qà re (\$8 vx. in A n. v.).—subsidium or auxilium ferre cl. To h. each other, tradere mutuas operas: to h. aby in (doing) athg, quo operă juvare în qà re; ci opitulari în qà re faciendă; operam suam commodare ci ad qd; operam præbêre cl în qã re: commonate of an qu; operant prevere of an qu; ob h. aby to look for althg, ci opitulari in qå re quærenda; to write or comnose athg, qm adjuvare unaque seribere (Ter. Ad. Prol. 6). So h. me God! ita me Deus adjüvet or amet! God h. you! Deus te sospiter! To come to h. aby, when it is too late, navem mortuo applicare (Prov. Aucl. Quint. Decl. 12, 23). — a) To help aby to athy. opitulari ci in qâ re (e. g., to a fortune, in re vei quærendå vel augendå).— prospicere ci qd (e. g., to a husband, maritum). -querere ci qd (e. g., to a husband or wfe, conditionem = "a match").—expedier ci qd (e. g. to money, pecuniam).

To h. aby to a place or office, "efficere, ut munus ci
deferatur; to a thought, ei qd subjicere or suggerere (to suggest it to him); cs cogitationis initium afferre (to put him on the right track, as it were) -B) To h. aby into his certage, toliere qui in currum; upon his horse, subjicere qui in equum.—) To help aby out of athg; see To Exprisorn. I To help forward; see To Forward, Promote. I Forbear, avoid. By facer inon possum of refr non possum only) with quin, &c.; or fieri non potest, ut non &c.; or non possum non, with following inf. I cannot h. exclavating, non possum, quin exclanen: I cannot h. thanking you, non possum, quin tibl gratias agam: I cannot h. confessing, that I am excessively delighted (that &c.), n. congressing, that i am excessively delighted (that \$\text{le}c_1\$) non possium non conflict; cumulari me maximo gadio (quod &c.). \$\text{le}Prevent, &c., prohibere qd, ne fiat. -medicinam es rei invenire: (to lament for) what you might have helped, quod potulati prohibere, ne ficret: it cannot be helmed. il cannot be helped, they (the witnesses) must be pro-duced, nihil potest, producendi sunt. I could not h., duced, nini potest, producendi sunt. I could sod h., non potui prohibère (e. g. qm, quin prodicisceretur). Il Help to athg (at lable), apponere (to place be-fore: e.g. panes convivis, Sacl. Calig. 37). Te h. (= caree) a joint, &c.; see To Canve. HELP. INKRANS) conferre ad qd.—vim habère, va-HELP. INKRANS conferre ad qd.—vim habère, va-

ière ad qd .- prodesse, adjuvare ad qd (adj. also with

HELP, s. See Aid, Assistance.
HELPER, adjutor (fem. trix).—qui opem fert cl
(e. g. furtum facientibus). Sis socius (companion). administer. satelies. Jr. administer et satelies. He was my h. in lime of trouble, ille mihi ferentarius amicus est inventus (Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 55).

HELPPUL. See Unepul, Salutary.
HELPLESS, inops, also with auxilii (that is wanting
in strength and power to help himself; opp, opulentus),
auxilio orbatus or destitutus (deprived of help, forsaken by those who might help him): h. state, inopia: to leave

aby h., que destituere.

HELPLESSNESS, inopia (want of power to help oneself).—solitudo (want or destitution of friends).

HELTER-SKELTER, raptim atque turbate (e. g. omnia agere, Cas.); or by adj. præceps (headlong). HEM, s. extremus quasi margo vestis (aft. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 9. 105 Not limbus, ech is an edge sown on, border; instita appears also to have been sown on, e. g. subsuta instita, II.).

HEM, v. || To form a hem or border, prps circumsuere. || To edge, vid. || To hem in, cir-cumsedere (to blockade).—circumventre, with or with-out exercitu (to surround).—cingere (m/g poet. and postout a sercitu (to surround).—cingere (m/9 poet. and port-Aug. pros).—cingere (notem) atsulonius in modum obsidii (7.).—locorum angustis claudere (in difficult country, naroue passes, \$\frac{\chi_{\chi}}{2}\cdots, 2p.\). HEM, interj. hem (as expressing atsonishment, in a good or bad senac; joy, sorrout, dislike, \$\frac{\chi_{\chi}}{2}\cdots-\text{chem!} (expresses only joylui surprise).—hul! HEMICYCLE, hemicyclus. hemicyclium. See Semi-

HEMISPHERE, hemisphærium (hus paipiov; Varr., Macrob.), or pure Lat. sectæ pilæ pars.

HEMISTICH, hemistichium (ημιστίχιον; Pseud.-

Ascon. C. Verr. 2, 1, 18).

HEMLOCK, clcuta. - conium (Linn.).—As poison, succus cicutæ, or cicuta only (Pcrs. 4, 2). To drink the h. (i. e. at Athens), exhaurire illud mortis poculum; cicutam sorbēre (cf. Pers. 4, 2, sorbitio cicutæ); poculum veneno mixtum haurire.

HEMORRHAGE, profluvium or profusio or fluxio

sanguinis; hæmorrhagia (this espty in the nose). HEMORRHOID, hæmorrhöis, fem. (aluoppols, Plin. in Cels. 6, 18, 9, in Greek characters, and defined to be ora venarum tamquam capitulis quibusdam surgentia, quæ sæpe sanguinem fundunt).

HEMP, cannable: of h., cannabinus. To take of the skin or bark of h., cannabin decorticare.

HEMPEN, HEMPEN, cannabinus. H. seed, semen can-HEMP (as adj), nabis or cannabinum. A h. rope, funis cannabinus.—e cannabi tortus funis (aft. Vitr. 1, 1, 8).
HEMP-AGRIMONY, *eupatorium cannabinum

(Linn.)

(Linn.).

HEM., Fallina. A h.'s cys, ovum gaillina. H.bouse, gallina in A h.'s cys, ovum gaillina. H.bouse, gallinarium. A h.'s nest, cubile gallina. H.bouse, cavea. To put h.'s in a coop, gallinas in caved includere (C.). H.'s when they have fall on egy, ruffic their
feathers and shake themselves, gallinas inhorrescunt,
culto ovo, excutiuntupu essee (Plin.). H.-roost, sedile (avium; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13); pertica gallinaria (the perch; id. 3, 9, 7).

HENBANE, hyoseyamus. The common h., . hyos-

HEADANE, nyoscyanius. The common n., nyos-yamius niget (Linn.).
HENCE, || Of place, hinc, including, like the Engl. word, the notion of a source, cause, &c.; e. g. hinc illee lacrimae nimirum; for sech inde may be used in ref. to a preceding statement; ex avaritia erumpat andacia necesse est; in de omnia scelera ac maleficia gignuntur, C.). To go h., abire. decedere: heuce! (= away with you) abi. apage te l abi hinc; amove te hine! H. ! ye profane, procul este profani. The road fm h. to India, via, que est hine in Indiam (C.). | Of time; [25] In such expressions as 'a few days honce, 'a year hence,' the adv. 'hence' is not expressed in Lat. | Of inference; consequently; denoting a consequence, Itaque ('and so,' 'accordingly;' denoting consequence, Haque ('ana so, 'accordinging', acrossing the consequence or conclusion fm a cause, or conformthe Consequence of Consumon in a time, or Conjoins in great of the Consequently, 'herefore,' denotes an inference fin a reas on)—expo (e. | gittur - a strong affirmation; hence it is used in more formal argumentation. Respecting the position, where re that itsque is placed at the beginning of the proubserve that itsque is placed at the designing of the proposition, but ig:tur usually aft. one or more words; only in drawing inferences, C. sta places it first). -ideo ('con in arating injectures, c. ss. piaces is pris.—tace (... sequentis, points to the reasons and arguments as such).—test—proinde (= 'igitur cum exhortatione quadam,' meed in animated exhortations).—quare, quamobrem, quapropter, quocirca ('wherefore,' 'whence,' refer to a que, ut &c. (441)

HENCEFORTH, posthac,-dehine or jam dehine (but in this sense poet, and post-Aug. prose, except L.; quacumque dehinc vi possim, 1, 59).

HENPECK, marito imperare (aft. C. Parad. 5, 2, INFRECA, marito imperare (a)t. C. Farada. 3, 2, 3, 11...). Aby is hempecked, uxori obnoxius est. in uxoris potestate cest (C. Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 22; 2, 2, 8). uxor et imperat (C.). A hempecked husband, maritus cul uxor imperat; qui in uxoris potestate est, &c. HEPTAGON, "heptagonum.

HEPTAGONAL, *septangulus.—septem angulis.
HER, see Sur; and for the proper pron. in oblique
narration, see HE, His.
HERALD, caduceator (in war; so catled, fm the

cadureus weh he bore, to claim his personal security),fetlalis (at Rome; the h, who demanded satisfaction, and declared war with certain solemnities; the fetiales were a college of priests).—præco (g. t. for an officer who makes proclamation, &c.). The person of a h. is held sacred, caduceatori nemo homo nocet (Cuto ap. Fest.): to send a h., caduceatorem mittere : a h.'s staff, caduceus (Egg" the fetiales carried verbena;.
HERALDRY, *doctrina insignium. - *scientia in-

signium; or "heraldica (as t. t.).

HERB, herba.—olus (pot-h). H.-tea, aqua (calida), in qua decoctæ herbæ sunt (cf. Cels. 4, 25). All roots and h.'s, omne herbarum radicumque genus. To take medicinal h.'s, "valetudinis causa herbarum succis uti. H .- market, forum olitorium. H .- woman, quæ berbas or olera vendit or venditat.

HERB-TEA, aqua (calida), in qua decoc'ae herbæ or verbenæ sunt (with Cels. 4, 15, p. 228, Bip.). HERBACEOUS, herbaceus (Plin.).

HERBAGE, herbæ (pl.). - gramen (grass). See

HERBALIST, herbarius (Plin.).

HERBARIUM, *siccatæ herbæ or *hortus siccus, qui dicitur.

HERBELET, herbula.

HERBID, herbidus. HERDs, grex (g. l., a large number of cattle, both larger and smaller animals; but if any distinction is mude between larger and smaller cattle, it is need only of the latter; see C. Phit. 3, 13, extr., greges armentorum reliquique pecoris; 0, Met. 1, 513, non hie armentag reggesve; then, also, = a croued or great number of persons, a company, 8:0.— armenta, orum (a h. of larger animals, easly of occes; then also horses, goats, larger marine animals, easly of occes; then also horses, goats, larger marine animals, easly of occes; then also horses, goats, larger marine animals, easly of occes; then also horses, goats, larger marine animals, easly of occes; then also horses, goats, larger marine animals, easly of occes; then also horses, goats, larger marine animals on the same animals.

of larger animals, early of oxen; then also horses, goots, targe marine animals, opp, grex; see above).—multitudo. Caterva (both = a great number, multitude). Belonging to a h., gregalin; greatins; in h.*, gregalin; to bring together into a h., congregare (fg. also of persons).—Il Of persons; see HOBBE, TROOP, &c. HERD, v. See Congregare (fg. also of persons). HERD, w. See Congregare (fg. also of persons). HERD, but have been place, on this polly—hor regione (in this neighbourhood, hereabout). To be h., adesse: not to be h., abesse: to remain h., mancer, remainer: h. I am, en adsum I en ego I ecce me! h. is the reason that &c., en adsum I en ego! ecce me! h. is the reason that &c., en causa, cur &c.: h. and there, passim (in different places: adismi! en ego! ecce me! h. is the reason that &c., en causa, cur &c. h. and there, passim (in different placer; h. and there); nonoullâ parte (with ref. to a whole body of several members, of sech in several places the assertion is true; cf. Car. B. C. 1, 46, and Hrez. ed toc.): only h. and there, by tarus; c. g., h. and there are a few tress, rare sunt arbores. If here' is need in connexion with a pronoun demonstrative, in Lat. only the pronous demonstrative is used; as, do you see this man h.? videsne hune virum! In this thing, on this point, hac in re. 250 (1) In discount his coint has the sense of upon this? c., the Lacius disti, C. Rep. 1, 30. So in, here we may he Lacius disti, C. Rep. 1, 30. So in, here we may see &c. (= in this example, &c.), hic cognosci potest &c.; here you demand &c., hic tu (tabulas, &c.) desideras.-(2) In a narrative aft. an explanation, enumeration, \$c., there must be omitted in Lat.; c. g. 'here you have my reasons for returning,' habes reversionis causans: 'here you have my opinion,' habetis, quid sentiam. (3) It is not right to translate 'here and there' by hic illic; e. g. in such sentences as hic illic invenies, hic illic legitur, for aliquoties, compluribus in locis, interdum, &c. [Krebs.] (4) In English we now often use 'here,' aft. verbs of motion, for 'hither;' we must be careful, however, to translate it in such cases by huc (e. g. huc reverti; huc in urbem commeare, &c.) or hunc in locum (e. g. reverti, C. Rep. 6, fin.); so, fmh., hinc. | Here below, his in terris. hac in vità.

HEREAFTER, posthac .- in reliquum (tempus ; for the future; for the remaining time: without tempus; Plane. ap. C. Pam. 10, 7; S. Jug. 42, 4; L. 23, 20; 26, 32; 36, 10, extr., §c.): never h., nunquam hoc quod reliquum est (sc. vitæ; e. g. I shall never laugh ! h.; Plant.). An hereafter, que post mortem futura sunt (C.).

HEREAT, ob eam rem or causam. It must be translated in various ways according to the verb, usually by some case of is, ex, id, alone, or governed by a preposi-tion, and in agreement with a subst.: to be disturbed or rion, and in agreement with a mont; to obsiguified on pained h., it is be offended h., it mag; ero moleste ferre; de est re quert! to rejoice h., est re gaudère; ex est re gaudum percipere.
HERBBY, eo. es re. lis rebus, per eam rem. per
eas res; or (at beginning of a senience) quis re. He

underwent many dangers, yet was he not h. terrified, innl'a pericula subiit, sed neque hæc perpessus, &c. HEREDITAMENT, heredium. See 'HEREDITARY

property.'
HEREDITARILY, hereditate. Jure hereditario.

HEREDITARY, hereditarius. An h. property, heredium; dim. heredloium .- patrimonium (if inherited fm a father).—prædium hereditarium. agri hereditarii.
— fundus hereditarius. H. disease, sce Disease. H. halred, odium paternum veiut hereditate relictum (Np.). An h. fault, avitum vitium. An h. office at court, *munus aulicum hereditatium. H. crownprince, filius regis in spem imperil genitus (Curl); finus regis tanquam haud dubius regni heres (L.).

HEREFROM, ex eo (eå, &c). Inde or the relat. unde (all marking the source fm wch an effect proceeds). To derive a benefit or advantage h., ex eå re utilitatem or

fructum capere.

HEREIN, in eo, hac in re, ea in re,-intus, intra (within) .- ibi (h. ; in this that has been mentioned). H. he was wrong. &c., in eo peccavit. HEREINTO, in eum (eam, id) &c.

HEREOF, ejus rei (of this) .- ex ea re. ex eo (ea, fm this) .- hinc (hence) .- inde (thence) or the relat. unde fm this).— Binc (hence).—Inde tinence; or ine real, unde (all denoting the cause of an effect; the source fm web athg proceeds, &c.).—de eo, eà, &c. (concerning this matter). To have no knowledge h., ejus rei esse imperitum : eam rem non didicisse : let the citizen be assured A., sit hoc persuasum civibus, HEREON. See HEREUPON.

HERBON. ex eli ex ex eo, eli. hine, inde.—unde (as relat.). | = Hence (fm thus place), vid.
HERBOR ARCH, harresimetha (Ecc.; Sidon, Aug.).
HERBOR, harresis (Ecc. i. i. ; ii is used by C. hardesis (Ecc. i. i. ; ii is used by C. hardesis (her essent) acci, school, §c.).—"studia harries

opiniones pravæ. HERETIC, hæreticus: fem. hæretica (Eccl.).

HERETICAL, hæreticus (Ecct.): to adopt h. opinions, *ad hæretica studia deferri, delabi.

HERETICALLY, hæretice (Eccl.).- hæreticå quådam opinionum pravitate.

HERETO, ad id. ad hoc. ad hæc, &c. (in addition to this) .- præteren (besides) .- insuper (over and above what

Inis).—Præteren (desides).—insuper (over and adore what has been already slated, done, &c.).

HERETOFORE. See FORMERLY.

HEREUPON, (1) In narratives, &c. (= mpon this being said or done), hic or ibi (e.g. hic Leclius dixit, &c.).—ad inæc (to this, e. g. he replied, ad hæc or adversus hæc respondit). (2) This being done, inde, deinde (or dein). exinde (or exin; all denoting the following of one event or occurrence upon another) .tuin (then). - quo facto (wch being done) | Upon this subject, &c., e. g. to think or meditate h., id meditari, cogitare.

HEREWITH, cum, with abl. of demonstrative pron. &c. - To begin h., ab eo or ab ea re incipere, initium facere or capere: to end h., in illud desinere.

HERITAGE See INHERITANCE.

HERMAPHRODITE, androgynos, or Lat. (but more in the sile, age, according to Plin. 7, 3, 3; or Crel. e. g. ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu (L. 27, 11, 4); ambiguo inter mareni et jenniani asculus an femilia, si incertus mas an femilia, or masculus an femilia, si (L. 27, 37, 5; 31, 12, 6).

HERMENEUTICS, enarratio auctorum (Q. 1, 9, 1).

HERMETICALLY, *tam arte (= arcte) clausus, ut

neque aeri sit aditus (aft. quo neque sit ventis aditus, Geor. 4, 19).

HERMIT, homo solitarius. - eremīta. anachorēta Scel.). To live the life of a h., vitam solitarius ago. HERMITAGE, secessus (g. l. for place of retire-nuent). - casa hominis solitaril.

m.cn(), — casa bontinis solitarii.

HERNIA, hertia (including the Gr. ἐντεροτήλη and ἐπελωσήλη, Cels. 7, 18) — rainex (= πιρωωήλη, Cels. 1, 18).— rainex (= πιρωωήλη, Cels. 1).

10. How the is suffering fm h., cui intestinum descendit, rainicosus (Ptm.).— herniosus (Lamprid.).

HERO, vir (bello) fortis. vir fortissimus.— [27]

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heros is never used for 'a valiant man,' but is frequently used of one raised above his contemporaries, and id-lized by a party; e. g. heros lile noster Cato; quantum in illo heroe esset animi (of Milo); heroes (of Plato and Aristotle). | Demigod, heros. | Principal per-

ronage in a ptay, &c., persona prima.

HEROIC, heroicus (but only of what belonged to 'the heroic age,' setas heroica; tempora heroica). fortis.—divinus.—major quam pro homine.—plus quam humanus.—incredibilis. — magnus invictus, fortis et invictus, animi magnitudine priestans,-viro forti dignus. An h. action, forte, incredibile or divinum fac-tum. facinus magnum. | Epic, herous (C.; of the verse, and the feet).—heroicus (Q.). The h poets, heroici poetse (heroi nol found). See E.Pic.
HEROICALLY, fortiter, animo forti et invicto. To

de h., per virtutem emori (S.).

HEROINE, *femina fortis or fortissima.—heroina only as fem. of heros. See HERO.

HEROISM, animus fortis et invictus, virtus (summa), animi magnitudo. An act of A., *res præclare

sta. – facinus magnum, &c. See Heboic. HERON, ardea. – ardeola (the usual form in Plin.).

HERRING, harenga (in the mindle age): "cupea harengus (Linn. Les Alec or balec wea not h., but a kind of fab.-sauce): a salted h., harenga saic condita. HESITANCY See HESITATION.

HESITATE, dubits (i.b. proceeded by doubte for forming a decision; about or fullowed by an infair to delay, about or fullowed by an infair to delay, about or followed by an infair, having a decision; about or fullowed by an infair, having a consideration delay, about or followed by an infair, having the day, or do or de que to cunctart, to delay for concideration, tike uiAler.—having for mount of recolution—essaite for want of strength and energy, like viscie. The cunctans of along to begin an action; the cessain, to go on with an action already begun. Död.). Not to h, non dubitate or non cunctart (followed by an infair, or by quinter.) Non dubitate = not to h., is usually construct with infair. In C.; but quint is permissible; notite dubits. with infin. in C.; but quin is permissible; nolite dubitare, quin huic uni credatis omula [Mil. 23, 67]; it is necessary, where dubitare is in pass, esply part, in dus. Domitius thought he ought not to h to risk an engagement, Domitius non dubitandum putavit, quin ment, Domitius non quotrangum putavit, qu'in provio decertaret. Kriger, 576, 2). I did not h a moment to, ego non habul ambiguum, ut &c. (Brat. ap. C. ad Div. 11, 11, 3): lo make aby h, dubitationem ci afferre, injicere, dare. Why do we h. to confess, &c.? quid tergiversamur, nec fatemur &c.? (C.)

HESITATION, dubitatio (h, in deciding, the h. of indecision, undecidedness). - hæsitatio (doubt, hesitation) .- cunctatio (a delaying) .- religio. scrupulus (h. fm a scruple, doubt of conscience). Without h., non dubitanter; nullà interposità dubitatione; sine ulià dubitatione; haud cunctanter; abjectà omni cunctatione (without delay); confidenter (with confidence); audacter (boldy); sine retractatione (without any drawing back or shrinking; e. g. pro patrià vitam profundere, C.; also of any finching fm the broad statement of an opinion, sine retractatione libere dicere audère &c.; also with dubitatio; conficies igitur et quidem sine ulla dubitatione aut retractatione, C. Att. 13, 25; in Class. Lat. the word is only found in this construction). In speaking, hasitantia linguæ (as natural defect). hasitatio (fm confusion of mind, &c, also deformis lussitatio, Q.). To speak without h., volvere verba; to speak distinctly and without h., piane et articulate loqui (Gell. 5, 9, of a dumb person who undealy recovered the power of speech): a speech delivered without h., oratio fluens or volubiliter fusa: an orator who speaks without h., orator volubilis.

HESITATINGLY, cunctanter. dubitanter. hæsi-

tans, hæsitabundus HETEROCLITE, heteroclitus (Charis, Prisc.).

HETERODOX, qui novas superstitiones introducit (in the sense of the oncients); *a doctrina publice re-(in the sense of the oncients); A coctrina publice re-ceptà alicium formam sequens (with us); aliter sen-tiens (g. t., that thinks otherwise). H. secls condemned by the Catholic Church, sectæ quas ... Catholice obser-vantine fides sincera condemnat (Cod. Theod 16, 5, 12). HETERODOXY, *a doctrina publice receptà aliena decreta.—*a verà Christi doctrina aliena formula (az doctrine).—*studium alienam formulam tuendi.

HETEROGENEOUS, diversi or alieni generis .dissimilis (unlike). Things that are h., diversissimmeres; res diverse inter se (S.).

HEW, v. (ascià) dolare, dedoiare, edoiare (to h. into shape with the axe, fm the roughest state; asciare to work well with the trowel, in Vitr. 7, 2, 2: exasciare only in the participle, exasciatus, fig., well HEW HIG

prepared, Plant, Asin. 2, 2, 93) .- ascia polire (to make smooth with the are) .- cmdere (to h. down u tree; to h. out a stone) .- secure (to cut; to h. into a state for use; e. g., stones, lapides): to h. round about, circumdolare (with the axe): this wood cannot be heun, respuit ince materia secures. Hewn stone, saxum quadratum (hewn and squared). || Cut down, vid. HEWER. H. of wood, qui ligna cædit.—lignator

(who hews it and fetches it in, &c., for an army). According to Varr. (L. L.) lignicida was never in use. H.'s of wood, lignarii. H. of stone, lapidarius (post-

Aug.); quadratarius ('ate).
HEWING, cæsio (as act, ligni, silvæ, Ften.).—
cæsura (the manner in uch the thing hewn is felled, of a tree; Cot. 4, 33, 1). H. of wood, lignatio (the h. and fetching it in for an army).

HEXAGON, bexagonum (ἐξάγωνον), or, pure Lal.,

sexangulum.

HEXAGONAL, hexagonus, or, pure Lat., sexanguius

HEXAMETER, versus senarius. — bexaméter or versus hexameter (C.). The beginning of an h., ini-tium hexametri (Q. 9, 4, 78). To compose h.'s extem-pore, versus hexametros fundere ex tempore (C.).

Pore. Versus nexametros tuncere ex tempore 10-77.

HEY1 as an interjection: a) of joy, eugel 101 (Com., as are nearly att that follow): h. that is finel cupe strenue! b) of adonishment, heu! chem! hui! at at: hey! what is this, pray! hem! quid ince ext!—h.! is it that! at at, hee illudes! —c. of rebuke or threatening. eia: h. ! that would not be filting, eia, haud sic decet.

HEYDAY. See HEY.

HEYDAY, s. | Heyday of youth, flos metatis. actas florens. integræ ætatis (youthfut prime) .- fervor adolescentiæ or ferv. juvenilis. adolescentia fervida.-calidus sauguis (the hot blood of youth; the last t, H.) .- robur juvenile or juveniae, vigor juventae or ætatis (youthfut strength).

HIATUS. See GAP.

Hiccough, s. singultus. Hiccough, v. singultire. singultare.

HIDE, s. pellis (the skin as flayed off; of men and of animals that have a soft skin) .- corium (the thick h. of animals, the bull, &c.). See SKIN. To dress h.'s,

pelles conficere (Cas.), perficere (Plin.).

HIDE, v. abdere (to put a thing away, to h.; e. g., documents, tabulas). — condere (to deposit in a safe place) .- abscondere (to put away and preserve) .- recondere (to hide carefully and thoroughly).-occuiere (to conceal in any may).—occultate (to conceal very carefully and avaiously; seld, in neg. propositions).—cetate (to conceat the existence of athg; facts, &c., opp. fatet; e. g. sententiam, iram) - obscurare (to throw a shade over : e. g. magnitudo lucri obscurabat magnitudinem pericuii).—abstrudere (to thrust away; to bury under pericuit).—abstrudere (to thrust away; to oury unacressomething).—dissimulare (to h. by dissembling; e.g. segritudinem animi, odium). Js. tegere et dissimulare; dissimulare et occultare. To h. athg for aby. celare qm qd (not ei qd; but in the pass, celatur milh qd occurs Hirt. B. Alex. 7, 1). To h. athg in a place, abdere qd in locum, seld, in loco; Ess with the past agrace, the abd is used, but sometimes the acc, (in testi silvestribus abditus, C.; abdit in tabernaculis, Cex.; in allowar Admension abditis Cex.) to cellulare dispersions. in silvam Arduenna a abditis, Cæs.); occultare qd loco or in loco (rery seld. in locum; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 85, extr.); athg under athg, abdere qd sub qå re or litra qd (e. g. cuitrum veste, ferrum intra vestem); tegere equ (e. g. cuntum vesse, terrum mus vessem); tegre ed q år to [fig., e. g., nomen tyranni humanitate suñ). To h. onceelf, deliteseere (to tie hid; of persons and thingg); se abdete in occultum (of persons); occuli, occuliari (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliari (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliari (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliari (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliari (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliari (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliari (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliarity (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliarity (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliarity (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliarity (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliarity (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliarity (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliarity (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliarity (to be swithdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., occuliarity). place, abdere se or qm in qm locum (not in qo loco; e. g. in terram, in intimam Macedoniam); in the counfry, rus; in one's house, domum; there, eo (not ibi); any where, go (not alicubi); where, quo (not ubi); wheresocrer, quocumque (not ubicumque), [But fig., se in literas, or se literis abdere, C.] Hidden under the sarth, sub terram (not terra) abditus (C. Tusc. 2, 25, 60). To h oneself any where, is also delitescere in qo loco; se occuitare loco or in loco (see abore). To h. meself fm nby, se occultare ci, or a conspectu es: to be hidden, latere; abditum latere; abditum et inclusum in occuito latêre (the three last of keeping one self hidden). More hidden, most hidden, occuitior, occultissimus (not abditior, abditissimus, which are

late Lat.).
HIDE AND SEEK. To play at h. and s., *per (413)

HIDE-BOUND, cui peliis ita tergori adhæret, ut apprehensa manibus deduci a costis non possit (Cot. 6, 13, 2), or simply cui pellis tergori adhæret.—*coriagine laborans (coriago, Col. and Veget.). gardty, vid.

HIDEOUS, insignis ad deformitatem. See Hon-

HIDEOUSLY. See HORRIBLY.

HIDEOUSNESS. See DEFORMITY, UGLINESS. HIDER, & One who is hiding (intrans.), Crcl.

(intitator, Ang.) | One who hides (trans.), occultator (C.) -celator (†, Luc.).

HIDING-PLACE, latebra (a retired or obscure place, where aby may conveniently remain concealed).—latibu lum (a lurking-hole, into wch a man must creep like a beast).—receptaculum (a receptacie; e. g., of thieres).

A h. p. of thieres, furum receptaculum (aft. L. 34, 21); domns prædarum et furtorum receptrix (aft. C. Verr. 4, 8, 17). furum latibulum. To conceal oneself in a h.-p., latebra se occultare: to drive aby fm a h.-p., qm excitare latibulo.

HIE. See HASTEN, intrans.

HIERARCHICAL, sacerdotalis (relating to priesthood, &c.).

HIERARCHY, summi sacerdotes, or ii, qui sacerdotium ampiissimum habent (the chief priests) .- coluorum ampiissinum naoent (me caief priests).—coi-legium sacerdotum (a body of priests). — ampiissini sacerdotii coilegium (C.). — imperium or dominatus sacerdotum (priesterafi, as term of reproach).

HIEROGLYPHIC, hieroglyphicus, hierographicus

(late).—literis Ægyptis scriptus (T.).

HIEROGLYPHICS, literæ Ægyptiæ (T. Ann. 2, 60, 3). literæ hieroglyphicæ or hierographicæ (tate

HIEROPHANT, hierophanta or -tes (Np. Pelop. 3; Inscr. Orell. 2361).

HIGGLE, | To carry on a tittle retail trade, mercaturain tenuem facere (to be a small dealer) .- cauponam exercêre (to deal in a small way in provisions, but eaply wine) .- "merces ostiatim venditare (to offer goods for sale at people's door) .- || Chaf-

HIGGLER, institor (g. t.) .- caupo (in provisions, but esply wine) .- "qui merces ostiatim venditat.
HIGH, altus (denotes the perpendicular heighl of an

object, or the distance of its highest point fm the surface of the earth; hence, in expressions of measure, it is only this adj. that can be used) .- ceisus (h. in respect of others; of things weh rise above the level of the earth, or above the usual standard).—excelsus (lowering high above others, remarkably h. All these are used fig. when h. = 'tofty,' elevated,' but with this difference, that altus denotes loftiness absolutely; celsus and excelsus studies across softness sources of testing across and excessions, in comparison with less elecated objects)—editus. In altum editus (raised fm a level or lower country, opp. planus; only of places, hilts, and mountains).—elatus (raised, tofty, eaply of words, tones, elati moll, and then of ingenium). - creetus (upright, standing straight up; then fig., e.g., h.-minded) - arduus, aditu arduus (h. in respect of the lateral surfaces of an object, wech rises more in a perpendicular than in a stoping direction ; fig. arduus denotes what is hardly, if at alt, atrection: Ag. acousts aenores what is natury, y in our, attainable.)—procerus (stretched out in length: grown tatt, stim, opp. brevis, Gr. ebinisms, only of things with have attained to their height by growth)—sublimen nove anames to their height by growth) -subli-mis (directed upwards towards the sky, h. in the air, of things which shoat or rise high in the air, opp, humilis; sg. = raised above the ordinary standard, exceeding the ordinary powers of understanding; able to penetrate more deeply into a thing),-acutus (clear, of tone, opp. gravis; in weh signification altus is not Latin, since aitus sonus, aita vox relate to the futness, body, or compass of the sound; see Q. 11, 3, 23; Catull. 12, 18) .- carus (dear, h. in price) .- magnus (great, considerable, h. in price, then h. in its intensive strength and importance). - amplus (h. in dignity), - nobilis (h. in birth and repulation): higher, also superior (upper, both in situation and in rank): eery h., also privalities: the highest, summus (the highest, greatest, in respect of what is higher, in situation, rank, degree, &c.: opp. imus, infinius).—supremus (the highest, uppermost, in respect of a lower; hence also the highest in degree or rank, opp. infimus); the supertatives of the other adjj. may of course be used: the most High (i. e. God), Deus supremus (the Supreme God); Deus optimus maximus (the best and greatest).—In denoting measure, the Latins express 'high' cither by altus with the accus., or by in altitudinem (το υψοτ) with the gen. lusum latitare; *per lusum latitantes (or em) quærere. of the measure; e. g , to be fifty feet h., quinquaginta pedes altum esse, or in altitudinem quinquaginta | but fig.; male conditus, H.) - ita conditus ut nihii possit pedum eminere.

pedum eminière.

A high mountain, mons altus, excelsus or arduus:

au extremely h. mountain, mons in immensum editus: a h. till, collis in altum editus; collis adiut

arduus: a not very h. hill, collis paullum ex planitie

editus: a place whose situation is h., locus editus or

in altum editus: a higher place, locus editior or

in altum editus: a higher place, locus editior or supe
fior: of persons, trees, &c., see Talt.; h. xeder, aque
magune (L. 24, 9): very h. waler, aque
lingentes (L. 38,

28): to fall (mons h. ex. action develores; existe or situation). 28): Is fall fin on h., ex alto decidere: to rise or fly h. in the air, subline () in sublime is not Ctass.) n. in the air, subline (g.g.) in subline is not class.) ferri (g. t.); sublimem abire (g. t., of tiving creatures); sublime se levare (of birds): to soar very h., altissime assurgere (of the mind; see Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 3): to be h. (of the weather-glass), *alte assurrexisse or ascenh. (o) the wearner-gross), "alte assurrexisse or ascen-disse: to lie h. (as a house), eminére; 'sin loco editiore exstructum esse: h. time, tempus summum; tem-poris discrimen (with the idea of danger): it is h. time, tempus urget: it is h. time for you to go, "Jam censeo, abeas: it is h. time for you to come, exspectatus venis: when the sun was already h., multo jam die : a h. price, pretium magnum: at a h. price, magni pretii (esse); magno (constare) : to buy at a h. price, magno emere : magno (constate); so only as a s. price, magno emerc to become higher in price, carius fict or venire [g. 1, to become advance, to be sold for mure); ingravescere, incendi (to rice, get up, of the annona; i. c., corn, price of corn); to bid higher, "plus promittere [g. l., to be willing to give more); contra liceit (at auctions); constantly to bid higher than another (to outbid him), go licente contra liceri: to bid too h., immoderatius liceri in qa re: to attribute a h. value to athg, to place a h. value on it, qd magni or magno æstimare; cl rei multum tribuere: to charge athg h. to aby, qd ci magni muitum tribuere: lo charge aligh h. to aby, qd ci inagni inducere (as a serelec): la be of higher value than aligh (hg). præstare ci rel (e. g. bona existinatio præstat divitiis; Cle. de 0r. 2, 40, 172): h. and low, sunami et infimi: the highest magistrates, summi magistratus: the higher sciences, studia alitora et artes: the higher mathematica, "mathematica alitora (n. pl): a h. style of composition, sublime dicendi genus: a thing is too h. for me (exceeds my power of comprehension), qd mente meå assequi or capere non possum; qd procul est a mea cogitatione: a h. opinion, magna opinio (e. g. men entertain a h. opinion of his courage, qs habet magnam opinionem virtuis: see Cas. B. G. 7, 60; cf. L. 6, 6, 9, ut tanto de se consensu civitas opinionem, quæ maxima sit, con stantem efficiat. [25] alta oplnio is not Cluss.). To have a h. opinion of oneself; to carry one's head h., magnifice de se statuere: to aim high (fg.), altiores spiritus gerere (T. Hist. 3, 66, 5): to have h. thoughts, altum quiddam et sublime spirare (Sen. Ep. 16, 23). || The flasta venire. Il n the nighest acgres, maxime; multo maxime quam potest maxime (e.g., maxime fidelis; multo maxime or quam potest maxime miserabilis. but never maximopere, weh occurs only with the verbs petere, orare).

HIGH-BLOWN. See INFLATED. HIGH-BORN, generosus. generosa ab stirpe pro-fectus, nobili or summo loco natus, splendidis nata-

libus ortus. IIIGII-DESIGNING, altiores spiritus gerens (T. 3,

HIGH-FLOWN, magnificus. ad magnificentiam compositus (pompous). - inflatus, tumidus (inflated). grandiloquus usque ad vitium (of a speaker, Q.). H. f. longuage, sermo tumidus. oratio magnifica: a h. f. style, magnificum dicendi genus: to adopt a h. f. style, pompam adhibere in dicendo: to discard all h. f. expressions, ampullas et sesquipedalia verba projicere (H. A. P. 97).

HIGH-HEARTED, magnus et excelsus.-magnitudine animi præstans.

HIGH-HEELED. H.-h. shoes, calceamenta altiuscula .- cothurn! (buskins worn by tragic actors, and then also by others, to increase their stature).

h h. shoes, calceamentis altiusculis uti. HIGH METTLED, calidus or acer (horse, equus). HIGH-MINDED, superbus (proud). - excelsus et altus. - magnitudine animi præstans (lofty-minded). Riches make men h.-m., divitiæ animos faciunt. 111GH PLACED, præstans in republica.

HIGH PRIEST, prps pontifex maximus. The fice of h. p., pontificatus maximus.

HIGH SEASONED, bene conditus (well-seasoned, C.,

esse suavius (admirably seasoned),—•multum conditus.
HIGH-SHOULDERED, •altis humeris.
HIGH-SPIRITED, alti spiritus plenus (Q. 10, 1,

HIGH TREASON, perduellio (a crime by weh the freedom of the citizens is endangered, or public security disturbed) .- crimen majestatis, or (later) læsæ majestatis (the crime of him who violates the dignity, or dis-turbs the peace and security of the Rom, people; e. g., by betraying one of its armies, by promoting sedition or by betraying one of its ormics, by promoting sedition or uproar; and, later, by any offence against the sacred person of the prince; cf. Heinece. Antiqq. Rom. Syst. 4, 18, 46, agq. 1 in the times of the Rep., the orators, &c. called 'h. treason' particidium patriae; or used the general term scelus (opp. pictas; cf. C. suc. 2, 6; Off. 3, 21, 83; Cat. 2, 1, 1, and 11, 25; rid. Intip.). To be guilty of h. L., majestatem populi Romani minuere or ledere (aggit the state of Rome); patrize parricidio obstringi or se obstringere : to declare athg h.-t., judicare ad contra rempublicam factum esse, and a.-t., justicate qu'emira reimpublicati sactum esse. One who is guilly of h. t., perduellis. civium or rei-publicae particida (C., S.); proditor (traitor): one who is charged with h. t., perduellionis reus. majestatis reus. HIGHLANDS, *regio montana.

HIGHLANDER, homo montanus (monti-la, poet.). H's, montani (homines).

HIGHLY, alte.—excelse (rare).— valde (much, greatly) .- magni (at a high price or value; e. g. facere, mestimare; also magno mestimare; the former conveying the general notion of valuing [= valuing highly], the latter laying more stress upon the large sum or price): werg h., permagul, or, with wellment, permagno; max-mi. H. to be respected, maxime colerdus. valed observandus; h. delighted, lætissimus. lætltiå elatus or exsuitans; h. honouved, honoratissimus: to value aby h., qm magni facere; qm admirari, suspicere (look

HIGHNESS, | Height, vid. | As title: your h.,

 tu, celsissime princeps!
 HIGHWAY, via (lapidibus) strata (paved road; cf. L. 8, 15, 9; in later writers [e. g. Eutrop.] strata only).

—via publica. via, qua onnes commeant.

HIGHWAYMAN, grassator. nocturnus grassator.

HILARITY. See Mintu.

HILL, col·ls (v. pr. for 'hill,' any considerable and somewhat steep eminence).— clivus (the sloping side of a h., a gradual ascent).— tumulus (a hillock, a nalural or artificial rising of the earth, esply when it projects singly in a plain).—grumus (any artificial heap of earth, still less than a tumulus).—locus edition or superior (g. l., any eminence): that is or grows upon a h., collinus: a small h., see HILLOCK.

HILLOCK, colliculus, clivulus, tumulus (SYN. in HILLY, clivosus. tumulosus .- montanus (in C. and

Cas. of persons; i.e., mountaineers; Varr., L., O.).—
montosus (C.). A h. district, tegio aspera et montosa
(C.); moutana (pl. adj., L.).

HiLT, capulus (of a sword, v. pr.). III.I. (alphus 10) a serves, v. pr.).

III.MSELF, | A) As nom, thee (is inserted only, Plant, Amphitr. Prof. 10, 2, [premet abitt], and pt. [pismet, C. 3. Ferr. 1, 3.] | B) In an oblique case: a) by sul (sibl, se, or sees) alone: I have restored my brother to A. reddlil trattern sibl: to hard h., sibi nocere: to forget h, sui oblivisci: with h., secum. b) by sui and ipse: (1.) If an opposition is to be indicated between the subject and some other subjec , ipse will be in the nom. (or, in the case of acc. cum infin., in the acc.) Junius necem sibi ipse conscivit = he himself, and no other, did the deed: so Varius Quintilius se ipse in tabernaculo interfecit, Fell. 2, 71, 3; deforme est de se ipsum prædicare, (2) If the opposition is to the object, the ipse will he in the same case as the sul; qs sibi ipsi inmicus est, is an enemy to h., not (as would be more natural) to another. (3.) If, however, a strong emphasis lies on the subject, the ipse may remain in the nom., even when the object has an implied notion opposed to it; and, in general, C. is partial to the relention of ipse in nom. Zumpt, 696]; thus, it non mode popule Romane, ed ctiam siblipse condemnatus videretur, Ferr. 1, 6; sed claim as in 1 pse conformation violertur, 'err.1, er, but qui potest exercitum is continère imperator, qui se i psum (opp. exercitum) non potest? Mani, 13—0f h., ipse. sud spoute.—ultro (e.g. polifera, f his our free with.—By h., per se (ipse); per se solus; suo Marte, but olivaga suit ref. to the orig, meaning of the expression. Rep. not proprio Marte.—All = without the help of country research, solus claimed, second second. the help of any other person) .- solus (alone) .- separativa

(separately, opp. to 'in conjunction with others;' e g. (separately, opp. to in conjunction with outers; e; ludos et cum collégé et separatim edidit); lo line by h., secum vivere: lo have found oblg out by h., per se inventisse ed. To learn by h., sine magistro discere: he had done it quite of h., sua sponte fecerat: the section is a series of the section of the secti semper suum esse (e. g. in disputando, C. Fin. 4, 4, 101

HIND, | The stag, cerva. | Boor, vid. | Ser-

want, vid.
HINDER, adj. aversus (turned away; in the back, not in the front; opp. adversus). - posticus (what is behind athg; e. g., at the back of a house, opp. anticus). H. part, pars posterior. pars aversa; of the head, occi-

pitium; aversa pars capitis. HINDER, 1) | Detay; HINDER, 1) | Detay: oppose the execu-tion, &c., impedire qm (qd); in athg. a qa re, and simply qa re (nerer in qa re),—impedimento esse simply quite (ppg) never in quite, —impediment oct (ci rei); in aligh, al ql (never in quite),—obstare or officer cl and ci rei cs (to be opposed to aby; obstare, simply to stand in the way of; but officere, to be opposed to as an enemy; e. g., cs consiliis obstare or officere).-retardare qm, in athg, ad qd faciendum or a qå re faciendå, in qå re (to check aby ; e. g., qm a scribendo retardare ; ad qd fruendum),—interpellare qm, in athg, in qå re (to disturb a person in the practice of athg; e.g. in suo jure).—qm avocare, avertere, abducere ab qå re (to draw of a person fm doing or altempting alle; to hinder him in it). * From, with the participial subst. after * to hinder,' is rendered in Latin by ne or quominus (rarely by an infin.), and, if a negation precede the verb, by quin; see Zumpt, § 543: I do not hinder him fm

\$\frac{\psi_c}{\psi_c}\$, non moror, quonilnus &c.

2) Precent, prohibère qu; fm athg, q\(\hat{a}\) re; more rarely \(\alpha\) re (see M\(\alpha\)b. C.\(\alpha\)s. B. G. 4, [1]; fm doing athg, ne, quin or quominus, faciat; seeee obs. that quin points to the result, so that if 'I did not h, his going of means.' I did not make any objection to it,' I did not for try to h. it,' are must say non prohibul ne, or quominus profesiocratur; for non prohibul quin pro ciscerctur would mean, that 'though I tried to h. him, he nevertheless went.' Of the unsuccessful attempt, non posse prohibëre (quin) is more common (Krüger, 575, aft. Haass ad Reisig, p. 579).—arcère qm re and a re (b h. by keeping of; h. guard aga),—debottati (lo dis-suade), aft. sch eerb the Eng. 'from,' aft. 'to h.,' is expressed by me or quominus, or by infin.; see Zumpt, § 543, ag., who says that impedire and deteriere are ets, and prohibere often, followed by inf .- avocare, abducere qm a re (as it were, to call back, bring away aby fm a thing). To h. an enemy fm laying waste, fm crossing, &c., hosten prohibere populationibus, trans-tu: lo h. aby fm flight, fugam cs reprimere: to be kindered (to be interrupted or disturbed in one's busi-ness), interpellari: to be kindered by very important business, maximis occupationibus distincri or impediri. We are hindered fm doing alleg, prohibemur qd facere. HINDERER, morator (delayer ; e. g. publici com-

HINDERER, morator (actinger; e. g. public commod), L. 2, 4); or Cret, qui impedimentum affert ci rei faciendae; qui impedimento est ci rei, ad qd, &c. HINDMOST, HINDERMOST, Ser Last.
HINDRANCE, impedimentum (\$\mathbb{E}\) not obstacultum,—avocatio are (to an occupation, it do business)—mora (actor), cause of delay). To be a h., impedimenti loco esse: to be a h. to a person or thing, impedimento esse ci or ci rei, ad qd (\$\mathbb{E}\) necer in qa rej; impedimentum afferte, in or to athg, ci rei faciendae (of persons and things); obesse ci and ci rei (to be agat a person or thing, opp. prodicts). to allog, ci rei faciendæ (of persons and things); obesse ci and ci rei (to be agst a person or thing, opp. prodesse); cf. To Hindra: it was a great h. to the Gauls in bottle, that 3c., Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod &c.: I will be no h., nulla in me or per me est mora; nihli in me est mora; twill be no h. to his resigning the decemeirate, non moror, quominus thanks a desemptions. abeat a decemviratu.

HINGE, s. cardo (also impropr. of the hinge on weh athg turns; e. g. ubi cs rei [litium, Q. 12, 8, 2] cardo any uran; c. y. upi ex rei littum, d. 12, s. 2] caroo vertitur; so tanto cardine rerum, V. Æn. 1, 672). To take a door of sta h.'s, emovère postes cardine; poates a cardine; vellore (V.); a h. creaks, cardo muttit (Plaut.), stridet (V.). Proc. To be off theh.'s, perturbati or perturbatum esse; loco et certo de statu dernoveri (of the mind, deprived of its self-possession, C.); de statu suo declinare (of persons, C.).

HINGE, v. That on weh athg h's, cardo es rei, or (445)

ubi es rei cardo vertitur (Q.); quod maxime rem contiuet (L. 39, 48, 2).

HINT, v. indicare ci qd. docere am qd (to give abu private information of alig. Led not indigitate or innuere, Ruhnk. ad Muret. 2, 117).—significare (to gire to understand) .- subjicere (to suggest; to h. to a person what to say or do) .- summonere (to give a warning or secret hint; only Ter. and Suet.) .- cl nutu signum dare († to give a sign). To h. at athg, significare qd or de -tangere qd (to touch it).

HINT, s. significatio (g. t., for making it understood who or what one means),—nutus (nod). To throw out several plain h.'s, multas nee dubias significationes jacere (Suet. Ner. 37). If I had given the slightest h. the thing might have been easily done, si innuissem modo, hoe facile perfici posset.

HIP, coxa. coxendix.

HIPPISH. See Hypochondriac. HIPPOGRIFF, hippogryps (ct. hippocentaurus, &c.). HiPPOPOTAMUS, hippopotamus (Plin.). — equus fluvlatilis (Plin. 8, 21, 30).

HIRE, s. merces; yearly, annua (for persons and things, as pay, wages for h.) .- vectigal (as the income of one who lets on h.).

HIRE, v. conducere, with or without mercede or pretio. Hired labourers, operae conductae or mercenariae. | To hire oneself out, se or operam suam locare (Plant.); to aby, ci; for any purpose, ad gam

HiRED, conducticius (of persons and things) -mercenarius (of persons).—(mercede) conductus. — () conducticius and mercenarius are used in respect of the class to weh the person or thing h. belongs : (mcrcede) conductus, in respect of the person or thing h., considered individually as to its state: thus domus conducticia is n house belonging to the class of those wch are let on hire, as opposed to those sich are private property (see Porc. ap. Suet. vit. Terent. 1, extr.); domus (mercede) conducta is a house weh I have hired, in weh I lice as tenant: miles conducticius or mercenarius is a soldier belonging to the class of those who serve for pay; miles mercede conductus is one whom I have taken into

HIRELING. See HIRED (of persons).

HIRER, conductor.

His, suus (when it relates to the principal sub stantive of the sentence; i.e., to the definite sub-ject or object of the verb to wehit belongs itself). ejus, illius (when it does not relate to the principal substantive of the sentence, and whenever the use of ruus would create an ambiguity: thus, accipiter cepit colum-bam in nido suo would leave it doubtful whether the hawk's nest or the dove's was meant : so Sextius . . ad eum [Scipionem] filium eju s adduxit, i. e. Scipio's; suum would be ambiguous. Achrei Macedonum regem sus-pectum habebant pro ejus crudelitate, L.; but suus pectum habebant pro () us crudelitate, L.; but aums is even here used when hie arms of the passage sufficiently guards agot the grammatically possible obscurity; cf. Kriiger, 40), Ego. 1. In a dependent sentence, suus is generally used when the 'his' relates to the subject of the principal sentence, provided it could not be referred to the subject of the dependent sentence itself; ear turn all dependent like sine as recovered to the subject of the dependent sentence strelf; e. g. tum ei dormieuti idem ille visus est rogare, ut quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, mortem suam ne inultani esse pateretur; sis, however, ejus is used in this case (see remark on ejus. illius), and very often ipsius, wch should be regularly used when suus would produce an should be regularly used when auus would produce an ambiguity; e.g. Cassar milites suos incussait, cut de a ui [= militum] virtue, aut de l psius [= Cresaris] diligentid despetarent, Cee. Egg. In the case of the acc. with the infin. "la is allowable, a) if the accs with the infin. "la is allowable, a) of the acc with infin. deas not depend immediately on the verb to whose subject the 'his' refers; e.g. Siculi me sarpe policitum esse dicebam—commodis corum me non defuturum; the acc, and infin. depends immediately on pollicitum esse, not dicebant; β) if the pron, relates not to the subject, but to the object, aranti Q. Cincinnato nuntiatum est, eum dictatorem esse factum, C .; but here sul is correct and common (Kriiger, 411). In dependent clauses with a finite verb; if the verb is in indicative, 'is' is used; if in the subjunctive, suus : tangebatur animi dolore, quod domum ... reddiderunt nudam atque inanem, where it might be quod domum suam reddidissent, if the by 'his,' ejus is used; but if the connexion is by cum.

auns is weed; e. g. Isocrates et discipuli ejus; Isocates cum discipulis suls; so too, isocrates sine discipulis suls; so too, isocrates sine discipulis suls; so too, isocrates sine discipulis suls.—[65] 3. his in Lat. is not expressed unless there is some emphasis or distinction, or the notion of possession is to be strongly marked; e.g., not my book, but h., non meus liber, sed illius .- H. own, not my ooos, out n., non neus niver, seu nives.—11. own, suus proprius (tiken pousition is strongly marked: the former, when the ref. is to the principal substantive; the latter, when not),—suus (when possession is either not meant, or not strongly marked). suus is sts strengthened by the appended met or and by the addition of ipse, agreeing with the subject or other principal word to wech 'his' refers; Crassum suapte interfectum manu, C.; sævitia, quam... in sanguine ipse suo exerceret, L. 7, 4. Sta the ipse is in the gen., but this 'does not occur so often as Dra-kenborch (Liv. 7, 40, 9) thinks' (Z.), when the ref. is to kenoore's Lus. 1, 10, 9] thanks (2.), when the ref. is to the subject; e.g. suu im psi us caput exsecratum, L. 30, 20, for ipaum. H. party, friends, &c., sui: to render to every man k. due, suum cuique tribuere. [25]: 'On his part,' aft, a neg., nec...quidem (e.g., sed nee Jugurtha quidem interea quietus erat, S. Jug.

HISS, v. sibilare (sibilum edere, fundere, or effundere, are poet.), stridere or stridere (to h. horribly; also of iron plunged in water; Lucr. 6, 149). To h. and user of from pringer in water; t.uer. 6, 149). To h. and hoot, see iloot. If To hiss at, off, or down, sibilare. exhibilare, sibilare consectarl, consecutive (knowpirren, to show dissalis faction with aby by hissing; to h. at a speaker or actor) .- am sibilis vexare (Val. Max.) .e scens sibilis explodere (to drive off the stage by hissing; to h. an actor off the stage). — ejicere, exigere ing: lo h, an actor off the stage). — ejecere, exigere (kejkihkev, kejwirenev; g., h, b) hishing, wishilling, or stamping; lo cry down either a speaker, author, actor, or a play; see Ruhuk. Vell. 2, 28, 3. Tev. Andr. Prol. 27). To be hissed down or of, ejicl, exigi (lo fait, èenivereu); to h, at or down a piece or play, exigere fabultani: one that has never been hissed ad, illactus

HISS, HISSING, sibilus, sibilum (of the whistling of the wind, &c., also of serpents, O.; and esply of popular assemblies, &c.) .- stridor (the angry hissing of serpents,

HIST! sti or sti tacete (cf. C. de Or. 2, 64; Fam. 16, 24, 2)

HISTORIAN, historiarum scriptor. scriptor, with or without rerum, or terum gestarum. rerum explicator. rerum gestarum pronunciator (so far as he arranges, writes down, or relates facts and occurrences).
—rerum antiquarum scriptor (as describing the affairs. -rerum antiquarum scriptor (as desertions) the agains of times long past).—auctor, with and without rerum, or rerum gestarum (so far as he is used or quoted as authority).— 其一 historicus denotes rather a person who devotes himself to historical pursuits, a reader or who devotes himself to historical pursuits, a recider or investigator of history, who, however, may also be a writer of history; cf. Top. 20, 78. Np. Alcih. 11, 1. ESF not historiographius. An h. of yeard name or accuracy, auctor gravissimus: an h. of no authority, of no great accuracy, auctor levis nec satis facts, the earlier h.*s, priores (e. Walch, T. Agric. 10, i. p. 178): the old h.*s, acriptores veteres or antiqui; (fm conices) veteres or antiqui only [Syx. in Ancient]: fuller h.*s, historiarum futuri scriptores.

HISTORIC, HISTORICAL, historicus (opp. oratorius, quotidianus, &c.; e. g. genus historicum; sermo historicus). But the word is to be used cautiously; the genitiees historiæ, rerum, will often help. H. books, (not libri historici, but) literarum monumenta. commentarii. annales, literæ, H. accuracy, historiæ or rerum fides (historica fides only in O Am. 3, 12, 44). To describe a person's character with h. accuracy, qm ad historiæ fidem scribere (C.). An h. painter, equi res gestas, or res ex annalibus depromptas pingit: to illustrate a subject by h. examples, *ex annalibus deprompta referre de &c.: to pass fm mythological to h. times, ut jam a tabulis ad facta veniamus. H. painting, *res gestas pingendi ars. An h. picture, pictura (or tabula picta) rerum gestarum (aft. Ptin. 16, 33, 60, and 35, 4, 7). A dry narrator of h. facts, non exornator rerum sed tan-tummodo narrator (C.). 'Historical studies,' see phrases under HISTORY.

HISTORICALLY, historice. To state athy as h. true, obligare verba sua historica fide (0.).
HISTORIOGRAPHER, scriptor rerum (gestarum).
--scriptor historiarum. See Historian.

HISTORY, # A narration, narratio.—dim. narra-tiuncula.—memoria cs rej or de re (account that is in existence, or has been circulated; e. g. de Myrone me-moria duplex prodita est). History = collected narrative of events, res or res gestæ.—memoria

rerum gestarum. - memoria annahum. - res veteres antiquitas (i. e. ancient h.) .- litetæ (as far as contained in books or other written documents, esply as bearing on national customs and manners; Np. Pref. 2; Pel. 1, 1). national customs and manners; Np. 1742, 2; Fee. 1, 1)

— historia or historia terum gestarum (mostly implying a scientific or coreful treatment of the mbject.

Fabulous or mythological h., historia fabularis (Suct.);

fabulæ. The Roman h., res populi Romani; literæ radule: see Koman n., res populi nomani; illeira pop. Rom. Universal h., perpetua rerum gestarum historia (C. Fam 5, 12, 6).—

An adj. with 'history' should mostly be transluted by a gen. with rerum; thus, sacred, profase history, historia rerum sacrarum, profanarum; or, d all events, historia, quam dicimus sacram, profanam. &c. Grecian h., historia rerum Græcarum, or res Græcæ only. To write a h., historiam scribere, componere, or instituere; rerum gestarum historiam complecu: to write the h. of his own times, scribere historiam earum rerum, quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ (C): to earum rerum, quæ sunt insius ætate gestæ (C): lo sevile the Romans, res Romans, or oppuil Roman, historiå comprehendere, perscribere; res Romanss in historiam conferre: lo complete a h. historiam per-ficere, absolvere: to study h. historiæ se dare: to be seell read or versed in h. historiæ plures novisæ: to be very fond of h. esse magno studio rerum veterum: to have no knowledge of h., nullam memoriam antiqui-tatis collegisse. Well tersed in ancient h., omnis antiquitatis peritissimus.

HISTRIONIC, histrionalis -scenicus. See THEA-

TRICAL.

HIT, v. leere ferire percutere (ic. mly by throwing, e.g. fulmine letus.—t.r. by pushing, striking; but also by missiles.—percut. stronger than leere, to strike a man such a blow as shakes him through and through).—pulsuch a blow as shakes him through and through].—ptl-sace (to knock or strike either a person or thing; of a person, to strike him with hand or stick, to weomed his honour by a blow).—mulcare (to beat a mas sound) with fists or club). To h. aby with a stone, qm lapide percutere: to be h. by a stone fm the w:ll, sax od e muro ic!; to h. the mark, or to 'hit' (absel), scopum ferire, or ferire only; collineare (e.g. quis est ... qui totam diem jaculans non allquando collineet? C.): not to h. the mark, non ferire (of the person); deerrare (of the thing shot or hurled); to h. the bull's eye, medium ferire: you have h. the right nail on the head, rem acu tetigisti (Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19; aby is h. hard (as remark of another person), hoc habet (gladiatorial term). If To reach completely. To h. alfa (= to discover it by a happy conjecture), qd (conjectura) assiqui. You have h. il, recte ! rem tenes | acu tetigisti (Plant. Rud. sore a. II, rect: rellicines; acu tecunic (riani. aus. 5, 2, 19). To h. (off) an exact likeness of athg or aby, veram es or es rei imaginem reddere. || To h. aby (by one's words), tangere (e. g. quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30). To be h. hard (= to be getin, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 50). To be h. hard (= to esteken in to a great amount; collog), probe tactum esteken in to a great amount? collog), probe tactum esteken in the result of the res to meet or find accidentally; light upon), incldere in qd. To h. upon the right word, aptum vocabulum ponere (in writing).

HIT, s. [Blow, vid. That is a palpable h.! hoe habet! (term of the gladiatorial shows = ' he has caught

habet! (lerm of the gladiatorial shows = 'he hat cauph' it this line.') A lucky h.; see 'LUCKY Châmcc.'
HITCH, v. | Thans.) To catch by a hook? see To llook. | INTRANS.) To hatong (=hobble on), prorèpere (lo creep forth or forwards; H., Col., Suci., Plin., not C.).—Claudicare (lo limp; propr.) ad impropr.) 'to hitch in rhyme' (Props.) 'vesu claudicare (claud., of lame compositions, both C. and C.).

HITCH, s. | Hook, catch, vid. | Sudden im-

pediment; see IMPEDIMENT. HITHER, huc. H. and thither, huc illuc (e. g. cursare, C.); huc atque illuc (e. g. inturi); huc et illuc (e. g. vagari, C.); turn huc turn illuc (e. g. volare, C.). So huc illucque (Plin.); huc illucve (Cets. 6, 6, 36).

HITHER, adj. citerior. HITHERTO, | a) Up to this time, adhue. adhue usque, ad hoe tempus, ad hune diem (up to the present point of time in wch the speaker lives) .- (usque) ad id or illud tempus. ad id loci or ad id locorum (# to that point, when past circumstances are speken of respecting ad ld loci, see Fabri S. Jug. 63, 6). Not ... h., nondum, adhue non (the latter form oppose the present to the future emphatically; the verb will be in the present, perf. definite, or future. If a past time is referred to, ad id tempus is used:

not, as some assert, un-Class.; Krebs; cf. Pr. Intr. il.

340). And not ... h ; nor ... h., needum, neque dum.—neque adhuc (the latter if there is the marked aum.—neque audue (the state of the control of the market upposition between present and fut., as pointed out above; the seld, et nondum. Nobody . . h., nemo adhue or adhue nemo: no . . h., nullusdum. nullus adhue: nothing . . A., nihildum. nihii adhue or adhue nihii nothing... A, nihildum, nihil adhue or adhue nihil leve authorities in Krobs, adhue] See Yet.— Ege-ilartenus, 'up to this point,' so far,' is never 'up to this time,' in C. or Cers. but L. uses it in this sense [e.g. 7, 26, 6]; so also O. It is, however, classical and common in such a passage as 'hitherto' I have treated ge_,' with ref. to the progress of a speech, &c., where, though it refers to space, the progress through that space requires time.— b) Up to this place, tuaque) ad hune locum, hue usque. | c) Up to this point, hactenus

HITHERWARD, horsum (= huc vorsum, Com.).

-huc. HIVE, s. alvus or alveus.- alvearium.- tectum (apium),-also vasculum (small h.; Pallad. Jun. 7, 8); and, Im context, domicilium.— apiarium (Col.).—Sts meliarium (according to Varr.). To put bees into a h., apea in alvearium congerere (C. Fragm.): to keep the h., aiveo se continere: to make a h., aivearium facere or (†) vimine texere: the door or mouth of a h., foramen, ano exitus et introttus datur apibus (Col. 9, 7, 5). place h.'s on raised frames, three feel high, super podia ternis aita pedibus alvearia collocare (Pallad. 1, 38). HIVE, v. (apes) in alvearium congerere (C. Fragm.

HO! choi chodum! (Com. ho! you there! in ques

tioning or scolding exclamations, commands, &c.); ho! (interj. of astonishment.)

HOARD, s. acervus (e. g. æris, auri, pecuniæ). HOARD, v. coacervare (to heap together; pecuniam, C.; the simple acervare not C.) .- construere (to pile up, divitias, H.; acervos numorum, C.). Jn construere et coacervare (e. g. pecuniam, C.).—undique conquirere (to hunt for it every where; pecuniam, opes).—condere (to must for it every water; pecunian, opes,—contere (to put in a secret place for preservation; aurum).—se-ponere (to put aside, to lay by, esply = to h. for a par-ticular purpose; ad or in qd; quod ex istis... rebus receptum est ad illud fanum [se, ornandum] sepositum putare, C.; pecuniam in ædificationem templi, L.) .accumulare (to add more and more to a hourd already existing, addit, auget, accumulat, C.).

HOARDER, accumulator (e. g. opum, T.; not found al.ombore)

HOAR-FROST, pruins (often pl. pruinse, of a thick -f). Covered with h.-f., pruinosus.-pruinis obsitus h.-f). (thickly covered).

HOARINESS, color canns .- canities (†) .- albitudo

(capitis, Plant. Trin. 4, 2, 32).

HOARSE, raucus: somewhat h., subraucus: to cry or seream oneself h., ad ravim usque declamare (see Lindem. ad Vit. Dunme., p. 12): to become h., raucum feri: irraucescere: to have made oneself (talked oneself) h., jam raucum esse factum (e. g. rogitando): to ask ath a till one is h., or to make oneself h. with asking. usque ad ravim poscere.
HOARSELY, *rauca voce.

HOARSENESS, raucitas (Cels., Plin.) .- ravis (but

nolly in acc. sing., ravim).

HOARY, canus. H. hairs, can capilli, or can only.

canities, poet. H. antiquity (poet.), antiquitas
ultima. prisca vetustas (cs. rcl; c. g. verborum, C.).

HOAX, s. prps *lepidum quoddam commentum. *joeosa quædam fraus (aft. joeosum furtum, H.). facinus lepidum et festivum (Plaut, Pan. 1, 2, 95). See TRICK, DECEPTION.

HOAX. v. (egregie) ci imponere (lo impose on aby; g. 1).—ludere qm jocose satis (C.).—qm lepide iudifi-cari (Plant.).— elpido quodam commento imponere ci. -ludere qm vafrå arte (aft. O. A. A. 3, 333). See To DECRIVE.

HOBBLE, v. claudicare (to halt: propr. and im-

HOBBLE, V. CHURICATE (to Mais: propr. and im-popr.): to have a hobbing gait, caudicare. HOBBLE s. | Limping gait, Crel.—claudication meness; C.). | Serape, vid. HOBBLINGIY. See LAMELY. (lameness; C.).

HOBBLINGIÑ. See LAMBLY.
HOBBY-HORSE, HOBBY, | PAOPR.) arundo. To
ride a h.-h., equitare in arundine longa (H.). | I Mraopen. J Amon's h., studium es (his Javorice pursait).
—morbus et insania ca (if he pursaus it wrecklessly, &c.;
both of Ferre's passion for plate, ornamental furniture,
&c.; venio nunc ad latius, quemadmodum [pse appellat, studium, ut amiel ejus, morbum et in saniam, C. 4 Ferr. initi.). Every man has his h., trahit
vaa quemque voluptas (F.); sua calque sponsa, mibi (447)

mea (Attit. ap. C. Att. 14, 20, 3).-hic in illo sibi, in hoc alius indulget. To ride one's h.h., ineptiis suis plaudere (T. Dial. 32, extr.). See 'FAVORITE pursuil.

IIOBBY, (a sort of hawk) *falco mession (Linn.).
HOBGOBLIN. See Goblin.
HOBSON'S CHOICE. II is H.'s c., *potestas optio-que, ut eligas, non est facta.—*optio non or uulla datur .- "nulla est eligendi optio.

HOCK, s. suffrago (knee-joint of the hind leg of four-footed animals).—poples (g. t. for knee-joint; of men or animale).

HOCK, v. succidere poplites (L.).

HOCUS POCUS, See 'JUGGLER's trick.' HOD. *loculus cæmentariorum.

HODGE-PODGE. See FARRAGO.
HOE. ligo (broad, and with a long handle, long ligones, O., used for cleaning the ground, breaking the clods, &c.: the tron of the blade was curred: hence fractus ligo, Col., poet. 10, 88: it had, probably, a narrower blade, a h., at the other end) .- marra I post-Ang. : nearly = ligo; lata marra, Col.). - caprečins (a twopronged h., a fork for weeding: fm resemblance of its pronge h., a fork for weeding: fm resemblance of its prongs to goal's horst)—pastinum ('furcum bimembrum, 'Col. 3, 18, 1; sply for weeding einegards)—sarculum (with only one prong or blade: hence the must like our 'hoe;' weed also for loosening the soil, must like our 'hoe;' used also for loosening the solf, treeking the clode, &c.,-tastrum, or dim. rastellus (with many teeth, rake; but also used for seceing, breaking the clode, &c.—Epp. Not rastellum).

HOE. v. sarrire.—pastinare (to h. over a vineyord, &c.).—Epp. Poel. expressions are agross findere sarculo;

ligonibus domare or puisare arva, &c.

HOG, sus (g. l.).—porcus (also as term of abuse).—
majsilis (castrated). H.'s (as adj.), suil.us; porcinus:
h's bristle, seta suilla: h's fesh, (car) suilla or porcina: h. s lard, adeps suillus. To deal in h's, suariam
facere (Inscripti). A dealer in h's, negotiator suarius, or suarius, porcinarius only.
HOGGISH. See BRUTISH, GLUTTONOUS, FILTHY,

according to meaning.
HOGGISHNESS. See BRUTISHNESS, FILTHINESS. HOGHERD, subuicus. suarius. To be a h .- h., sues pascere HOGSHEAD, *mensura major, quam hogshead vo-

HOGSHEAD, *mensura major, quanti nogeneus vo-cant; or cadus, dolium. See Cask. HOG STY, hara.—suile (Col. 7, 9, 14). HOIDEN, *pueila proterva or protervior.—*puella

incultar rustica, &c. — It is the up-auspendere HOST. See To Kitsk. To Lift up-auspendere HOST. See To Kets. To key with ropes, funitual bubble of Contractions. L. 27, 28, 100. To the web subducere—vela pandere (seprend out the soils), vela subducere—vela pandere (seprend out the soils).

ven suddicere.—vela pandere (to spread out the sais).

HOLD, I TRANS. 1) To have scized hold of, tenère (in nearly all the applications of the Eng. word):
to h. aby by the cloak, pallio qm tenère: to h. aby by the hand, ci manus dare (in order to lead him); qm the hand, ci manus dare (in order to lead him); qui manu retiner(to h. back with the hand). If To h in der the motion of a person or thing; to precent its advancing or falling, tenere, sustainere, reti-nize, sublevare (to support, leat he should fall; 'hold-ing each other up, sublevantes inview, L. 5, 47, 2); to h. hold in) a borse, equum sustinere; h. me! (that I may not fail) retine me | h. the thief! tenete furem! may not J(k) ferror line in k. the target content of the corresponding to be a corresponding to the content of the conten annual consinere or comprimere. If To hold or keep up in a certain direction, applicare or admovere sd qd: to h, a bunch of flowers to one's nose, fasciculum florum ad nares admovere: to h. a napkin before one's face or month, sudarium ante faciem obtendere (so that the face is concealed); sudarium ad os applicare.

To entertain, e. g. an opinion, sententiam qum habere ed sentire. I shall continue schleinfall (fatt ladele, qu'estitte, 2 sain continue to h. his opinion, de hac sententili noi demovebor: lo continue to h. on opinion, in obte los say what opinion I do permanere; to be better, in obte los say what opinion I do not h., than what I do h., facillus, quit non sentiam, quam quid sentiam, posse dieree. I still h. on opinion, quan quan sertiman, posse entere. Farith, my opinion, that we should do nothing, except \$\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$, adhue in hae sum sententia, nihii ut faciamus, nisi &c. See Hold, INTRANS.—I obe of opinion. If To hold logather, continere (propr. and \$\beta_2\$: c. g., to h a state logether, rempublicam continere, C). To be held together, tempublicam continere, C). To be the dispersion of the propriate of the continered of the together, rempublicam continere, C.). To be held toge-ther by athy, as a adjung et continer (propr.); as re continer (fig.). If To consider, vid. If To retain a liquid without letting it run out &c., humorem non transmittere: not to h. water

humorem, aquam, &c., transmittere: humor, aqua, &c., perBult per qd (e, p. per dolium, cadum). # To keep ossession of, tenere, &c. See Possessi, Retain, Keer. # To occupy, hase, &c. To h. an office, muunus obire, sustinfere; nuncere (unje); magistraum gerere: to h. the title of, appellari qui (e, g. regem); % qo nomine honoris causò oruari. # To hold I and, &c. (as tenant), conducere (opp. locare, to tel): to h. lands of a (feudal) superior, predium velut fiducatium a qo accipere. # To restrain, vid., and to Hold III. To bind morally, tenere: to be held by a row or promise, voto, promisso teneri (C.). See To BIND. # To support what one bears, tiffs, &c., tenère.—gestare (see Carry). To h. a boy in &c., see the construction of the constr BIND. || To support what one bears, lifts, &c., tenère. — gestare (see CARRY). To h. a boy in one's arms, purerum in manibus gestare (Ter.): to h. alhy in one's hand, tenère qd in manu (C.) or manu (Q. H., &c.). || To contain in itself, conthiere (to h. in itself, to contain)—capere (to contain, of ves-sels, as a measure, &c.): an amphora h's twenly hemine, amphora viginti heminas continet or capit.

Miscellanceus deminas contines or capit.

Miscellanceus. To h. a purpose, propositum
tenêre. To h. one's longue, continêre linguam; but
mig tacter; slière (see 'to be Silken'). To h. one's
peace; see lo be Silken. To h. aby to his promise, quue pollicitus est qu, exigren. To h. one's course any where, cursum tenere qo; sts tenere only. Fields weh h. the water for a long time, agri, qui diu aquam

tenent (Palt.).

II.) INTRANS. 1) To be firm or durable, contineri (to be held together, to h. firmly together; e. g. of a dam; as Cas. B. C. 1, 25) .- firmum esse (to be firm, durable, to withstand external impressions; e. g. of a door, aft. O. Am. 2, 12, 3).—frangi non posse (nol to be able to be broken to pieces).—esfringi non posse (not to be able to be broken open, of a door, &c.).—non rumpi (not to burst, of ressels, &c.) .- manere, non evarampi (not to ours), of censeis, qc.).—manter, not eva-nescere (to remain, not to fade, of colours). 2) To hold with any person or thing, i. e. to be on his side or party, state a or cum qo; esse or facere cum qo; es esse studiosum; cl favere (to facour a person or party; esse studiostum; ci invere (to pacour a person or pariy); e.g. the nobles)—maile qu or qd (to prefer a person or athq; see Sen. Ep. 36, 3): I hold with those who de, res mith est cum iis, qui dec.; to h. with neither party, neutrius partis esse (to be neutral). Il Hold = hold good (of statements, &c., qd deq oo or qd re vere (verissime) dictur (e.g., I don't know that what I have said of Cornith does not h. good of Greece generally, quod Cornith does not h. good of Greece generally, quod cornitho dixi, id haud seio an liceat de cunetà Græcia. verissime dicere, C.).—hoc in eo valet, in eum cadit, or ad eum pertinet (is applicable to aby). | To be of or at cum perimet is applicable to any), 10 0 e o) opin ion, \$\frac{a}{b}\$, thence qoll e, \$\textit{g}\$, they \$\text{h}\$ that wirthe is the chief good, illud tenent... virtutem case summum bonum).—Often by alo ('any'), and 'to hold that ... not,' by negare (e. g. Democritus negat sine turre quemitam portain magnum ease posse, \$\text{h}\$ it that nobody \$\text{d}{e}_c\$.

HOLD BACK, [TRANS.] (manu) reprehendere (both propr. and fig.). tenere. retinere. -- tardare, retardare. arcere. cohibere (SYN. in To KEEP BACK). To h. back fm atho, arcère qm (a) qà re (e. g. homines ab injurià pœna arcet); retrahere qm a qà re (e. g. consulem a fœdere); revocare qm a qà re (e. g. a scelere): to h. back one's assent, retinere assensum; to uncertain points, cohibère assensionem ab incertis rebus. Il To conceal, not declare, occultare. celare, &c. S. Conceal. I will h. back nothing, nihll occultabo.

Intrans.) cunctari, tergiversari; Jn. cunctari et tergiversari. See To Linger.

HOLD FORTH, | TO he sitate, vid. | Offer, pro-pose, see Hold out. | Declaim, harangue, vid. Hold in, inhibère (to h. in). — retinère (to h. back).—sustinère (to stop): to h. in the horses, equos sustinere, or (if in a carriage) sustinere currum : to h. in the reins, frenos inhibère; habenas adducere : to h. in the breath, spiritum retinere: animam comprimere. Hold orp, | Trans.) See To Keep orp. | In-trans.) *procul se tenere.—fugere or effugere qm.

TRANS.) *procul se tenère.—fugere or effugere qm. Hold on, Il To cont in ue or proceed in. To hon one's course, cursum tenère; also tenère only. Il To last, tenère (L.; imber, incendium, &c. tenuit). obtlinere (L.). See To LAST.
HOLD OUT (alsh), Il Extend, præbère.—portigere (e. g. cavam manum, of a begoar).—ostentare (to eshibit, e. g. cavam manum, of collection, g. g. juguium, and throat to be cut). To h. out one's hand (to be caned), recommended to the control of manum præbere verberibus (†). | Propose, offer (e.g. hopes, rewards), proponere (e.g. præmium, pænam, &c.). Intrans.) To hold out under or agst all g; or absol. a) = endure, ferre. perferre, tolerate
(to beer with vigour and strength). — sustinere. sus
tentere (to support oneself under athg). — excipere
(118)

(as it were to accept, not to yield to athg),-perpet! (as it were to accept, not to yield to athy).—perpett (to endure throughout, to the end).—durare, perdurare (to last out, by exertion).—persater, perseverare (to h. out in a course of action).—persater (to h. out in a place): to h. out (agst an atlack of the enemy, hostium impetum sustinere, excipere: not to be able to h. out agst the enemy, hostes or hostium impetum sustinere non posse: to h. out (of persons besieged), urbein retiredefendereque: the sailore could not h. out agst the fury of the storm, nautæ vim tempestatis subststere non poterant: to h. out till night (of besieged persons), sustinere oppugnationem ad noctem. || To last,

HOLD UP, | TRANS.) Raise, tollere. attollere. levare. sublevare. allevare (to help up, assist, to sup-port). To h. up the eyelid, palpebrain manu levare; one's hands, manus tollere; to heaven, tendere manus (supplices) ad cœlum: to h up one's dress, vestem colreuppinces) an extinuit: to n np ones areas, vestem col-lipret: to h. up aby (who is falsing), labentem excipere: h.lding each other up, sublevantes invicem (L.). To h. up its head, extollere caput. se eigere tools fig. C. Planc. 13, 353. [INTRANS.) To continue fair. If the weather h.'s up, si erit sudum (C.); *si serenitas erit.

HOLD, s. | Grasp with the hand; Crcl. (pre-henslo not used in this sense.) Hold, with a verb, is often expressed by a simple verb: to take or to first expressed by a simple tero. to lake or prehendere, comprehendere, manu prehendere qui (by lhe hand): to get h. of aby (= to get him in one s pource), qo potiri: to lay or take h. of aby's cloak, 3c., prehendere qui pallio (Plaut): to lake h. of aby's hand, cs manum apprehendere (g. t.); dextram cs amplecti or complecti (in a friendly way; also as one making a request, &c.); qui prientity way; also as one making a request, &c.); qm prensare (as a suppliant): to seize h. of, arripere; of aby's hair, qm capillo; also involare el in capillum (co-pat: to seize h. of aby; can's qm morsu occupat: to seize h. of aby's beard, el barbam invadere (Swet. Cex. 71). The infantry keyls with the cavelry by laying h. of their horses' manea, pedites jubis equorum sublevati cursum adæquant: to seize h. of am opportunity, occasionem or es rei faciendæ facultatem opportunity, occasionem or es rei faciendæ facultatem arripere; occasionem artidissime amplecti; opportunitate or occasione uti: lo keep h. of, tenere: lo keep fost h. of, pressis manibus tenere qd (e. g. fortunam tuam): lo keep h. of aby's hard, prensam es dextram vi attinere (to prevent his striking; T. Ann. 1, 35, 3); the forceps takes fast h. of a tooth forfex comprehendit dentem: to let go one's h. of athg, omittere qd (e. g. arma, habenas); manu emittere (to throw away); de (ex) manibus dimittere: to let go one's h. of aby (= (ex) manibus dimittere: to let go one's h. of aby (= one's power over him), qu ex potestate suid dimittere: to take h. of athy (i. e. lo blame il. &c.), arripere qd ad reprehendendum (C. N. D. 2, 6). || That of yech o ne lays hotd; support, fulcrum fultura—adminicum (L. 2], 38, of sehat stoliars took h. of, to ctimb a rock, &c.). See Support. || Prison, custody, vid. || Hold of a skip (with all the rooms, custody, vid. || Hold of a skip (with all the rooms, custody, nationally, &c.), coverna (C. de Or. 3, 46, 141).—alveus make (the rigging) of S. Jay 21).

HOLDER. || Person who holds: Crel. with verbar wider to Hold. The h. of a bill of schance. *Creciber and control of a b

under To Hold. The h. of a bill of exchange, *creditor ex syngrapha. | Instrument that holds, retinaculum (holdfast; athg to retain or hold fast or back; prus only in pl.). If = 'something that contains;' see Case. | Tenant, vid.

HOLDFAST, retinaculum (g. t.; see HOLDER: strong h.'s, valida retinacula, L.).—ansa or ansa ferrea (Vitr.; cramp, to hold two stones together, &c.).-fibula (for holding two things together).

HOLE, foramen (any larger or smaller opening bored with a round instrument lapering to a point).—cavum (a h. hollowed out in the ground, in a scall, &c; e. g. a mouse h., lion's den, &c.).—rima (a chink).—fissura a mouse h., iton's den, &c.).—rima (a chink).—fassura (a cleft, greater crack or chink, prps also for a h. in a garment, for such Jusen. 3, 150, poetically uses vulnus.)—lactina (a gap, space not filted say; e.g. in a persence).—lumen (the opening of a window, of a door, as opposed to the draperp).—fenetits (the opening of a window, as opposed to a window shutter).—vulnus (a mouse).—mursuitum is marched discovered. wound).—gurgustium (a wretched dwelling). That has a h., perforatus (bored through); fissus (cleft, slit up); full of h.'s, laceratus (tattered, of garments, &c.); fora-Juli of h. h. facetatus (tatteren, of garments, gc.); 1073-minosus (full of bored opening; late); rimosus (full of chinks); cribratus (full of h. like a sieve); rarus (gc., to make a h. in alhg)—perforare (to make a h. through alhg, to bor et hrough)—terebrare (to bore with a gimlet or other such instrument); to bore a h., formen terebrare or terebra cavare. # Hole to creep : out of (impropr.), rima qa (e. g. rimam qam reperire.

See EXCUSE.

HOLIDAY, dies feriatus (opp. dies profestus, Plin.
18, 6, 8, No. 1).—feriæ There are several h.'s next onth, sequens mensis complures dies feriatos habet (Plin.): to take a h. fm business, otium sibi sumere a megotio; tempus vacat ab qa re: to be oble to take a h. habere otium : to be so for able to take a h. fm business that &c., tantum ci a re sua est otii, ut &c.; not to be able to take a h., otium non est; vacui temporis nihil habere: to have a h., ferias habere or agere [6] not feriari, though feriatus = otiosus, 'making holiday,' is Class., but rare.—[IMPROPR.) To be making h., nihil domi desidem sedere (lo sit at home idte).

HOLILY, sancte. religiosc. - pie. caste. Jn. pie

sancteque (e.

uneteque (e. g. colere). HOLINESS, sanctitas (the relative h. of a place that is under the protection of the gods, or rendered sacred and inviolable by some draine tax, also of a person, either fm his possession of any office that makes his per son inviolable [e.g. royalty], or fin his moral purity and worth; less strong than the Engl. word.—[5] sauctitudo is an old word, used by C. in sancilludo sepulturm, but probably fm his purposely choosing a solemn and unusual expression) .- cærimonia (the h. of a god, or of a thing consecrated to a god, weh obliges us to regard it with religious respect and reneration; thus, Caes. frag. ap. Suct. Caes. 6, speaks of sanctitas rerum, cærimonia deorum, quorum ipsi in potestate sunt reges; so carrimoniae sepulcrorum, &c.).—religio (the h of a place or thing, the violation of such telligio (the A o) a pace or ining, the violence o), who is a sin agri conscience; though it descends far lower than the word 'religion,' it sts, in philosophical language, ascends nearly to the [healthen] notion of it; e. g. religio est, que superiors cujusdam nature... e. g. reiigio est, que superioris cujusdam nature...
cur am carim on la mque affert, C. Incent. 2, 63,
162, so cultus deorum et pura religio, C.).—pietas erga
or adversus deum (pietgi, adv. C. N. D. 1, 41).—pietale piet
cultus pius (the holy worship of God).—cultus Del et
pura religio (C.; the holy worship and inward piety). Jx.
pietas et sanctitas (e. g. deos placatos efficit, C.); religio exerimoniaque (of holy riles or worship); sanctitas et re-ligio (C.); innocentia et sanctitas (Plin.—C. arranges lizio (C.); innocentia et sanctitas (Plin.—C. arranges the terms thus, quie potest esse pictas? quie sanctitas? quie religio?) To siolate the h. of a place, cs loci religionem violate; also locum religiosum violate (C. Rabrs. perd. 2, 7); to riolate all h. (of sacred places and rites), omnes carrimonias pollucre (L. 6, 41); to loca est character of h., religionem amittere (of a place); to take fm a place its character of h., locum religione liberare; locum exangurare (of the solema act of the

Histrare; locum exaugurate (y see sveren ex-v, ... augurs; opp. inaugurate).
HOLLO! heus! H. Syrus, h. I I say, heus Syre, heus! inquam ex- in adressing a person indignantly, it is better to add tu. H. I Rufio, have the goodness not to tell any lie, heus tu, Rufio, cave sis [= si

vis] mentiaris (C.). HOLLO, v. See HALLOO.

HOLLOW, adj. cavus (both 'hollow' and 'hollowed HOLLOW, adj. cavus (both 'hollow' and 'hollowed out').—concavus (concave; opp., gibbus). H. teeth, dentes conchi i undiuralijs, e. j. he lushs of a boar; opp. dentes solidi); dentes exest (decayed, opp. integr): h. eyes, lumina cava (†); ceuli conchi i h. checks, genæ concava (†). [O J ownd, obtusus (opp. clarus).—Tuscus (opp. c

fucosus (opp. sincerns, probus; e. g. friendship).

HOLLOW, s. cavum (g. t.). — recessus cavus (h. recess; deep h., e. g., of the situation of the chameleon's eyes ; Plin.) .- strlx. canalis (fluted h. on a pillar, &c.). A title h., cavernula (Plin.). The h. of the hand, vola (the natural h.; also of the foot); manus cava or conciva (as made; opp. manus plana; e. g. in 'to scorp up water in the h. of one's hand'): the h. of a tree, exesw arboris truncus.

HOLLOW, v. cavare. excavare. - exedere (to eat

HOLLOW, v. cavare. excavare. — exedere (to eat serve): of times making a tree holiow, &c.).
HOLLOWNESS, || State of being holtow, Crel.
| Hottow, vid. || Unubstantial nature: see
Emetiness. To perceive the h. of an argument,
videre, nolium id quidem esse argumentum.
HOLLY, ilex (Linn.). Common h., 'llex aquifolium

HOLM-OAK, flex. equercus ilex (Linn.). As adi. iliceus, iligneus or ilignus. A grove of h.o.'s, llice-tum (Mart.).

HOLOCAUST, holocaustum (Prudent.). — holo-caustoma, atis (Tert.: both Eccl.).

HOLY, sacer (lepor; as belonging to the gods; of

buildings, places sucred to deities, even then not soleunly consecrated by the augurs; opp. profanus) sanctus (ayror; placed under the protection of the gods: and, as such, guarded agst profanation; of men, it either refers to the inviolability of their persons, or to moral purity and innocence; of places, sanctus is wider than sacet, extending to whitever must be respected and uninjured; e. g., walls, gales, &c. might be sanctie res. but sacer applies only to lemples, groves, &c.: homo sanctus, a pure, moral man; homo sacer would be one devoted to the infernal gods, as a punishment for his impriety).—sacrosanctus (a person or thing protected for violation, &c., by a sentence of death solemnly enacted agot the offender; it was the t.t. of the tribunes and other magistrates, whose persons were inviolable; though sanctus was also used in this sense: hence g. t. for 'very sacred,' &c., the memory of aby or athg, memoria; but post-Aug. in this sense,—religiosus (scrupulous in the performance of duty fm a regard to the Divine law of right and wrong; also applied to divine things; e.g. tombs, oaths, ceremonies, &c.). In sacer et religiosus (of things sacred to a god). - pius (observant of the tof inings sucres to a goal.— plus toolerbant of the dulies that relate to the gods, as well as those that relate to country, parents, &c.).—castus (morally pure, &c.).—venerandus. venerabilis (deserving adorarelate to country, powers and the property of ceptable service to &c , (qd facere) et pium duxerunt, et diis immortalibus (Deo) gratissimum esse duxerunt. A h. day; see HOLIDAY; a h. war, bellum pro religionlbus susceptum: h. writ; see BIBLE: as we are told or taught in h. writ, ut sancte litere docent; sicut sacræ literæ docent; quod divinis literis proditum est. The most holy place of a temple, occuita et recondita templi: sacrarium intimum; penetralia (pt.).-ady-tum (Greek). I hold his memory h., ejus mihi memo-ria sacrosancta est: to look upon athy as h., qd sanctum or sacrissimum habere: eery k, qd sumnok cærimonik colere (e. g. a chapet, sacraftum): Io necar by all that is h, persancte jurare: Io keep h, reiigiosa agere or celebrare (e. g. dies festos). I Holy Cross dag, dies, quo Christi crux constitute est, ab omnibus Christianis religione celebrandus (celebratus, &c., aft. Pim. Bp. 10, 103). To make or declare athg h.; see To Consecuate, To Dunicate.

HOLY GHOST, Spiritus Sacer. The H. G. dwelts

HOLY GHOST, spiritus Sacer. The H. G. dwells in aby. Deus secum est, intus est (Scn.; bul better to keep Spiritus Sacer in Christian theology)
HOLY WATER, aqua lustralis (†). Court h. w.,

verba inania or mera; or verba only (e. g. verba istæc

sunt)

HOMAGE, | PROPR.) (In feudal law) *necessi-MUMAUE, | FROFA.] (In Jeudai isse) "necessi-tudo clienciese (as duly, or "homagium, quod dicltur (to meke the passage intelligible); "sacramentum, quod patrono (or domino feudi) dicitur. To pay A., "sacra-mentum patrono (or domino feudi) dicere or in obsequium es jurare (Just.): to owe A. to abu, "clientelæ necessitudine obligatum esse ci or "vasallum (or feudanecessitudine obligatum essect or vasantum or leuda-torium) esse cs. [IMPROPR.] As due to a sove-reign; Crcl. To pay h. to (a king); see 'to swear PEALTY to;' in obsequium cs jurare (Just. 13, 2, 14); qm venerantes regem consalutare (of bowing the knee, on venerances regen constitute (v) ourself seasons, e.e., T. Am. 2, 56, 3; of a single person, use salutate (cf. C. Att. 14, 12, 2), and of course the sing. of the part(p.).— More phrases in Faltx.— II Flo.) Respect, veneration, &c. (paid to a person or thing), observantla reverentia, veneratio [Syn. iz. Respect, veneration, &c. (paid to a person or thing), observantia. reverentia. veneratio [Sym. iz. Reverence]. To pay h. lo aby, qm sanctissime or summă observantia colere; reverentiam ci hauére, przestare, or adversus qm albibere; veneratione qm prosequi (7.1) to aby, qd sanctum or sanctissimum habère, or summă ecrimonia colere. H. is duse to ady, qd habet veneratione qm pastare colere. Ale discontinuo (1.1) and the colere of the coleration of the coleratio

chentelæ necessitudine obligatus ci.

HOME, a domus (the house; hence the family, &c., but not in the full sense of our word 'home.' Also h. = country), patria (native land). No domus et patria; sedes et domicilium (duelling-place, residence). As domis et country), domi or in patria con friends: to be at h. (= country), domi or in patria esset to leave one's k. (= country), domum et propinquos relinquere: to return h., domum or in patriam redire; ad larem suum reverti: home(wards), domum: fm h., domo: at h., domi (wch also takes the genitives, meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ,

vestræ, alienæ. But if another adj., or a gen of the possessor, be added, it is more usual to employ the preposition; as, in the h. of Casar, in domo Casaria; although Cicero says also domi Cæsaris. In the same manner domum and domo take those pronouns without manner commun and come take twose pronouns termous a preposition, and domum is also every frequently used with a gen. without the preposition in or ad; see Zumpl, \$\frac{1}{2}\$+10): to remain at h., domi manere, remanere (to remain in the house, at h., when the others go out). domi or domo se tenere or se retinere, domi attineri (to keep oneself at home).—publico carcre or se abstincre, in publicum non prodire (not to appear in public, or to do so very seldom).—domi sedere, also with desidem (to sit inactive at h. instead of taking part in war, &c.). -nidum servare (not to go out of the nest; playfully for, always to stay at h.; H. Ep. 1, 10, 61; not to go jm h., domo non excedere or non egredi : not to stir a step fm h., domo pedem non efferre: one who seld. goes fm h remains almost always at h., rarus egressu (T. Ann. 1 . Ann. 15, 53, 1): not to be able to remain at h., durare in additus non posse: go h. ! in vestra tecta discedite! abite domum i to return h., ad larem suum reverti: my father is at h., pater meus intus est (says a son in the front of the house); to be at h., dom's une esse; he is not at h., est foris; to dine fm h., conare foras; to drice, expel fm h , qm domo expellere; qm foras protrudere: to be at h. any where, qo loco sedem ac domiciliam habere (propr., to have one's habitation any where).—in qo loco habitare (propr., to dwell in a place; fig. = to stay constantly in a place; e. g. in the forum, in foro; but only = to be constantly occupied with athg, to make athy one's chief sludy; see C. de Or. 2, 38, 160; de Legg. 3, 6, 15; therefore not = to be at h., i. e. well versed or conversant in a thing : nor is regnare in qa Te, applicable here; i. e. to have one's great strength in athg, to be able to do much or att in athg; see C. Or. 27, 128).—in qå re versatum esse, qd cognitum habère (fig. to be well versed or conversant in athg): to be at h. in every thing, nulla in re rudem esse: esply as I am at h. here, præsertim tam familiari in loco. To fight for one's hearth and h., pro aris et focis pugnare; pro tectis murnibuque dimicare. (Proc) Chartis begins at h., proximus sum egomet milit; ego milh mellus esse voio, quam aiter i both Ter.). H. is h., be it never so homely. God propril fumus alleno ligne luculentior.— | To return home, domum se convertere; domum revertior redire. - | To fetch home, domum ferre or referre qd (things); domum deducere qm. adversum ire ci (to go to meet him and conduct him h.). 1 To go home, domum ire or redire or reverti (g t.).—domum abire (fm a place) —in sua tecta discedere (of a great number who disperse to their various h.'s) : to send (or, number wind disperse to inter currous n. 1): to seem (or, make aby go) h. dimittere (to dismiss an assembled multitude or soldiers). \(\begin{array}{c} To bring home, domum teferre (g. l.),—domum deducere (to accompany or lead

HOME, adv. domum (acc.): at h , domi. See Home, s. | IMPROPR.) Athy comes h. to me, qd mea muitum (magni, vehementer, &c.) interest (concerns me greatly); qd vehementer (Cael. ap. C) ad me pertinet, or me attingit ad meque pertinet (C.; relates to, touches, affects me); qd in me cadit or convenit (is anplicable to me); a discourse, &c. comes h. to me, sermo nos tangit: to feel that athg said comes h. to us, sibi dictum putare or sentire: to press aby h., ctiam atque etiam instare atque urgere: to strike h., ferrum adigere (per or in qd; also ci rel, e. g. jugulo, Suct. Ner. 49; also vulnus adigere, T.; vulnus alte adigere, F. En. 10, 850) .- ferire vitalia (Q. ; of teaching a student y oratory to make h. thrusts).—plagam mortiferam in-fligere (to inflict a mortal wound; C.).—probe percutere qm (to strike him severe blows; Com. Plaut.). See 'to make Home [adj.] thrusts:' to drive athy h., qd quanto maximo possum ictu adigere (e. g. fabrile seal-prum, L. 27, 49): to drive a nail h., *clavum quanto maximo possum mallel ictu adigere (aft. L. 27, 49) or clavum adigere only (clavum pangere = fix in a

HOME, adj. A h. thrust, plaga gravis (severe b'ow; also in oratory); plaga mortifera (mortal wound); vulnus alte adactum (†. V. Æn. 10, 850). To make h. vulnus alte adactum († F. Æn. 10, 850). To make h. hirusis, petere qui vehementer (to make a vigorous attack; C. Or. 68, fin., comparing a gladisalor with an orator; hence, may be used impropr, of attacking with words), recte petere (Q. 9, 4, 8, of making a with words), recte petere (Q. 9, 4, 8, of making a with million of the peter of the p

posse videatur, effugere (C.; or vitare, declinare, &c.) Allog is a h. thrust, qd plagam gravem facit (e. g. orat o. C. Or. 68, fin.). Aby has received a h. thrust, habet or hoc habet (gladiatorial t. t.).

HOME-BAKED, panis cibarius or plebeius (house-hold bread) or "domi coctus.—panis focacius (baked on the hearth, i. e. in the ashes; Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15). HOME BORN, | Native, natural, vid.

HOME-BOUND, domum or in patriam rediens.

HOME-BRED, domesticus (found, existing, bred, &c. in our own country: opp. foreign, exterius, adventicius; and also of persons, opp. alienigena; also : born in or belonging to our own family). In domesti-cus et intestinus - vernaculus (propr. adj. fm verna [slave born in the family]; but espity = domestic, truly Roman, &c., opp. peregricus). Jn. domesticus ac vernaculus (e. g. crimen, opp. de provincia apportavum). - domi atque intra privatos parietes educatus (cascated at home; opp. one sent to a public school, &c.) .nostras (ours, as having its origin in our country; of persons or things; nostrates philosophi, our h.b. philosophers; nostrates aceting; both C.). H.b. exits, mala domestica or domestica et intestina or dons. et vernacula: our genuine h.b. virtues, genuinæ do-mesticæque virtutes (C.). If = rustic, unpolished, &c., vid.

HOMELESS, patrià carens (g. t.).—profugus (that wanders about in flight).—extorris with and without patrià, patrià et domo (one who, being dricen fm his native land, has no longer a home). To be h., patrià or domo patriaque carere.

HOMELINESS, no exact term, sts rusticitas or tif with praise) rusticitas antiqua (the homely simplicity of our fathers; Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 4); inconditum genus (e. g. dicendi. without artificial arrangement. &c.): a certain h., subagreste quiddam or subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum (C. ; the latter with more of fault

implied) HOMELY, adj. subagrestis or subrusticus (Freund, surrusticus; both C.; of what approaches to rusticity). -tenuis (slight; e. g. esca, cibus) Jn. tenuis et simplex (of what is provided with little expense or trouble, plex (of what is provided with little expense or trouble, \$\varphi_c\$); tentis et angustus (with \$r\varphi_c\$) a sconig supply; \$\varepsilon g\$ vena ingenii, \$\varthi_c\$. The nucleus (\$C\$, very sigst, \$\varthi_c\$, \$\varepsilon g\$, anguardum (\$\varepsilon g\$), \$\varepsilon g\$, \$\varepsilon g\$, and \$\varepsilon g\$, \$\varepsilon g forma ingenii, very h.; of Calo's speeckes, C.).—incuitus (without cultivation, or the habits or polish of credited life).—sobrius (e. g. mensa sobria, h. fare, a frugal

HOMELY, ade. incondite. rustice. inornate. in-culte or inculte atque horride (e. g. dicere).—subrus-HOME-MADE, domesticus or vernaculus (opp. pere-

grinus, made or produced in our own country) .- "domi factus (made at home).

HOMESICK, ¶ To be or become homesick. I am h., miserum me desiderium tenet domus (im C., urbis); domus subit, desideriumque locorum (O. Trist. 3, 2, 21); *capit me desiderium domús or patriæ; to be very h., *desiderio domûs or patriæ flagrare; *desi-

be very h., "desiderio domús or patria: flagrare; "desiderio domús or patria: tabescere.

HOME-SPUN., "Manufactured at home, domesticus.—noutras (having its origin in our own country; so 'our h.-s. youths, nostrates adolescentes, aft. nostrates philosophi, C.). "Momety, vid.

HOMESTALL, HOMESTEAD, "Manufor, vid.

Original residence, sedes majorum. sedes so-

lumque suum .- incunabula (with gen., or mea, nos-

HOMEWARD, domum (towards one's house or one's country). - in patriam (towards one's country; e. g. revertere, redire, revocari, &c.).

HOMICIDE, hominis cedes, or, fm context, cædes onty-homicidium (post-Aug., Q., Pin.).—mors ci sed non per seclus illata (pft. C. Mil. 7, 17; to distinguish it fm the crime of murder). To be guistly of h., hominis cædem facere; hominem cædere, interforce. To be only guilly of h. (not of murder), Lantum homicidam ease (Sen., though not in our sense); promotem ci, sed non per secius, inferre (mort, per secius) inferre. C. Mid. 7, 17); to be put on his trial for h., bomicidii accusari (Q.).

HOMICIDE, (the person), homicida. qui hominem interfecit, &c. (see preceding word) .- "qui mortem

nessi interfects, &c. (see preceding word).— qui nortem ci, sed non per scelus intuitit.

HOMICIDAL, by gen. homicidre, &c. Essi homicidarius, even late; Auct. Paneg. ad Constant.

HOMILY. See Servon.

HOMICOPATHIC, *homecopathicus. A h. doctor, *medicus homecopathicus; *med. similia morbis adhibens remedia.

rns remedis.

HOMŒOPATHY, *homœopathia. *ea medendi uio. quæ similia morbis adhibet remedia.

HOMOGENEAL, HOMOGENEOUS, ejusdem ge-*ea medendi

neris. codem genere
HOMOGENEITY, ratio par.—idem genus.
HOMONYMOUS, homonymus (Q. 8, 2, 13; hæc,
quæ homonyma vocantur), or Crel. with codem nomine.

HOMONYMY, Crel. with homonymus (adj.), or eculem esse nomine

HOMOOUSIAN, homoúsius (δμοσύστος, homoúsiam

10 NAO USIAN, nonmostus (ημοσωείος, quintusiam prædic en Trinitatem, Hierou.).
11 (10 NE. cos (gen. cotis).
11 (10 NEST, ¶ U pright, guiletees, δc, bonus. probus. — sanctus (SYN. in HONORABLE). sincerus (propr., without strange or foreign addition; hence pure, genuine, opp. fucatus).—verus (Irne, opp. falsus, simulatus). Jr., sincerus atque verus.—incorruptus (uncorrupled, opp. corruptus; these three of persons and things).
— candidus (pure, of character). — simplex (plain, straightforward, simple).—integer (not influenced by any corrupt motive, impartial; these three of persons) .- apertus (open, not dissembling). In apertus et simplex. An h. friend, ex animo amicus; amicus tidus; an h. man, vir bonus or probus; homo integer or innocens or rellgiosus; homo sine fueo et failaciis (straightforward and A.); homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, tatis amicus; homo antiquâ fide; vir minime fallax: aby looks like an h. man, cs probitatem ex ore ac fronte ejus cognoscere potes (aft. C. Fat. 5, 10): an h. simpleminded man, homo antiquus (hence easily taken in): an h. judgement, judicium incorruptum. a ble, &c. vid.

HONESTLY, probe, integre, sancte, recte (with moral rectifude).—sine fraude, sine fuco et fallacis (without pretence and trickiness).—sincere, vere, candide, simpliciter, genuine, aperte, fideliter, ex ani-mo, ex animi sententia, sincera fide, sine dolo, sine fraude (in a guileless, upright, sincere manner): h.? bonâ fide? (e. g., are you in earnest?): to act h., sin-cere, ex animo, sincerâ fide agere; with aby, *sine fraude agere cum qo: to confess h., aperte et ingenue confiteri: to judge h., incorrupte et integre judicare: to speak h., loqui sincere, sine dolo or fraude: I will tell you honestly my own opinion, quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententia dicam: to speak h., ne mentiar; si quæris or quæritis or quærimus; si verum scire vis; ut ingenue or aperte

HONESTY, probitas. - integritas. sanctitas (moral purity). - innocentia (blameless life).-fides (fidelity). Ju. integritas et fides, sinceritas (candour, guilelessness) .- probitas et ingenuitas .- simplicitas (plainness,

nen).—problitas et lugenuitas.—simplicitas (plainnen; straighiforwardnen; in behaviour).—a minus apertus (apen heart-induca).

Ego Honestas is more than the Eng, honesty:—virtue at displaying itself in virtlous and noble sentiments; Död. It may, honever, be used for it when 'honesty' is used in a very strong sense.

HONEY, mel: strained h, mel liquatum: refined h, mel purum; mel quod nullam habet spurctiem: respure h, mel inquinatum: of or like h, melleus is used in a very lengen en en la virtue de la virt fluunt. My h. l mea mellillal (Plant.) mea mellitula! (Appul.)— mi mellite! (to a husband; M. Anr.

ron. Front.)—In mentie: 10 a massay, in. Ant., or. Front.] H. bee, apis mellificans or quæ mellificio studet [55] mellifera, t).
HONEY (COMB, favus. To build, make, &c. a h.-e., favum fingere (C., Yarr.). The cells of a h.-e. are exagonal, (favi) singula cava sena latera habent. Bees make a h.-c. with many waxen cetls, opes favum fingunt multicavatum e ceră (Farr. R. R. 3, 16, 24). HONEYED, mellitus.—dulcedine mellosă (late). To

give h. words with bitterness in their hearts, in melie sitæ sunt linguæ qrm, lacteque; corda felle sunt lita

HONEY-SUCKLE, *lonicera (Linn.). The common h.-s., *lonicera periclymčnum.

HONEYWORT, *slson (Linn., *sison amomum,

hedge h.; *sis. segetum, corn h.).
HONORABLE, | Receiving or conferring honour, &c., honoratus (receiving much honour; e. a. militia). - honestus. honorificus (that brings much honour). - decorus (respectable, decent, becoming) gioriosus (glorious). An h. wound, vuinus adversum. an h. peace, pax honesta: an h. tille, nominis honos: h. exite, exsilil honos (T. Hist. 1, 21, 2): to receive an h. discharge, cum honore dimitti (T. Hist. 4, 46, 6): h. terms or expressions, verborum honos: to thank aby in the most h. terms, ci gratias agere singularibus (or amplissimis) verbis: to make (very) h. mention of aby, mentionem cs cum summo honore prosequi; multa de qo honorifice prædicare; in one's writings, celebrare cs nomen in scriptis: always to make h. mention of aby, numquam mentionem de qo nisi honorificani facere; numquam nisi honorificissime appeilare. | Worthy of honour, venerandus. venerabilis. honore dignus: rery h., quovis honore dignus. | Upright, bonus (good). - probus (honest). - integer, sauctus (morally pure, blameless): an h. man, vir bonus or probns ; homo integer or inan h. man, vir bonus or probins: homo integer or innocens; homo religiosus (a conscientious man).—homo
sine fuco et fallaclis (who has nothing counterfait
about him; who is what he appears to be).—homo
antiquus (a man of integrity, but deficient in necessary
prudence; see C. Roc. Am. 9, 26): to look like an h.
man, speciem boni viri præ se ferre: to lose the name of an h. man, viri boni nomen amittere: an h. man keeps his word. *boni viri est datam fidem servare:

**Reps his word, 'coni viri est datam nuem servare;

non cadit in bonum virum fallere fidem.

HONORABLY, | In a manner that confers

honour, &c., honeste, honorifice, cum dignitate, honour, &c., honeste, honorifice, cum dignitate, Most h., honorificentissime, summo cum honore (e. g. anost h., honorincentissime, summo cum nomore (c. g. qm excipere): to satute aby h., qm honorifice salutare: to die h., bene mori. | Uprightly, probe, integre. sanete. recte. sine fraude. sine fuco et failaclis (without deceit).—candide (uprightly): to deat h. with aby, sine fraude agere cum qo, He does not mean h., homini fides non habenda: to pay h., recte solvere.

HONORARY (e. g., member), *socius (or sodalis) honorarius; *honoris causă în societatem ascriptus or H. title, honos; honoris nomen; titulus,

HONOUR, v. honorare, ornare, decorare, prosequi (by giving outward demonstrations by allig, qa re).— honestare (to confer a permanent mark of h. upon aby). nonestate (to conjer a permanent-mark oj h. upon aoyi,
-revereri qm. reverentiam adhiber adversus qm.
reverentiam præstare ci (by shuxing dne respect).
-observare, observantia colere, officiis prosequi (g. t.,
by external signs of respect, as by going to met aby, by accompanying him, waiting upon him, &e.). - magni facere, admirari, suspicere (to ralue highly; admirari, with admiration; suspicere, with a sense of our own inferiority; cf. Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36) — colere. colere et observare, vereri et colere, venerari, veneratione prosequi (in hearl and with reveren e). A person or thing is honoured, qs or qd in honore est; honos est or tribultur ci rei; justiy, justam venerationem habet qs or qd: I am honoured by aby, in honore sum apud qm: to h. aby with tears, qm lacrimis decorare (poet.) qm: to h. aby with starts, qm incrimis decorace (poets, or proséqui (sept) the dead); to h. and love aby above all others, qm præter ceteros et colere et observare et diffigere. To h. aby with athg, honorace qm (to do aby an h., absol., or with athg, qå re)—qm ornare qå re (to distinguish aby with athg)—qm colere qå re (to show one's respect to aby by athg); to h. aby with a letter, literis colere qm; with presents, donis qm honorare, colere, proséqui; with a visil, sahuandi causå ad my venire; with one's respect prosequi; with a visil, sahuandi causå ad my venire; with one's respect, præsentis aus (do noe) qm venire; with one's presence, præsentiå suå (of one) or frequentia (of several) ornare qm; with one's con-

of Irequentia (o) secreta) ornare qui; tenn vneccom-fidence, consiliorum suorum conscium qui facere et participem. HONOUR, s. 1) External pre-eminence, ex-ternal digniti, hoinos (in almost alt the relations of the Eng word, whether the honour consist in preof the Eng word, whether the honour consist in pre-eminence before others, in outward dignity, in general and real esteem, or objectively in posts of h.).—dignitiss. auctoritas (external dignity, grounded on the estimate of our desert).-decus. ornamentum (athg weh gives pre-eminence).-laus. gloria. fama (praise, glory, fame; an extensive recognition of one's merits). - observantia (actual respect shown). The last h.'s, the h.'s paid to the dead, honos supremus; officium supremum: to tend or conduce to h., honori, laudi, decori or ornamento esse: it is a very great h. to me, that &c., snimmo honori mihi est, quod &c.: to be an h. to, to bring h. to, ci honorificum esse. lo be no h. lo, pudori case: lo be an h. lo a family lo bring h. lo it, domum honestare: your son is an h. lo you, does h. lo you, dignus te est fillus: your behaviour does you no h, non te dignum

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faris (Comic.): that causes or confers h., honestus; faris (Comic.): that causes or confers h., honestus; honorificus: to get h., iaudar!; laudem merère: to consider, esteem, or hoid as an h., to place one's h. in, honori or laudi ducere: in honore ponere: do us the h. of an early call or visit, fac, ut quam primum ad ano venias; cura, ut te quam primum videamus: I wish or hope for the h. of your presence or company, optabilis mith erit tui presentia facultas (see Pinnie, in Cie. Kp. 10, 4, 3); to be or stand in h., in honore esset (of nervous and thines)—sees in on women or honore. (of persons and things).—esse in qo numero et honore; cum dignitate vivere (of persons): to be held in h. by aby, apud qm esse in honore et in pretio: in very acy, apud que esse in nonce et in preto: in erry great h., honore or dignitate storer, dignitate excellere (of persons): one who is held in h. by ali, in quo est magna auctoritas: to depriee aby of his h., honore qui privare: to hold in h., in honore habère de person and hing).—colere, colere et observare, observare et colere (a person; colere also a personified thing, as urbem); ally is held in great h., honos est ci rei: to hold ally just as much in h., ci rei eunden honorem tribuere (see C. Fin. 3, 22, 73); to hold abu in great h., qm magno in honore habere; qm colere maxime summå observantiå: qm præcipuo semper honore nabere: to undertake athg in h. of aby, honoris cs causa ad suscipere: a great feast is given in h. of a victory, est grande convivium in honorem victoriae : to do or show . to aby, ci honorem dare, habere, tribuere, deferre, deferre et dare; honore qm afficere, ornare, deornare, prosequi: to do or show especial h. to aby, præcipuum honorem habere ci: to show all possible h. to aby, omni honore colere qm; nullum honorem prætermittere, qui ci haberi potest: to heap h.'s upon aby, effundere, si ita vis, honores in qm (Pseudo-Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15, p. med.; the sl ita vis is used, because the expression was unusual): to treat aby with all possible affection and h., qm liberalissime atque honorificentissime tractare: to show just and due h. to aby, honorem justum ac debitum habere : the senale conferred upon him the extraordinary h. of erecting a statue to him in the Palatium, senatus honore rarissimo statuâ in Palațio posită prosecutus est eum: to pay divine h.'s to aby, deorum honores ci tribuere (C. Milon. 29, 79); qm inter deos colere, pro deo venerari, in deorum numero venerari et colere: lo cause dirine h. s to be paid to oneself, celestes hourses usurpare (Curt. 8, 5, 5): to enjoy dirine h. s, deorum honoribus coli: lo pay the last h. s to aby, supremo in qm officio fungi: supre-mum officium in qui celebrare (of or with several: Curt. 8, 12, 11 and 14); suprema ci solvere; justa ci facer, præstare, persolvere: to endeavour or strive after h., famam quærere: to tryo er endeavour fo promote one's own h., honori suo velificari; honoris adjunenta sibi venerari et colere : to cause dirine h.'s to be paid to querere (to look for a way to attain to h.); to strive after h.'s, honoribus inservire: to attain to h.'s, honores assequi (e. g., gradually, gradatim); ad honores ascendere, pervenire; honoribus augeri: to reach or attain to higher or greater h.'s, honoribus procedere longius; altiorem dignitatis gradum consequi; ascendere (ad) altiorem gradum; in ampliorem gradum promoveri; to attain to or reach the highest h.'s, ad summos honores prověhi; ad summum honorem pervenire; ascendere in celsissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris: gradually to attain to or to reach the highest h.'s, effert per honorum gradus ad summum imperium: to efferri per honorum gradus ad summum imperium: to be restored to one's former h.'s, in antiquum honoris locum restitui: to raise aby to h., ad dignitatem qm perducere: to bring or help aby to the highest h., qm ad amplissimos honores or ad summam dignitatem perducere. 2) Good name, &c., existimatio (good opinion weh others have of us; also with bona) .fama (good report, exply also the h. of a female; also with bona; see Herz. S. Cat. 25, 3).—dignitas (good opinion acquired among the people by moral and political prudent conduct). To wound the h. of aby, cs existimationem offendere; cs dignitatem labefactare: to injure or lessen the h. of aby, cs existimationem violare; de cs fama detrahere : to impugn or attack the h. of aby, cs existimationem oppugnare ; to have a regard to h. famæ or dignitati consulere; famæ servire: not to have amms or dignital consulter; in the service: not to note a regard to h, dignitati or modestie or faine non parcere (the last, e. g. T. Ann. 13, 45, 3, of a woman); only a few looked to the h. of their country, paucis decus publicum curse (T. Ann. 12, 48, 1): to suity one's h., fainam suam indere: lo guard one's h., collec-tam famam conservare: lo suffer some loss of h., de tam iamam conservare: to suger some som of m, to existimatione sua and perfere or deperdere; existima-tionis detrimentum or dignitatis jacturam facere: lo forfeit one s. h, in infamile sesse; infamila laborare (Usp. Dig. 3, 2, 6); my h, is at stake in their matter, mea existimation in ea re agitur; venio in existimationis

discrimen : upon my h., boua fide : to promise the discrimen: upon my A., bouh fide: Is promise une upon one's A, bouh or optimă fide politiceri; ilde soi spondere (Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10). b) În a marroue sense = mai de nly inno cene, decus mulichre (L. 1, 48).—pudicitia, pudor (chastisy). To rob a ucomas of hor A., decus mulichre expugnare (L. loc. cit.); pudi-citiam el eripere or expugnare; vitium afterre es consistions expugnare (L. loc. cit.); pudi-citiam el eripere or expugnare; vitium afterre es citiam cl eripere or expugnare; vitium antere es pudicitiæ; qam vitiare: lo lose one's h., pudicitiam amittere: lo preserve the h. of a maid, ci pudicitiam servare. 3) Dignity, external prosperity, honos: servare. 3) Dignify, external prospersy, house: with h, in all h, honeste, e.g. divitias habere): I do not know how to get off with h, in any other manner, alio pacto honeste quomodo him cabeam, nescio (Tre. Eus. 4, 4, 49): to return with disprace to the place fm weh, he went out with h, unde cum honore decesseris, codem cum ignominia rever!: as a mark of h, honeis coulem cum ignominia reveru: as a mark of h., nonotia caush or gratia (e. g. nominare qm). 4) The sense, principle, or feeling of honour, integrity, honestas (e. g. ubi est dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? &c., virtue as exhibiting itself in virtuous and noble senti-ments: Död.) — probitas, integritas, sanctitas (moral purity) .- innocentla (innocent course of life) -- animus ingenuus. ingenuitas (noble manner of thinking). — fides (credit, trustworthiness); Jn. integritas et fides; probitas et ingenuitas .- (famæ) pudor (shame; fearing the loss of one's good name . A wretch not only without h., but who does not even pretend to it, ab omni non modo honestate, sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus (C.): one that has no h. in him, homo nullo pudore: one that has a deep sense of h., homo summo pudore : if he has even a slight sense of h., in quo est as fame pudor. 5) A person or thing wich is an h. to others, ornamentum. decus. He was the light h. to others, ornamentiim. accus. He was the tight and the h. of our state, tumne et ornamentum reipublice fult. || Debis of honour (according to the sajust code of the fashionable world), damus aleatoris. || Post of honour, see Post. || To do the his to ady, and omnibus officiis procéqui (g. 1). — hospitio qui accipere (o receive him as his host). Guard of his see GUARD.

HOOD, cucullus. Having a h., cucullatus (e. g., of articles of dress).
HOODED, cuculiatus.
HOODED MILFOIL, *utricularia (vulgaris, the

HOODED MILFOIL, "utricularia (vulgaris, the greater; intermedia, intermedia, intermedia). Hinn.).

HOODWINK, I PROPR.) coulum es alligare (C.), obligare (Se.)... | IMPROPR.) cascar aciem anni-occaecare mentem, qm caecum efficere (to bina aby's mind by pastion, bribery, &c.).—specie es rei despire (H.), fallere (Q.; e. g. recti, H.; boni, Q.).—specie es rei assimulate tenfer qm (S., of retaining aby in one's party, &c.). See 'to throw Dust in aby's ever. In.

fin. eyes. HOOF, ungula. A divided h., ungulæ binæ: an undivided h., ungula solida. The mark of a (horse's) h., vestigium ungulæ (C.).

HOOFED, ungulas habens. ungulatus, very

HOOFED, ungulas habens. [65] ungulatus, eery late, Tertulii; cornipes, poet.

HOOK, s. hamus (g. t.). uncut (such as was fixed under the chin of condemned persons, when they were dragged to the Tiber; also for surgical purposes; Cels.); fish-h., hamus or hamus piscarius; to fish with a h., see to Fish with a rod; to throw in the h., hamus see ' to Fish with a rod:' to throw in the h., hamum demittere: to bite at the h., hamum vorare: the fish swims to the h., piscis decurrit ad hamum (H. Ep. 1,

HOOK, v. inuncare qd or qm (to attack with h.'s; 1100K, v. indicare qu or qm (to attace with n. 1; e.g., a lamb with claws; Appul. Flor, p. 341, 9); un-cum implingere or infigere ci (to fix a hook in aby a body, in order to drag him along, as was done at Rome to criminals; see C. Phil. 1, 2, 5; Ov. in 1b. 166).

HOOKED (see CROOKED, where the SYN terms ore given), aduncus (poet., and post Aug. prose; hamus,

ungues, &c.).—recurrus († and post-Aus., proch.
HOOT, s. circulus (circle; used for a cooper's h.).—
HOOHus (ropxos, the iron h. with wech the young Greets
and Romans played; it was hung with tittle bells [ga-rulus annulus in orbe trochi, Mor. 1, 1, [69]).—annulus (ring, or whatever is circular like a ring). -ferrum, quo qd vincitur or vincta est (iron h.; e. g., round a wheel). To put h.'s round a cask, dolum cingere circulis. wheel). To put h. * round a cask. dolum cingere circuis-HOOP, v. circuils cingere (to h. a cask, dolium); or (g. f.) vincire qd qå re (e. g. ferro). HOOP, s. (shout). See Windop, v. HOOP, v. (to shout). See Windop, v. HOOPER, HOOP-MARER. See Cooper. HOOPING-COUGH, *tussis clangosa, clamosa, or

ferina (med. t. t.) HOOT, v. 1) Absol. clamorem or clamores tollere .-

obstrepere ingenti clamore (as interruption to a speaker.

Q.). 2) To h. (or h. at) a person, acclamare ci (alarmas in C. of a hostile clamour).—clamore or clamoribus qm prosëqui. vociferari et ci obstrepere (to try to h. down a speaker). clamoribus con ectari qm (C.). To h. and hiss aby, qm ciamorious con ectari qm (C.). To h. and hiss aby, qm ciamoribus (et convictis) et sibilis consectari qm (C. All 2, 18); qm infesto clamore et sibilis vexare (Val. Max.).

HOOTING, HOOTS, clamor ingens or infestus. ciameres maximi. - contumeilosissimum atque acerbis-

simum acclamationum genus (Suel.).

**Includes of birds). To h. on one leg. HOP, v. saiire (also of birds). To h. on one leg, singulis cruribus saltuatim currere (Gell.): •in pedem alterum or pedi alteri insistentem, sublato altero, salire: to h. upon altg. insilire in qd or supra qd; down fm attg, desline de qä re: to h. over altg, transilire qd or trans qd: to h. about here and there (of a bird), cir-cumsilire modo huc modo illue (Caulte).

HOP, s. | Jump on one leg, only the g. t. saltus. | The plant, lupus. *humulus lupus (Linn.). H.

HOP, s. | Jump on one leg, only the g.t. saltus. IT he p lant, lupus. "humulus lupus (Linn.). H. gardens, ager lupis constitus: h. pole, "paius lupi. HOPE, s. spes (e. p. r., ao opp. to fiducia, full confidence; as Sen. Ep. 16, 2, jam de te apem habeo, nodum fiduciam. Melon. also for the person on whom one has fixed his hope; e. g. spes reliqua nostra, Cicero, C. Fam. 14, 4, extr.).— opinio (the opinion) or conjecture; the h. wch considers at the probable because it thinks it possible).—exspectatio (expectation; the h. that athg will foliow, the foliowing of wch one has sufficient reason to assume as likely): h. of alth, spec crei (e. g. immortalitatis); opinio es rei (e. g. auxiliorum): a disappointed h., specs ad irritum cadens: there is h. (of a sick person), el superson, el man in h. h. h. de fc., spec fore, ut &c.: I entertain some, no h. about or of athg, spem habeo, desperod fe e. g. de republich): to have the best h. is nespect of athg, qd in opiniah spe ponner: I am it great h.'s. that i &c., magniah spe ponner: I am it great h.'s. that i &c., magniah spe sum, magna spes me tenet, foliowed by an acc. and infin.: I have the fresh h. mainth in spe sum: I centerius weelf-founded ienet, followed by an acc. and infin: I have the greatest h, manima in spe sum: I entertain well-founded h, recte aperare possum (C. Fam. 14, 4, 5): I have conceived a h, that &c., spes mith injecta ext, followed by an acc. and infin: I am beginning to entertain a h, that &c., spes mith indiget, with acc. and infin: a person is influenced by the h. of being able, &c., qs spe ducttur as posse &c.: there is h. of allay, a. g., of peace, in spe pax ext. h. districtist, spen subset (see legating, ext.), a special property of the control of the disappeared, si, it ego metto, transactum est (see both, C. Fam. 14, 4, 3): if there is no h, si nihil spei est: eery little h. of deliverance exists, spes salutis pertenuis ostenditur: to have before one the h. of, es rel spem propositam habère (C. Rab., perd. 5, 15; cf. in Cexcit. 22, 72): to begin to entertain h. s of also speum car rel ingrédi or venire; of obtaining nifts, speum transfermed in mention! in Cercus or conscience with h. pour perfermed in mention! impetrandi nancisci: to form or conceive new h., spem redintegrare: to inspire aby with h., qm in spem vocare or adducere (the latter also of things): to inspire vocare or adducere the latter also of things): to inspire aby with the h. of alth, cs rel spem ci afferer or osteniare; spem cs rel ci offerre (of things); spem cs rel præbere: to conceive a h. of ship, spem cs rel concipiere (e. g. regni): again to form or conceive h. of alby, spem cs rel (c. g. consulatūs) in partem revocare: to entertain good h. of alby, et in optimā spe ponere: to fill aby with the greatest h., qm summa spe compilere: to fill aby with the greatest h., qm summa spe compilere: to fill aby with the spread of careful raise, awaken h. in aby, qm ad spem excitare or effect: to confirm a person in his h., spem cs confirmare: to give or raise good h.'s of oneself, dare spem bonæ indolis [155] but bene sperare qm juberc, pr. Deiol. 14, 33, meas to tell aby to hope the beal]: to have good h.'s of aby, bene sperare de qo; bonam spem de qo capere or conclprer; gos dook upon public to nave good n. t. of any, tente spectare de q(0) contain specim de que capeter or conclipere; you look upon public affairs with h., bonam spem de republich habes: lo weeken the h. s. of any, es spem infilingere or debili-tare: to take away h. fm any; to rob or deprice any of h., ci spem adimere or sufferer or effere; ci spem includere or præcidere (to cut it away, cut it short): to be depriced or robbed of the h. of athg, spe cs tei privati; opi-nione cs tei dejici (see Cæs. B. G. 5, 48): atl h. of athg is cut off. omnis spes es rel (e. g. reditus) incisa est: h. deceives me, spes fallit, destituit me: should h. deceive me, si destituat spes: to follow an uncertain h., spem infinitam sequi or persequi: my h. draws near to speun manntam sequit or persequi: my h. draws near lo ids accomplishment, vento ad exitum spei: lo give up h., spem deponero or ablicere or projicere: lo give up all h. of athg. desperare de re: all the doctors give up h. of his recovery, omnes medici diffidunt: the doctors have given up all h. of his recovery, a medicis desertus est: (453)

to lose all h. of athg, spem cs rei perdere; spe cs rei dejici: to rest one's h.'s upon a person or thing, spem suam ponere, reponere, constituere in qo; spem suam suam ponere, reponere, constituere in qo; spem suam ponere, reponere, defigere or ponere de defigere in qå re: to place one's h.'s of athy upon a thing, spem as rel ponere to postam haber or collocare in qå re: the h. of athy depends upon \$\phi\$. spes as rel vetitur in qå re [L. 37, 26, 2]: my whole h. depends upon woi; I have placed att my h.'s in you, spes omnis sita est in te: I have no h. but in myself, in me omnis spes mini est: our only h. is a sally, nulla alia nisi in eruptione spec est. A climate deserve was the sec Graves White these A glimpse, gleam, ray of h., see GLIMPSE. While there is life, there is h., segroto dum anima est, spes esse dicitur: not to have the stightest h., uon (or nec habere ne spei quidem extremum. || The fortorn h., "qui primi jubentur, scalis admotis, in mœnia evadere, or "qui eo jubentur proficisci, unde nemo se rediturum putat. HOPE, v. sperare. To h. confidently, confidere: to

h. this, shows boldness; to effect it, courage, her spe concipere, audacis animi esse; ad effectum auducere, concipere, audacis animi esse; an enectum ataucere, virtutis: to h. well of aby, bene sperare de qo: not to h. well of aby, nihil boni sperare de qo: to h. every thing fm the victory, omnia sperare ex victoris: to cause thing fin the victory, omnia sperare ex victorià: to cause to h. athg. ostendere qd. (e.g. futuros fructus; see C. Cat. Maj. 19, 17): a thing makes me h. that I shalt effect something, qå re in spem adducor qd faciendi or conficiendi (see S. Jug. 37, 3): to bid aby be of good heart and h. for the best, jubbie qm bene sperare bonoque esse animo: align makes me h. that ali with lurn out well, qd me recte sperare jubet: to have ceased to h. athg, desperare de re: to begin to h. that athg will take place, e. g., that peace will be concluded, will take place, e. g., that peace will be concluded, in spem pacis venire or ingrédi: to h. for athg, sperare qd; spent habère es rei: to have h's of obtaining athg. expended to look forward to it as probable): to h. exspectare qd (to look forward to it as probable): to h. for athg fm aby, qd ab qo exspectare (opp. postulare).— I h. (as inserted parenthetically), spero; ut spero; id

I h. (as inserted parentneticusiy), spent; in spent; in quod sperto, parenthetical, b. HOPEFUL, a) That has much h., plenus spei; spe animoque impletus (slited with hope and courage), b) That a first much hope (as a son, daughter, pupil, &c.) bonne spei; qui spem house indois dat; de quo beno bonne spei; qui spem house indois dat; de quo beno home spei; sul spem house indois hat; de quo beno home spei; sul spem house indois hat; de quo beno home spei; sul spem house indois hat; de quo beno home spei; sul spem house indois hat; de quo beno home spei; sul spem house house spei; sul spem house house special sp sperare possis (see Np. Mist. 1, 1): erry h., optime or egregiæ spei. Ah. daughter, egregiæ spei filia (T.). HOPEFULLY, Cret. To regard aihg h., bonam spem de qå re habëre.

HOPELESS, spe carens. spe orbatus. spe dejectus (that no longer has any hope. 605 exspes is only poet.).—desperatus (also = that is given up): my affairs are h., omni spe orbatus sum; nulla spes in me reliqua est: a h. state or condition, desperatio rerum: in a h. manner; see HOPELESSLY: he lies in a h. state, ownes manner; see HOPELESSLY: ne ites in a n. state, omines medici diffidunt (all the doctors give him up). HOPELESSLY, sine spe; desperanter: almost h., exiguá cum spe (e. g. aninum trahere). HOPELESSNESS, omnium rerum desperatio.

HOPPER (of a mitly, infundibulum.
HOPPING. See Hop, To Hop.
HORAL, by gen. horæ, horarum.

HORDE, Migratory tribe, vaga gens (Q.).—vaga multitudo (Q.). Wandering h.'s, vagæ gentes (Q.); gentes sedem subinde mutantes (Plin. 2, 108, 112; bus this use of subinde is post-Class.). See Noman .-| Gang.

[Gang, via. HOREITOUND, *marrubium vuigare (Linn.; the common white h.). The black h., *marrubium ballotta (Linn.). The water h., 'lycopus Europeus (Linn). HORIZON, orbis finiens (C.).—orbis, qui adspectum discound finite de la common de l

nostrum deinit (c.). — circulus finiens. — finitor or finiens; or linea, que inter aperta et occulta est, or horizon (Sem.; ali N. Queet. 5, 17).— linea, que dicitur horizon (Fitr.). To cut the h. at right anglet, horizona rectis angulis secare (Sen. N. Queet. 8, 18). The sun rises above the h., soi emergit de subterranea parte or supra terram : athg bounds our h., qd aspectum

HORIZONTAL, libratus .- æquus (lerel) .- directus (going straight on). To make athg h., ad regulam et libeliam exigere: a h. surface, *locus ad libeliam sequus.—libramentum. A h. line, linea directa. HORIZONTALLY, ad libram. ad libeliam.

HORIZONTALLY, ad libram. ad libellam. HORN, IP Rope a jornu. A little h., corniculum. to but with the h's, cornibus ferire, petere (†): agate each other, cornibus inter se luctari (†): to threader with one's h's, cornua obvertere cl, or tollere in qui calso fgs., of setting oneset [to oppose him): to give ahy a pair of h's, adulterare es uxorem; cum es uxore rein habére: to receive a pair of h's, *decipi uxoris adulterio: of h., connecent (Plin).

Meton, what resembles a horn; a) the h.'s of the moon, cornua lunæ; b) a drinking h., cornu; c) wind-matru-ment, cornu. buccina [see TRUMPET]. To blow the h., cornu or buccinam inflare.

HORNBEAM, *carpinus. The common h. *carpinus betulus.

HORN BOOK, liber, que pueri instituuntur ad lectionem (aft. Q. 1, 7, 17) .- *libellus elementorum. *tabulæ literariæ

HORN-LANTERN, laterna cornea (Mart.) -cornu

HORN LARY LEWY, MALES (Phills, poet.),
HORNED, cornitus,—corniger (poet.),
HORNED CATTLE, cornuta, pl. (se. animalia).
Herds of h. c., armenta cornuta—cornigera and armenta bucera are poet.

HORNET, crabro .- evespa crabro (Linn.), To bring a hi's nest about one's cars, britare crabrones (Prov., Ditant 1

HORNY, corneus. corneolus. To become h., cor-

HOROSCOPE, horoscopium (Sid. Ep. 4, 13; instrument for calculating nativities) .- horoscopus (Pers. 6, 18; Manil. 3, 190, &c.; aby's nativity) - genesis (the constellation under weh one is born; nativity; Juv., Suct 1 See NATIVITY.

HOROSCOPY, genethliölögia (yereflaiologia. Vilr. 9, 6, 2), or Crel. prædictio et notatio cujusque vitæ ex natali sidere (C. Divin. 2, 42, 87).

HORRIBLE, horribilis (to be shuddered at, &c.; e. g. spectaculum, pestis, tempestas).-horrendus (mly †). ferdus, abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis (aversabilis, Lucr.), nefarius. See Hounto.

HORRIBLY, horrendum in modum .- valde, vehe-

menter (excessively).

HORRID, | Abominable, detestable, fædus. abominandus, detestabilis, aversabilis (the last in Lucr.; all of persons).—nefarius (of persons, their designs, and actions).—immanis (horrible, of acts). borribils (e.g. sonitus, speciaculum, species, pestis, tempestas).—horrendus (†): h. person, homo omni parte detestabilis: h. man l o hominem impurum ! monstrum hominis!

HORRIDNESS. See FEARFULNESS (= terrible

nature of athg).

HORRIFIC. See DREADFUL, and PEARFUL dreadful

HORRIPY, terrère, exterrère, perterrère, &c. (horrifica e, poet.)

HORROUR, || Shivering, shuddering, horror (i.e. ub) totum corpus intrénit, Cels.). || Dread, extreme fear, horror (cold trembling, fm fear, C.). terror, of athg, cs rei. H. seizes aby, horror perfundit am (C.); horror subit es animum; terror mihi incidit or me invadit. | Extreme aversion, aversatio, of utho, cs rei (silv. age). - detestatio (of atha, cs rel, in Gell.; the connexion does not occur in C. in this sense). -animus aversissimus a qo (a rery great h. of aby); to have a h. of athg, detestari qd: to have a h. of aby, athorrere qm; animo esse aversissimo ab qo. | Horrible action, res nefanda or infanda. res atrox or nefaria .- tragordia (tragic occurrences; cf. C. Mil. 7, 18). The h.'s of war, belli vastatio: to perpetrate and suffer unulterable h.'s, facere et pati infanda.

HORSE, equis (g. l., and the sexual record in the more elevated processiyle)—caballux (for ordinary service; a hack)—transus (a Galile h. or pony, kept for luxwy; a patiyey, short, well-set, and fast-going),—veredux (light h., hunder, or courier sh., nol used) -verequis (agai n., assict, or contrer n., not used for drawing).—canterins (a gelding). A wild h., equus ferus, equiferus (in a state of nature): a spirited h., equus ferocitate exsultants. A h. rears, see Ream; the h. reared, and three his rider, equus prioribus pedillus erectie excussit equitem (L. 8, 7): to fall over one's h.'s neck, trans cervicem equi elabi (L. ib.): to wheel one's h. round, circumagere equum (ib.): to teach a h. to amble, equorum cursum minutis passibus fran-gere (Q. 9, 4, 13): to rub down a h., equum manlbus confricare or perfricare (both Veget.): to bring a h. into good condition again, equum ad corporis firmitatem good condition again, equality as corporation revocare (Veget.): a h. gets loo fat, equal ultra modum saging provenit (Veget.): to mount a h., in equum ascendere : to alight fm one's h., ex equo descendere. (Prov.) One must not look a gift h. in the mouth, equi donati dentes nou inspiciuntur (Hieron. Ep. ad Ephes. noam.). Saddle h., sellare jumentum.
HORSEBACK. To ride on h., equitare, equo vehi.

To take exercise on h., equo gestari or vectari (to show concept on h., &c.; e. q., of lodies; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 22). Exercise on h., vectatio (assidua) equi (Suct. Cal. 3). See To RIDE. To hold a conference (454)

on h., ex equis collèqui (of two or several). To fight on h., ex equis (or ex equis, of more than one) pugnete: also equitem or equites pugnare (i.e., as carairy; opp. peditem or pedites, of their dismounting, to

HORSE-BANE, *phellandrium aquaticum (Linn.,

HORSE-BEAN, *vicia faba (Linn.).

HORSE-BOY, *puer equarius. HORSE-BREAKER, domitor equorum, or, fm con-

text, domitor only

HORSE-CHESTNUT, *coculus hippocastinum HORSE-CLOTH, tegumentum equi (g. t.).

HORSE-COMB, *strigilis equis comendis.

HORSE-COAD, strights equis contents.

HORSE-DEALER, mango. Tobe a h.-d., negotium equarium exercere (see Awrel. Fiel. de Vir. Ill.).

HORSE-DEALING, quæstus mangonicus (Suet.

Vesp. 4).—negotiatio equaria (Ulp.).
HORSE-DOCTOR. See FARRIER.

HORSE-DUNG, stercus equinum. fimus equinus or caballinus [SYN. in DUNG].

HORSE-FLESH, caro equi.—caballina (caro). To live upon h.-f., vitam corporibus equorum tolerare (see T. Ann. 2, 24, 2). HORSE-FLY, œstrus (so also Linn.).

HORSE-HAIR, pilus equinus (g. t.).—seta equina (the stronger hair; as a collective, pl., setæ equinæ; stuffed with h.-h., equino fartus (cf. C. Verr. 5, 11,

HORSE-LAUGH, cachinnus -cachinnatio (as act). -mirus risus (portentous or astounding laughter, To burst into a h.-l., cachinnum tollere (C.), ē estate (Suet.); in cachinnos subito effundi (Suet.); cachinno concuti (to shake one's sides with laughter, with majore, Juv.; hence magno, maximo, &c.); mirum risum (miros risus. of several) edere (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 10, 2): to burst out again into a h.-l., cachinnos revocare (Suet. Claud 411

HORSE-LEECH, | Farrier, vid. | Kind of

Leech : see LEECH. HORSEMAN, eques (g. t.). To be a good h, equo ninseman, eques (g. 1). To be a good h, equo hablem esse: equis optime uti: equitandi perltissimum esse: to aim at the reputation of being a good h, equitandi laudem petessere (C. Tusc. 2, 26, 62).—

| Horsemen = cavalry, vid. HORSEMANSHIP. *equitandi ars. Good h. is HORSEMANSHIP. "equitandi ars. Good h. is highly thought of amongst us, equitand laus apud nos viget (C. Tusc. 2, 26, 52). To take great pains to acquire skill in h., equitand laudern petessere (ib). An exhibition of h., ludicrum circense (L. 44, 9); or spectaculum circl (both propr. of the Circus mozimus, ot Rome); or "spectaculum desultorum (the desultores who leapt fin horse to horse in the Rom. Circus being the nearest to exhibitors in our Circuses).

HORSE-POND, locus ubi adaquari solent equi (see Suet. Vit. 7).— [10] not fons caballinus, Pers. Prot. 1, = 'fountain of Hippocrene.'

HORSE RACE, curriculum equorum -cursus equorum or equester .- certamen equorum (as contest tween the horses). Es Equiria were h.-r.'s in honour

HORSE-RADISH, *cochlearia Armorica (Linn.). HORSE-ROAD, *via, quâ equo vecti commeant.

HORSE-SHOE, solea ferrea. — vestigium equi (Plin. 28, 20, 51) The old Romans knew only the iron shoe 28, 20, 51] The old Homans knew only the sron shoe they pus on and took off at pleasure; with the country people this shoe consisted only of broom, knew called soles sparted, or sparted only; see Schneid. Ind. ad Seript. R. R. in v. soles; but that the later Romans, seen in the time of Fegelius, knew of the modern h.s. a nailed on, is made very probable by modern scholars; so an idea on, is made very probable by modern scholars; shoes on, equo soless ferreas inducer; equium calceare in the ancient method. Senton soless ferreas claim. (in the ancient method), "equo soleas ferreas clavis suppingere: to east a shoe, vestigium or soleam fer-ream ungula excurere (see Plin. l. c.). HORSE-SHOE VETCH, hippocrepis. Tufted h. s.

*hipp. comosa (Linn.).

v., *hipp. comosa (Linn.).
HORSE STEALER, equl, or equorum, fur (in a single case).—abigiva, abactor (habitually). HORSE-STEALING, furtum equi or equorum (in a single case) .- abigeatus. abigendl studium (of the habit

HORSE-TAIL (the plant), *equisetum (Linn.), HORSE-TRAPPINGS. See Tarpings. HORSEWHIP, virga, quà ad regendum equum utor, though this is a 'stick' or 'case.'--"l'agellom, quo ad regendum equum utor, or, fm context, flagel lum only. See WHIP, s.

HORTATION. See Exhortation.

HOR HORTATORY, hortativus (Q.), or Crcl. A h. address, suasio (Ex) hortatorius, adhortatorius. &c.. are mod. Lat.).
HORTICULTURE. See GARDENING.

HOSE, I Trowsers or breeches, vid. | Stockings. vid.
IIOSPITABLE, hospitalis (that gladly receives guests).

-liberalis, largus epulis (that gladty entertains). A h. house, domus, que hospitibus patet: in a h. manner, hospitaliter; liberaliter.

nospitatiter; noeranter.

HOSPITABLY, hospitaliter (L.; e. g. invitare).—
liberaliter (with ref. to the liberal entertainment given by the host). I liked my visit at Talna's, nor could I have been more h. received, ful libeuter apud Talnam, nec potui accipi liberalius (C. Att. 16, 6).
HOSPITAL, nosocomium (νοσοκομείον, *Cod. Just.

1, 2, 19 and 22), or pure Lat., valetudicarium (in the time of the emperors, when h's were first established). Lying-in h., ·iechodochium.-domus publica, ubi par-

turient bus opera præstatur. HOSPiTALITY, hospitalitas (of one who cheerfully receives friends).—liberalitas (of one who entertains his

friends bountifully).

HOST, hospes (who receives friends under his roof). -convivator or come pater (who gives a party).-caupo (publican). To reckon without one's h., spe frustrari. Army, exercitus, &c., vid. | Consecrated wafer, panis eucharisticus (Eccl.).

panis cucharisticus (Eccl.).

HOSTAGE, obses. To give h.'s, obsides dare: to
demand h.'s, obsides exigere a qo; obsides imperare cl:
to retain any as a h., qu obsidem retine.

HOSTEL, HOSTELRY. See lnn.

HOSTES, as Tem friendship, hospita or hospes.
b) For pay, domina cauponse or tabernae [Syn. is INN]; opp. ministra cauponæ (bar-maid, servant at an

HOSTILE, hostilis (having, showing, or, of things, indicating the feeling of an enemy; inclined to break out in open acts of hostility).—inimicus (of an unfriendly disposition). - infensus (incensed, enraged, embittered; denoting an excited state; it can only be used of persons or minds). - infestus (whose h. disposition threastens to show tiself: denoting a quiescent stale, it way also be used of things; spiculum, oculi, exercitus; and of countries). Jn. mimicus atque infestus; infestus atque inimicus; infensus atque inimicus; inimicus infensusque. - adversus (g. t., opposed to); to aby, ci. To be h. to aby, inlmico infensoque animo esse in qm: a h. feeling, animus infestus or inimicus; infensus animus aique inimicus; animus hostīlis; animus alienus (distike, estrangement): to entertain h. sentiments or feelings aget aby, inimicum, infesium, inimi-cum et infestum, or infestum et inimicum esse ci; inimico infensoque animo cese in qm: very h. feelings, aversissimo animo cose a qo: to male aby enteriais h. feelings agul another, co odium in qm concitare: to adopt a h. feelings, spiritus hostiles inducer (T. Hist. 1. 37, 3): to regard aby with the most h. feelings, qm animo iniquissimo infectissimoque intucri: to respire aby with h. sentiments aust another, odium es in qui concitare; qui or es voluntatem ab qo aballenare (to render averse or disinctined to): to become h. to aby, cellum in qui concipere: in a h. manner, hostilem in modum: a h. country, hostium terra (an enemy's country). hostilis terra or regio (C.), or armis animisque infesta inlmicaque (C.)

HOSTILELY, hostiliter inimice. infense.

HOSTILITY, animus infensus. inimicus, or infensus atque inimicus, animus hostilis (see Enmity). H.'s, hostilia, ium. To commence h's, hostilia cœ tare, facere, audêre : to ceuse h's, an armis recedere. To commence h's, hostilia coep-

HOSTLER, servus equarius, or equarius (late; adj. Val. Max.; subst. Solin. 45).

HOT. | PROPE) calidus (warm, more or less, opp. frigidus).—candens (of a glowing heat, red h.).—fer-vens fervidus (boiling h.).—æstuans (that really, or, as it were, boils up or ferments with heat) -a stuosus (full of boiling or fermenting heat, sultry; e.g., a wind, a day, road, &c.) .- ardens. flagrans (on fire, in flames; fig., of the passions): red h., rutilus: a h. day, dies calidus, fervens, æstuosus: in h. weather, and along a dusty road, I ended my journey, iter conficiebamus zestuosa et pulverulenta via : to be h., calere, candere, fervere, wstuare (with the same difference as the adjj. abose): to grow or become h., calcieri. calescere. in-calescere. tervescere. effervescere. candescere. incandescere, also with testu (this, however, only with the poets): to make or render h, calefacere (also fig. = to roust aby; to attack or cet upon him with words; see (485)

C. Qu. Fr. 3, 2, in); fervefacere (propr.). To be h., C. (M. Fr. 5, 2, in.); is reveauers (propr.). 10 oc. n., canders (lo grow red by the heat of fret.—ardiers (to be on fret.)—fervers (to be boiling h).—westuare (stronger than fervers, = to be in agitation and ferment through heat).—Fig.) ardiers (of the glow of the eyes; then also of the heat of the passions). - flagrare (stronger than ardere, of the wild bursting forth of violent passions): to be h. with anger, ira ardere or flagrare; to be h. after aby (i. e., to feet violent love), ardere amore cs ([] poet. ardere qo or qm). A h. soil, soium fervens : r (stronger) æstuosum (Plin. 15, 5, 6; 17, 19, 31): h. wines, vina fervida (H. Sat. 2, 8, 38). H. oven, furnus ealidus (Plaut.). H.-air pipes, impressi parietibus tubi, per quos eircumfunditur ealor, qui ima simul tto, per quos ercuminant eaor, qui ma simmi et summa fovet acqualiter. H. springs, aquas calidae or calentes; aquas caiidae, or aquarum calentium fontes.

— Pla. a) Too lively, too violent, calidus. ardens, fervens or fervidus, acer (ciolent; then ulso ery lively: a h. horse, equus calidus or acer: a h. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum: a h. youth, a youth of h. temperament, juvenis ferventis animi: h. in one's decisions, rapidus in constilis suls (L. 22, i2): a h. engagement, pugna acris; prælium acre: where the battle is at the hottest, ubi Mars est atrocissimus (L. 2, 46): when the contest became hotter, certamine accenso: there was some h. fighting, acriter pugna-batur; magna vi eertabatur; acriter or acerrime progliabantur (sc. nostri et equites): h. after athg (too eager or desirous for it), flagrans cupiditate es rei; eupidissimus es rei. b) Angry, inclined to anger, iratus, iracundus, præceps ingenio in iram, pronus in iram (g. tt.).—concitatus (roused, excited, as a mob).—irâ incensus, flagrans, ardens (very angry): to be h., irâ

flecensus, magrains, assuess (very nonyy); ob visiteribly An, 9s furenter tracticur.

HOT-BATH, balneum calidum. H.-b.'s, thermæ. See 'Hor springs'. To take a h.-b., calida lavari HOT-BD, "area sterore satista.—"area vitreis

HOT-BED, "area survore satista.—"area vitreis munita (if under glass; cf. Plin. 9, 5, 23).

HOTCH-POTCH, farrago (with ref. to the contents; Juv. 1, 86).—sarrago (with ref. to the words; Pers. 1,

HOTEL, | Inn, vid. | Town mansion of a wealthy person, insula (large private house, with no adjoining houses).—turris (any towering edifice; hence=ca site, §c.).—but

usual term HOT-HEADED, fervidioris animi.-iracundus (passionate).-præceps (ingenio). A h.-h. young man, ju-

venis ferventis animi. HOT-HOUSE, . hypocaustum hortense; or Crcl. piantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia or objectæ sunt vitreæ (aft. Mart. 8, 14): or opiantarum hiberna vitreis munita.

HOTLY, Fig) a) Too violently, ardenter. ferventer. acriter. eupide. — avide (desirously). To pursue the enemy too h., eupidius or avidius hostem insequi; acrius instare hostibus: to speak h., ferventer ioqui: to act h., calide agere. b) Angrily: to write too h., iracundius scribere.

HOTNESS. See HEAT. HOTSPUR, home stellide ferox.—home iracundus (passionate).

HOUGH, s. genüs commissura .- poples.

HOUGH, v. succidere popiltem or (of several ani-uals, or of more legs than one) popiltes (succisis feutinibus, poplitibusque, L. 22, 51). HOUND, canis venaticus

HOUND, can's venatious (Can's venator poetic; can's ad venandum is bad Latin without some addition, as in, a good h, can's ad venandum nobilis, where ad venandum depends on nobilis); to keep h,'s, canes alere ad venandum (where ad venandum de-pends upon alere). (Prov.) To hold with the h.'s, and run with the hare, utrique parti favêre; duabus scilis

HOUND'S-TONGUE, cynogiossus (Plin.), - eyno-

giossum (Linn).

HOUR, hora (both as the twenty-fourth part of a day, HOUR, hora (both as the twenty-fourth part of a day, and as an indef, purtion of time).—horre spatium (the def, space of one h.).—hore momentum (the short space of an h., considered as the space within wech something happens). Half an h., semilunes: an h. and a half, sendinters: the three-quarters of an h., dodtans horze (Plin. 2. 18, 11): the twenty-fourth port of an h., semuncia.

2. 18, 11): the twenty-fourth port of an h., semuncia when the state of the seminate of the state of horse (10.); m an A., in usua: in a senger a., in some nina (Plaut): above an h., more then an h., horâ amplius or horam amplius (e. g. horâ or horam amplius ... jam moliebantur, C. Perr. 4, 43, 85, where Z unnit reads horâ, Orell. horam: cf. Zumpl's note, who sh-sa-hat both forens are allowable): an h. before, 8c., hot that both forens are allowable): an h. before, 8c., hot ante, quam, &c.: in or within three h. a, intra tres horas: tribus horis: in the short space of on h., horae momento: in a few h.'s, brevi horarum momento (Just. 2. 14): paucis momentis (in a short space of time; e. g. multa natura aut affingit, ant mutat, &c., C.): in a very few h.'s, paucis admodum horis: three h.'s (long). tres horas; per tres horas; for several h.'s, per aliquot horarum spatia; fm h. to h., in horas; every h.; see HOURLY: from this very h., inde ab hoc temporis mo-mento: to have hardly four h.'s start of aby, vix qua-tuor horarum spatio antecedere (i. e. to be four h.'s march before him, Cas.): at or to the hour (the fixed h.), ad horam: every h., omni tempore: wp to this h., adhuc (on hour hucusque, wch never relates to time). In dating his letters he always added the h. at wch they were finished, ad omnes epistolas horarum momenta, quibus datæ significarentur, addebat : in the last years of his life, Macenas never got an h.'s steep, Mæcenati triennio supremo nulio horæ momento contigit somnus: to sleep for several h.'s together, plures horas et eas continuas dormire (oft. Suet. Oct. 78): hurdly to utter a word an h., horis decem verba novem dicere ntler a word on h., horis decem verba novem decre (Mart 8, 7): day and h., tempus et dies: the hour of aby's birth, hora natalis (H. Od. 2, 17, 18), or hora quà qa gigintur or gentius est (aft. 243, 37, 2, 2; both of the h. of a chid's birth); tempus pariendi (with ref. to the mother): aby's last h., hora novissima or au prema: in his last h.'s, eo ipso die, quo e vità excessit: leisure h.'s, otium, tempus otiosum (when we have no icissire h. 'a, otium. tempus otiosum (when we have no business on our hands). tempus subsectivum (the time one gets or steals, as it were, from one's business or studies): to steal an h. or two fm one's studies, and sub-secivi temporis studiis subirahere: or grant a few h.'s delay, dicculam addere (Ter. And. 5, 2, 27): lost h.'s, horae perditse (qf. Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 10, poteras has horas non perdee). The Hours (goddesses), Horm

HOURLY, singulis horis (in every hour) .- singulis interpositis horis (at the end of each hour; e.g singulos cyathos vini dare).—omnibus horis (at all hours; every

hour) .- in horas (fm hour to hour).
HOUR-PLATE. See DIAL.

HOUSE, s. domus (a h. or a place for living in, with INVOSE, s. comus (a n. or a piace for items in, with all its appurtenances, as, the h. properly so called, the court, garden, &c. [hence = mansion, palace]; also that of animals, as, of the turtle; then also melon. = h. afairs; again = the family inhabiting the h.; and n. agairs, again = the juming imaging a m.; and g. l., the h. of a cilizen).—ædes, pl.; ædificium (the ilwelling.h., the building, opp, to other places or single parts of it; see Np. Att. 13, 4, domûs amænitas non ædificio sed silvå constabat. Ipsum enim tectum &c.). -domiciium (g.t., a dwelling-place or residence, which any one occupies for a certain space of time; see Cas. B. G. 6. 30, a dificium circumdatum est silva, ut fere B. G. 6, 30, we did not it is more circumdatum est sits, at fere sunt do micrilia Galiorum, &c.).—Insula (a large building, separated on all sides from other buildings; the slare who had the superintendence of such was called insularius)—tectum (propr. a roof, frequently used by the Romans for 'house,' considered as a puece of protection).—familia (the inhabitants of a h., exply the extensive the hadron of the continuous continuous). vants; then also the family fm wch any one is de-scended).—genus (the family fm wch any one is descended). -res familiaris (h. affairs).

A smoll h., domuncuia. ædiculæ.-casa (a coltage. hut): a large town h., paintium. moles (in respect of immense extent): in the house, domi: in or at my h., domi meæ; in domo meå; domi apud me (domi meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ; but with anu other adj. or with gen. of the possessor, the prep. is pre-ferred; e. g. in domo Cæsaris, though even C. says domi (Grom door to door): to search aby's h., inquirere apud qm (g. 1 C. Att. i, i6, i2): to order aby's h. to be (from aob) so aoc) quality (from aob) so aoc) quality (from aob) so aoc) quality (from aoc) aoc) quality (fr pul. Met. 9, p. 237, 25; cf. Petron. 98, 1): to search ady h. for stollen goods, apud qm rein furtivam quae-rere (Just. Iust. 4, 11); furtum quaerere in domo es (Fest. p. 199, Dac.) [55] The 'act of searching aby's h.' was scrutinium (Appul. Met. 9, p. 237, 25); to find the stolen goods in aby's h., rem furtivam in es domo destoken goods in act and s n., rein tuttivan in cs doind or prendere: lo set one's h. in order, omnes res diligen-tissime constituter (Hirt. B. Afr. 88).—sarcinas coli gere, antequam proficiscar e vità (= prepare for death, Varr. R.R. \, nill.); to leace or quit a h., emigrare (c) domo (opp. immigrare in domum, to get into a new h.): to keep open h., ci quotidie sic cœua coquitur, ut invo-catis amicis una cœnare liceat (afl. Np. Cim. 4, 3); properly in h. s. urbanum prædium (applying not only to property in lowns, but to the possession of any buildings: cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198). The affairs of the h

ings: cf. Ulp. 1193. 30, 10, 120). Incapairs of the a See 'Domestic affairs.'

If I have and home, sedes (a residence).—fundus (an estate, land and h.).—domus et fundus, or domus et possessiones (a h. and estate or possession). To drive any one fm h. and home, exturbare qm e possessioni bus, or bonis patriis, or laribus patriis, or fortunis omnibus: to leave h. and home (in order to go into a foreign country), domum et propinques relinquere (to leave one's home and relations): to fight for h. and home, pre tectis mænibusque dimicare; pro aris et focis pugnare

(both of the inhabitants of a town, country, &c.).

The master, the mistress of a h., herus, hera (in respect The master, the mistress of a h., herus, hera (in respect of those under them); pater, mater familias or familias (in respect of the family): the people (servants) of the h., domestic, familia: back of the h., postica parts or postice partes ædium, domus postica (the building or buildings behind); aversa domûs pars (as opp. the front of the h.; the windows of urch took into the court) : to creep out through the back of the h., doing postică clam egredi; per aversam domûs partem furtim degredi: from my, our h., a me, a nobis (esply in Plant. and Ter.): to keep the h., domi or domo se tenere or retinere (g. H.); publico carere or se abstinere; in publicum non prodire (to show oneself seldom in public); domo non excedere or non egredi (not to stir from the h.); domo abdi (to hide oneself in one's h.); never to quit the h., domo pedem non efferre: to be in the h., see 'to be at HOME:' to drive aby from one's h. qm domo expellere, extrudere, or ejicere; qm foras trudere.

To entertain in one's h., hospitio accipere or excipere To entertain in one s n, nospitio accipere or excipere of m; hospitium of prabbre (as s guest); in domum stam recipere qm; tectum prabbre of tecto accipere or recipere qm; tectum prabbre of (g. ll., to receive into one's h, under one's roof; accipere on s a friend; excipere and recipere, as a pere, more as a friend; excepted and recipete, as a protector, \$e.; recipere, receive to oneself, esply of those who conceal thieres, \$c., hence called receivens: to be received into aby's

c., sence castes receptiones; so be received and any souse, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio ca uti.

HOUSE, v. | To place under sheller for protection, condere (e.g. frumentum).—contegere. Ju. condere et reponere (e. g. fructus); reponere contegereque (e. g. arma omnia, Cas.).—in tecta contegere pere.-mornibus tectisque aecipere qm. tectis et sedibus recipere qm (these two of the inhabitants of a town harbouring soldiers, exiles, &c.).—stabulare (g. t. to place animals in a stall, Vurr. R. R. 1, 21). To be housed, tectum subiisse (of a person).-stabulari (post-Aug. of animals) .- or the passives of the verbs above giren, Intrans.) To reside under aby's roof, habitare cum qo (also used impropr., as Milton, &c , use ' so house: e. g. hiems habitat in Alpinis jugis). RESIDE.

HOUSEBREAKER, effractarius (Sen. effractor (JCI. Paul. Dig. 1, 15; Ulp. Dig. 47, 17, 1), or Crel. qui domos perfringit or in domibus furta facit. HOUSEBREAKING, effractura (JCI. Paul. Dig. 15,

3, 2; Scav. ib. 38, 2, 48). Or Crcl. with domum per

HOUSE-DOG, canis domesticus, or *canis tecti, HOUSE-DOG, canis domesticus, or *canis tecti, sedium. &c., custos (as gaard: custos, of dogs, F. 3, 406; Col. 7, 12).—catenarius canis (as chained up, Petron. Sal. 72, 7; Sen. de iré, 3, 37).
HOUSE-DOOR. See Doos.

**Anne Comparison of the Color of the Co

HOUSEHOLD GOD, lar: A. g.'s, lares .- (dii) penates (g.'s of the family).
HOUSEHOLD-STUFF. See FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLDER, pater familias (as father of the family).—ædium or ædificit dominus (as owner of a ouse).-qui domum habet.

HOUSER EEPER, Householder, vid. I Upper emale servant, quæ res domesticas dispensat -

dispensatrix (lale).
HOUSEKEEPING, *administratio or cura rei familiaris. Aby's h. is very expensive, domus est sump-tuosa (Ter.): expenses of h., see 'Domestic ex-penses'. Careful or economicath., disgentia domestica; 'diligentia in re familiari tuendà: lo be economicat sa one's h., parce or frugaliter vivere.

HOUSELEEK, * sempervivum tectorum (Link.)

HOUSELESS, qui domum non habet (who does not riouseless, qui domum non nabet (who doer not passess a house).—quem tectum nullum accipit (aft. C. Att. 5, 16, 3; who finds no roof to shelter him). To run up temporary buildings to receive the h. poor, subitaria ædificia exstruere, quæ multitudinem inopem accipiant (T. Ann. 15, 39).

F. Ann. 13, 39).

HOUSEMAID, ancilia (g. t.).—cubicularia (chamber-uid; sc. ancilia or famula).

HOUSE-RENT, merces habitationis. What h.-r. magni habitare: his h.r. is 30,000 asses, triginta millious (sc. æris) habitat: not to call upon aby for his A. r., ci annuam habitationem remittere, or annuam mercedem habitationis donare.

HOUSE-ROOM, spatium (g. t.) .- laxitas (ample size, e. g. ædium). Plenty of h.-r., spatiosa et capax do-mus; laxior domus (Vell. 2, 81): to have plenty of h.-r., bene habitare (g. 1.); laxe (et magnifice) habitare: not so have h.-r. enough, anguste habitare or parum laxe habitare. No house, however large, could furnish h.-r. for such a multitude of slaves, turba servorum quantils magnam domum angustet (Sen. Cons. ad Heir. 11: angustare, post-Aug.). Not h.-r. enough; a house in wch there is not h.-r. enough, domus angusta (C.). HOUSE-SPARROW, * passer domesticus.

HOUSE-STARKOW, passer convesseus.
HOUSE-TAX, tributum in singulas domos impositum (aft. Cas. B. C. 3, 32).
HOUSE-TOP, asdum, domús, &c., culmen or summum culmen (t. 1, 34).
HOUSE-WARMING. To give a h.-va., *initium in

HOUSE-WARMING. To give a h.-w., * initium in domum qam immigrandi epulis datis (cœnâ datâ, &c.) auspicari (aft. initium in scenam prodeundi auspicari, Suet. Cal. 54). cœnă et pocuiis magnis inauguratur qs ædlum dominus (aft. Appul. Met. 7, 191, where it is inaug. dux latronum).

InduseWife, mater familias (as the mother).— hera (as mistress).—quae res domesticas dispensat (as monaging the stores, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\t

to be a bad h., rem familiarem negligere.
HOUSEWIFERY, cura rerum domesticarum. See

HOUSENEPING.
HOUSINGS. See Horse-Clotte, Trappings.
HOVEL, tugurium or (Appul.) tuguriolum (poor collage, covered with straw, &c.; any hul to protect aget wind and weather) .- casa, dim. ca-ula (Petron., Plin., Juv.; cottage) .- casa repentina (as hastily run up to protect fm the rain, &c.). — gurgustium (small and wretched dwelling, C.).

HOVER, pendere, with or without alis (to hang, i. e.

en the air; but poetic in this sense; also with in aera; in auras). - e sere librari (to be balanced in the air). sts circumvolare (to My round: also impropr. mors atris circumvolat alis, H.). || Impropr. (e. g. of an army hovering over a country, &c.) imminere or im-

pendere (ci rei).

HOW, 1) As interrogative particle, quit (e. g. deum, nisi semplternum intelligere, qui possumust C. In an is direct interrog, entence only Plaut, —quomödo I (in what weigh by what means? 1. Direct; Mæcenas quomodo tecum? H., and absol., ut tantum orator dare cogeretur. Quomodo? &c., C. 2. Indirect; have negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistolà quidem narrare audeo. 3. As an exclamation of surprise; quomodo se venditant Cessaril) — quemadimodum (afer what manner? 1. Direct; si uon reliquit, quemadimodum ab eo potte exceptiil C. Rosciquit, excepting control of the control of mus? C. In an indirect interrog. sentence only Plant.). esse possemus; excegitare, quemadmodum, &c., C.; consilia inire, quemadmodum ab Gergoviâ discederet, Cas.; cogita, quemadmodum fortuna nobiscum egerit, quemadmodum provincia se habeat; modus est, in quo quemadmodum ... factum sit, queritur; see Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 7, 43, fin., who, however, restricts the meaning of queniodo too absolutely to the office of inquiring after the means and instruments of accomplishing athg). - qua ratione. quibus rationibus (by what methods, \$c., indirect; quid colm refert, quâ me ratione cogatis, A. you compel me, nec quibus rationlbus superare pos-sent, sed quemadmodum uti victorià deberent, cogitabant, Cas.) .- quo pacto (enquires after the conditions Dant, Cess.)—quo pacto (enquiree after the conditions and circumstances under such also fakes place; indirect. somehow or other, nescio quo pacto, C.). H. 1 h. say you? (implying surprise), quidi quid sis?—h. are you? A. do you do? quomodo vales? ut vales? (h. is pour health?)—quo loco sunt res tun? (h. dr. grour affaire?)—quid agitu? quid agis? (ri xpirrex; h. goos it with you, \$c.?)-h. does the matter stand? quomodo res se habet?-h. does it happen that \$c.? qui (tandem) fit, (457)

much, quanto ... tanto (with comparatives); also quo ... eo. H. far, see FAR.

 As interjection, quam (with adverts, adjectives, and streets; quam multa; quam morosl; quam valde; quam cuplunt laudari!).—ut (marking degree). II. well you did it I quam bene feciati | - h. afraid he is, lest &c. I ut timet, no &c. i-h. he weighs all his words I lest §c. f ut timet, në &c. !—h. he weighs all his words! ut omnia verba moderatur! (So afl. a sent. weith quum; quod quum facis, ut ego tuum amorem ... desiderol C.) H. I wish, quam velim. quam or quantopere vellem (imperf., if the wish connot be resisted). H. dissatisfed he weas with hismelf! ut slipsed displicebut! — Ego. The acc. only is often used. H. dissat west me cacumi (e. g. qui hece anto non hominum spem! (o., o fragient fortunam! o inacre nostras contentiones!) H. much (with comporatives), quanto (e. g. quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, si &c.). si &c.)

HOWBEIT. See NEVERTHELESS, HOWEVER (end). HOWBEIT. See Nevertheless, However Renge, However Renge, I In what degree, example or cunque; appended. H. great, quantus cumque: heigh a degree you please; e. g. quamvis callide, quamvis audacter; quamvis mult, &c.}—quamitet (in the same sense as quamvis, but my; quamblet and co.; quannibet infirmus, b.t. H. much I veished it, of a maxime velim (aft. a neg. sentence; e. g. extra quos feancelles! erredi non possim. si &c.). || I n what-[cancellos] egredi non possim, si &c.). || In what-ever way (as leaving it undecided weh way the thing really happened, will happen, \$e.), utcumque (or ut-cunque; e. g. utcunque se ea res habuit; utcunque casura res est; utcunque ferent ca facta minores, V.):
h. Ihat may be, utcunque res est or erit. | Nevertheless, \$c., sed (but).—tamen (yet, however).—tamen nihilominus (but nevertheless, but for all that).

HOWITZER, * tormentum, quo pilæ lapideæ ct

ferreæ mittuntur.

HOWL, v. ululare (of the continued howling of dogs, noving, the wind and the meaning of the second matter of persons, exply of rough uncivilized men; see Cas. B. G. S. 37; L. SS, 17, 4; also, perhaps, of the housting of the wind, although not so found; fremitus would express rather the murmuring of it, see Notes on fremitus—quilare (to h. in a monerful manner; e. g. of the female mourners at funerals).-plorare. lamentari (to weep aloud, to lament, of persons, g. l.): to h. and lameni, ejulare atque lamentari. HOWL, s. ululatus. ejulatus. ejulatlo, ploratus. la-

HOWL, s. ululatus. ejulatus. ejulatio, pioratus. inmentatio (see HowL, v.; the words in -us dennet inh. itself, those in -lo the act of howling). The h. of the
mourning women af junerals. ejulatio funchris.
HOWLING. See HowL, s.
HOWSOEVER. See HOWEVER.
HOY, navlgium. navicula. navigiõium.—cymba
(Syn. in Shifp).
HUBBUB. See Tumult.

HUCKLEBACKED, gibber.

HUCKLEBONE, coco. arliator (small retail dealer: the latter the older term according to Gell.).—Institut (pediar).—propòla (who buys to sell again directly with

HUCKSTER, v. cocionari (Q. Decl. 12, 21; but the reading doubtful) .- mercaturam tenuem facere (to have a small business) .- cauponari (with ref. to provi-

HUDDLE, v. | TRANS.) confundere. permisecre (to mix in confusion).—confercire (to crowd together things mix in conjusion),—conference (to crown together things or persons; into alth), in q(i e. g in arta tecta, L). Several huddled together, plures simul conferti (L). Huddled, as it were, together, omnes...quasi permisti et confusl, or conjuncti inter se et implicati (Cæs.; if entangled): things huddled together, rerum aliaium super alias acervatarum cumulus. To h. on one's clothes, * raptim sibi vestem or se veste inducte; * rap-

tim se amicire. - raptim sibi et præpropere vestes inlicere (the last of clothes, togas, &c). To h. up a matter piecre (the tast of clothes, toyas, 8c). To h. up a malter (impropr.), rem, ut pot-ro, expedire: to h. up a peace, \$c., *pacem raptim (repente, subito) conficere, componere, &c. | INTRANS.) To h. away, (plures) simul confertos effundi (L.); or abripere se, with or without subito, repente, &c. To h. of with whatever they can subto, the part halve sure (L. 1. 3). terat elatis exire (L. 1, 39).

HUDDLE, s. turba (of men or things; e.g. argumen-INDIDIC, S. turba (of men or things): e.g. argumentum, Q.). confertissina turba.—indigesta moies (of things, O.). indigesta turba (Plin.; bul indig. post-Aug.).—* quasi permistus et confusus rerum cumulus or * rerum aliarum super alias acervatarum cumulus

or * rerum aliarum super alias acervatarum cumulus (e.g. legum, L. S. 34)—incondita caterva (e.g. vertorum, Gell.; but caterv. rery rare of låings).
HUE, I Colour, dye, vid. When hue is used of a shade of colour with an adj. in -i sh (as in * of a greenish hue*), inclinari or insquesecre in, with acc. of the h; e.g. color in aurum or in luteum inclinatus (Ulin.); color in luteum languescens (Ptin. 27, 13, 109); but there are also separate participles for some colours: of a darkish k., nigricans: of a greenish k., viridans. Sis sentire is used with acc.: while, with somewhat of a sentire is used with acc.; waite, with someward verifet h, candidus color violam sentiens; or exire or desinere in with acc. (e. g. optimi carbunculi sunt ii, quorum extremus igniculus in amethysti violam exit, Plin.; fulgor ameth, sti in violam desinit: these last of a slight h.). | Hue and cry, a) Propr.) To raise a h. and cry aft. aby, clamare qm furem (H. Ep. 1, 16, 36). b) Impropr. (as printed description of felons, &c.) præmandata, orum (cf. C. Planc. 13, 31, Wunder, p. 106); libelius, quo fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera 1.63); timeitus, quo fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera (or fugitivorum nomina continetur, Appul. Mel. 6, p. 176, 7). To put aby into the h. and c., præmandatis qua requirer (c. l. c.); spargere libelios, quibus cs nomen continetur et cetera (Appul. l. c.). HUFF, s. | A sud den see el i of anger or arrogence, (quas) tumor antima To be upon the h. continuous antique (c.); ital efforti.

TEstrange, est in tumore animus (C.); ria efferit.
excandescere; iracundia exardescere.
HUFF, v. Trans. | || To puff up, inflare. sufflare.
(lo puff up; propr. and fg.).—inflare ca animum (e. g.
ad superbiam).—|| To scold insolently, increpare.
| I Nyrans. | I Nyrans. | To
swell, intumescere (e. g. superbia). || To huff at
the description of description. Surable continues. sweit, intumescre (e. g. superoia). || 10 huff di (= despise, reject, e. g. a doetrine; South), contumaci-ter spernere (e. g. imperia).—qd totum ejicere (to reject; e. g. rationem Cynicorum).—qd ci displicet, non probatur, improbatur.

HUFFER. See HECTOR, BULLY, BOASTER.

HUG, v. qm artius complecti. qm amplexari.-qm premere ad pectus or ad corpus suum (†).-qm compremere ad pectus or ad corpus suum (1)—qm complexu tenfer (of a long continued embrace).—invadere
ex pectus amplexibus (violentity, passionalety; Petrgl, 4).— (1)— (2)— (2)— (2)— (2)— (3)— (3)— (3)— (3)—
membra, &c., lacertis may be added (0.). | [1 M mor m.)
To h. oneself, sibl placete; gloriari qă re, de qă re, or
(f) the satisfaction is useil-grounded ji ng re.—se efferre.

se jactare. HUG, s. artus complexus, or complexus only (also in

a hostile sense) .- complexus tenax († O.).

HUGE, immanis. vastus (denote magnitude on its unfavorable, disagreeable side; vast. as exceeding the usual size, colussal, with the access, notion of fal; imman., as reaching to the unnatural, monstrous, terrific; canis vasti corporis is an immense fat hound; beiua immanis figură is a gigantic unnaturally big animal, immanis figură is a gigantic umaturally big animal, as the elephant; so imm. corporis magnitudo.—immanis also 'immense,' of money, booly, &c., pecunie, præda). Jx. vastus et immanis (e. g. belua,—immensus (litr., immeasurable; immense, of any real or fig. extension, altitudo; sum of money, pecunia.—ingens (anusually or extraordnarily great, of any extension; arbor; sum of money, pecunia: intellect, ingenium. The derivation is 'in' 'un' and 'gen', of gigno; hence it = \$\frac{a}{2}\trace{\chi}\text{povoc}, of things not born or produced, i.e. usually).
—insanus (mad; unreasonable oreat: e. a wite of bush -insanus (mad; unreasonably great; e.g. pile of buildings, moles; mountains, montes). A h. mountain, monte in immensum editus. A h. mass, moles.

nions in immensum entus. A h. mass, moves. HUGELY, immaniter (Gell.)—Immane (†; not præ-Aug.; both usually not in the sense of mere magnisude, but of terrific magnisude, munner, &c.,—in or ad immensum (to an immense height, distance, &c., aft. verbs implying motion or zetenion).—vehementer (vio-tenity)—egregic (very greatly; before and above other (4)may; eth placer(-).—instinite or insigniter (signally; c. g. impribus, &c.)—proraus valde (c. g. hoc initi priraus volle placet, C.)

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HUGENESS, immanitas (with ref. either to the body or the mind; in a bad sense). - vastitas (post-Aug. in this sense, pari... vastitate beluas, Col.: ** vastitudo, Gell'). - Sta moles (e. g. India perhibetur molibus ferarum admirabilis, Col.),

HULK, aiveus navis .- caverna navis (C., all the

HULK, alveus navis.—cavetin mass (v., ses misterior space).

HULL, foiliculius (of corn, leguminous plants, or grapes). —valvulus (of leguminous plants). — tunica, giuna (of cors, lè cerenila generally). To hace his mentis spoilatum esse. examatum esse fusis exe armamentis et gubernaculo diffracto (cf. Sucl. Aug.

HUM, v. murmurare. murmur edere (of a murmuring noise; of men or bees, -stridorem edere (of bees). -bombum facere (of bees; the best word for 'hum').-To h. a tune, *carmen (modos, &c.) secum murmu-tare (sec. murmur., Plant.; magica carminibus murmurata, Appul.). carmen, cantica, &c., mecum ipse modulor (cf. Q. 2, 11, 5; al. melitor). ¶ To impose on (cant term), see Impose (on), Hoax.

HUM, s. fremitus (g. t.),—murmur (the murmuring h. of men and bees),—stridor (the hissing h. of bees),—

bombus (the deep humming of bees). HUM! interj. hem!

HUMAN, humanus (in all the relations of the Eng. word); by the gen. hominum (when = proper to men; c. g., h. faults and errours, hominum vitia et errores). -mortalis (in respect of the imperfection of men). Aling exceeds all h. comprehension, qd humani ingenii modum excedit : h. feeling, humanitas : to lay aside, renounce all h. feeling, humanitatem omnem exuere, ab humanitate desciseere; hominem ex homine exuero; lo hare committed some fault fm h. frailty, a de tulp humani erroris teneri.

If human n for m, forma, species thumana; humana species et figura; humana species atque forma: lo hare a h. form, humano visu esse (of a god, as also the following expressiona); lo assume a h. form, speciem humanam inducere; in a h. form, humana specie indutus; sub humana imagine (O. Met. 1, 213).

If human it fe, vita hominis or hominum; vita humana I human a rece, genus humanum or hominum; gens humana: the schole h. race, universum genus hominum; omnes or cuneti mortales. If human n sacrifice, hostia or victima humana: the barous custom of offering h. sacrifices, barbara consecutudo hominum immolandorum; to offer h. sacrifices, provictimis homines immolare; homines immolare; lo offer h. sacrifices, provictimis homines immolare; desciscere; hominem ex homine exuere: lo have comvictimis homines immoiare; homines immoiare: to offer a h. sacrifice, hominem immoiare: to offer a h. oger a n. sacrifice, nominem immorate: 10 oger a n. sacrifice to a god, ci deo humana hostia facere or htare (Plin. 8, 22, 34; T. Germ. 7, in.).

HUMANE, misericors in qm or in qo (= in aby's

case).—misericors et mansuetus. See Compassionats. il Merciful to his beasts, *misericors in animalia.

HUMANELY, misericordi animo.-mansuete. See COMPASSIONATELY.

HUMANIST (= philologist; Scot.), grammaticus. *qui humanitatis studia profitetur.

HUMANITY, | Human imperfection, conditio humana or mortalis: such is h., heec conditio humana ita fert; *heec ab homine non aliena sunt.— | Friendliness, kindness, humanitas. misericordia (compassion).

HUMANIZE, ad humanitatem informare (C.). mansuefacere et excolere (qm, C.).—expolire qm hominemque reddere (C. homines). To h. mankind, a ferâ agrestique vità ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere: by these institutions he humanized the minds of men, whom habits of perpetual warfare had already rendered barbarous and savage, quibus rebus institutis ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit ani-

mos hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros. HUMANLY, humano modo, humanitus (aft. the manner of men); *ut solent homines.-*quemadmo-dum homines loquuntur (according to human tanguage,

notions, &c.).

HUMBLE, adj. submissus. demissus (lowly, meek, modest, opp. clatus; therefore by no means as a censure; see C. Off. 1, 26, 190; de Or. 2, 43, 183; thus C. couples probl, demissi logether: demissus, however, is indifferent). — modestus, verecundus (modest, vid.).—humilis cal).—modestus. verecundus (modest, vid.).—humilis (low, man-sprited).—supplex (enteating humbly); humilis et supplex (e. g. oratio). In a h. manner, demisse; submisse; suppliciter: to be h., animo esse submisso; nihil sibi sumere: to become h., animum contrahere; se submittere: to behave in a h. monner, submisse se gerere. (See Humbly) To set this forth in the humblest possible manner, have quam policial

demississime atque subjectissime exponere (Cas.): to bes-ech abu in no veru h. terms, ci non nimis summisse

HUMBLE, v. I To humble aby, cs spiritus reprimere (the pride of aby).—frangere qm or cs audaciam, comprimere cs audaciam (aby's boldness). — frangere qm et comprimere. To h. oneself, se demittere, se or animum submittere; submisse se gerere; se abjicere (beneath one's dignity, too l.w); to h. oneself before aby, se submittere ci; supplicare ci, supplicem esse ci (with scords): to h. oneself to athg, prolabi ad qd; se projicere qd (e. g. in muliebres fletus); descendere ad qd.

II UMBLE-BEE, *apis terrestris (Linn.),

HUMBLENESS, || Humility, vid. || Lowness,

wid HUMBLY, humlilter (mly in a bad sense, implying meanness of spiril; e.g. sentire, servire; ferre qd, opp. animose ferre).—humili animo (in the same sense as humiliter).—animo demisso atque humili.—demisso. numitter).—animo demisso atque pumitt.—demisso, submisse (e.g. scribere, loqui).—suppliciter.—subject (Cee.; with ref. to a suprior). To behave h., sulmisse se gerere: to besech aby h., supplicibus verbis orare: very h., multis verbis et supplicem orare: not very h.,

non nimis submisse supplicare ci : to oben h., modeste parëre

HUMBUG, s. gertæ (a worthless, despicable thing) see next goodsloin).—Illie (= Anjon, Plant.; mer or gross h, gertæ germanæ; e. g. ture bianditiæ mihl sunt quod diel solet gerræ germanæ, atque ædepol liræ, liæ, Plantl.). Sis inepta, pl. adj. (f-ilig; e. g. lequi); mendacia, orum (ita).—Iraudes. fallaciæ (accelifal tricks). HUMBUG. s. gerrie (a worthless, despicable thing;

HUMBUG, v. ludere qm jocose (satis, C.) .- impo nere ci. circumventre or (Com.) circumducere qm. fucum facere, fraudem or fallaciam ci facere, onerare qm mendaclis. He has humbugged him, verba illi dedit [Syn. in Decrive: see also Hoax].

HUMDRUM, adj. iners. ignavus (lazy) .- somniculosus (sleepp; also impropr., of things; e.g. seuectus, C.).—Iners et destilosus (lazy; e.g. ottum, C.). A h. feliors, homo somniculosus, homo ratus or segnils. HUMECTATION. See To Mostran. HUMECTATION. See Mostran.

See DAMP, MOIST (esply the latter). HUMID HUMIDITY, humor (1995 not humiditas): A. of the

HUMIDITY, humor (1997 not humiditas): h. of the earth, uligo. See Moistrum.
HUMILLATION, castigatio (inflicted by another).—
humilitas (a lowering of conset): C. Invent. 1, 56, 109):
this he looked upon as a h., ea re in ordinem se cogi
videbat.—Ege animid emissio is 'depection.'
HUMILITY, animus submissus or demissus (opp.
nameus elizatus).—modestio vercenulai (goodetse. op.)

animus elatus).—inodestia, vercundia (modesty, q. r.).
—humilitas (towering behaviour; C. Invent. i, 56, 109; as a virtue, in the Christian sense, first in Lact.):
to show h., submisse se gerere: with h., submisse: modeste.

HUMORIST, #In a bad sense, homo difficilis or morosus, or difficilis et morosus (ili-tempered)— homo stultus et inequalis (Sen.; fanoisul. #In a good sense. Who has a playful fancy in speaking or writing, qui ingenio et hilari et ad jocandum prompto. joculator (C.).—homo lepidus, festivus (full of cheerful humour; the latter with ref. to clever, intellectual wit).

HUMOROUS, lepidus. festlyus. - jocosus (these three of persons or things).—ad jocandum pronipus (see locose). In a certain h. publication, in jocular quodam libello (Q.). A h. turn of mind, animus hilar us et promptus ad jocandum. ingenium hilare et

HUMOROUSLY, jocose.—lepide. festive. HUMOROUSNESS. See Humoun.

HUMOROUSNESS. See HUWOVM.

IUMOUR, a. [Disposition, temper, ingenium.

natura (natural disposition)—nalmi affectio (state of nind).—libido (h.; i.e. unspoemend desires and wishes with such one acts towards oby, desires althg. Sc.).—studia, orum (g. i., the inclinations of oby).—bilaritas (cherefainess, good h., as a quality; both of a person of of a writer of the control of the as it appears in striking wit, both as the property of a person, and of a writing). Good h, hilarias; alactits: itl-h, animus irritatus (vered state of mind): in different h's, in varils voluptatibus: to be in a good h, bene affectum esse; hilarem esse: in a bud h., male affectum esse; morosum esse: to be in such a h., that latio (C. de Or 2, 54. 218; opp. dicacitas, bring, harring wit): cheerful h. in jesting, lepos in jocando. Lucius (139)

possessed much good h., in Lælio multa hilaritas erat: possessed mixen good a., iii. Lettin thurse missines visit. according to the h. he hippens to be in, uteumque praisens movet affects (Curt. 7, 1, 24); to compte with or yield to the his of another person; see To Husaux, E Less poignant species of wit, feativitas. leosa. facetim (Sxx. im WIT). [Cutsnown) Eruption, vld

HUMOUR, v. es studiis obsequi. ci or es voluntat! morem gerere, ci morigerari (g. lt.; lo comply seith aby's wishes or h. s).—Ill-idini non adversari (in a single case; see Ter. Hec. 2, 3.—Ill-idigere ci (io indulge, treat indulgentily): to h. aby in every thing, cl in omnibus rebus obsequi (C.); ci see dare; ad cs arbitrium (or ad cs voluntatem) se fingere, se accommodare; or (still stronger) totum se fingere et accommodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad cs nutum et volun-tatem convertere; aby was humoured, gestus est ci

HUMOURSOME, difficilis. naturā difficili.—moro-sus. Jn. difficilis et morosus (for sech Gell. 18, 17, in. sus (passionate).—tristis (gloomy, sour; showing ill-

HUMP, gibber (MAN gibba only in Suel. Dom. 23, and gibbus, Juren. 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303).—dorsum

and groous, suces, v, 105; 10, 251 and 005).—unsuant (the back itself as the part raised).

HUMP-BACKED, gibber () gibbus only in sense of 'concex;' opp. concloves, Cols., \$c.; gibbosus only Orbil. ap. Suct. Gramm. [where Suct. himself immedialety after says gibber], and Gaj Dig. 22, 1, 3, where gibbosus is a false reading; gibberus not Lat.).
HUNDRED, | A hundred, centum (distributive,

centeni). The number of 100, centuria. - numerus centenarius (as number) .- | Space of 100 years, centum anni; centum annorum spatlum.—saeculum (a 'generalion' = according to Etrusc. and Rom. compulation, 100 years): a 100 times, centles: weighing a 100, centenarius (e. g. pondus, containing a 100 pounds; 100, centenarius (e.g., pondus, containing a 100 pounda; adso centum libras pondo, ce. valens); a 100 faouand, centum millia; [25] centles mille, poet. A 100 years node, centenmius: to make poece for a 100 years, induitas in centum annos facere. [1 A division of the Roman people, centuriat: by h.'s, centuriatim: to divide into h.'s, centuriare: division into h.'s, centuriate: riatus.

HUNDRED-FOLD, centuplicatus (increased a 100 HUNDRED-FOLD, centuplicatus (inercased a 100 times; centuplex, hundred-fold, e.g. murus, Plaust—fructus, Prudent.).—ceutuplus (a 100 times as much; Puig. Eeong, Lue. 8, 8). Adv. centuplicato; centuplum; cum centesimo: 10 be sold at a h.f., centuplum; cum centesimo: 10 be sold at a h.f., centuplicato venire: 10 bear a h.f., cun centesimo redire (of seed, oft. Forr. R. R. 1, 4, 1).—efficere, efferre centesima fruge agricolis fenus reddit terra: bb felds bear wheal a h.f., campl cum centesimo fundunt tri-tieum.

HUNDREDTH, centesimus, "Every h., centesimus

quisque: for the h. time, centesimum.

HUNGER, fames, — inedia (abstinence fm food). esuries (rare; Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 1; esuritlo, also rare). To feel h., esurire: to be suffering fm h., fame laborare: to be dying of h.; to be tormented by h., fame intonate. We again of h. i. to be dying of h., fame encearl: to die of h. (iii.), fame mort, perire, absumi, consumi, condict: to appears one's h., famem explere or expellere (propulsare, poet.): to be dying of h. (hg.), fame enceart. (Pros.) H. is the best sauce, cibl condimentum fames est (C.).—malum panem tenerum tibi et siligineum fames reddet (Sen. Ep. 123, 2). HUNGER-BITTEN, fame confectus. fame enectus.

HUNGRILY, esurienter (late, Appul.).

HUNGRY, esuriens (also fig. = desirous of).—edundi appetens (having a desire to eat).—fame laboedundl appetens (having a desire to eat).—tame labo-rans or pressus (suffering fin want of food).—jejunus (still fasting). To be or feel hungry, esurire, clbl appetentern esso.—fame laborare, premi (to be suffer-in g fin hunger). Augustus used to eat before the usual dinner-time, whenever and wherever he felt h., Octa-vianus vescebatur et ante expann quocumque tempore h. soit, solum exile et macrum (C.), ager macrior (Varr.) or macerrimus (Col.).

HUNT, s. See HUNTING and (impropr.) SEARCH. HUNT, v. venari. To h. through a country or place, venando peragrare qm locum: to be a hunting, in venatione esse; venari: to go a-hunting, venatum ire: to be fond of hunting, multum esse in vena londus; venandi studiosum esse. The right of hunting, jus venanandi studiosum esse. The right of hunting, jus vena-tionis or venanci. Hunting party, qui comitantur om venantem (Curt.). To go a hunting with aby, venantem comitari. H [MPROPR] To hunt (i. e., venantem comitati. I IMPROPR.) To Aunt (i.e., astrice affer athg), venari qd (e.g., laudem); sectari qd (e.g., praedam); consectari qd (propr., and impropr., e.g. voluptatem); persëqui qm or qd (propr., to pursue); insistere sequi qm or qd (propr.; to pursue incessantly, e.g., navem). To holiptates sectari prædam: to h. after enjoyment, holiptates sectari prædam: to h. ofter a shadow (fig.), umbram persequi, non rem.

HUN

HUNTER, i.e, horse for hunting, equus venaticus (aft. Stat. Theb. 9, 685, where the poet. equus ve-

notor).

HUNTING, venatio. venatus, as (propr. and fig. ; the for mer as action).—venandi studium, venandi voluptas former as action).—venandi studium, venandi voluptas (love for it; the latter of the pleasure conferred by h., Q. 12, 1, 5). Belonging or relating to h., venaticus, venatorius. To be fond of h., venandi studiosum case; venandi studio teneri; multum esse in venationibus; venanda studenter; institute esse in venatomous; to go a.h. with aby, venantem comitati. To tive by h., venando all. To go a.h., venatum ire: to have gone a.h., in venatione esse; venari: to send aby out a.h.

HUNTING-BOX, domus, que est venantium receptaculum (see Curt. 8, 1, 12).

not be good Lat. HUNTING-HORN, *cornu venatorium.

HUNTRESS, venatrix. HUNTSMAN, | Hun | Hunler, vid. | The servant who manages the chase, subsessor (as far as he lies on the watch for game) .- quem venatus alit (as living by hunting as a profession). - saltuarius (g. t. for forester), - qui rei venatoriæ præest, or qui ci est a re venatorià or a venationibus.

HURDLE, crates. H.'s on weh figs, grapes, &c., vere dried, crates ficariæ; for sheep, crates pasto-

HURDY-GURDY, prps sambaca, as being thought poor instrument fm its sharp tones, is the best name

of a Roman instrument as a substitute. HURL, jacere (g. t., to throw).-conjicere (stronger than Jacere; implying either numbers, or rapidity, force; esply with tela, plla, &c. in hostes; also of hurling perearly is to ceta, pink, act. In towers, unto by maring per-cent and into prison, act.). Factare (frequentities).—Jacu-lari (to dari ciolentity fm the hand seum promot). To A stone, lapides jacerie, at aby, lapides mittere or conjicere in qm; lapidibus petere or prosequi qm; athy at aby's head, in caput es qd Jaculari: to A. light-

albg at aby's head, in caput es qd Jaculari: to h. light-nings, fullmin Jaculari; fullminare: to h. rocks upon persons, saxa ingerere in qos (e.g. in subsouties): do h. oneed; into athy, se conjecte in qd (propr. or im-propr., e.g. in malum). By vibrare, torquère or contoquère ner poet, for Jaculari. HURLY-BURLY. See TUMUIT. HURLY-BURLY. See TUMUIT. LIGHT CANYE, tempestas fueda, ingens. procella. (Est Turbo is 'estricind', and typhon, 'souterspost', or controlled to the substitution of the properties or praypropere or

raptim et præpropere or nimis festinantem facere od. raptim et præpropere or nimis testinantem lacere qa, agere qd. -præcjitare qd (to hasten it too met; do it too soon; e. g. vindemiam, Col.); also raptim præcipitare qd (e. g. consilia, L. 31, 32). [25] For the terms that imply less blame, see To Hasten, trans.). Your successor cannot possibly h. his departure, so as &c., successor tuus non potest ita maturare ullo modo, ut &c. || To h. aby away, qm agere or præcipitem or transvorsum (S.) agere (into a crime, &c., in facinus; transv. agere, in a bad sense); qm transversum ferre (Q); agitare qm (C.); qm rapere, abripere; to be hurried away by athg, agitari q\u00e5 re; q\u00e5 re transver-sum ferri or agitari. rapi q\u00e5 re. To h. aby into, agere qm, or transversum or præcipitem agere qm in qd .rapere qm in qd (e. g. opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, C.). | INTRANS.) festinare; JN. festinare et properare, or properare et festinare.—in festinationiproperare, or properare et festinare.—in festination; bus nimias suscipere celeritates (to be in los great a h.); præpropere festinare (L. 37, 23); in athg, festinantius or præpropere agere qd; festinationen or celeritatem adhibère. To h. to aby, citato studio cursuque ven nire; to a place, citato cursu locum petere; cursu effuso ad locum ferri (cf. L. 7, 15). See To Hasten,

intrins.

HURRY, s. nimia or præpropera festinatio, or festinatio only (e.g. festinatio est improvida et cæca).—

præpropera celeritias (L. 31, 41, where, however, it not in a bad sense). To be in a h., see To Hurry

(intrans.): to do athy in a h., nimis festinanter or præpropere agere or facere qd: to do every thing in a h.,

omnia raptim agere. Never be in a h., festina leute

(Prov.). See Harry, e.

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HURT, s. See DAMAGE, DETRIMENT.

HURT, v. | Injure, damage, nocere (g. t.). ci rei damno or detrimento esse. ci or ci rei detrimentum afferre, inferre, or importare. qm detrimento afficere. amerie, interie, or importare, qui detiniento amerie, damnum inferre (Srx. in Ixvurs.) To hari abji repusation or cradit, auctoritatem es minuere; glorise es obtrectare. Il To infilici pain, dolorem facere or efficere to cause bodity pain; of fhimps): 10 h. abj (of persons), dolorem el facere or efficere (bodity or mental). -ægre facere el (to vex, annoy him): to h. oncself, corpus lædere (one's body).-ægre slbi facere (draw some vexation on oneself.). I am hurt at athg, doleo qd or qâ re or de qâ re. dolorem mihi affert qd (athg pains or qa re or ue qa re. Gootenn min ameri qq (sing passis me meniality), pungit or mordet me qq (sine or ani num fodicat qq (athig cuts me to the heart, \$\frac{1}{2}\ellipset\$, excess me extremely: I am hart it to think that, hoc mihi dolet quod, or sith infin. I am hart if \$\frac{1}{2}\ellipset\$, doleo (ct acerbe fero) si; vehementer doleo, si &c.: I sea hart when I saw &c., dolebam, quum viderem.

HILT

HURTPUL, nocens. qui nocet. noxius, nociturus.-HURTFUL, nocens. qui nocet. noxius. nociturus.—
allenus ci rei (not suiting its nature).—inutilis (ci rei,
not profitable; hence unprofitable to; e. g., an example,
exemplum). very h., pertaleous. extitiosus (ruinous).
To be h., nocere; nocentem or nociturum esse; ci rei
allenum esse; contra que esse. H. things, ea quæ
nocitura videantur (Lor res noxione, post-dug, Srn.).
HURTFULLY, nocenter (Col., Cels.).—perniciose.

pestifere.—inque. male.

**Sexitaiter and extiose,

rery late (Aug.). HURTLESS.

HURTLESS. See HARMLESS. HURTLESSLY. See HARMLESSLY.

HURTLESSLY. See HARMLESSLY. HUSBAND, s maritus (opp. cwiebs). conjux. vir. A newly-married h., novus maritus (Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 36): a h. too much devoled to his wrife, maritus nimis uxorlus: a woman who has two h.'s, quæ apud duos nupta est: a woman who has aiready had severad h.'s, muller multarum nuptlarum.

HUSBAND, v. || To use with frugality, dili-genter or parce administrare qd (e.g. rem familiarem).— parcere (g. t., to spare). He h.'s his time very core-fully, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis (Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12): to h. one's property, rei familiaris diligen-tissimum esse (Suet. Gram. 23): to h. the corn, fru-mentum parce et paullatim metiri (Cæs.). | To till,

ĝe., vid. HUSBANDMAN, agricŏla. agricultor. rusticus. See FARMER

HUSBANDRY, | Agriculture, vid. | Fru-

gality, economy, vid.

HUSH! st (Plauf. C.)—quin taces!—tace modo (of course, to one person).—st! or st! tacete! or st! st! tacete.-silete et tacete (be still and hold your tongue;

addressed to two or more).

h. of corn).
HUSK, v. * grana folliculla eximerespoliare folliculos (cf. Petron. 135, 5). See To SHELL. HUSKY, asper (rough). - raucus (hoarse). - sub raucus (hoarsish) .- siccus (dry; e. g. cough, tussis,

HUSSAR, * Husarus. * eques Hungaricus levis ar-

mature (in the original sense of the word).
HUSSITES, * Hussitæ. * qui Hussum sequuntur.

Hussi sectatores. HUSTINGS, prps comitium (propr. with ref. to Rom. elections, but also of other places of election; cf. Np. Ages. 4, 2). or suggestus, suggestum (as g. 4. for elevated places fm wch speeches, &c., were delivered; comittalis or comittale might be added by way of distinction).

HUSTLE, premere or premere urgëreque.-protur-bare (lo thrust forwards).

HUT, casa a h. so far as it contains its inhabitant with his goods; a small, poor house) .- tugurium (a h. so far as it protects against wind and rain; according to Voss. V. Ecl. 1, 68, a shed, the 100f of which, made to ross. F. Ect. 1, no, a saca, the tool of which, made of straw, reeds, bushes, or sods, without any wait, reached to the ground, such as herdswen and shepherds had in the open country) — mapale (of with only the plant mapalla occurs, the small h. of the African nomars. weh they carried about with them on wagoons; a Punit more).-umbraculum (an arbour, bower).- officina (a

Borkshop).
HUTCH, | Corn-chest, cumera frumenti (with the ancients, of wicker-work, H.). ¶ Rabbit-hutch, do-lium, ubi habes concluses cunicules (aft. dolia ubi habeant concluses girses, Varr. R. R. 3, 12). HUZZA1 (interj.) evoc! col lol

HUZZA, s. clamor et gaudium (T.).—clamor lætus
'.). To receive aby with loud h.'s, * clamore et gaudio or ciamore læto qm excipere. See to receive with MUZZAB.

HYACINTH, hyacinthus (Linn.). The ancients used

this word to denote another flower.

this word to denote another flower.

IY.ENA, hyena.— *Canis hyena (Linn.).

HY.ENA, SPOTTED, *canis crocuta, *hyena crocuta (Linn.).

*hyena capenis (Deno.).

HYDRA, hydra.

HYDRAULIC, hydraulicus (as t. t., though the

HYDRAULIC, hydraulicus (as 1.1., though the word property relates to seater-organ).—aquarius (re-lating to mater; e.g. rota, vas). H. machines, machines hydraulicus (as 1.1.) or "machines aquarius. HYDRAULICS." hydraulica (f. 1.). HYDROGRAPHER, "hydrographius. HYDROGRAPHER, "hydrographicus.

HYDROGRAPHY, * bydrographicus.
HYDROGRAPHY, * bydrographia.
HYDROMANCY, hydromautia (Plin. 37, 11, 32).
HYDROMEL, hydromëli (Plin.; Pallad.).
HYDROPHOBIA, hydrophobia (Cect. Awrel.; in

Cels. in Gk. characters); formidate aque († 0.). HYDROPHOBIC, hydrophobicus. HYDROSTATICS, bydrostatica (t. 1.). HYGROMETER, * hygrometrum (t. 1.).

HYMEN, Hymen (§ or §); Hymenæus. HYMENEAL, Hymeneius. Ah. song, hymen. hy-enæus. See Nuptial.

HYMN, v. cantu es laudes prosequi (aft. C. Legg. 2,

HYMN, a. hymnus (Lucit., Prudent.).
HYMN-BOOK, "liber carminum, quæ Deo dicuntur (see Ptiss. Ep. 10, 96 [97]. Thus (henbane).
HYOSCYAMUS, hyoscyamus (henbane).
HYP. v. See To DarRuss.

HYPALLAGE, hypallage (Serv. Æn. 3, 57). HYPERBATON, hyperbaton (Q.).

HIPLEBATUN, hyperbolic or hyperbola (ψπερβολή in Gk. characters in C.; in Lat. characters in C., who explains it by decens veri superjectio).—augendi minuenplants it by uccens veri superjectio).—augendi miniterior dive cause veritatis superlatio et trajectio, or superlatio only (C. de Or. 3, 53, 203, cf. Auct. ad Herens. 4, 33, sin, where it is defined; a uperlatio est oratio superans veritatem alicujus augendi minuendive causa). To use an h., qd dierer, quod fleri nullo modo possit, augendæ rei gratia aut minuendæ (C. Top. 10, extr.). See EXAGGERATION

HYPERBOLICAL, veritatem excedens or egrediens superans veritatem. hyperbolæus (Vitr.) =

scutissimus, of tones

HYPERBOLICALLY, by Crel. To speak h. of athg, supra quam fieri possit, ferre qd (C. Or. 40, 139); [hyperbolice, late, Hieron.] - sts profuse may do (e. g. laudare).

[hyperbolice, take, Hierons.]—sis processes—and audience qui laudares.

HYPERBOLIZE, superare veritatem, qd dicere, quod fieri nullo modo possit, augendæ rei gratiå aut minuendæ (C.): ins speaking of athg, supra quam fieri possit, ferre qd (C.). See To ExagorRatz.

HYPERBOREAN, hyperborêus (†).

HYPERBOREAN, hyperborêus (†).

HYPERGRITIC, Aritatrehèus (= secere critic, Farr. L. L. 3, 34, 119).—judex Iniquus or inimicus (fm hostitis feeling).—non sine molestilà diligens censor.—tetricus et asper censor (Mart.).

HYPERGRITICISM, nimia contra qm or qd calumnia (cf. Q. 10, 1, 15).—*non sine molestilà diligens or subtile judicium.

HYPHEN, *hyphen (Gramm.).

HYPOCHONDRIACAL. To be h., *maio hypochondriac aborare.

chondriaco laborare.

chondriaco laborare.

HY POCRISY, simulatio (the pretending what is not).

—dissimulatio (the concealing what is). As, simulatio et dissimulatio (as C. Off, 3, 15, ini.).—fict simulatique vultus (hypocretical face).—species fictæ simulations (k. wearing the mask of religion, C. Claent, 26, end).—pietas erga Deum ficts or simulata. amor fictus or simulata manicità ficta or simulata (according as the simulata). Amicità ficta or simulata (according as the final transportation). Without hand simulate; ex animo.

HYPOCRITE. simulator, dissimulator (SNN. in

simulator, dissimulator [Syn. in HYPOCRITE, Hypocrisy].—adulator (flatterer). To be a h., simulare et dissimulare; speciem pietatis vuitu præ se ferre (aft. T. Ayr. 43): to play the h., simulare. dissimulare (aft. T Ayr

(according to the different meaning of those words) .simulatorem or dissimulatorem esse. Not hypocrita (= the actor who accompanied another with dancing.

action, \$\frac{\pi}{\chi}\$.

HYPOCRITICAL, fictus (of men and things).—simulatus (of things only). Jr. fictus et simulatus. II. looks, ficti et simulati vultus: to deceive aby by a h. souss, neil et similari vantas io accesse any og a n. prelence of friendship, per simulationem amiettine qui failere (aft. C. ad Quir. p red. 9, 21). I am glad to see you at last stript of those h. prelences of yours, libenter te aliquando evolutum illis integuments dissimulationis tum nudatumque perspicio (C.).

HYPOCRITICALLY, ficte. -simulate. Not h., haud simulate, ex animo.

HYPOTHESIS. || Condition, conditio. | Supposition: supposed opinion, ground, &c., opinio (one's opinion, whether well-founded or not),—sententia (opinion declared),—conjectura (conjecture), sententia (opinion accurea).—conjectura (conjectura).
II.4, rationes, quae ex conjectura pendent, quie dispitationibus hue illue trahuntur (C. Acad. 2, 36, 116).
Vuienable A., sententias futiles commenticiacque: to form h.'s, conjecture; about athg, de re: to real on an A. conjectura init: realing on h.'s, opinabilis: Juli of h.'s, opiniosus

HYPOTHETICAL, | Resting on a suppo-sition, opinabilis. conjectura nitens. | Conditional, conditionalis (clogged with a condition; a judicial term, post-Aug.)—conjuncte elatus (opp. simpliciter elatus, categorical).— ** hypotheticus very late. [See Con-

DITIONAL.]
HYPOTHETICALLY, conjuncte (conditionally, opp. simpliciter, categorically; e. g. conjuncte qd efferre et adjungere alia). cum adjunctione.—cum exceptione (with a reserve; a condition).

(with a reserve; a condition).

HYSSOP, hyssõpum * hyssõpus officinalis (Linn.).

HYSTERICAL, hystericus (Mart.).

HYSTERICAL PASSION, suffocatio mullerum

strangulatio vulvæ. * malum hystericum. suffocatio mulierum.

T.

IAMBIC, iambicus (e. g. pes, versus, Dien.) .- iambeus (e. g. trimetri, H.). IAMBUS, iambus.

IBEX, ibex (Plin.) .- * capra ibex (Linn.).

IBEA, 10ex (Film., — capra 10ex (Lunn.).
IBIS, 10is (gen. is or ide, iglacies durata et alte concreta: 16 lurn 10 i., conglaciare or conglaciari; congelascere: (frigoribus) durescere (see To Fragraf). To
break or cui Harough 1., dolabris glaciem perfringere; cold as ice, glacialis; gelidus: to be cold as ice (fig. of persons), totum frigure (Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 5): to make ally as cold as i., ad nivalem rigorem perducere (Ma-crob., of water): a field of i., o planities glaciata. || Iced drink. potlo nivata (Sen.): aqua nivata (iced ater) .- * sorbitio nivata (our ice). | Ice-house, vid.

ICEBERG, * glaciata aque moles. ICE-HOUSE, * ceila ad conservandas glaciei moles facta

ICICLE, stiria.—glacies pendens (†. O.). ICONOCLAST, qui simulacra evertit or concidit.

ICONOCLASI, qui simulacra evertii or conciuit. ICY, glaciatus.—gelidus (ieg-cold).—adopertus gelu (frosty; of seasons, hiems, O.).
IDEA, # Notion. Intelligentia (the knowledge of alhq).—notio (the notion one forms of alhq).—opinio. suspicio (the opinion one holds or conjecture one forms about alhq).—coglitatio (the thought).—sententia (the about altq).—cogitatio (the thought).—scritchia (the opinion one firmly holds and expresses when there is occasion). Sta quod finglimus.—forma or species ment objecta (as conceived by the mind). The i. of the divinity or of God, Del opinio, suspicio (v. C. N. D. 1, 12, init. and 23, init.).—a'vo informatio Del (C. N. D. 1). 17, 45). An innate i., notio in animis informata. notio animis impressa, &c. [See 'innate Notion.'] The innate i. of a God, informatio Del animo antecepta: a general i., Intelligentia or notio communis. To form an i. of atha, ad animo (or mente) formare or fingere; ad animo effingere; es rel notionem mente fingere; informare in animo es rel notionem; notionem es rei animo mare in animo es rei notionem; notionem es rei animo concipere; ad coglitatione or coglitatione et mente complecti: to form an obscurr or faint i. of albg, intelligentia administrats concipere animo menteque: lo have an i. of albg, habère coglitationem de re: to realiza an i. in albg or ady, efficient expressam reddere in qa re or in qo: to exist in i., fingl (C.); to be different in i, but identical in fact, cogitatione differre, re quitem copulata esse. | In philosophy, in the Ptolonic sense, idéa (idéa, in post-dug. pross).—species (hanc illi idéa appellabant—nos recte speciem pos-(nanc int thear appendix interest and the secret possinus dicere, C.).—eorum, quæ naturā fiunt, exemplar æternum. exemplar rerum (both Sen.). To consider things in their i., a consuctudine oculorum aciem mentis abducere; mentem ab oculis sevocare; animum ad se ipsum advocare. | 'Association of ideas:' Hand thinks that *associatio idearum must be allowed as term techn. | Ideal perfection of athy. See IDEAL, subst. To form to oneself an i. of athg, singularen quandam summæ perfectionis ima-ginem animo et cog:tatione concipere; absolutionis imaginem sibi perficere; singularem quandam summæ magneni sin pericere; singularem qualcani summe perfectionis speciem animo et mente informare: lo hace or conceire an i. of altg. comprehensam animo quandam formam habere; of athg. cs in mente inaïdet species cs rei: lo try to realize one's i., ad speciel similitudinem artem dirigere.

IDEAL, s. efficies (e. g. justi imperii, C.).—forma (e. g. formam optimi exponere, C.).—species et forma (e. g. excellentis eloquentiæ speciem et formam adumbrare. C.).—lmago quædam concepta animo (e. g. perforti oratoris, ex nullà parte cessantis, Q). — speci-men (C. Tusc. 1, 14, 32; 5, 19, 95).—undique expieta et perfecta es rei forma (v. C. de Fin. 2, 15, cxtr.; or 2, cxtr.)-ea species, quæ semper est eadem (Sen.) .species, quam cernimus animo, re ipså non videmus (C.).—species. forma et notio (e. g. boni viri, C.).— exemplar. exemplar et forma, simulacrum, cogitata species. species eximia quædam .- quod cogitatione tantum et mente complectiniur.— singularis quædam summæ perfectionis species animo informata. summae perfectionis species animo informata. *singu-laris quaedam summae perfectionis imago animo et cogitatione concepta. The 'ideal' of aliq may alio often be expressed by the adji, optimus, summus, per-fectissimus, pulcherrimus. *perfectus et omnibus nu-meris absolutus. The i. of a state, civitas optima or perfectissima, or *imago civitatis, quam cogitatione tantum et mente complecti, nullo autem modo in vitam hominum introducere possumus; exemplar rei pub-licæ et forma: the i. of cloquence, optima species et quasi figura dicendi (C.); eloquentiæ excellentis species quast ingula uncertai (C.), conquentae exteriorius species et forma: my i. of icoguence, ea, quam sentio, eloquentia (C. Or. 6, 23): lo strice after the i., "summan aliquam perfecti speciem sequi: lo describe tie i. of a great orator, summum oratorem fingere: lo describe in Cyrus the i. of a good ruler, Cyrum ad effigiem justi imperii scribere: Demosthenes, the i. of a great orator, Demosthenes ille, norma oratoris et regula.

IDEAL, adj. animo comprehensus non sensibus (C.). Offen by offinus, summer, perfectissimus.—perfectis ct omnibus numeris absolutus.—pulcherrinus.—quo nihil prestantius cogitad or fingl potest (= as perfect as can be conceived), or by Cret. with ad cogitationent naturumodo valère (C.); non sensu, sed mente cerni (C.); quod cernimus animo, re insa non videmus (aft. C.; i.c., too perfect to have been ever realized). Ideal (191. C. 1. C., 100 perfect to nave occur ever relatized). Lacut beauty, pulerhitudo, quæ est supra veram (coc, qui est supra verum (as abstract notion). An i. beauty, mulier, cujus formæ decor additus est supra verum (Q.), mulier omnibus simulacris emendatior. I. viisdom, sapientla, quam adhuc mortalis nemo est consecutus. That i. notion of athg, illa umbra, quod vocant qd (e. g. quod vocant honestum non tam solido quam spleudido nomine; of an unreal notion): the i. perfec-

ion at weh I aim, id quod volumus (C. Or. 6, 22).

IDEALISM, "idealismus, qui dicitur. — ecorum philosophorum ratio, quibus placuit, in visis nihil extriusecus menti objici, sed quæ objecta putantur visa, ea solâ cognatione contineri. *eorum philosophorum ratio, quibus placult nihil esse in rebus verum, præter

formas, que animo tenentur (Ilgen.),
IDEALIST, • philosophus, qui statuit præter rerum
notiones menti impressas nihil usquam esse; or, • qui negat esse extra animum solidi quidquam, concreti, expressi, eminentis (Ilgen.).

IDENTICAL, quod idem declarat, significat, or valet. quo idem intelligi potest (all rather = 'synonymous. or 'allied in meaning,' than i. in meaning) .--unus atque idem (one and the same).—idem (the same).—ident et par.—Crcl. with nihil omnino interesse (C.).—ipse ('he thing itself) .- idem declarans or significans (i. in meaning).—nihli aliud, nisi cui una est subjecta notio (i. in meaning): i. with athg, idem atque illud: things that meaning: 1. with aing, men aigne mind: mings most are absolutely is, res non solum similes, sed ita absolute et perfecte pares, ut nihil intersit (C.).

IDENTIFICATION, Cref.

IDENTIFY 8 TO SERVICE OF THE SERVICE OF

IDENTIFY, | To ascertain or prove to be the eame, agnoscere (to perceive an object to be the (402)

same as one we have been acquainted with before) .-

same as one we have been acquainted with before).—
suum esse declarare, dierer, or confirmare (60 og bits
it is one's own property; as in 'to i. stoken goods').—
I To make or consider the same, qd ci rei
mequo pouere or par facere. exequare (to equalize;
abol. or qd cum qd ren,—discrimen tollere or removire (to remore all distinction, with year. rerum, &c.).—
negare quidquam interesse (qd a qd re).
IDENTITY. *eadem vis or ratio. *nullum omnino
discrimen. Personat is, recl. with idem sum, qui ful
IDIOM, proprietas.—idöma, itis (Gramm. t. t. Caariis.). The it. of the Letin language, *quue Latine
linguae propria sunt.

Explaint [In 100 m = language
rosemo must be used, or genus lingua (2.), dialectus
(Sust.).—*quod es linguae proprium est. In post-dug,
prose, idiotismus denoted the vulgar dialect with all its
peculiarities, Sen. arities. Sen.

IDIOMATIC, *cs linguæ proprius.—vernaculus or antiquus et vernaculus (what smacks of the true old national idiom, C.). An i. raciness of style, nescto qui sapor vernaculus (C.); also by vere with adj. of country,

as vere Atticus (Q.), Latinus, Anglicanus.

IDIOMATICALLY, * propriis verbis. Often by the adv denoting the language of the country; e. g. Latine

loqui (in correct Latin, C.).

1DIOSYNCRASY, * propria es hominis natura or indöles. * peculiaris quædam animi temperatio. * pe-

culiaris quædam sentiendi judicandique ratio.

IDIOT, excors (of weak understanding, without the ower of weighing or examining) .- qui suæ mentis non est. mentis sum non compos (not in possession of reason).

—fatuus (idiotical; stronger than stultus). Who is such an i. as to be agitated by these things? quis tam est excors, quem ista moveant? Nobody but an absolute i. is blind to barefaced flattery, aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisl qui admodum est excers (C.): unless they

videt, hist qui admount est vaccie (c.).

are absolute i.'s, nisi plane sint fatui (C.).

IDIOTIC, fatuus.—mente captus.

IDIOTISM. See IDIOM. IDIOTISM. Sce IDIOM.

IDIE. (1) La xy, &c., (gnavus. piger. socors. segnis. iners. desea. [SYN. mader IDIENESS.] I. in doirg. adby, piger ad qd. faciendum: i. at alky, piger ad qd.—(2) U noccupied, otiosus. vacuus labore or negotiis. vacuus. deses. [SYN. in UNOCCUPIED.] I. time, otlum. tempus otii.—tempus labore (poet. laboris) or negotiis vacuum. tempus vacuum [sec. Ls:svne]. To be i., ignavun, &c. esse; l. boris fugienicm. esse.—otiosum esse. otium habbre. otium est et (free esse.—otiosum esse. otium habbre. otium est et (free fm calls of business) .- vacuum esse (negotiis). vacare ym cuss sy ossaries; -- varuum cese (negottis). Vacate (to haee nobing to do). -- cessare, nibil agere (to be doing nobing). -- feriari. Ferias agere (to be taking a holiday); to be too i. to do athy, pigrari qd facere (C.; to be erry i., inertissimæ cese seguitiæ: to become i., socordiæs es atque ignaviæ tradere, languori se desidiæque tradere: don't be too i. to send me all the news, auidauld novi scribere ne pigrère (C.). Scipio used to any that he was necer less i, than when he had nothing to do, Sciplo dicere solitus est, se numquam minus otiosum esse, quam quum esset otiosus. Money that ties i., pecunia otiosa: money ties i., pecunia otiosa jacet: to tet one's money tie i., pecuniam non occu-pare: to be an i. spectator of athg, se præbëre otiosum spectatorem cs rei: to live an i. life, otiose vivere. vitam in otio degere (a life without occupation of business) .- vitam desidem degere (a life of actual laziness); to sit i., compressis, ut aiunt, manibus sedere (L.): to sit at home i., domi desidem sedere. | Fain, cmpty, cassus (e. g. vota, formido),—vanus (c. g. ictus, inceptum),—inanis (e. g. verba, cogliatio, contentiones),—irritus (preces, labor, inceptum) [Syn. in Useless]. supervacancus (superfluous) To utter i. words, voces

name funcer; interesting to the form of th sense, inasmuch as activity makes a man a useful memsense, insumuch as activity makes a man a useful mem-ber of society, and gives him a relative value. Iyuaxia is inherent in the disposition; a disnetination for action: inertia lies in the character and habits; a disnetination to work. A lavy slave is called iners; a person of rank, that passes his lines in doing nothing, is ignavus)—segnitia (less emby segnities), desidia. so-cordia, invitiu jare the faults of a ton easy or indolesse ss ignavus)—segnita (tes emis segnities), desidia. so-cordia pigritia (are the faults of a too easy or indoless lemperament. Segnitia sants rousing, or compulsion, and must be conquered, before it resigns its ease, opp. promptus, cf. T. Agr. 21. Desidia, fm sectire, site down with folded hands, and expects that things with

inanes fundere; mittere irritas voces (i. e. ineffectual).

happen of themselves; socordia is susceptible of no lively interest, and neglects its duties fm thoughtless indif ference; pigritia has an antipathy to all motion, and always likes best to be in a state of absolute bottly rest, like laziness, slothfuness, Did.).—fuga laboris (distike of trouble, &c.). Js. tarditas et ignavla, socordia aque ignavla, languor et desidia. Excessive i, incrtissima segnitia: his is always a busy i., multa agendo nihil agit (aft. Phædr). I. is the mother of all vices, nihii agendo male agere homines discunt (Col.).

IDLER, homo deses, homo desidiosus or iners et

IDI.

desidiosus (a person who, instead of acting, remains in-active, sits tide),—cessator (one who leaves of his work): a busy tider, ardelio (Phedr 2, 5, 1; Mart. 2, 7): to be an sider, nihil agere; propter desidiam in otto vivere.

IDLY, ignave, pigre, segniter, socorditer (L).

Without occupation of business, otiose: to sit i. at home, domi desidem sedere: to live i., otiose vivere .- vitam in otio degere (without necessary occupations) .- vitam desidem degere (to lead a lazy life), To no purpose, inutiliter. frustra. nequidquam. incassum.

IDOL, | PROPR. idoium (Eccl).—signum or simu-lacrum del. deus fictus or commenticius, or fictus et commenticius. To worship i.'s, *deos fictos et commenticios venerati, colere; *simulaera divino cultu colere. || Fig.) Demetrius is their i., Demetrius is unus omnia est (L.): the son is the mother's i., mater filium in ocuiis gestat: to make a person or thing one's i., qm, qd pro deo venerari; insanire amore cs rei; to make aby the i. of aby, facere qm apud qm deum (Ter.). Sts heros (of a political i.; the great man of a party; e. g. heros ille noster Cato).
IDOLATOR, idôlolatra (Eccl.).—idôlolatriæ affinis

(Eccl.). - deorum fictorum or simulacrorum cuitor.

IDOLATROUS, cultui deorum fictorum deditus or

addictus. Sts superstitiosus may do. I. worship, see IDOLATRY

IDOLATRY, idololatría (Eccl.).— *deorum fictorum, or simulacrorum, cultus.— *cultus pæne divinus (impropr.). To practise i., deos fictos et commenticios venerari, colere; simuiacra divino cultu colere: to prac-

nerari, coiere; simulaera divino cuitu colere: lo prac-lise i. lovarda sida, q d pro deo venerari: one who practises i., deorum fictorum, simulaerorum cultor. IDOLIZE, q ci clunus omnia est ise eery thing lo aby L. 40, 11).—qm or qd pro deo venerari.—insanite anore es rei.—facio qm apuid me deum (qft. Ter. Ad. 4. 1, 19, facio te apud illum deum, i. e. represent you 4. 1, 19, facio te apud illum deum, i. e. represent you as a god to him),—ag mi no culis gestat (e. g mater fillum),—qm Ita intueri, ut divinum homnem esse putes; or "cultu pæne divino qm prosēqui. To i, a worthless object, areem facere ex cloacă inpidemque e sepulcro venerari pro deo: I admire, nay, i, your suit in heat, in că re tu mihi deus videri soles (C. de Or. 2, 40).

1DOLIZER, Crel. qui pro deo veneratur qm; qui insanit amore ca rei, &c. See IDOLIZE.

IDYI., idyllium (title of a collection of little poema by

Ausonius).

1P, si (here (1) the indicative of all tenses is used, when the condition is 'simply assumed:' si divit, direbat, dixit, dixerat, diret, dixerit [simple suppo-sition]. (2) The subjunctive present, if it be a supsition]. (2) The subjunctive present, if it be a sup-position that is assumed as one that is uncertain sudced now, but weth will be determined by the event to be or not be. Here 'if it is '= 'if it should be found to be.' should prove to be.' si quid habeat, dablit, I don't know whether he has athy or not: if it should prove that he ha, I assert confidently that he will give it. Here the consequence is usually in the future in di-cutive. The English indicative must not mislead us. Calive. Ine English indicative must not misted us. (Uncertainty with the prospect of decision.) (3) If a case, whether possible or impossible, is imply conceived by the mind, the present subjunctive is used; all exsistat ab Inferis Lycurgus, &c. The present subjunctive is also used in the consequence: dies deficiat, si enumerare vellm, &c. [Uncertainty without any accessory notion.) Here the imperfect subj. is also used in both clauses: seldom, imperfect subj. is also used in both clauses: seldom, however, in comparison of the present; those tenses howing also the office of denoting what would take place, if a certain condition were realized with his not been realized. (4) The conditions may be one with is not or has not been realized. (Impossibility or belief the things is not so.) Here the imperf. or pfuperf. subj. is used in both clause, the imperf. subj. is used in both clause, the imperf. subj. Si with imperf. subj. subject. (See Z. § 225.) [828]. Si with imperf. subj. st denotes a repeated action, the viet of the principal clause is then in imperf.; it [463]. (463)

quis prehenderetur ... eripiebatur: sts (rech holds of all the other tenses) it is an access ry clause of a s-n tence that is itself expressed in the subjunctive : ne (si semper atomus gravitate ferretur naturali) nili:i nobla liberum esset.—In Latin the conditional re-lation is often expressed by a participal construction; e.g. non mihi, nisi admonito, in mentem venisset, if I had not been told; maximas virtutes jacere necesso I not not over tout; maximus virtures be our mistress.

But if, sin; sin autem; st vero (prever rarely si autem); but if not, si non; si minus; st aliter

[Z. 343]; if not, nist, ni (when whole clauses are op-IZ. 343]. If not, nist, ni (when whole clauses are opposed; is non (merely introduces a negative supposition,
the non belonging to the verb: Z. 342): If indeed, is
quidem; is imdo (if only): If by any chance, is forte
(ES) not si fortasse): If ever, si quando, si aliquando—
si unquam (after negative clauses, &c.=i/covonce'): If any body, si quis (unemphatic).—si aliquis or
quispiam (If any, bet it sho or what it may).—i quisquam or uitus (if there be any, such is very improbable:
ato when the meaning is that the statement is true, if
there be but a ny of the thing in question, whereas there
is much or are many, &c., ir. Lair. App. p. 128,
(with the subjunctive; and [ES] that the Eng. must not
wisted us; pugnat quast contendar, be fights and
the contended, or were contending, pugnavir,
quast contenderet, &c. ES] not ceu in Classical
writers): as carefully, as if, sic, quasi (C. Ferr. 4, 54).
4ft. many words, exply those denoting 'appearance, appearance, Aft. many words, eaply those denoting 'appearance, pre-tence, suspicion,' or the like, 'as if' is represented in Latin by accus. and infin.; e. g. moveo nonnullis suspi-cionem velle me navigare; simulat se ægrotare; also, cionem vene me navigare; simulas es exproase; aiso, videtur seine. — If only, see Parvined That. || In comparison, si: e. g. si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat, if alhg it is painting, i. e. painting pleases me as much as alhg. || In asseveor entreaties, si; e.g. moriar, si quidquam fieri potest elegantius.
IGNEOUS. See FIERY, FIRE.
IGNIS FATUUS, * ignis fatuus.

IGNITE, | TEANS.) See 'to set FIRE to.' | IN-RANS.) See 'to take FIRE.' IGNITIBLE, concipiendo igni aptus. concipiendis

ignibus idoneus. Very i, ignis capacissimus.
IGNIVOMOUS, ignivomus (late, Lactant.).
IGNOBLE, ignobilis (in all the meanings of the English word: homo, magister, familia, &c.).—inglorius (without glory). Jr., ingiorius atque ignobilis (o' a mon, C.). — inhonoratus atque ingiorius (e. g. vita, C.). -inhonestus (e. g. homo, H.; cupiditas, C.; mors, Propert.).-turpis (base). See Base.

Propert. — turpus tosses. See BASE.

IGNOBLY, sine laude.—turpiter. I. born, ex (qŝ)
Ignobili familià (C.).

IGNOMINOUS, ignominiosus (seld. of persons
marked with disgrace, Q.: deminatio, C.; fuga, L.).
An injury that is not i., injuria, sine ignominià. (S.). INFAMOUS, DISGRACEFUL.) To be transferred to the cily tribes is i., in urbanas tribus transferri ignominiæ est (Plin.): condemnation by the censor is only i., censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert (C.)

IGNOMINIOUSLY, per ignominiam, cum ignominia. His soldiers were discharged, and that almost i., milites...prope cum ignominià dimissi (L.). To treat i., ignominià afficere.

4. ignomini\u00e1\u00e4 afficere.
IGNOMINY, ignomini\u00e1 See Disonace.
IGNORAMUS, omnium rerim insclus et rudis.
IGNORANCE, ignorantia. ignoratio (C. uses ignorantia oucc absol. sull temeritas, opina'io, &c., Ac. i,
11; and ar a blomeoble ignorance, C. Flace 20, 46, ignorantia literarum [stronger than ignoratio, Resing] is considered by Klotz an interpolation: Cas. has ig-norantia loci [for weh C. ignoratio locorum, and Cas. in another place, inscientia locorum): ignoratio is rery common in C., but only with gen. of the object), ... inscitla, inscientia (inscitla, fm inscitus, is rather the want of skilt, dexterity, &c., arising fm want of practical knowledge: Reisig held that it could not be followed by the objective Reisip held that it could not be followed by the objective, of a substantive, but naturally might with go; of grand. He excepts H, who could not get inscient into his verse; he is also forced to after inscitus rerum, do Orat. 1, 22, 99; and inscitus temporis, de Off. 1, 40, 144. L. has both temeritas aque inscienta ducum. And temeritas aque inscienta ducum. Against Reisig is inscitus belli hough this may belli gerendi, and inscitus temporis, with cannot well be explained temporis legendi or observandi. T. has inscitus legionum reinublices. &c.: servandi. T. has inscitia legionum, reipublicæ, &c.: Suet. inscitia artis, where, however, it may denote wan of :kill: Plin. temporum; Q. rerum verborumque; see Hase ad Reisig. p. 118). I. of the truth, ignoratio nescias: to confess one's i. on many subjects, confiteri multa se ignorare: through i., ignoratione (but only with gon, of the thing). See Ignorantly. Aby has not even the excuse of i., cl ne excusatio quidem est

ignorantiæ.

IGNORANT, insclus (who is not acquainted either by instruction or experience with the principles and practice of an art; cs rei),—ignarus (without any know-ledge how a thing is to be carried on; cs rei),—imperitus (wholly without experience in alhg; cs rel) -rudis (raw; without instruction: es rei or in qu re).—Jx. es rei inscius et rudis.—indoctus (g. t., without any learned or scientific knowledge).—illiteratus (illiterate). - nesclus (having accidentally not heard of or experienced something; inselus implies blame, nesc, is in-different; Död.; cs rei; c. g. impendentis mali, Plin. It may be followed by acc. with inf., non sum nescius ... ista diel, C.; but nesclus with inf. only, as nescius fallere, is poet.). -integer (on whose mind no impression has been made by previous instruction; with ref. to a particular subject, and to a teacher who may therefore mould such a pupil as he pleases). Jn. rudis et integer (C.) such a pupit as ne pieases. 3N. ruois et integer (C.) I am not i, that &c. non sum nescius (with acc. and inf.). To be i, of athg, qd nescire (with ref. to the understanding, thought, &c.); qd ignorare (with ref. to circumstances of external perception, experience, to circumstances of external perception, experience, \$c_1; and non califer (not to have acquired a practical knowledge by industrious study and experience). To be stateful, i. of athg, at unplier ignorare: to be utterly i. on all subjects, omnium rerum insolum et rudem esse. Take me for your pupil, and give me the instruction I require, for I am at present quite i. of the subject, rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe, et ea, quar requiro, doce (C. N. D. 3, 3, 7).

IGNORANTLY, per imprudentiam. imprudential. Interference in the control of the control of

ignoranter, wen is inte.]
ILEUS (= 'the twisting of the guts'), ileum (t, t.
el\lambda\circ\), or "lleus volvulus.
ILEX, ilex (Plin.)
ILIAC PASSION, "lliaca passio (t, t.).

ILIAD, Ijias (O.).

ILL, adj. | Evil; see BAD. | Having ill health, æger. ægrotus. morbidus (æger. g. t. for every sort of ill-ness and uneasiness, whether mental or physical; ægrotus and morbidus indicate bodily illness; ægrotus is applied particularly to men; morbidus, to brules: the meger feels himself i, the megrotus and morbidus actually are so. Did.). In. æger atque invalidus: very i., gravi et pericuioso morbo æger: to be i., ægrotare (opp. to valere); ægrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare or affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari or conflictari; iniquâ vaietudine conflictarl: to be very i., graviter or gravi morbo ægrum esse.

See DISEASED, SICK. | III-will, vid. ILL, s. See Evil, s.

ILL, adv. male. - prave. - nequiter (wickedly). - tenuiter (but poorly; as to a man's circumstances; Tenuiter (but poorly) tenunce (our poorse; as to some circumsances; 2er. Phorm. 1, 2, 29).—miscre (wreichedly).—secus (other-wise; i. e than as one could wish). To think i. of, male cogitare de qo. male opinari de qo (cf. Bremi, Suet. Oct. 51); malam opinionem de qo habère: not to think i. of aby in any respect, nihil de qo secus existimare (C.): not to speak i. of aby in any respect, nihil secus dicere de qo (e. g. Quintus...afirmat nihii a se cuiquam secus esse dictum, C.): to speak i. of aby, male loqui ci. male dicere ci (the latter = to abuse him, rail at him). I am getting on i., male me habeo (g. t., I am in no pleasant condition): athg is going on i., qd male or secus cedit or procedit (S.), cadit (T.): if it should end i., si secus acciderit: to treat uby i., male qm habere (g. t.); to wish i. to aby, ci male velle, ci nolle (opp. ci cupere or with i, to doy, it imas veice, it hole (opp. it cuprets or amicum esse, C. ad Dis. 1, 1, 8); to lake athy it, figre or moleste ferre (g. t., to be displeased or vexed at it); in malam partem accipere; in aliam partem accipere ae dictum est (put a bad construction on it). Pray don't detum est (put a oad construction on it). rray aon i take it i., des veniam, oro! To be getting on i. in athg, male proficere in re: to manage one's affairs i., male rem gerere: to fear he shall come off i., metuit, ne rem gerere: Do far ne matt come of t., mettit, ne malum habeat: you would not have come of t., discessisses non male (Plaut.). Ill-gotten wealth, male parta (e.g. male parta male disperit, Plaut.): to disgorge his ill-gotten male disperit, Plaut.): to disgorge his ill-gotten

mealth, pecuniam devoratam evomere (C. Pis. 37); to be -provided with athg, qa re anguste uti (e.g. frumento). ILL-CONDITIONED, male moratus (rude; of per-

sons; fig. and playfully of things).—inurbanus (unman-nerly, of persons and things) —rusticus, inhumanus (of manners and conduct).

ILL-DISPOSED. See EVIL-DISPOSED.

ILL-FATED, "fato uescio quo misero funestoque compulsas (aft. C. pro Marc. 13). See LLL-STARRED. ILL-FAVOURED, horridus sapectu (Plin). horrendus aspectu (H). teter or horridus ac teter (e.g., vultus natura horridus ac teter, Suet, teter (rimus, vultus natura horridus ac teter, Suet, teter (rimus,

J.) vultu. See UGLY. J.) vultu. See UGIY.

ILI. NATURE, malevolentia (ill-will agst another).

-malignitas (selfish feeling that gradges attg good to any but oneself).—malitia (= 'versua et fallax no-cendi ratio,' C., sasia).—malevõlens ingenium (Plaut.).—malevõl mores (Id.).—acerbitas morum (with immanitas naturæ, C.).—acerbitas naturæ (C.; sourness,

\$c., of temper).
ILL-NATURED, malevolus, malevolens (Syn. in

ILL-NATURE; also of things, malevolentissimæ obtrectationes, C.) -difficilis, difficili natura (hard to please, tationes, C.)—uniteriis, uniterii natura (sura to preuse, eran-grained, &c.).—jurgiosus (quarreitome; Gell.).,— natura impribus (of a naturally wicked disposition). ILL-NATUREDLX, malitiose (e. g. agere qd, C.\.—maijne (e. g. loqui, L.).—acerbe (sourly). ILL-SHAFED. See Mis-SHAFEN.

ILL-STARRED, *infausto sidere editus (aft. dextro sid. editus, Stat.). grave sidus habens (O.); or by the g. tt. for Unlucky, vid. . ILL-TEMPERED, difficilis. difficili natura (of a

temper difficult to deal with).—morosus (intolerant of athy that does not agree with his own notions of right and wrong). Jn. difficilis et morosus (for weh Gell. and wrong). Jn. difficils et morosus (for weh Gett, has natura intractabilior et morosior).—iracundus. stomachosus (passionate). A very i.-t. person, difficillima natură.

atura.

ILI-WILL, malignitas (the i.-w. weh grudges good to another, and withes it only to itself, fm pure selfishness).

-malevolentia (the i.-w. weh wishes evil to another —malevolentia (the i.-w. weh wishes eril to another rather than good, fm personal arresion.—maiignitus is a despicable disposition, weh implies the want of philanthropy; malevolentia a hatefu qu a is 19, as connected with deriving piessure fm the misfortunes of others; Dod).—odium occultum or inclusum (secret hatred or grudge).—simultas obscura (secret disible, bringing persona into collision, §c., ept) caused by poli-tical readity.—animus alienus or aversus (anipathy malexitum esse (L); odium occultum querer, adversus malevõlum esse (C.); odium occultum gerere adversus qm (aft. Plin. 8, 18, 26); a qo animo esse averso or alieno: they bear each other i. w., simultas obscura inter eos intercedit (aft. Cas. B. C. 2, 25). See HATRED. ILLAPSE, s. iliapsus (opp. exitus; e. g. humoris,

ILLAQUEATE, illaqueare († H.). See ENTANGLE.

II.LAQUEATE, illaqueate († H.). See ENTANGLE.
ILLATION. See CONCUSSION = inference.
II.LATIVE, illativus (e. g. particulæ, Plim. ap.
Diom.), or Crel. seith concludere, copere, colligere.
II.LAUDABLE, laude indignus or non dignus. non
laudabilis. — (E) Illaudabilis. (F. Geo. 3, 5) are poet.

ILLEGAL, non legitimus (Aroid illegitimus).

—legi repugnans or contrarius.—legibus vetītus (# 11).

—quod lex vetat or prohibet. Il is i. to condemn a
Roman citizen to death except in the Comitia Curiata, lex de capitis civis Romani nisi Comitiis Centuriatis statui vetat. It is i to elect two magistrates of the same family, leges duo ex una familia magistratus creari vetant or prohibent (Cas.).
ILLEGALLY, contra legem or leges.—præter leges

or jura (in violation of them).—contra jus fasque; contra fas et jus (agst Divine and human laws).—injuriâ. per injuriam (wrongfully; e. g. possidere qd). - non

legitime.
ILLEGIBLE, *parum clarus, or Crcl. with quod legi non potest.

ILLEGIBLY, *parum clare or ita (e. g. scribere

III.LEGIBLI, 'parum cuate or ita (e. y. literas), ut iegi non or vix possint (possent, &c.).
IILLEGITIMACY, Crcl. To establish the i. of oby or aldg, 'qui incerto patre natum esse probare: qd adulterinum (fleticium, non iegitimum, &c.) esse pro-

legitimate, correct, &c., non legitimus (). Not illegitimus). — *legi repugnans or contrarius. An i. word, verbum insolens, durum, inusitatum, barbarum

et obsoletum, &c. : an i. inference, *vitiona conclusio | 6, 23, 32.—Often Crci. by incem or immen ci ici afferre (aft. vitiose concludere, C.): *rationis parum apta conclusio (aft. C. ap. Q. 9, 1, 28, rat. apt. concl.).—*non or parum certa argumenti conciusio (aft. Q. 5, 10, 2): to draw an i. inference, vitiose concludere (opp. recte concludere, C.). To make an i. use of athg, qa re perverse abuti. See Illogical.

retse abuil. Ser Illootcal.
ILLEGITIMATELY, unito or incerto patre (e. g. natus).—adulterino sanguine (ec. natus).—Servis manalamente and patro de la distribución de row; of the mind, animus);—[11 of m a ni] icent, malignus,—estrictus (e.g., in our offers of assistance, &c.).
ILLIBERALITY, liliberalitas (meanness of behaviour, &c.; also of meanness in money matters). Jx.

illiberalitas avaritiaque.

ILLIBERALLY, illiberaliter (e. g. institutus, brought mp). - sordide (meanly). - parce. maligne. restricte

(sparingly).
ILLICIT, non concessus,—inconcessus (Q. and V. ILLICIT, non concessus,—inconcessus (2. and V. inconcess) hymensily—non or minime licitus.—vetitus. I. intercourse, consuctudo stupri; *non concessa Venus (aft. H., concessa Venere uti). Obs. illicitus used to stand C. Cluent. 47; but for multitudinem illicitum est. the best MSS. have multitudinem imminilicitum est; it is found in T. and the younger Plin. ILLIMITABLE, multis finibus terminatus, &c. ILLITERATE, indoctus. ineruditus. Illicratus (Illit. is one who has received no literary instruction, estil your who cannot either read or write; Kreb). To be a needly literas.—literatum expertent (2.) or one.

i., nescire literas.-literarum expertem (C.) or ignarum esse (Col.): to be quite i., onnis eruditionis ex-pertem atque ignarum esse (C.); plane expertem esse doctrine (C.).

ILLN ESS. See DISEASE.

ILLNESS. See Disease.

ILLOGICAL, vitiose conclusus, or *minus or parum necessaria consecutione confectus (aft. C. Invent. 1. 29, 41). To draw an i. inference, vitiose concluders (C.). This is most i. arguing, hac dicuntur inconstantisation (C. Fins. 2, 27, 88). What can be more i., than \$\frac{1}{2}\$C. The conclusion, quam \$\frac{1}{2}\$C. (C. N. D. 2, 13, 36); that is an i. conclusion, illud minime conclusion.

2. 13, 39): that is an i. conclusion, illud minime consectarium (C.).

ILLOGICALLY, vitions (faultity; e. g. concluders; opp. recte concl., C.).—inconstanter (not consistently; e. g. ioqul, C. Ac. 2, 17).—inscite (in a bungling way; see C. N. D. 2, 13, 36).

ILLUDE, illuders. See To Decreve, Mock.

ILLUMINATE, collustrare. iliustrare. iliuminare [not elucidare. Sym. in Enlighten, vid.]. | To i. a city as a mark of rejoicing, lumina suspendere funalibus ordine ductis (by lights suspended in rows on cords, &c.; Claud. de Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 206).—accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (Schol. Pers. Sat. 5, 180): to be illuminated, collucere crebris iuminibus (cf. turris coliucet per noctem crebris luminibus, T. Hist. 3, 38, 1). [] To i., as a mode of painting, is never illuminare, but tabulam or imaginem pingere; tabulæ vivos colores inducere; tabulam, imaginem ... coloribus distinguere (Krebs).

ILLUMINATION (festat), lumina festa (aft. Plin.

Ep. 2 17, 24). | Fig.) of the mind, intelligentia.
ILLUSION, error. præstigiæ. fallacia. simulatio et

fallacia.—forma, quæ reapse nulla est, speciem autem offert (C. Die. 1, 37, 81).—ludibrium oculorum (L., of an optical s.).—ludibria oculorum auriumque credita as opicai 1...—unioria oculorum auriumque creuita pro veris (L. 24, 41; Curt 4, 15). An alarming optical i., ludbrium oculorum specie terribile. ILLUSIVE, ILLUSORY, fallax.—qui (quæ, quod) reapse nullus est, speciem autem offert (e. 9. formæ,

ILLUSTRATE, illustrare (to throw light upon, to ILLUSTRAIE, HUMSTAFE (10 IATOM 1898 1890), 10 explain; e. g. obscura, veritatem; and also fig. to giorify, to set of, popull Romani nomen, laudem meam; es eloquentiam; qm laudibus).—lucem or lumen ei rel afferre (not affundere), dare ei rei iumen (set in the proper light; elucidate) .- explanare qd. aperire. explicare. interpretari (explain). Jn. patefacere et iliustrare (e. g. obscura, veritatem, C.). To i. dark passages, &c., occulta et quasi invoiuta aperire : to i. obscure passages, illustrare obscuros locos. See Ex-

ILLUSTRATION, explicatio. illustratio is onty another term for lively representation; C. ap. Q. (465)

dare ci rei iumen.
ILLUSTRATIVE, Crel.

ILLUSTRATOR. See EXPOSITOR.
ILLUSTRIOUS. See CRLEBRATED.
ILLUSTRIOUSLY, insigniter. egregie. eximie.
Illustriously, insigniter bad; e. g. im-

probus.

IMAGE, v. sibl imaginem cs propenere (of a person; in C., memoriam atque imaginem)—speciem cs rei cogitare (C.).—cs rei a speciem et formam adumbrare (form an ideal notion of it, C.).—d sibl depingere (e. g. in illä republică quam sibl Socrates...depinxerii; C. Reps. 2, 29).—qd cogitatione depingere (C. N. D. 1,

IMAGE, s. imago, simulacrum, effigies, statua, signum, tabula, pictura (simuiacrum, imago, and effigies denote an image as the copy of some reality, weh is, therefore, expressed by a gen. case or some adi,, unless it is implied by the context. Simulacrum and imago are the more general terms, denoting the likeness of atha, whether in painting or sculpture, or only in the imagi-nation; effigies, status, and signum, relate only to plastic images; tab. and pict. to painted ones. Imago = eixio, is more a natural image, with ref. to its likeness; simulac. = eldwhov, an artificial image, with ref. to its deceptiveness; effig., with ref. to its artistic execution. Imagines may be half-length portraits, and execution. Imagines may be not tength portraits, and effig., butis; whereas simulates are generally, and a statua always i.'s of the whole floure. Signum is a general expression for a plastic i., whether a bust or a whole-length; but signum, ishe simulacrum, is used by whole-length; but signum, like simulacrum, is used by
the best authors of statues of a god enpily; statua being
exclusively that of a man; Schulz. To this should be
added, that efficies may also be a mentel i, as far as
this stands, as it were, before us). In, efficies simulacrumque, efficies et mingo (162) efficies, simulacrum
hominis, his mere likeness; opp. tipse homo; C. Verr.
2, 2, 55).—timago picta imago ficta (distinguished)
C. Fam. 1, 12, 7; the former painted, the latter modelled
or cast; also figura factiis, C.)—clippus (a likeness)
the bust only, executed in silver or good on a sheeld-like
olde, scuttur; mine as ovivies offering: see Sust. Rem. the ones only, executed in siver or gold on a shield-like plafe, scuttum; mly as a volve offering; see Suel. Bren. Cal. 16). To make i.'s, signa fabricari: to make i.'s of wax, fingere e cerê (C.). A brazen i., simulacrum ex ære factum (or imago...facta); signum eneum: an i. of ære i actum (or mago...tacia); signum æneum; an i. of clay, plaster of Paris, ëc., imago fictilis(also similitudo ex argillà, in clay, Pin.); a little i., imaguncuia (g. t. Suet.); sigilium, icuncula (modelled in wax, ēc.). An i. in alto-relievo, ectypon; in half-relief, protypon; a full-sized i., simulacrum iconicum; efficies iconica: an image of colossal size, statua colossea (so Nero jusserat colosseum se fingi); an exact i., effigies solida et serat colosseum se inight: an exact 1, emges solida et expressa, effigies eminents (opp. umbra et imago, or imago adumbrata, sketched in a light manner; all impropr., C. Off. 17, 69). To make man in the i. of the goda, fingere hominem in effigiem deorum (0.—C. has goas, ingere tomben in englem decimit (J.-U. na deus ... effigies hominis et imago). To make an i. of aby or athg, imaginem cs or cs rei exprimere (with graving-tool, pen, or spuken words); to convey an i. of aby or athg (in words), disendo effingere es rei imaginem; depingere (verbis), or describere qd or qm: to sketch an i. of athg, qd adumbrare; speciem et formam es rei as i. of ang. quadumorare; speciem et formam es rei adumbrare (propr., with the gravinp-tool; or impropr., with words). To skelch an i. after the life. "ima-ginem es ad verum (Eg-" not ad virum) describere.— Il As representation of a thay in the min d, ima-go, species, forma. Jr. species et forma. informatio. A faint or indistinct i., imago adumbrata adumbratio (see above). To picture to enessif the t. of athg., fingere cogitatione es rei imaginem; rem cogitatione depingere; cogitatione et mente complecti q'; animo effin-gere qd; qd in animo informare. The i. of athg appears to me, imago es rei ad animum meum refertur, or in animum meum recurrit or in me incidit (C. N. D. 2, 38). - | Figure of speech, vid. - | Used for exact resemblance; Crcl. He is the exact i, of his father, insignem patris similitudinem præ se fert; mirå similitudine totum patrem exscripsit: to be the i. of aby in any respect, ex qå re similitudinem spe-

clemque es gerere.

IMAGERY, pris pl. imagines; sts species.

IMAGINABLE, quod cogitati or exceptiari potest.

To show one alt i. honour. *nihii retinquere, quod ad cs honorem excogitari potest; "nullum prætermittere honorem, qui ci haberi potest: to take all i. pains about alhg, *maximo, quo fieri potest, studio in rem incum-bere: with all i. haste, omni, qua fieri potest, celeritate: the greatest i. difference, quanta maxima potest esse distantia. Sts the neut. of the pron. quisquis may 2 H be used in expressions, such as ' all i, wickedness,' quidquid maleficii est : quidquid mall aut sceleris fingi tique excogitari potest; scelera omnia: 'every i. consolation,' quidquid solatii afferri potest; or a double neg. is employed, as 'every i. kind,' nullum non

IMAGINARY, imaginarius (happening in form or notion only; e. g. neque se imaginariis fascibus cessuros esse, L. 3, 41; not met with before Liv.).—opinasuros esse, L. 3, 41; not met scith before Liv.)—opina-tus (supposed only; e. 9, a good or evil, opp. verus).— opinabilis (e. 9, omnes animi perturbationes sunt opi-nabiles, C.)—adiumbratus (skeleded in appearance only, opp. verus).—inamis (us/nunded; e. 9, metus). Sis fictus, simulatus (pretended). I. difficulties, "difficul-tates, quas sibiqs ipse fingit ("Pyttens). I diffy is non-color of the control of the control of the control of the con-color of the control of the con-trol of the control of the con que reapse mulas sunt, speciem tamen offerunt (C. Div. 1, 37, 81). To entertain an i. fear of athy, opinione timére qd (C.). It may often be translated by, a) id quod videtur esse, neque est; e. g. 'an i. expedienze,' ea quæ videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est ; b) species, with gen, An i. advantage, species utilitatis. See APPARENT.

IMAGINATION, cogitatio; but the post-Class. imaginatio (Plin., T.) or vis imaginandi may be necessary in a philos. treatise; Krebs; Weber, Uebungsch. p. 264.

in a philos. treatise; Krebs; Breber, Uebunguch, p. 264. A mere is, species inanis: a creature of the is, species or forms menti objects. To exist in i. only, in opinione esse (opinatus in past parteps is Class.), I Contrivence, derice, vid.
IMAGINATIVE. The nearest terms are prps ingenious.—facilis et copiosus (e. g., ingenium, Q.)—volox et mobilis (e. g. ingenium, Q.); but as none of these come up to the meaning, prps "qui facile sibi omnia cogitatione fingit, effinigit, depingit, &c: "qui ad res cogitatione depingendas uber fecundusque est (uber et ce, C.); "qui divite est venà ingenii (aft. H.); cul lugenli est beatissima ubertas (Q. 10, 1, 108); "qui et ad excogitandum acutus, et ad ornandum est uberrimus (aft. C.). The i. faculty, ingenium (opp. judicium, Q. 10, 1, 130.). Q. 10, 1, 130).

IMAGINE, | Form a representation in the mind, animo cogitare, concipere, complecti; also cogitare only .- animo fingere, effingere. cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of alig in the mind).—
proponere sibi ante oculos animumque (to place clearly
before one's mind and eyes).— Conjecture, conjectura informare; also conjicere only (to conjecture).—imaginari belongs to silv. age. — || To entertain an unfounded notion, opinari. in opinione esse (to be of opinion) .- putare (to think; without going deeply into of opinion).—putare (to think; remost going acepy) into the question,—induises sibi falsam cs rei persuasionem (Q. 1, 1, 8).—somniare (to dream).—sibi persuader (persuade oneself). No one has imagined that &c., nemo in opinionem venit, fore ut &c.: no one imagined that \$c., nemini in opinionem veniebat, with acc. and that \$c., nemini in opinionem veniebat, with acc. and signs, (c. 9, Antonium rerum potiturum, Np.) I i., opinio mea est or fert; videor mihl, with nom. and inj. (c. 9. a principio amens lissee), or with inf. I just now isosgined that I heard the soldier's voice, audier vocem vias sum moto militis (Fr.). Il i I may in n', inserted parenthetically; opinor. ut opinor. credo (credo, like closce, implies irons, the proposition it is applied to being absurd or self-evelent; puto or ut puto, inserted so that the closues is not made dependent, it Cl. but rare; sec C. 2, 30, 1; Carl. C. Fam. 8, 3, 5; Fatin. C. Fam. or opinionem, opinionem: opinione qm imbuere; opinionem ci inso-rere. | Think, putare,—arbitrati. refi. See Think. | Contrive (devices, \$e.), excogitare.—fingere. comminisci.-machinari.-coquere. concoquere. To i. de-

minisci.—machinari.—coquere. concoquere. To i. deceit, dolon nectere, procudere (Com.).

IMBECILE, imbecilius (seeak, of body, and fig. of the mind), with or without animo.) JN. (of the mind), imbecilius atque anilis. See FREBLE, FREBLE MINDED. Est imbecilius is the reading of the best MINDED. Extra control of the best outhority; see Krebz: it is better, the best outhority; see Krebz: it is better, imbecilius imbeciliums.

IMBECILITY, imbecilius, imbeciliums.

bodiv): imbecilius animus (Cox. : mestalis).

body); imbecillitas animi (Cas.; mental i.).
IMBIBE, imbibere (to drink in, propr. and fig.). To
i. a colour, colorem bibere, imbibere: to i. errours with our nurse's (or, as we say, mother's) milk, errores cum lacte nutricls sugere: to i. an opinion or notion, opinionem animo imbibere: to i. a doctrine fm aby, verba

a Majonere.

1MBITTER, exacerbare (very rare: recenti qå irå exacerbati animi, L. 2, 35). To i. aby's iife, vitam es insuaven reddere: to i. joy, gaudium ægritudine conta-

minare (Ter. Run. 3, 5, 4): aby's pleasure is imbittered, corrumpitur es voiuptas dolore (H. Sat. 1, 2, 39).
IMBODY, IMBOLDEN, IMBOSOM. See Em-

BODY, &c. BODY, &C.

IMBRUE (only used with ref. to blood), cruentare
(e. g. gladium, C.; se cs sanguine, T.; mensam cs
anguine, C.; dextras, O.).—imburer (e. g. imbut;
asnguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, C.
Phil. 14, 3, 6; and imburer gladium scelere, fig. Phil. Phil. 14, 3, 6; and imbuere gladium scelere, §g. Phil. 5, 7, 20).—madefacere (for make dripping wel; stronger than imbuere; see lest quotation: Gracciam madefactum iri sanguine, C.). To 6. one's hands is the blood of aby, cruentare manus cs sanguine (Np.); manus cade cs imbuere (T. 4m. 1, 18, 2); manus imbuere morte cs (Att. ap. Non. 521, 8); manus imbuere sanguine cs (Fell. 2, 20, 1). Imbraed in ably blood, cruentus sanguine cs (Fell. 2, 20, 1). Imbraed in ably blood, cruentus sanguine cs (C. of persons or thosps, vestis, gladus); respersus cade cs (Catsit. 64, 181); madens cs carde (O.). To be imbrued, madere (e. g. sanguine, V.),

or the passives.

IMBROWN, See To DARKEN. IMBUE, imbuere (in all the senses of the Latinized English word; e. g. propr., lanam coloribus; animum opinionibus, studiis; pectora pletate, L.; imbutus

superstitione, qā humanitate, &c.).
IMITABILITY, Crel., with quod qs potest imitari. IMITABLE, imitabilis.—quod imitari possumus. maxime imitabilis, minime imitandus videbaris

IMITATE, imitari (g. t.) .- imitando or imitatione exprimere, imitando effingere, imitando effingere et exprimere. imitari et exprimere; or, fm context, exprimere or effingere only (to form athy in imitation of something else).—assimulare qd (to make an imitation that may pass, without being detected as a counterfeit; that may pass, without being detected as a counterfeit; e.g., hyence assimulant sermonem humanum).—

zmulart (to i. fin a spirit of emilation. Ey Up to the time of Q. it took the acc. in the sense of emilate, rived (without bad meaning), initiate; but in the bad sense of 'rived iting,' e ney in g. a dat. [lis zmulamur, qui ea habent, quie nos habère cupitus, C.]; once in L., cum qo, 28.4).—ex vestigia sequi or periode in the counterfeit of the control of the counterfeit of the counte sequi. es vestigiis insequi (to tread in aby's footsteps, to take him as a pattern).—adumbrase (to i. by a pic-torial sketch with suitable, but not fully finished, tights and shades, &c.; also of the orator; see C. de Or. 3, 4; and smades, qc.; also of the order; see C. ac Or. 3, 9, 2, 7, 10, 9). Jr. imitant atque alumbrare—meentiri (i. e., to substitute a counterfeit, a lie for the truth; post-Class, mentiri juvenem, Mart.; color, qui Chrysocollam mentitur, Pins). To i, athg successfully, qd imitando consequi: not to i. athg. limitationem cs. (rei) illutanuo consequi: not to s. ang, illutationem es (rei) confitters (o giee over imitating it)—nullam cs red significationem dare (not to show any signs of having imitated it; e. g. rerum Greacarum, C. de Or. 2, 36, 1331. To inspire aby with the desire of imitating it, imitated cuplidate incluare qm. Imitated, imitation e expressus. [15] Imitatus is, in a few instances, used passively for 'imitated;' C. Tim. 5; Q. 11, 3, 61; nec abest imitata voluptas, O. Met. 9, 481. Krebs rejects this wage, but see Freund.—Every letter and every crasure was imitated, literæ lituræque omnes assimulatæ.

IMITATION, | As an action or state, imitatio (g. t.) .- æmulatio (an emulating ; see To IMITATE, on imitari and semulare).—cacozelia (an aping, Q.). Excessive i., nimia imitatio: servile i., *imitatio servile
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i., *imitatio servile (opp. liberails; i. e., a rational one); also Crci. with imitari; e. g. ad imitationem cs se conferre, or ad qua imitant, r. g. an imitationen es se conserse, or sa qui mitandum se conferre. To propose alla for i., qu' ad imitandum proponere: by i., imitatione, initiando.—I Thi ng imitatio,—I mitatione or imitando expressa; res imitation effects (\$\frac{1}{2}\tilde{\text{o}}\tilde{\text{o}}\tilde{\text{imitamount}} m docs not belong to Class. provs). To be an i. of albq, imitation of the constraint of the constraint

not belong to Claus. prose). To be an i. of athg, imita-tion ex q for expressum case.

IMITATIVE, qui (que, quod) imitatur, erith proper acc. To be i. of athg, imitati qd: i. joy, adumbrata imitis (T. Ann. 4, 31): i. agacity, mentita sagacitas (Plin. Pan. 81). The i. aris, artes, que in effectu posites sunt; artes effectives (Q. 2, 18, 2 and 5); but the meaning is far white; all the arts that produce some citible thing by their operation = recurse).

IMITATOR, imitator. - æmulus. æmulator (Sys. in IMITATE).—cacozcius (in a bad sense, on ape). A servile i., •imitator servilis; the slavish i.'s, imitatores serviles; servum pecus imitatorum (said contemptu-ously; H. Ep. 1, 19, 19).

IMMACULATE, integer, incorruptus, inviolatus

(MANENT. See INHERENT. IMMANENT, immanitas, feritas,

IMMARCESCIBILE. See Unpading. IMMASK. See To Mask.

IMMASK. See To Mask. IMMATERIAL, | Without matter and substance; see Incorporeal. To prove or maintain that any being is i; see Immateriality. An i. being, mens simplex nulla re adjuncta, qua sentire

Seing, mens simplex nums re adjustices, que seam-poseit. I Un importan A; vid. 12 proce the i. of athg, of sine corpore esse probare (aft. Q. 2, 17, 17). Plate maintains the i. of God, Plate sine corpore ulto Deum esse viti (C. N. D. 1, 12, 13).

Deum esse vult (C. N. D. 1, 12, 13). IMMATURE, immaturus (propr., not ripe, Col., \$e.: and impropr., too early, premature, mors, in-tesitus.—consilium, L. 22, 38). See Unripe, Prema-

IMMATURELY, immature (Col, 11, 2, 3; Fell. 2, 6). See PREMATURELY.
iMMATURITY, immaturitas (e. g. sponsarum,

Suct.); hee immaturitas tanta (C., of premature haste,

Sucl.); have immaturitas tanta (C., of premature haute, \$\frac{\phi_c}{\phi_c}\$. Set \in \text{Members} \text{Premature}.

IMMEASURABLE. Set \text{Immenset}.

IMMEASURABLY. Set \text{Immenset}.

IMMEDIATE, \(\begin{array}{c} \psi \text{Immenset}.
\end{array} \text{Immediate} \text{(the intervention of alige else, ipse (per set)—proximus (the next)—nulle interveniente. An i. cause, cause efficient, absolute a proxima or adjivans et proxima (i. e. the neurest)

cause proxima or adjivans et proxima (i. e. the neurest)

causa proxima or adjúvans et proxima (i. e. the nearest cause, but istayl depending on a remoter cause, the causa perfecta et principalia).

IMMEDIATELY, confestim. continuo (opp. ex. intervalio, morta da interposità: confestim denotes thaste, and therefore presupposes an agent: continuo denotes the absence of any interval or break between the two actions).—extemplo. e vestigio (opp. to delay of any kind; extemplo = ex tempore [tempulum, templum, a short space of time], on the instant, this instant; plum, a short space of time], on the instant, this instant; the best word for doing aths on the moment, in circum-stances of difficulty, when there is no time for delibera-tion; e vestigio, on the spot).—Illico (= in loco; opp. to siouness; Död. thinks that it is confined to actions to slowness; Död. thinks that it is confined to actions done on one and he same spot; e-vestigo, of actions done on one and he same spot; e-vestigo, of actions that are preceded by a change of place; Schmaßeld thinks that extemplo is used of nearly continuous, illico, of absolutely continuous actions).—tatlim, protinua (opp. to a future time, postes, allo tempore, &c. In this sense protinus is found in L., Np., and later writers; but not in C. or earlier writers, except in one pessage, oratio perspicue et protinus conficiens auditorem benevolum; Inn. 2, 15, 20. In other passages of C. and Cas., it is found with a verb expressed, sages of C. and Cas., it is found with a erro expressed, denoting or implying progress, what was done further, &c., hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, Cas. B. G. 2, 9; tantus repente invasit terror, ut . . . protinus aperto sanctiore grazio ex urbe profugeret, B. C. 1, 14; ex hac fugă protinus que undique convenerant auxilia discesserunt. Hand, que undique convenerant auxilia discesserunt. Hand.

ob. 4, p. 622.—actutum (aèriac, bit rare; quam ...
actutum in Italià fore nuntiaverat, L.; only once in
actutum in Italià fore nuntiaverat, L.; only once in
autu, and is therefore a perfeicipial ade. Im an obsol.

ceò actuo; Hand, 1, 73, 74).— Jam Jamque (e. g. Cesar
enim adventare, Jam Jamque et adesse ejus equites
tabo nunciabantur, Ces. B. C., 1, 14; it diseage implies emotion, Herz. ad loc.) .- dictum factum; dictum ac factum (no sooner said than done; a colloquial expression = αμα έπος αμα έργον). — sine mora (without any delay on the part of the agent). I. ... then ... and at last. seesy on the part of the agents. 1. ... then ... and at tast, extemplo ... mox ... positremo (e. g. extemplo fusi, fugati, mox intra vallum paventes, compuisi; postremo exuuntur castris, L.). When followed by another clause, 'that' being omitted, it is as soon accessed as I.) estr. "Without intervention, accessed as I.) estr. "Without intervention, nulle interveniente.

IMMEDICABLE, immedicabilis (0.)—insanabilis. IMMEMORABLE, immemorabilis (Plant.).— me-

IMMEMORABLE, immemorabilis (Piast.).— memoratu or memoria non dignus or indignus.— rejatu indignus (F., for weh O. has indignus referri). S. has non indignum videtur. In faciuus ... memorare.
IMMEMORIAL. From time t., ex omni memoria atatum or temporum (C. de Or. 1, 4, 16).—post hominum memoriam.—Inde ab antiquissimia temporibus. thus memoriam—ince ao antiquissimas temporius.— tempore immenso (e.g. observata sunt hæc, C.). I. susge, &c., *mos, qui semper prævaluit; or (hosoph, of course, less strong) longa consuctudo (e.g. fecerat legem). The i. practice of this state, *mos, qui Jam rade a principio hujus regni (imperii, &c.) prævaluit thic mos pravalet, Plin. 17, 22, 35). — consuctudo, que in republica semper est habita.

iMMENSE, immensus (that cannot be measured;

of every kind of extension, propr. and impropr.). (467)

infinitus (unconfined by any limit, unbounded). Jr. immensus et infinitus. ingens immensusque. immensus et interminatus in omnes partes.—immanis mensus et interminatus in omnes partes.—Immanis (huge: e, g. pecunies, praeda).—Ingenes (greater than what is usually produced; beyond the usual size of the thing in question: fm in and genus, gens, or rather roat 'gen:' pecunia, arbor, ingenium, &c.). Ant. digerence, quanta maxima esse potest distantia: this read is, use, hoe mirum quantum profuit (ad qd; e, g. concordiam civitatis, L. 2, 1). He is of i, use to me, mirabiles utilitates mini prabet: there is an i. difference between A. and B., differt inter A. et B. nimium quantum (in H. immane quantum discrepar tes rei).

tum (is H. immane quantum discrepat rea rei).

IMMENSELY, immensum (post-dag: creverat, O.; attoili, T.).—In immensum (mons ... editus. S. Jug. 292, 5, 10; O.).—ad immensum (e.g. multitudinis speciem augère, L. 29, 23, 3). For an i. high price, immenso mercari qd (Plin. 9, 40, 64).

IMMENSITY, immensum (as subbst., e. g. loci, L.).—immensitas, and pl. immensitates (C.).—immanitas, and pl. immensitates (C.).—immanitas (huge or terrific size).

IMMERGE. See IMMERSE.

IMMERSE, § PROFR.) immergere (e. g. immersus in flumen, C.).—mergere (in qd; qf re).—demergere (in qd; [in] qå re; e. g. in palude demersus; in fossas ... (in qd; [in] qå re; e. g. in palude demersus; in fossas, demersus, -aubmergere (qå re; submersus voraginibus). To be immersed, mergi, immergi. I larkopa.) demergere (e. g., in debt, zer alieno demersus), -mergere (e. g., qm malis, F.; se in voluptates, L.), -limmergere (e. g., qm malis, F.; se in voluptates, L.), -limmergere (e. g., studius, Sen.). Esp. It is better to se studius immergere (sen.). Esp. submergere, after se studius immergere (Sen.). Esp. submergere, after se studius immergere (Sen.). Esp. submergere, tenebris (Claud.). Immersed in debt, zer alleno demersus (L.) or obritus (see Durt): to be immersed in debt, zer alleno mergel in voluntates (Cue!) a vide in voluntates. pleasures, mergl in voluptates (Curt.); avide in voluptates se mersisse (L. 23, 18); in a train of thought, se totum in es rei cognitione collocare : immersed in business, occupationibus or negotiis implicatus, or negotia, occupationes. &c. multis officiis implicatum et constricturn tenent qm: to be immersed in literary pursuits, in literas or literis (abl.) se abdere (abdidisse).

IMMERSION, demersio (late; Solin.). - immersio

IMMETHODICAL, incompositus (not well-arrang IMMETHODICAL, incompositus (not well-arranged, of things: e.g. oratio)—inconditus (e.g. jus civile, without arrangement). Sit tenterarius (without previous consideration, &c.; of men or things)—qui omnia raptim agit et turbate (seho doce every thing in a harried, perplexed weap; aft. Cas. B. C. 1, 5).—qui temere omnia et fortuito agit.—qui nullam habet certam vam atque rationem (of hings)—la me arte.—incomposite.—negliquente et incomposite.—raptim et turnosite.—negliquente et incomposite.—indireste et

posite.—negligenter et incomposite.—rapuim et suitemente de fortulo (e. g. agere).—indigente et incondite Gell. praf. 3). Befire that time, all used to speak, i. indeed, but \$c., antea neminem solitum via nec arte, sed. n. tamen. al diere (C. Brat. 12, 46).

IMMINENCE, Crel.—imminentia (Nig. ap. Gell.).

instantia (Gelt.).

—instantia (Gett.).

IMMIN ENT, impendens (e. g. impendentem evitaro tempestatem, Np.). I danger, præsens periculum ; or (when eaguety used) summum or maximum periculum. To be t., impendere (to be hanging over one; terror, terrores, belli timor, Rc.); instance (to be at hand; bellum, periculum, clades). — Esse imminere is used by C. of enemies, nations; comiries, &c. that threatening manner, and ready to powere upon it; and alter at death, and conerally ea quiz imminent; not also of death, and generally ea quæ imminent: not with abstract notions, such as war, danger, &c., but imminente belio (Q.); periculum, quod imminere Ipsi portenderetur (Suet)

portenderetur (Sues).
IMMINGLE, IMMIX. See To Mix.
IMMOBILITY, immobilitas (Just.).
IMMOBILITY, immobilitas (Just.).
IMMODERATE, immodicus (exceeding the proper mean or measure: e.g. frigus; clas impropr. libido posidendi).—immoderatus (not kept within due bounds; sidendi).—immoderatus (not kept seithin due bounds; e.g. potus; then, impropr, removed m ail due morai restraint, of men and things: e.g. cupiditates, iuxuria).—intemperans (not using any restraint; not regulating one's desires and actions by the law of reason; ruly of persons, but also of things, licentia; in athg, in qâ re).—incontinens (without self-government, as showing itself in command over sensual desire; of persons).—Impdia command over sensual desire; of persons).—Impdia tens (powerless to restrain a strong feeling; hence also of the feeling itself wech masters us, or any product of such feeling, latitia, postularum; also, in allg, es rei). - immodestus (going beyond the limits of propriety, \$c., of persons and things; e. g. laus), - effrenatus
2 H 2

(unbridled; of persons and things, audacia, furor, cupiditas, libido).—effusus. profusus (of what is copiously poured forth, as it were; allowed to run on without a check, lettita, sumptus).—immanis (immoderately large; magnitudo, pecuniæ, præda).—nimius (too great; arrogantia; celeritates).—iniquus (unfair; e. g. pretium).

I. in eating, edax; vorax; in drinking, in vino immodestus (Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7): in eating and drinking, profundæ et intenipestivæ gulæ. To be i. in one's ealing, largius se invitare: to be i. in one's demands, immodeste postulare: i. in friendship, wrath, love, &c.,

immodeste postulare: 1. in friendship, wrath, love, &c., Impôtens letitite, iras. amoris.

IMMODERATELY, immoderate. intemperante incontinenter. immodeste. effuse (Sys. in adj.).—
nimio plus or plus nimio (e. g. diligere qm).—nimium (e. g. nimium longum tempus, C.). To drink d., vino se obrucre. To proise aby 1., nimium cases in quadando; ultra modum laudare qm (Plin. Ep. 7, 28). Immenso plus laudare qd (Plin. 20, 9, 20).

251. Immenso plus laudare qd (Plin. 20, 9, 20). ontinents (Syst. ed. 10).——Immodestia (post-dag., T.). I. in ealing and drinking, profunda et intempestiva sula.

gula. IMMODEST, impudicus (without bashfulness; without the chaste sentiment of wch bashfulness is an index : of persons; e. g. mulier) .- parum verecundus (not regarding decency or morality; also of things, e g. words; also without a natural feeling of shame). - inverecundus (e. g. ingenium, C.; frons, Q.).—impurus (impure; of persons, thoughts, morals, &c.)—incestus (unchaste, with ref. to religion and morality, of persons or things; e.g. sermo, voces, flagitium, amor), -obscœnus (obscene, &c. of words, jests, motions, paintings, &c.).—libidinosus (lustful),—non nimis verecundus (impropr., cod in one's (assigni).—Bon lilling vereculus (impropr., cool in ore requests, admonitions, &c.; admonition, C.) An i. life, vita parum vereculuda: i. love, amor impudicus. Impudicitia (espiy of the male sex). amor libidinosus. libidines (of the female; Intipp. on Suct. Oct. 71).

immodestus.

IMMODESTLY, impudice (late), — parum caste
(e.g. vivere). Bej Not immodeste.

IMMODEST, impudicita (espiy of the impure love
of the male sex).—Ibidines (espiy of the impure love
of the male sex).—Ibidines (espiy of the impure love of
the female sex). See Inpp. ad Suct. Oct. 71).—Impuritas (impurity). Bej Not immodestia.

IMMOLATE, victimam, hostiam, &c. timnolare or
sacrificare, mactare, cædere (Syn. in To Sacrifice).

IMMORATION, immolatio (C.).

IMMORAL male moratus, malia or corruntia mo-

IMMORAL, male moratus. malis or corruptis mo-ribus. Also inhonestus, turpis, &c. I. conduct, mores

turpes; mores corrupti,
IMMORALITY, mores corrupti or perditi (corrupt
morals).—vita vitiis flagitiisque omnibus dedita (grossly immoral life) .- I. is gaining ground every day, mores

magis magisque labuntur. IMMORALLY, inhoneste, turpiter.

IMMORTAL, immortais (not subject to the law of death; also impropr. of things, e.g. laus).—æternus. sempiternus (Syn. in Etranal). To be 1., immortalem or sempiternum esse. non interire (g. 1., not to die; e. g. of the soul); vitā sempiternā frui (to live for); memoria omnium seculorum vigere (to be fresh

ever; imemoria omnium seculorium vigere (to be fresh in the recollection of all ages: both of persons). I. glory, immortalis or semplterna gloria: to render t, or be rendered t, see To In MORTALIEY. IMMORTALIES. IMMORTALIES. IMMORTALIES. IMMORTALIES. IS ETERNAL). Jx. æternitas immortalitasque. An t. of glory, immortalis or semplterna gloria: the t. of i. of glory, immortalis or semplicrna gloria: the i. of the soui, immortalita or attentias animi or animortam (Feb. in this sense immortalitas must not be used alone, unless animi or animortam is implied by the contest. Ses C. Cat. Maj. 21, 78; Tuzc. 1, 22, 50, and 33, 50). Platoit book on the i. of the soui, Platonis liber, qui immortalistem anima docet: to maintain the i. of the soui, dicere animos hominum case immortales or sempliernos: to seist to establish or proce the i. of the soui, the velle persuadire, non increase immortales or sempliernos; to establish or consequi or alipsed or sity partial (g. i. of piory).

IMMORTALIZE, reddere qm immortalem (g. i. of person).—IMMORTALIZE, reddere qm immortalem (g. i. of person).—Immortal gloriw commendare qm. ad im-

a person) .- immortali gloriæ commendare qm. ad im mortalitatis memoriam consecrare qm (of a person; with ref. to immortal glory, reputation).—immortalem memoriam cs reddere. æternitatem immortalitatemque donare ci (impropr.). — qd immortalitati tradere or commendare (of a thing). To i. oneself, immortali-tatem sibi parere: to be immortalized, in:mortalitatem adipisci or consequi (g. t.); immortalem or sempiter-

nam gloriam consequi (to obtain an undying reputatiora, §c.); immortalitati commendari (of things; e. g. historia): to have been immortalized, immortalem factum esse, by athg, qā re (S.): men whose memory is immortalized, homines, quorum vivit immortalis memoria

et gioria.

IMMORTALLY. To live i., vită sempiternă frui, &c. See under Immortal, Immortalize. Im-mortaliter only in the Ag. phrase of immort gau-

IMMOVEABLE, immobilis (propr. and fig.) .- immotus (not moved, fig. = unchangeable). I. goods, properly, res or bona, quæ moveri non possunt; res immobiles (Tabol. Dig. 41, 3, 23). To be i., loco suo non moveri (propr.) .- immobilem se ostendere (post-Cic. : mover (propr.).—immoniem se ostendere (post-Ue. T., e. g. preclbus es): non moveri or commoveri. A i. resolution, consilium certum. IMMOVEABLY, firmiter (e. g. fized, stabilitus).-constanter (e. g. manère in suo statu, C. Unie. 13).

fixed, stabilis certusque (e. g. sententia), or stabilis

only (e. g. opinio).

IM MUNITY, immunitas (fm an onerous duly, imm. magni muneris).—vacatio (e. g. munerum, sumptûs, laboris, &c.: also a re; a causis, C.; ab belli administratione, L.: also with quominus; vacationem augures, tratione, L.: also with quominus; vacationem augures, quominus judiciis operam darent, non habëre, C. Brut. 31, 117. Jn. vacatio et immunitas (Cex.). To confer spon aby an i. fm athg, dare ci immunitatem ex rei or (Suet. 8 c.) a re: to offer an i. fm athg, offerre ci immunitatem (a. Suet.): to offer an i. fm athg, offerre ci immunitatem (a. Suet.): to origo an i. fm, vacationem crel habère (C., Cex.: said also of the liting uch constitute the claim to any i. C. C.).

IMMURE, includere or concludere (g. tt. for to shut up; e. g. in carcerem, in custodiam; glso carcere inciudere, L.).—inclusum parietibus continere (to con-fine within the walls of a house, C. Rep. 3, 9).—am seorsum concludere (in qm locum, e. g. in ædiculam, Plaut.)—qm conclusum habere (Ter.). To i. oneself To i. oneself any where, includere se (e. g. in Heraclea, Heracleae, Heracleam); concludere se (e. g. in celiam cum oo,

Heracleam); concludere so (e. g. in cellam cum qo, rer.); abdere se in qun locum (impropr. e. g. in bilo). the cam, in a library). To be immured, inclusum atque abditum latere in qo loco abdidisse se in qun locum (impropr.). In the sense of Imprison, vid. IMMUTABILET. See UNCHARGEABLENESS. IMMUTABILE. See UNCHARGEABLENESS. IMMUTABILE. See UNCHARGEABLE.

IMMUTABLY. See Unchangeably.

IMP, || Son, progeny, vid. || Little or sub-ordinate devil, dæmonium (little devil, Tert. Apoll. 32). You little impl (impropr.) Acherontis pabulum (Plant.).
IMPAIR. See Injune, Diminish.

IMPAIRING. See INJURY, DIMINUTION. The i. of one's health, confectio valetudinis.

IMPAIRMENT. See IMPAIRING. IMPALPABILITY, intactus, ûs (Lucr. 1, 455).

IMPALPABLE, intactilis (Lucr. 1, 438) or Crcl. quod tactu non sentimus, &c., or by minutissimus, IMPARITY, inæqualitas. - dissimilitudo (unlike-

IMPARK, circumsepire .- septo includere or cir-

cumdăre. To have imparked so many acres, circiter...
jugerum locum inclusum habere (Varr. R. R. 3, 12). IMPART, impertire, tribuere (denote giving a portion, without ref. to any part that the giver is to retain for himself: impertire, as an act of free will and of kindness; tribuere, as an act of justice, or of judicious policy).—participare. communicare (the giving a share of what one retains a share of oneself: giving a mare of what one retains a sure of oneset; participare has generally the receiver for its object, who is to there a possession; communicare, generally the thing shared, in the use of which the receiver is to have a share; Död.). See TO COMMUNICATE, for phrases and construction.

IMPARTIAL, medius (not attached to either party: neutral). Jr. medius et neutrius partis.— tamquam medius nec in aiterius favorem inclinatus (L.; b.4). these of persons).—integer (allowing no external influence to affect one's judgement; unbiassed, &c.:
e. g. integrum se servare).—incorruptus (unbribed). e.g. integrum se servare. — incorruptus (unorisea;). Jn. incorruptus atque integer.— æquus (fair; listen-ing to the aryuments on both sides; giving both parties what is due to them; of persons or things; e.g. prætor, lex, &c.).—studio et ira vacuus (free fm party favour or enmity; esply of persons). - abtrectatione et malevolentia liberatus (free fm envy and illwill; of persons and things; e. g. judicium). The i administration of justice, juris et judiclorum seguitas: an i. judgement, judicium obtrectatione et malevolentià fiberatum; jud. æquum et integrum, incorruptum (C.) jud. sine irā et studio iatum (aft. T.): to be or show oneself i., neutri parti favēre; neque irā neque gratiā

teneri.-incorruptum se gerere (L.).

IMPARTIALITY, * animus ab omni partium studio alienus.—animus studio et irâ vacuus.—æquitas.— animus incorruptus, integer in judicando.—animus æquus (without heat or affection); let no private feeling destroy your i., cave quicquam momenti habeat gratia (C.). With i., see IMPARTIALLY. IMPARTIALLY, incorrupte. integre. sine irâ et

studio (T., e. g. narrare qd). sine amore et cupiditate. sine odio et sine invidià (C, ; e. g. judicare).

IMPASSABLE, invius.—impeditus. inexpiicabilis (difficult to pass through). Roads rendered i. by the continued rain, inexplicabiles continuis imbribus viae (L. 40, 33, 2): a place wch is almost i., locus, quo

agre transiri potest.

IMPASSIBILITY, natura non patibilis (aft. C. N. D. 3, 12). Sen. Ep. 9, observes that as a translation of 3, 12). Sen. Ερ. 3, observes that as a transition of the Greek ἀπάθεια, impatientia would be ambiguous; he attempts invulnerabilis animus. animus extra oinnem patientiam positus (both weh must, of course, relate to a mind) .- corpus or animus omni sensu carens.

a mind).—corpus or animus omni sensu carens.
IMPASSIBLE, qui patibilem naturam non habet
(aft. patibilem naturam habet, C. N. D. 3, 12). Senaltempts rarious expressions for 'impassible' in
Ep. 3, impatiens.—invulnerabilis.—extra onnem patientiam positus.—qui incommodum ne sentit quidem.
—impassibilis (Lack., as t. l. of the Deity: also insen-

sibilis) - sensu carens

IMPATIENCE, impatientia moræ (or morarum) or IMPATIENCE, impatientia moræ (or morarum) or spel (inability to endure delay, hope deferred, &c., aft. Si. Itat 8. 4; Ammian. 28. 1, 9; T. Hist. 2, 40, etc. \$\frac{1}{8}\$. Impatientia done has not this meaning, festinatio (undure haste; hurry). I. of (= inability to endure) ahly, impatientia es rel (c, g. moræ): not to be able to restrain one's i., rumpo or abrumpo patientiam (\$\frac{1}{8}\$) has not patientia mini rumpitur, Suct. Tib. 25; T. Ann. 12, 50, 51; to expect also with i., acertime of exspectation. \$\frac{1}{8}\$\subseteq\$ in the sense of 'in ab littly or on dure,' intolerantia is post-Class. In C., &c., it has a varies exsec. intolerantia resis.

en usr'e, intolerantia is post-class. In C., 9c., 11 nos a passio e sense, intolerantia regis.

IMPATIENT, impatiens morze (or morarum) spei (Sil. Ital. 8, 4; Ammian. 28, 1; T. Hist. 2, 40, extr. Impatiens alone has not this meaning).—(estinans (hastening). To be i, for aby's arrival, cs adventum non mediocriter captare. || Unable to endure, intolerans cs rei (L.).—impatiens cs rei (post-Class.; Vell.,

lerans cs rei (L.).—impatiens cs rei [post-Class.; Y eti., Plin., Col.).—qui qd pati, ferre, sustimere non potest. IMPATIENTLY, festinanter torer-hastity. Estimates plin. has impatienter (e.g. desiderare qm), but his is 'so as not to bear the loss in a tranquit manner,' \$c.— non patienter. intoleranter. ægre. moleste (estyls with ferre: all referring to want of patience in bearing slight To expect addy surriest I, cs adventum non mediceriter To expect doys arrives in, is autentum to captare. See 'with IMPATIENCE.'
IMPAWN. See PAWN.
IMPEACH. See Accuse.
IMPEACHABLE. See Accusable.

IMPEACHABLE. See ACCUSER.
IMPEACHMENT. See ACCUSETION.
IMPECCABILITY, Crcl. Fire. used impec-

IMPECCABLE, Crci. E. g. saying that no body is i., dicens neminem non aliquando coepisse peccare (Q.) or neminem non aliquando or interdum peccare. No one is i., 'nemo tam bonus est, ut unuquam peccate. I's one is i. 'nemo tam bonus est, ut unuquam peccate. IMPEDIMENT. See HINDRANCE. I In one's speech, harsitantia linguæ. To have an i. in one's

speech, hæsitantia ling speech, linguå hæsitare.

specia, linguis messatre.

IMPEL, impeliere (e. pr. to drive or urge on, propr. and fg. navem remis; qm; qm ad qd [e. g. ad facinus; ad injuriam faciendam; ad credendum]: also with ut; impulit, ut its crederem: also with local also with ut; impuisit, ut its crederem: also with local ade-, quo velit: with infin).— incitance excitare (to incite, excite).— stimulare qm. stimulos el admovere (to spur on, all prop. and Jg.).— hortari exhortari (to encourage, exhort).— accendere. inflammare (to infamme, lindie; all fg.). Js. impeliere atque incenderes; impeliere atque hortari: aby to athg., dif qm ad. Impulled by abg, athg, impulsus ab qo, qå re; by dy, nuilo impeliente.

IMPEND, impendère ci or ci rei (to hang over in a threatening manner; propr. and impropr., ci or ci rei; propr., as saxum Tantalo; gladius es cervicibus; and impropr., terrores, pericula, bellum, &c.; impropr.
ulso impendere in qm; e.g. terrores in me).—instare
(to be at hand; also absol. instare jam plane, to be close

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at hand).—imminere (propr.; e. g. collis urbi; tumu-ius ipsis mænibus, and impropr.; principally of ene-mies, nations, &c., that seem to hang over an object in a mies, nations, sc., that seem to hang over an object in a threatening way; also of death, and generally, ea quæ imminent; but not of danger, war, sc., in prose-writers, till Q. and Suet.).

IMPENDING, impendens, imminens, instans, plane jam instans. Sts futurus. To groid the i. storm. evitare impendentem tempestatem (Np.): to foresee the i. storm, prospicere tempestatem futuram (C.). IMPENETRABILITY, Crel.

IMPENETRABLE, impenetrabilis (propr., L.; and impropr., blandlis, Sen.).—impererius (propr., L.; and impropr., blandlis, Sen.).—impervius (by athg., ci rei; post-Aug.; e. g. lapls ignibus, T.).—spissus (thick; caligo, tenebræ).—obstinatus adversus qd (i. by motives, caligo, tenchre),—obstinatus adversus qd (i. by moisres, and by atlacks, by sech one's constancy is assailed; adversus lacrimas mulichres, L.), I. neods, densissime silvee (Cez.), I. darkness, densissime tenebræ (for web. Saet. Ner., 46, has artissime tenebræ).

IMPENITENCE, obstinatio animus obstinatus or affirmatus. *animus contra veritatem obstinatus (af. d. 12, 1, 10).—'mores non mutat.—Eg. imponiten-

Q. 12. 1, 10).—*unores non mutati.— [65] Imposition-tal, Hier, and Aug.
IMPENITENT, quem non vitre anteacts or peccatorum suorum pecniet.—contra veritatem obstinatus
(Q.; g. 1, for one who is hardened agai the truth).
IMPERATIVE, imporious (in the monner of authoritative command)—imporious (precliptens (directing inthe tone of a master; feel).—necessitate quadam delegatus (e. g. officium, an i. duty laid upon aby; C.)—
cut repugnar minime potest (e. g. vis., Q. 6, 3, 8), an
i. command, mandatum.
In Grammar. The i.
mood, modus imperativus.
IMPERCEPTIBLE, quod vix sentirl or sensibus.
IMPERCEPTIBLE, quod vix sentirl or sensibus.

percipl potest. To make a progress in literature that is almost i., pane nihii proficere in literis.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, sensim.

IMPERFECT, mancus, non integer (no longer IMPERFECT, mancus. non integer (no longer or not yet complete)—non perfectus (not completed)—imperfectus (d.: espig in the poets = 'not completed', manufacture (in Sen. = 'imperfect').—inchoatus (ebgun only, ond not carried on to a more perfect state).—JN. nancus quodammödo et inchoatus (C. Of. 1, 43, 173).—suis numeris non absolutus (not perfect in all its peris and preportions).—non commodus (not good of its kind). preportions).—non commodus (not good of its kind).—vitiouss (faulty).—adumbratus (but lightly sketched; not having received full body or substance; opinio, intelligentia).—in quo muita desiderantur. To leave athg i, inchoatum relinquere qd. An i. book, *ilien; in quo plagulæ quædam desunt: i. manner; see la perfect. T. The I m perfect (in Grammar), tempus imperfectum.

IMPERFECTION, imbecilitas.—vitiositas.—*con-ditio vitiosa or manca.—vitium (defect). IMPERFECTLY, imperfecte.—haud commode.—

IMPERIAL, imperatorius. Cæsareus (post-Aug.; the times of the Empp.; seld. Augustalis and imperialis). often by gen. imperatoris or Caesaris or Augusti; prinoffen by yen, imperatoris or cleasis or August; principalis, or gen, principlis (belonging to the princs or emperor; time of Empp.). His i. majesty, "majestas imperatoria (as a dignity or title).—magnitudo imperatoria (as a title, of the later times of the Empp.); your i. Majesty, Majestas or Magnitudo tua: the i. territories, "terra imperatoris.—] The imperial title, nomen Augusti or imperatoris (imee of Empp.).—nomen imperatoria (with C. ad Fam. 11, 4, 1).—appellatio imperatoria (with Fell. 2, 125, 5; but in both places.—ittle of general). To assume the i. title (and throne). title of general). To assume nomen Augusti arripere.

IMPERIALISTS, Cæsariani.

IMPERIOUS, imperiosus .- arrogans (arrogant, assu-

IMPERIOUS, imperiosus.—arrogans (arrogan; assu-ing).—superbus (haughty).

IMPERIOUSLY, imperiose (Geil.).— pro imperio . g. qm discedere jubére).—insoienter.—arroganier. IMPERIOUSNESS, *imperiosa et superba es natura.

es regia (in qa re) dominatio (e. g. in judiciis, C.; the -es regia (in qa re) commanto (c. g. in)uniciis, C.; the overbearing and despotic behaviour of one who rules in athy, allowing no rival, \$\frac{x}{2}c\}; or by insolentia, arroganita, &c. That i. of yours, illa tua singularis insolentia, IMPERISHABLE, immortalis. sempiternus (Syn.

IMPERSONAL, impersonalis (in Gramm., verbum. Charis. 2 and 3; Diom. 1, &c.).
IMPERSONALLY, impersonaliter (gramm. t. t.

IMPERTINENCE, Inpresency, vid. I m-pudent rudeness, &c., importunitas (troublesome character or behaviour).—contuncia sibi a qo impo-sita (the timult, by deed or word, ofered to one by abs). —procasitas, betulantia, or "imurbana cs procasitas".

petulantia. | Foolishness of words, deeds, &c., absurditas († Claud. Mam. 3, 11).—insulaitas (insipidity; bad taste).—res inepta (as thing). Impertinences,

ity; one taste;—the maps (as integ); any integral integra dling, troublesome, importunus (troublesome, &c.). JN importunus atque incommodus (Plaut.); levis et futilis et importunus (e. g. locutor, Geil.),—impolitus. inurbanus (uncivil). Sis petulans, procax, protervus

may do.

iMPERTINENTLY, | Irrelevantly, vid. | Radely, &c. vid. | Foolishly, absurde. inepte.

IMPERTURBED, non perturbatus. non conturba-ia.—imperturbatus (O. and Sen., rare). IMPERVIOUS, impervius (O., Q.; also impropr., T.,

e. g. lapis ignibus).

IMPETRABLE, impetrabilis (L., Prop.; not C. or

Cas.).
IMPETRATE, impetrare.

IMPETRATION, impetratio (C.; once only; not

found elsewhere).

IMPETUOSITY, violentia, - violentum Ingenium (impetuous character). — præceps et effrænata mens (rash, unrestrained i.; C.)—acris vehementia (Plin.).—

(rash, usrestrained i.; C.)—acris vehementia (Plin.)— With great i., magno impetu (e.g. ferri ad qd). IMPETUOUS, violentus (violent; e. g. ingenium, impetus, homo)—violentus ingenio.—vehemens. Jx. vehemens et violentus. ferox. Jx. vehemens feroxque. —importunus (e.g. ilbidines, that will not be shaken of, restrained, &c.)—præfervidus (too hot; e. g. irā, L.)—præferox (opp. mits, L., T.)—præceps, in omi-bus consillis præceps (rash in adopting plans writhout es vehemens feroxque naturà. Res 'Impetuosus, only the elder Pliny, Krebs; Freund does not give such

a word.

IMPETUOUSLY, magno impetu (e. g. hostem aggredi).—violenter (poscere; qm persëqui, increpare).—vehementer (e. g. flagitare).—importune (e. g. insistere)

IMPETUS, Impetus.—impulsio. impulsus.

IMPLETY, impletas,—impuisto. impuistos.
IMPLETY, impletas, iceasi of recerence and love for God, &c.; also for one's country, parents, &c.).—Dei (or, according to Rom, notions, deûm) negligentia, divini cultús negligentia (neylect of God and religious worship). An i., nefas. scelus. res scelesta or ne-

IMPINGE, impingi ci rei or ad qd .- allidi ad qd.

e' Dasu against.'
IMPIOUS, impius (without love or reverence for God, one's parents, country, &c.; the object [e. g. erga Deum, ones parents, country, qc.; the object [e. g. et qu. local erga partiam, erga parentes] must always be added, unless sufficiently implied by the conlext).—nefartus (breaking the laws of God, of neutward equity, 4c.; of men, their actions and dispositions).—nefandus (refers to the abominable wickedness of an action) .- scelestus. secleratus (wicked: the former with ref. to the mind; the taller to actions). To have committed many i, actions both agst the yods and agst men, multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commississe.

IMPIOUSLY, Impie.—nefarie. Js. impie nefarie-que,—nefande.—sceleste.—scelerate.

IMPLACABILITY, odium implacabile or inexora-bile.—animus implacabilis. (implacabilitas, very

Ammian.)

IMPLACABLE, implacabilis (aget aby, ci or in qm). -inexplabilis (not to be satisfied by any atonement). Jr. implacabilis inexpiabilisque .- inexorabilis (not to be softened by entreaties: all three of persons and things; haired, anger); agst aby, in or adversus qm: to pursue aby with i. haired, implacabili odio persequi qm: to be or show oneself i. agsl aby, sees ci implacabilem in-explabilemque præbere (C.): to entertain i. hatred agst

aby, implacabile odium suscipere in qm (Np.).

IMPLACABLY, implacabilus (e. g. irascl ci, T.).

IMPLANT, || Propr.) inserere, ponere (in qã re).

|| IMPROPR.) ingenerare. ingiguere (at birth).— in-| IMPROPE, | Ingenerare . Inguere (at orth). — inserere. in animo Infigere (at any time). To be implanted, innatum esse, naturâ insitum esse; a naturâ proficisci. Nature has implanted this in us, §c., hoc natura ingenuit nobls; hoc natură inest animis; hoc in animis nostris însitum est : hoc (a natură) nobis tributum est; hoc in ipså naturå positum est atque in-fixum; hoc innatum est, et in animo quasi insculptum.

IMPLEAD. See 'to bring an action against.'

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IMPLEMENT. See INSTRUMENT. | I.'s of war, instrumentum et apparatus beili; arma, tela, cetera, quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent (aft. C. Phil. 11, 12, 30).

IMPLICATE. | PROPR.) implicare, &c. TANGLE; INVOLVE. | I MEMORE. | in culps qm et sus-picione ponere (C.). qm suspectum reddere. qm in suspicionem vocare or adducere. suspicionem in qm conferre (to render aby suspected). To be implicated in adhy, circl affinem case; cs rei participem or socium esse: to be supposed to be implicated in athg, suspectum

see: to be supposed to be supposed to the sees de q & re; a suspicione non remotive essential sees and the sees de q & re; a supplication (e.g. networm), | In might de consequence; a lacif inference, & c., Crel. By i., implicite et abscondite (opp. patentius et expeditus, C; but his smith of the sees of t plies the necessity of disentangling, as it were, the impites the necessity of assentinging, as it were, the im-plied fact or consequence).—quodammôdo tacite (si-lently, as it were; not by an explicit statement). The law itself, by i., gives him the right of defending, &c., quodammodo tacite dat lpsa lex potestatem defendendi

(C. Mil. 4, 11). (C. Mil. 4, 11).

IMPLICITE For The original and correct meaning of the word is that of 'implied,' opp. to 'explicit;' but it is now more commonly used in the sense of 'absolute,' un conditional reliance, trust, &c. | Implied, tacitus (silently assumed, not expressly stated, C. and JCt.).—quod in qh re implicite et abscondite continetur (C. Invent. 2, 23, 69; of what is realty but not evidently contained in alig, opp. patentius et expe ditius contineri). | Absolute, nuconditional, &c. (See Unconditional.) To pay aby i. obedience, ci sine ulla exceptione parere, obedire: to place i, trust or

ullà exceptione parère, obedire: to piace i trust or confédence in aby, se totum ci committere: to put i, faith in aby, maximam fidem ci adhibère.

IMPLICITIX, [0pp. explicitity. See 'by IMPLICITIX, [0, pp. explicitity. See 'by IMPLICITIX, [c, t] by IMPLICITIA, [c, t] betieve, trust, {c, t.; see 'put i MPLICIT faith in'.

IMPLORE, implorare qm or qd (to pray for help with teurs and supplication).— supplicare ci, se ci supplicem abliceve (to i. passionate y; falling, as it were, at his knees, wringing one's hands, {c, humbiy before any one, with the consciousness of his great diginal and the property of the property nity and power, and of one's own great need).-obsectare qm (to i. aby urgently; beseeching him in the name of God, by every thing that is sucred) .- obtestari am (to i. aby suppliantly, calling upon God as witness: to i. by every thing that is dear to him). To i. aby for athg, voce supplied postulare qd; orare multis et supplicibus verbis ut &c .- exposcere qd ab qo (of earnest, rehement appeals): to i. help fm aby, qui ad or in auxilium impiorare; auxilium implorare ab go: to i. the gods for victory, exposeere ab dis victoriam: to i. an end of the pestilence, finem pestilentiæ exposcere: to i. the mercy of the gods, exposcere pacem deorum (Justin 18, 6): to i. gods and men, deum atque hominum fidem implorare: to i, assistance fm a judge, opem petere a judice: humbly to i, aby, submisse supplicare ci: to prostrate oneself at aby's feet, and i. him in the humblest terms, prosternere se, et fracto atque humili animo supplicare ci : the gods were

fracto aque humin animo supplicare ci: me goda sere implored, precibus a diis petitum est.

IMPLORING, imploratio. obsecratio. obtestatio tech everbs under To imploratio. obsecratio. Supplicatio a dog appointed for solemn prayer to the gods.

IMPLY. Athg L' adhg, or athg is implied by athg, qd aubest cl. rei, or qd subest velut latens (cf. Q. 3, 3, 9); subest cs rel taclta vis (ib.),—in qå re inest qd.

Id mainlains that a general report nig i'l some foundation of truth, negat famam temere nasci solere, quin subsit qd (C., Auet. ad Her.). Superstition, sich i.'s a groundless fear of the gods, suspicio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum (C.). Every special question i.'s inanis timor deorum (c.). Deery prints peciali [quæs-a general one that precedes it, in omni speciali [quæstione] inest generalis, ut quæ sit prior. really, but not obviously implied, quod in qa re implicite et abscondite continetur (C.). What is necessarily implied by a statement, quod ex verbis intelligi potest (opp. verba, that weh the words actually express). To discuss whether one should obey what the laws i., or merely what they express, tractare, verbis legum stan-dum sit an voluntate (2.): the 'decorum' necessarily i.'s the 'honestum,' quidquid est, quod deceat, id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas.

IMPOLITE, inurbanus.—rusticus (clownish).

be i., ab humanitate abhorrere.
IMPOLITELY, inurbane.—rustice.

IMPOLITENESS, inurbanitas. - rusticitas (clowah, rough behaviour). IMPOLITIC, *alienus or abhorrens a prudentià

civili (opp. to political wisdom). - non callidus (not skiifni, able, &c.).
IMPOLITICLY, *prudentiæ civili non convenienter.

-non callide -non callida sed dementi ratione.

—non callide.—non callida sed dementi ratione. IMPORT, v. | To bring goods into a ccuntry, invehere. Importare (whether by seagons or ships).— | Mean, vid. — | It imports, what imports it interest, refert. See under | MyDORTANCK.
IMPORT, s. | Meaning, vid. | I | Importance,

vid. | Imports (opp. exports), merces importate. merces importaticize (e. g. frumentum importaticium, Hirt. B. Afr. 20).—merces adventicize (foreign: opp. domestics),—merces mari suppeditate (if imported fm

IMPORTANCE, gravitas (lit. weight; then importe, q. civitatis). - auctoritas (authority and infuence in a state) .- momentum, discrimen (the point, fluence in a state).—momentum. discrimen (the point, circumstance, &c., on wch all hisges i that makes all the difference). A person of i., vir gravis (fm weight of character); vir potens (fm ponce). An affair of i., res gravissima, summa, or maxima (g. th.); res magni momenti or discriminis (of greet i. to the success of athg). To be of great i., magni momenti esse; magni referre: to be of i., auctoritate valier or posse (of persons who have influence, power, &c.); vim habere or excrete (to exercise influence; of persons and things): to be a person of i., esse qm or qd (to be smebody). To make athg of great i., ct rel vim tribuere; ci rei pondus afferre (to add weight to it): to represent athg so of great i., verbis or oratione exagge. buers: ci rel pondus afferre (to add sreight to it): to represent also as of prost is, verbis or oratione exagge-rare qd (of giving it undue i.): athy makes the questions one of more i. is may eyes, qd mihi auget questionen: this is the point of most i., hoc caput or maximum or primum est: he considered this of more i., hoc el anti-quius full: he thought nothing of more i. than to gr., ahii [or neque quiequam] habuit antiquius, quam ut &c. (C., Fell.): thinking it a point of the utmost i. lo δc., longe antiquissimum ratus &c. with inf. (L. 1, 32): he thought the difficulty of sufficient \$i\$. In demand the appointment of a declator, res digna visa est, property of the declator reserver. It is of \$i\$. to aby, that &c., qd cs interest or refert, but meâ, tuâ, sub, instead of gen. of personal pron. \$\overline{\text{Eq}}\$ 10 timerest, with gen. of person, denotes more the interest a person has in alth; refert, the advantage he actually \$c.\$ pc < t \overline{\text{fin}}\$ in the \$i\$. In the gold, age, ref. is found with the abilities meh, &c., but not with the \$g. = 0 \overline{\text{fin}}\$ is the abilities as in \$\overline{\text{Eq}}\$ and of with the \$g. = 0 \overline{\text{fin}}\$ is the object of \$i\$. The thing that is of \$i\$ cannot be expressed, as in \$\overline{\text{Eq}}\$ by \$a subit. \$i\$ with must be introduced by acc. and inf.; or, if no new subject is menioned, by inf. only, or by a clause with ut, n.ē, or an interrogative pron. or particle. \$i\$ The degree of \$i\$. \$i\$ are described by adverbs [mancopere, mangit, maxime, mi-</td> &c., longe antiquissimum ratus &c. with inf. (L. 1, described by adverbs [magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, &c.], or by a gen. of price (as magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti, &c.); thus, it is of the nimosi i. to me that you should be with me, maxime nostra interest, te was you should be used me, making too thinking of what i. Ais death would be to P. Clodius, semper, quantum interesset P. Clodii so perire, coglibate; it is of great i. to me that I should see you, illud meh magin interest, te ut videam; of what i, is that to you! quid tuâ ld

te ut videam; of what, is took to your quit us it referit [Aus magni.]
IMPORTANT, a) Of persons, gravis (fm seciphi of character, and consequent authority, influence, &c.; also of settnesses, testes).—potens, poliens, aud multum potest (powerful). An i. person, vir magnus, gravis, or auctoritate gravis, auctoritate or dignitate pradius, oplosu or gratis florens (influential). To think himself an i. personage, sese qm or qd esse credere. b) annaey an 1, personage, seese qm or qu'esse recuere. O Of fain 94, gravis (opp. levis, tryfing, unimportant).— magni or maximi momenti (having i. consequences).— magnus, gravis. lucuientus (great, considerable). In comp. and superi. also by antiquior, antiquissimus what should fin its importance be token earlier or first into consideration: As considered this more i, id el antiquius fuit; the most i, position object, antiquis-sima curai. An i, ety, urbs magna, opulenta, florens:

(opp. civitas exigua et infirma): to play an i, pert, gravem personam sustincte. The most i. point is, hor caputest; hoc maximum or primum est. For other phrases, see importance (' of great importance,'

IMPORTATION, invectio (C., opp. exportatio).

Often by Crcl. with important. To forbid the i. of wine, vinum omnino ad se important non sinere: to forbid the i. of provisions fm Amantia, commeatus Amautià importari in oppidum prohibère (Cæs.).
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IMPORTED (of goods, &c.), importatus (e. g. re utuntur importato. Cer.), —invectus.—adventiclus (opp. domesticu).—mari suppeditatus (c., if m over sees). IMPORTER, qui (merces, &c.) invehit or importat. IMPORTONATE, molestus (troublessens: e. c. is demanding athg).—assiduus et accer (constant and cape

demanding athg).—assidius et acer (constant and eager in demanding athg): e. g. flagitator. (2).—importunus (e.g., 'i. passions, importunus libidines, C. lee's not applied to request, &c.).—in rogando molestus.

IMPORTONE, impense petere qd a qo, or followed by ut (to pray con-nestly).—flagitare or efflagitare a qo or qm qd (to demand). To i. aby constantly, ca aures considere (to lay siege, as it were, to his ears, but implying that no other it istened by it. (to 20, extr.); but, followed by ut (to weary with property and in case and the second of the considered by ut (to weary with property and in the siduis precibus qd exigere token athg has been promised); to i. aby unmercially, surfas been promised): to 4. aby unmercifully, surdas clorando reddere aures (Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89). To 4. aby not to do athg, deprecari qm, or deprecari qm insistere. ne quid faciat.

IMPORTUNER, flagitator molestus (if the importunity is annoying).—assiduum et acer flagitator (if the importunity is not annoying; both C.).

IMPORTUNITY, efflagitatio (C.).—efflagitatus, fis (e. g. coactu atquo efflagitatu meo, C. Ferr. 2, 5, 29; te g. coustu acquo emagnatu meo, C. rerr. 2, 5, 29; no where eise) — preces assidue. — precum constanta (T. Germ. 8, 1). ** Not. of course, importunitas; ee Dict. To use i., fatigare qm precibus: to tire aby out by his i., fatigare sæpe idem petendo qm (L. 40, See To IMPORTUNE.

18). See To Importune.
IMPOSE, IL ay up on (fg.), imponere (v. pr., e. g. faxes, burdens, tasks, tawa, names, a necessity, fc.)—
injungere (e. g., tazes, a burden).—irrôgare (e. g., muitam [see Fine]; poenam; atso a tas, tributum, Plin.); all el qd. To i. duties on aby, ci officia injungere: to i upon the states the necessity of carrying corn (into the camp), vecturas frumenti civilatious describere (necording to a written scale of the necessity, fc., ci necessitatem imponere (C. Phii. 4, 5) or afferre (C.): to i. a name, ci nomen imponere or cuperomen indere: cognomine appellare on: to i. stigned. nomen indere; cognomine appellare qm: to i. silence (on any subject), qd or de qå re tacere qm jubere; de qå re taceri velle: to i. laws upon a state, civitati leges (per vim) imponere. A fine was imposed on all the states, multa in singulas civitates imposta (L.).

IMPOSE UPON, imponere ci. See CHEAT, DE-CEIVE.

IMPOSER, Crel. qui qd imponit, injungit, &c. The i. of on oath, qui jusjurandum a qo exigit (who requires him to sweer); qui jurisjurandi verba concepit

(who drew up the form).

IMPOSING, conspicuus (attracting the eyes of people). — admirationem sul cuivis injiciens (exciting general admiration)—speciosus (sirsking, remarkable in oppearance; all three, of persons and things)—limperatorius (mojestie, suited to command : e.g. forma). He had an i. form, erat imperatoria forma, ut ipso aspectu cuivis injuceret admirationem sui (Np. Ipsie, 3, 1); magnam habebat corporis dignitatem (Np. Dion,

1, 2).

IMPOSITION, [Act of laying upon, impositio (eery rare: propr. Plin.; impropr. of the i. of names, Parr. L. L. 8, 2, 104, 5, 6e.)—Irrogatio (the i. of names, a fanc or other punishment). By the i. of hands, impositi manu. [Chat: Imposition (in its interpretation of the punishment) of the interpretation of the punishment of the interpretation o jora concupiscit, quam quis efficere potest: don's ask

i.i., noite id velle, quod fieri non potest.

IMPOSSIBLE, impossibilis (site. age; only in a philosophical sense). But in usual language, Cret. by quod fieri or effici non potest. I think nothing is i. to gou, nihil tibi infectum credo: nothing is i. to athg, nihil est, quod qd (e. g. benevolentia) efficers non possit: I consider this i., non puto hoc fieri posse: this i. to me, hoc facere or efficer non possum: it is i. tot me, hoc facere or efficer en no possum: it is i. tot de, effect non potest, ut &c.; nequeo (with foliosistic) in the control of the pacto credere possum: it is i. for me to believe that &c., non possum adduct, ut putem, &c.: this makes it i. for

me to believe, hoc credere prohibet, &c.

IMPOST, | Tax, vid. | In Architecture, ln cumba, æ (Vitr. 6, 11).

Dhazed by Goegle

IMPOSTHUME. See ABSCESS.

IMPOSTOR, fraudator, home ad fallendum paratus IMPOSTOR, fraudator, home ad fallendum paratus or instructus (a person who impose upon others).—circumscriptor (an overracher, esply one who endeavours to derive advantage from the inexperience of young persons).—quadruplator (one who, by fraud and cheating, endeavours to get for himself the property of others).—prestigitation (one who cheat by tricks and artifice). planus (an itinerant mountebank) .- falsus (of a false plantis (an timerant monneconn),—talsis (of a faise prophet; see Suct. Ces. 81. Tib. 14).—falsarius (one who imitales another's hand). (Deceptor only in Sen. Thyest. 140; nebulo, a vain boaster, does not belong here.) A elever i., homo ad fraudem acutus: an old and practized i., veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus (opp. homo sine fuco et fallaciis): to be a complete i., totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare.

IMPOSTURE, fraudatio (a cheating, opp. fides).—
fallendi studium (desire or inclination to cheat or im-

pose upon): to be condemned for i., falsi damnari.
IMPOTENCE, imbecillitas. infirmitas (see Weak-ness). [1] Impotentia, once in this sense (Ter. Ad.

NESS). Resy impotentia, once in this sense (Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16): usually = want of self-government, &c. IMPOTENT, impotens.—invalidus. infirmus. imbecilius (Syn. in Weak). || With ref. to the procreation of children, spado (whether naturally or function: cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 28). sine viribus (Jur.).

To be i, spadonem esse; • vi genitali carere. liberos To be i, spadonem case; *vi genitali carère, liberos procreare non posse. [Crippled, &c. Sec CRIPPLE, IMPOTENTLY, sine vi.— infirme.— languide. [Soft in the sense, L. 27, 48, 11.]

MPRACTICABLITY. See IMPOSSIBILITY. Experience shows the i. of athg. usus coarguit qd.

IMPRACTICABLE, quod effici or fieri non potest:

IMPRACTICABLE, quod emei or nen non potest:
quite i, quod nullo pacto fieri potest. Alh je i Jound i.,
qd usus coarguit. || Of persons: rigidus.—pertinax.
—qui regi, flecti, &c. non potest. || Impassable:
invius. difficillimus. impervius (iter, T.).—impeditus.

inexplicabilis (hardiy passable, if at all).

IMPRECATE, mala (male) precari, esee To Cuss.

To Cuss.

Imprecati (prob. not præ-Aug.) = to wish good or evil to aby.

wish good or evil to aby.

IMPRECATION, first imprecatio is post-Aug.
(Sen.) for exsecratio. detestatio. See Curse.

IMPREGNABLE, inexpugnabilis (e. g. arx, L. 2, 7,

in Theorems, see a and trees, post-Aug.)
IMPRESS, s. See IMPRESSION, MARK.

and trees, post-duy, ...
IMPRESS, s. See IMPRESSION, MARK.
IMPRESS, v. | PAOPR.) To press alig upon or into another, imprimer eq in q8 ro or civel (to press into or on; also impropr. of impressing on the mind).—ci re aplare et imprimere (to lay and press in upon albg; e. g. os cucurbiluis corpori).—signan qd qå re [e. g. cervam figuris]; and impropr. signare qd qd qå re [e. g. cervam figuris]; and impropr. signare qd in animo (also v. pr. of impressing = stamping coins).—
imponere qd ci rol or in qå re. applicare ci rei (to lay or press upon; e. g., a plaster on a weund, dc.) To i. a kiss upon aby's kips, basium or euavium imprimere ci (Mart. 10, 42, 5; Appal. Met. 2, p. 119, 6); osculum applicare ci (10. Fast. 4, 851); osculum ci ingerere (uddenis, against the percon's witi, Saet. Gramm. 23). To i. a figure on woaz, exprimere imaginem cs in cerà (Plaus. Peach. 1, 1, 84; so faciem cs gypo, Plin.).
(Plaus. Peach. 1, 1, 84; so faciem cs gypo, Plin.), qd in animo or mente or in animo atque mente cs; imprimere mentic s. or imprimere ci -insculpere od in imprimere co li marimos en entere od in marimo. imprimere menti cs, or imprimere ci.-inscuipere qd in mente (to engrave it, as it were, on the mind; also with ut; e. g. ut deos æternos...haberemus, C.).—signare qd in animo (to stamp it on the mind). Jn, imprimere et quasi signare qd in animo (C.).—affigere. infigere (the former post-Aug., to fix into, &c.).—incuicare (litr. to tread it in; to fix athg in the mind by frequent repe-tition; e. g. memoriæ). To i. athg on one's memory, memoriæ mandare, infigere, or affigere, or animo suo affigere; on aby's memory, cs memorize inculcare: to be impressed upon one's memory, harrers in memoria: to have athg impressed on one's mind, qd impressum est in cs animo atque mente; qd impressum est atque cat in ca animo acque mente; qu impression, C.): to i. spon one's heart or feelings, qd penitus animo suo mentique mandare; qd demittere in pectus or in pectus animumque. Alsh has deeply impressed me, or is impressed deeply spon me, qd alte descendit fee 'to make a deep IMPRESSION']: to be impressed upon one's mind, in animo insculptum case, in animo in sculptum habère: to be apparently an insade motion. and impressed equalty on the minds of alt, inuatum et (472)

in animo quasi insculptum esse : atha is deeply isspressed upon me, qd penitus inhæreseit in mente; infixum hæret pectori meo; mihi in visceribus hæret (of warnings; C. Att. 6, 1, 8): to i, the notion of athe on onc's mind, imprimere notionem es rei in animo suo : notions that are impressed on every mind alike, no-tiones in animis hominum quasi consignatæ: to have impressed athg on one's mind fm one's youth upwards, (præceptis) ab adolescentiå suadere sibi.

IMPRESSIBLE, Crcl. with in go (or cui) qd imprimi potest, &c.; or by imprimi (of the substance receiving the impression). Do we suppose the sout to be i., in the same literal sense that wax is? an imprimi quasi ceram

animum putamus? (C. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.)
IMPRESSION, | The act of imprinting or stamp-

ing, impressio. An impression (i. e. a copy, cast), exemplum.—exemplar q\(\beta\) re, or in q\(\beta\) re, expressum. The i. of a seal on wax, expressa (cs) in cer\(\beta\) ex annulo imago (Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 50). To make an i., exprimere qd qå re, in qå re (io make an i. on athg).
—imprimere qd in qå re (to make an i. in athg). To make an i. of a seal in wax, sigilium in cera imprimere: to print or strike of i.'s of a print or copper-plate,
picturam linearem per meas laminas exprimere,
On coins, signum numi nota numi or numaria (the [On coins, signum num. nota numi or numaria (the image or mark on the dye or on the coin itself).—
forma publica, or, fm context, forma only (the dye with work the national coin is stampt). Coins with a clear sharp i, numi asperi (Suet. Ner. 44): eoins that bear the same i., numi unâ formâ percussi (aft. Sen. Ep. 34, extr.). [MPROPR.) Effect on the mind, pondus, vis (effect).—momentum (poni, decisive effect, influence).—impressio (the effect of a representation on the mind).—sensus (a sensible i. on the mind, and the disposition thence arising) .- animi motus (a motion of the mind).—appulsus (the effect of athy that is brought near and acts upon us, e.g. frigoris). An external i., pulsus externus or adventicius: an i. made by an external object, impulsio oblata extrinsecus (C. Acad. 1, 11, 40): sensible i., or i. on the senses, pulsus externus or quod pellit or movet qm or cs animum; sensûs visa; also only visa (see C. N. D. 1, 25, p. 733, Mos. et Creuz.). -visio adventicia (i. on the sense of sight): outward appearances make an i. upon us, visa nos pellunt; a strong one, visa acriter mentem sensumque pellunt (C. Acad. 2, 20, 66): to make a pleasant i. on the senses, sensua suaviter afficere or suaviter voluptate movere; duicem motum sensibus afferre; sensus jucundo motu cem motum sensibus afferre; sensus jucundo motus bilarare; sensus jucunditate quadam perfundere: sensible i.'s excite us to action, visis ad actionem excitamur (ib. 2, 32, 104); to be unable to resist external i.'s, visis cedere, neque posse resistere (ib. 2, 20, 66); to receive i.'s like war, imprimi quasi ceram (of the animus): i.'s of sense, corportis sensus; easily to receive i.'s (from without), facile moveri: to make an i., viere (upon the eye., of beauly, \$c.): to make as i. on abs. unn or cs animum movere, commovere, pervere (mpon the eyel, of seasily, 9c.): to make an 1. on aby, qui or cs animum movère, commovère, permovère, pellere or ferire cs animum: the first i, we a speech makes, prima aggressio (C. Or. 15, 50): to make an i. on the minds of the hearers, animos audienmake an i. on the minus of the securers, satisfies Sudden-tium permovère; in animos audientium penetrare: to make a strong i. on aby, cs animum vehementer commovère, magnopere movère, actier percutere: a very strong i., qm vehementissime permovère: to make a deep i., alte descendere (of teachers); in aby'e heart, Jug. 11, 3): something has made a deep and lasting is on me, heret mihi qd in visceribus (of warnings; see C. Att. 6, 1, 8): his prohibition makes no i. on the wicked, improbos vetando non movet: your letter has made imprious version non mover; gonr ietter has more than one i, on me, varie sum affectus literis tuis: these things make little i, on me, here modice me tangunt: a girl makes an i, on me, commover in q\$ (Com.). \parallel Effect upon a line of troops, \$c. To make no i. on &c., nihil momenti facere (e. g. neque quidquam momenti facere, L.). | Mark, trace, vid. Aby's features bear an i. of sorrow, signa doloris es vultus ostendit.

[Impression = amount of an edition: exemplaria (the copies printed). The whole i., *omnia exemplaria (e. g. divendita sunt, is sold)

iMPRESSIVE, gravis (weighty, \$c.) — vehemens (impassioned).—vim or pondus habens (carrying force, weight, \$c. with it).—ad persuadendum accommodatus

weight, &c. with (t).—ad persuadendum accommodatus (e. g. oratio; persuasiee). IMPRESSIVELY, graviter.—vehementer.—*ad persuadendum accommodate.—sententils gravibus et severis (C.).

IMPRESSURE. See IMPRESSION.

IMPRIMIS. See 'in the First place, First. IMPRINT. See IMPRES. IMPRISON, includers (also impropr., e. g. avem in saves), concluders. In custodiam (or in vincula) mitters, traders, conders, conjects. In custodiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere (also inclusus in carcere, C.; carcere, L.) custodiæ or vinculis mandare, in carcerem conjicere, detrudere; in ergastulum mittere.
To i. for iife, vinculis æternis mandare: to be imprisoned, in custodiå esse or servari; custodiå teneri:

prisoned, in custodià esse or servan; cusoums uncer-in carcere or in vinculis esse.

IMPRISONMENT, in custodià inclusio.—captivitas (captivity). To be suffering i, in custodià haberi or servari; custodià teneri or retineri: to keep aby in close i., qm clauso conclavi servare; qm clausum asservare: to release aby fm i., qm e custodia emittere: to deliver fm i. (by force), qm e custodia eripere: not to bear i. in the house (impropr.), durare in adibus non posse.

IMPROBABILITY, Crel. with adj.

IMPROBABLE, non verisimilis,-non probabilis

(not easily proved, hence not credible).

IMPROBABLY, non probabiliter: not i., non sine

quadam veritatis specie.

IMPROBITY. See DISHONESTY; WICKEDNESS.
IMPROMPTU, versus ex tempore fusi, poema ex
tempore factum. To be ready at an i., in fingendis

tempore factum. To be ready at an i., in ingential poematibus (or carminibus) promptum et faciliem esse ad extemporalitatem usque (Snet.).

IMPROPER, 65° improprius is post-Aug., but used as a regular gramm. l. t. by Q. with ref. to words: used as a regular gramm. 1. 1. by Q. with ref. to reords:

asspor: opp. proprius: e.g. nomen, tropus: so cognomen, Plin, &c. | Not suitable or adapted to
an end, intuitis (unserviceable; g. 1.), for also, cirel
or more emigad qd.—non idoneus (not suitable or adapted
et; for also, ad or [seld.] in qd.)—add qd non aptus (of
th),—inhabilis (not manageoble; hence not proper), cirel
or adq (all flour of persons or things).—alienus (foreign
to the purpose in hand; hence majavorable, mad or
ad re. | Not be com in g. Indecorus.—indignus (unworthy). To be t., indecorum esse; dedecere or non
decere qm: indignum esse qo. It does not seem t. to
mention, &c., non indignum videtur ... memorare (S.).
| Wrong, vid.

mention, &c., non indignum videtur ... memorare (S.). | Wrong, vid. | IMPROPERLY, | S. | improprie, post-Aug.; only opp. proprie; of words, &c., e. g., haud improprie appellatus, Plin,—perpfram (urongly; e. g., judicare, interpretari, qf facere).—vitiose (fautility).—seeus (otherwise than as it should be; e. g., judicare, lane (iti).— non recte (not rightly; e. g., judicare, facere). IMPROPRIATE, v. | 4 ppropriate, vid. | 1 n nexeconduction of fundum ecclesiasticum inico addicere, or fundum ecclesiasticum inico addicere, or fundum ecclesiasticum examurare.

*fundum ecclesiasticum exaugurare.

IMPROPRIATION, exauguratio (act of uncon-pectating what had been consecrated). Or Crcl. An i.,

*fundus ecciesiasticus laico addictus,

IMPROPRIETY, indignitas (e. g., of athg, rei).—
Ineptiæ (folises, \$\tilde{g}_c.)\$ To be guilty of no i., nibil quod
ipso (or joss) indignum sit, committere (Cae.).

in MPROSPEROUS. improsper (T.), but better, in-felix, miser, adversus, &c. IMPROSPEROUSI, improspere (e. g. cedere, Col.), but better, male. infeliciter, parum prospere IMPROSPEROUSIA, etc., but better posse.

IMPROVE, | TRANS.) melius facere or efficere (to make better). - corrigere (to correct or improve a whote that is defective, not right, &c.).—emendare (to free ally fm faults).—Jn. corrigere et emendare; emendare et for fautty.—Jr. Coffigere e unchange, entermediate corrigere. To i one's usays, mores corrigere or emendare: to i. one's estate or fortune, amplificare fortunam; augiere opes: it ol. and entarge one's house, and serious entermental continuam augiere opes. His circumstances, amplificare fortunam. augiere opes. His circumstances, amplificare fortunam. augiere opes. His circumstances. ædes reficere in meilus et in majus; abys circum-sionece, amplificare fortunam. augiere opes. His cir-cumsionece are improved, ejus res sunt meilore loco. LYNAMS. J. To make progress, progredi, proce-dere, procedere et progredi. proficere (ali in rel. pro-gressus facere in re. To i. in rivine, procedere et pro-gressus facere in re. To i. in rivine, procedere et pro-gredi in virtute; progressionem facere ad virtutem. I To grow better in health, mellorem fieri; ex montales convalencere; ex incommodà valetudine emergere: the polisent is already beginning to i., inclinate Jam in me-lius ægri valetudo ext: I am beginning to i., melluscule est mihl. | To improve: of forlune, &c. Things are improving with me, new res sunt meliore loco. IMPROVEMENT, | Improvement in a sick

person's health, convalescentia (Symm.) .- An i. has aiready taken place, inclinata jam in melius ægri vale-

tudo est ; ægrotus convaiescit. | Of circumstances. "melior rerum conditio—amplification rei familiaria (d. of oncle estate or income). [Of morals, mores emendations: All estate or income). [Of morals, mores emendations:—All estate or incomes.] [Of morals, mores emendations:—All estate or incomes emendations:—All estate or incomes emendations.] [Of morals, progressus facere in re: to make great is nathy, progressus facere in re: to make great is nathy. multum proficere in re: but little i., perum proficere in re: I am satisfied with the amount of i. I have made, me, quantum profeserim, non positet. | Alteration for the better, correction emendation. Jn. correction et emendatio (correction. SYN. in To CORRECT). To introduce many i.'s in military tactics, multa in re military meliora facere.

IMPROVER, corrector, emendator, Jn. corrector

et emendator (SYN. in IMPROVE).

IMPROVIDENCE. inconsiderantia. - temeritas IMPROVIDENCE, inconsiderantia. – temeritas (rasheeu). —imprudentia (wasti of circumspection, &c.). IMPROVIDENT, improvidus (not looking forward, to provide aget distant danger, &c.).—incautus (in-cautious; opp. prudens). Js. improvidus incautus-que; improvidus et negligens.—inconsideratus (acting without reflection, and a due examination and estimate of circumstances). Jn. levis atque inconsideratus (C., of persons).—temerarius (rash).
IMPROVIDENTLY, improvide, incaute, temere.

inconsiderate (C.).
IMPRUDENCE, imprudentia (want of circumspection).—inconsiderantia (want of consideration, &c.).—improvidentia (want of foresight).—temeritas (rash-

improvingenta (seem of joversymt,—sementase (usan-ness),—dementia (madases) (betraying in a particular instance a seant of konselege and circumspection),— inconsideratus. inconsultus. improvidus. incautus, temerarius. JX. improvidus incautusque, ievis atque inconsideratus [SYN. in IMPROVIDENT] .- demens (aciing as beside himself).

IMPRUDENTLY, imprudenter.—inconsiderate.—incaute.—dementi ratione.

incaute.—definent range.

IMPUDENCE, | Want of modesty, confidentia
(e.g., videte quo vulu., quà confidentià dicant, C:)—
impudentia.—os impidens or durum or ferreum: a
man of consummate i., inomo perficite frontis.
IMPUDENT, impidens. impudicus (without shame

or modesty).-procax. protervus (forward, in a noisy, troublesome, reckless way; proc. esply in words, prot. in actions).—petulans (attacking others with raillery, \$c., without any consideration) .- inscivus (forward, fm high animal spirits; also wenton).—I. (in language), procax lingua. I. language, sermo procax or procaciter ortus (Curl.). Veryi., summæ audaciæ, singulari audaciæ. Tos are an i. beggar, satis audacter petis. A i. brow, os ferreum: a i. fellow, homo perfricts frontis (both in a bad sense).

IMPUDENTLY, impudenter, procaciter (Comp. procacius; Superi. procacissime). To behave i. in athg, os ferreum: a i. fellow, homo perfrietæ

procacius in re se gerrer.

IMPUGN, impugnare. — oppugnare; or pugnare contra qd (to attack ii).—nego (I deny ii, opp. sio, both absol.).—in controversiam vocare qd (to raise a controvery about ii; throw doubts upon ii): to i, aby's

troversy about it; throw doubts upon it): to i, aby's opinion, co opinion ir opinion it.

IMPULSE, | The act of impelling, impulsus. impulsus (a drieing on, impelling),—incitatio (an exciting, inciting): external i, i, im without, pulsus externus. | I internal impulse, impellus,—vis. By the i, of one's own mind, and a sponte, or aponte only (of one's own free will,—ultre (with a good will; willings): 'by aby's i.' (e.g. Jore's: Dryden, qo impulsus, and in the contraction of the contr sore or auctore; es impulsu; es auctoritate; also qo impeliente; by the i. of another, alieno impulsu; under a divine i.; seg INSTINATION. Il Internat and insistenctive desire, appetitio (desire after able; e.g. cognitionis).—appetitus (a fecing of a natural want; instinct: Boff nol instinctius, in this sense, in Classical instinct: Boff nol instinctius, in this sense, in Classical motion towards able). Jx. impetus et appetitus return—cupiditus (a lunging for able): to feel a natural i. towards able, studio es rei duci or impelli; appetere or concupisere q.d. concupiscere ad.

IMPULSION, impulsio. See IMPULSE.

IMPULSION, impulsio. See lapulse, consilli motus (Him. Ep. 3, 4, 9); sie causa. IMPULSIVE, jud causa. IMPULSIVE, impunitas. Jw. venia et impunitas. The hope of i., spes impunitatis. With i., impune.—impunite (rare; C.) To escape with i., impune abire or dimitti: so commit atig with i., qd impune ferre. habere, or facere: to let athg be committed with i., qd impunitum ferre, sinere, or omittere; also omittere, prætermittere or relinquere qd (cf. Matth. ad C. Manil. 5, 11, p. 77); qd inultum impunitumque dimittere (C.);

to let aby escape with i., qm impunitum or incastigatum dimittere; qm non punire: sins are committed with i., peccata impune dilabuntur: he shall not escape with i., inultum id nunquam a me auferet; hoc haud sic auferet; hoc ei non sic abibit (Com.): to secure i., impunitatem consequi : to have secured for ever an i. for all one's crimes, habere impunitatem et licentiam sem-

IMPURE, | PROPR.) Not pure, mized with extraneous ingredients, non purus .- (qâ re) contaminatus (polluted by athg; opp. integer). 1. air, aer taminatus (polisică by athg; opp. integer). I. air, aer non pirus: i. erater, aqua turbida (C.); aqua qă re inquinata (abl. of that by srch it is rendered i.); aqua limo turbata (muddy, H.). Il larapora, Of morai im purify, impurus (g. f. for schot is opposed to morai purily; hence also unchaste, of persons and things; c. g. mores. [55] not used propr. in the best prose).— incestus (unchaste).— (flagitis) inquinatus (stained; kence morally i., of persons or things; with or without flagitis).— provincus (prob. appirated fan portugation). cus; hence propr. 'swinish:' hence foully impure, &c. of persons or things). To lead an i, life, impure at oue flagitiose vivere: an i. life, vita parum verecunda; vita gittose vivere: an s. 1/2s, vita parum verecunda; vita libidinibus dedita: i. deséres, libidines. [With ref. to etyle, inquinatus (e. g. of scords, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 7).—" non or parum purus (high impurus is not found in this sense, but purus is used several limes by Q.). barbarus (barbarous) .- parum or minus Latinus (of impure Latin).

iMPURELY, | With ref. to morals, impure. impure aque flagtiose (e.g. vivere).—impure atque intemperanter.—inceste (unchastely). | With ref. to style, inquinate (e.g. loqui, C. Brut. 37, 140).—male (ill).

c. rsi. 2, 30: rieut. has impuritis, Pers. 3, 3, 7).—
suprettia (swinish i., no (C.—d/rsin. ap. Non.).—obscentiss (obscenity). — impudicitia (shameless immodesty: spily of the isustful passion of a female:
libidines (issi; esply of a male). || With ref. to
style, *inquinatus sermo or inquinata oratio, *ulia
castissa or sincertisa orationis. *corrupta sermonis

Castras or sincernas vascous. integritas (Krebs). IMPUTABLE, imputandus (e. g. an ei cædes impu-tanda sit, qui &c., Q. 5, 10, 72); or by Crel. with culpa es rei in qm conferri, transferri, or derivari potest, or clas-

signari potest, &c., or culpa in qm conferenda est, &c.
IMPUTATION, | Act of imputing; Crcl. with
verbs under IMPUTE. | Charge imputed; see CHARGE, S.
IMPUTATIVE, Crcl. with qui (quæ, quod) ci impu-

tatur or ci imputari potest.

i MPUTE, dare. ducere.-vertere.-tribuere (all with dat. of person to whom the fault is imputed) .- attribuere. adscribere. assignare (ascribe or assign it to). To i. it as a fault to aby, vitio dare, ducere, or vertere; as a erime, crimini dare: to i. it to pride, superbiæ ducere; to cowardice, ignavime ducere or dare (imputare is post-Class. Sen., Q., T., Plin.): to i. it to fear, qd timori assignare: you i. all this to me, heec tibi a me

eveniunt. See ASCRIBE.

IN, 1) In answer to where? in what? in with abi. Since, however, in denotes only a part of the whole since, nowever, in denoies only a part of the whole space, it is not expressed, but the abl. only used, when the space or place is not considered with ref. to any one part, but as a general specification; thus, he accuses Alexander in one of his tellers, epistola quadam Alexandrum accusat (i. e., the accusation forms the general subject of the letter; C. Off. 2, 15, 53); but, he writes in one of his letters, scribit in literis (= he introduces the mention of this in one of his letters; Cas. B. G. 5, 49): in the book wch I have entitled Hortensius, I have done m the book with I have consident Provinciana, I have wone my best to recommend the study of philosophy, cohor-tati sumus, ut maxime potumus, philosophie studium eo libro, qui est inscriptus Hortensius (the whole book treats of philosophy ; C. de Div. 2, 1, 1): what these are [the duties of justice] has been stated in the preceding book, ea quæ essent, dictum est in libro superiore (in book, ea que essent, dictum est in libro superiore (in one chapter of it [riz. Bk. 1, chap. 7] C. Off. 2, 132; in Greece, in Greecla: in the whole of Greece, totà Greecla.

So When a writer is quoted without mention of the particular work, 'in 'is translated not by in, but apuul [though Q. 9, 4, 18, uses' in' in this weap]; e. g., if is written in Xenophon, apud Xenophonten scriptum of the particular work of t preposition. The names of small islands follow the

Z. 398.— If extension through a space is de-noted, the Latins use per, as the Greeks avá: he had notes, me Launs was pet, as whe Oreen and a ne made debt in every country, as allenum per ounce terras.

— The other instances in wch 'in,' in answer to 'where!' in what!' is translated by a simple case, will be Jound under the verbs after wch this occurs.

Egy I may still be remarked, that in 'before a subst. is often translated by a present partop.; e. g., with a stick in his hand, baculum manu tenens [to stand by with a stick in his hand, cum baculo astare]; in the sight of the army, inspectante exercitu: sts by an adj., as, Davus in the play, Davus comicus †: or by adve.; in earnest, serio; in truth, vere; in abundance, abun-danter: or the Latins choose some other preposition, as, uanter: or the Laims choose some other preposition, as, in joke, per focum; in my presence, coram me. 2-5.

'To have an excellent friend in such a person,' is habere qm bonum amicum (bon. amicum in qo habere would be absurd); to have found a courageous nadere would be absurat; to have jound a coverageous friend of joe in aby, un forten amicum or inimicum expertum esso (Np.) by have in ready money, 'in gold,' &c, are expressed literally, at least in pout-Aug, writers, in pocunia, in auro; cf. Suet. Tib. 49; Gaib. 8; In answer to 'whither?' into khait' implying

same rule, those of larger islands take the preposition;

2) In answer to 'whither?' 'into what?' implying not merely rest in a place, but previous motion towards it; in with acc. ** With wrbs of placing, seting, let ponere, locare, colocare, statuere, constituere), the following rest to principally conserved, and 'in with abl. used (Z. 489): only imponenced, and 'in with abl. used (Z. 489): only imponenced. (when it has not the dat. of the place where) and repo-nere mly take 'in' with acc.; so also defigere (to fix nero may saw in with acc., so also dengere (to sin); describere, inscribere (to write or suscribe in); and insculpere (to engrove in) are followed by the acc. with 'in' (or by the dat.).

The same that pomere in an accurate only in the fig. sense of the fig. sense in good authors; e. g. in historiam, C.: that imponere in in good authors; e.g., in historiam, C.: that imponers in qo loco is every rare (e.g. in equaleo impositus, Fai. Max.); whereas imponers in havem or naves (regularly), in plaustrum, &c. For in Ignem posita est (Ter. And. 1, 1, 102), Bestley's Cod. has imposita; but libros in ignem ponero. Sen. de ind. 3, 23. The preposition may also full savey after many earls componded with in (e.g.) ingredit urbem or in urbem). For these the

verbs must be consulted.

3) With ref. to time; a) In answer to 'when?' in with abi. But here too, when the whole time is meant (as it usually is) the prep. is omitted, and the abl. only (as it usually is) the prep. is omitted, and the abl. only shads: in the present year, hoc amo; in our finne, has tatte. When the circumstances of the time, has tatte. When the circumstances of the time, its danger ous character, the, are to be noted, in is expressed; e.g. in hoc tempore = 'in this critical period,' in this time of distrest; 'no in illo tempore, hoc quidem in tempore: so when 'in time' = 'in good time,' in tempore is used, 'but in both cases the abl. alone also occurs;' Z. 415, note. In descriptions of a man's age, either the abl. only is used, or the paricp, agens with the acc. of the time; in his eighticit year, are not man and or occurations along and the contraction and an anno or occareamum annum aren (cf. L. octogesimo anno or octogesimum annum agens (cf. L. octogesimo anno or octogesimum annum agens (cf. L. 39, 40): if the date refers to hit death, either natus, with acc. of time, it used; or the gen. only, if closely joined with the rubbt.; e. g. Alexander died in thirty-fourth year, decessit Alexander annos tres et triginta natus; or Alexander annorum trium et triginta (ecessit (Z. 397).

b) In answer to 'within what time?' abl. alone, or with in or intra. [Agamemon ... decem anni unam cepit urbem, Np. Senatus decrevit, ut ... is diebus proximis italia decederent, S. Tarraconera paucis die bus pervenit, Cas. omnia commemorabo, quae inter or intra decem annos nefarie facta sunt. is que inter or inta acceni annos ierarie iasta sun; sa these last ten years; intra nonum diem opera absoluta sunt, before nine days had expired.]—intra inter (inter marks only the duration of the time that has elapsed whilst athg was taking place, not the points fm wch to wch, wch is denoted by intra). We In so many days, years, &c., after another event, is variously translated: (I with &c., after another event, is variously translated: (I will do something) in eight days im the date of this letter, octo diebus, quibus has literas dabam; in four days im his death, quatriduo, quo is occisus est: I hope to se him in three days im the date of this letter, qui triduo quum has dabam literas, exspectabam: so for years; tribus annis (or tertio anno) postquam venerat; post tres annos (or annum tertium) quam venerat; tribus annis or tertio anno, quam (or quum, or quo, quibus) venerat.

c: During what time, per (if the whole time is in-tended; e.g. the stars are visible in the night, per no-tem cernuntur siders; in these last few days, per hos dies, in a negative sentence; e.g. nulla abs te epistola venerat) .- inter. intra (within; with ref, to past time

qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non sublissent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36; omnia ... quæ inter quatuordecim annos postquam judicia ad senatum translata sunt, nefarie fiagitioseque facta sunt, C. Ferr. 1, 13).

4) In respect of, with regard to; abl. only (to express a particular sequare qm sapientis, in wisdom; mes sententis, judisequare qui sapientia, in writtom; inca seineme, judi-cio, &c., in my opinion, judgement).—ab (espiy of that in respect of uch a man is strong, well or ill prepared, &c.: e. g. firmus ab equitatu, strong in cavairy; ab ge.; e. g. nrmus ao equitatu, strong in cavarry; ao omni parte beatus, in eresy respect),—ad (with ref. to an object or purpose; ad speciem magnificus, splendid appearance; ad consilia prudens, wise in counsel; ad labores belli impiger, unuearied in the labours of ur, \$c.).
5) Relations in wch 'in' is translated by other prep.

sitions, or by some of those already mentioned in other

relations

a) Ad [see 4)].—(1) In the likeness, manner, &c. of, ad modum; ad effigiem, similitudinem, or speciem cs rei. (2) = 'in comparison of,' ninil ad hanc rem;

rei. (2) = 'in comparison of,' nini ad nanc rem;
b) apud: (1) 'in on author [see 1)].—(2) apud loom
for in loco, 'every rare in C., very common in Tacitus;'
cf. Zampt, and Orelli ad C. Ferr. 4, 48, cernam dabat
ap u d villam in Tyndariano; so apud forum modo c
Davo audivi, Tex. Andr. 2, i, 2.
c) pence que est = 'ivesied ins', pences regem omnis

potestas est.

d) per : per joeum, in joke ; per iram, in anger ; per ridiculum, in a ridiculous manner.

e) secundum = (1) in accordance with, secundum naturam vivere [see h)]. (2) in favour of, secundum qm decernere or judicare.

f) ab. (1) ab initio, 'in the beginning,' not necessarily implying fm that time onwards; e. g. Consuli non animus ab initio, non fides ad extremum defuit.—ab inimus ao initio, non indes ad axl. (2) to be in our favour, a nobis facere (of a thing); a nobis stare (of persons, (3) = in consequence of, cum miseriordia bo recenti memoria perfidue anditi sunt; a superstitione animi (in consequence of his superstitions feelings; Curt.).

g) cum, before the name of a dress; majorem partem diei cum tunica pulla sedere solebat et paliio: also, to do athg in contempt of us, cum contemptione nostri qd

facere (Cas.).

h) ex, (1) before the name of that in wch athg is cooked or drunk, &c. ex aqua, vino, &c. coquere or bibere: (2) = 'in consequence of,' 'in accordance with,' ex senatûs consulto; ex testamento, &c.; e natura vivere [see e)].

i) præ = 'in comparison of;' Romam præ sua Capua

irridebant [cf. a)]. j) pro : pro portione, in proportion ; pro rata parte,

j) pro: pro portione, in proportion; pro rata parte, in a proper proportion.
k) in: (1) in length, breadth, &c., in longitudinen, latitudinem fee Lenorn, Beradrul. (2) qd in manibus est, is in hand (= is commenced); qd in manibus habere, to have athg in hand = to be engaged upon it.—
heps: Now and then in with acc. is found where we should have expected in with abt., but only in a few potishould have expected in with act, but only in a few poli-tical and legal expressions: in potestaten, amicitiam, ditionem, &c. esse or manere (C. Div. in Cac. 2); in Ferr. 5, 30); mild in mentem est, Com. [Bentt. on Ter. Heaut. 2, 33.]-(3) 'As far as in me lay,' quantum in me fuit, &c.

In super m'in addition to: super annonam bellum premit; super morbum etiam fames affect exercitum.

By an English titom, on 'in' at the end of a clause, after an inf., may = 'in web,' and is to be translated by in quo (qud, quo) or ub!; e.g. suites he should have a country to triumph in, nisi ... ubi triumpharet, esset

country to triumph 181, 1181 ... ud) triumpharet, esset habiturus. He had made choice of Piso's house, to reside in, Pisonis domum, ub i habitaret, legerat (C.).

6) | With the participial substantive; quum, with the indicative (of two statements that are quum, with the indicative (of two statements that are virtually identical, or of two actions that are necessarily inseparable; e. g. 'you do well in loving the child, i. e. your loving the child is also doing a good action, practical for the child, i. e. your loving in the child, i. e. your love the child, i. e. you do attem plures a nobis nominatistant, eo pertinuit, quod &c., c.) i. you do the child, i. e. your love the child in child, in called the child, i. e. your love the child, i. e. your love the child in child, i. e. a majexu embri (in oby's embrace). To buy athy in, licitatorem (475)

apponere (to place a hidder; e. g. I will rather have it bought in than let it or for less, licitatorem potius apponam, quam id minoris veneat, C.): it lies in the nature of the thing, ea est natura rei (C.); to carry aby away in one's arms, qm inter manus auferre: to march in square, ire quadrato agmine: to treat a subject in verse, de qå re versibus scribere: in the Greek language, qd Graco sermone or Gracis literis tractare: to do athg in the hope of sing, and facere ad spem cs rei (e.g. urbem ad spem diuturnitatis condere). I am in hopes that &c., in spem venio, or magna me spes tenet &c., with inf., or acc and inf.: to wound aby in the forehead, face, &c., vulnerare qm in frontem, in os (on in the forehead).

sc., vulnerare qm in frontem, in os (not in fronte; cf. Cas. B. G. 5, 35).

INABILITY, Crcl. with facere qd non posse, &c.; or non potentem esse cs rei or ad qd faciendum. See or non potentem esse es rei or ad q'd faciendum. See INCATABLE.— See Impotentia can only be used either with a gen. irw., animi, &c., in the sense of 'i. to restrain one's wrath, govern one's temper, &c. or absol. in the sense of 'weekness,' hinc intelligitur ... tacita impotentime exprobratio, Q. 6, 2, 16. Sts imberialitias, infirmitas (weekness) may serve. I In abs'illitus, infirmitas (weekness) may serve. Illitus, Infirmitas (weekness) and illitus, infirmitas (weekness) and illitus, infirmitas (weekness) and approachisas; e. a. saxa).—

attu carens (week here is no approachisas; e. a. saxa).—

aditu cares (wch there is no approaching; e.g. saxa).— quo adire fas non est (wch it is not lawful to approach). Somewhat i., difficilior aditu. I. to athg, impenetra-Somewhat i., difficilior aditu. I. to athg, impenetria-bilis et rei (not lo be penetrated by it; e.g. specus im-bribus). To make athg i., qd ex omni aditu clauders (to cut of all approach to it); qd obsepire (to biock it up; e.g. viam). II IMPROPR.) rari aditus (of a person who does not easily allow himself to be approached). To make oneself i., aditum petentibus conveniendi non dave: aby si., aditus ad qm intercluis sunt: to be i. to bribes, animum adversus dona incorruptum gerere (aft. S. Jug. 43, fin.): to be i. to flattery, assentatoribus aures non patelacere: not to be i. to flattery, assentaaures non patenacres: not to ot 1, to pattery, assenta-toribus aures patenacres; adulari (pass.) se sincre (C.). INACCURACY, indiligenta. INACCURATE, indiligents. INACCURATELY, indiligents. INACCURATELY, indiligents.

INACTIVE, parum efficax (that accomplishes very little). Jr. tardus et parum efficax. — segnis (opp. industrius).—ignavus (opp. navus, strenuus, industrius),-iners (opp. promptus). Jn segnis inersque or ignavus et iners.—deses, desidiosus. Jr. segnis ac deses [Syr. in IDLE and in INACTIVITY].—deses (that is doing nothing or quietly sitting still, whilst others is acting moining or quarity string sittle scene; are busy or acting). In dees as exgnis.—lentus (one that goes slowly to work, opp. acer).—citiosus (that has nothing to do, or, that does nothing; opp. laboriosus).—quietus (bring in a state of rest, opp. actuosus).—nihil agens (not doing athg, in general, opp. actuosus).

INACTIVELY, segniter. ignave.

INACTIVELY, segniter. ignave.

INACTIVITY, segnities (isceptness in acting, fm an incination to comfort, opp. industria).—ignavia (want of athg lithe an inward impulse to be doing).—inertia (long continued t., and the consequent distilte of labour, opp. navias.—ingly inertia aiso expresses the state of sopp. Increase the state of sopp. Increase the state of state of sopp. Increase the state of state of sopp. Increase the state of state turpi in ertiå capiunt voluptatem).—quies (rest, re-pose, as the state of not being in action). To be in a state of complete i., nihil plane agere: to reduce aby to a state of i., qm transdere in otium (Ter. Phorm. prol. 2): is force aby to a state of i., am a rebus gerendis or a munere avocate (to precent him fm employing himself in any public business or office): to sink into a state of i., desidue so dedere.

INADEQUACY, Crel. with non sufficere. non satis idoneum esse. - mancum esse, &c. See INADEQUATE. INADEQUATE, non sufficiens.—non idoneus (nos At for the purpose it is wanted for; of persons, e. g. wil-nesses, \$c.; or things, evidence, authority).—mancus mancus quodammodo et inchastus (deficient, fm not being fully carried out; e. g. contemplatio nature....

nisi actio consequatur).

INADMISSIBLE, Crel.; quod admitti non potest;

INADVERTENCE, INADVERTENCY, impruden-INADVERTENCE, INADVERTENCY, imprudentiam: as often happens from i, upod sæpe per imprudentiam: as often happens from i, quod sæpe per imprudentiam fit (C.). If is a ma de fm in alten i on, "imprudentiæ peccatum (aff. stulitile peccatum, C.). I's (Addison), maculiæ, quas incuris fullt († H.).

INADVERTENTLY, imprudenter; per imprudentiam; imprudens (adj.) is omit the mention of altig or

aby i., qm or qd imprudens præterisse videtur qs. INALIENABLE, Crcl. with abalienari non posse; allenari or vendi atque alienari or a se in perpetuum alienari non posse. I. right; see INDEPEASIBLE.

See EMPTT, JEJUNE. INANE.

INANIMATE, inanimus. inanimatus. INANITION. See EMPTINESS.

INANITY. See EMPTINESS.
INAPPETENCY, fastidium (e. g. cibi, a loathing of food; the word itself of course stronger than i., weh merely expresses indifference). Crcl. with qd non appetere or desiderare; cs rei appetentem non esse; qd non concupiscere, &c. (g. 11.)—ci clbi cupiditas non est

(with ref. to food).
INAPPLICABLE (to aby or athg), non cadere in, with acc. (to have no reference to) .- non valere in, with an abl. (not to hold good in that case; e. g. in uno seras not, twi to note good in that case; e. y. in this service vulo familia nomen non valet, C. Caecin. 19, 35, the nome is i. to a single idees).—ad qm or qd non pertinere (not to relate to him or ti).—qd non attingti qd (e. g. the name of law is as i. to such decrees as it would be to the rules of a band of robbers, que non magin legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, C.

Leg. 2, 5).
INAPPLICATION, incuria (want of the proper care).
—indiligentia (want of careful altention). — socordia -indingentia (want of curyan actania), (laziness).—animus non or parum attentus. INAPPOSITE. See UNSUITABLE. INAPTITUDE. See UNFITNESS.

INARTICULATE, vox non explanabilis et perturbata et verborum inefficax (Sen. de Ird, 1, 3, 5): to produce nothing but i. sounds, inexplanatæ esse lingue (Plin. 11, 36, 67).

INARTIFICIAL, inartificialis (post-Aug.; arexvor, Q. 5, 1, 1, §c.).—sine arte (with a suitable adj.; e. g. an i. beauty, sine arte formosus).—simplex. sine affectatione (of i. character) .- nullo cuitu (not set off by any added ornament) .- inaffectatus (post-Aug.; e. g. jucunditas).—non artificiosus. inconditus (these two with blame). An i. style of oratory, genus dicendi

caudidum (clear, pure).
INARTIFICIALLY, inartificialiter (post-Aug.; Q.).

-sine arte. Inilio cultu,
-quum (subj.).
-quum (subj.). opp. diligentia) .- incuria (absence of the care that ought

opp. diligentia).—incuria (absence of the care that ought to be bestowed on athy).—secordia (thoughtless indifference).—ESO sociantia is without ancient authority. INATTENTIVE, non attentus (e.g. auditor, animus).—indiligens (Caes.).—negligens (careless, letting things take their own course, app. diligens).—secord (thoughtless from indifference); Js. according.—INATTENTIVELY, negligener, according.—INATTENTIVELY, negligener, according.—ESO

incuriosus and incuriose are foreign to standard prose.

INAUDIBLE, quod audiri or auribus percipi non potest (sech cannot be heard).—auditui non sensibilis (aft. vox auditui sensibilis, Fitr.; but sensib. sery

[aft. vox audītui sensibilis, Fitr.; but sensib. eery rare). To be i., audīt non posse.

1NAUGURĀL, adītiālis (c. g. augurālis adītiālis cena, ihe banquet gisen by a person to eclebrate his election into the college of augurs; hence the best word for an 'inaugurāl discourse,' öz.; inaugurālis not Latin). An i. discourse, "oratio adītiālis: the i. discourse of a professor, 'oratio professonis adeunde causā dicta, recitata (Ern.). To deliver an i. discourse, 'oratione soliemni munus auspicari: on entering on the dalies of a professorship, "orationem professionis adaumatus auspicari. causā diecer; 'professionem dicta oratione auswiecari. causā diecer; 'professionem dicta oratione auswiecari. causā diecer; 'professionem dicta oratione auswiecari. icar

INAUGURATE, inaugurare (to consecrate a place, or install a person in a priesthood, &c., by the intercen-tion of the Augurs; inaug. qm Fiantinem; also absol. -qm constituere iu munere (to place in an office). -See INSTALL

INAUGURATION, Crel. with verbs in INAUGU-

INAUGURATION, Crel. with veros in INAUGU-RATE. [152] inauguratio very late; Tertull. INAUSPICIOUS, infaustus (e. g. nomen, not lucky, and therefore causing ill-luck to be anticipated). Jr. (476)

infaustus et infelix. inauspicatus is post-Ang in this sense; nomen, Plin. — ominosus (containing an omen, esply of bad luck; post-Aug.; res, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, fin.).—funcatus (causing grief, &c.).—sinister (happening on the left hand; hence of unfavorable omen, †, and

INC

ing on the left hand; hence of unfavorable omen, Y, and post-dug, prose)—adversus (opposed to one's usishes). INAUSPICIOUSLY, inaupicato (without the auspices; belonging propr. to the augural language of Rome).—ominose (Pseudo-Quintit.).—malls ominibus (with bad owens).

INBORN, See INNATE.

DED, See INNATE.

INCANTATION, carmen. canticum (the prescribed form).—cantle (the uttered form, or utterance of the form).—fascinatio, effascinatio (both of fascinating by the look and by words). To repeal an i., incantare

carmen (C.). INCANTATORY, magicus.

INCAPABILITY. See INCAPACITY.
INCAPABLE, indocilis (not easily taught).—iners institution of the state of the bilis (not manageable, not easily made to serve the pur-pose; mulicrem his rebus inhabitem facere, C.: so labori inhabitis. Col.: progenerandia fatibus inhabitis labori inhabilis, Col.; progenerandis fetibus inhabilis, ib.; multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, i. of being made 10.; mutitudo inhabilis ad consensum, i. of being made to agree; L. 12, 16); hebes ad qd (blusi, not sharp; e.g., i. of understanding, hebes ad intelligendum). INCAPACITY, inertia (unfiness for business).—*in-genium ci rei or ad qd or ci rei facienda inhabile, INCARCERATE. See IMPAISON.

INCARCERATION. See IMPRISONMENT.

INCARNATE, humanam speciem induens (C. N. D. 2, 24, 63; but this is not sufficiently precise and unambiguous).—inclusus in his compagibus corporis (Sen.). organal.—inclusus in his compagnous corports (Sen.).—
*corpore superinducto (aft. Q. 5, 8, 2, where, however, he is speaking fig.).—*homo factus (Eccl.).

INCARNATION. Crcl. with humanam speciem in-

duere (C.), or corpus superinducere (Q.), or hominem fiert, or "humananı naturanı in se recipere.

INCASE, includere (in athg, in qa re or qa re; with athg, qå re). INCAUTIOUS.

INCAUTIOUS. See INCONSIDERATE. INCAUTIOUSLY, incaute.—improvide. temere.

INCENDIARY, s. incendiarius. incendii auctor (with ref. to any single case; not ustor); or Crcl., cujus opera conflatum est incendium. It was the work of an i., incendium humana fraude factum est : to be proved an i., dolo se fecisse incendium convinci.

INCENDIARY, adj. An t. fire. incendium dolo

INCENSE, s. tus (frankincense). To burn i., tus accendere: (adj.) relating to i., tureus: bearing-i., turi-fer. The vapour of i., *fumus turis: censer of i., turi-

bulum; Essa acerra was the box in weh it was kept.

A seller of i., turarius (Inscript.).

INCENSE, v. incendere (e. g. judicem, animum cs).

—accendere qm in rabiem. facere qm iratum. trritare qm or cs iram. stomachum ci facere or movere. indignationem ci movere. bilem ci movere er commovere.pungere qm (to sting a man).—offendere qm (to annoy; of persons or things).—wegre facere ci (Plant., Ter.). To i. aby agst aby, qm facere ci iratum. Incensed, irâ incensus or accensus or incitatus or flagrans. iracundia inflammatus (inflamed with anger; of high degrees of passion). To be incensed, iratum esse; with or gais aby, iratum or offensum essect. He is incensed agas we, illum iratum habo. They are incensed agas och other, ira inter cos intercessit. To be incensed, iractiratum feit, indignart. stomachari. Irá incendi or extratum feit. acerbari or excandescere, iracundià exardescere, inflammari, efferti. To make aby incensed, facere qm iratum, irritare qm or cs iram. exacerbare qm. See Angay.

INCENSORY, turibulum. To acerra, the chest in

wch it was kept.
INCENTIVE. See INCITEMENT.
INCESSANT, perpetuus (without intermission, continual; e. g., laughter, risus).— continens. continuus (without interruption or break; immediately following one another; e g., accidents, incommoda; work, labor). -assiduus (propr., continually present; hence of things that continue long; e. g., roins, imbres). - perennis (lit., lasting through years; hence perpetual). In. perennis atque perpetuus (e. g. perennes atque perpetui

cursus stellarum, C.).
INCESSANTLY, perpetuo,—continenter (con-

tinue or continuo are not Class.) .- sine intermissione. nuilo temporis puncto intermisso (without ceasing).—
assidue (uninterruptediy: but assiduo is not Class.). assidue (uninterrupteduy; ont assidue os not ciass.)— usque (aleweys, existoni leaving of)—semper (aleways, at all times). I am singing i., ita cano, ut nihil inter-mittam: to seort i., nullum tempus ad laborem inter-mittere: to sludy i., studia nunquam intermittere: totà vità assidere litteris, hærfer in libris (to be aleways poring over one's books): to entreat aby i., qm precibus fatigare.

INCEST, incestus, ûs. incestum.—domesticum ger-manitatis stuprum (between brother and sister; C, Harusp. Resp. 20, 42). To commit i., incestum facere, committere; with one's own (whole or half) sister, cum germanâ sorore nefarium stuprum facere; with one's daughter, incestare filiam.

INCESTUOUS, incestus (incastus, only an nchaste person; Sen. Contr. 2, 13).

INCH, digitus (a finger's thickness); adj. digitalis .-INCH, digitius (a singer's thickness); adj. digitalis.—
uncia (the twelfth of a whole; as measure of length,
Front. Aquad. 24; Plin. 6, 34, 39). Not to depart a
single i, in adhy, a Qir en non (transversum) digitum
decedere: not as i., ne tantulum quidem (impropr.,
not as ali, however little). I don't see a single i, of land
in Italy web &c., pedem in Italia video nullum esso,
qui &c. By &c., paulistim. sensim (see GradDALEY). INCHOATE, inchoatus (begun, and left un-

INCHOATIVE, inchoativus (e. g. verbum; Charis.

INCIDENCE. Angle of i., *angulus, quo radii in

qd ineYdunt.

INCIDENT, adj. Crcl. Dangers weh are i. to aby, assus periculorum, ad quos objectus est qs (C.); diseases i to a climate, "morbi, qui in regione qa vuigo ingruunt. To be i. to aby, cadere in qm or qd (e. g., aby is liable to i!)—ci rei or ad qd objectus est qs (he is exposed to if).

(ae is exposed to us. INCIDENT, s. casus. res. Melancholy i.'s, casus miseri, calamitosi: an unexpected i., casus improvisus, inopinatus: various i.'s, rerum vicissitudines: many i.'s happen, incidunt sæpe casus, &c. The i.'s of a play, argumentum fabulæ (the subject generally); or res (g. t.).
INCIDENTAL, fortuitus (accidental).

mention of atlg, (casu) in mentionem es rei incidere.

An i. thought, cogitatio forte incidens. See Acci-

INCIDENTALLY, quasi præteriens, in transitu ('en assant; ' C. Divin. in Cacil. 15, extr.; Q. 6, 2, 2, and passawi; C. Dienn. in Cacit. 13, csrr.; vd. 0, 2, 2, una 7, 3, 27).—strictim (only superficially). per occasione oblată (an opportunity having presented itself). To mention athg i., (casu) in mentionem cs rei See ACCIDENTALLY.

INCUSER, incisus (c. p. leaves, folia). INCISED, incisus (c. p. leaves, folia). INCISION, incisura (post-dag; Col.). [So] incisio is rhed. l. l. = chipui; or growm. l. l. = cresura. INCISORES or INCISIVE TEETH, dentes, qui digerunt cibum, lati acutique (Plin. 11, 35, 61). dentes, qui secant (Cels. 8, 1).
INCITATION. See INCITEMENT.

INCITE, incitare instigare tritare (1. Incitare, for clere, 'to urge an in active person by merely bidding, speaking to, and calling upon him, to an action, generally of a laudoble kind, synonymously with hortari; instigare, to 'spur on' a reluctant person, by vehement exhortations, promises, threatenings, to an by eshement exhortations, promises, threatenings, to an adeenstrous act, synonymutly with stimulare; irritare, to 'egg on' a qu'i et person, by rousing his passions, ambiton, reenge, to a vio le ni action, synonymousty with exsecrbare, Did.: incitare is however used of 'exerting' aby agut another, in qun, L.: contra qun, C.). To t. aby to ahy, incitare qu ad qd (e.g., ad arma, bellum, voluntatem, &c.), or ad qd faciendum (e.g., ad arma, when the contract of the devandum genus hominum) by athy, q8 re; dalo in the contract of the contract

INCITEMENT, irritamentum. incitamentum (to athg, cs rei, e. g. laborum; ad qd faciendum, Curl.).— invitamentum (esply in pl.).—illecebra (to athg, cs rei, or ger. in di) .- lenocinium (enticement) .- stimulus (spur, es rei; ad qd faciendum; cs rei faciendæ).—incitatio (as act, C.). To employ i.'s, stimulos admovere ci; (as act, C.). To employ i.'s, stimulos admovere c'; irritamentis acuere qm (cs iram, &c.); iliecebris qm

incendere (e. g. of lusts).
INCIVILITY, inurbanitas. rusticitas. Syn. in Un-

INCIVILLY, inurbane, rustice, INCIVILLY, inurbane, rustice, INCEMENCY, ¶ Of persons, inclementia (e. pr.),—sis severitas. humanitas. ¶ Of the weather, tristitis (e. g. coch, Plin.).—* asperitas (precabig, (477))

but not found'. - inciementia coeli (Just., but too poetical)

poctical).

INCLEMENT, 1 (Of persons,) inclémens, severus, inhumanus. 1 (Of the weather,) tristis (géomp, e. g. cclum).—asper (herd, severe, hiems).

INCLINATION, 1) As an action, an incting, inclination, and of the head, inclinatio capitis.

—2) As a state: | A) Paorn, direction downwards, fastiquum (slope, descent).—proclivitas, declived wards, fastiquum (slope, descent).—proclivitas, declived wards, fastiquum (slope, descent).—proclivitas declived wards fastiquum (slope, descent). wards, fastigium (slope, descent).—prociivitas, declivitas, icelivitas (icelpress; the lwo first considered fm above, the last fm below.— By inclinatio is no where weed in this signification): the t. of the magnetic neck. 'fastigium acla nautice. By Pio. A propersion towards an object, inclinatio animi or voluntativ: to athg, ad qd (the t. of the mind or will to athg. to aing, an qu (the r. of the mind or will to aing. 1955)
In class, prose never without the addition animi or voluntatis).—proclivitas ad qd (censurable propensity to athg).—studium; to athg or person, cs rei or cs (liking weh impels one to pursue an object, or show favour to a person) .- voluntas ingenii (the direction of the mind to a particular object) .- propensa in qm voiuntas. propensum in qm studium (a favorable disposition topards aby) .- amor (love), towards aby, in or erga qm (In this sense affectlo, weh in the golden period is only = a state or condition of mind, is quite un-Class.): i. to sensuality, libido, libidines ; i. to anger, iracundia. ad iram proclivitas: fm i., (suā) voluntate (opp. vi coactus); de suā voluntate (e.g., fm favorable i. to aby); studio (e. g. accusare); propenso animo (e. g. qd acy); studio (e. g. accusare); propenso animo (e. g. qu facere); ex animo (with desire and affection): to have an i. lo athg, inclinatum, proclivem, pronum esse ad qd (see Inclined); ei rei studere; cs rei esse studiosum; es rei studio teneri: to feel a strong i. towards athg, studio es rei ardere or incensum esse: to feel no ang, audio es re autere or incensum esse: to jee in o i. to albg, a q d re aliculum esse, or (with the secondary idea of aversion) abborrêre; see 'to be INCLINED to a by: 'to follow one's i.'s, a mini impetum sequi (to yield to one's desirea and passions).—studiis suis obsê-qui (to that to such one's own impulse draws him).

INCLINE, | TRANS.) PROPR.) inclinare (mly poet. and post-Aug. prose; to bend downwards or to one side).

| IMPROPA.) inclinare (very rare; this i.'s me to believe, have animum inclinant, ut credam, L. 29, 30, 10). -inducere (e. g. ad credendum, Np.; ad misericordiam, C.).—adducere (e. g. ad eredendum, Np.; in metum, in spem, C.; but both induc. and adduc. are stronger than incline).— [INTRANS.) inclinare (Lucr.). See

inclined, propensus ad qd (easily moved to alle). proclivis ad qd. pronus in or ad qd (easily falling -proclivis ad qd. pronus in or ad qd (easis faiting into altg): e.g., discase, rage, pasions, &c. Before T. pronus only of instinctive, passionate, and therefore persicious inclinations)—studious es rel (fond of)—inclinatus or inclination ad qd or ad qm (e.g. inclination) and belium animi; piebs inclination ad Pernos). I am more i. to believe that &c. magis ut arbitrer (with a constitution) and the constitution of the constitution and the constitution of the con think, believe, &c. (1) by perf. subj. crediderim (usually only a modest expression of what one really believes),— (2) haud scio an, nescio an, dubito an (all implying positive opinion under the expression of ignorance and positive opinion under the expression of ignorance and doubth, We In the literal translation of these forms by 'I don't know whether,' I doubt whether,' the 'not' or other negative is to be omitted, if expressed in English, and vice versa. I am i. to think it is so (i. e., don't know whether it is not so), haud selo an ita sit: I am i. to pluce Thrasybulus first (i. e., doubt whether I should not place him first), du bito an Thrasybulum primum omnium ponam (Np.). I am i. to think he would have no equal (i. e., don't know whether he would have had any equal), nesclo an habuisset parem nemihave had a ny equal), nescio an habuisset parem nemi-nem. To be i. lo alhg, propensum esse ad qd. ci rei studêre.—deiabi ad qd (lo become gradually more and more i. lo it; e. g. quotidie magis magisque ad æqui-latem): I am the more i. lo think, co magis adducer, ut credam, &c.: I am i. lo do alhg, inclinat animus, ut &c.: not to be i. lo alhg, a qå re allenum esse, abhor-&c.: not to be 1. to aing, a qare amenum esse, annor-fere (the latter, if there is an antipathy). Facerably i., es studiosus—ci amicus.—propitius (mly of the gods; seld. of men; cf. Brem. ad Np. Dion. 9, 6).—benevitius (wishing one well; of men). To be favorably i. lo athg or aby, (se) inclinare ad (or in) qm or qd. inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm (to feel oneself drawn by voluntatis projectacie in qui (so jete oriest) articul agi inclination towards aby); acclinare se ad es causam (to aby's cause or party, L. 4, 48. as animum suum acclinare ad qam sententiam has no authority); favere We are naturally i. to favour those who &c., natura fert, ut ils faveanius, qui &c.

INCLUSE, INCLUSURE. See ENGLOSE, ENCLO-SURE.

INCLUDE. | Enclose, vid. | Comprehend, | vid. To i. in a reckoning, enumeration, &c., ducere in ratione (to add up in an account, to reckon among; e. g. I do not here i. those who &c., non duco in hac ratione eos, qui &c.) .- cs rei rationem habere (to have respect also to athg else, to bring into the account; as, his trouble is not included in this, operme ejus non habetur ratio). To i. among &c., accensere with dat. has trouble in a necessary in the operation has the transfer of the habetur ratio). To it among &c., accensive with dat. (to reckon in addition to, L. 1, 43, 7; 0. Met. 15, 546).

—annumerate with dat., or with in and ablat. (to reckon in addition; as, to it oneself among the examples, &c., se in exemplis annumerare).—referre in numero &c., so in exemplis annumerare).—referre in numero (to place is the number of): not including you, prater te (besides you): including those who &c., cum lis, qui &c. (with those who &c.): to be included under or in, aubesse ci rei, pertiuere ad rem (to belong to athy): to be included in the number, seas or haber'in on numero. INCLUDING, addità ed re. Frequently the preposi-

tion cum or in is sufficient; e. g., there were three hundred soldiers, i. the prisoners, emilites erant trecenti cum captivis (or, captivis annumeratis): there were a thousand soldiers, i. the band, mille erant milites, in

his accensi cornicines tibicinesque.

INCLUSIVE, mig by cum with abl. of the thing;
e.g., fm the lith of Oct. i., ex ante diem quintum Idus
Cotobres cum eo die (so cum iis, qui &c.). See 'to
INCLUSIVE in a reckoning,' and INCLUSIVE.
INCLUSIVELY. See INCLUSIVE.

INCOGNITO, adj. incognitus.- ignoratus (without being known; e. g. servili habitu, per tenebras ignora-tus evasit; T. Hist. 4, 36). To travel i, omnibus ig-notus proficiscor (aft. Np. Them. 8, 6, omnibus ignotus navem ascendit); sub alieno nomine proficiscor (aft. Suet. Oct. 55): to come any where i., ignotus 90 venio: to try to remain i., dissimulare nomen (aft. O. Trist. 4, 9, 32): to lay aside one's i., palam jam, quis sim, fero; quis sim, detego; memet ipse aperio, quis sim.—ci, quis sim, aperio (if it is laid aside in favour of one individual

INCOHERENCY, Crcl. with words and phrases in INCOHERENCE

INCOHERENT, dissipatus (lossely put together, &c.; of a speech).—quod non coheret sibi (Q. 7, procem. 3; of a speech). An i. speech, full of repetitions and omissions, oratio carens ordine, quæ tumultuatur nec co-hæret sibi, multa repetit, multa omittit (aft. Q. ib.). INCOHERENTLY, sine ordine.— *ita ut oratio

ANCHERENTLY, sine ordine.— its ut oratio tumultuetur, nee coherent sibi (gf. 2, p. procm. 3).

INCOMBUSTIBLE, quod iguis or flamma non consumit. 55° ci re inilit igne deperti, e. g. suro, Piss. 33, 5, 19, is to lose nothing of its weight by the action of pre. 1. (times) cloth, asbestimum (sc. linum, Piss. 19, 1, 1).

INCOME, vectigal. vectigalia (not only of public INCOME, vectigat. vectigatis (not only of painting revenue, but also of private i. Im rents, &c.; often used by C. in this sense; e.g. Off. 2, 25, 88. Parad. 6, 3),—reditus (always in sing.; the return that althy makes; profit fm athg).—fructus (that we hathg produces; the profit fin aths).—fructus (that wech aths produces; the profit fin it; a.g., of landed estales).—pecunia, also reditus pecunis (the hard cash that one receives).—quastus (the goin each acruse fin a speculation, fin capital, &c.). Professional i., muneris commoda, pl.; he has a fair, a considerable i., habet unde utatur or vivat: he has a very sufficient i., "habet, unde commoda, or considerable i., habet unde utatur or vivat: he has a very sufficient i., "habet, unde commoda commoda in the commod (e. g. fr. prædiorum or quem prædia reddunt). To derive an i. fm any source, pecunias facere or capere ex derice an i. Jm any source, pecunias facere or capere ex ql re: to a ford 4., in redtu cesse: to be a steady source of i.; to a ford 4. on redtu cesse: to be a steady source pressare (Pin. Ep. 3.) s); after all expenses are poid, t shall have a mail surplus fm my little i., ex mee tenul veeligall, detracts sumptibus, qd tamen to the control of the pur-chase of the pur-lease of the pur-ter of the purter of the pur-per of the purter of the pur-ter of the purter of the pur-ter of the purter of the purter of the pur-ter of the purter of the purter of the purter of the pur-ter of the purter of the (parem &c., C.). INCOMMENSURABLE, alŏgos (ἄλογοτ; e.g. linea,

Marc. Capell. 6, extr. § 720). INCOMMODE. See To INCONVENIENCE. INCOMMODIOUS, incommodus. - gravis. moles-

tus. importunus (C.).
INCOMMODIOUSLY, incommode (C.). See In-INCOMMODIOUSNESS, INCOMMODITY, incom-

moditas (Plant.). incommodum (C.). See INCONVE-INCOMMUNICABLE, equod cum alio communicari

on potest.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, inops sermonis (aft. Scn.

Benef. 2, 27, 1). — insociabilis (averse to intercourse with others; c. g., 'an i. nation' [Buchanan], insociabilis gens, L.). To be very i., parce uti verbis; horis decem verba novem dicere (Mari. 3, 7).

INCOMPARABLE, omnem comparationem amplitudine vincens (above all comparison, fm its manifest superiority; of things, e. g. triumphus).—sine exemple maximus (greater than any of the kind before or after, e.g. Homer, Homerus).—divinus (divine, fg. of persons and things; e.g. legio, virtus).—ccelestis (heavenly [fg.], e.g. legion, legio; voice, vox: works, opera).—singularis (singular: the only one of its kind, of persons singularia (singular: the only one of its kind, of persons and things: e. g. daughter, filis; virtue, virtus). 3s. sin-gularia et divinus.—eximius (uncommon, distinguished for the reat by peculiar adeaniago: of things). Cieero, that i. orator, Cieero, cerelestis hich indeendo vir: an i. penius, ingenium cœleste or immortale or eximium; singularis et divina vis ingenii.

INCOMPARABLY, sine exemplo. supra omnia

exempla (Inscr.). divine, eximie.
INCOMPASSIONATE, immisericors.
INCOMPATIBILITY, repugnantia (C. rerum). diversa insociabilisque natura (of things, Plin.).-

diversa insociabilisque natura (cf things, Piin.). — 55° inconvenienta is ver juist: Teriuli.

INCOMPATIBLE, repugnans (cl. rel; ef secreta things, inter se repugnanse). Jiv. adversans et repugnans.—Insociabilis (incepable of being united with: L., Plins., T.). — allenus (foreign fm). — contrarius (opposite to, cl. rel). I mature, diverse atque inter se repugnate to the properties of the and and, repulniare circ. alleaum esse or ad-a qă re. qd recusat qd. ci rei contrarium esse or ad-versari: to be happy, and to be overwhelmed with grief, are i. notions, illud vehementer repugnat, esse beatum et multis oppressum doloribus (C.). Sis esse with rand that the state of the stat

INCOMPETENCY, Crel. with non idoneus. idoneum non ease (of witnesses, &c.).—faciendi qd jus or potestatem non habre. Jure qd facere non posse (with Art. to want of legal power or qualification, where potestas non justa may six serve).—facere qd non posse (with Art. to inability). See Inability, Isversite (with Art. to inability). CIENCY

INCOMPETENT, non satis idoneus (of witnesses testimony, &c.).—non potens cs rei faciendæ, or ad qd faciendum (e. g. non pot. ad legionem continendam, unable to maintain discipline in the legion).—inutilis wable to maintain disciplins in the tegion).—inutilis and qq (not fit to serve that purpose).—non justus. alienus (with ref. to permission, legal power, &c.).—non sufficient (insufficient).—invalidus. infirmus (not strong enough; e. g. ad resistendum). To be i. to do ethe, qd facere non posse (not to be able to do (i); facienti jus or potestatem non habère; jure qd facere non posse.
INCOMPETENTLY. Ser INSUFFICIENTLY, INADE-

QUATELY

INCOMPLETE. See IMPERFECT, UNFINISHED.

INCOMPLETENESS. See INPERFECTION.
INCOMPREHENSIBLE, non comprehensus. perceptus. Jn. non comprehensus et non perceptus. non comprehensus neque perceptus; er Crcl. quod mente or cogitatione comprehendi non potest. quod comprehend or percipl non potest (whatever a beyond the faculty of comprehension, asardantor. M. Avoid incomprehensibilia [Col., Plin.], incomprehensis and imperfectus, such are never used by C.: see Orelii and Goreraz, C. Adad. 2, 29, extr., shere non comprehensa is the right reading).—quod intelligi non potest. quod in intelligentiam non cadit. quod intelligentiae nostree vim atque rationem fugit (what cannot be understood). -quod cogitare non possumus, quod cogitari nen po-—quod cogitare non possumus, quod cogitari nen po-test, quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest (that cannot be imagined), — inexplicabilis (not fo be ex-plained; e. g., readiness to concede, facilitas). — incre-dibilis (incredible; e. g. levitas animi). An i. degree ef repidily, celeritas tanta, quantam cogitare non possu-mus. To be i., cogitatione comprehendi or percipi non posse; fugit qd intelligentiæ nostræ vim ac no-tionem. I Not to be confined or contained by any limit, immensus .- infinitus. Sen. uses (natura) incerta et incomprehensibilis. INCOMPRESSIBILITY, Crel. See INCOMPRES

INCOMPRESSIBLE, equed in spatium angustius comprimi (or contrudi comprimique) non potest

INCONCEALABLE, Crel. quod celari non potest.

INCONCEIVABLE, quod cogitari (percipi, comprehendi, or mente or cogitation comprehendi) non potest, quod cogitate non possumus, quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest. Athg is i, nequeo qd intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere: i. folly, summa dementia: it seems i. folly to &c., summa dementize esse judico (with inf.): the notion of a soul without a body is i., animum sine corpore intelligere non possumus; qualis sit animus corpore vacans, inteliigere et cogitatione comprehendere non possumus. See INCOMPREHENSIBLE for phrases.

See INCOMPREHERSIBLE for phrase.

INCONCLUSIVE, levis. infirmus (weak; argumentum). Js. levis et infirmus (C.)—ad probandum infirmus et nugatorius (C. Accis, 23, 64)—invalidus (late; argumentum, Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1). That is a very i. argumentum diargumentum est.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, levitas (want of weight, solidity; sured of opinions, C.; hence would be correct of arguments); or Crel. with adj., in INCONCLUSIVEN.

INCONGRUITY. See INCONSISTENCY, DISAGREE-

INCONGRUOUS. See INCONSISTENT.
INCONGRUOUSLY. See INCONSISTENTLY.
INCONSEQUENCE, inconsequentia (post-dug.; Q. quæ est inc. rerum fædissima). -- inconstantia (incon-

intency).
INCONSEQUENT, inconstans, non constans (not INCUNSEQUENT, inconstans, non constans (not consistent, of things; not remaining true to his words and character, of a person)—parum sibl convenients,—in the programs inconsistent, contradictory; of things;—in minime connectatius or conséquents (what by no means foliones fin albe; philos. 1. 1.).

quens late: Ascom.

INCONSIDERABLE, levis (without any particular weight or importance, of things and persons [only C. Fam. 9, 12, fam. munus levidense], work, danger, action, awthority).—mediocris (of an ordinary description, e.g. man, family: the generally, not particularly grat, &c., e.g. exit, genius).—minutus (of less than common size, hence without any importance whaterer). -exiguus (small in comparison with others; e.g. crew, army, copine; property, res familiaris).-parvus (small, opp. magnus; e. g. sum of money, pecunia; body of broops, manus; circumstance, res). - infirmus (weak, not able to accomplish great things). Jn. exiguus et infirmus.
-nullus (ovdeis, next to nothing = mean; see C. Fam. 7, 3, 2. Np. Phoc. 1, 1). Not i., nonnullus (see Cas. B. G. 1, 13. C. Invent. 2, 1, 1): so i., tantulus (e. g. of things; see Cas. B. G. 4, 22): an i. man, personage INSIGNIFICANT : an i. state, civitas exigua et infirma (opp. civ. ampla et florens): no i. garrison, haud invalidum præsidium : no i. sum of money, numi non me-

diorris summæ: i. causes, parvulæ causæ: ito represent atha as i., rem elévare or verbis extenuare: to look upon atha as i., qd parvi facere; qd in levi habëre (T. Hist. 2, 2), 2).
INONSIDERATE, inconsideratus (thoughtless, inadvertent).—inconsultus (without reflection or premedi-lation).—lincultus keedless, inconstious).—improvidus (smeory, improvident). 3x. improvidus incantusque. —imprudens (imprudent, without due circumspection), INCONSIDERATELY, laconsiderates. incaute. im-

prudenter.

INCONSIDERATENESS or INCONSIDERA-TION, inconsiderantia (want of reflection or premeditation; C. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 2; and Suet. Cal. 39).—temeritas (rashness; inconsideraleness fm want of principles, or fm proceeding in too great a hurry). — inscitia (want of practical understanding; see Beneche, Justin. 4, 5, 6).

of practical understanding; see Beneche, Justin. 4,5,6,1
Jx, temeritas atque inscitta.—dementia (seemelessness).
INCONSISTENCY, inconstantia (wont of siculiness; want of agreement with itself; of things and persons).—repugnantia (contrariety of nature between things, rerum).—To be guilty of i., see 'to act INCONSISTERILY.' Nothing was ever like his i., nil full unquam sic impar sibl († II.) no i. will be detected in my method of proceeding, mea ratio constans reperietur

INCONSISTENT. | Not agreeing togethe insociabilis (not easily uniting together; Pin.). J. N. (res) diversæ et insociabiles.—alienus (foreign to, i. with, a qå re, qå re, ci rel, cs rel). Host incongruus, late. To be i., pugnare inter se (of contradictory assertions, §c.); repugnare ci rei; allenum esse a qâ re (e. g. a cs dignitate). To bear athg without doing othg i, with a cs digmitate). To bear align without doing single, with the character of a wise man, ad its ferre, ut ninil discedias a digmitate suplentis. See to be Incomparison with. Early "To be! with, Ec. may often be translated by gen. with case; e.g., measures i. with the midness of our time, quae non sunt hujus manuseutodinis.

With ref. to character, inconstant, non constants (not agreeing with itself; of things and persons)—parum sib convenients, sibi repugnants (being at variance with itself).—Inæqualls († H., irregular in his actions). Jr. stuttus et inæquals (Sec. Vil. Beat. 12)—impar als (H. Sat. 1, 3, 9). I. behaviour, inconstantia. To be i, see 'to act Inconstructive Inconstantia.

INCONSISTENTLY, inconstanter. non constanter. To act i., sibi ipsi non constare, in athg, in qa re; a se (ipse) discedere (C.); a se desciscere; se descrere (lo desert one's principles, one's usual method of acting). To act i, with one's usual firmness, discedere a constantia (so with ref. to any other mental quality; a rectă consciențiă; a dignitate sapiențis, a cautione, Sec 1

INCONSOLABLE, inconsolabilis (†).—cs dolor or luctus nuilo solatio levari potest. To be i., o nihil consolationis admittere: I am i. in my grief, vincit omnem consolationem dolor.

INCONSTANCY, inconstantia (v. pr. of persons or things, physical or moral: e. g. venti; rerum humana-rum).—varietas (rariety).—Inüdelitas (want of trust-worthiness). In. varietas atque infidelitas.—Infirmitas. worthiness). Jn. varietas atque infidelitas.—Infirmitas, levitas (weakness, lightness, and consequent fickleness of character). Jn. levitas et infirmitas.—mutabilitas mentis (of mind.) Jn. Inconstantia mutabilitaque mentis (C.)—mobilitas (changeableness; of a person or personified hisng: e. g. fortune).—volumilitas (e. g. fortune).

INCONSTANT, inconstant (of things, as the winds; INCONSTANT, inconstans (of things, as the winds, and of inconsistency in persons: opp. constants,—varians, varius (the former of things, e.g. ceulum; the latter of persons).—mutabilis. Jn. varius et mutabilis, mobilis (of persons and things; lugenlum, animus, voluntas).—linficiells (unfaithfui; of persons).—linficiells (unfaithfui; of persons).—linficiells (enfaithfui; of

T. Agr. p. 352).
INCONTESTABLY, sine controversia. sine ulla

controversia. See Indisputably.
INCONTINENCE, incontinentia.—intemperantia.

INCONTINENT, incontinens,—intemperans. INCONTINENTLY, incontinenter,—intemperanter. INCONTROVERTIBLE. See INDISPUTABLE. INCONTROVERTIBLY. See INDISPUTABLY.

INCONVENIENCE, s. incommoditas (as quality, e.g. of the matter, rel; of the time, temporis).—incommodum (unpleasantness, inconvenient circumstance) .molestia (trouble). To cause aby some i., ci incom-modare or molestum esse: if it can be done without any i. to generally commod to the flat whenever if can be done without i. to yourself, quum erit tuum commodum: to cause i. to aby, ci incommodum afferre, conciliare; ci negotium exhibere, facessere (to cause

them trouble; to annoy them).
INCONVENIENCE, v. incommodare ci, or absol. (to be inconvenient, annoying, burdensome: rare, bus class., C.)-incommodum afferre ci; qd incommodi importare; oneri esse. To be inconvenienced, qo affici incommodo: not to be inconvenienced, incommodi nihil capere: to be inconcenienced by athg, qd ci incommode accidit: if it can be done without inconveniencing you,

quod tuo commodo fiat.

INCONVENIENT, incommodus (litr. that has not the proper measure, or does not suit the circumstances; C. Att. 14, 6, in. Antonii coiloquium cum heroibus nostris pro re nată non incommodum).—alienus (not fit for a given purpose, of time and place) .- iniquus (propr. uneven; hence not giving a person a fair chance; of places) .- molestus (troublesome) .- impeditus (connected with difficulties that will impede; opp. expeditus, e. g. via, way).—inopportunus (very rare, but class.; sedes huic nostro non inopportuna sermoni, C.), intempestivus (happening at an i. time; mal-à-propos). If it is not i. to you, nisi molestum est (C.); quod commodo tuo fiat: whenever it is not i. to you, quum erit tuum commodum.

INCONVENIENTLY, incommode. INCONVENIENTLY, incommode. Very i., incommodissime; perincommode: it happened i., incommode (perincommode) accidit (that, quod, &c.).
INCONVERSABLE. See INCOMMUNICATIVE.

INCORPORATE, adjungere. adjleere (with dat.; to join athy to something else).-attribuere (with dat.); contribuere (with dat., or in and acc., or cum and abl.; to place it to something else, as a part of it).—admiscère. immiscère (with dat ; to mix one thing up with another). -Inserere (to insert; e.g. aby into a family, a state, fe. qn familie, numero civium, &c.; also attg in a book, qd libro). To i. with any country, terme adjungere, attributere; any country into a kingdom, terram in provincian redigere; to be incorporated into a city, contribui in urbem : with the Oscenses, contribui cum Oscensibus: to i, the new recruits with the veterans. immiscere tirones veteribus militibus : the cohorts into his army, cohortes exercitui suo adjungere. I To form into a corporate body, collegium instituere or constituere: to be admitted as an incorporated

or constitute: to be admitted as an incorporated member, in societatem ascribi or recipi.

INCORPORATION, || Act of incorporating, adjectio (the act of adding; e.g. to calage the Roman state by the i. of that of Alba, adjectione populi Albani rem Romanam augère, L. 1, 30, -0).— collegii constituto. || Incorporate ab ody, societas.—collegii constituto. || Incorporate ab ody, societas.—collegii constituto.

INCORPOREAL, corpore vacans or vacuus. corpore carens. quod cerui tangique non potest (immaterial). To be i., sine corpore esse; corpore vacare; corpus

non esse.

INCORPOREALLY, sine corpore (ullo).

INCORPOREATIY. See IMMATERIALITY.

INCORRECT, vitionus (s. f. for foulty).—inquinatus (impure: of language).—fal·us (snifree: opp. verus).

The account is i., ratio non consta or convention.

INCORRECTLY, perperam (in a manner the recerse of risht: oon. rects: e, q fo pronounce, torountaire:

of right; opp. recte: e. g to pronounce, pronuntiare; to interpret or explain, interpretari [whereas male interpretari = to put an unfavorable construction on]; to judge, Judicare).—vitiose (faultity; opp. recte: e. g. to infer or conclude, concluder).—faiso (falsely, not to injer or concusar, concudered,—laiso (jaisety, not really what its appearance would lead one to expect; opp. vere or vero).—secus (otherwise than as it should be; e. g. judicare). To sing i., dissonum quiddam canere (out of tune); perperam canere (not according to the rules of art); to use a word i., perperam or non recte dicere verbum : to pronounce a word i., perperam pronunciare.

INCORRECTNESS, mendosa ce rei natura (aft. II. Set. 1, 6, 66.)— pravitas (perversees, wrongnes).—
vitium (fault). Set. Not mendositas or vitiosias,
1. of style, vitiosus sermo (faulty style); inquinatus
sermo (impure style, with ref. to the expressions). Set.
17 = "unitruih," it must be rendered by falsus (for If = 'unirath', it must be rendered by falsus (for falsitas has no claus, authority, certias being the reading of the best MSS, in C. Cluent. 2). To prove the i, of any statement, of falsum esse probare (Q. 2, 17, 17). INCORRIGIBLE, insanabilis (e. g. ingenium, L.).—Incemendabilis (post-stag.).
INCORRIGIBLENESS, insanabile ingenium (L.).—

inemendabilis pravitas (post-Aug., Q.).

INCORRUPT, incorruptus (e. propr.). — integer (whole, undefiled, not adulterated, &c., morally pure; opp. contaminatus, vitiatus),- sanctus (spotless, vir-

opp. contamination, thousand the state of the control of the state of the sta S. Jug. 43, extr.).—integritas (integrity).—innocentia (unseifishness, disinteresiedness).— sanctitas (g. t. for

(unseighbness, disinferestedness)—sanctuss (g. t. for moral purity).

INCORRUPTIBLE, | Not capable of being corrupted, incorruptus (that is not corrupted) will often do; if not, Crel. by corrumpi non posse, &c. | I neapable of being bribed, integer. incorruptus (opp. pretio venilla). The being permitted of incorruptus (opp. pretio venilla). The being permitted of incorruptus (properties of the control of the

INCORRUPTNESS, integritas (both in a moral and

a physical sense; of persons and things).— sanctitas (moral purity). I. of the heart, sanctimonia INCREASE, v. || Trans.) See To Augment, To ENLARGE. | INTRANS.) creeseere. accesseere (to grow; to i., whether with ref. to number, extent, or intensity).

-incrementum capere (to receive an increase in extent or magnitude) .- augeri. augescere (to be enlarged; to be increased in number or strength) .- ingravescere (to become heavier; propr., e. g. of bodies by exercise; and impropr. malum, morbus, studium). — invalescere. reproper many, models, and mill, measurement evaluations of the evaluation of the ev i's, mim tus destrain eres it the paint to every and, ::30)

dolores in dies crescunt: our friendship increased with our years, amicitia cum wtate accrevit simul: the

our years, amienta cum ætate accrevit simul: tae duesae i:, malum ingraveseit or corroboratur. INCREASE s. accretio (as act).—amplificatio (act of enlarging in actient or butk; e.g. rei familiaris; honoris; gloriæ).—incrementum (as slate). The i. and decrease of light, accretio et diminutio luminis: I perceive an i. of strength, "meas vires auctas sentio.

INCREDIBLE, incredibilis (that can hardly be betiered, hence = extraordinary, uncommon, \$c.).—a fide abhorrens, nullam fidem habens (not deserving belief). I. celerity, incredibilis celeritas. tanta celeritas, cui par ne cogitari quidem potest: i. pain, incredibilis dolor. opinione omnium major dolor: the art has made 34, 7, 17): it is i., incredibile est, also with auditu or dictu or memoratu.—a fide abhorret. Athg is less i.,

qd pronius ad fidem est (L. 8, 24).
INCREDIBLY, incredibiliter, incredibilem in modum. incredibile quantum.—supra quam credibile est. INCREDULITY, dubitandi obstinatio, or with Crci. credere non posse, non facile adduci, ut credat. By

his i., non credendo. INCREDULOUS, incredulus (H.) .- qui non facile

adduci potest, ut credat.
INCREMENT, incrementum (C.).

INCREMENT, incrementum (c.).
INCRUST, crustare—incrustare (H., Farr.).
INCRUSTATION, incrustatio (tote, Procut. Dig. 8,
2, 12, fm.; Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 79: both of the coating of
walls: e. g. with marb(e).—crusta, or pl. crusta (t. t.
for all that is used in the way of situlying, coating, \$\partial{\phi}\epsilon\$,

whether for walls, vessels, or any other work of art).
INCUBATION, incubatio (also incubatus, ûs, in-

cubitus, ûs; all Plin.).
INCUBUS, incubo (Scrib. Larg. 100). See Night-

INCULCATE, prædicere (προειπείν: to tell or warn beforehand, to do or not do something; with ut, ne; espty of incutcating the wisdom, propriety, &c. of not doing something; prædicere, në &c.).—incuicare (litr. to tread athg in; lake great pains to impress it deepty: id, quod tradatur vel etiam incuicetur, C. de Or. 1, 28, 127; Vatin. 11, 27). Sts tradere. - præcipere. docere,

INCUMBENT, adj. | Paopr.) To be i. on athg, incubare ci rei or qu re; inniti ci rei or (in) qu re; impocubare ci rei or da re; innut ci rei or (in) qa re; impo-situm esse ci rei. I impropr.) Obligatory, Crei. with debec qd facerc. oportet me facere. It is i. on aby, est cs; on me, you, dc., meum, tuum, &c., est: he believed it i. on him, offici esse duxit (Suct.). is i. upon' is munus or officium est cs, when the meanis i. upon' is munus or officium est ca. when the meaning is, that is belongs to her recognized duties of
aby: est cs means only 'il suits or is becoming, credicaable, &c. to day.' it is 'on a ruler to resist the incostancy of the multitude, principum munus est [not
principum est) resistere levitati multitudinis.

INCUMBENT, a. 'beneficiarius.

INCUMBENT, a. 'beneficiarius.

INCUMBENT, a. 'beneficiarius.

INCUMBENT, a. 's 'beneficiarius.

INCUMBENT, a. 's 'beneficiarius.

INCUR, de suscipere, subire. qd (in se) concipere. qd in se admitter (e.g. guilf., culpum). To: i. kaire, in odium (offensionemque) ca irruere; in odium ca incurrere or venire; see HATRED, GUILT, ERMITY, DANGER, PENALTY. TO: is jine, mullam committere

INCURABLE, insanabilis (of things; c. g. illness, wound. [5] immedicabilis is poet only).—desperatus (gieren up by the physicians, hopeless; of the illness and the patient).

INCURABLY, insanabili morbo.—insanabiliter (very

INCURABLY, insanaoui moroo.—insanaouine; very late, Marcel, and Faust.).
INCURIOUS, incuriosus (post-Mag., Suet., T.) See UNINAOUISTIVE, INATEXEIVE.
INCURSION, incursio (Cas., L.).—excursio (with ref. to one's own country, fn such one makes an i. incursionem (hostiliter) facere; excursionem facere in settla acc): to present any hostile i.'s, prehibere hostem ab incursionbus. (Cas.); fines suos ab excursionibus hostium tuen (Cars.).

INDEBTED. To be i. to aby for athg, qd ci debere (g. t., to be his debtor for it). - qd ci acceptum referre received fm him, whether good or evil: = 'to have to thank him for').-cs beneficio qui or qd esse (to owe name nim jor 1.—Co Deneuro qui eva (16 etc. none's present happy, êt. sale to aby's kindnes). To be 1, to aby for one's life, vitam suam cl referre acceptam (C. Phil. 2, 5); ci vitam debere (O. Pont. 4, 3, 31); propter qm vivere (C. Mil. 22, 88, = to have to thank him for having soved one's life); a qo natum csse; propter qui hanc suavissimam lucem aspexisse (so owe one's being to aby, as its author; of parents, &c.). one's scing to any, as us author; of parents, qc., 1. 10 be i. to aby for one's preservation, life, &c., cs beneficio incolumem. salvum esse: to be i. to aby for the preincolumem, salvum esse: lo be i. lo aby for the pre-servation of one's rank, property, position, &c., cs bene-ficio incolumes fortunas habère: lo be i. lo aby for many kind acts, cl multa beneficia debrie: lo feci i. [= obliged] lo aby for ablg, qd (e. g. munus cs) gratum acceptumque cst, &c. Sec Oblicko. f= To be in debt, see Deer or Own. INDECENCY, Indignitas (indecent behaviour or

treatment of others, and indecent condition of a thing). turpitudo (vile, immoral manner in speaking or con-

ducting onesetf).

See INDELICATE, UNBECOMING. INDECENTLY. See INDELICATELY. UNBECOM-

INDECISION, dubitatio. hæsitatio (doubt, &c., with INDECISION, dubitatio. Institutio (doubt, &c., with ref. to a particular case, about wech aby cannot determine how to act).—inconstantia (want of firmness as manifested by unsteadiness of plans, &c.).—(* crebra) mutatio consilii (change of purpose, C.).—crebra sententiarum commutatio (frequent change of opinion, C. Donn. 2).—inopla consilii (the being at a toss what to 250m. 21.——inplu coustin live verify at a ross wons to do).—animus parum firmis, or varius incertisque (as a person's character). Stowness and i, dubitatio et notace (e.g. senati, S.); a person of great i. of character, homo parum firmus proposito ofi. Pell. 2, 3, fab. 1 and imp former i., quicquid incerti milh in animo tixi (Plant.): to be in a state of i., pendere animi (or animo);

(Plant.): to be in a state of i., pendère animi (or animo); assurare dubitatione; dubius est qs, quid faciat; aftici inopià consilil: aby remained for a long time in a state of i., du incertum habuit qs, quidnam consilii capere (S.); diu hassitavit qs, quid facere deberet. INDECISIVE, I That docs not decide the question, dubins (doublful; e. g. precilium, victoria).—incertus (uncertain; e. g. victoria, exitus)—ambiguus, ancepa (doublful as to the event; e. g. belli fortuna: but Egg precilium ancepa e'a double altock, and precilium ambiguum, pugna ambigua is not found; and production in firm set unextoris (of an acomment.—and probandum infirmus et unextoris (of an acomment. ad probandum infirmus et nugatorius (of an argument, —ad probandum infirmus et nugatorius (of an argument, fc.), or quod parvo ad persuadendum momento est (aft. magno ad persuadendum momento esse, C. Invent. 2, 26). Trifling and it engagements, levia et sine effectu certamina. I Undecided, vid.

INDECISIVELY, sine effectu (e. g. certamina)—locerto exitu (victorize: of an event, not yet decided;

e.g. victoriae),
INDECLINABLES, aptôta (âtrara — Diom. Prisc.),
INDECOROUS. See INDELICATE, UNBECOMINO.
INDECOROUSLY, indecore.— indigne. inhoneste.

INDECOROUSH: indecenter, post-Class.).

INDECOROUSNESS. See INDECENCY.
INDEED, | Emphatical: = in truth, \$e., profecto (it is a fact; assuredly: e. g. non est ita, judices, non est profecto) .- sane (preceding or following the word it refers to : oft. with adjectives ; opportuna sane facuitas: odiosum sane genus hominum: judicare difficile est sane). I was i. exceedingly glad, sane quam sum gavisus. Sts after haud non; I do not i. understand, haud sane intelligo) .- vere (truly; with truth : e. g. a Christian i., * vere Christianus) : aby is is a scholar, qs est plane perfecteque cruditus. If n 16 is way it is often used in answers: sanctiam vero—lts. It as sic est.—certe. Polyos wish, &c.! I do i., vine! Sane quidem, Often with repetition of the verb; dane, &c.! do sanc. often with representation of the very cashe, and the very table (Pr. Intr. ii. 147, 148.) | As used in an users to express surprise, often with irong: veron't tane vero (e.g. non novi adolescentem veroun't — Serio. Plant. Truc. 2, 2, 47.)—ain' tu't (ironical). | Restrictive (opposing a person or thing spoken of to others), quidem. equidem (the latter as an affirmation made by a speaker about himself or things relating to himself: its use with any but the first person being exceptional, it is better to avoid such use. It is very common with puto, arbitror, credo, scio [Pr. Intr. li. 552-555]). || Concessive: i., ... but get, quislem ... sed tamen (e.g. that is a poor consolation i., but \$c., misera est quidem illa consolatio, sed tamen &c.).—etsi ... tamen (e.g. etsi non sum doctus, tamen intelligo, I am not i. a learned man, but yet I understand, &c.) .- non ... ille quidem ... sed (tamen): sis autem, verum, veruntamen (esply when of two attributes one is conceded ; bellum non injustum iliud quidem, suis tamen civibus exitiablie: philosophi minime dem, sus tainen evivous extitante: pintosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed &c. So with adv., enucleate ille quidem, et polite, ut solebat, nequaquam autem &c. Sts with verbs, joco uti quidem illo licet, sed &c.). The ille quidem are sto omitted; e. g. cum S. Nævio, riro bono, veruntămen non ita instituto, ut &c. (481)

INDEFATIGABLE, assiduus (active without ceasing).—impiger (not fearing or minding any trouble).

I. industry, assiduitas. impigritas (C. Non. p. 125, 20)
INDEFATIGABLY, assidue () assiduo is not

Class.). impigre.
INDEFEASIBLE, irrevocabilis.—in perpetuum ra-

tus (valid, &c. for ever).
INDEFENSIBILITY, Crel. with defendinon posse. INDEFENSIBLE, Cret. with defendinon posse (both propr. and of maintaining the propriety of athg, c.).—teneri non posse (of a military post, &c.).
INDEPINITE, incertus (uncertain) —dubius (doubt-

ful) .- suspensus et obscurus (uncertain, dark, &c.; e g. verba, T. Ann. 1, 10, 2).—ambiguus (capable of two meanings; oracula). The i. pronoun, pronomen infinitum or indefinitum (Gramm.).

INDEFINITELY, dubie (doubtfully) .- in incertum

(to an indefinite time).

INDELIBILITY, Crel. with deleri or elui non posse, INDELIBIE, indelibilis (O. Met. 15, 876, and Pont. 2, 8, 25), or Crci. quod deleri non potest (unextinguishable, imperishable). - quod elui non potest (that cannot be whitewashed, or washed out, as it were, or effaced;

be whitewashed, or washed out, as it were, or effaced; e.g. a spot in aby's character, macula). INDELICACY. See INDECENCY. INDELICACY. See INDECENCY. INDELICACY, parum verecundus (violating decorum, &c.; e.g. verba).—inurbanus (violating the laws of politeness: e.g. dictum).—inhonestus (dishonorable, immoral; opp. honestus).—illiberatis (not hoccomics, technology). becoming a free-born man, a gentleman; e. g. jocus).-

turpis (disgraceful).

INDELICATELY, parum verecunde. — indecore indecore; indecenter, post-Class.). — indigne. inhoneste.

turpiter.

INDELICATENESS. See INDELICACY.
INDEMNIFICATION, *impense pecuniæ restituto (for money laid out)...* danni restituto (i. for tutio (for money tata out).— tallini testifata tiffer injury suffered).—compensatio (compensation: cf. C. Tucc. 5, 33, extr.); or Crel. with damnum pensare, compensare, sarcire, resarcire, restituere. For some i.,

ut dannum a'iquo modo compensetur.
INDEMNIFY, ci damnum restituere or præstare: for athg, qd cl compensare (qå rc): to i. oneself, dam-num or detrimentum sarcire, resarcire, or restituere. damnum compensare: by athg, qå re.—damnum suum levare (to tighten one's loss): sts remunerari qui præmio (if by a present: cf. Cæs. B. G. I, 44). To i aby for the loss of one honour by conferring another upon him, ci pro honore honos redditus est.

INDEMNITY, | Indemnification, vid. | Act of indemnily.

INDENT, serratim scindere (cut like a saw, Appul. erb. 2). See NOTCH. JAG. INDENTURE, pacti et conventi formula (g. t. for formula in weh an agreement is drawn up), or pacti formula, qua se qs ci in disciplinam tradidit (of the

is a fine apprentice).

INDEPENDENCE, libertas (opp. servitus).—arbitum liberum (the liberty of acing after one's own will, opp. alius voluntas). To deprice aby of his i., ci libertatem erlpere; to love one's, i, libertatem perdere or amittere : to have lost one's i., servire. servitutem pati. [An independence (= sufficient income), facultates quæ qm sustinent.—pecunia, quæ necessarios sumptus suppeditet or quæ perpetuos sumptus suppeditet, nec solum necessarios, sed etlam

sumptus suppeditet, nec solum necessarios, sed cliam liberaies (ci.-sui num (o.p. deds, sea silenum). To hace an i., see 'to have an independent property.

INDEPENDENT, sul juris (his our master).—sul potens (not obliged to give an account of his actions, L. 26, 13).—liber et solutus. solutus et liber (free, unfeltered by any obligation). To be 1., sul juris or sure potestatis or in sua potestate esse.—integræ ac solidæ libertatis esse (to be quite one's own master); nemini parêre (to obey or care about nobody); ad suum ar-bitrium vivere (to live after one's own will). To be i. of external circumstances, non aliande pendere nec extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas haextrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas ha-bère rationes (C. ad Fam. 5, 13, 1); shoulute vivero (C. Fin. 3, 7, 26); many states that had titl then re-mained i, multz evilvitates, quæ in illum diem ex-æquo egerant (T. Agr. 20, 3); to make myself i, in libertatem se vindicare: an i. property, facultates, quæ qui sustinent: a man of small bit i. property, modicus facultatibus (Pin. Ep. 6, 32, 2): 10 be a per-modicus facultatibus (Pin. Ep. 6, 33, 2): 10 be a person of i. property, in bonis esse; in possessione bono-rum esse (to have property); in suis numis esse (opp. in are alieno esse, to be in debt); habet qs, qui or unde utatur; also pecuniam habere, quæ necessarios sumptus suppeditet, or (if it will allow of a liberal

expenditure), pecuniam habêre, quæ perpetuos sump- ! tus suppeditet, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales (C.). | Independents (as a sect), • qui

lus suppruses, Independents (as a sect), singulor Christianorum certus sui juris esse volunt. INDEPENDENTLY, absolute (e. g. vivere)—arbitio suo (e. g. facere qd), or ad arbitrium suum (e. g. facere day for ad arbitrium suum (e. g. facere f vivere; com = 'according to ones own will').—singil-latin (singly; each by litself; not in connexion with other things). I. of athg. 'illud non spectans or respi-ciens (without ref. to it; e.g., to say or consider athg). To live i., see 'to be INDEFENDENT' (of external cireumstances).

INDESCRIBABLE, inenarrabilis (e. g. labor). — incredibilis (incredible; e. g. lætitia).—singularis (peculiar in its kind, extraordinary; e. g. fides, crudelitas). Four letter has caused me i, pleasure, exprimere non possum, quanto gaudio me affecerint tue literæ.

INDESCRIBABLY, supra quam enarrari potest (e. g. eloquens). - supra quam ut describi tacile possit

(e. g. eximius, handsome). INDESTRUCTIBILITY, Crcl. with dirui, everti,

INDESTRUCTIBLE, quod dirui or everti non INDESTRUCTIBLE, quod uirui or everti non potest.—quod turbari, perturbari non potest (that is inceptable of being disturbed).
INDETERMINATE. See INDEPINITE.
INDETERMINATELY. See INDEPINITE.
INDETERMINATENESS. See INDEPINITE.

INDEX, | Of a book, index (for web catalogus is late). An alphabetical i. of (e. g. rivers), amnium in literas digesta nomina (Fib. Sequ.): to enter into an i., in indicem referre: i.'s, indices librorum. | Hand

in indicem referre: i.e., indices librorum. I H and of a watch, gnomon (on a sun-dinl)—virgula horarum index (g. 1, aft. Plin. 18, 37, 67). I Improrading, index (the former as reflecting able; the latter as indicating or betraying its nature; e. g. imago animi vultus, indices oculi, C.).—Janua (as opening and disclosing it to view: frons, que est animi janua,

C.).

INDIAN-INK, *atramentum chinense.
INDIAN-RUBBER, *gummi elasticum.
INDICATE. See *io be en involcation of.'
INDICATION, indicium (mark, &c. by wch athg is
disclosed, deelected,—vestigium (frace)—nota (mark).
JN. nota et vestigium, and (in pl.) indicia et vestigia
(e. g. of poion, veneni)—significatio er rel (a manifestation of some feeling, &c. e. g., virtuin, timoria).
To follow up the i. s of athg, vestigia er rei persequi:
thought of the companies of dicativus (Gramm.).

INDICT, propr. delationem nominis postulare in qm (i. e. to ask the practor for permission to proceed agst a person).—* delationem nominis a judicibus se-

agst a person).—"delationem nominis a judicibus se-lectis postulare in qui. See To Accuse; 'to bring an Action agst.' INDICTABLE, (res) accusabilis (Ochen. C. Ect. p. 105). Ste prend or supplirio dignus (the latter, of the severest punishment).—animadvertundus (the satier, s) the severest punishment).—animadvertundus (to be noticed, and visited with punishment). Athy is i. or not i., est cs rei (ulia) or nulla actio. A person's conduct is i.,

est actio in qm.

1NDICTMENT, libellus (post-Aug.: not accusatorius libellus), nominis delatio. To prefer an i. To prefer an i. agst aby, *delationem nominis a judicibus selectis postulare in qm .- libellum de qo dare (Plin. Ep. 7, 27, to frame or draw up an i., libellum formare (Paul. Dig. 48, 2, 3) or componere et formare († Juv.) find an i. (i. e., to find it a true bitl), ci delationem dare (the dat. being the name of the prosecutor, whom the jury, by their finding, allow to prosecute; C. Div. in Cacell. 15, 49).

in Cocil. 15, 49).

INDIFFRENCE, neglectio, contemptio, despicients cs rel (contempt for it, atter disregard of it; aleasy with ges. of thing)—treverents (went of a respectful or proper appreciation of alby, cs rel: e, g, studiorum, Ptin. Ep. 6, 2, 5; cf. T. Ann. 3, 11, 2)—acquas animus. equitas animi (senditarbed, unsgitated state of mind)—dissolutus in Indirectary. — lenitudo (phieumatic 1, e. g., 10 wrongs done to oneself or one's meighbour; cf. C ad Gu. Fr. 1, 1, No. 13, 383.—delagogia (in Gk leiters, C. Alt. 2, 17; of i. to political afform).—animus durus (hard-heartedenes)—frigus. animy durus (hard-heartedenes)—frigus.

- animus durus (hard-heartedness) .- frigus. animus - animus durus ingra-nearesenses; - Irigus, animus alienatus a qo (coldness wch one manifests to aby, e. g. to a former friend). To bear athg with i, wou animo ferre or pati qd; lente ferre qd. The prevailing i, to religion, hac, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia

INDIFFERENT, | Neutral as to good or evil;

of a middling quality; nec bonus, nec malus,—indifferens (neither good nor bad: both C. Fin. 3, 16, 53; but the last only as an attempted translation of the Gk. ἀδιτάφορον).—medius. qui (quæ, quod) neque lau-dari per se neque vituperari potest (holding the mean an per se neque vituperan potest (hoiding the mean between what deserve censive on the one hand and blame on the other, Q. 2, 20, 1)—mediocris (mederate; indifferently good: e. g. sunt bons, aunt quaedam ediocris, sunt mais plurs)—neuter (neither morally good nor bad: i. in a moral sense; only, of course, when 'good' and 'bad' are mentioned; e. g. quid boum sit, quid malum, quid neutr um, and webst i., C. Divin. 2, 4). | Unconcerned, securus (without any anxiety on the subject).—dissolutus (phleomatic, letting every thing take its own course; e. g. quis tam dissoluto animo est, qui hæc quum videat, ta cere ac negligere possit! C. Rosc. Am. 11. 321.cere as negrigore possit C. Rose. Am. 11, 32).—
Intus (slow to receive impressions, to feel sympathy or take interest in athg; in a bad sense; cf. Drak. and Fabri, L. 23, 14). An i. look, vultus non mutatus: to put on an i. look, vultum non mutatus it is i to me whether, nithi med interest or refert (utrum &c. See Zumpt, 449): I am i, to aby or atho, qd or qm non or nihil curo; qd or qs mihi non cordi est; qd ad curam meam non pertinet; qd or qm negligo; de qa re non meam non pertunet; qu or qm negugo; ue qu te un laboro (I feel no care or anxiety about athg; do not trouble myself about it).—qa re non moveor (am not affected by it; e. g. to be i. to money, pecunia non moveri).—qd or qm despicio or contemno (think it or him beneath my notice). He is i. to the opinions of others, negligit or nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat : I am not i, to athg, qd mihi curæ or non sine curå est; and not it is a supply and the supply and a curam meam pertinet; and a me non alienum puto: I am not i. to the breach of the treaty, non pronihillo mihi est fædus rumpi(†): I have grown i. to pain, obduruit animus ad dolorem novum : to be i., in para, ooduruu animus ad doiorem novum: lo be i., in neutram partem moveri (a philos. 1. 1, C. Acad. 2, 42, 130); I am i. to the attractions of a place, cs. loci voculptates inoffensus transmitto: I am i. to every thing but your mo/etg, minii laboro mis iu salvus sis (C.). Since the control of the control

nullius habită ratione: delectu omni ac discrimine remoto; omissis auctoritatibus. I Imparial ily, vid. Il Without e motion, &c., zequo animo (with undisturbed mind).—lente (with singuish indigerence). Il Toler abit (well, &c.), commode (e. g. salitara, Np.).—satis (e. g. literatus; both = 'i. well; 'i. e., expressing considerable progress or merit).—modice (e. g. locuples).—mediocriter (e. g. disertus). INDIGENCE. (ISP. Not indigentia = 'need,' 'necessity,' or 'inexplebilis libido,' C.) See POUREYT. INDIGENT, indigens (e. g. indigentibus benigne facere, C. Og. 2, 15, 52). See POOR.
INDIGESTIBLE, difficilis conecctu or ad concoquendum.—valentissimus (opp. imbeeillimus: Cels. 2.

quendum .- valentissimus (opp. imbecillimus; Cels. 2, 18, with ref. to fitness for invalids).
INDIGESTION, eruditas.

INDIGNANT, indignabundus (full of indignation). -subiratus (a little angry). -- iratus (angry). -- iniquas (in an unfavorable humour or disposition of mind). To th an undertained or despond of mines. To be i. (e. g. al. by's conduct), ci stomachari or irasci: to become i., irasci; with athy, indignari qd (to consider athy unworthy).—iniquo animo ferre qd (not to beer athy with indifference). To become i. al \$c., indignari, quod &c., or with nec. and infin.
IN DIGNANTLY, indignabundus (adj., L.; not Cars.

or C.) .- indignans (or indignatus) qd (acc. of the cause being expressed) .- irato animo. iracunde (angrily). look i. at aby, * iratis oculis or truci vultu qm intueri.
INDIGNATION, indignatlo. indignitas (displeasure

felt at athg unworthy, unbecoming, improper), cs rei.—stomachus (vexation, chagrin).—bilis. ira (a higher destomachus (exastion, chagrin).—bilis. Ita (a higher derec of disatifaction or anger at owns suffered eveng or injury; it is often a consequence of indignitas, c.f. L. 5, 48, 6. 'indignitas,' atque ex e àir a animo cepit). Somewhat of i, indignationed us exist is, animo injugo or Irato: indignabundus: exist bitter or rebeaucht; indignatione quadam exacerbatus (aft. L. 2, 35, exist). It occurs or result. i, insignatione quaisan exactoratus (a). 2. 2. 3. 3. etc.): Io cause or rouse i., indignationem movere: lo rouse oby's i, el stomachum or bilem movere: to draw upon onesel oby's i, es indignationem in se convertere: the i. increases, indignation crecit; menifests itself, indignation crumpit: to show one's i. agst aby. Indignation company to show one's a gast aby. Indignation company to the com nationem or indignatiunculam apud qm effundere.

INDIGNITY, indignitas (also in pl.). Jn. (in pl.) dignitates contumelizque. To submit to the trouble indignitates contumelizeque. To submit to the trouble and i. of athg, cs rei (or qd faciendi) indignitatem et molestiam perferre (C.): to bear all manner of i.'s omnes indignitates contumellasque perferre (Cas.): to | be driven to do athg by all manner of i.'s, omnibus in-dignitatibus compulsum esse (ad qd faclendum, L.). See INSULT, 8.

Signituations compensation ease (an du interientum, E.).

**NDIGO, indicum (Plin.)—color Indicus (us colour).

**The I ploni, ** indigoffera (Linn.)

**The I ploni, ** indigoffera (Linn.)

**INDIRECT, quode circultione quadam (or per ambages) 6t.—obliquus (e. g. orationes, Suet. : insectatio, T.).—perplexus (e. g. sermones, L.). I. lazes, *vectigalia circultione quadam pendenda, solvenda: or vectigalia only (as being ultimately paid by the consumer):

**d. discourse (in Gramm.), **oratio non directa.

**INDIRECTLY, circultione quadam or per ambages (in an indirect manner)—oblique (e. g. perstringere of the gode, Epicurus circultione quadam deos tollit.

INDISCERNIBLE. See Invisible is. the existence of the gode, Epicurus circultione quadam deos tollit.

INDISCERNIBLE, quod drimi distrabive non potest. quod discerpi non potest. quod nec secerni, nee dividi, nec discerpi, nee distrabil potest (C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71).

1, 29, 71).

INDISCREET. See IMPRUDENT.

INDISCREETLY. See IMPRUDENTLY. INDISCRETION. See IMPRUDENCE.

INDISCRIMINATE, promiscuus (e. g. omnium generum cædes, T.), er Crcl. with nullius rationem habere : delectum omnem ac discrimen tollere.

INDISCRIMINATELY. See INDIFFERENTLY.
INDISPENSABLE, necessarius; for athg, ad qd. Quite i., pernecessarius, maxime necessarius: athg is i. to me, qa re carere non possum: to show that athg is

i. to ws, nos qâ re earêre non posse probare.
INDISPENSABLY, necessario. I. necessary, * pror-

sus or omnino necessarius.

INDISPOSE, To make a person disinclined, fe, abducere qui or es animum a que e (to draw aby away fm a pursuit, object of interest, fc.).—deducere qui de or a que et (to draw him off fm it; impropr.—de animi ienitate; ab acerbitate, &c.). To i. aby to another, qm or cs voluntatem a qo abalienare. qm ab cs ami-citià avertere (Cas.). To be indisposed to athg, alienari ei rei (C.); abhorrère or alienum esse a qu re: to aby, averso or alieno a qo animo esse: indisposed to aby or athg, aversus a qo or a qâ re (e. g. a vero; a ratione; a Musis: also ei rei, H., Q.); alienus a qo or a qâ re; ci înimicus. Not to be indisposed to believe, inclinato ad qd credendum animo esse: not to be indisposed to do

and a credendum animo sess: not to besee, intitinato da atag, haud displicet, with infin.

INDISPOSED, morbo tentatus. See Poorly. To be slightigt, is eliver ægrotare: to become t, ievi motiuneula tentari (Suel. Yesp. 24).

INDISPOSITION, 1 Stight disorder, invaletudo (onig C. Att., 2; ...-commotiuneula. levis motiuneula (C. Att., 2; ...-commotiuneula. levis motiuneula (C. Att., 2).—commotiuneula. levis motiuneula (C. Att., 2). In contration, vid.

INDISPUTABLE, non refutatus (cf. Walch. T. Agr. p. 352.—perspleuus revident).—certus (certain; to assume a donbiful and disputed fact as an i. truth, source pro certo, quod dublum controversumquesit, C.); or Crei.—quod perspleuum est constatque sit, C.); or Crei.—quod perspleuum est constatque sit, C.); or Crei.—quod perspleuum est constatque or et quod constate inter omnes necesse inter omnes or et quod constare inter omnes necesse sater omnes or et quoi constate inter omnes accesses est (c. Ineest, 1, 36, 62). It is an i. fort, §c., constat (inter omnes), &c.: the fact is i., factum constat; if the fact is i., si de facto constet (2, i. e. if there is no doubt the crime, §c. was committed). nove or get rid of).
INDISPUTABLY, sine controversia, sine ulla con-

troversia.-certo. sine dubio (certainly, without doubt; both denoting the subjective certainty of the indivi-dual). — haud dubie, certe (infallibly, denoting objective certainty).—videlicet (evidently, clearly; calls attention to an obvious truth). See CERTAINLY.
INDISSOLUBILITY, Crcl., with dissoivl &c. non

INDISSOLUBLE, indissolubilis (propr.; e. g. a knot, nodus, post-Asg.). — inexplicabilis (propr. of shackies, vinculum; then \$\beta_2 = inexplicable, \pi_c.).—
meternus (everlasting, e. g. feiters, vincula).
INDISSOLUBLY, indissolubiliter, insojubiliter (both

late: the former, Claud. Mam.; the latter, Macrob.). Crel.
with dissolvl non posse; or Indissolubili nodo (Plin.).
INDISTINCT, minus clarus (not clear; not easily

perceived by the eyes or ears).—Documes (dark, unantelligible; oratio, verba, &c.).—perplexus (dark, unantelligible; oratio, verba, &c.).—perplexus (confused; enigmatic; responsum, sermones).— confusus (confused; e. g. clamor): An l. hand, litera minus composite mee clarke (4/L. C. Ali. 6, 9, 1): literance,

os confusum (opp. os planum or explanatum); an i. voice, vox obtusa (thick; opp. vox clara).—vox perturbata (thorticulate; opp. explanabilis).
INDISTINCTION, obscuritas (obscurity, dorkness).

INDISTINCTLY, minus clare.—obscure (e. g. dicta. G.; very i., obscure admödum; e. g. cernere, C.).— perplexe (e. g. loqui). To pronounce letters or words i., ilteras dicendo obscurare (not to give them their clear, proper sound); literas opprimere (not to let them heard; C. Off. 1, 37, 6); verba devorare (to stur them over; only to half-pronounce, Q. 11, 3, 33; Sen. de Ira. 3, 14, end).

INDISTINGUISHABLE, | Not distinguishable, difficills ad distinguendum (hard to distinguish). quod non distinguitur. que internosci non possibil, quod non distinguitur. que internosci non possibilitativa vida de la comparación de la comparación de la comparación distinguitur de la comparación distinguitur de la comparación distinguitur de la comparación distinguitur de la comparación del comparación de la comparación de la com tween). - Invisible, vid.

incent. — I nevisible, vid.

INDIVIDUAL, adj. proprius. singularis (see Own):
to be true to one's own i. character, naturam propriam
sequi. If advirsible, vid.

INDIVIDUAL, as. To be translated by persona:
three i.'s (at a time), terms personas (Suct. Ner. 1): to
have a different effect upon different i'.t, in personis
varie respondere. Individuals, homines singuil.—res
singulus, or singula, orum (of things:— 100 not individuum, individual see are only used of a to ms.

viduum, individual see are only used of a to ms.

nis (or rel) ratal or conditio (externat i.).—natura propriat (internat or conditio (externat i.).—natura propriat (internat or conditio (externat i.).—natura propriat internation.

INDIVIDUALLY, singulatim (one by one). — per singula (opp. turba, 'collectively;' rerum repetitio... etiamsi per singula minus moverant, turba valet, Q.)

INDIVISIBILITY, *individua natura.

INDIVISIBLE, individuus, quod dividi non potest.
—quod secari non potest (not able to be cut into pieces);
Js. quod secari et dividi non potest.—quod dirini distrahlve non potest (Indiscerptible): bodies that are i., corpuscula individua.

INDIVISIBLY, Crel. * ita ut dividi non possit. INDOCILE, or INDOCIBLE, indocilis (unteach-

able).
INDOCILITY, ingenium indocile.

INDOCILITY, ingenium indocile.

INDOLENT, ingenium indocile.

INDOLENT, is reason, incres piger,—socors (= secors, who has no susceptibility, and so puts no he art in his work; in C., it is only used of a stuggish into he leave in his work; in C., it is only used of a stuggish indicate lect, &c.).—deses (L.; not C., Caz., or S.; nor in Augustan poets).—segnis (ff meequi, one who follows, but never leads; slow, backward, opp. promptus, forward. In C. and Caz. only once, and that in comparity tardus et parum efficax (Casl. ap. C.). Sys, in Index.—bleutus (slow to receive impressions, to be stirred by wrongs done to oneself or others; not easily prevailed upon to act). upon to act).

INDUBITABLE. See UNDOUBTED, CERTAIN, IN-DISPUTABLE

INDUBITABLY. See INDISPUTABLY.

INDUSETABLY. See INDISPURSE.

INDUCE, || Persuade, move, &c., adducere ad qd (often with the gerund; also with ut; to lead to).—

Inducere ad qd (often with gerund; also with ut; mly to something bad or hurtful). - persuadère ci, ut &c. (to persuade him), -commovère qui ad qd (to more him to it) .- incltare or concltare qm ad qd (to excite him to if) .- auctorem esse, ut; impeliere qm, ut &c. (to urge sip.—actorem see, ut; imperiete qui, ut act to my him \$c.) You i. me to agree with you, adducts me, ut tibi assentiar (C.): to be induced to do athy by the prospect of gain, induci qo emotimento ad agendum qd: not to be easily induced to believe, non facile adduci ad eredendum. I shall not be induced to believe this, ad credendum. I sait not se issuacce do seiscre tais, hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam. Il "air od uce, co use, importare, inferre; sis facere, afferre, commovere (e.g., doicem). Il fair od uce is a dialo gas, play, \$c. ('he induced his personages, \$c., 'Pope), inducere (e.g., Epicurus...does induxi periucidos et perfabiles, C.).
INDUCEMENT, incitamentum (that sech incites INDUCEMENT, incitamentum (that sech incites).

aby to athg; e. g. periculorum, laborum; also ad honeste moriendum, Curt.).—irritamentum (of what (impulse).

INDUCT, *sacerdotem inaugurare; or *sollemni more beneficium ci demandare.

INDUCTION. | In logic: the founding a! general conclusion upon a multitude of observed particulars, inductio $(\theta \pi \alpha \gamma \omega \gamma \dot{\eta})$; Q. waes it to describe the Socratic method of inferring a general conclusion fm particular concessions, made by one's opponent, 5, 11). Sts *observatio singulorum may help. | The putting a clergyman in possession of a benefice, inductio (Cod. Theod.,

p. 769, ed. Bonn.).
INDUCTIVE, ex observatione singulorum repertus (aft. Q. 2, 17, 9, medicina ex observatione salu-

brium ... reperta est).

INDUE. See ENDUE. INDULGE, PROFR.) indulgere (ci or ci rei).-indulgentia tractare qm (to treat aby with indulgence).
To i. aby very much, magna esse in qm indulgentia; oneself too much, nimis sibi indulgere; his soldiers too much, laxiore imperio milites habere. | To give way to (passions), indulgere (e. q. iræ, L.) .--ci rei se dare, dedere, or tradere .- dare animum ci rei (e. g. mærori, to i. his grief) .- non cohibère (not to restrain ; e. g. se; effrenatas suas libidines, C.); to i. one's (lustful) passions, libidinibus se dare ; one's sensuat appetites, voluptatibus servire, se tradere; corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere; one's appetite, ventri obedire (to be the slave of one's belly). - Absol.) To i. in athg. indulgere circl; in enting and drinking, cibo se vinoque augere ci rei; m enting and drinking, cibo se vinoque invitare (on a particular occasion).— bene curare zetaten suam (to make oneself comfortable; Plant. Pseud. 4, 7, 34).—bene curare cutem (titr., to make oneself sleek by good calling and drinking; H. Ep. 1, 4, 15).—East not genio indulgère.

INDUIGENCE, indulgenta, clementia, benignitas

INDUIGENCE, Hungerins contents and (SYN, in ISUULGENT).—venia [pardon shown to errour, or to persons in errour). To show i. to \$c., indulgere clor cl rel (e. g. to a debtor, debtorit; to aby's faults, es peccatis).—veniam dare cl or cl rel (to grant pardon, e. g. errori); cf. To INDULOR: lo show i. to althg. con-nivère in qû re (to wink at),—gratiam facere es rei (to concede): to treat aby with i., indulgentià tractare or indulgenter habère qm; indulgère ci: to treat aby with induigenter hapere qm; manigere ci. to reas any arina much i, magua esse in qm indulgentia: to treat aby with too much i, nimis or nimium ci indulgère; one-eff, nimis sibi indulgère. | An indulgère (Eccl.), venia Pontificis Romani; venia delictorum or peccatorum (For induigentia, used by Eccl. writers, is not to be rum (BD) indugentia, used by Eccl. seriers, is not to be recommended: 1: to grant an i., veniam ci et impunita-tem dare (C. Phit. 8, 11, 52): 1: obbisin an i., veniam peccatorum imperare: a letter of i., 'literæ or libelius veniarum. Sale of i.'s, 'enlarum nundinatio (sec C. Rull. 1, 3, 9: to sell' i.'s, 'Pontificis Romani veniam nundinari. A seller of i.'s, 'Pundinator veniarum; 'veniarum venditor. Money paid for i.'s, or raised by the sate of i.'s, numi ob veniam Pontificis Romani impetrandam dati (aft. C. Verr. 5, 51, extr.).
INDULGENT, indulgens (one whose habit it is to

take things in good part, and lo grant even what he thinks ought to be refused, e. g. a father towards children, a prince towards favorites; opp. severus).—
clemens (one who, fm a spirit of forbearance and
humanity, acts mercifully towards those who deserve penishment, e.g. a fudge; opp. severus, crudelis).— benigmus (g. i. kind, good nalured; hence, also i. towards those who are blamable or guilty; e. g., a judge, heaver; opp. malignus).—facilis in accipiends satisfactions (ready to receive excuses and apologies). Very i., perindulgens (opp. acerbe severus): too i., nimis indulgens: in an i. manner; see indulgently.
INDULGENTLY, indulgenter. clementer. benigne.

Cf. 'with INDULGENCE.

Whis is dulernes.
INDURATE. Set To Harden.
INDURATE. Set To Harden.
Indurates activity, laborious, fond of labour; opp. iners, segnis).—navus (quick, active, that goes quickly to work without loss of time; opp. lignavus). In anyus et Industrius; trius et acer .- assiduus (constant, assiduous; keeping up one's activity to the end) -- sedulus (busy, active, purpose; opp. piger; often == bustling, of a housewife, bc.).—diligens (one who with care and accuracy attends to the object he is pursuing; opp. negligens).—studiosus cs rei (of him who pursues a task, esply a mental one, with co ici voj nim wno pursuce a iain, espis a mental one, with zeal, predilection, often even with passion; always with gen. of the object; hence, 'a very i. scholar,' not disci-pulus studlosissimus, without adding literarum, bona-rum artium, &c.).—curlosus (that bestows a care bordertum artum, &c., — curiosus (inat oesows a care coracrising on anxiety on even the most tricial things).—impiger (that feels no weariness or disgust even in a long, operative tabour). Fery i., qui singulari est industrià: to be i. in athg, diligentom esse in re (rarely diligen-

tem esse es rei, weh occurs more frequently in the meaning, to love or value athy): in an i. manner; see INDUSTRIOUSLY. The Latins also frequently express 'industrious' by frequentative verbs; as, 'to be i. in writing,' scriptiture.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, industrie. assidue. sedulo. diligenter. studiose: i. made or done, accuratus (used of the production of the diligens). To attend the schools i... circa scholas et auditoria professorum assidumni esse : to study i., studiose discere : to pursue one's studies i.

studia urgere.

INDUSTRY, industria (habitual i, of an elevated kind : opp. segnitia) .- navitas (habitual i, of a usefut kind; e. g. in business; opp. ignavial.-labor (laborious exertion). Jn. industria et labor.-opera (the menial and bodily activity bestowed upon athg). - assidui-tas (constancy, endurance in a business). - sedulites tas (contancy, endurance in a outsiness).— seculities (activity, bustling disposition)—impigritas (unnearied application, \$c.: C. ap. Non. 125, 20). — diligentia (care and attention in doing one's work). Jr. industria et diligentia.—studium (internal impute, inclination for an occupation). A composition shows much i. and you an overpannon, A composition shows make it into core, together with much theoring, in 11000 multa industria et diligentia comparet, multa doctrins: a person shows remerkable i in atho, in que es singulari est industria (both Np. Cat. 3, 1 and 4): to feel the want of ady's i, and care, desiderare est industriam et diligential comparations. tiam : to bestow i. upon athy, industriam. locare, diligentiam adhibère, studium collocare in re ; industriam ponere, exponere in re; operam in re iocare, ponere, in rem conferre; operam cl rei tribuere; operam (laborem) ad or in qd impendëre: to show all possible i, omnes industriæ nervos intendere: to follow amy pursuit or business with the greatest possible i., omnem in-dustriam or diligentiam ponere in re; omne studium conferre in qd; omni cogitatione et cură incumbere in qd; totum animum atque diligentiam ponere in re; totum se conferre ad studium es rei; totum et mente totum se conterre au studunt es en localité incert seils greet 4., multum studii adhibère ad qd; operæ plurimum studiique in qå re consumere; magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; multum operæ laborisque in re consumere; muito sudore et labore facere gd : desudare et laborare in re : to rouse one's f., industriam acuere: my i. shall not be wanting in it, mea industria in ea re non deerit: with i.; see Industria transcription of industry. *schola artium fovendarum causă instituta.

See INTOXICATE. INEBRIATE. INEBRIATION INEFFABLE. See UNUTTERABLE. INEFFABLY. See UNUTTERABLY.

INEFFECTIVE or INEFFECTUAL, invalidus (invalid; without power or effect; opp. fortis, valens; e. g. medicament. inutilis (unfit; not to the purpose; opp. utilis, saluber),

INEFFECTUALLY. See 'in Vain.' INEFFICACIOUS. See INEFFECTUAL, WEAR. INEFFICACY, imbecillitas. infirmitas (weakness);

or Crel. with parum valere (contra qd, if the measures are opposed to something).—minus or nihil valere (to have too tittle or no strength).—parvo ad qd (or ad qd faciendum) momento esse, &c. Hr complains of the i. of the remedy, "queritur imbecillius esse remedium, quam morbum.

INELEGANCE, *inelegans cs rei natura --inconcinnitas (want of symmetry, &c., sententiarum "wet. Oct. 86)

INELEGANT, inclegans (C.; only with neg., non inclegans). — invenustus. inconcinnus. See Un-

ADORNED. INELEGANTLY, ineleganter (C.; only with neg., non ineleganter scriptus, C.). — invenuste (with non,

non meteganter scriptus, C.). — invenuste (with non, Q.).—(Бу) inconcinne, inconcinniter, both post-Class. INELOQUENT, indisertus. infacundus (Svx. of disert., facund. in ELOQUENT).—linguá impromptus

INELOQUENTLY, indiserte. Not i., non indiserte

INEQUALITY, ment of things). See IDLE, &c. INERT, iners (also of things). See IDLE, &c. INERTIA. The 'vis inertiæ,' *vis illa inertiæ, quam vocant philosophi (for the sake of perspicuity); or prys contentio sue gravitatis (aft. C. N. D., taccontento gravitatis et ponderum, 2, 45, 110). By the 'vis inertiæ,' nixu suo; *(lpså) sue gravitatis contentions.

INERTLY. See IDLY.

(e. g. vitium).—cui venia nulla proponitur (e. g. erra-tum, C.).—cui ignoscendum non est; cui ignosci non or nullo modo potest.—inexpiabilis (for wch no atonement can be made) .- qui nullà excusatione se defendere potest (of persons). - cui nulla satis justa excusatio To be i., nihil excusationis habere; excusationem non habere; cui nulla venia proponitur (all of things). Aby was less i., magis ci ignoscendum fuit (C.). Reery citizen who did not attend, was held to be i., nemini civi ulla, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio visa est (C.) — with inexcusabilis poet. (H., O.), and late (Dig.).

(i.).—53 inexcusatins poet. (I., O.), and tate (Dig.). INEXIIA AUSTIBLE, inexhaustus (V. Em. 10, 174; of mines. In C. Fin. 3, 2, 7, it is doubtfut; see Görenz and Orelli ad loc.). My affection was i., tantus fult amor, ut exhauriri non posset.

iNEXORABLE, inexorabilis. To be i., severum et inexorabilem esse in qm; acerbe severum esse in qm.
INEXPEDIENCY, inutilitas.

INEXPEDIENT. See UNADVISABLE, UNPROPIT-

INEXPERIENCE, imperitia (want of knowledge acquired by trial and practice. This word is rejected by purists, though frequently occurring in S. and post-Aug. prose). — inscientia (ignorance, subjec-tively; in athg. es rel, e. g. in business, negotii gerendi). See Ignorance.

See IGNORANCE.

INEXPERIENCED, imperitus, in alhg, es rei (opp. peritus, e. g., in war, belil).—ignarus, in alhg, es rei (one who is yet ignorani; e. g. iegum, arits).—rudis, in alhg, in qâ re (raw, uninstructed; e. g., in public businass, in republică; in jure civili). To be i. in alhg, non versatum esse in qâ re; peregrinum or hospitem or versatum stone homitim mass in da re.

or pregrinum atque hospitem esse in qå re. INEXPERT. See UNSKILFUL. INEXPIABLE, inexpiabilis. INEXPLICABLE, inexpiabilis.

INEXPRESSIBLE See UNUTERABLE. INEXPRESSIBLY. See UNUTERABLY.

INEXPRESSIVE, languans, languidus (of the voice, speech, &c.)—iners (of the eye t).

INEXTROUBHABLE, inexisinctus (v. pr., a fre). To burst into peals of i. laughter, in risum or in cachinose effundi; miros risus edere.

nos edunni; miros itaus edere.

INEXTRICABLE, indissolubilis (propr., that cannot be unlied, nodus. propr.; post-dug.).— inextricabilis (e. g., vincula, laquei; also res difficilis et inextricabilis).—unde (or ex qo, quå, &c.) nunquam (vix,
&c.) te expedies. To get into an i. difficulty, in magnam difficultatem incurrere.

INFALIBILITY (e.g. of a remedy), certum remedium. To maintain the i. of the pope, "pontificem Romanum errare posse negare; "pontificem Romanum omni errore carere dicere.

INFALLIBLE, a) That does not deceive, certus. non dubius (certain, not doublyth).—exploratus (made or found out). b) Incapable of being deceived, *errori non obnoxius. To be i., omni er tore carère

"INFALLIBLY, certo (certainiy, denotes certainiy or persuasion with regard to the subject; i. e. subject insecretainty).—certe. hand dubte (positisely, without doubt, denotes certainiy with regard to the object; i. e. objecties certainiy). It will k come to pass,

certo fiet : certe eveniet.

INFAMOUS, famosus (of whom much is spoken, but nothing good) .- infamis, on account of athg, oh qd (of bad report; also of things) .- insignis, for athg, qa re bad report; also of things).—Insignis, for athy, qA re (distinguished before others by a bad quality).—turpis. Tectus (disgraceful, fout). Jr. turpis et fectus.—igno-miniosus (ignominious; covering a person with dis-grace; of things, fuga).—flagitious (highly wickel, cri-minal, &c.; of persons or things).—inhonestus (im-moral, &c.). Jr. turpis et inhonestus.—netfarius (want-terbly wicked; of persons or things).—infamili opertus (of persons), -intestabilis (one who has been deprived of his civil rights; in common life, any i. person; cf. S. Jug. 67, 2. T. Ann. 15, 55, 5). To be i., infamem male audire.-infamià laborare (JCt.): to be very i., infamià flagrare: to become i., infamià aspergi: to lead an i. life, turpe or flagitiose vivere: what an i. action! o indignum facinus! I. actions, res turpes.

INESTIMABLE, inæstimabilis (propr., thai cannot be valued; impropr. L.).—eximius, præstans. excellens. singularis (1996, escellent; SYN. in EXCELENT).
INESTIMABLY, eximie. excellenter. unice.
INEVITABLE. See UNAVOIDABLE.
INEXUTABLY. See UNAVOIDABLY.
INEXCUSABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet
in Excusable. quod nihil excusationis habet authority: deprivation of political rights, privileges, &c., in consequence of a censure fm some military or civil magistrate; = ἀτιμία). Το mark or cover with t., civii magisirale; = àrijiia). To mark or cover with i, qui nifamia notare; ei infamiam irrogare [JCl.)—qui ignominià notare (= to disprace or degrade; Cex.). To bear disgrace and i. without pain, ignominiam atque infamiam ferre sine dojore [C.]; to expose aby to i, cl esse ignominiæ; infamiam habere (Cæs. B. G. 6, 22); infamiam ferre el (T. Ann. 12, 4). | Baseness, dis-

grace (of an action), vid.
INPANCY, prima setas. prima setatis tempora (g. t.). INFANCI, primaceae, primaceaus empera y, r.,
-infantia, infantic anni (the time when the child cannot, or can but just speak),—pueritia, retas pueritis (boyhood); fm i., a primă (or ab îneunte) cetae; a primă
infantiă (T. Ann. 1, 4, 3); ab initio retatis; a primă infantià (T. Ann. 1, 4, 5); ab initio relatis; a primis Betatis temporibus; a parvo or parvillo; a puero (and in pl. a parvis or parvills, a pueris, of several, or if one speaks of himself in the plural); a teneris, ut Graci dicunt, unguiculis (translation of the Greek iệ araλōio-bovycar, onig in epist. supile of C. Fann. 1, 6, setz.). To die in his i., in cunis occidere (C. Tuec. 1, 39, to ale in nis i., in cunis occidere (C. Tine. 1, 39, 33, I lawrorn.) In the sense of imperfect state, e.g. of arts. &c., prima initia, pl.—incunabula, or quasi or velut incunabula (the cradle; e.g. of the oratorical art, de oratoris quasi incunabula, C.; ab ipsis dicendi velut incunabulis. Q.).

velut incunabolis. (4).

INFANT, s. infans.—pupus. pupulus (of a male i.).—
pupu, pupula (of a female: these four also as terms of
endearment). Est cuncula puellatis, in some recent
edd. of Suet. Net. 56, is a mere conjecture. § 18 in or,
vid. I. of Spain, fillius, filla regis l'ispanie.

INFANT, adj. puerilis (e.g. etas, tempus): that i.
netion, novue (e.g. ille populus): nascens (opp. adulnetion, novue (e.g. ille populus): nascens (opp. adul-

INPANTICIDE, infantis or infantium cædes. Far context, the g. t. particidium will often do. Infanticidium every late.
Infanticidium every late.
INPANTICIDE, 1 Murderer of her injunt, particida, prps with infantis, but far context it will do atone.
INPANTINE, puerilis (e. g. species. blanditine).
INPANTINE, puerilis (e. g. species. blanditine).
INPANTINE, peditatus, pedites. copies pedestres. exercitus pedester. The i, as opp. 'coratry,' are miy denoted by the historians simply by exercitus, cohortes, milites; also by viri, homines; hence frequently milites equitesque, exercitus equitatusque, exercitus cum equitatu, equites virique, homines equitesque cum equitatu, equites virique, homines equitesque (cf. Herz. and Mab. Cas. B. G. 5, 10; 7, 61). Light i., to, rera. and man. Car. B. O. o. 10; 1, 01). Light 1., pedites levis armaturæ: heavy-armed 1., pedites gravis armaturæ. gravius peditum agmen (on their march).

INFATUATE, infatuare (to lead one to commit a

INFATUATE, insatuare (to lead one to commit a folis, a sittiness).—occurente (to blind).—pellicere (to make a fool of by allurements, of a youth or maiden).—qm lactare et falså spe producere (to feed aby with false hopes).—decipere (to deceive).—in fraudem im-

INFATUATION, excitas mentis or animi (mental blinding).—furor (fm passion).—sts stuttitia (folly).— dementia (madness). See Folly. Such was his i., tantus eum furor ceperat; eo vecordiæ processerat (S. Jug. 5); processit in id furoris (Vell. 2, 80).
INFEASIBILITY. See Impossibility.
INFEASIBLE. See Impossible.

INFECT, transite in alios (propr., to pass over to others; of diseases). To i. aby, transite in qu (propr., of diseases). To i. aby, transite in qu (propr., of diseases).—inficere qu (to i., as it were; fig., of vices, \$c.): others also were infected, contagio morbi etlam \$6.]: others also were sujected, contagno morb citam in allos vulgata eat: to be sinfocced in the same manner, eadem vi morb repleri. I lawraora.) \$60. To 1. oby with his vices, vittis suits influere que; vitta suit ci allimeter, efficiare (the tast, Sem. Ep. 7): to be infected with vices, errowrs, &c., hale or involving vittis; inbui erroritous: to be infected with wrong replicion, influe opinionium praviator to be infected with wrong vitting. plundering, contagione quadam rapto gaudêre : aby is said to be infected with athg, contagio cs rei objectatur

ci (l. 9, 34; impropr.).

INFECTION, contactus (propr. and impropr., na action).—contagio (the infectious disorder itself; [1])

contagium un-Class.).

INFECTIOUS, contagiosus (late; but necessary as I.). An i. disorder, contagio morbi. — pestilentia (pestilence; pestilential epidemic). INFECUNDITY. See BARRENNESS. INFELICITY. See UNHAPPINESS.

INFER, colligere. concludere (to gather; draw a conclusion).—efficere, conficere (to establish atha as a necessary consequence); fm athg, ex qa re. Hence it may be inferred, ex quo effici cogique potest, &c.
INFERENCE, consecutio (C. Inv. 1, 29, 45)—con-

INFERENCE, consecutio (C. Inv. 1, 29, 45)—consequents (C. Fin. 4, 24, setr. \$\frac{1}{2}, \cdot\)—consectatium (C. Fin. 3, 7, extr. \$\frac{1}{2}, \cdot\)—conclusio (C. Inv. 1, 29, 45; also with addition of rationis)—rationialio (the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is so with addition of rationis)—rationicalio (the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is so proof deduced fm the syllogism). An acute \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is conclusing (C. Fail. 7, 14). To draw an \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is econg, tota conclusio facet: so not this a logiest \$\frac{1}{2}\$ station how conclusion est:

is not inis a logical i, r satisfie for contensations.

INPERIOR, inferior (lower; in rank, number, \$c.);
in alig, qå re (e. g., in rank, influence, reputation,
ordine, autoritate, existimatione): a feet i, in number,
pauciora navigla (B. Afr.); i, in number of ships, Ders, pauciora navigia (B. Afr.); 1. 18 numer vy suspe, inferior navium numero; 1. forces, pauciores (opp. plures; S. Jug. 49, 2); with 1. forces, inferiore militum numero. He was not i. to his master, non inferior quam magister fult: 1. to none, haud ulli secundus (†; e. g. virtute, V.). Our i.'s, inferiores. "ii, qui inferiores sunt (opp. superiores; qui superiores sunt): men eney their equals or i.'s, invident homines paribus aut infe-rioribus: cruel to his i.'s, crudelis in inferiores (Auct. Her. 4, 40).

INFERNAL, infernus (propr., and with velut, fig.; as veluti infernus aspectus). — terribilis (terrible). nefandus (fig. devilish).
INFERTILITY, See BARRENNESS.

INFEST, infestare. infestum habere (the former miy post-Aug.). To i. the sea, mare infestum habere (C. Att. 16, 1); mare infestare latrocinis (Vell. 2, 73); to be infested by wild beasts, infestari beiuis (Plin.): the beasts by wch India is infested, beluæ, quæ in Indiå gignuntur (C.). INFIDEL. See U

See Unbelieving, Unbelieven. INFIDELITY. | Faithlessness, vid. | Un-

belief, vid. infinitus (i., without terms or limit; e. g., magnitudo, odium, potestas, imperium).—Interminatus (i., boundless; e. g., magnitudo, cupiditas). insatiabilis (insatiable; e. g. cupiditas. avaritia. crudelitas) .- immensus (unmeasured, immeasurable; of any enormous dimension). To feel i, pleasure, im-

mortaliter gaudere.
INFINITELY, in or ad infinitum (up to an infinite degree).—In or ad immensum (up to an immense height).—Inmio plus (Anton. ap. C., amare qm). But 'infinitely,' with comparative notions, may be translated by longe, or ionge longeque (cf. C. Fin. 2, 21; O. Met. 4, 325); or longe multumque (e. g. omnes superare, C.); or longissime (e.g. diversus); sts with repetition of a superi.; e. g. plurimum et longe longeque plurimum (e. g. tribuere honestati, C. Fin. 2, 21). An i. great difference, tanta, quanta maxima esse potest distantia (C.). I. greater, omnibus partibus major (C. Fin. 2, 33, 108). I shall feel i. obliged to you if you Fin. 2, 33, 108). will (i. e., grant the favour previously mentioned), tam gratum id mihi erit, quam quod gratissimum (C).

INFINITIVE (mood), infinitum verbum (Q.) .- infinitivus or infinitivus modus (later grammarians).

finitivus or industrius modus (later grammarians).

INFNITY, infinitas (infusite extent).—infinitum
tempus (infinite space of time).

INFIRM, B We ak, inhocillus (deficient in strength;
f[25] imbecillis is a later form).—infirmus (having no
firmness or daration).—deblis (sastess, mome defect).

Unsteady in purpose, inconstant. levis.—in
contillis capients mobilis.

constills capiendis mobilis.

INFIRMARY, valeudinarium (Sen.).—nosocomium (vococonico, Cod. Just.; used by Ruhnk.). The surgeon or apothecary of an i., nosocomius (Cod. Just.).—qui agris presso est (Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6).

INFIRMITY, | Waakness, vid. | Infirmity of purpose, see Inconstrance.

INFIX, infigere ci rel or in qd. See' to Fix in'.

INFIAME, inflammare (v. pr. invidiam, motus animorum).—incendere (populum, animum, &c. in qm).

70. discord. sedition, accendere discordiam, sedito.

morum).—inceneere (populum, animum, ac. in qm). To i. discord, sedition, accendere discordiam, seditionem: to i. to madness, accendere qm in rablem: to i. onr desires or passions, inflammare cupiditates, or qm ad cupiditates: inflamed with lust, libidinibus inflammatus et furens : inflamed with love, amore incensus ; with hatred, odio incensus; with anger, irâ incensus; to i. the populace by bribes and promises, plebem ... largiundo et pollicitando incendere. (486)

INFLAMMABILITY, * facilitas exardescendi. See COMBUSTIBILITY

INFLAMMABLE, facilis ad exardescendum. quod celeriter accenditur .- concipiendo igni (or concipiendis

ignibus) idoneus. INFLAMMATION, inflammatio (g. t.). To cause i., inflammationes movere (Ccls.): till the i. is over, donee inflammatio finiatur (id.): when the i. is over, inflammatione finita (id.): to remove i., inflammationem discutere (Plin.): to lessen i., inflammationem sedare, discutere [Pinn.: so tessen i., inhammationem securicy refrigerare, or mitigate [Pinn.]. If Of the eye, ocu-lorum inflammatio; oculorum sicca perturbatio, arida lippitudo (the former in Scrib. Larg. 32; the latter in Cels. 5, 6, 29, who both use it as an explanation of the Greek ξηροφθαλμία, wch later writers also employ as a Latin word).

Latin words.

INFLAMMATORY, || PROPR.) Crcl. I. symptoms,

inflammationis signs or note: i. action, inflammatio.

|| Pio.) Intended to stir up the minds

of the people, seditiosus.—ad sensus animorum atque motus inflammandos admôtus (e. g. oratio; aft. aque motus innamianos aumotus (e,g) oratos (g), (C,de) C 1, 1, (60): i. language, seditiosse voces (e,g), seditiosis vocibus increpare qui, or seditiosa (pl. adg): to use i. language, seditiosa per cetus disserere (C,de): and (C,de): and (C,de): and (C,de): and (C,de): and (C,de): i. address, seditiosa atque improba oratio (C,de): i. address or harangues, conclones turbulentæ, furiosissimæ (of any wild, stormy, volent addresses). — conciones seditiosæ et turbulentæ (C.; violent and treasonable). A most i. speech, seditiosissima oratio (B. Afr. 28, 2).

sissima oratio [B. Afr. 25, 21.] INFLATE, inflare, sufflare (both propr. and im-propr.). To i, with pride, inflare cs animum ad into-lerabliem superblam (L. 45, 31): to be inflated with pride, (superbla) intumescere; efferre se superblà (3.); efferre se insolenter (C.); efferri fastidio (of a diadainful pride, C.); tumëre superbis (Phadr.: C. has animus sumquam tumet). Inflated, 1) PROFR.) inflatus (e. g. tibiæ); 2) IMPROPR.) Inflatus or elatus et inflatus (with athg, qā re); inflatus et tumens (e.g. animus, C.); inflatus et tumidus (T.); inflatus et inanis (Q.; both

intatus et tumidus [7.]; innatus et mans (2.; oots)
of style; immodio tumore turgescens (Q.; of style).
INFLATION, || Prorr. || inflatio (exply of the body;
flatilency).—inflatus, (8. (propr.), || INFLORE) With
ref. to style, tumor (immodicus, Q.; post-dug.).
INFLECTION, inflexio (C.).—inflexus, (bs. (post-

Aug., Sen., Juv.) | Declination, &c., flexura (Farr. L. 10, 2, 166). INFLEXIBILITY (of temper), rigor animi (un-

relenting mind).
INFLEXIBLE, rigidus (propr. sliff, rigid; hence

incapable of being moved, e.g. mens, censor) .- pertinax (firm in one's resolutions, persevering, e. g. hatred, dium)

odium).

INFLEXIBLY, rigide.—severe. Ste acriter, acerbe.

INFLEXIBLY, rigide.—severe. Ste ste active sta active sta active at a mount); afficere qm penā (C. Of. 2, 5, 5m.); vindicare in qm (to proceed to pusinh him); a fine, multam imponere in qm; penā pecuniariā or multā et penā multare qm (the latter, C. Balb. 18). Esc. multam irrogare, in the gold, age, = to lay before the people a proposed; in the gold, age, = to lay before the people assember in 'comitia.' Thus C. Lege, 3, 3, 3, quum margitratus judicassit irrog as sitve; per populum multam penne certatic esto. To i. disgrace, ci turpitudinem inferre or infligere. ci probrum, infamiam inferre. ignomināj qm afficere or notae. ci ignominām injungree minister or militere, ci protute, manisai militere, ig-nominisi qui amiere or notate, ci ignominiam injungree or contumellam imponere. To i, pais, doloren facere, efficere, affere, commovére, excliare, incutere, on aby cl: secere pais, magnum et acerbum dolorem com-movêre. doloren quam acerbissimum et inorere. To

inovere doorers dust acrossman of indete. It is an injury; see Interest in the Interest in the

INFLUENCE, s. vis .- momentum (decisive effect, INFLUENCE, a. via.—momentum (decisive effect, pon'h)—autoritas (respectability, weight, &c.: these three of persons and things).—amplitudo, dignitus, grained (state), and state of persons and things).—amplitudo, fin holding an effice: dignitus, fin position and personal worth: grains, fin personal properties).—opes (i. derived fin power and riches).—tactus (i. upon aths) approximation, touching, e. g. soils, june).—appulsus (efficient approach i. g. soils, june).—appulsus (efficient approach i. g. soils, june).—appulsus (efficient approach i. g. soils, junitus). through divine i., divinitus: the i. of the stars and the moon, vis stellarum ac lunæ: a beneficent, salutary i., vis salutaris: a prejudicial i., vis damnosa or pes-

tifera: a man of great i., vir magnæ auctoritatis; h mo, in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo: h mo. In quo summa auctoritas est atque ampirtuos:
of hai little i, homo tenul auctoritate: to hare i, vis est
ci rei; in athy, valère, conducere, vim habère ad qd (do
conducto alaby).—pertinère (to extend to athy). To hare
i, on alag, valère in qo (e. g. of ili will): to have great
i, on any person or thing, magna vis est in qo or in qd re,
in rem or ad qd (of persons and things): to have great

—ith the multina parcoritate valère or pease; multii. with aby, multum auctoritate valere or posse; muls. with any, multum auctoritate valere or posse; multum gratia valere apud qm (of persons).—gratiosum esse apud qm (to be much in aby's facour fin one's good qualities). A thing has considerable i. on me, good quatties). A thing has considerable to on me, multum moveor qu re (i. e. ii makes a great impression on me, e. g. cs auctoritate; cf. Cas. B. C. 1, 44; Np. Dion, 1, 3): a person has great i. with me, multum Dion, 1, 3): a person nas great i. with me, multum valet es auctoritas apud me; multum tribuo ci or es auctoritati; magni ponderis est qs apud me: lo have too little i., parum momenti habère ad qd: to have no i., nihil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse (of persons); in the army, nullius esse momenti apud exercitum: to lose one's i., infringitur auctoritas mea: to exercise in office a great i. over the citizens, vis est in qo imperii ingens in cives: to interpose one's i., suctoritatem interponere (see C. Phil. 13, 7, 15): to have a beneficial i, upon aby, juvare qm; prodesse ci: to have a prejudicial i., nocere ci (in both cases, of things): the pain I feel shall have no i. on my judgement, sensum doloris mei a sententia dicenda amovebo. To destroy your i. (in the state), exterminare auctoritatem

INFLUENCE, v. vim habere ad qd or in qa re. To i. aby, movere, permovere, or pellere cs animum (to make an impression on his mind); multum valere make an impression on his mina; illutuui vaera apud qm (b have great weight with him: of persons or thisings; e. g. pudor, officium); multum posse apud qm; multum gratia or auctoritate valere apud qm (b have great influence with him). To i. athg, magnum mo nare great influence with him). 20.1. also, magnum mo-mentum habère or magnon momento esse (lo have great influence); qd momenti habère (lo have some influence upon ; both with ref. lo an effect they contribute to pro-duce, ad qd or absol.); multum (plus) vaière (upon atle, ad qd; if being, as before, an effect); magna via est qå re (ad qd). This patriotic feeling influenced all ranks alike, ea caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinebat (L. 23, 27): to i. human affairs, res humanas curare; rebus hominum intervenire (of the Deity; the latter, T. Germ. 40, 3): novel undertakings are greatly infuenced by public opinion, fama in novis coptis vali-dissima est: beware of being influenced by private feeling, cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia: whether they are more influenced by shame and a sense of duty or by fear, utrum apud cos pudor atque officium an timor plus valeret: influenced by aby, impulsus a qo: without being influenced by aby, nullo impeliente: to be influenced by the sun, solis appulsum sentire. See

if have (great) INFLUENCE on.

INFLUENTIAL potens. I. men, homines potentes, gratios; viri, qui multum valent or possunt; viri potentes or opulenti. I. men in their own immediate

neighbourhoods, homines in suis vicinitatibus gratiosi. INPLUX, influxio (Macrob.). influxus, ûs (Firm. Math.); better Crel. with infundi, inferri in qd. An i. of people (into the Circus), infusus populus (†): a great i of imported goods, "mercium crebra invectio. See GLUT, 8

INFOLD, invoivere (roll up, i. e. by something wrapt vound; also fig. sun virtute se involvere, H.). - ob-volvere (e. g. brachium fasciis, Suet.); sts circumvolvere (e. g. oracnum nascus, ouel.); ass circum-ciudere, circumdare, cingrer (lo surround),—continére, comprehendere (lo hold enclosed),—complecti (lo en-brace),—circumplicare qci circumplectum esse qd (of licing things, turning round; e. g. serpents; si angus, vectem circumpetus fulset, C.). To: in onel arma, qm complexu tenère, or by the verbs = to embrace,

vid. INFORM, | To animaie, &c. (poet.) vid. | To aive intelligence. To i. aby of athg, indicium de re ci dare or ad qm afferre; qm certiorem facere de re; rem deferre ad qm (before a magistrate) .- nunciare ci qd rem deferre ad qm (before a magistrole),—nunciare ciq dio. is yn villing or by a messenger); per nuncium declarare ciq di (to declare by a messenger); certiorem facere qua ce rei or de re, by veriling, per literas (to giec aby certain information); docëre qm qd or de re to trach about any subject); deferre, perferrequad qm (to: one of arby); significare ci qd (to give one to understand athg, to 1, to signify, exply under the scal of secrecy; to give a hint of athg, by writing, literis or per literas). I To in form a gst a by, indicare qm.—nomen co deferre (spire his name to the judge)—accusare qm: to i. agai an innocrat person, calumniari qm.

INFORMANT, auctor; or Crel, My i. is one whom INFORMANT, auctor; or cree, mg. is one whom I can trust, id certo auctore competi if the thing is detected; or andivi, &c.).

INFORMATION, nunciatio, of a thing, cs rel (an

announcing).—significatio (the giving aby to understand a thing by some hint; with literarum, when it is done by writing). If Judicial information, delatio (deby writing). I Judicial information, denute (ac-nunciation before a magistrate).—indic um (g. t.). A written i. agst aby, libelius de qo datus (Pim. Ep. 7, 27, 11): I received this i. from an old woman, id indicium mihi anus fecit.

dictum mihi anus fectt.

INFORMER, index (g. i., also before a couri of justice).—accusator (g. i. for accuser before a couri of justice).—dictor (as i., esplay a accret i.; such as sure common under the emperors).—calumnistor (a standerous i.). By means of i.s. per indictum: to be a common i., delationes faciltare, or accusationes exercise (b)

follow the profession of an t., T. Hist. 2, 10, 2 and 5).
INPRACTION, violatio (of existing covenants). of peace, rupta pacis fides; pax turbata: i. of a treaty, violatum or ruptum foedus: i. of friendship, amicitia violata: to hold it an i. of a trealy, unless &c., pro rupto fœdus habere, si non &c.

INFREQUENCY. See RARITY.
INFREQUENT. See RARE.
INFRINGE. See To BREAK (a law, &c.); To Vio-

INFRINUE. See To BRLAK (a law, \$c.); To Vice-LATE. [\$\overline{P}_{\overline{O}}^{\overline{O}}\$ infringers; in this sense only, JOI. (e. g.) jus consulis, Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 5, fin.) One that in-fringes a treaty, ruptor federis. INFRINGER. See BREAKER, VIOLATOR. INFUSE, \$\overline{O}\$ to it, infundere in qd. (ci. miy post-Class.). \$\overline{I}\$ To instill (principles), \$\overline{S}_{\overline{O}}^{\overline{O}}\$ in spire (with alacetity, \$\overline{S}_{\overline{O}}^{\overline{O}}\$ in \$\overline{I}\$ in \$\overline{O}\$ in \$\overline{I}\$ in \$\overline{O}\$ in \$\overline{I}\$ in \$\overline{O}\$ in \$\overline{I}\$ in \$\ov

sleep in stynor (g. (e.g. absinition)

(e.g. absinition)

INFUSION, indusio (act of pouring in; e.g. injection of a medicine)—dilutum (medical i.; e.g., i. of wormwood, dilutum abslithil). Instillation (of

principles, &c.), vid.

INFUSORIUM, immensæ subtilitatis animal (aft. Plin. 10, 75, 98, extr.) .- • bestiela infusoria (t. t.). Plin. 10, 15, 38, extr.).— Destion museria (i. 1.).
INGENIOUS, ingenious (fertie in expedients).—
dexter (dexterous; naturally ready and i. in applying
knowledge or art).—borus (g. 1., good at athg): naturally i. in or at athg, aptus factusque ad qd. To be an i. man in one's line or profession, admirabilem esse suo genere (C.): to be i. at athg, habilem esse ad qd; aptum esse ad qd: to be naturally i, at atha, natum esse

INGENIOUSLY, ingeniose dextre. dexterius (L, H.).—sollerter.—perite (skilfully).—docte (e. g. paallere).

INGENIOUSNESS. See INGENUITY.

INGENUITY, | Inventive cleverness, ingenium, deligenting, I, so seek acutum, maguum, doole, &c., may be added).—ingenii docilitas, acies, vis, or (Np.) celeritas. dives ingenii vena († H.). To have great i. in alay, multum habëre ingenii ad qd: there must be something of inventive i., ingenii celeres quidam motus esse debent et ad excogltandum acuti (cf. C. Or. 1, 25,

113). | Ingenuousness, vid. INGENUOUS, ingenuus (v. pr.). See CANDID,

INGENUOUSLY, ingenue. To confess i., aperte atque ingenue confiteri. See CANDIDLY.

INGLORIOUS, inglorius (without glory, C. ; of persons or things) -inhonoratus (without receiving honour). JN. inhonoratus et inglorius (e. g. existence, vita, C.).
 inhonestus (dishonorable, e. g. vita misera atque inhonesta, S.; mors inhonesta, Prop.).—obscurus (unknown to fame) -turpls (base, vile).

INGLORIOUSLY, sine gioria. sine laude.-tur-

piter (disgracefutty).
INGOT, later (aureus, argenteus). Sitrer in i.'s, argentum non signatum forma sed rudi pondere (Curt. 5, 2, 112).

INGRAPT. See GRAPT.

See Ungrateful (person).

INGRATIATE (oneself with aby), cs favorem or be-nevolentiam sini conciliare or colligere; gratiam infre a qo or (L.) apud qm: with aby by athg, adjungere sible benevolentiam cs qå re: to wish to i. oneself with aby, ci jucundum esse velle; apud qm gratiosum esse veile (e. g. apud tribuies suos); es benevolentiam cap-tare: es gratiam aucupari: es favorem quærere: lhe

ingratia and ingratitudo. I detest i., ingrati animi ingratia and ingratitudo. I decest t., ingrati annua crimen horreo (C. Att. 9, 2, A. § 2): to be guilty of i., ingrati animi crimen subire (aft. C. Att. 9, 2, A. § 2): to show i. for favours received, pro beneficiis meritam debitamque gratiam non referre : I know no greater i., nihii cognovi ingratius.

INGREDIENTS, eiementa cs rei.-res, ex quibus conflatur et efficitur qd (C. Of. 1, 4, 14).—res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of wch or in wch atha consists; cf. C. Off. 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126): but the word is mly omitted. Some dry i., aridum ad (Cels 5, 17, 2); the i.'s are the same, but mixed in different proportions, iisdem servatis, ponderum ratio mulatur (Cets.).

INGRESS. See ENTRANCE.

INGULF, vorare, devorare (e. g. aquæ devorant

INHABIT. To i. a place, habitare (in) loco (to have one's residence any where; habitare, inhabitare locum are not Class.).—colere, incolere locum (to be seitled in a place). - tenere, obtinere (la possess places, countries, &c.). To i, the front part of a building, primum locum ædinm tenere: lo be inhabited, habitari: thickly inhabited, frequens (tectis): that part of the city is very thickly inhabited, colitar ea pars urbis et habitatur frequentissime (C.; also impersonally, vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, L. 2, 62, 4; opp. not at att inhabited). - desertus (of countries, places).

INHABITABLE, habitabilis.

INHABITANT, incola (inhabitant, opp. cilizen, C. Off. 1, 34, µérocsos, for wch Np. uses sessor).—inquilinus (the tenant, opp. owner of the house, dominus, C. Phil. 2, 41, givorsor).-colonus (farmer, opp. landowner, C. Ciec. 32; something like θin; and also in-habitant of a colony, αποικος: it is only in poet. that it is used for 'inhabitant' generally).—civis (citizen, who, as such, possesses civil rights, &c.; opp. peregrinus). habitator (g. l. for one who dwells in a country, &c.).— homo (esply in pl. homines, when 't.'s' is used for 'men,' 'persons:' e. g. hac regio multos aiit homines). The persons: e.g., oppidi incola, oppidanus (epply as opp. i. of a totaloge, incola vici; vicanus, paganus (esply as opp. i. of a ritlage, incola vici; vicanus, paganus (esply as opp. i. of a city'): i. of a proince, provincialis: the first i.'s of Britain, qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt.

INHAi.E, spiritu (spirando) ducere; spiritu haurire. To exhale and i., anhelitum reddere ac per vices recipere: to i. and exhale, animam attrahere ac red-

INHERE, inhærere (ci rei; ad qd [to it], in qå re).

-inhærescere (ci rei or in qå re). See CLEAVE TO.
INHERENT, proprius. in es rei naturå positus.
cum re ipså or cum rei naturå conjunctus. ad rem tum re ipsa or ento rei natura conjunctus, au tem ipsam or ad rei naturam pertinens (belonging to the nature of alhg as an essential part of it),—penitus defixus (firmig rooted in alhg; e.g., a faiting or fault). -innatus, in natura insitus (innale; inherent in our nature). Sis omnium, cujusvis may serve (e. g., the liability to err is i. in human nature, cujusvis hominis est errare: alhg is i. in aby, qd ci inest proprium; e. g. inest proprius quibusdam decor, Q. 6, 3, 12). An i. right, naturæ jus aliquod (C. Legg. 1, 14, 4, jus naturale

is the whole body or sum of matural rights).

INHERIT, hereditate accipere (also fig.): to have inherited athg, hereditate mini venit qd, hereditate possidere qd (to possess by heirship, but in no other way); to i, the whole property, heredem ex asse (or ex libelia) esse: to i. a large property fm aby, magna mihl venit ab qo hereditas: to i. a haif, heredem esse ex dimidia parte : to i. a sixth. In sextante esse: to i. as much as all the other heirs together, capere tantun-dem, quantum onnies heredes (C. de Legg. 2, 19, 48): to i. a portion, in partem hereditatis vocari; in hereditate partem habere : bolh inherited equal shares, hereditas ad utrumque æqualiter veniebat : to i. an empire fm one's father, imperium a patre accipere : inherited a surname fm aby, nomen hereditarium ha-hère ab qo: haired, as it were, inherited, velut here-ditate relictum odium: to i. one's father's influence, in paternas succedere opes.

INIERITANCE, hereditas (the right of heirship, and the sum of the things belonging to the i.). I. by will, hereditas ex testamento; without a wil, here ditas ab intestato (this is called legitima, the lawful, necessary i the former testamentaria; all in the ICtl):
an i. not yet entered upon, hereditas jacens: a common i., hereditas communis: a joint i., communis hereditas, quæ ad utrumque æqualiter tege veniebat.
To jāz onés heart upon an i., oculos hereditat jadjiheari upon an i., oculos hereditati adjl-(488)

cere; hereditatem persequi: to receive an i., heredicere; hereditatem persēqui: to receive an i., hereditatem conséqui or capere: I receive an i., hereditamihi venit, obvēnit; hereditas ad me venit or pervenit: to receive a rich i., adipisci effectissimam hereditatem (Piuut. Copt. 4, 1, 8); magna ac luculenta hereditate (i obtingit: something comes to me by i., hereditate mihi qd venit or obvēnit: to have part in an i., habere partem in hered-tate; vocari in partem as i, habère paitem in hereditate; vocari in parteun hereditatis: to lake poassasion of an i, hereditatem adire, cerinere, adire cerinereque; cretionem capere (Plan. 2, 26, 24; fg); to decisine, refuse an i., se abstinère hereditate; hereditatem omittere, repudiare (ICL): lo claim and lake possession of an i, hereditati es miscère or se immiscère (16): to bolain, or to emarour to obtain, an i. surreptitiously, testamentum captare: to exclude aby fm an i., qm excludere here-

INHERITOR, INHERITRIX. See HEIR, HEIR-

INHIBIT, INHIBITION. See PROHIBIT, PROHI-

INHOSPITABLE, inhospitalis (only of countries).

- *non or parum hospitalis (of persons); or *qui valde fugit hospites (aft. C. Tusc. 3, 11).— *cujus domus hospitibus rarissime patet .- "qui perpaucos hospitio accipit. An i. house, "domus quæ perpaucos hospites

INHOSPITABLY, . parum hospitaliter (hospitaliter, L., Curt.).

INHOSPITALITY, inhospitalitas (C. Tusc. 3, 11) INHUMAN, inhumanus .- sis immanis (natura). ferus. Jn. ferus et immanis .- crudeiissimus (savage, cruel, &c.). An i, punishment, supplicium exempli

parum memoris legum humanarum.
INHUMANITY, inhumanitas, immanitas (opp. humanitas, C. Devot. 12, 52). crudelitas. Js. crudelitas inhumanitasque. Such barbarous i., tam crudelis. inhumanitasque. Such barbarous tam immoderata inhumanitas (C).

INHUMANLY, inhumane.-contra naturæ legem Jn. inhumane contraque naturæ legem (e. g. facere). inhumaniter occurs only in the sense of 'un-kindly,' fc --crudeilssime.

iNHUME, humare. humo tegere, -- inhumare

inhumE, humare.

(Pin.). INIMICAL. See HOSTILE.

INIMITABLE, nemini imitabilis, or quod nulla ars (or nulla manus, nullus quifex consequi pertext imitando. Homer insitated nob-dy, and is himself i., neque ante Homerum, quem Sile initaretur, neque post illum, qui eum linitar; coses, la ventus est [P-tl.]; Calumis made a chariol ond poir, that has hitheric remained i., Calamis fecit bigas cum equis semper sine æmulo expressis (Plin 34, 8, 19).

INIMITABLY, sine amuio; or Crcl. with phrases in Inimitable. Sta divinitias (e. g scribere).
INIQUITOUS. See Wicked, Unjust.

INIQUITY. See WICKEDNESS, INJUSTICE.

INITIAL, principium nominis (cf. Plant. Trin. 4, 2, 7); or litera grandis, as capital letter.

INITIATE, initiare (e. g. Bacchicis, in the mysteries of Bacchus; sacroum solemnibus, in the religious rites and wages; Just. 11, 7, 14). To be initiated in titerature, science, &c., initiati literis, studius, &c. (Piss. Ep. 5, 15, 8, Q. 1, 2, 20); literis imbul or institut (C.). i, aby in political affairs, or in the mysteries of public business, qm ad curam reipublicæ admovère.
INITIATION, initiatio (posi-Ciass., Appul.). Crei.

with initiare, initiari.

INJECT, infundere (med. t. t. malvas utilissime

infundl, &c.).—clystère qu'intudere (of a clyster; Plin.).—dare in aivum (e. g. aqua datur in alvum, Cels). Est Not injuere. IN ECTION, infusio, infusus, ûs (Plin.; med. t. t.).

not injectio. injudicio.
INJUDICIOUS, nuilius consilii. inconsultus (of persons or things) .- imprudens (without prudence, fore-&c.) .- stultus.

INJUDICIOUSLY, inconsulte. - stulte. - *parum

sapienter -- male (itt).

INJUNCTION. See CHARGE, COMMAND.

INJURE, injuriam ci facere, inferre, injungere. injuria qm afficere (to inflict a wrong or injury upon). injuria am afficere (to injure a urrong or injury upona).

-offendere (to give offence, offend any prepriety).

-indexee, violare (hurt, injure, grieve, eez). To s. oby

without prococation, injuria lacessers; priorem lac
dere: to be injured, injurian accipere or pail: 16 feed

oneself injured, injurian factam putare; by athg, qa in or ad contumeilam accipere. See To Ilvar. INJURER, violator, &c. Crcl. qui ladit qui or qd; qui nocet ci; qui injuriam facit, or infert ci, &c.

INJURIOUS. Il Hurtini, damnosus, detrimentosus (that occasions injury or loss, detrimentum, Cas. B. G. 7.33).—alienus, adversus (not suitable, unfavor-B. G. 7, 33).—alienus. adversus (not suitable, unfacorable, ord rersy).—iniquus (unsuitable, unfacorable, of places and their situations: then = unjust: to or for aldsy; all with a dat.). Food it of the stomach, cibi stomacho alient (E) inimic is rather poet.).—

Wrongful, insulting, injuriouse (injuring, damaging).—contumeliosus (rereiing, containing reproaches). I words, voces contumeliosus; verourum contumelize (repreachful). - voces mordaces or aculeatæ; verborum aculei (vexing, grieving). To be i.,

habère qo definsionis (of a hing). 10 be 1., habère qo definsionis (of a hing).

INJURIOUSLY, || Hurtfully, vid. || Wrong-fully, insullingly, injuriose (wrongfully, unjustly).

— contunctiose (C., Q., insulingly).— maie (iil, un--contumeliose (C., Q., insultingly). —naie (ill. unfavorably).—inique (unjustly). To speak i, of aby, cs laudibus obtrectare; detrahere de cs famâ.

haudibus obtrectare; detrahere de es famă.

INJURY, I U siyat a et, injuria (both that sech
I suffer and that sech I inflict).—offensio (an offending
aby, and the offence itself).—ontunelia (insuling act).

To suffer many i.i., multis injuriis affici: to protect
aby fm i., and proiniber injuria.

E. An i. inflicted by aby it is to sinjuria, and its both the objective
and attributive genities are found logether, veteres
Helvestorum injuria populi Romani (= the i.s inthe offence in the configuration of the subtainties
to genities must be on different adea of the subtainties
irreparable i.'s, injuriae insanabiles: to inflict an i.o.
aby, injuriand or contumeliam of faceret: injurian el aby, injuriam or contumeliam ci facere; injuriam cl inferre or injungere: to load aby with i.'s and insu'ts, Injurias contumeliasque imponere ci (C.): to suffer an indrins contuments que imponere et (C.): o super an l. al aby's hands, injuriam accipere a qo: to beisee onesel to have suffered an i., "qà re se læsum or viola-tum putare (to feel oneself hurt by alap); to pass over an i., injuriam condonare et (Cee B. G. 1, 20): to doy's arks, injuriam condonare et (Cee B. G. 1, 20): to aog i mae, muriam comonare et (cas B. G. 1, 20); is recenge an i, injuriam peraéqui or ulcisci.— Il Huri, incommodum (any contrary or prejudecial circum-stance; opp. commodum).—damnum (loss, esply through fault or demerit; opp. lucrum).—detrimentum (detriment, damage; opp. emolumentum).—fraus (alkg pre-judicial on the part of another). Without i., sine incommodo; sine damno; sine fraude: without i. to your health, commodo or sine incommodo valetudinis ture: heatth, commodo or sine incommodo valetualinis ture: swithout i. to your honour, sine inminutione dignitatis ture: as far as can be done without i. to me, quod sine fraude med flat: to the i. of, cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento: to my great i., cum magno meo damno: to the great i. of the sidet, maximo reipublicæ detrimento or incommodo (1905* pessino publico, L. 2., i. ts unamali); if it can be done without i. to the whole (state), commodo reipublicæ facere si pos-sin: to tend to the i. of, incommodo or damno or fraudi esse: to do athy to one's own t., qd incommodo suo facere: to sufer i., incommodum or detrimentum caracere: to suger i., incommodum or detrimentum face-pere or accipere; damnum or detrimentum facere (1655 but damnum pati is not good; see To Sur-Fen): to sufer some i., qd damni contrahere: to oc-casion i. to aby, incommodum ci ferre or affetre; ci damnum dare or apportare or afferre; detrimentum ci afferre or inferre or importare; detrimento qui afficere; fraudem ei ferre.

INJUSTICE, a) Unjust proceeding, injustitia.

3) Unjust action, injuria. injuste factum. To commit an i., injuste facere; injuriam facere.

INK, v. *atramenti macuiis aspergere tto spot with

INK, s. atramentum librarium or scriptorium; or, fm context, stramentum only. To dip one's pen in the l., intinger calamum (Q. 10, 3, 31). Indian i., attamentum Indicum (Plins 35, 6, 25). Red i., encaustum (purple i. used by the later Empp.); *liquor ruber scribendo factus.

INK-SPOT, atramenti macula.

INK-SPOT, atramenti macula.

INK-STAND, atramentarium (* Fulg. Ezech. 9, 2).

INKLING. See HINT, INTIMATION.

INLAND, mediterraneus (opp. maritimus). An i. country, terra or regio mediterranea (opp. terra or regio maritima); mediterranea, orum (opp. maritima). regio maritima); mediterranea, orum (ppp. maritima), One who dwells in an i. district, homo mediterraneus (app. homo maritimus); plur, homines mediterraneus (and simply mediterranei: an i. loke, "lacus mediterra-neus: an i. lown, oppidum mediterraneum (app. oppidum maritimum); civitas mediterranea (the town with

tis territory; opp. civitas menterranea (the town with its territory; opp. civitas maritima).

1NLAY, distinguere (to variegale; e.g., with silver and gold, argento auroque).—cæiare (with half-raised work; e. g., shields with gold, scuta auro).—tessellare (with small pieces of different coloured marble, &c.: (489)

i. e., to i. with Mosaic work; e. g., a floor, pavimentum; of Bremi, Suel. Cas. 46). A floor of inlaid work, pavimentum tesseliatum et seculie; weals, sprictes vermiculatis crustis. Inlaid work, opus intestinum (Plin. 16, 42, 82: one who makes such, intestinarius, Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2).

INLAYING, opus intestinum (Plin. 16, 42, 82).

See Mosaic.

INLET, advins (to othy, ad qd; also fig.).—accessus (rare, — introtius (in qd, propr. and fig.). — fauces (narrow i).—ostium (into a harbour, &c.). Jn. intro-Yous atque ostinm (e. g. portus) .- os (mouth; e. g.,

nus atque ostimm (e. g. portûs).— os (mouth; e. g., into a case, specûs).

IN LIEU OP. See INSTAD OF.

INLY. See INSTAD OF.

INLY. See INSTAD OF.

INLY. See INSTAD OF.

INMATE, inquilinus (e. gr., opp., dominus, C.; and also = qui e und em coit focum, Feet. p. 79, Lind.).

INMOST, intimus (e. gr. venter, sacrarium, &c.). The i. part, intima pars; intima, n. pl.

INN. See Diet. of Anliqq. 208.—deversorium (any house of reception on a journey, whether one's own property or that of one's friends, or of inn. keepers).—ourpons (a tavern kept by a publican. These three afforded lodging as well as food.—taberna, pojuna, ganca furnished food only, like restaurateurs: tab., for the common people, an eating-houses pop foentlefolks common people. mon people, as eating-houses; pop. for gentlefolks and mon people, as eating-houses; pop. for genticious ena gourmands, like ordinaries; ganea, for voluptuaries; Död.); also taberna devetsoria (Plaul.); taberna can-ponia (Ulp.) A room al an i., *conclave deversoria To put up at an i., in tabernam qam devertere (C.); an i. is shut mp, taberna occiuditur. INNATE, innatus. Ingeneratus, institus. ingenitus.

INNAIE, innatus, ingeneratus, institus, ingenitus, institus et innatus (inborn, originally inducelling).—
naturalis, nativus (natural; opp. assumptus, adventicius, ascitus; i. e., acquired by artificial means, &c.).
—congeneratus, a parentibus propagatus (implanted in us by our parents). - avitus (inherited fm a grand-father; e. g. maium, an evil). - hereditarius hereditate father i e. g. malum, an exis).—hereditatus hereditatu ferteitus (inskeited, propr. and fg_0): i. disposition, character, indoles, ingenium: i. knowledge, insita et innata cognitio: i, goodness of heart, naturalis quedam bonltas: the old and i. pride of the Claudian family, vetus atque insita Claudiae familiæ superbis. An i. idea, notto que quasi paturalis atque insita in anlimis

ponam or artem cauponium excrere (04), 2ut.).

INNOCENCE, ¶ The state of being free fing sitt, innocentia (the property of him who scrongs mobody)—integritas (the property of him who resists all templations to do ceil; purity of life, incorruptibility, dec.) Js. integritas at que innocentia.— simplicitas. \$c.) Jn. integritas atque l'unocentla. — simplicitas (implicity) of manner, sincerity). To establish one's 1, se purgaie cl (to clear oneself from suspicion; see interpp, on Cas. B. G. 1, 26). Il Chastity, \$c., integritas (integrity, purity of life, in general,—pudicitia pudor. — castitas (chasteness). Jn. integritas pudicitiaque: to lore one's 1, pudicitam amiltere.

1NNOCENT, | | W it houst y with, inubcens (doing no harm, g. 1; also of things, e. g. letter, epistola, cibus, sangula; then of him who does not do any wrong, or has no share in a crime). — Insons. culpa yacuus or carens (unitilize, not descring any blame).—

vacuus or carens (puiltless, not deserving any blame).— Integer (of him who has resisted all temptations to do evil).—sanctus (virtuous, moral; also of hings, vita).— simplex (fig., simple, that bears no concealed meaning; of hings, e.g., verba, cf, Bremi, Suet. Th. 61). To be of tanings, e. g. verba, cf. Brems, Suet. 11b. 61). To be i., extra noxiam esse; culpà vacuum esse; culpà carère: to be i. of athg, insontem esse cs rei (e. g. consiill publici, of a resolution taken by the people; as L. 34, 32). Il Chaste, Sc., integer (of a pure life, in general).—pudicus (modest).—castus a rebus venerels, or simply castus. Jx. castus et lute-

Ser INNOCENTA s. See IDIOT.
INNOCENTLY, integre, pudice, caste, Jn. pure et caste; caste integreque—innocenter (e. g. vivere, Q., post-Aug.).
INNOCUOUS. See HARMLESS (of things).

post-day.).

1NNOCUOUS. See HARMLESS (of things).

1NNOCUOUSLY. See HARMLESSLY.

1NNOVATE, novare (with acc.; nutla, qd, &c.).—
res novare, or novare absol. ('to introduce political
changes.—By innovare tale; a.g. plutima innovare,
fromp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, fm.). See 'to make Innovariosa,' and To Change.

INNOVATION, ad novi .- res nova. To make an ... od novi afferre: novare od: mutationem or commutationem facere; in athg, es rei; enova instituere (of political i.'g); to introduce many i.'s, novare multa; multa nova afferre: to introduce i.'s in the administration of instice, morem novorum judiciorum inducere in rempublicam (C. Rab. Post. 419) : who was the first to introduce this i. ? quis hoc primum induxit ! (e. g., in

to introduce rists. It quits now primiting interesting to make any i.'s in language, no quid nove dicamus (A set. Her.).

1NOVATOR, Orel with novare (-g., in language, no quit with novare (-g., in language, no quit with novare).

1NOVATOR (-g., in language, no quit with novare).

1NOVATOR (-g., in language, no quit novare).

1NOVATOR (-g., in language, no quit novare).

rum cupidus, &c., refers to political i.s.
INNOXIOUS. See HARMLESS.
INNOXIOUSLY. See HARMLESSLY.
INNOXIOUSNESS. See HARMLESSLY.

INNUENDO. See HINT.

INNUMERABLE, innumerabilis. innumerus (of weh the latter is the poetical and choice expression, tike 'numberless,' ἀνήριθμος; innumerabilis, a prosaic and usual expression, like i., ἀναρίθμητος).
INOCULATE, inserere. Το i. for the smail-pox,

varičias inserere

INOCULATION, *insitio. I. for the small-pox, *insitio variolarum.

INODOROUS, odore carens () inodorus, post-Class.), ex qâ re odor non afflatur. To be i., nihil olore. INOFFENSIVE, probus (that may be approved of: opp. maius).—homestus (honorable: opp. turpls): i.

conduct, mores probi; morum probitas.
INOFFENSIVELY, Crcl.

INOFFENNTELI, CTC.
INORDINATE. See IMMODERATE.
INORDINATELY. See IMMODERATELY.
INORGANIC BODIES, corpora nullà coherendi
naturà (cf. C. N. D. 2, 32, schere the instances given are
gleba, fragmentum lapidia; opp. arbor, animal, &c.). -inanima. inanimata (pl. adj. = inanimate; of wider meaning than 'inorganic').
INQUEST, questio mortis es or de morte es.

hold an i., quæstionem mortis es habere (C. Rosc. Am. 18): quæstionem de morte es habére (C. Cluent. 64); 18); questionem de morte es habére (C. Cluent. 64); de occiso homine quarrer (C.); querrer de morte (C. Rose. Am. 41): to proceed to hold an i., questionem instituere de morte es (C. Cluent. 64). It is only in the case of a sudden death that an i. is held, tantum subita mors in quarsionem venit (G. 7. 2, 15). INQUIETUDE. See COMMOTION. INQUIETUDE. See COMMOTION. INQUIETUDE, dec. See ENQUIER.
NQUISTION, questio (y. t. a judicial trial).—"questio de fide Christianh habita (a religious i., as in figure in the common of th

Spain) .- "quæsitores fidei (the inquisitors themselves): to hold an i. agst aby, quæstionem habere de qo or in

INQUISITIVE. See CURIOUS. INQUISITIVENESS. See CURIOSITY.

INQUISITORS, *quæsitores fidel.

INROAD, | Hostile incursion, incursio. irruptio. To make an i., incursionem or irruptionem facere. To make i., incursiones hostiliter facere i. o precent the i.* of the enemy, prohiber hostem ab incursionibus (Cas.): he promised to make no i.* sinto their territory, corum fines se non violaturum promisit meri territory, equal mass en on volucion promisir (Cas.).—Il surpoure, LB nero och ment, attack (rid.), imminutio es rei (a lessening of it; e.g. dignitatis). To smake i.v. on atdg, violare qd (e.g. jus); violare atque imminuere (e.g. officium, jus, &c.). To make an i. on one of the people's immemorial privileyse, quod popull

one of the people's immemorial privileges, quod populi semper proprium fult... imminuere, or mutare (C.). INSANE, vecors: insanus. mente captus. delirus (SYN. in Ma.D.): to be i, insanire. mente captum esse. mentis errore affectum esse. delirare: to become i, mente capto ra ilieuari. mentis errore affici. INSANITY. See MADNESS.

INSATIABLE, insatiabilis. - inexplebilis (propr. and fig., e. g. stomachus; cupiditas, avaritia).—insaturabilis (propr., e. g. paunch, abdomen). An i. love of reading, legendi aviditas (see C. Fin. 3, 2, 7; also Goerenz, and Orell, on the spurious and unnecessary

addition of 'inexhausta').

INSATIABLENESS, insatiabilis or inexplebilis cupiditas (insatiable desire). — insatiabilis avaritia (i. avidity or avarice) .- insatietas and insatiabilitas

INSATIABLY, insatiabiliter (post Aug., Plin., T. and † Lucr.). — cum inexplebili cupiditate (C.; im-

propr.).
INSCRIBE, inscribere (on alhg, in qa re; France in idis never in qd. In C. Arch. 2, 26, some MSS. have in idis libellis; some illis libellis, wch Stürenburg adopts [ayst (490)

Matth., Klotz, &c.], without sufficient grounds [e. 9 vestris monumentis nomen suum inscripsit. Har-Resp. 27]. To t. athg. e. g. one's name, in a book, is never in libro or in librum inscribere, but in librum referre; in libro literis consignare, &c.: inscribere is also used of an inscription on statues, &c.; Krebs).—
insculpere (to i. on a material in such the letters are cul; to caree or engrave; on athg, ci rei; e.g. qd saxe; cul; lo carre or engrave; on alhg, ci rei; e.g. qd saxe; elogium tumulo,—inciderce "o'co eti into,' alhg on brass, qd in œs or in ære: more common than insculpere; both C.; in qå re, the more common; in columnă æred, in tabulà, in sepuicro, &c.). Inscribed in rery lerge let-ters, maslmis literis incisus (e.g. in basi statuarum).— | Ispravps.) To i. on the mind, inscribero qd in animo [MFNorm.] (5). On me minipe in mentibus (C.; of a materal belief, written on our hearts by Gold. To i. a book to aby; see 'TO Depicare a book to aby; see 'TO Depicare a book to aby.'

[To insertibe a mathematical figure in another, increber or includere (in q8 re).

other, inscribere or includere (in qå re).

INSCRIPTION, inscriptio, index (both g. ii., e. g. of a book, picture, staine).— titulus (= the former; then exply an i. on a tomb-stone, with and without sepulcti; leastly, as a notice on a board suspended to atty that is to be let or sold; as, on a slave, a house; Gerig, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7).— epigramma, atis, n. (krizopapa, for the pure Louin inscriptio, an i. on the basis of a statue, on an offering, on a grave-stone, &c.)—clo-gium (any small i., whether bestowing praise or blame, or indifferent). — carmen (an i. in verse, as, at the entrance of a temple). — præscriptio (the address or superscription of a letter).—monumentum literarum (as preserving the recollection of athg). To put an i. on athg. preserving the reconcerton of any. 10 put an 1. on aing, titulum inscribere ci rei; inscribere qd: a doubtful i., titulus obscurus et ambiguus: he had this i. carved on the statue, in statua (so in sepulcro, &c.) inscripsit: to have an i. cut on stone, epigramma or carmen in lapide insculpere; an i. carced in stone, epigramma (carmen, or monumentum literarum) in lapide in-

INSCRUTABLE. See UNSEARCHABLE.

INSECT, insectum .- bestlöla (little animal). INSECT, insectum,—bestibla (little animal).

INSECURE, | Not to be passed with out damger (e. g. road), infestus. To render i., infestum reddere or habere (g. t.).—infestare latrocinis (to render
unsafe by robberies, e. g. a district, &c.).—infestare
latrocinis as praedationibus (by pirog., e. g. the sea);
to be i., infestari latrocinis (of high roads, &c.). | Not
well kept, inituus (e. g. town, camp). | Not standing firm, instabilis (propr.; of what cannot stand
fast, e. g. gradus, incessus, step, wetk).—iwbricus
(propr.; slippery, where people may easily fall; than
fag, where one may easily make a mistake, e. g. tand
fag, where one may easily make a mistake, e. g. stope,
gradus).— Unbricus atque instabilis (e. g. group,
gradus).—Unbricus atque instabilis (e. g. group,
gradus).—Unbricus atque instabilis (e. g. group, defensionis), also JN. Instablis et Indricus (e. g. srep. gradus). Unbricus atque instablis (e. g. ground, solum). — Incertus (fig., uncertain, relating to casse where one does not know how one stands, or howe allog may turn out, precarious; of things, e. g. hope, specimes, tempora; situation, rees); also JN. Iubricus atque incertus (e. g. age, ætas). — Initius (fig., that one cannot first or rely upon, e. g. firend, good faith,

INSECURITY, Crel. a) with 'infestus' (e. g. itinera infesta, viæ infestæ, the i. of the high roads, caused by robbers): fm the i. of the high roads, I experience great robbers): Im the i, of the high roads, I experience great delay in receiving parcels, δe , propter latrocinis, omnia tardissime perferuntur (C. Fam. 2, 9, 1): Im the i, of the sea, latrociniis an predationibus infestate mari, $-\beta$) with 'intuitus,' e. g. castra intuta (the i, of the comp).—urbs intuita (of the lown).

INSENSATE, amens, demens (suffering fin the want of the contribution).

of one's understanding or reason; he former if tem-porary only, the talter if lasting; and also of wholever belroys that absence of good sound sease; e. g. plan, consilium, ratio;—linamus (not right in one's head, iname, c. g. home; and also of what displays that deinstance, c. g. notine; and asso of what aspeays that ac-gree of inanity, e. g. cupiditus).— furiosus (raging, furious; also of abstract objects; e. g. cupiditus).— ineptus (inepl, absurd, silly, of persons and things). To entertain an i. desire of also, ad insaniam concupiscere qd.

piscere qa. INSENSIBILITY, torpor (propr.; numbress).—
durus animus (impropr.; a mind insusceptible of gentle
affections, &c.).—lenitudo lentus animus (impropr.;
indifference to offences, phicymatic disposition).—indo-

lentia (i. to pain).
INSENSIBLE, sensu carens (propr.; in Lact. 1, 11, extr., and elsewhere, insensibilis). — torpidus (propr.; stiff with cold, numb, without feeling). — durus (impropr.; hard, inhumane). — lentus (impropr.; with ref. to taking offence; phiegmatic). To bei., sensu carère.

sensibus alienatum esse (propr.): to be i to athg, qd | fulness; where fidelity or truth is justly expected, sensibus alienatum esse (propr.): lo be i lo alho, qd lous sentire (not lo feel il); qd non accipere or susci-pere (not lo receive il; e. g. consolation); non tangl qd re (not lo be louched or affected by il); lente ferre qu (lo bear it with sluggish indifference). I am become quie i, lo pein, callum obduxi dolori; animus ad do-lorem obdurult: lo gross i lo any evil fm long acquaint-ance with il, assactudine mail efferare animum: oby is

suce with it, assuetudine mail efferare animum; aby is to the gentler feetings of our mature, nullus in qo sensus humanitatis.

INSENSIBLY. See GRADUALLY.
INSEPARABLE, inseparabilis (post-sug).—indissolubilis (indissolubile)—individuus (not to be divided; SYX. in INDIVISIBLE). An i. friend, amicus fidissimus: to be i., ma thig, a qir e separari, secerni, dividuil non posse [SYX. in TO SEPARATE]: to be i., a qo divelli non posse; a cas latere non discedere (not more fin aby's side; both of persons).—cl perpetum cese (to be i fin aby, never leave him, e.g. fever).

INSEPARABLY, Crel. I. connected, res sic innexæ ut separari non possin (Cels. 5, 1).

ut separari non possint (Cels. 5, I).

INSERT, inserere ci rei or in qd. includere ci rei or in qd (to i, in writing as an episode, e. g. a speech in a letter, orationem epistolæ or in epistolam).—Inter-poners (to cite or say between).—supplere (to fill up ponere (so case or say oesseen).—suppore (to All ap-what was wanting).—indere ci rei or in qd. (o put in; also to i. in writing).—inflgere ci rei or in qd. defigere in qd or in qå re (to fix in; defigere, in a perpendi-cular direction).—inmittere ci rei or in qd. demittere in qd (to let in, sink in; demittere, in a perpendicular in qu (so les in, sins in; definitelte, in a perpendension direction).—Includere in qu re (to italigy in athg) as emblemata in scyphia; then to i. in a written composition; as orationem in epistolam or qu orationi sue). INSERTION, quod insertiut, insertum, interpositum (g. l.; that such is inserted)—suppositum, suppo-

tum (g. l.; that weh is inserted).—suppositum. suppo-siticium: subditicium (em interpolation, something not gensine). To send aby a work again with many i.'s and alterations, mittere scriptum ad qm (retractatius et) crebris locis inculcatum et refectum (C. Att. 4, 16, 3).

INSIDE, adv. and prep. intus (within; also after verbs of motion; quo simul atque intus est itum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 36),—intra (prep. within; e. g. intra muros). in (with abl. 'in').

INSIDE, s. pars interior. partes interiores. interiora, um (pl. adj.). The i. of a house, pars interior

medium.
INSIDIOUS, insidiosus (ensuaring; lying in wait to
ensuare or entrap; of persons, and also of things, e. g.
verba, C.).—doiosus (tricky).—subdolus, (not C.; ani-mus, S.; oratio, Cen.; lingua, O.).—fraudulentus (de-ceit/ni). I. questions, captiones interrogationes.
INSIDIOUSLY, insidiose, -issime (both C.).—sub-

dole (C.). dolose, fraudulenter, fallaciter. See DE-

INSIGHT, cognitio (clear knowledge, cs rei). insignit, cognitio (clear knowledge, es rei). To have an i. into athy, prudenter intelligere qd (of a thorough intelligent knowledge).—plane videre qd (to see it clearly). To give one an i. into athy, patefacere qd ct. He gave me an i. into his plans, denudavit mihi

consillum suum (L.).
INSIGNIFICANCE, levitas.

INSIGNIFICANT, levis .- mediocris. minutus. exiguus. parvus, or parvus dictu, infirmus. Jn. exiguus et infirmus.—levis et infirmus (opp. gravis et sanctus). et infirmus.—levis et infirmus (opp. gravis et sain-usp.—nullus [Syn. in Ixconsiderable]. An i. person, vir or homo mediocris (of ordinary calibre); homo neque honore neque nomine illustris; homo ignobilis or obscurus: even an i. person, etiam levis persona le. g. nomen imperii etiam in levi persona pertimesci-

le, g. nomen imperti etiam in levi personă pertimeacituri, See Isconstinera, Uninformatir.
INSINCERE, blandus (soft-spoken, &c.; e. g. friend,
amicus, opp. verus amicus, C.).— Tucatus, fucesus
(curnished over, as it were, to look fairer than it really
is: the former of thing, the latter of gerenou or thing;
vicinia non fucesa; fucesae amicitue, C.). Jr. fucatus
et simulatus (opp. sincerus et verus, C.).— falsus (faire;
nol open-kearfed).— infidus (that connol be trusted;
e. g. amicus).— fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus, subdâlus (SYN. in Decuryuvi).— tectus occultus (dark,
reserved:— entertaining some concealed purpose, &c.)
Js. occultus et tectus (close, reserved); astutus et occultus (crafty and designing; C.). I. declarations or protus (erafty and designing; C.). I. declarations or pro-fessions, verba sine fide jactata. How i, you are! ut falsus es animl! (Per.) INSINCERELY, simulate (opp. ex animo), or ficte et

simulate. - blande. - dolose. - mala fide. - fallaciter

INSINCERITY, fraus (deceit; opp. veritas, C. Lot. 24, 89).—ambigua fides (L. 6, 2).—ingenium ambiguum (Plin.; not trustworthy).—infidelitas (unfaith-(491)

ilitatis suspicionem sustinere, Cæs. B. C. 2, 33;.—°ingenium parum simplex (apertum, ingenuum, &c.). He is made up of i., nihii apparet in eo ingenuum; ex fraude totus constare videtur. See DECEIT. DISSIMU-

LATION.

INSINUATE, TRANS.) To i. oneself, irrêpere în &c. (prop. and gg.); artêpere; into athg. ci rei or ad qd. subrêpere, obrêpere; with aby. ci (prop. and gg.; with the idea of what is gradual and imperceptible).—se insinuare: in or between \$\frac{1}{2}\$e. in or intex &(to penetrate any where through currees and windings, propr. and fig.; e.g. inter turmas equitum; in cs fami-liaritatem); vice i.'s itself under the name of virtue, vitia nobis obrepunt sub virtutis nomine (Sen. Ep. 45, 6): an evil insinuates ilself, malum se insinuat: a vice i.'s itself, vitium subrépit. To i. oneself into aby's good orace, irrépere in cs mentem, arrèpere cs animo, influere ln cs animum, ad cs amicitiam arrepere [fg.; to i. oneset into aby's friendship, \$c.); blanditiis et assentationibus cs amicitiam colligere or in cs consuctudinem se impregere; blanditiis et assentationibus cs benevolentiam sibi adjungere (aft. C. Muren. 20, 41); blanditiis influere in aures cs (these, of course, with ref. to deceitful methods); insinuare se in cs familiaritatem (by fortuous methods); gratiam sibi parëre apud qm (g. t., to make oneself liked by aby): to endeavour to i. oneself into aby's favour, assentatiunculâ aucupari cs s. onesett into aoys favour, assentatiunculă aucupari es gratiam; locum gratise spud qui querere: insimating, blandus. ¶ To in fuse gradually (e.g., doctrines, notions), insillare ciq d(H. Ep. 1, 8, 16; Sep. Benef. 6, 16; but prob. quite allomable in prose. C. uses restil-lare: que l'illerale mini quiddam quasi animulæ restil-larunt; Att. 9, 7, 1). ¶ To make an insinuation; see To Hirx.

INSINUATING, blandus, suavis. I. manners, sua-

itas. In an i. manner, blande. INSINUATION, significatio (i. e. quæ plus in suspicione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67; desiderat illam plus quam dixeris Auci. Her. 4, 53, 67; desiderat illam plus quam dixeris significationem; id est ŝepacur, 6. 9, 2, 3). To make an i. agst aby, olique perstringere qm; sis designare qm oratione (to make it felt that he is the person meani: cf. Cas. B. G. 1, 18); no one has ever made the most cocert i. agsi my honour, shom \$\frac{1}{2}\$C. (C. Sull. 16.)

Sec. (C. Sull, 16.)

INSIPID, | Propr.; with ref. to taste; nihil saplens (having no taste, tasteless; | D. Insipidus only sery late).—non conditus (unescansed, not made patiesable by seasoning; | D. Insipidus only service (see the seasoning) | D. Insipidus only seasoning (see the seasoning) | D. Insipidus on plasmare or enjoyment). To be 4, nihil sapere; sapore carere; voluptate carere. | Wantinin sapere; sapore carere; voluptate carere. If n ani-ing n actiness, &c., insulsus. Infectus thering no poignancy of wit, spirit, &c.).—absurdus (that does not ring, as it were; gives no sound). In ineptus et ab-surdus.—"qui nullum habet succum neque sanguinem (aft. succus ille et sanguis ... oratorum fuit, C.

Brut. 9, 36; habeat tamen succum qm oportet, &c.).
INSIPIDITY, Paora.) Crci. with the adji.; e. g.
i. of the dishes, cibi voluptate carentes. | Want of raciness, &c., insulsitas. absurditas [SYN. in INSI-

PID].
INSIPIDLY, sine sapore (propr.). — insulse. absurde. inepte. inficete (with ref. to wit, works of taste,

INSIST, | To insist upon a person's doing so and so, cl instare (with inf. = 'to i. on being allowed to do something,' instat poscere recuperatores: with ut, ne; tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, were ut, ne; the instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, C.)—urgēre qm (to press aby; miy absol.; with ut, Asin. PoN. ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 4, ursit me... ut legionem trigesimam mitterem sibl.) Jn. instare et urgēre (absol. "to insist upon it"). I not only ask but i. upon being told, what the nature of the charge is, posco atque adeo flagito crimen (i.e., demand it importunately ; C -Often exigere qd only; to i. on being told the truth, exigere veritatem; on receiving longer letters, longiores literas exigere. To insist upon any thing, instare de que re. urgere qd.—postulare qd (to demand it emphatically). To i. upon the payment of a debt, debi-tum consectari or exigere: to i. upon one's rights, de jure suo non decedere. Sts pass. impersonal; if it be insisted upon, si instetur (sc. a qo, L.). INSNARE. See Ensnare.

INSNARE. See Ensnare. INSOLENCE, insolentia.—intemperantia. intempe-

ries (unrestrained, insolent behaviour). INSOLENT, insolens, superbus, arrogans [Syn. in Abrogant | Jn. insolens et superbus, To become i., insolentem fieri ; insolenter or insolentius se efferre or gerere; intumescere (Ptin.). — insolescere (S. aft. Cato; T., Just.).—superbire, &c.; magnos spiritus or magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere. To be i., insolentein esse; inani superbià iumère, &c.: to make aby i., qm superbum or insolentem facere; ci spiritus afferre qiii supervuim or insolentem lacere; ci spiritus allerre (both of things): to make aby intolerably i., cs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam inflare [See Paoup], INSOLENTLY, insolenter.—superbe.—arroganter.

INSOLUBLE, Crcl. with liquefieri (liquari, resolvi, discuti) non posse [SYN. of verbs in MELT].

INSOLVABLE (= inexplicable), inexplicabilis difficilis et inexplicabilis (e. e. res. C.); insolubilis (Q.); or Crcl. with solvi non posse (solvere captiosa, C., mnig-

INSOLVENCY, Crel. with solvendo non esse, &c. also (of a merchant) cedere foro (Uip.). To make oath of one's t., bonam coptam ejurare (C. Fam. 9, 16, 7).

INSOLVENT, qui non est solvendo or ad solven-

INSULVENA, qui non est solvendo or au solvendo dum. To take an onth that he is i, bonam copiam ejurare (C. Fam. 9, 16, 7). See BANKRUFT.

INSPECT, inspicere qu (also to i, qthg in order to acquire a knowledge of it; e.g., rationes suas, Sen. ad Hetv. 10, 3, arma, viros, equos). - cognoscere (avayeywwakers, to acquire an insight into athg, to read athg, in order to make oneself accurately acquainted with its contents; e.g. literas; see Bremi, Np. Lys. 4, 3).--recensere. recensum cs agere (to go through one by one, to inform oneself of the number, state, &c.; an one, to inform oneself of the number, state, \$c.; an army, the cavairy, senate, \$\frac{a}{c}.\); also recensere et numerum intre (Caz.). To i. the Sibylline books, libros Sibyllines adire (to approach, in order to consuit

INSPECTION, cura (the general management athy: earli, publicorum operum, viarum).—custodia (the duly of keeping athy; the charge of it). In. cura custodiaque. Aby receives the i. of the treasury, cura

ærarii transit in qm.

serari transit in qm.

INSPECTOR, custos. curator (In whom the keeping or preservation of ally it entrusted).—preses, praefects (who is placed over allo),—exactor operis (who is to see that any task is performed with cure). I. of the highrouts, curator viarum; of the streets, magister vici; vice-magister (Sext., Raf.; the officer who attended to the magnier (Sext. Rul.; the cincer who attended to the cited in a quarter of the city) I. of police, denunciator (aft. second cent. of Christian era; Inscript. Orell., No. 5, 2544, and 3216). To make aby i. of athg, præficere qm curatorem ci rei. or make aby 1. of also, presencere que curatorem cu isc. or only pressence or preponere que i rel: custoden que imponere ci rel lesseld. in qã re; e. g. in hortis, Np. Cim. 4. 1: in frumento publico, C. pro Place. 41). . of the picture gatteries, qui est a pinacothecis (Inseripti.). INSPIRATION. inflammatic animi. Instinctus or

inflatus divinus instinctus inflatusque divinus, instinctus afflatusque divinus, cœlestis mentis instinctus, mentis incitatio et permotio divina, mentis incitatio et motus. inflammatio animi et afflatus quidam furoris (the i. of a god; the last in a higher degree). To see into futurity by i., furentem futura prospicere: to foretell the future by i., qo instinctu inflatuque futura prænunciare: lo compose poelry under i., cœlesti quo-dam mentis instinctu carmina fundere: poelic i., inflammatio animi et quidam afflatus quasi furoris (C.

de Or. 2, 96, 194). INSPIRE, || PROPR.) es mentem divino afflatu or es animum divino instinctu concitare : to be inspired, spiritu divino tangi; divino quotam spiritu inflari; divino instinctu concilari. ¶ Fio 1 To render highty excited, excitate. Incendere. Inflammare (y. U., to raise one's mind, to inflame).—listilià or gaudio perfundere. totum ad se convertere et rapere (to gratify to the ulmost, to charm, enrapture). To be inspired, mentis viribus excitari; ardore qo inflammari atque incitari: to be inspired with joy, totum in lætitian effusum esse; bestum esse omnibus lætitiis (to be quite entranced with joy; Cæcil. ap. C. Fin. 2, 4, 13): to speak like an inspired person, orationem ad sensus motusque animorum inflammandos admovere : wine i's a man, vinum ingenium facit (O. Met. 7, 433). I Inspire with ath g, injicere ci qd (to instill, infuse into aby; as desire of battle, hope).—implere qm battle, qm alacriorem ad pugnandum efficere (of a cir cumstance, &c.; see C.es. B. G. 3, 24): to be inspired with a desire of fighting, magna alacritas studiumque pugnandi magnum ci injectum est; to be inspired with fresh courage, accedit mihi animus; alacriorem fieri

(not animari, although in T. Germ. 29, 3, it is = ferociores reddi).

ferociores reddi).
INSPIRED, divino spiritu inflatus or tactus. mente INSPIRED, divino spiritu inflatus or tactus. mente incitatus (g. th.) fanaticus. furena. furibundus. lymphatus (if the supposed inspiration is of a scid, fanatic character). To be i., spiritu divino tau (b.); divino quodam spiritu inflari (C.); divino quodam spiritu inflari (C.); divino fanatinctu concitari (C.); ardore qo incitari atque inflammari (C.); the predictions of j. bards, furibunda vatum pradictiones. Il superied with atla, impletus q\(\hat{a}\) re (filled sith atla; e. g. spe animoque).—incensus q\(\hat{a}\) re (filled sith atla; e. g. specanimoque).—incensus q\(\hat{a}\) re (filled sith atla); e. g. specanimoque).—incensus q\(\hat{a}\) re (fil

ci accedit (C.) or augetur (Cas.).
INSTABILITY. See Unsteadiness. — instabilitas is post-Aug., Plin.
INSTABLE, instabilis (Class., but not C.). See Us-

STEADY

STRADY.

INSTALL, constituere qm in munere.—inaugurare (propr. with solemnities performed by the augura).—

sollemni more munus ci demandare.

INSTALLATION, prps introltus, with gen. of the office; in a priesthood, accrediti (Suet.). Crel. with serbs in To Isstall.

INSTALMENT, pensio (a payment). To pag by i's, certis pensionibus solvere pecuniam.—certis diebus solvere pecuniam: in three, in equal i's, tribus pensionibus; æquis pensionibus: to pay down the first i, at once, primam pensionem præsentem numerare.

sionibus; æquis pensionibus: so poy aoun toe pres n.
al once, primam pensionem præsentem numerare.
INSTANCE, v. nominare. I instanced several persons to whom this had happened, *complures nominavi, quibus id accidisset, or (of a happy occurrence) con-

tigisset (Muret.).

INSTANCE, s. | Example, exemplum .- specimen. see Example. For instance, exemplum.—specimen.

See Example. For instance, exempli causa or

gratia ut exemplo utar (to take an i., when an exemple of the thing meant, whether it be historical or in
evented, it really quoted).—verbi causa. verbi gratia when a preceding expression is to be explained)—ut.
(the, when, in ref. to the preceding proposition, a single case is added, to explain what was said; cf. C.es. B. C. 1, 2, in.) .- velut. veluti. Animals wch are born on land, as for i., erocodiles, bestire quæ gignuntur in terra. veluti crocodili: even the gods waged wars, as for 1... with the giants, dil quoque bella gesserunt, ut cum gigantibus.—Sts vel is used in this sense: raras tuan quidem sed suaves accipio literas; vel (as for i.) quas proxime accepi, quam prudentes, &c. [Pract. Intr. it. 542.]—in his (amongst these; when one or several persons are mentioned, as particular examples of a general

INSTANT, adj. | Earnest, vehement, vehe-mens. impensus (both of entreaties). | Immediate, præsens (e. g. pæna, C.; mors, Flor.; auxilium, C.). See IMMEDIATE.

See IMMEDIATE.

INSTANT, s. See IRSTANTANEOUSLY.

INSTANTANEOUS. See IMMEDIATE.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, puncto w momento temporis in vestigio temporis — e vestigio. See IMMEDI-

Arters Acting (., praseus (of poison, medicine, &c.).
INSTANTLY, # Earnestly, cehemently, vehementer, impense, etiam atque etiam. Jx. vehementer etiam atque etiam (e. g. rogare, C. see never enixe; and instanter is un-Class.). To besech aby i., vehementer (impense, &c.) qm orare ; qm obsecrare atque obtestari; omnibus precibus qm petere or orare. I I m-

mediately, vid.
INSTATE, constituere.—inaugurare (of an installation into office by the augurs). To i. aby in an office, qm constituere in munere: lo i. aby in aby's favour. apud qm qm in magna (maxima) gratia ponere; ca

gratian conciliare ci.
INSTEAD OF, (1) Followed by a subst.: loco or in locuin, with gen. (in the place of aby or athy, the one being substituted for the other).—vice or in vicen, with gen. (one being changed for the other).—pro with abt. ('for,' implying a relation or proportion between the two things). To use astipette:, of sait, saits vice the two things). To use sallpetre i, of salt, salts vice nitro uti: lo send some caratry i, of the legions, in vicem legionum equites mittere: I have been invited i, of him, in locum clus invitatus sum; he had called them aim, in locuin equal initiation sum; ne mad cause tache Quirites i. of soldiers, Quirites cos, pro militibus appel-laverat: lo pay bad money i. of good, numos adul-terinos pro bouits solvere. (2) Before the parties-pial subst.; a) quum possit or posset with inf. (when the thing not done is merely one that might be done or have been done; e.g., i. of being led to execution, he was toaded with praise, quum posset ad mortem duci, orani

hude cumulatus est). - b) quum debeat or deberet ! when the thing not done is what ought to be done, or to have been done; quum deberet ad mortem duci, omni have need note; quum queere an mortem que; quim laude cumulatus est).—c) By ac non (e.g., as if they were deserted, i. of las was really the case) having festred them (the Palespolitani), velut destituti, ac non qui ipsi destituissent).—d) tantum abest, ut. ... ut. [contia] (sheen the thing not done or notion rejected is wholly improbable, compared with the other fact or statement; often when the notions are opposed; e. g., i. of feeling any dislike to have a work published on the opposite side of the question, I really am most anxious to see such a one, tantum abest ut scribi contra nos polimus, ut id etiam maxime optemus; the fear of a foreign enemy, t. of putting an end to those civit broits, actually rendered the tribunes more violent, tantum abactually rendered the Fronnes more voices, taking ab-fuli, it civilia certamina terror externus cohiberet, ut contra co violentior potestas tribunicia esset, L. 6, 31).—e) Nearly so, non modo non ... sed etiam (not only not...but ecen); non ... sed (not ... but); adeo non (or nihii) ut (e. g., i. of restraining his anger, he openly asserted, &c., adeo non tenuit iram, ut palam diceret, L. 8, 5) .- magis quam (rather than; e. g., i. of terrifying it had enraged him, accorderat eum magis quam terruerat) .- f) with abl. absol, (e. g., i. of flying, omisså fugå).

INSTEP, Pees superior.
INSTIGATE, instigare (Class. bus rare: te instigante, C.; Romanos in Hannibalem, L.; in arma, Vell.). See To Excite; To Incite.

INSTIGATED, instigatus (spurred on by an external power, by words, commands, \$\tilde{g}_c.\),—instinctus (impelled by an internal and higher power, by inspiration, love, the voice of the gods),—impulsus (impelied; e. g. tuis promissis). See To Excits: To Incits.

promissis). See To Excits; To Incits.

INSTIGATION, instigatio (Aucl. Her., not C. or Ces.)—impulsus. instinctus (abl. of the action; Syn. is Instinctus. By ably it, og instigant (C. Pis. II); og impeliente; go auctore or impulsore; cs impulsu or auctoritate; cs instinctu (T. Hist. I., 70); by the i. of others (or another), alieno impulsu.

INSTIGATION, concistors (the sticker was belief)

others (or another), alieno impulsu.

INSTIGATOR, concitator (the stirrer up: belli, tumultūs, seditionis)—impulsor (he who impels to an action), Js. suasor et impulsor (e.g. profectionis meea), autor et impulsor (e.g. secletis illius).—stimulator (he who apurs aby on to an action).—instimulator (be who apurs aby on to an action).—instimulator et concitator (e.g. seditionis, ib).—instinctor. instigator (both T.). I. and ab-ttry, impulsor atque adjutor.

INSTILL, [Propra.) instillate.—[IMPROPR.] instillate (doctriers, precepts, &c., H. Ep. 1, 8, 16; Sen.

instillare, # [ROPR.] Instillare. — [IMPROPR.] Instillare (doctrines, precepts, &c., H. Ep. 1, 8, 16; Sen. Besef. 6, 16, extr.; and, undoubtedly, permissible in pross, since C. has quæ [literæ] mini quiddam quasi animulæ instillarunt; al. restillarunt: al all ecents it may be used as C. Sen. 11, verba, præcepta, &c., menti atque animo tamquam jumini oleum instillare).—im-

buere qm qå re. INSTINCT, natura. Bu i., natura duce : to become. INSTINCT, natura. By i., natura duce: to become, at it were, an i., quasi in naturam verti: animals have their particular i.'s, animalia habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus (C. Of. 2, 3, 11). A natural i., conciliatio naturæ (i. e. what nature makes agreeable to us, leads us to desire, ge. C. Ac. 42, extr.). The i. of elf-preservation, ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus (C.). insita corporis nostri caritas (Sen.). Nature has implanted in all creatures the i. of self-preservation, omnibus animalibus sui conservandi custodiam natura ingenuit (aft. C. N. D. 2, 48, extr.); generi animantium omni est a naturā tributum, ut se, corpus vitamque tueatur, declinetque ea, quæ nocitura videantur (C.).
INSTINCTIVE. •quod fit conciliatione naturæ:

these are i. feelings, ea sunt communibus infixa sensibus. An i. principle, appetitus a natură datus. animi appetitus (C. 5 Fin. 9, init.): the i. principles of our mature voluntas. Albg is an i. feeling, qd ci natura ingenuit, or qd ci est a natură tributum; insitum est ci qd (Sen.): on i. notion, quasi naturalis quædam atque insita in animis nostris (or in animo cs) notio

INSTINCTIVELY, duce naturâ suâ (e. g. facere qd).

See Instinct, Instinctive.

INSTITUTE, v. || Establish (laws, rules, &c.),
instituere (e. g. magistratum, ferias, sacros ludos). || Instituere (e. g. magistratum, fe instituere (e. g. magistratum, ferias, sacros ludos). I Instituere (atoh.) or ad qd or ad [qd] faciendum). Jn. instituere atque erudire. See Instituer, facet. I To set on foot. To i. an inguiry, quaestionem de qå re instituere (e. g. de morte c. C.); quaestionem de qå re constituere (e. g. de furto, C.). To i. a suit, actionem instituere (C. Mur. 9); agsi edy, actionem or litem (inhendere. See To Accusz, 'to bring an Action.' I To invest with the (493)

care of souls, *beneficio ci sacerdotem instituere (cf. qm tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati, C. Or. 1, 53).

INSTITUTE, s. | Book of elements or prin-ciples, præcepta institutaque (e. g. philosophiæ, C.). —ars cs rei or qd faciendi conscripta (e. g. sacrificandi,

INSTITUTION, | Act of enacting or esta-blishing, institutio, constitutio, descriptio [Syn. in Found, Establish]. || Thing founded or pre-scribed by authority, institutum. — lex (taw). FOUND, ESTABLISH]. Il Thing founded or pre-scribed by authorist, institutum.—lex (tau). Lis, instituta (c. g. patries): laus and i.is, leges et instituta. These are admirable i.is, huce optime in-stituta or instructa sunt. An institution = 'a so-ciety,'vid. IE ducation, institution, vid. INSTITUTOR. See FOUNDER. INSTRUCT, Il To leach, &c., erudire. formare (denote education as an ideal good, and as a part of

human improvement; erudite, generally, and as far as if frees from ignorance; formate, specially, and as far is if prepare aby in a particular sphere, and for a particular purpose, and gives the mind a bent thereto)—instituter (denotes education as a tangolis good, instituter (denotes education as a tangolis good, order to qualify for a particular employment). instatete = 10 junton win main is necessay, mais be used carefully: artes, &c., quilbus instruim ur ad usum forensem, &c., C.: Petron, has instruim ur ad præceptis; 2., qm scientides arcl. I To give direc-tions to an agent, &c., mandare cl (with ut, n., &c., or rel. clause).—qm edocere, que agat. See 'to give INSTRUCTIONS.

se, or rei, clause;—que accuere; que aga. See 'se give instrucctions. Teaching, institutio.—discipina. Eggé instructio us Claus. To remain under i, institutio.—discipina eggin instructio us Claus. To remain under i, including pears, in discipina vigini anosa manère de Cetaconiy gears, in discipina vigini anosa manère de devection),—mandatum (ac charge, &c.). A secret i, præceptum arcanum or occultum. I have received i:'s, ci mandata dare; que deocère, que agat; ci negotium dare, ut &c.; ci præcepte, ut &c. To act according to one's i:'s, præcepta es sequi († V.): to follow one's i:'s to the letter, omnia and præceptum agrer (Cax., explaining the different duties of a 'tegatus' and a commander-in-chief): to receive i:'s fin aby, mandata accipere a qo: give him exact i:'s about all that you wish me lo do or get done for you, omnibus et de rebus, quas agi, quas curari a me voles, mandata des velim: to give aby i:'s as to what he should &c., ci mandare, que give aby i.'s as to what he should &c., ci mandare, quæ illum (agere. &c.) velis.

nium (agere, &c.) vens.

INSTRUCTIVE, utilis (profitable), or Crcl. qui
(quæ, quod) qd docet (e. g. virtutem, 2). I books for
children, libri, quibus ætas puerīlis ad humanitatem
(ad virtutem, &c.) informatur or informari solet (afl. (ad virturem, sc.) informator or morman solet (a);. C. Arch. 3, 4). To other practice will be found more i, than precept, alli, quod fortasse praceptis non-credunt, usu docebuntur (Q. 3, 8, 70). To give an i. turn to the conversation, *scrmonem ad ea, quæ sunt frugt, de-

INSTRUCTOR. See TEACHER, TUTOR.
INSTRUMENT, | Tool, &c., instrumentum.—organum (Spyanov: esply one that contains works or some artificial construction; hence the best expression some artificial constinction; hence the best expression for a musical i., cf. Sen. Ep. 87, 11)—machina (machine for facilitating the movement or management of allo). Astronomical i., *supellex sidertibus observandla: surgical i., ferramenta chirurgorum: stringed (musical) i., fidea: a wind i., cornu (horn).—tibize (double-flute).—tuba (trumpet). Instrument-maker, instrumentorum opifex .- artifex, qui organa fabricat, | Written or printed document, literæ, tabulæ,
--instrumentum (document, &c., litis, Q.; emtionis,
Scæv. Dig. 24, 1, 58). To draw up an i., literis qd consignare

INSTRUMENTAL. To be i. to aby in athg, ad-juvare qm or adjutorem (fem. adjutricem) esse ci in qå re. commodare ci operam suam ad qd (of persons). adjuvare (also of things). vim habere ad qd. valere ad qd. prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (to contribute; of things): to be very i., magnum nomentum afterre (of things).

Aby was i. to me in athg, cs opera qd effect (I accomplished it by his aid); ministerio cs qd factum est (he being the agent by whom it was actually done); * had in re usus sum ejus opera; * eum had in re adjutorem habul; * ejus opera consecutus sum, quod optabam. To be i. to aby in the execution of his plans, * inservire

cs consillis perficiendis.
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, cantus tibiarum nervorumque or nervorum et tibiarum (C. N. D. 2, 58, 146; Rosc. Am. 46, 134).—symphonia (συμφωνία, the orchestra, Sen. Ep. 12, 8).—I. and vocal music, chorcantus.

INSUBORDINATE, imperium detrectans (of sol-

diers, subjects, &c.).—contimax.

INSUBORDINATELY, contra morem obsequii.
contra fas discipline (bola T. Ann. 1, 19, 2).

INSUBORDINATION, disciplina nulla.—immo-

destia (Np.) .- Intemperantia nimiaque licentla (Np.). destia (AP.).—iniemperantia nimiaque incensia (AP.).

To be guilty of i., dicto audientem imperatori suo non esse (NP.). I. was promoted by athg., qå re modestia exercitus corrupta (T. Hist. 1, 60). He charged him with promoting sedition and i., seditionem ei et con-fusum ordinem discipling objectabat (ib.).

INSUFFERABLE. See INTOLERABLE, UNBEAR-ABLE.

INSUFFERABLY. See INTOLERABLY, UNBEAR-

INSUFFICIENCY, sis inopia (want; e. g. of pro-visions, frumenti or frumentaria).—angustiæ (scanty supply: of provisions, rei frumentariæ; of pay, sti-pendii, T.). — imbecillitas et inopla. Imbecillitas et egestas (i. of an individual to supply his own wants; e. g. propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, C.; amicitia ex imbecillitate atque eges-tate nata, C.). Or Crci. with non sufficere or suffi-cientem esse; non idoneum esse (of authority, evidence, &c.); ad probandum infirmum (et nugatorium) esse (of proofs).-To feel one's own weakness and i., minimum in se esse arbitrari.

INSUFFICIENT, non sufficiens (not sufficient). non satis idoneus (not quite to the purpose, inadequate; e. g. witness, testimony or evidence). To be i. by itself, per se minus valēre

INSUFFICIENTLY, non satis .- minus (less than could be wished; e.g. Intelligere qd).-parum (too little).

To be i. provided with athg, anguste qa re uti. INSULAR, insulanus (= the inhabitant of an island). Crel. From our i, position, ee i pro, quod insulam incolimus; ee i pro, quod insulam sumus. An i.
people, insulani; insulani eincilae.

1NSULT, s. contumella (a wrongdone to one's honour).

offensio (a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it).—injuria (an i. felt to be a wrong).—opprobrium (i. conveyed by repreachful words). To look upon athg as an i., qd in or ad contumeliam accipere; ignominiæ loco ferre qd; ignominiæ or probro habere qd. To put an i. upon aby, contumeliam ci imponere; qm ignominia afficere; ignominiam ci imponere or injungere : to have an i. put upon one, ignominia affici ; contumella affici.

INSULT, v. contumeliam ci imponere. qm contumellā insequi. — contumeliis maledictis Insectarl. vexare (to i. with insolent words) .- suglliare (i. scornfutly, contemptuously) .- offendere qm (to i., displease, whether intentionally or not), -qm ignominia afficere. ignominiam ci imponere, injungere (of gross insuits, caus-ing public disgrace). To be insuited, ignominia or contumehā affici; offendi (to feel insulted). To i. with words, verbis or voce vulnerare, violare, contumeliam ci dicere: to feel insulted, injuriam sibl factam putare; at athq, qd in or ad contumeliam accipere; ag re se * qå re se

læsum er violatum putare.

INSULTINGLY, contumeliese. — per ludibrium (mockingly).—ferociter (e. g. dicere qd, with fierce de-

INSUPERABLE, insuperabilla, inexsuperabllis (propr.) .- quod superari non potest (propr. and im-

INSUPPORTABLE. See INTOLERABLE, UNBEAR-

INSUPPORTABLY. See INTOLERABLY, UNBEAR-

INSURANCE, * cautio de gâ re. * fides de damno

pensando interposita.

INSURE, * rei ci cautlonem adhibère (of the person who i.'s his property).—damnum prestare (to lake the loss on oneself).—cavere de re (to be security, &c.; of him who i.'s another's property). Their ships are insured, publicum periculum est a v1 tempestatis (L. 25, 3, 10): hence, houses, &c., are insured, * publicum periculum est ab incendio.

INSURGENT, rebellans (implying a previous war and subjugation). - imperium cs detrectans

war and subjugation).— Imperium co universale (refusing to obey a sovereign).

INSURRECTION, seditio.— motus (disturbance).

INSURRECTION, technical complying a precious war and subjugation).— defectio (a qo, the failing only for aby).—tumitius (the Roman same for a sudden only for aby).—tumitius (the Roman same for a sudden sanity, de).

Insurance of the subjugation of t

Jarum sonitus et vocis cantus; vocum nervorumque | (Cas. B. G. 5, 26, 1),-vis repentina (a sudden outbreal). To persuade aby to take part in an i., qm in societatem defectionis impeliere. To excite an i., or people to an i., seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovere, concire: to be instrumental in making an i. general, ignem et materiam seditioni subdere : to put down an i., seditionem sedare, lenire, tranquillam fa-cere, comprimere, exstinguere: an i. breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: an i. breaks out afresh, seditio recrudescit; seems likely to be put down, seditio languescit: it seems likely that an i. will break out among the Boil, Boiorum gens ad rebellionem spectare

among me 2001, Dollottin gene as testills tumultus (Cas.).

INSUSCEPTIBILITY, ingenium hebes ad qd.—
lentitudo. lentus animus (i. of any impression). Sts
torpor. socordia. animus durus [Syx. is Aparty]. I. of pain, indolentia.

1. of pain, indoientia.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, of athg, Crcl., qd non sentire.

—qd non accipere or suscipere, non tangi qå re.—[Anson.) lentus, torpidus, durus (siuggish, &c.). Vid. Ix-

INTAGLIO, prps gemma intus eminens (aft. Sen Ben. 3, 26, 1).

INTEGER, * numerus integer (opp. * numerus frac-

fraction).
 INTEGRAL. An i. part of athg. * necessaria pars

INTEGRITY, [IMPROPR.) Moral integrity. integritas. innocentia (Syn. in Innocencel.-sanctitas (sanctity, holiness).—integritas or sanctitas vitæ (erre-proachable and holy life). Jr., integritas atque innocentia .- sanctimonia (with ref. to thought).

INTEGUMENT, tegumentum. tegmentum (propr. and fig. 'covering,' palpëbræ tegmenta oculorum).—integumentum (propr.; rare, L.; fig. C.).—cutis (akin, as i. of the bones) .- tunica. gluma (of corn) .- folliculus

(of corn, legumes, grapes).

INTELLECT, intelligentia. intelligendl vis. intelligendl prudentia (the power of understanding.

intellectus, post-day).—Ingenium (the mestal powers;
—mens (the mind, as endued with intellectual powers;
then the power of thought or combination itself; o'
work). Acutenss of it, ingenil acumen or acies: also acumen only. - perspicacitas. prudentia perspicax (penetrating insight into the nature of a thing).-in-(peneirating insight into the nature of a thing,—in-genium acre.—subtilitas (the acuteness that easily discerns the differences of things).—sagacitas (the acute-ness that traces out what is concealed). To be a person of acute i., acuti ingenli esse; acri ingenlo esse; acriter intelligere: to sharpen the i. (of things), ingenii acu-mini inservire mentem, or intelligendi prudentiam or ingenium acuere : to have an acute i., natura acutum

ingenium acuere: 10 nove on acuere, manue esse: 10 cultivate the i., animum mentemque excolere.

INTELLECTIVE. | To be perceived by the understanding, not by the censes (Millon), quod neque oculls, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, cogitatione tantum et mente complectimur.

potest, cognatione vanuum et meuw compressione. [Intelligent, vid. INTELLECTUAL, Crel. by gen. animi or cogitationis motus. mentis agitatio or motus. The t. faculites, hominis sollettia (cf. C. N. D. 2, 6, 18) animus ingeniumque; animus mensque

INTELLIGENCE, intelligentia. intelligendi vis or prudentia. See INTELLECT. | News, information.

INTELLIGENT, mente præditus (endowed with reason).—Intelligens. saplens. prudens [Syn. in Wise]. To be very i., acuti ingenii esse; acri ingenio esse; acriter intelligere

INTELLIGIBILITY, perspicuitas (clearness). Cret. with intelligi posse. For the greater i, of the subject,

quo res magis pateat.
INTELLIGIBLE, facilis ad intelligendum (essy to understand. Intelligibilis belongs to the post Cic. philosophical style).—comprehensibilis. quod in intelligentiam nostram cadit. quod intelligentia nostra capit. quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumits (what our mental faculties can comprehend, opp. quod fugit intelligentize nostræ vim et notionem; quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest).—facilis in-tellectu or ad intelligendum. accommodatus ad 'ntellectu or ad intelligendum accommodatus ad in-celligentiam, expeditus, cognitu perfacilis (crèad may casiiy be comprehended). Sits perspicuus, aperus, ciarus, &c. Tobe i., cognosci ac percipi posses cialo; si noi i., qd in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. Generaliy, i., ad commune judicium popularemque in-telligentiam accommodatus (and adverbialiy accommodate); ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accom modatus.

INTELLIGIBLY, plane. perspicue. aperte. - ad 1 commune judiclum popularemque intelligentiam accommune judicium popularemque intelligentiam ac-commodate. That we may express ourselves i., ut ca, quæ dicamus, intelligantur. To speak i., plane et articulate loqui (with ref. to utterance), perspicue or plane et aperte dicere; plane et ditucide loqui (clearly and i.): that we may express ourselves i., ut ca, quæ dicamus, intelligantur.

INTEMPERANCE, intemperantia. incontinentia (SYN. in MODERATE).—intemperantia vini (with ref. to drinking, L. 44, 30). I, in eating and drinking, prodrinking, L. 44, 30). drinking, L. 44, 30). I. in cating and drinking, pro-funds et intempestiva gula (kabituali): to bralatize onseedf by gross i., immoderato potu atque pastu ani-mum obstupefacere (C. D. Dieis. 29, 50). To increase has natural siolence of temper by habits of i., violentiam insitam ingenio intemperantia vini accendere (L. 44, 30): to be quilty of i., largiore vino uti (on a particular

sol; to be guiting 0; ... instole vino dut (on to paracular occasion); immoderate et intemperate vivere (to lise a life of 1. and excess, C. Unic. 12).

INTEMPERATE, intemperans, incontinents [SYN. in MODERATE]. (C. uses intemperans evidous due control over one's tempera, dc.; also intemperans in qA re; e. g. in cs rei cupiditate.)—avidus et intemperans (e. g. animus, L., unrestrained, eager for the accom-plishment of ils desires).—immoderatus (not kept within presentent of its actives).—Immoueratus (not kept within proper bounds; of persons or things). A very i, person, homo profundæ atque intempestivæ gulæ: to assait aby with i abuses, intemperantus invéhi in qu: i, in language, immodieus linguæ (L. immod., net C. or Cees.); intemperans lingua (T.). See IMMODERATE

Cers.; intemperans lingua (1.). See Immoderate and (for 'i. zea', 'go.') Excessivener.—intemperate.—intemperate.—incontinenter (propr. Cels. capere cibum; impropr. C.).—iibidinose (iustiully). See Immoderate.tv. To. attack aby i., intemperantius in qm invěhi: to live i.,

immederate atque intemperate vivere (C.).

INTEND, | Strain, distend (vid.), intendere INTEND, I Strain, aistend (via.), intendere (opp. remittere). Whean, purpose, spectare qd, ad qd or with ut (to have an object in view).—propositum habeo or propositum est mihl, qd or with infin. (to purpose; to have resolved; to have also before one's mind, as a thing to be done) .- cogitare qd or with inf. to think of athg, of doing athg.—destinare (rare, but Class., infectis iis, que agere destinaverat, Cass.)—agitare, with or without (in) mente, (in) animo (to be revolving in one's mind) .- statuisse or constituisse (to have determined; to do athg) .- id agere, ut (to be taking steps to accomplish). -- sts moliri. parare (to be pre-paring). 105 intendere must be used very carefully; pering). The intendere must be used very carefulty; but there are some constructions in weh it may be used for our 'intend,' i. e. where the notion is 'to bend the mind in any direction,' animum qo intendere, or to bend, as it were, one's box al = 'sim ai.' I see clearly what he hopes, and what he i.'s, quid iste speret, et quo animum intendat, perspicio (i. e. to what point he is bending his mind, straining his faculties): you must explain this before you proceed to what you inform us that you i. to say, quod est tibl ante explicandum, quam illuc proficiscare, quo te dicis intendere (C., i. e. at weh you say that you are aiming). Quod ubi secus natus est ad qd.

INTENDANT. See Superintendent.

INTENSE. See Excessive. I. desire, cupiditas magna, acris, ardens, flagrans: 1. thought, acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio; by the most i. exertions, intentissima cura (Q.); the cold is never i. in that country, asperitas frigorum abest: it was the middle of winter, and the cold was i., erat hiems summa. tempestas perfrigida. INTENSELY, valde. graviter. acriter, contente.

To love i., perdite or misere amare: to desire athy i., cupere qd ardenter; es rei desiderio flagrare, excruciari: to dislike athy i., qd vehementer displicet; to hate aby i., odisse qm acerbe et penitus: more i., ardentiore

studio (e. 9. petere qd).

INTENSENESS, vis (intensive strength; for wch
Pliny is the first who uses vehementla). — gravitas (the heavy, oppressive weight; e. g. morbi) .- asperitas

(severity; e. g. frigörum, T.).—rigor (e. g. frigöris).— sævitta (e. g. frigörum, hiemis). The i. of the cold, intolerabilis via frigoris. Est intolerabilis via frigoris stretched state, can only be used with coglitationum, &c.. for 'intenseness of mental application;' so contentio animi (both opp, relaxatio); the i. of the storm.

is tempestatis.

INTENSITY. See Intenseness.
INTENSIVE. I. particles, intentiva adverbia (Prisc.

15, 1022) INTENT, adj. intentus (on the stretch; upon athq, or upon doing athg, ad qd [mentes ad pugnam intentae, Cas.]; ad qd faciendum [intentus animus tuus ad tortissimum virum liberandum, C.]; sis abl. [qo ne-gotio intentus, S.]; seld. in with abl. [in eft re-omnium mostrorum intentis animis, Cos. B, G. 3, 22; intentus in eventu alieni consilii, L. 6, 23]; also with adv. of motion [omnium eo curæ sunt intentæ, L.] .- attentus (upon athg, ad qd; ad decoris conservationem, C.; on making money, ad rem, Ter.).—deditus (quite given up to; e. g. ubi spectaculi tempus venit, deditueque eo mentes cum oculis erant, L. 1, 9). To be i. upon athg. intendere animum ci rei or ad qd, or in qd (the tast

often in L.; s. | Design, purpose, vid. To all INENT; s. | Design, purpose, vid. To all is and purposes, omnino (altogether, quite); ab omni pures omni ex patter in omnibus pures omni ex patter in omnibus chin seeru respect). Il used "virtualija" see hat il in seeru respect). Il used "virtualija" see rebus (in every respect). If used = 'virtually,' see 'as Good as' or VIRTUALLY. To the i. that, ut, or eo consilio, ut (with subj.); hac mente or hoc animo,

eo consitio, ut (with sub).); hac mente or hoc animo, ut; idcirco, ut; ita, ut; eo, ut, &c.
INTENTION, propositum. consilium. mens. animus. The i. (of a testalor, lawgierer, &c.), voluntas (opp. to the words themselves, verba, &c.). To judge of actions by the i. of the agent, dirigere facts ad constilum (Fel.). See Duston, Furnos.

INTENTIONAL, cogitatus (premeditated, facinus, parricidium, Suet.), or Crel. quod consulto et cogitatum fit. An i. erime, \$c., crimen voluntatis (opp. crimen necessitatis, C. Lig. 2, 8).

INTENTIONALLY, consulto. cogitate (after think-

ing the matter over).—voluntate (fm a decision of the will, opp. casu). Jn. voluntate et judicio.—datá or deditá operâ. de or (L.) ex industrià (by exerting one seif to bring it about). To do alay i., consulto et cogita-

tum facers qd. Noi i., see Uninventionally.

Internity, attente, intente (L. and post-dug.).—

animo intento. intento studio. To fix one's thoughts
i. upon albg. deligere animos atque intendere in qd (C.).

Minds fixed i. upon albg. mentes ad qd intentes.

INTENT.

INTENTNESS, (animi) intentio (C.).

INTER, humare humo tegere. INTERCALARY, intercalarius. Intercalaris (e. g.

ensis, dies, C., L.).
INTERCALATE, intercalare (mly used in the pass. and impersonal; ne intercaletur; intercalatum est, &c.), —Interficere (e. g., he intercalated two months between November and December, interfect inter Novembrem et Decembrem duos menses alios).

INTERCALATION, intercalatio (Plin., Macrob.).

INTERCEDE, | Intervene, vid. | To make intercession for, see INTERCESSION. To send aby

to i. for him, qm deprecatorem sui mittere.
INTERCEDER. See INTERCESSOR.

INTERCEPT, intercipere (e. g., letters, convoys, men, literas, commeatus, qm).—qm a suis intercipere es secludere (L.).—excipere (to get before, and so meet and cut of, multos ex fugă; also as t.t. in hunting, aprum, feras; the current of a river, vim fluminis).—
deprehendere (to catch on his road, in its progress; e.g. tabellarios, literas, naves).-reprimere (check, fugam hostium, redundanten lacum). To i. the light, oili-cere luminibus (by building before aby's windows): to i. the sun, officere et apricanti (i. e., fm a person wishing to bask in it).

wishing to bask in (1).

INTERCEFION, deprecatio (g. 1. for the attempt to remove a threatening ceit by one's prayers). To to the attempt to remove a threatening ceit by one's prayers). To obtain perdon through aby's 1., qo deprecation veniam impetrare: to make 1. for aby's rogate pro qo: deprearip pro qo (165) intervedere pro qo = to become security for him 1; on account of athg, ci adesse ad qd deprecandum; with aby, deprecari qm pro qo; deprecatoren ci adesse apud qm; ci supplicare pro qo (the last, of a humble petition as a suppliant). [65] Noi intervessio = the 'velo' of tribunes, &c.

INTERCESSOR, deprecator (fem. deprecatix); for

INTERCESSOR, deprecator (fem. deprecatrix); for aby, cs or pro cs periculo (C.); for athg, cs rei (e.g.

salutis meze, C.). Jr. deprecator defensorque (L.). not intercessor. To be an i. on aby's behalf, see

INTERCHANGE, v. permutare (e. g. nomina inter vos permutastis, Piaui. Capt. 3, 5, 19). — commutare (e. g. inter se commutant vestem et nomina; commutare non tria verba inter vos: both, athg with aby, qd cum qo; one thing with another, qd cum qa re; also perm. rem re, and [Uip.] rem pro re). To i, their prisoners, commutare captivos. See Exchange.

INTERCHANGE, commutatio.—permutatio (esply barter).—vicissitudo (the gierog and receiring in turn). An t. of kind offices, vicissitudo studiorum officiorum-que (C. Læt. 14, 49). The regular 1. of night and day, vicissitudines dierum noctiumque. An t. of non state vicissitudines dierum noctiumque. An 1. of one state with another, ex alio in aliud vicissitudo et mutatio (e. g., of life with death). INTERCHANGEABLE, commutabilis (changeable).

Crcl. with commutari or permutari (cum qa re) posse.

INTERCHANGEABLY. See ALTERNATELY, RE-

CIPROCALLY. INTERCOURSE, conversatio (of social i., Vell., R. not C.).—usus (frequent i., implying that one avails oneself of the services, &c. of the other).—consustudo (habitual i. with aby, to weh one has been accustomed; also the i. of persons in love with each other).—convictus (i. of persons who live much logether). Confidential or friendly i., usus familiaris; familiaritas; usus amicitiæ: to have i. with aby, est mihi const tudo cum qo: much i., qo multum uti: to avoid all i. with aby, cs aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere (together); aditum cs sermonemque defugere: to avoid i. with mankind, congressus hominum fugere; fugere colloquia et cœtus hominum : to break off i., consuctudinem omittere.

INTERDICT, v. See PORBEAR, PaoHIBIT.
INTERDICT, s. interdictum (g. l.).-|| Ecclesias-

tical ban, see Ban.

tical ban, see Ban.

INTEREST, v. 1) Attract, &c., jucundum esse, delectare. capere (to take one's fancy).—rapere (to take one's fancy).—rapere (carry one away captive, as it were; fill one with attonishment). To i. aby, cl placère; qm delectare or delectatione allicere (to please, amuse, &c).—qm tenête (to arrest one's attention, &c, e.g. audientium animos novitate).

2) | To be interested in athg, or athg interests (= concerns) me, qd meå interest; with subst. the person stands in the gen.—qd ad me pertinet. It i.'s me less (than), or but little, minor mea res agitur.

See To CONCERN.

See 10 CONCERN.

3) | To interest oneself for or about a thg, qd and me pertinere puto; qd milin curre or cordi est (Eso not curre cordique, alby is an object I have at heart).—Torco qd (I farour, cherish, endeasour to promote is, de.; e.g. artes).—incumbere ci rel, in qd, or ad qd (in apply oneself vigorously to any pursuit, ge.).—I deen ishorest labe armives about about a. a well ex hor ad qd (16 apply oneself vigorously to any pursuit, &c.).—
de qo laborare (to be anxious about aby; e. g vel ex hoc
lpso, quod tam vehennenter de Milone laborem, C.).
To i. oneself for aby, culpio es causà (see C. Fam. 13,
64, 1. Rosc. Am. 51, 149): cl suddeo; cs sum studiosus.
c: faveo (I favour him. &c.).—cl tribuo (gire him active
support; cf. Cortle ad C. Fam. 13, 9, 2). To induce aby to i. himself in one's service or cause, qm ad studium sui perducere; allicere atque excitare ca studium ad utilitates nostras.

INTEREST, s. A) | Participation (propr. or fig.) in the advantage or value of athy, studium (the i. taken in athy). I have an i. in athy, mea qd interest; ad me qd pertinet: I take an i. in athg, non alienum qd a me puto: I have less i. in it than &c., minor mea res agitur: since he had no longer any i in it, quum ejus jam nihil interesset. To be brought to take an i. in athg, affici qa re (cf. Q. 2, 1, 16; we are brought to take an i. in their danger, corum periculo afficimur). | Attractiveness, &c., voluptas.-ju-cunditas (pleasaniness). - obiectatio. obiectamentum (amusement). To be of i. to aby, jucundum esse: to have but little i. for aby, mediocriter qm retinere : to give an i. to any thing, voluptatem dare ci rel (Q. 10, Advantage, profit, res or rationes or 5. 11). causa es (his affairs generally) .- commodum (his advantage, &c.) .- utilitas (profit, &c.; also what is expedelent, opp. what is right).—emolumentum (&opinate opp. detrimentum, 'gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own;' Död.). The public i., res or causa communis; communis onnium utilitas; athg is my i., qd est e re meå: lo consider that one shall adcance one's own i.'s by fc., rebus suis se consul-turium sperare: what you believe to be for my i., que mihi intelligis esse accommodata: so my i.'s require it, i.i.

rationes meæ ita ferunt: my i. requires il, expedit mihi; meis rationibus conducit : a city in weh the i.'s of one are the i.'s of all, respublica, in qua idem conducit omnibus: men have different i.'s, allis aliud expedit: to attach oneself to aby's i.'s, ad cs rationes se adjun-gere: to defend aby's i.'s, cs causam defendere: to consult, forward, &c., aby's i.'s, cs rationibus consulere or prospicere, or prospicere et consulere; es commodis serprospicere, or prospicere et consulere; es commodis servire or non decsse; also consulere ci only; he is decoted to your i.'s, est tui amantissimus: to neglect abys i.'s, commoda negligrer. To look to khace ane yet o 6c.) onde prieate i.'s, servire suo privato commodo: to act in every thing with an eye to onde prieate i.'s, omnia mettri emolumentis et commodis; omnia ad utilitatem referre; omnia pecuniae causa facere: to sudertake abb gad onde one i, contra suum commodum quantitation of commodis of the co act by any considerations of private is, nullo emolu-mento in fraudem impelii (C.): to prefer one's own is's to the good of another, suas rationes cs saluti ante-ponere: to sacrifice one's private s.'s to the public good, relpublicæ commoda privatis necessitatibus habere po-tiora: not to divide the i.'s of the citizens, civium commoda non divellere; to excite a zeal for one's i's in aby, allicere atque excitare es studium ad utilitates

nositas.

B) [Interest on money, Propra.) usura, or pt.
usurm (what is paid for the use of a borrowed sum;
home: 'interest,' with ref. to the borrower sum;
home: 'interest,' with ref. to the corrower in
pays).—fenus (the profit on a sum lent; hence 'imterest,' with ref. to the lender who receives or is lo receive it) .- impendium (= usura quod in sorte accedit; Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50, § 183: all three also fig.).
I. upon i., anatocismus (ἀνατοκισμότ, C. Att 5, 21, 11 and 12) .- usuræ usurarum (Cod. Just. 4, 32, 28): fire per cent. (monthly i.), centesimæ quinæ : one-haif per cent. (monthly) i. = six per cent, (annually), semisses usuræ: 12 per cent., centesimæ usuræ (= 1 per cent. per month): 12 per cent. compound t., centesimæ reno-vato in singulos annos fenore (C. Att. 6, 3, 5); or centesimæ renovatæ quotannis; or centesimæ actæ cum renovatione singulorum annorum (Att. 6, 1, 5): 12 per renovatione singulorum annorum (Att. 6, 1, 5): 12 per cent. at simple is, centesiume perpetuo fenore or c-n-tesiume perpetuse. Esso The Roman interest being monthly, must be multiplied by 12 to turn it into our method of calculating i.; the asses usuaw or centesiume usuawe being 1 per cent. monthly = 12 per cent. per annum; lower rates will be expressed by the divisions of the as the lower temperature. of the as; thus, 11 per cent., deunces usuræ: 10, dextantes usuræ; 9, dodrantes usuræ; 8, besses usuræ; 7, septantes usuræ; 6, semisses usuræ; 5, quincunces usura: 4, trientes usurae: 3, quadrantes usurae: 2, sextantes usurae: 1, unciae usurae; and less for these other forms occur; e. g. fenus ex ... (e. g. fenus ex triente, 4 per cent.); or fenus with adj. (fenus unclarium, 1 per oent.); or the sing. or pl of these substl., factum crat bessibus (8 per cent.); ut numi, quos hic quincunce modesto (3 per cent.) in time, quasine, quasine, and modesto (3 per cent.) nuttiers, pergant avidos sudare de nuces (11 per cent., Pers.). George recommends the retention of the Roman forms, adding in singulus and the retention of the Roman forms, and the sum of the persent the second that the persent the second the persent to the per year: it is belier, however, to reduce the yearly to the monthly selline, as above. To put out money at it, pecuniam dare fenori or fenore; ponere in fenore numos (H.): to lend money to aby at it, pecuniam cl dare, pecuniam apud qm occupare, with or without fenore: to lend money at a high rate of it, pecuniam grandit fenore occupare: movey on such it is paid, pecunia fenebris: money on such in at paid, pecunia gratuita (if lent); pecunia otions (such is not lent and to helical to the lent and (if lent); pecunia otiona (wch is not lent, and so brings to offer aby money for uch he is not to pay any in-pecuniam ci gratuftam proponere: to borrow money upon i., pecuniam sumere or accipere fenore: la borrow money at a low rate of i., and lend it at a high one, pecunias levioribus usuris mutuari et graviori fenore collocare: to lend aby money, and take no i. for it, pecuniam sine fenore ci credere or expensum ferre: to refuse to pay either principal or i., fenus (here = capital) atque impendium recusare (L.): to receive i. fm aby, usuram a qo accipere: to pay i., usuram pendere or solvere; to aby, ci fenus dare: to pay down the i. in hard money, pecuniam usuris pernumerare: to pay the capital without i., pecunias creditas sine usuris solvere:
the i. mounts up, usuræ multiplicantur: the i. exceeds the capital, mergunt usurae sortem: the rate of i. falls, fenus deminultur; rises, "fenus augetur: the profits of an estate are hardly sufficient to pay the i. with, fructus prædiorum certant cum usuris: the i. is added to the capital, sors fit ex usura: to add the i, to the capitas,

usuram perscribere (cf. Brem. Suet. Cas. 42): a high. wautam perserinere (cf. Brem. Suet. Cas. 22; a Aigh, a moderately high, a shampfulif high rate of i., grande, tolerabile, iniquissimum fenus: to be russed by the amoust of i. one has to pay, fenore truclart; impendiis debilitari (C. Rep. 2, 30). [IMPROPR.] usura. fenus. impendium. The earth always repays with i. schafever if has received, terra numquam sine usura reddit quod accepit (cf. ager reddit semina magno fenore, T.b): to repay a benefit with i., beneficium cum usuris reddere; a favour with i., debitum ci cumulate reddere: to repay athg with i., (etlam) cum impendiis augere ed reddere qd (C.).

INTERPERE, se immiscère. se inserere ci rei (to thrust oneself into it).—se admiseëre ci rei, se inter-ponere ci rei or in qd.—auctoritatem suam interponere ponere ci rei or in qd.—auctoritatem mann miseponere or inserere ci rei (to interpose one's authority).—inter-case ci rei (to take part in it, negotiis, &c.; not, of course, implying i mp rop er interference).—officere or officere et obstare ci rei (to i. with its execution; e.g. consiliis cas: meis commodis). Not to i. in adviconsiliis es; meis commodis). Not to i. in athg, abesse or se abstinère a qu re; to i. in athg agst aby's accesse or se abstinere a qa re: to i. in athy agsi aby's will, qo invito aspirare or accedere ad qd (e. g. ad meam pecunian, C. 2 Ferr. 1, 54, 142): don't you to, ne te admisce: if you will, do as you like; I shall not i., si quod voles, facies; nihii interpono: do it and welcome, I shall not i., per me licet (e. g. per me vel stertas licet, you may snore if you will; I shall not i. with you). To i. with what does not belong to one, not i, with you). To i, with what does not belong to one, alienne re is miniscire (Pompon, de eveb. sign. 36), or aliena negotia curare (H., to mind other proplet besienes). To i, to precent alag, se interponere quominus &c.—interpellare with quominus (respublica a une administrari possit. Brail, or no is cenatusconsultum fieret, L.), or quin (quibus vellem, uteret, Mai. ap. C.). To it to prevent adag, se, intercedere ci rel, is posit-uy, writer; wich in C. &c. is confined to the interposition of the iribanes eelo, &c. I kerrans.) To position of the iribanes eelo, &c. I kerrans.) To clash. wid.

INTERPERENCE, interpellatio (i. to stop a dis-course).—intercessio (the i. of the tribunes to stop any public proceedings by their velo; in later vertices more general in its meaning). In other cases, Crcl. with the words in its meanings. In other case, Crit. with the words in INTERPERE, p., it will be the wiser course to abstain fm all i. with this matter, aspientius facies, is the in istam reaction time in the propose (e.g., in istam pacificationem, C.). To appeal to the bribanes for their i., appellare tribunes. head interpositio has not this measurement. See Dict.

INTERIM. See 'in the MEAN time.'

INTERIOR, adj. See INNER.

INTERIOR, a pars interior, partes interiores, in-teriora, um, adj. The i. of a country, interior regio; interiors, um; terra interior; e. g. the i. of Africa, Africa interior. [See HEART, A. IMPROPR.)] INTERJECTION, interjectio (Gramm.).

INTERLARD, | PROPR.) illardare (Apic.). | IM-PROPR.) intermiseere (qd ci rei, L., Col.; not C. or Cass.). To i. a speech with Greek words, Graca verba

inculcare (C.).
INTERLEAVE, *libri quibusque paginis interjicere

singuias chartas puras.

INTERLINE, interscribere (Plin. Ep. 7, 9).—supercribere (to write above another word or line; e. g. Suet. Ner. 52).

INTERLINEAR, interscriptus (written between) .-

INTERLINEARI, interscriptus (writen overween;—
superscriptus (writen obore).
INTERLINEATION, superscriptum (neul. partep.).
INTERLINEATION, superscriptum (neul. partep.).
"interscriptum (cf. Piin. Ep. 7, 9).— superductio
occurs Uip. Dig. 28, 4, 1; it is not given by Freund,
but seems to mean 'the swriting over an erasure,'
lituras inductiones, superductiones ipso fect.— Interpositio (g. 1, for what is writen between, whether ween two words or two lines, una interpositio difficilior est, &c.; C. Fam. 16, 22). There were so many both erasures and i.'s, ita multa et deieta et inducta et superscripta inerant (Suel. Ner. 52, fin.).

INTERLOCUTION, interlocutio (as judicial term, is more general than the Eng. word, since it denoted also a short explanatory speech of the advocate on the other side; hence it is better to add judicis).—*edictum

(decretum, &c.) ad tempus propositum.

INTERLOCUTOR, Crel. *qui orationem interponit,

Br.c.

INTERLOPER, qui alienæ rei se immiscet (aft. Pompon. de verb. sign. 36); qui aliena negotia curat

INTERLUDE, exödium (cf. L. 7, 32, fin.).—embő-lium (ἐμβόλιον, lheatrical t. t.; ballet; C. Sest. 54, 116). - ludus interpositus, interjectus. To enliven atha by (497)

some i., interpolare satietatem es rei ludo (e. g. satie-

some i., Interpolare satietatem es rei ludo (e. g. satie-tatem epularum ludis, Curl. 6, 2).

INTÉRMARRIAGE, Crcl. seith connubium est;
connubia sunt aliquibus. They forbad, by a cruel law, the i. of piebeians and patricians, connubia ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissimi dece sanxerunt (C.): Canuleius proposed a law to sanction sanxerunt (C.): Canulcius proposed a law lo sanction the i. of patricians and pleebrans, de connubio patrum et plebis Canulcius rogationem promulgavit (L.): since no neighbouring states would allow of i's with them, quippe quibus cum finitimis connubia non essent: they forbad i's between the other states, ceteris populis connubia ademorum. (1868) This was the jus connubia ademorum. nubii \

INFERMARRY, Croi. The patricians and ple-beians may not i., connubia piebi et patribus non sunt See INTERMARRIAGE

INTERMEDDLE WITH. See 'To INTERPEAR on ith.

INTERMENT. See BURIAL. INTERMINABLE. See ENDLESS, INTERMINABLY. See ENDLESSLY.

INTERMINABLY. SEE ENDLESSLY.

INTERMINGLE, INTERMIX, intermiscère qd ci rei (L., Col.; not C. Cæs.).—immiscère (qd ci rei; Lucr., L., V., H.; not C., Cæs.).—in medium admiscère (C. Univ. 7). See To MIX.

INTERMISSION, intermissio (the giving up entirely for a time), -omissio (the giving up entirety), -cessatio Jor a timeh.—omissio (the giving up entirety).—ccssatio (the resting; opp. to prevous activity; often in a depreciating sense).—intercapêdo (interval during uch altg is interrupted; interruptedo; en, el, entecapedicum scribendi facere, C.,—interpellatio (interruption of speaker; hence interruption generality. Without any in, uno tenore, sine uilă internissione: switout any cleust is free uill untumisto (topi; previous heiro (topi en en el en en el en e (C.). In fevers, intermissio (total; remissio, being (C.). In fevers, intermissio (total: remissio, oring partial)—decessio (opp. accessio, Cets.)—dies integri (on wech the patient is without fever). After the iseo first days there follows an i. of two days, intit febre biduum integrum est (Cets.): to have one day's it, nuum diem præstare integrum: is this fewer there is no i., but only an occasional remission, box genus (febrium) non ex too in remissione dealstit, sed tantum levium est Cets. i.'s are longer, febris longiore circuitu redit (Cels.).
To have i.'s, (ex toto) intermittere (Cels.); certum circuitum habēre et ex toto remitti (Cels.); dies integros præstare (Cels.).

prestare (Cets.).

INTERMIT, | Trans.) Intermittere (e. pr.; studia doctrine, C.; curam rerum, T., &c.). See Susernd.—
| Intrans.) See 'to Asse Intermittens:
| INTERMITTENT. J. feeer, febris intermittens:
| feeers, febres, quarum certus est circuitus; or quae certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntus (Cets.; i. e., those that have regular intermissions).

INTERMIXTURE, admistio.

INTERNAL, interior (opp. exterior) — intestinus using on in the interior of a country; opp. externus. internus, post Aug., T.).—domesticus (happening 100 at home, in its narrower or wider sense; opp. abroad, foris). Jn. intestinus ac domesticus.—intus inclusus (enclosed within our walls; e. g. periculum, of danger fm our fellow-citizens). Peace abroad is immediately followed by i. discords, paci externse continuatur discordia domi. See Civil (war, &c.). An i. malady, malum, quod hæret in visceribus (propr., of the body; or fg., of the body; otilici). I. evils (in a state), mala intestina, or intestina ac domestica: i. enemies, hostes qui intus sunt (aft. C.): the i. parts of the body, ea que sunt intus in corpore: i. tranquillity, animi tranquil-

INTERNALLY, intus (within) .- in sinu or in sinu tacito (e. g. gaudēre; of internal emotions, outwardly suppressed; cf. C. Tusc. 3, 21, 55. Tib. 4, 13, 8).

INTERNATIONAL. I. law, jus gentium.

the first principles of i. law, contra jus gentium.
INTERNUNCIO, internuntius (C.).

INTERPOLATE, corrumpere. vitiare (g. tt. for to falsify). Js. corrumpere atque interlinere (interlin. jassyjs, Js. corrumpere sique interinere (interin. = to rub out words fm a weazen tablet, and insert others; hence does not suit our method of verifus).— interpolare (propr. = 'to faskion anew,' -to piec an-other form to:' in the sense of 'interpolating,' it in-plies the doing it so as to avoid delection, not to let the plies the doing it so as lo avoid delection, not to let the changes or additions betray themselves by their appear-ance; semper qd demendo, mutando, curando ne itura apparent, interpolando; C. Ferr. 2, 1, 61, — transcribere is to faisify in transcription.— "verbia allenis corrumpere, vitture; "faisa or allena verba incuicare (of added words). To i. documents, tabulas corrumpere or vitiare; tabulas interpolare, or corrumpere atque interlinere, or interpolare (with the distino-

kons above given).

INTERFOLATION, verbum aliquod inculeatum, or inculta verba quædam (C.; but not implying in him false additions).

Egy interpolamentum, posi-Class. Claud. Mamert.

INTERPOLATOR, Crel. See INTERPOLATE, and

FALSIFER.

INTERPOSE, | TRANS.) interponere (to place betucen, qd or qm ci rei or ci).—interjicere or interjacëte (to cast between; abob. legionaris interjacium)
cohortes, Cas.; qd inter qd atque qd, C.; qd ci rei,
e. g. nasus quasi murus ocullis interjectus, C.). To i.
some delay, moram qam interponere (rei faciendæ or
ouin No.). to t. one's authoritis. Austoritatern suam quin &c.): to i. one's authority, auctoritatem suam interponere or interserere ci rei.-|| INTRANS.) To come in as mediator, &c., so interponer.— Intercore.—inter-cessionem suam interponer of post-Ang. Suet.; = to interfere to precent). To t. to prevent athg. see 'In-terpene to precent athg. I To put in by way of interruption, interponere (but as trans. verb, the interposed words being the object) .-- interpellare qm (to interrupt). - inquam, inquit (say I,

INTERPOSITION, interpositio (e. g. certarum personarum interpositio; C. Invent. 1, 6) — interpositus, ûs (e. g. iuna interpositu interjectuque terræ repente deficit; C. only of local i.).—interventus, ûs (of persons; e.g. cs; Caleni et Calvenæ; interventu Pomptini pugna sedatur; also of things; local, luna, noctis, &c.: De of persons, it denotes simply the noctis, &c.: Eof of persons, it denotes simply the coming in before adig is completed, wech they may or may not hinder; in the sense of mediation, &c., it is post Class.; ct ret subvenire interventu principis; Plin. Ep. 10, 68). By the 1. of aby, cs beneficio (cf. Herz. Cas. B. G. 1, 33).

INTERPRET, interpretari; see To Translate; and for 'to i. alky favorably,' see 'to put a favorable Inverpretation on.'

INTERPRETATION on.'
INTERPRETATION, interpretatio (propr.).-explanatio (e. g., of a dream, oracle, &c.; C.). # Expo-sition, interpretatio. enarratio. explanatio. explicatio. enarratio must be by word of mouth. To put a favorable i. on athg, qd in meliorem partem accipere

or interpretari.

INTERPRETER, interpres (v. pr.). - expianator (one who explains another's meaning; also dreams, oraeles, &c.) .- enarrator (who explains hermeneutically) explicator (propr., one who unfolds, and so explains what was involved). The i.'s or expounders of the will of God, scriptores, qui sunt Dei quasi interpretes in-ternunciique (afi. C. Phil. 13, 5, 12). To speak with ternuncique (a)t. C. Frait. 15, 5, 12). It opeak evin aby though an i., per interpretem cum qo collòqui (Gell:; cf. Cas. B. G. 1, 19). INTERREGONUM, interregnum. INTERROGATION. See QUESTION. Note of i., INTERROGATION. See QUESTION. Note of i.,

*signum interrogationis.
INTERROGATIVE, interrogativus (Prisc. 17,1059). The i. method; e. g., to adopt the i. method of instruc-tion, percunctando et interrogando elicere discipulorum (or audientium) opiniones, et ad hæc quæ hi respondeant, si quid videatur, dicere (C. Fin. 2, 1, 2).

INTERROGATIVELY, interrogative (Erasm. As-

con. in Verr. 2, 1, 56).
INTERROGATORY. s. See Question.

INTERRUPT, interrumpere (to break athy off; to make it cease before its proper time; e.g. orationem, somnum).— interpellars (b. i. a speaker; to try to prevent his going on; then as g. i. for interrupting).—
Interfair qm and absol. (to i. a speaker by an observedtion of one's own interposed, not implying the wish to prevent him from saying any more) .intermittere (to suspend athy for a lime).—intercipere (to catch athy, as it were, before it has reached its completion; to bring it to a sudden standstill, iter, sermonem medium). intervenire ci rei (to come in before athg is completed, and so delay or preent its completion : e.g. delibera-tioni; also with ref. to persons, verens ne molest vobts interventiremus).—incidere (to cut short; e.g. sermonem).—dirimere (to make alig cease by sepa-

sermonem).—dirimere (to make any ceuse by sepa-rating the parties engaged in it, sermonem, prælium; of persons or circumstauces). Il nterrupted, inter-ruptus. interceptus. intermissus. [Srn. above.] INTERRUPTEDLY, interrupte. per dilationes (c.g.

INTERRUPTER, interpellator, interventor.

Interruptor (Gioss, Philox.).
INTERRUPTION, intercapedo (interval during such suspended or ceases; scribendi, moiestiæ). (498)

— interpellatlo, interfatio (the 1. of a speech by speaking between: an interpellatio wishes to prevent the speaker fm going on; an interfatio wishes to make itself also heard in the midst of another's speech; interpeli. also of on i. caused by a person) .- intermissio (the breaking of or suspension of aith for a lime;
e. g. epistolarum, forensis operæ). Without any
i., uno tenore, sine ullå intermissione (without
stopping).—sine ullå interpellatione (e. g. in literis versari). A day free fm i.s. dies vacuus ab interven-toribus. To enjoy oneself without danger of i., oblectare se sine interpellatoribus (C.). [55] Interruptio = 'aposiopesis: as 'interruption' generally, it is very late; Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2. - interlocutio is a judicial

1.1. Interfocusion.

INTERSECT, secare (propr. and fg.).—persecure.

INTERSECT, secare (propr.). To i. align in the middle, medium secare; crosuries, decussare (e.g., a lineing).—decusint TERSECTION, sectio (g. i., enting).—decusind. decussis (i. d) free future for crosswise to each station decussion (i. d) free future for crosswise to each section of the future future for the future for the future future for the future future future for the future futu other).—intersectio (only Fitr., hollow cut out between two elevations).—incisura (place or point of i.).

INTERSPERSE, interspergere. immiscere ; in athg, amongst athg, ci rei. - permiscere qd qå re (propr. and fig., C.; tristia lætis, Sil). - intexere (in compositions, læta tristibus, C.). To i. verses among his prose, versus admiscère orationi.

INTERSTICE

INTERSTICE. See INTERVAL. INTERTWINE. See INTERWEAVE. INTERVAL, intervalium. spatium interjectum (g. t. distantia seldom of i. in space) .- tempus interjectum (of time). To leave an i., spatium relinquere or intermittere: after a short i., interjecto haud magno spatio: a lucid i , remissio (e. g. si furiosus habet remissionem, Ulp. Dig.).

INTERVENE, intervenire. supervenire (to come IN IERVEEL, intervenire, supervenire (lo come upon aby unexpeciedly; of persons or things; e.g., of night, ni nox proclio intervenisset, L.; quotiens imbres superveniunt; Front. Aquad. 15),—intervedere ci rei (of time, annus, nox, C.).—interponi (of time, spatio interposito).—objici (of hindrances). Scarcety a year had intervened, before (or when) \$c_0, vix annus intercesserat, quum &c.

cesseria, quain ec.

INTERVENTION,
State of coming between, interpositus, ûs.—interjectus (both of things).

Ju. interpositus atque interjectus (of the i. of the
moon between the earth and the sun, C.).—I Mediatory agency, beneficium cs. - intercessio (for very ugency, telencum e. — mercessio (yer sas-purpose of precention; post-Aug, escept as l. i. of the tribunician veto, &c.). — interpellatio (interruption). By the i. of aby, beneficio es (if it was an act of kind-ness); per qui (if trinigh aby's agency). INTERVIEW, collocutto, colloquium (between two

persons, whether for conversation or to settle some business). A personal i., præsens sermo; præsentis cum præsenti colloquium. To have an i. with aby, sermonem conferre cum qo; cum qo colioqui; also convenire qm: to have a secret i, with aby, sreano or secreto cum qo collòqui: to have an i, (of two generals, Ac.), in colloquium convenire (Np.): to refuse an i. to aby, aditum petenti conveniend non dare (Np. Pausen. 31, 3). See AUDIENCE.

31, 31. See AUDIENCE.
INTERWEAVE, intexere (propr. † and post-Aug.
impropr., læta tristibus intexere, C.).—intertexere
(post-Aug. and †; intertextus, O. &c.).
INTESTATE, intestatus (C.). To sie i., intestato

or intestatum mori (C.).
INTESTINAL, intestinus.

INTESTINE (propr. and fig.), intestinus. Jr. intestinus ac domesticus (of crils, seditions, &c. in a country; opp. externus: bellum intestinum ac domesticum; dom. discordia; maium int. ac domesticum).

INTESTINES, viscera (g. t. for the inner parts of the body).—exta (the inner parts of the upper part of the body; the heart, lungs, &c.).—intestina or (post-Aug.) interanca. illa (the inner parts of the lower part of the body; the entrails, guts, &c.—intestina, interanca, the digestive organs; illa, whatever is contained in the lower part of the body, esply those parts that are serviceable.

INTHRALL. See ENSLAVE.
INTHRALLMENT. See BONDAGE and ENSLAVE-

INTIMACY, familiaritas. usus familiaritatis. consuetudo. usus. Jn. consuetudo ae familiaritas; (domesticus) usus et consuctudo ac i, of long stancing, usus vetus. To be on terms of i, with aby, familiariter or intime uti qo. See 'to be INTIMATE with.'

INTIMATE, v. significare (denotes the making any

sign or hint by weh one's intention is conveyed more or

less distinctly to another; thus vultu et verbis significare; weaker therefore than declarare, because more incare; weaker intergore than accurate, occaine more indefinite; hoc ... non solum a sign file and um sed etiam declarand um arbitror; this is the best word).—declarare (to declare). To i. aby's wish to aby by a letter, ct voluntatem per literas deferre.

INTIMATE, adj. intimus (on terms of close intimacy; then as subst. = 'i. friend'), econjunctus (closely con-nected with). An i. friendship, familiaritas intima, summa. intima or familiaris amicitia: an i. friend, homo intimus, homo, quo intime utimur, amieus con-junctissimus: to be i. with aby, qo familiariter or in-time uti; in familiaritate cs versari; cum qo vivere (C. Tuse. 1, 33, 81): to be on the most i. terms of friendship with aby, arto or artissimo amicitize vinculo cum qo conjunctum esse; go familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate es versari; familiarissime uti qo; multa (ac jucunda) consustudine cum qo conjunctum esse: the closest intimacy, artissima amicitiæ vincula: to become very i. with aby, sibi conjungere qm familiari amicitiä: I am very i. with aby, magna est mihi cum qo familiaritas, also familiaritate magnå or artå or intimå or maximâ cum qo conjunctum esse; magno usu fainiliaritatis cum qo conjunctum esse; arta familiaritate complecti qm: we have been i, friends for many years, inter nos vetus usus intercedit. To have an i, knowledge of athg, cs rei peritum or gnarum esse; qd bene or penitus nosse.—qd expertum esse, or cs rei non ex-pertem esse (to have experienced athg).—tamquam digitos suos unguesque nosse rem (Prov., Juv.). To have an i. knowledge of aby, am penitus, bene or optime nosse: to have an i. knowledge of the whole affair, omnem rem or omnia nosse.

INTIMATELY, intime.—familiariter (in an inti-male manner or style; e.g. vivere, scribere).—conjuncte (in a united manner; e. g. conjuncte vivere, Np. Att. 10, 3; so conjunctius, conjunctissime vivere, C. Fam. 6, 9. Læi. 1, 2). — penitus (thoroughly; e. g. intelli-gere, perspicere, to be i. acquainted with a subject). que familiariter or intime uti. See Intimate.

INTIMATION, significatio. See To Intimate. If

edectaration, vid.
INTIMIDATE. See To PRIGHTEN.
INTIMIDATION, Cred. with verbs in PRIGHTEN. From i, terrore percussus or coactus. To be a powerful means of i., multum valere ad terrendum qm: to use athy as a means of i., qd ci ad timorem proponere

(of a statement, C.).

(of a statement, c.).

INTO, in (with acc.). But sets after verbs of placing, putting, setting, laying, \$c. (ponero, colocare, calculare, consiturer) in mly makes the abl.; but imponere (when it has not the dat. after it of the place into weh the thing is placed) and repo-nere mly have in with acc. [imponere in navem, in naves, in plaustrum; reponere qd in ærarium, &c.] C. has also anulum ... in mari abjecerat: inserere is always in qd or ci rei (collum in laqueum inserere; qd ci in os inserere. Z. p. 354, § 490, erroneously says in with abl.). So also defigere (to fix [asseres in terri; cultrum in corde]). After many verbs the prepos. is not expressed in Lat.; e. g., to enter into the city, ingredi whem.—The particular constructions will be found after the verbs weth 'into' follows: to co me i, fall i, get i, §c., vid. To look i. one's own heart, introspicere mentem suam ipsum (C.); percunctari ipsum se (C.); in sese descendere (Pers.).

INTOLERABLE, intolerabilis. intolerandus (not to be borne, insupportable; of persons and things; e. g., wooman, cold, pain).—odiosus (hateful, disgusting; of persons and things; as Plant. Pseud. 1, 1, 28, odiosus mihi es). —importunus (disagreedee, disquisting; of persons and things; e.g. avaritia). I. conduct, intolerants; odlum (C. Cluent. 39, 109, both): there is nothing more i, than a rich woman, nihli intolerantius quam femina

dives (Juc. 6, 459).

INTOLERABLY, intolerabiliter, intoleranter.

INTOLERANCE, intolerantia, odium (C. Cluent.

INTOLERANT, intolerans cs rei (not bearing it well, L.).—qui qd non or male or ægre fert.—*allorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud leniter ferens. *erga dissentientes in religione divina parum indulgens (in

matters of religion),
INTOLERATION (in matters of religion), *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud ieniter ferens.

INTOMB. See ENTOMB.

INTONATION, Crct. with præire ac præmonstrare r præministrare, ed. Lion] modulos (Gell. 1, 11, 2). INTONE, graviter sonare (as Pope uses 'inlone'); (499)

prps ultimarum syllabarum sono indulgëre (i riorum syll., Q. 11, 3, 33); or insonare (e. g. canticum, Phædr.). To i. the service, *preces publicas cantu ilio

PREAT, 101. the serves, "PIECES PUBLICS COCCESSION FOR THE SERVES PUBLICS."

INTOXICATE. See, 'to make DRUNK!

INTOXICATION. See DRUNKENNESS.

INTRACTABLE. See UNMANAGEABLE.

INTRACTABLENESS. See UNMANAGEABLENESS INTRENCH, PROPR.) fosså cingere. valio et fosså circumdare (or valio atque fossa, S.; vallo fossaque, circumare (or vano aque 10sas, 5.; Vano 10sasque, Cas.).—Vallare, obvaliare, -vallo sepire, cingere, circumdăre or munire (defend with palinades); or (g. l.) operibus en tunitionibus sepire; operibus munire An internehed camp, castra valio fossăque munita (af. Cas. B. G. 2, 5).— [IMPROVE.] To: upon (rights, \$c.). ci injuriam facere or inferre (to injure). — qm interpellare in jure ipsius (Cas.); qd de jure es deminuero (to interfere with his rights).—pervertere (to overthrow, omnia jura; amicitiam).—violare or violare atque immi-

omnia jura; amicutatuj.— totalo in muere (to violate a law or right, jus).

iNTRENCH MENT, vallum (with palisades).—fossa
(the trench).—agger (the mound). To throw up i.'s (see To INTENCE. if the foss is principally meant), mu-nimentum exstruere; munitionem facere; aggerem comportare jacere, exstruere, construere; vallum du-cere; any where, ci loco munimentum or munitionem imponere; qm locum munitionibus sepire; ci loco munitiones circumdare; qm locum munimento or aggere cingere. [IMPROPR.] An i. on aby's rights

injuria illata.—jus es violatum or imminutum. INTREPID. See BOLD, COURAGEOUS, FRARLESS INTREPID. See BOLD, COCRACEOUS, FRARLESS. INTREPIDITY, animus impavidus or intripidus of fortis [SYN. in FERRLESS]. INTREPIDILY. See FRARLESSLY, BOLDLY. INTRICACY, implicatio; but it is mly necessary to use Cref. with adj. in INTRICATE.

INTRICATE, impeditus (presenting many obstacles ; IN IN ICA Le, impeditus (presenting many obstacles; e.g. iter, silva, saltus, locus, navigatio).—perplexus (entangled, &c. fo., iter, V.; figuræ, Luc.; sermones, L.).—difficilis (difficult).

L.)—difficilis (difficult).

For and post-Class.—inexplicabilis (via, L. 40, 33, in wch passage, however, it means 'impassable;' res, C. Att. 8, 3, 6). The i. paths (of a labyrinth), itinerum ambages, occursusque et recursus inexplicabiles (Plin.) An i. affair, res impedits or contorts or difficilis, or contorts et difficilis; res difficilis et inexplicabilis (C. Att. 8, 3, 6): a difficult and i. task, magnum et arduum opus: an affair is very i., res in magnis difficultatibus

INTRIGUE, s. ¶ Political intrigue, ars. artificium (artifice)—fallacia (deceit, i.)—better in pl. artes (male.)—fallacia (cabats, i.)—consilia clandeatina (hidden designi)—calumniæ (malicious slander, false accusation). By aby's i.'s, es opera: the rejection of the offered peace was caused by the i.'s of those who qui &c. | Love intrigue, res amatoria. L's, amores: notorious for his i.'s, multarum amoribus famosus: to have an i., amori operam dare: to be fond of i.s. amores consectari. By These expressions apply to any tore affairs. Clandestinus may be added.

INTRIGUE, v. fallacias facere, fingere; consilia

clandestina concoquere; dare operam consiliis clandestinis, with ut (to endeavour to effect by i.'s); like-wise calumnias facere; multa machinari; to i. agst aby, fallaciam in qm intendere; consiliis clandestinis oppugnare qm; ci dolum nectere.

INTRIGUER, doli or fallaciarum machinator; or Crel. qui consilia clandestina (in qm) concoquit. fallaciarum componendarum artifex callidus (aft, C. Fin.

state), religionem advehere; foreign usages, peregrinos ritus asciscero. To i. many changes or new regulations in military discipline, in re militari multa instituere (Suet.): he introduced many new inventions, and made many improvements on what before existed, multa partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit (Np.). | To introduce a character in a dialogue, qm loquentem or disputantem inducere or facere; personam (a fictitious personage) introducere .- ci sermonem tribuere or orationem attribuere.—(several) inducere ser monem hominum; fictam orationem personis inducere (when the speeches are invented, Q.). | To make aby known to another, introducere qm apud qm (by

taking him to his house, &c.) .- commendare ci qm (by a recommendation).— præsentem præsenti ci commendate (of a personal infroduction). Sis ostentare qm (lo show him; e.g., to 1. a young prince to the armies, per omnes exercitus): to be introduced into the senate by aby, per qm in senatu introduci.

INTRODUCER, Crcl. with eerbs in INTRODUCE.

INTRODUCTION, | Act of introducing, 1) introductio (only in the literal sense, e. g. of introducing armed men into the Circus, introd. armatorum) .- in armed men sinto the Circus, introd. armatorum),—inductio (the introducing a character into a dialogue, ficta
persona inductio),—invectio (the i. of goods into a
country; importation),—2) For i, of customs, &c.
Crcl. with inducere, introducere, &c. See Introduce.
—3) Act of making a person known to another; Crcl. with erebs in Introduce (= 10 make a person known to another). Letter of i., literæ commendaticiæ (C. Fam. 5, 5, recommendatory letters), or commendatio only (recommendation): to give aby a letter of i. to aby, ad qui de qo scribere (diigentissime): aby has brought a letter of i. to me, qu sibi commendatium habere (aby has been recommended to my notice whether by letter or orally) .- || Introductory prewhether by letter or orally).—I niroduclory pre-dce, addus, introllus, ingressis, ingressis (g. t., mode of entering upon or beginning one's subject; t. to a speech, poem, \hat{q}_{c} , introllus only, prps in into-tus defensionis, C, pro Cacl, 2, 3, Krebn.—principlum (beginning); of a speech or letter).—exordium (begin-ning of, or i. to a speech or vertiling, as part of it).— procurnium ($m_{pooisuo}$), it, prelude; also i. to speech, history, poem).—præfatio (or al i. to a discussion, &c.; not i. to a book till Q. and Plin.). Prps sion, &c.; noi i. to a book till Q. and Plin.). Prys prolegomena (psokvojasvo) may be relained for a long i., separate fin the work tiself; so Krebs. If prologue, vid. To make a long i., multa præfari: after a short i., pauca præfatus: to make an i. to one; speche (of an orotor), aditum ad causam facere. Sis vestioum (threshold = i., C. Or. 15, 50; cf. Q. 9, 41, 10, quodam quasi vestibulo). To say alhg by way of i., dicere qd ante rem: to commence one; speckes by a graceful (brilliant, &c.) i., vestibula honesta atque aditus ad causam fituster-facere for the statement of the st graceful (brilliant, &c.) i., vestibula honesta atque aditus ad causam illustres facere (C.).

INTRODUCTORY, Crcl. After a few i. remarks,

pauca præfatus (e. g. de senectute).

pauca præiaus (e. g. de senecute).

INTRUDE, qs se ipse infert (E. nol se intrudere, there being no such word; since, in C. Cæcin. S, we must read se inferebat, et intro dabat, Klota, e- came uninviléd). To i. upon aby, ci se ingerer (to force oneself upon)—Insoleutre se offerre (to thrust oneself). in his way). - qn (moleste) luterpellare (to interrupt him in a troublesome way). | To i. on lands, &c.; see

INTRUDER, (molestus) interpellator (troublesom interrupter); or Crcl.
INTRUSION, molecta interpellatio. Crcl. with verbs

in INTRUDE. | The seizing a property, occupatio; or Crel. See ENTRUST.

INTUITION, (animi) perceptio. By i., *animi per-

ceptione quadam.
INTUITIVE. Crcl. I. knowledge, (animi) percep-

INTUITIVELY, *animi perceptione quadam; or *non argumentis sed celeri quadam ipsius animi per-

ceptione.

INTWINE. See Entwine, INTERWEAVE.
INUNDATE. See To Deluge, To Flood.
INUNDATION. See Flood, Deluge.

INURE. See To Accustom (trans.), To Habi-THATE.

INURN. in urnam condere (Suet. Cal. 15).

INUTILITY, inutilities.

INUTILITY, inutilities.

INVADE. To i. a country, terram invadere, in terram irruptionem facere (g. U.).—in terram infundi or influere (of a vast host, inusudating, as it were, the country); with an army, terram invadere cum copils; copias in fines hostium introducere (to march into his country) or impressionem facere in fines hostium.

INVADER, Crcl. with verbe in INVADE.

INVALID, s. morbosus. valetudinarius. ad ægro-tandum proclivis (g. t., of persons often attacked by sickness; on the last cf. C. Tusc. 4, 12, 47 and 28). sickness; on ine take (j. v. 1880, 7, 1881, 7, 1881).
To be a greas i., valetudine minus prosperà uti; semper infirmă atque etiam ægră valetudine esse. See SICE, SICKLY. | A disabled soldier or asilor, ad munera corporis senectă debilis. annis et senectă debilis. mancus (ciaudus) ac debilis. ad arma inutilis, all with miles or nauta (as the case may be). A hospital of t.'s, domus, in qua milites (nautæ) manci ac debites aiuntur.

INVALID, adj. irritus (not being good in law; opp. ratus, e. g. a will). — vanus (rain, null, weithout effect; of hinge). Js. irritus et vanus (e. g. a will). — parum idoneus (not fit or good enough for the purpose, e. g. ball, wilness, excues). To render alphy, ad irritum facere (e. g. a will).—d rescindere et irritum facere (fo annul, o cancel, e. g. a lestament, an agreement; also to quash an indictment). Js. rescindere et irritum facere (e. g. a will). facere; or ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a will) .refigere (propr.; to pull down what has been posted up; hence to cancel, inasmuch as the public notice is taken down again, e. g. a law, legem). To declare athg i., qd toliere et irritum esse jubëre: to consider athg i., qd pro irrito habere. An i. will, irritum or inutile testamentum

INV

INVALIDATE, irritum facere (to take away its legal power; e. g. a will).—rescindere (rescind, cancel; a will, a compact, a verdict, decree, &c.). Jn. rescindere et irritum facere, ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a will).—refigere (propr.; to unfix; then to annut, its public proclamation being withdrawn; e.g. legem).
INVALIDITY, Crcl., e.g. *efficere, ut testamentum

irrYtum flat.

INVALUABLE. See INESTIMABLE. INVARIABLE. See UNCHARGEABLE.

INVARIABLE. See UNCHANGEABLE. INVARIABLY. See UNCHANGEABLERESS. INVASION, irruptio. incursio. incursus. To make

n i., irruptionem or incursionem facere in &c. See

TO INVADI

INVECTIVE, invectio (only in pl., invectiones, C. Ine. 2, 54). convicium. maledictum. probrum [Syn. in Abuse = raiting language]. To break into i.'s, ad verborum contumeliam descendere. To use i.'s agst aby, inveli in qui (in Np.; also with 6k. acc., multa, nonnulla, &c., inveli in qm); qm convicits insectari or incessere; qm maledictis insectari: to load aby with i.'s, omnibus maledictis qm vexare; omnia maledicta in qm conferre.

INVEIGH (aget aby or athg), invehi in qm or in qam rem (often with vehementer or vehementius; petu-lanter, aspere; acerbe et contumeliose, &c.).—insectari qm vehementius: to be fond of inveighing agst, libenter invehi in qm. Jn. acerbius in qm invehi insectarique

vehementius.

INVEIGHER, Crcl. with verbs in INVEIGH. INVEIGLE. See ENSNARE.

INVENT, invenire, reperire (to find out; the former accidentally or us g. l.; = ebpeiv; the latter, after reflection, search, &c.; = uverpeiv).—excogitare (to strike out by thinking; (c.). — cogitatione assequi, invenire (to find out, to discover). — fingere. comminisci (to i., to contrive, to design). - coquere. concoquere (to design, brood over or halch, as it were), - machinari (to contrive cunningly). — ementiri (to i. falsely). See To Discover, To Finn out, To Contaive.

INVENTION, | Discovery, vid. | Fiction, vid. It's all a pure i. I fabulæ!
INVENTIVE, ingeniosus. sollers. acutus [Syn. in INGENIOUS]. An i. mind, ingenium ad excogitandum

acutum

INVENTOR, inventor, fem. inventrix (repertor is +, and post-Aug.)—auctor (the original introducer, &c., who is therefore looked up to as an authority).—architectus or quasi architectus (the original builder, as si were; hence, the i. of something that may be considered consirectione, as beaute vitae, C.J. Js., princeps et architectus (C.J. The i.'s of semipture, fingendi con-ditioners an i. of new words, inventor novorum verbo-See DISCOVERER. rum. INVENTORY, repertorium. inventarium (the latter

a common expression; repertorium... quod vulgo inventarium appellatur, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7, in.).—res accepta et tradendæ (the articles as set down in an i.: aft. C. Verr. 4, 63, 140). An i. of the furniture of a tavern, instrumentum cauponium (Marc. Dig. 33, 7, 17, § 2). To take an i., repertorium or inventarium

INVENTRESS, inventrix.

INVERSE. I. proportion, *ratio inversa (arith. L. L.).
INVERSELY, retro (backwards).—inverso ordine.
INVERSION, inversio (but only in the sense of

or allegory) .- inversus ordo.

'érong' or allegory).—inversus ordo.

INVERT, invertere (e. g. ordinem verborum; to read them backwards; opp. diezer recte; also impropr., inversus annue = that has run its course, and turner, and t versus retroque dicere.

INVEST, | Clothe with, 1) PROPR. : see CLOTHE. 2) With an office, munus ei dare, mandare, deferre; muneri qm præficere : to t. aby with the chief cammand, summan imperii ad qm deferre: to be invested with an honorable office, honore affectum esse; with a priest-hood, sacerdotic præditum esse: to i. with full power, lnfinltam licentiam ci dare: ca arbitrio rem gerendam tradere or committere (the two last of a particular afair). || To adorn, grace, \$c., vld. || To place afair). It o adorn, grace, z.c., vid. If To place money at interest, pecuniam collocare (e.g., to i. ii in land, in agris; in the purchase of estates, in emptiones practiorum, Goj. Dig. 17, 1, 2; in an estate, in qo fundo, in solo; with aby, apud qm; at a high rate of interest, graviore fenore, zerd, pecuniam occupare, with or esthout fenore; apud qm or in qå re; safety, with or esthout fenore; apud qm or in qå re; safety, pecuniam fundare qå re (H. Ep. 1, 15, 46). If yestege, circumsedere, in obsidione habere or tenere, orona eigere, circumsedere, in obsidione menta aggredi. See BESIEGE

INVESTIGATE, indagare. investigare (to follow the traces of athg till it is discovered). - exquirere (to the traces of athg till it is discovered.,—exquirere (to search thoroughly).—perquirere (to search thoroughly).—per-cunetari (to use all the means in one's power to get at accurate information: erply with ref, to the truth of news. reports, &c.)—aclacitari (to be longing to know athg).—dorari (litr. to seem out: hence to hund out sugarciously, &c.; to try to find it out by enquiries; and by, de glar of the statigment of the control of th tionem cs rel exsequi; the truth, quid verum slt, ex-

INVESTIGATION, indagatio. Investigatlo (the tracing out). - spectatio. cognitio (the examination, trial, &c.). The i. of truth, investigatio veri, veri inquisitio atque investigatio (where inquis. means the examination, in each case, of what is true; invest, the pursuing the often obscure traces of truth, C. Off. 1, 4, 13).—cognitio veri (the sifting of the truth). To give oneself entirely up to the i. of athg, totum se in qa re exquirenda collocare.

INVESTITURE, Crel. with * muneris es insignia

INVESTITURE, Grei, with muture and an accipere sure potestatis insigne (Gerhard of Reichersper, 19, Gibbon, chap, 69, note 40). Estimated of the control of occupatio are both Class., they are not Class. in this sense). To make a profitable i., pecuniam in qu re bene collocare

bene coliocare.

INVETERATE, inveteratus (grown old, and therefore not easy to change).—confirmatus (having gained sirength, and therefore power of residence, &c.)—penitus defixus (fixed deeply: e. g. a fauti).—penitus insttus (deeply implanted: e. g. an opinion).—veitus (old). Js. vetus atque diuturnus. To become i., lnveterascere (C.); inveterare (e. g. malum, Cels.). evil that has become i., inveteratio (C. Tusc. 4, 37)

INVIDIOUS, invidiosus (both of persons and things likely to excite eney; e.g. possessiones invidiosas ha-bere: the persons who would be likely to feel the eney ore sts expressed by ad qm: triumphum accipere, in-vidiosum ad honos, C.). To be i., invidice cl esse. INVIDIOUSLY, invidiose (e. g. dicere qd, C.).

INVIGORATE, corroborare. firmare. confirmare (to strengthen; e. g. corrob. qm assiduo opere; qd corroborat stomachum. - corpus cibo firmare; valetudinem firm. or confirm. ; memoriam firm. ; confirm. es animum or qm animo).-repărare. reficere, reiaxare (to refresh, relax). To i. oneself, se corroborare. se confirmare, se recreare, se or vires reficere.

confirmare, se recreare, se or vices senera.

INVINCIBLE, invituts (unconquerable; of persons.

invincible, in this sense,
are poel, only),—inexpugnablis (impregnable; of
educes)—quod superari non potest (Ag., insurmouni-

oble: e. g obstacles, impedimenta).
INVINCIBLY, Crel, with adjj. in INVINCIBLE.
INVIOLABILITY, sanctitas (holiness; see Invio-ABLE).—cs rei inexpiabilis religio (e. g. of sepuichres).
INVIOLABLE, inviolatus () inviolabilis † onty).
sanctus (that is placed under the protection of a deity,

hoty, venerable; e. g. of the person of a tribune, &c.). INVIOLABLY, inviolate (without violating it; e. g.

memoriam cs servare, C.: jusjurandum servare, Gell. 7, 18).—sancte, summå fide (conscientiously, with great idelity; e. g. servare qd).
1NVISIBILITY, Crel. with adjj. in INVISIBLE.

INVISIBLE, invisibilis, or nulli cernendus, or quod cernere et videre non possumus, quem (quam, quod) non possunt oculi consequi (that one cannot see : invisibilis, found as early as Cels. praf. p. 121, ed. Bip. may be used where conciseness of expression would be injured by Cref.; epify as C. makes use of adj, in 'bills,' and has even formed some new ones)—quod sub oculos non calit. quod oculorum selem fugit. quod sensum oculorum effügit (that escapes the eye)— An i. solar eclipse, *defectus solis, quem in his terræ partibus cernere et videre non possumus: the i. world, orbis rerum collestium circumfusus terrestribus visusque nostros fugiens; to behold with the mind's eye what is i., in conspectu pæne animi ponere, quæ cernere et videre non possumus : to be i., cerni et videri non posse (g. t., unable to be seen). sub oculos non cadere, oculorum aciem fugere, oculorum sensum effugere (not to be discernible by the eye). se non apetire (not lo rise, of stars), non comparere (not to ap-pear or show itself; of persons, and also of inanimate beings). in conspectum non venire (not to make one's appearance; of persons onty). To become i., obscurari (to be eclipsed, of stars); to make oneself i., clain ablre. clam se subducere.

clam se subducere.

INVISIBLY, Crcl. • ita ut sub oculos non cadat.
• ita ut non compareat. • ita ut videri non possit.

INVITATION, invitatio. By your i., invitatus or vocatus a te; invitatu or vocatu tuo: fo dine with aby by his own i., cenare apud qm vocatu ipsius: fo ac-company aby to a party without an i., umbram sequi qm: to accept an i., promittere ci ad cœnam. promit-tere apud qm (not condicere ad cœnam = invite oneself): to refuse an i., abnuere: a note of i., literæ. libelius (T. Dial. 9, 3): to receive a note of i., per lite-

libelius (T. Dial. 9, 3): to receive a note of i., per literas invitari a qo: to send out one's i.'s or cards of i, libelios dispergere (T. Dial. 9, 3): to give aby a pressing i. to stay, familiari invitation retuliere qm.
INVITE, invitare qm ad qd (of every kind of invitation generally oneself; both of persons and thing)—vocare qm ad qd (o, propr. of an invitation to a party by a slave catted vocator: then of inviting to a ticipation in athg, ad bellum, quietem, &c.). To i. aby to dinner, invitate or vocate qui (with or without ad comam): to i. aby to my house, qui invite domum meam: to i. aby two its about to go to stay, qui invitatione familiari retinere: to i. myself to dine with aby, iatione imminari retinere: 10 s. myses fo dirse wish aby, condicere et la do cenam; condicere et la bi. one to the enjoyment of a country life, ad fruendum agrum invitare (e. g., of ld age: see C. Cat. [6, 57]: to i. one to read it by its agreeable style, jucunditate quadam ad legendum invitare. I facility, aftract, invitare quadem control of the country of the co tare, allectare et invitare (qm ad qd),

INVITING. Either amornus (of beautiful landscapes, countries, \$c.), gratus (e. g. grat. Antlum), or Crcl. with Jucunditate quadam invitare qm ad faclendum qd; dulcedine quadam commovere qm; sensus permulcere voluptate, &c.

INVOCATION, invocatio. - impioratio (in an imploring manner).—testatio (the calling to wilness).
INVOICE, * mercium index or libelius.

INVOKE, invocare.-implorare (to implore). the Muses, invocare Musas: the gods, invocare or im-plorare deos; invocare atque obtestati deos; comprocase deces; invocare acque outcosast ucos; con-precasi dece (sepls for help); Deum in-vocare testem (to call God to witness): aby's protection or oid, implorare fidem cs; invocare subsidium cs; auxilium cs implorare et flagitare: the protection of a judge, ad judicls opem confugere: aby's compassion,

cs miserleordiam implorare, or implorare et exigere.
INVOLUNTARILY, imprudenter. per imprudentiam, or adj. imprudens (unconsciously, inadvertently). -temere. inconsulte ac temere. temere ac fortuito.ultro. spontine ac tentre control Sts by coactus, &c., or by non voluntate; or by nescio quo pacto (e. g. nescio quo pacto ab eo, quod erat a te propositum, aberravit oratio); he uttered that exclamation (made that remark, &c.) quite i., excidit ci nolenti dictum

INVOLUNTARY, invitus et coactus (not willingly, by compulsion, opp. voluntate) .- non voluntarius (not done of one's own accord, or from choice, &c.; e. g. death).
INVOLUTION, involutio (once only, Fitr. 10, 11)

INVOLVE, involvere qd qå re (not qd in qå re: also used fig., but not in the notion of containing alkg un-developed; for with use incase in ga re; contineri qu re).—implicare or impedire (of involving in what embarrases, &c.; propr. and ßg.—qå re).—Illaqueare
(Яд.) in qå re. To i. aby in dangers, am peraculis illaqueare; in war, qm bello implicare: to be involved in
a war, bello implicari or illigari; bello implicarion,
illigatum, or occupatum esse: with aby, bellum getrer cum qo: to be involved in a lawwii, lite implicari; in causam deduci; with aby, lites habère cum
qo: in disagreeable business, molestis negotiis implicari: to i. oneself in athg, implicari or se impedire que
re (propr. and ßg.); se illaqueare qå re (ßg.); se immiscère ci rei: to be involved in debt, ære alieno obritum, oppressum, or demersum esse: to i. a conritum, oppressum, or demersum esse: to i. a conrutum, oppressum, or demersum esse: to i. a contradiction, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, or dissidêre.

INVULNERABLE, invulnerabilis (Sen. Benef. 5,

5, in. &c.).—To be i., vulnerari non posse.
INWARDS, INWARD, adv. introrsus. introrsum.

Bent i., incurvus.

INWARD. See INTERIOR.
INWARDLY, intus (within). -- interius (opp. exterius).—intrinsecus (on the inside, opp. extrinsecus, exterius; e. g. intrins. et extrinsecus picare, Col.; qd intrins, perungere qu re, Varr.) .- ex interiore parte. ab interioribus partibus (opp. extrinsecus, ab exteriori bus partibus). Sts plane, omnino, penitus (quite).
intra and intro unclass, in this sense, I. and outwardly, intus et extra; intrinsecus et extrinsecus; intrinsecus et exterius: outwardly_and i., extra et intus; extrinsecus et intra; extrinsecus et intrinsecus. To rejoice i., in sinu (tatio) gaudere et intrinsectis. 21, 51. Tib. 4, 15, 35. INWRAP, involvere in qâre. See 'Whap up in.' IRASCIBLE. See Inhitable. IRE. See Anora, Waath.

IREFUL. See ANGRY, WRATHFUL. IREFULLY. See ANGRILY, WRATHFULLY.

IRIS, | The plant, hyacinthus. vaccinium (* iris germanica, Linn.; cf. Voss. V. Ect. 10, 39). | In the eue. * iris (as t. t.).

RK. Athg i.'s me, tædet or pertæsum est me cs rei; or tædium me tenet cs rei; satietas or tædium cs

rei me cepit.

IRKSOME, fastidium creans or afferens (producing disgust, &c.) .- quod tædium affert. tædium afferens (causing weariness, &c., L.).—odiosus (hateful, &c.; of persons and things).—molestus (felt as annoying, vexations, &c.). - operosus. laboriosus (laborious).

operosus ac molestus (e. g. labor, C.). odiosus ac mo-lestus (C). iaboriosus molestusque (C.). IR KSOMENESS, tædium (disgust at what one feels IRASOMENESS, twotten (asput at went one year to be long and wearisome: in prose first in L; C. use satietas)—satletas (dispust fin having had too much of alha, fin having been employed about it too long, &c; in physical or moral sense)—fastidium (dispust, loathing; with ref to objects of physical or moral taste). Js. fastidium quoddam et satietas (these are all subjective; i. e. refer to the sense of i. felt by the person) .gravitas (objectively; the oppressive nature, &c. of atha)

gravius (copersory; me oppressor nature, ge. 01 anny) or diuturnitas et gravitas es rei (is! long continuance and oppressive nature; e. g. belli, L.). IRON, s. ferrum: as adj. ferreus (made of i.; propr. and impropr.). An i. tool, fetramentum: a vein of i., vena ferri: iron-mine, metallum ferrarium or ferri; ferri fodina or ferraria (these too as p i t): a plate of i., lamina ferri: covered with an i. plate, laminis ferratus: i. wire, *filum ferreum: i. colour, ferrugo: i. works, fabricæ ferrariæ: i. filings, ramenta ferri; scobs ferri delimata: as hard as i, ferreus, adamantinus, or perdelimata; as hard as i, ferreus, adamautinus, or perdurus (g. 1, for very hard); as i. frame (i. e. body), corpus ferreum: a laste of i., sapor ferrugineus: i. furrace, formax ferrairs it he dross of i., scoria ferri; impregnated with i.; see Chaltbeath. Prov.) To strike whist the i. is hot, utendum est animis, dum spe calent (Curt. 4, 1, 29); matira, dum libido manet (Trr. Phorm. 4, 5, 14). If ron. See Chaltbs. Il I on a surgical, for correcting distortions, 8c.), serreuse (s. in straighten the leg, deptravata cruta correctingere). Il impropra.) Made of i., ferreus: I must hearted man, 0 te ferreum il 1RON, v. "vestes ferro calefacto premere. I Put in chains, vid. Chalt.
IRON-BAR, vectis (as lever).

IRON-BAR, vectis (as lever). IRON-MOLD, • macula ex rubigine concepta.

IRONMONGER, negotiator ferrarius (Inscript. as dealer in iron) .- faber ferrarius (as smith ; ferramentavius, rery late). 1RON STONE, * lapis ferrarius.

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IRONICAL, * ironicus.
IRONICALLY, ironice (Ascon. ad C. 1 Verr. 15).—
**urbanâ quadam dissimulatione. * per ironiam dissimulantiamque (bolà afi. C.: ef. quodations in Irony).
**The control of the Con

mulantiamque (both aft. C.: cf. quofations in 1nox v).

1RON y, ironia (cipaveia, borrowed fm the &k by C.,
and retained by later writers as the most switable expression [0, 9, 2, 44]; C. de Or. 2, 67, inst., explains is
as, urbana dissimulatio, quum maia dicuntur, ac
sentias). 3x. ironia dissimulantiaque (C.).—ea dissimulatio, quam Ofrect esporeica vocant (C. dead. 2,
beth openitoria) (the use of a word in a meaning sech
control of the use of a word in a meaning sech
control of the use of a word in a meaning sech
control of the use of a word in a meaning sech
control of the use of the control o Socrates).

IRRADIANCE, IRRADIATION. See RADIANCE. RADIATION.

IRRADIATE. See To ILLUMINATE, TO EN-LIGHTEN, TO DECOBATE. 500 irradiare, poet, (Stat.)

and post-Class.

IRRATIONAL, rationis expers (not gifted with reason)—brutus (without the faculty or capacity of perception)—mutus (mule, surreasonable, inasmuch as speech implies reason; all three of animals)—demons (sensetess, and also of things that none but a ensecless person would do)—insanus (mad; deprised of right reason; insane, of men; then also denoting excess; e.g., moles, montes). An i. animal or being, bestia (opp. homo). In an i. manner; see Insatrioxally.

IRRATIONALLY, nulla ratione.—dementer, dementi rations (sensetessly)—insane (madly, Com.).

IRRECLAIMABLE. See INCURABLE.

IRRECLAIMABLE. See INCURABLE.

IRRECONILEABLE, implacabilis (cf or in gm).

IRRECLAIMABLE. See INCURABLE.
IRRECONCILEABLE, implacabilis (ci or in qm).
—inexpiabilis. Jw. implacabilis inexpiabilisque (C.).
inexprabilis (all three of persons and things.—in or adversus qm). To be aby i. foe, implacabili odio persequi qmi ere IMPLACABLE).

sequi qui [see IMPLACABLE].

IRRECONCILEABLY, implacabili odio (of persons entertaining irreconcileable hair ed).

IRRECOVERABLE, irreparabilis. — irrevocabilis (not to be recalled; both, e. g., tempus). See IRREPA-

IRRECOVERABLY. See IBBEPARABLY.

IRRECOVERABLY. See IRREPARABLY. IRREFRAGABLE, qui (que, quod) vim affert in docendo (e. g. ratio; C. Acad. 2, 26, 117).—ad pervincendum idoneux.— firmus ad probandum (adepted for convincing, e. g. proof, argumentum).— gravis tweighty, and thus also conveincing, argumentum; cf. C. Rose. Com. 12, 36, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, i. e., the most i. proof). To proce by argumente, necessarie demonstrare (C. Invent. 1, 29, 42).

IRREFRAGABLY, necessarie. To prove i., neces-

sarie demonstrare (C.).

IRREGULAR, enormis (e. g. vicus; irregularly built, T. post-Aug.).—anomalus (i. in declension or conjugation).—non constans (inconsistent).—incompositus (not regularly or decorously arranged). - inusipositus (not reguearly or accorosity arranges).—Intustatus (innusual; e.g. species es rei).—Infrequents (rare; e.g. am i. altendant at church, aft. H. inf. cuitor Dei), —abnormis conjul H. of a wise man; abnormis saplems: in prose, qui aon est ad cs norman, aft. C. Amic. 4). I. soidiers, troops, milites disciplina aft. C. Amic. 4). I. soidiers, troops, milites disciplina militari non assuefacti (not accustomed to discipline; aft. Cas. B. G. 4, 1).—milites tumuituarii. cohortes tumultuariæ. exercitus tumultuarius (collected in haste)

IRREGULARITY, enormitas (Sen. Const. 18, 1). inconstantia (unsteadiness, inconsistency : mentis, C.). minus apta compositio (want of symmetrical arrangeminus apta compositio (want of symmetricus arrangement; of the body).—anomalia (in declension or conjugation; explained by Gell. inequalitas conjugationum).

IRREGULARLY, contra regulam (agst the rule or

rules) .- non constanter (in an irregular, inconsistent way). - minus frequenter (not very often). enormiter, Sen. and Plin.

miter, Sen. and Fin.

1RRELEVANT, aliënus (foreign to; in this sense
the dat. is best: illi causse, C.; quibus omnibus, Q),
Very i., maxime alienus: I did not consider it i. to &c., haud ab re duxi (referre, &c., C.).

IRRELIGION, impletas erga Deum (or deos).— Dei or deorum negligentia. The i. of the age, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, Dei (or deorum) negli-

IRRELIGIOUS, impius erga deos (for Christians, erga Deum). - negligens religionis, contemnens religionis, contemptor religionum. negligens deorum ac religionum (the three first with ref. to outward wor-ship; the last also with ref. to the sentiments, belief, &c.

of the person).

IRREMEDIABLE. See INCURABLE.

IRREMEDIABLY. See INCURABLY.
IRREMISSIBLE. See UNPARDONABLE.
IRREPARABLE, irreparabilis. irrevocabilis (not to be recalled, irrevocable; both e. g. tempus.—fluunt dies et irreparabilis vita decurrit, Sen. Ep. 123, 9). An

i. loss, damnum, quod nunquam resarciri potest. IRREPARABLY, ita ut resarciri non possit (e. g.

damnum)

IRREPREHENSIBLE, non reprehendendus. non vituperandus. probus. ab omni vitio vacuus. integer. sanctus. An i. course of life, summa morum probitas, vitæ sancitas. To lead an i. life, sancte

IRREPROACHABLE. See IRREPREHENSIBLE.
IRREPROACHABLY. See BLAMELESSLY, UN-

BLAMABLY. IRRESISTIBLE, cui nullă vi resisti potest,-invictus (unconquerable; insuperabilis and inexsuperabilis poet, in this sense). Almost i., cui vix ullo modo obsisti potes: i. pragers assistint s., cui vix uno motou obsisti potes: i. pragers a solicitations, preces, quibus resistere n.n possumus: i. eloquence, "eloquentia omium animos permòvens; "incredibilis via dicendi: to swey the mind in an i. manner, in omnium animos penettare (of a speech, \$6., aft. C. Paril, 35, 142): to draw aby into athy in an i. manner, qin rapere ad qd; qin præcipitem agere ad qd: an i. necessity, inexpugmabilis necessitas (e. g, dormiendi, Cels.): an i. argu-meni, argumentum firmissimum. ratio que vim affert in docendo: lo establish athg by i. arguments, necessarie demonstrare.

IRRESISTIBLY, Crcl. • ita ut nullă vi resisti possit: • ita ut vix ullo modo obsisti possit. See 'in

an IRAESISTIBLE manner.'
IRRESOLUTE, dubius.-incertus (with ref. to particular time).-mutabilis, or varius et mutabilis (changeable).- in sententia parum firmus. *parum firmus proposito (firm. proposito, Vell.) or infirmus, infirmier only. To be i., dubitare, hæsitare, incertum

esse (at a particular time).
IRRESOLUTELY, dubitanter (doublingly).

IRRESOLUTION, dubitatio (doubl).-inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (C. Tusc. 4, 35, 76).—instabilis animus († P

imus († V.). See HESITATION. IRRETRIEVABLE. See IRREPARABLE, IRRE-COVERABLE.

IRRETRIEVABLY. See IBREPARABLY.

IRREVERENCE, irreverentia (T.). — reverentia nulla (cs rei, †). — inverecundum animi ingenium (as habit of mind, C.). To show i., reverentiam non præstare (ci); reverentiam non adhibere (adversus qm).
IRREVERENT, inverseundus. — parum ver

IRREVERENTLY, parum verecunde. Fireverenter, Plin.
IRREVOCABLE, irrevocabilis.—in perpetuum ra-

tus (settled or fixed for ever).—immutabilis (immutable).—quod revocari non potest (L4, 40). Athy is 1, qd or quod dixit or feelt ag) ut indictum or infectum at revocari non potest (oft. L. 5, 15).
IRREVOCABIN, in perpetuum. In æternum.

IRRIGATE, irrigare (v. propr.; jugera quinquaginta prati, C.). Find rigare only poet.—aquain du-cere or derivare (to conduct water by artificial courses, &c.; the land irrigated must be expressed by the acc.

IRRIGATION, irrigatio (irrigationes agrorum coupled with derivationes fluminum, C. Off. 2, 4).

IRRIGUOUS, irriguus.

IRRISION, irrisio (C.). IRRITABILITY, iracundia.—animus es irritabilis.

animus (ingenium, &c.) praceps in Iram.
 IRRITABLE, irritabilis (C., H.).—iracundus. ad Iram proclivis, praceps in Iram. To be I., facile Irritari; facile et elic Irritari; facile et elic Irritari; facile et elic Irritari (J. Aby is of an I. temperament, qe oo est habitu, ut facile et cito Irascatur (J.

IRRITATE, | To make angry, qm iratum reddere, iram, bilem, or stomachum ci movere. concidere, iram, bilem, or stomachum ci movere. tare (to excite; e. g. animum injurits, C.). tare qm absolutely in the sense of 'irritating' Class.; but irritare qm or cs animum ad qd (e.g. ani-mos ad belium, &c.) is. To be irritated, iratum fierl; irâ incendi; (lrà) excandescere: he employed all possible means of irritating the soldiers, quibuscunque irritamentis poterat, iras militum acuebat (L.). | IMPROPR.) To i. wounds, vuinera inflammare; the nerves, motum excitare in nervis (cf. C. de Or. 1, 46, 202 : nimium or Wchementiorem might be added).
IRRITATION, | As state, ira, &c. See ANGER.

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His i. is subsiding, ira discedit, defervescit. deflagrat : sts 1. is suppositing, it a dissocial, deserves.i. deflagrat: in a moment of it, it à victus; or only per iran; it à. # As act (1) of making angry, irritatio animi cs (the exciling or irritating abys mind;) or Crct. with verbs under Inritatic. (2) As act of physically exciting athy (c. g. womad, merce, do.), inflammatio (of a wound: it is not found in this sense, but inflammate is, and inflammatio is used by C.).

IRRUPTION, irruptio (of enemies, wild-beasts, &c.).

—invited as undent of generic with a decision?

IRKUPTION, irruptio (of enemies, wiid-beasts, &c.).—incursio (a sudden i. of enemies into a territory). To make an i., irruptionem facere (C.); incursionem (hostiliter, L.) facere (into a territory), in fine). ISINGLASS, lethlyocolla. ISINGLASS, lethlyocolla. ISLAND, insula. Smalt i., parva insula: a group of i.*i. insulae complieres: also insulae only, if the group it nammet j. ap. Strophades insulae. Full of i.*i. *in-ISLANDER, insulanus (C.),—insulæ incöla. The i.'s, atso insula (s. Np. Mitt. 7, 1), ISLE, insula.

1.1.10 instant. 1.19. Min., 1.1).

1.1.10 instant. 1.10 in

cunine Jese crogare in Issux) or Crel. To diminish the is of corn, frumentum parce et paullatim metril (Cars. B. G. 7, 71). ¶ Offspring, vid.
ISSUE, V. INTARAN. To flow forth, effluere. emanare.—producer (forth).—diffluere (in different directions).—prosilire. emicare (mix poet.; to gush forth, of blood, \$e_c). ¶ To go forth or out, extre. careful. excedence. A work has issued fin the press, careful. excedence. A work has issued fin the press, careful. excent. except the control of the control o (t.cs.).—erumpere (to oursi joria, o) irroops; c. g. jm the comp, ex castris, Ces.). I End (intrans), vid. I Taxis.) emittere (to send forth; e. g., a book). To i. orders, edere mandata (L.); an edict, edictum pro-ponere, or simply edicre (with ut, nb): to i. the corn in smaller rations, frumentum parcius metiri (Cas.): to i. circular letters, literas circum (with acc. of persons to whom they are sent) dimittere: to i. money, erogare pecuniam (i. e., to take it fm the treasury upon an application of the people, &c., and pay it away for public works, &c.). A coinage has been issued, and is in general circulation, pecunia in communem usum venit.

ISTHMUS, isthmus (C. de Pat. 1, 7) .- fauces (g. t. for narrow pass, &c.; e. g. Corinthus posita in angustila atque in faucibus Grecie, C.)

IT. See HE. Sof When 'it' is used as the repre-

sentative, as it were, of a coming sentence introduced by 'that,' or of an infin. mood, &c., it is not translated: 'it is strange,' &c., mirum est: so in 'it is long since,' \$c., diu est, quum &c. ITALICS, *literæ tenuiores et paullum inclinatæ.

*Harto, - Interest tendence of passions of the literac curvas. *Histers Italicae, quae vocantur.

To ITCH, a. prurigio, pruriginosus.

To ITCH, Mening the 1, pruriginosus.

ITCH, a. prurige (a. t.). = Gramicare (as if anis were strong over the part that (toka). — verminare (* verminare (* verminare). running over the part libut itches).—verminare ('vermin as edolores corporis cum quodam minuto mot u; quasi a vermi bus scindatur, Fest.; Mart. 14, 23). My skin i'., eutis prurit milit (also impropr. o') one who is going to be beaten); cutis formicant imy ears. 'a ure verminant milit. I strikero. I tching ears, 'a ures verminat milit. I strikero. I tching ears, 'a ures quasi voluptate (filmes et filmes et iching ears, propressed et ille et il

ITEM, wra (pi.), or singula wra. What, is it your way, I would ask, to dispute the whole amount after allowing the particular i.'s, of which it is made up? quid tu, inquam, soles si singula æra probasti, summam, quæ ex his confects sit, non probare? (C. ap.

ITERATE. See TO REPEAT.

ITERATION. See WANDERING.

ITINERANT. ITINERARY, itineris descriptio, - itinerarium

111NERARY; IUNEUS GESTIPES.

[Fegel, Mil. 3, 16).

11SELP. See HIMERE.

1VORY, bour—as adj. eburneus (churnus is poel.; eboreus, post-sugs). Inlaid or ornamented settis is, eboreus, post-sugs. Inlaid or ornamented settis is, essentia churatus (e.g., polla), section in childrens literatus (e.g., polla).

rarum formæ (Q.; given then, as now, to children).
IVY, hedera (* hedera helix, Linn.).—helix (the barren i.). Of iry, hederaceus: covered with i., hederosus (†): crowned, advrned, &c., with i., hederatus (e. g., of a cup on wch i. leaves are carved). An i. leaf, hederaceum folium: a crown of i. leaves, hederacea corona.

JABBER, blaterare. erepare (on crep. see Heind.

ad H. Sed. 2, 2, 33].—attopere (propr. of geese, but also of men)—garrire (chetter). See Gabble.

JABBERER, blatero (Gell., who says the ancients called homines in verba projectos, by this name; also lingulacas and locutulelos).

JABBERING, strepitus, - blateratus (late : ef.

JABBER].

JACK, | Pike, vid. | The male animal, mas. masculus (opp. femina). | Bool-jack, *furca excalceandis pedibus. | A support to saw wood on, machina serratoria (Ammian. 23, 4, init.). | Meatjack, ergata (æ, m.) versandis verubus. | To be a j.

jucn, ergata (m. m.) versancia vertuous. [To be a j. of all trades (Prov.), ad omnia aptum esse.

JACK-A-LANTERN, prps *ignis fatus.

JACKAL, *canis aureus (Linn.). *jackalius (H. Smith).

Ercund

JACKASS, asinus. JACK-BOOTS, * calceamenta veredariorum or * cal.

JACKDAW, monedula. - corvus monedula (Linn.). JACKET, tunica manuleata (Plant. Pseud. 2, 4).

JACK-PUDDING, sannlo. JADE, s. || Sorry mare, equa strigosa. || Con-temptuous term for woman, puella (muiier, &c.)

proterva or protervior : an old j., vetula.

JADE, v. See To FATIGUE.

JAG, serratim sciudere (Appul. Herb. 2). J. leaves, folia serrato ambitu; folia serratim scissa. Jagged JAIL. See PRISON.

JAILER, carceris custos (not carcerarius).

JAKES, lattina (= lavatinia: cf. Suct. Tib. Sa; and Dict. Antiqq. p. 137, a).— (5) forica (Jun. 3, 38) has, probably, a different meaning; see Freund.— See Pauvy.

JALAP, jalkpa (root of the *convolvulus jalapa).

JAM, s. savillum (= suavillum, a sort of fruit marnalade. See Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 107; Freund makes

maiade. See Bölliger's Sabina, 1, p. 107; Freund makes it'a cheescoke').

JAM, v. See To Baukere.

JAMB, postis.

JANGLE. See To Brawt, To Quarrer.

JANGLE. See Quarreller.

JANISARY, 'janissarius...' statarius miles Turcius. The J's, or corps of J's, 'milites Turcarum statarii; 'echories prevorise or praetoriane imperatoris Turcic. The general or commander of the J's, 'janissariis or cohortibus praetoris prevectus.

JANIARY, Januarius (mensis). On the first of J...

JANIARY, Januarius (mensis). On the first of J...

JANUARY, Januarius (mensis). On the first of J., Kalendis Januariis (The Januarius being an adj.). JAPAN, s. * lacca. JAPAN, v. * lacca obducere qd. * laccam inducere

ci rei.

JAPANNER, Crel. See To JAPAN.

JAR, v. | absonum esse .- dissonare. discrepare (not

to harmonize). | To disagree with, \$c.
Disagree: 'to be inconsistent with.'

JAR, || Earthen vessel, olla (e. g., for keeping grapes in). An earthen j., olla fictilis. fictile (neut. udj.; e. g. balsamum novo fictili conditur, Plin.). || A ady: e.g. paisamum novo nettii conditui, ran. la jurring note, gc., vox alasõna or dissõna [Syx. in Discondant]. la -jar, semlapertus (half-open; e.g. forcs portarum, L.: semiadapertus [5 syll.], e.g. fores portarum, O., is poet.).

JARGON, prps sermo qå barbarie infuscatus (aft. Brut. 74). quidam barbarus sermo. Some j. or C. Brut. 74). quidam barbarus sermo. Some j. or other, nescio quid lnexplanabile te. g. loqui; but very tate; Mart. Capell.). A mixed j., quædam mixta ex varia ratione linguarum oratio (Q. 8, 3, 59). To speak an unintelligible j., barbare loqui; *pessime Latine loqui (of barbarous Latin): one who speaks an unintel-

ligible j., barbarus lingua.

JARRING, s. See QUARREL, STRIPE.

JARRING (part. as adj.). See Discordant.

JASPER, iaspis.

JAUNDICE, icterus (ixrepor, as t. t. of modern medi-cine; cf. Plin. 30, 11, 28); pure Lat. morbus reglus or arquatus; fellis suffusio; suffusio bilis luridæ; bilis suffusa. The white j., *icterus albus: the black j., icterus niger.

JAUNDICED, ictericus.— arquatus. felle or bile suffusus. [I sersora.] To see athy with a j. eye, qd prajulciati afterre (qo or ad qd; to be projudiced ages it); ci invitentem qd (omnia, &c.) male interpretari (to put a bad construction on what he doer).

JAUNT, s. excursio (shorter or longer run into the

JAUNI, S. EXCUINO (MOSTET OF IONGOT FUN INTO THE country, Sc.; post Aug., Plins. Scer.; but excurrer, Class., in this sense.)—liter (journey) JAUNITINESS. The nearest words are pernicitas (quickness of gait, Sc.); alacritas, Sc. JAVELIN, plium.—Jaculum [Stw. in Spear]. To

JAYELIN, pilum.—jaculum [Syx. in Spran]. To hard a j., pilum conjicere, jaculum mittere.

JAW mala (the supper j.).—maxilia (the under j.). I improrn, fauces or os ac fauces. To snetch with mittere or os ac fauces. To snetch of the pile of aby or athg, ex es or es rei (ore ac) faucibus eripere qm (C.).

JAY, *corvus glandarius (Linn.).

JEALOUSY. See Envivors.

JEALOUSY. See Envivors.

JERR, v. To j. at aby or athg, ludibrio (sibi) habere. Irridère (to laugh in a man's face; therefore insolently, or fin lore of michief; &c.), also per joculently, or fin lore of michief; &c.), also per joculently, or fin lore of priete and contempi)—caviliari (in an ironical, teasing way); all qm or qd.—illudere (to jest air e.g. hujus miseri fortunis; also que fore (to jest air e.g. hujus miseri fortunis; also qm.)—ludificari (in this sense it is better to we it absol.; e.g. aperte ludificari—utdificari qui tother to ye rather to ge e.g. aperte ludificari—utdificari qui totherat in stather to ge e.g. aperte ludificari—utdificari qui totherat in stather to me stather to ge.g. aperte ludificari—utdificari qui totherat qui stather to ge see parte ludificari—utdificari qui totherat qui stather to ge see parte ludificari qui tudificari qu qmi.—ludificari (in this sense it is beller to use it aboot; r. e.g. aperte ludificari,—ludificari qm is rather 'to pus a trick on him').—lrīisu insectari (to persecute with mockeys, éc; only a person).—sugiliare (propr., to beat black and blue; then to j. bitlerly, so as to leave the person no peace, or to attuck alay incessantly); to j, al aby with bitler mockery, acerbis faccilis irridère: j. al aby with bitter mackery, acerbis facetiis irridere: to j. at religion, deridere res divinas. To be jeered per to j. at religion, deridere res divinas. To be jeered per patribus risu esse (L.). In a jeering manner, ab irrisu (e. g., linguam exsecrer, L.).

JEER, s. Joues. "paction. See Jeerenson and dentium: a midd the j." of those who had seen it with their own eyes, multum irridentibus, qui lipsi viderant (T.).

JEER, I., irrisot (C.).—derisor (port-dug.)—cavillator.

Syn. in To Jeen.

JEERING, derisus (decisio late). - irrisio. irrisus. villatio, sugillatio. Syn. in To JEER.

JERINGLY, ab Irrisa (e.g. linguam exerere, L.).

—per lodibrium (e.g. p. ontifices consuler).—ad ludibrium (e.g. qm regem consultar) jubëre, su a joke;
in fun).—per ridiculum (in joke, opp. severe).

JEZUNE, jejūnus. JN. frigidus et jejunus.—aridus.

JEJUNE, jejūnus. Jr. frigulus et jejunus.—aridus. exīlis. exiliter scriptus. Svx. in Dav.
JEJUNENESS, jejunitas. Jr. jejunitas et siccitas. Inopia et jejunitas (obc. l.)—exilitas (C.).
JELLY, "jus gelatum.
JEOPARDV. See DANGER, PERIL.
JERIKA, v. projicere (g. l.) see Throws.
JEKK, v. projicere (g. l.) see Throws.
JEKK, v. projicere (g. l.) see Throws.
JEKK, v. projicere (g. l.) see Justinia see corio bubulo facta or confects.
JERIKSALEM ARTICHOKE. * Heljanthus tube-

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, . Helianthus tuberosum (Linn.).

JESSAMINE, *jasminum (Linn.). JEST, v. See To Joke. JEST, s. See Joke. JESTER. See Joker.

JESTING, s. jocatio. | (As adj.) Alhgis a j. matter, qd jocus or ludus est; does this seem to you a j. matter? ne lepidum videtur?

JESTINGLY, joco (opp. serio), or per jocum (e. g. dicere qd).—jocose. joculariter (Suel., Plin.).
JESUIT, *Jesuita; *Loiolæ discipulus. The order

JESO11, "Jenula; "Looke uncipinus. In orner of J.s. "ordo Jesuliarum.

JET, s. gagătes, se (10,767m;). J. black, coracino cotoe (of arcen-like blackness: Fitr. 8, 3, 14).—niger tamquam corvus (Fetr. 48, 7; both of living things).—nigertimo colore (of a deep bright) black; of persons or nigertimo colore (of a deep bright) black; of persons or things). — nigerrimus, perniger, omnium nigerrimus (very black; of things; pern. Plant. Parn. 5 12, 153).— piceus, picinus (pitch-black). J. d'eau, aqua saliens. | inter se: or qd cum qa re).—conjungere (to j. together, aqua salientes. | absol.: inter se: cum: the dative: and. in ac. meaning.

See To Jut. JET, v. See To J JETSAM, jactūra

JETTY, moies (lapidum, g. t.). - *moles in mare procurrent

JEW, Judæus; fem. Judæa, mulier Judalca. A persecutor of the J.'s, *populi Judæi vexator. — rellgionis Judalcæ insectator (aft. Eutrop. 10, 16 [8],

JEWEL, gemma. A dealer in j.'s, see JEWELLER: j.-box, prps dactyliothéea (δοανολιοθήκη, titlle case or box for rings and other ornaments; cf. Bölliger's Sobina, 2, p. 133). J.'s (collectively), "ornatus gemmatus. J.'s made of paste, facticke gemma (Pin.). To be a j., "gem-JEWELLER, gemmarius (Inser.). To be a j., "gem-

as vendere or venditare.

las vengere or vengitare. JEWESS, Judæa.—mulier Judaica. JEWISH, judaicus. JiG, v. See To Dance. JiG₂ s. citatum tripudium (Cainil. 63, 26). JILT, s. *puella, que amantem or sponsum ludifi-cata est; or (of the habit) que amantes iudificari soiet (afl. iudificatus est virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 50). -

puella varia et mutabilis. JILT, v. amantem or sponsum ludificari (spons. if

JINGLE, v. A) | INTRANS.) tinnire (v. pr.; tintinnare, præ-Class.; tintinare, Catull.); see To Ring. | Taans.) tinnitum clere (†) or Crcl. B) | Impropr.) To RING. TRANS.) tinnitum clere (†) or Crcl. B) [IMPROPR.]

Jingting (poets), tumidi et corrupti et tinnuii (Q.: of orators). I am very anxious to see whether Dolabella ecill let us hear his money j., exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat (C.).

Dolabella tinniat (C.).

JINGLE, s. | Paorra. | tinnitus (g. l.).—sonitus (g. l.).

I Mrnorra.) of erres, f.c., tinnitus (e.g. calamistros Maccanals aut tinnitus Gallionis, T.). A j. (= a frife in rhyme), nuga canorre (H.): a mere j. of words, inanis verborum sonitus (C. de Or., 1, 12, 51). [Of money: aby lets us hear the j. of his money (i. e., pays aby money due to him), gla qd tinnit (C.).

JINGLING, tinnitus, ds. See JINOLE; s.

1008 - See Brevere.

JOB, s. See Business.

JOB, v. cocanari (Q. Decl. 12, 21; but the reading -pararium or numuiarium esse.

JOBBER, cocio (for wch, according to Gell., arilator was the term used by the old writers; Gell. 16, 7, 12). -numularius (with ref. to money transactions). --para-rius (Sen. Benef. 2, 23). --interces r (intermediate per-

JOB-HORSE, equus conduc cius (with ref. to the horse itself). equus conductus (with ref. to the horse itself). equus conductus (with ref. to the hirer). - equus meritorius. equus vectigalis (as a source of profit to the person who lets it out; vect. C. Phil. 2, 25,

62, according to Manutius's explanation).

JOCKEY, s. cursot (as a 1. for 'racer;' e. g., 'racer in a car;' O. Pont. 3, 9, 26). — agaso (as groom, stabte-

JOCKEY, v. See To CHEAT, To DEFRAUD.

JOCOREY, V. See TO CHEAT, TO DEFRAUD.

JOCOSE, jocosus (of persons or ithings).—jocularis

jocularius (of things).—ridiculus (laughable; of persons

or things).—ridendus (at weh one must laugh; of things).

joculator, C. 4tt. 4, 16, 3, is a very uncertain

reading.—(hiartus et) ad jocandum promptus (cheerfut; fond of cutting jokes; e. g. animus). To be very

muit toel see. j., muiti joci esse.

JOCOSELY, jocose.—joculariter.—joco. per jocum. JOCOSENESS, hilarus animus et ad jocandum promptus (as general character).—joci, qui admixti sunt ci rei (the j. aby has indulged in, in a speech, &c.).

JOCULAR. See JOCOSE.

JOCULARITY. See JOCOSENESS.

JOCULARLY. See JOCOSELY.

JOCUND. See CHEERFUL, MERRY. JOCUNDLY. See MERRILY.

JOG, v. | TRANS.) latus cs fodicare (H. Ep. 1, 6, 51). - fodere qm (Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17, dic jussisse te [aside]. - Noli fodere: jussi). - digito or cubito fodere qui or es latus.—vellere es latus digitis (1 to j. repeat-edly, for the purpose of reminding aby; 0, A. 1, 606), I INTRANS, I TO j. on, lente gradi.—lente ac pauliatim procedere (Cas.).—repere (to creep). Then after disner we jogged on three miles more, millia tum pransi tria

the jogged on wares water more, initial value praises. Tepsimus (H.).

JOG, s. || Push, shake, pulsus. *cubit pulsus;
or *pulsus interfs (i. e., on the side), or Crel. with
werbs under To Jog. || A j.-trot, lentus gradus.

JOGGING, pulsatio.

JOHN, Johannes (Eccl.).

JOIN, v. | Connect together, jungere (absol.; or

ad ; both jung. and conjung. propr. and impropr. The au; vous jung, ana conjung, propr. and impropr. Lie partepp, junctus, conjunctus, or sit found with abt. only; see Zumpt § 474; Garal. C. Phil. 3, 7, 20;— connectere cum qh re (by a knot; and \$g., of an in-timate union)—copulare (qd, inter se; dd. or cum qå re: to join as if by a cord, strap, \$c. J. Js. (linter se; jungere et copulare (C.).—continuare (to j. so that there may be no break or interval; domos, &c.; absol. or with dat.).—obstringere (to bind tightly together). devincire (to join indissolubly). - committere (to bring into connexion; e.g. ripas ponte).—adjungere qd ci rei or ad qd (join one thing to another; propr. and fig.).—comparare (to comple together several things in equal proportions). - colligare (to lie together). - conglutinare proportions).—colligare (to lis together).—congusumare (to glus together, cement; propr. and fig.).—coagmentare (s. g. opus, C.; opp. dissolvere). To j. logether with (= by means of) aids, conjungere q fre (s. g. calamos ceră); to j. baltie, preclium or pugnam committere: to j. house to house, domos continuare (so fundos, agros, &c.): to j. their forcet, jungere copias; arma conscientare, virue genofere.

arma consociare; vires conferre.

JOIN, INTRANS.) Unite oneself to aby, so jungere, se conjungere (g. it.; also of two divisions of an army) cl or cum qo. J. a person, se comittem or socium adjungere ci; se comitem addere ci († i. e. on a single occasion, as companion); se ad qui jungere (C.; to attach oneself to his party, court his acquaint-ance, \$c.).—se conjungere cum copiis cs; arma consociare cum qo (to j. aby as his aliy); signa conferre ad qm (esply on the battle-field). To j. in affinity with aby (Bible), affinitatem jungere cum qo. || To be contiguous to, continuari ci rei; ci rei continuatum et junctum esse (C.). See Contiguous.

JOINER, lignarius (sc. faber).— intestinarius (scho

inlays cabinets, &c.).

inlays cabinets, &c.).

JOINT, commissura (g. 1. for every kind of joining: also of the timbs of the human body).—artus. articulus (j. by wech the limbs are connected with each other, or with the rest of the body; artus, sing., not found till the late poets of the sile. age. JN. commissure et artus).—vert@bra (j. that facilitates the motion of the limbs, eaply of the ji, of the spine; cf. Plin. 11, 46, 106).—apondylus (j. of the spine and neck).—colligatio. verticula (j. in carpentry, architecture, machinery, &c.; collig. as simply joining; vert. as facilitating motion, turning; cf. Visr. 10, 1, 2; 10, 8, 1).—cardo (hinge-j.).—nodus. articulus. geniculum (j. or knot in

JOINT-HEIR. See Co-HEIR.

JOINTED, vertebratus (Ptin.). - articulos habens (Plin. 16, 24, 36; articulatus only of articulate' words).-geniculatus. verticulis conjunctus (Vitr.; Syn. in Joint, Georges gives verticulatus, which is not in Freund,—intercardinatus (mutually joined together by hinge-joints, trabes; Vir. 10, 21). JOINTLY, una (together in one place; hence in union

with each other; j. with, una cum).—conjunctim (in common; together as a body; e. g. auxilia petere).

JOINT-STOCK-COMPANY, societas (C. Fam. 13,

9, 2; Rose. Com. 11, 32).

JOINT-STOOL, *scabellum versatile or intercardi-

natum or vertebratum .- * sella castrensis.

JOINTURE, s. *annua, quæ viduæ præbentur. JOINTURE, v. *viduæ reditum annuum assignare.

JOIST, s. lignum transversarium. JOIST, v. qd materià jugumentare (Fitr. 2, 1, 3)

Agist (local), alienum pecus in suo fundo pascere
(aft. Farr. B. R. 1, 21).

(aft. Farr. R. R. 1, 21).

JOKE, a, locus (in pl. joca, the usual form, in C.,
S.; joci in L. and fullowing processwriters). Ju. ludus et jocus (lud. relating to piagula actions).— facetise
(facetious salites, &c.).— sales (pungent widitisms).—
logus or logos (pung. &c.) comes logos, qui ludia
dieti sunt, animadvertisse, C. ap. Non. 63, 18);
ridicule dieta; pocationes. A litte, p. loculus: a
gldum esse (a): a rude j. jocus iliberalis: a
saucy j. jocus petulans: in j. per jocum. per ludum
et jocum. per ridiculum. joco. joculariter (e. g. objicere ci qd). In j. or in cernest, per jocum aut severe: et jocum, per ridiculum, joco, joculariter (e.g. obji-cere ci qd). In j. or in earnest per jocum aut severe: do you say this in j. or in earnes? Jocone an serio hoe dicis? to say athy in j., jocalar; to be cutting j., joculari it seas only a j., jocabar: to be cutting j., joculari (*L. j., 10, estr.); joca agerc; with aby, cum qo: to cut j.; on one another, inter se jocularia fundero or ridicula j. local in qd: not to understand a j., jocum (or aby, jocar) in qd: not to understand a j., jocum (or quod per jocum dictum ess) in serium convertere: be deal in rude J.'s, *illiberaliter jocari: to convey truths | under the form of j's, ridicula sententiose dicere: the Greeks make a j. of swearing and giving false witness, Gracis jusjurandum jocus est, tostimonium ludus:
does that seem to you a good j? itane lepidum videtur?
I now come to your j.'s, nunc venio ad jocationes

JOKE, v. jocari. joco uti. joca agere (with aby, cum qo). joculari (*L.); ridicula dicere; ul athg, jocari in qd; at aby, jocosa dicta jsctare in qd. See 'to cut qd; at aby, jocosa dicta jsctare in qd. See 'to cut Joke(s).' Joking apart, amoto or remoto joco; amoto ludo (†); omissis jocis; extra jocum: but let us have

done with joking, sed ridicula missa (c. facianus).

JOKER, joculator (C. Att. 4, 16). homo jocosus, jocularis, facetus, &c. To be a j., multi joel esse.

JOLE, || Cheek, vid. || Head of a fish, caput

piscis.

JOLLILY. See GAILY, MERRILY. JOLLITY. See GAILTY, MERRIMENT.

JOLLY. See GAY, MERRY.

JOLT, v. [Trans.] quassare. concutere. jactare. [INTRANS.) jactari (to be lossed about). — equasi saltuatim moveri. cum crebris offensibus (Lucr.) moveri.

JOLT, s. offensus (Lucr.). J.'s, jactatio.
JOLTHEAD. See BLOCKHEAD.
JOLTING. s. jactatio (cf. L. 29, 32).
JONQUILLE, * narcissus jonquilla (Linn.).
LOT. collection of the latest collection of the latest collection.

JOT, pilus (single hair). Not a j., nihil sane (for sane with non and nihil = valde): not a j. (the) less, ne pilo quidem minus (C.): not a j., ne plium quidem (C.).
JOURNAL, ephemeris, idis, f. (ἐφημερίε), or, pure
Lat., commentarii diurni (a day-book in wch payments, receipls, &c. were set down, and whatever happened to or was done by any of the family; but Plin. 29, 1, 5, also mentions an ephem. mathematica, a sort of astronomical calendar, in weh the lucky and unlucky days were set down).-commentarii (writings hastily drawn

up: e. g., memorandums of remarkable subjects, com-ments, remarks, &c.). - libelli (g. t. for small works published). - acta diurna, or populi Romani (the minutes or reports of what took place each day in the senate or assembly of the people at Rome). Hence 'a political j.' may be translated by ephemeris or acta diurna; an amusing or instructive one, by libelii.

JOURNALIST, "qui lephemeridem (or acta diurna, &c.; c), Journalist", leribit.
JURNALIST, "qui lephemeridem (or acta diurna, &c.; c), Journalist", leribit.
JURNEY, ler.—Sti via (the way or road).—profectio (the setting out on a j.).—peregrinatio (the j. to or residence in a foreign country). To make preparations for a j., iter parare or comparare; profectionem parare or præparare; parare proficisci; itineri se præparare: aby has a long j. before him, instat ci iter longum (C.): to set out on a j., iter facere compisse (C.); proficisei; vize or in vizm se dare; vize se committere; iter ingredi or inire: to be on a j., esse in itinere; in a foreign land, peregrinari, peregrinatum abesse: to take small j.'s, minuta itinera facere (Suet. Oct. 82); to small j.s., nimuta lithera facere (Suel. Oct. 82): to undertake ing j.s., *longfiqua lithera suscipere: to undertake j.'s into a foreign land, peregrinationes suscipere: to continue ones j., iter pergere: ter reli-quum conflecte pergere: to finish one's j., iter con-ficere: to suspand one's j., profectionen intermittere: to give up a (proposed) j., itineris consilium, or (with ref. to the selfing out) profectionis consilium abijecre: had you a good j.? bene ambulast! (Plant. True. 2, 4 18.) 4 acoust it bene mulusla beur eru serei (ic. naa you a good j. l bene ambulas it (riani. Irme. z., 4, 18.) A good j. l bene ambulas ibene rem gerei (lo-gether in Piant. Mil. 3, 3, 62.) JOURNEY, v. See To Travel, and 'to take a Journey.' I am journeying to Rome, iter est Romam:

where are you journeying to? quo cogitas? quo tendis? quo iter inceptas? (Piant. Curc. 1, 2, 28.)

JOURNEYMAN, in diem se locans. mercenarius. operarius; pl. operæ mercenariæ, or simply operæ. operatius; pr. operas mercenance, or simply operas.

To hire journeymen, operas (mercenarias) conducere:
he seas a j., el operà vita erat (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16).

JOVIALI. Sec AN, MERRY.

JOVIALIY. Sec MERRILY, &c.

JOVIALNESS, hijaritas.

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JOY, v. See ' to DELIGHT (in),' To REJOICE. JOY, s. gaudium (j. as an inward state of mind).
-iætitia. hilaritas. alacritas (j. as manifesting itself outwardly; imitia, chiefly in an unwrinkled forehead, and a mouth curled for smiling; hilaritas, in eyes quickly moving, shining, and radiant with j.; alacritas, in eyes that roll, sparkle, and announce spirit. The gaudens, the lætus, the hilaris, derive j. fm a piece of gaudens, the necus, the matth, derive j. jm w precess, good fortune; the alacer, at the same time fm employment or action; Död.). Jn. gaudium atque latitia.—voluptas (mental or bodity pleasure). Jn. latitia ac voluptas—deliciæ (in the sense of 'joy,' 'delight,' is

poet.). To be the cause of j. to aby, gaudium or latitiam ci afferre: your doing this has caused me a ticely j., magnum mihi gaudium attulisti, quod &c.: athg fills me with J., magna lætitiå, magno gaudio me afficit qd : qd summæ mihi voluptati est; magnum gaudium, magnam iætitiam voluptatemque capio (percipio) ex qå ro: athg has filled me with j., qd me lætitiå extulit (C.). To heighten aby's j., to cause it to overflow, &c. gaudio qm cumulare; eumulum ci gaudii afferre (both when a circumstance before mentioned had given the person much j, weh the one now mentioned heightens). person much j., weh the one now mensoned respuceus). To be beside oneself with j., efferti lætitiå; lætitiå ex-sultare (C.); gaudio exsilire, exsultare; lætum esse omnibus lætitiis (fm the Com Cæcil., but often used by omnibus lætititis (Im the Com. Caests., but offen nean og C.); nimin gaudio pæne desipere; præ gaudio, und sim, nesclo: lo sing for j., lætitità excitari ad canen-dum: all received him with j., eum advenientem læti omnes accepère. la Tears of j. og, elicitæ gaudio lacrimæ. To shed tears of j., gaudio lacrimær mich acceptante designations of the composition of the composi manant or cadunt or eliciuntur; præ lætitiå laerimæ præsiliunt mihi (Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13).

præsiliunt milis (Plauf. Stich. 3, 2, 13).
JOYFUL, hilarus or hilaris (cherfus).—lætus (glad,
j.). Aj. mind, animus iætus, hilaris, honus: aj. fook,
j.). Aj. mind, animus iætus, hilaris, honus: aj. fook,
couli lauf or hilari: aj. countenance, vultus lætus
(O. Fast. 4, 343): aj. kije, vita hilara: aj. day, dies
hilaris, lætus. To be j., kætum, hilarum esse: to be,
in consequence of athy, qå re gaudéro (to rejoice) or
letari (to be glad): in aj. manner, læte. hilaro
letari (to be glad): in aj. manner, læte. hilaro
pistaris; nenders joyful (an sæx, a mæsage,
occasion), lætus.—jucundus (pleasant, delightful).
JOYFULNESS. See Jov.
JOYFULNESS, Srei Jov.

JOYLESS, tristis. mæstus. abjectus or abjectior. afflictus, fractus, demissus fractusque, fractus et demissus. Of things, voluptate carens. voluptatis expers. A i. life, vita sine lætitiå ac voluptate

JOYOUS. See Joy. JOYOUSLY, hitariter. alacriter. JUBILANT, Crcl. with clamore et gaudio. clamore

JUBILATION, clamor et gaudium (T.). clamor

JUBILEE, sacrum sæculare. sollemnia sæcularia. sacra secularia. The year of j., annus secularis. To mark the fiftielh anniversary, semisecularis may be used; *sacrum semisæculare; sollennia semi-sæcularia. The year of j., annus semisæcularis.— | Impropra.) *festi dies lætissimi.

JUCUNDITY, Jucunditas.
JUDAICAL. See JEWISH.

JUDAICAL. See Jawtan.
JUDAICAL. See Jawtan.
JUDAISM, *judaismus.
JUDAIZE, *a Judaică discipiină esse. Judaicam
JUDAIZE, *a Judaică discipiină esse. Judaicam
Judaizare, Vulgate, Gett. disciplinam sequi, &c. (ber judaizare, Vulgate, Gell.

JUDGE, judex. qui judicat. qui judicium exercet JUDGE, Judex, qui judicat, qui judicium exercet (g. 1l.).—recuperator (j. named by the prator, when the dispute is about the restoration of properly).—question (in a criminal cause).—arbite (abitarator).—summus inagistratus (the highest magistrate; e. g., amongst the Jean). A sworm j., judex juratus (the sworm js; the Rome for criminal causes, more nearly answering to our jury, were judices selecti or turba selectoring, choices fim senators, knights, and the tribumi aerarii). To he a is indicent uses: in our manter, on a re- invitence he a is the conservation of the conservation of the conservation. be a j., judicem esse; in any matter, de qa re; judicem be a j., junicem esse; in any maiter, ac q a re; junicem seedere; judicio praesse: lo appoint aby a j., am judicem constituere: lo have aby for j., am judicem habere: to b bring a cause, &c., before a j., rem ad judicem deferre. [Impropm.] Critic, one who pronounces a sound judgement on any subject, judex criticus, or criticus only, or, fm con-text, judex.—estimator (so far as he estimates the value of a production) .- existimator (so far as after such valuation he pronounces his sentence : existimator est judex ; æstimator qui pretium constituit, res inter se componit, ut quid præferendum, quid posthabendum sit, intelligat; Gronov.). Jn. sestimator et judex. A j. of poelry, judex poetarum, carminum mestimator; a j. of poetry, Juce potertini. calminum resimator: a), of the arts, artium judex: an accomplished and critical j, of the arts, subtilis judex et callidus (H. Sat. 2, 7, 101).

JUDGE, v. judicare (qd or de qå re, or de go).—

dijudicare qd (to j. athg decisively; to decide athg),-facere judicium es rei, or de qå re, or de qo (to pronactre junicium es rei, or ue qu re, or de qo (lo pro-nonne an opinion).—estimare qd. existimare de qo or de re (the former is to value, estimale; existimare, on the other hand, after having properly ecciphed the value of athy, to form and pronounce a judgement in

accordance with it respecting its various relations). To j. according to equity, ex equo judicare: to j with impartial striciness, acrem se præbere es rel judicem: imparisis strictness, acrem se præbère es rel judicem: to j. imparisisly, sine odio et sine invidia judicare: to j. of others by onesetf, de allia ex se conjecturam facerre; ex se de allis judicare (sft. Np. Ep. 6, 2). To j. for onesetf, suo judicio uti; suum judicium adhibère; det others j. for themseises, hoc alli videnant: I am nos added tudinarizad des propositions de la comparison de la co meo judicio (I do not understand such matters). | To

meo judicio (1 ao nos unascrena deem; to think, vid. JUDGEMENT, s. I) judicium (propr., a judicial decision founded upon positive enactments; hence g. t. a decision grounded upon a deliberate view or estimate). a decision grounded upon a deliberale view or estimate),
—arbittium (propr., the sentence of an umpire, founded
upon a sense of right or equity; hence g. t. for the
decision of one's j., free choice, &c.,—decretum (the
final decree of the emperor, after an appeal to him.)—
sententia (an opinion weh one forms or pronounces,
either in common life or as a senator or magistrate), Often rendered by Crcl. with sentire (e.g. negligere quid quisque de se sentiat; judices quod sentiunt, libere judicant).—existimatio (an opinion formed upon a deliberate estimate of the value of athg). An impartiat j., judicium liberius: to pronounce j, sententiam di-cere (to declare one's opinion, whether as writer, senator, cere (to deciare one: opinion, whether as writer, sensor, or even as judge); sententiam pronunciare (of the presiding judge, after the investigation and individual votes; sententias ferre is of the indevidual votes of the side dual votes of the side form a f., facere judicium cs rei, de qu're, de qo : lo gies or deliser a f., sententiam ferre de qo or de qà re (\$\frac{\psi}{2}\text{ judicia ferre, for sententias ferre, Cic. Fragm. Or, in Tog. Cand., is sunsual): to gies j. aget day in a capital cause, coulemnare or condemnare consists it corrects it is to the property of the consists it corrects it is to the property of the consists it corrects it is to the property of the consists it corrects it is to the property of the consists it corrects it is to the property of the consists it corrects it is to the property of the consists it corrects it is to the property of capitàs: to reverse a j., rem judicatam labefactare: in smy j., meo judicio; quantum ego judico; ex (or de) rnca aententià; ut mihi quidem videtur: lo form one's

mcā aententā; ut mihi quidem videtur: lo form ondes one n, suo judicio uti (opp. aliorum judicio stare). 11) To sit is j., judicium facere (to appoint a judicial investigation, in a sinjet insitance)—jud cliero, agere (g. 11.)—judicium exercêre (to conduct a trial; of the presiding judge)—quarrer et judicia exercêre; con-ventum agere (of an appointed judge, like our judge of assize, al erdisis lines and al circlios places; e.g., of a governor in a province): to sit in j. on aby, judicium facere de qo; on athg, jus dicere de re; cognoscere de re (to institute an investigation): it is not for me to sit in j. upon aby or athe, est qd non mei judicii; non mea est de qo æstimatio (because it does not become me); qd procul est a meo judicio (because I do not understand it): to form a facorable ; of aby, bonum judicium facere de qo; bene existimare de qo; an unfacorable ene, male existimare de qo: to form the same j. of athg ene, male existimare de qo: to jorm me same j. oj ung as some one else, de qa re idem sentire, quod qs: to form one's j. of also by also, judicare, estimare qd re or ex re; existimare ex re, de re [Syn. in Judas]; pendere, pensare qd ex re; ponderare qd re (to weigh one thing according to the value of another); metiri qd ro (as it were, to measure out athg as the rule or measure of athg, and to estimate its value accordingly) .qd referre ad rem (to bring athg into comparison with something else; a. g. alienos mores ad suos referre). something cise; e. g. allenos mores ad suos referre.
The day of j., summun judicium, quod Deus faciet in
fluct erră (aft. Lact. 2, 12, 19).—extremum judicium
(Lact. Die. Inst. 7, 20). B Discriminating inteltige me e. judicium (e. g. judicium habet qs; judicium
non deest ci). A man of great j., vir acri maguoque
judicio; qui habet intelligens (peracre, subtile, &c.)
judicium. See Paudense, Wisson.

JUDICATURE, jurisdictio or jurisdictionis potestas.
A const of t. see Cours.

JUDICATURE JUSTICAL A CONTROL DE LA CONTROL the forum, &c.). In Judicialis et forensis. See Forens stc. J. or forensic eloquence, eloquentia or rhetorice forensis: a j. sentence, sententia. I A judicial biindness. mens a Deo suarum injuriarum uitore

blind ness. "mens a neo suarum myurarum more coccecata."—'ea caccitas cordis, que non tantum pec-catum est, sed to pena peccati (aft. St. Aug.).
JUDICIALLY, jure. lege (conformably to right, to law; e. g., to proceed j. agst aby, lege agere cum qo; jure or lege experiri cum qo). To declare or profess j., *apud judicem (or magistratum) deponere.

*JUDICIARY, judiciarius.

JUDICIOUS, prudens. prudentiæ plenus.-sapiens. homo or vir acri judicio. qui habet intelligens judieium.—intelligens.

JUDICIOUSLY, prudenter. sapienter. Fery f., magno consilio: how j., quanto consilio: zeatousiy rather than j., majore studio quam consilio (S.). To

act j., prudenter facere.

JUG, s. urceus (g.t.).—hydria, or, pure Lat., situlus, situla (ceater-j.). See Ewra.

JUGGLE, s. præstigiæ (also impropr., a j. of words,

præstiglæ verborum, C.).

JUGGLE, v. præstigias agere. If = cozen, &c., vid. JUGGLER, præstigiator (g. t., a j., so far as he deceives people; see Ruhnk. Sen. Ep. 45, 7).—circulator deceives people; see Runni. Sen. S.p. 35, 1).—CICUINIO or planus (an itinerant j., who earns a livetikood by all kinds of sleight of hand, juggling, &c. Respecting Cir-culator, see Ruhni. Sen. Benef. 6, 11, 2: respecting planus, see Elchstaedt ap. Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 17, 59. planus, see Eichstaedt ap. Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 17, 59. Circulator is frequently used as a charmer of ser-pents; see Cets. 5, 27, No. 3; Paul. Dips. 47, 11, 11). Particular kinds of j: semony the ancients were plia-rius (one that praceled with cups and with balls, 0. 10, 7, 11).—ventilator (a conjuver) one who caused peb-bles, dice, §c., to disappear fm before the eyes of the specialars, or passed them fm one hand into the other vithout being seen; Gr. ψηφοπαίκτης οτ ψηφοκλέπτης;

JUGGLING, præstigiæ.

JUGGLINGLY, per præstigias (C.).—quasi præstigias quibusdam (C.).

JUGULAR. The j. vein, vena jugularis (med. t. t. Kraus. 'Medic. Lex.').

JUICE, succus (at. sucus: g. t. for j.; e. g. of meat; of the j.'s that form the sap of trees, &c.),—virus (the glutinous and biting j. of certain plants; of snails, &c.; glutinous and biling j. of certain plants; of mails, &c., the poisonous; of expendit).—sanies (lift: bloody mailer: then, fm their recemblance to this in subslance or colour, the j. of the spider, the purple-hih, olices, &c.)—melligo (the j. of flowers; also the yet unripe j. of befries, grapes, &c.). The j. of the grape, succt uve (g. l.); melligo was (of the unripe grape). The j. of the grape, succt uve (g. l.); melligo was (of the unripe grape). The l. of the purple-this, estreum (6σγρου), or pure Latin, sanies purpures: the nubritive j.'s secreted fm food, secretus a reliquo cho succusis, quo alimur: to draw secretus a reliquo cho succusis, quo alimur: to draw succusis, quo alimur: d

propr. = 'dry,' of an orator, \$c.).

JUICINESS, succositas (very tate, Cæl. Aur. Acut. 2,

29, or Crcl.).

JUICY, succi plenus .- succosus (Cels., Col.) .- suc-

cidus (Varr., Appul., &c.).
JUJUBE, zizyphum (Plin.). The j. tree, zizyphus (Cot.) - zizyphus jujuba (Linn.).

JULEP, Julius in (t. t. Kraus. Med. Lex.).
JULY, Julius mensis. — Quintilis mensis (in the

JULI, Julius mensis.

Jime of the Republic).

JUMBLE, v.. To j. together, confundere (e. g. vera cum faisis. This jumbling together of &c., hee conjunctio confunioque (e. g. virtutum, C.). See To Cox-FOUND; TO HUDDLE.

JUMBLE, s. confusio. See Honge-Ponge; Mix-TURE.

JUMP, s. See LEAP, s.

JUMP, v. See LEAP, v. To f. down, desilire ex or

JUMP, v. See LEAP, v. To f. down, desilire ex or

to et e (in prose rarely with simple abl.; see Drak,

L. 35, 34, 10): to f. down fm a horse or carriage, desilire ex equo, de rhedå.

JUMPER. See LEAFER.

JUNCTION, || A ct of foining, junctio. conjunctio
(as act).—junctura (place of foining; joint). To effect
a f., jungere copias. arma conjungere. vires conferre (to join two armies; said of two generals). To effect a j. with aby, se conjungere cum copiis cs (Cæs. B. G. 1,

of time, &c., tempus. tempora. At this j., his rebus; que quum ita sint or essent (this being so, under these circumstances).—in hoc or in tali tempore (at this crilical or perilous time: in this meaning the prepos. is regularly expressed). JUNE, (mensis) Junius.

JUNIOR, minor natu.— Not junior, with ref. to the comparative age of persons; though juniores may, as a class, be opposed to seniores. JUNIPER, juniperus, f.

JUNK. navigium, navigula, navigiolum, scapha, cymba. linter (SYN. in SHIP).

JUNKET, s. See To Banquet, To Frast.
JUNTO. See Council, Cabal. JURIDICAL, juridicus (post-Aug.; Plin JCl.)

JURISDICTION, jurisdictio — jurisdictionis potestas. To be subject to aby's j, sub cs jus et jurisdictionem subjunctum ease (C. Agr. 2, 36, in., it belongs to say j, jurisdictio mea est. this comer sellinis my j, jurisdictio mea est. this comer sellinis my j, hoc meum est; hujus rei potestas penes me est. A doubt at to whose the j, is, juris dubitatio (= dubitatio, penes quem sit jus).

JURISPRUDENCE, prudentia juris (c. g. juris publici, C.; juris civilis, Np.).—scientia juris (as pos-sessed by an indiscidual; C. Brut. 41, 152, §c.). To have a great knowledge of j., juris intelligentia præstare; magnam prudentiam juris (civilis) habere.

magnam prudentiam juris (civilis) habère.

JURIST, juris (seid. jure; C. Fam. 3, 1) eonsultus

**—juris peritus of jure peritus (bolh C.; also-ior, issimus, bolh juris,—prudens in jure (in pl., fm contest,
prudentes only).

**JUROR, judex seiectus, unus ex judicious selectis

**JUROR, judices seiectus, unus ex judicious selectis

**JUROR, judices seiectis; unus seiectorum (chosen,

**JUROR, judices seiectis; turbs seiectorum (chosen,

**JURX, projudices selectis; turbs seiectorum (chosen,

**Juris, fm libe senators, heights, and tribuni grarail).

JURXT

JURIST

JUST, justus (in all the relations of the Engl. word; JUS1, Justus (in asi sac retainons of sac amps, sowra; opersons and things: c., of judges, complaints, lears, punishments, &c.).—acquus (equitable, fair, of persons)—legitimus (in conformity with the laws, &c.; of things). To prefer a j. claim to alba, jure suo or recte postulare qd. The j. mean, mediocritas illa, que est inter nimium et parum. [Exact, accurate, vid. 1777], a. certamen equitum hastis concurrentium.

See TOURNAMENT.

JUST, v. concurrere (cum qo, contra qm, ci, or

JUST, adv. | Just now, jam (e. g. hæc, quæ jam -vixdum .- vix tandem (of a wish long felt, and ow at length gratified; vix tandem legi literas dignas Applo Claudio). tantum quod .- modo. | But just chen, vix or vixdum ... quum; commode or commodum ... quum; tantum quod ... quum [see examples under Hardly: to be j. going to do allog, jam facturum case qd. [Only; this and no more (in wishes, commands, permissions, &c.), modo.—queso (f beg). J. let me, sine modo. Doj. stay, mane modo: doj. go, let me, sine modo. Do j. stay, mane modo: do j. go, abi modo. [Exactly, planc.—prorus.—omnino (in all).—ipse (itself; used with numerals in exact designations of time, &c. r. e., trightna dies erant typiquum has dabam literas, per quos &c. ; j. at the right quum has dabam literas, per quos &c. ; j. at the right question of the literature of the literature of the properties of the literature of the properties of the literature of the literat

Militer, ut si or a si; juxta ac si (dit wita wog).]
JUSTICE, justitia (c. propr.; in liself, or as the property of a person, where it is = love of j.)—mequitas (equity, esply as a property of a person or thing).—jus (right, the compass of that weh is held as just). J. demands that &c., equum cst (it is right), followed by an infin., or by an acc. and infin.: to exercise j., justitiam exercise or colore: to see that f. is done to aby's deserts,

cf fructum would, retribuces: to give up aby to f., "qui udichou tradere. JUSTICIARY, (summus) judex.
JUSTIFIARLE, quod excusari potest. — cujus rei ratio reddi potest. — Lyustus.

JUSTIPIABLY, excusate. excusatius (post-Aug., Q. 2, 1, 13; Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3; T. Ann. 3, 68).—Juste. legitime.—Jure. justo jure; or Crcl., "its, ut defor or excusari possit.—cum causš (= cum justa causš, C. Ferr. 2, 1, 8).

C. rer. Z. 1, 8).

JUSTIFICATION, || Excuse, &c., purgatio. excusatio | STN. in EXCUSE].—satisfactio | cj. received as autisfactory by the person to whom it is addressed). See Excuse. || 4s theel. I. I., justificatio. JUSTIFIER, Crcl. with errb under JUSTIFY. JUSTIFY, || To clear | m blame. excuse, purgare qm or qd.—excuser qm or qd [SN. in To Excuse].—qm cuipa liberare.—a qo cuipam demovère. Tal. dubi in any matter on purezzo de rei in 1 or 1. cusz].—qm culpā liberare.—a qo culpām demovēre. To j. aby in any mailer, qm purgare de re (in L. 27, 28, es rei).—culpām es rei demovēre a qo, qm defendere de qā re. To į, himsell, se purgare or excusare; to aby, se purgare cl. (Cas. B. G. 1, 28); to aby: actisfaction, satisfacere ci: for the purpose of justifying themselves, sul purgand causā. Il To libinā oncedīt inemateres, in pugaint causa. To imma onesely, justified in doing so and so, putare qd sibi licere &c.

To pronounce just, justum declarare qm ()

ustificare as t. t., to avoid ambiguity).

JUSTILE, (inter se) collidi (of things).—concurrere (inter se). To j. agst aby, offendere qm. incurrere or incurrere atque incidere in qm

JUSTLY, justc .- jure. legitime. jure et legitime .-Just 1, just.—Just. e.g. repeter qd).—recte (properly; rightly)—merito (deservedly); Js. merito ac just (e.g. industria, c.).—recte ac merito (e.g. commoveri, c.).—Fee ac merito (e.g. commoveri, c.).—Fey f., justissimo.—jure optimo. meritissimo. JUSTNESS. See Jostica.

JUT OUT, prominere. — project projectum esse (e. 9., of a town running out into the ess, in altum).— procurrere, excurrere (a ql ro—in qd; of pennasia, \$\phi_c\$, running out into the seo).

JUV ENILE, juvenilis. — puerlis (the best word, siace

(venis = young man).
JUVENILITY, juvenilitas (Varr. ap. Non.). See YOUTHFULNESS.

JUXTA-POSITION, Crel.

K.

KALE. Sea-k., *crambe marit'ima (Linn.). KALI, *salsola kali (Linn.). KANGAROO, *halmatārus (Illig.). KAW, crocire. crocitare.

KAWING, crocitus, ús.

KEEL, | To put a new keel to a chip, navem novă fundere carină (see O. Pont. 4, 3, 5). navis carinam denuo collocare (see Plant. Mit. 3, 3, 41). KEEN.

KEEN. See EAGER, ACUTE, SHARP, CUTTING. KEENLY. See EAGERLY, ACUTELY, SHARPLY, DERRIV.

KEENNESS. See EAGERNESS, ACUTENESS, SHARP-KEEP, | INTRANS.) Not to spoil, durare (to last;

of fruit, poma; opp. poma fugiunt, do not k.).—vetus-tatem ferre or pati (of wine, &c.).—ævum pati (of fruits; Col.): not to k., vetustatis impatientem esse (of fruit, &c.; Col.): that does not k. Tugax (of fruit): fugions (of seine). To make aby k. seed, perconitatem ci rei afferte (Col.). It To keep doing at hy. non desistere qd facere, or sis quin faciam qd.—
It heep on neising the whole night, imber couliness tenuit per totam noctem. It heep on mittere it keep on raining the whole night, imber couliness tenuit per totam noctem. It To keep up with cursum cs adrequare (L.). It To keep oat of advisables accordance or on conspectus. IT answip to distribute the could be advisable to the mittary post, &c.)—retiniere (to k. beck, retain).—continere (to k. together; e. g., copias [in] cattis; persons in their allegiance, qos in officio)—serving properties of the continuous mitters persons in their allegiance, qos in officio)—serving properties of the continuous mitter allegiance, qos in officio)—serving properties of the continuous mitter allegiance, qos in officio)—serving properties of the continuous mitter allegiance, qos in officio)—serving properties of the continuous mitter allegiance, qos in officio)—serving properties of the continuous mitter allegiance, qos in officio)—serving mitter allegiance, qos in officio, serving mitter allegiance, qos in officio, servi (of fruits, &c.; Col.): that does not k., fugax (of fruit); reass,—continere (to x. together; c. g. copas [In] cabris; persons in their allegiance, qos in officio)—servare, reservare (to preserve, not suffer to perial, not occurs out).—asservare (to watch or guard carefully, a corpse at a place, &c.).—conservare (to preserve in its condition, leave uninjured). - condere. recondere (to condition, leave uninjured).—condition, teave minjured).—condition, teave minjured m alhy in serising, literis custodire: to have ally kept, of reposition the recondition habers: to give ally lo aby's keeping: see Kerfino. | To protect, gusta, vid. | To observe losse, de., vid. | Timproff) to k. oneself for other times, alits temporibus se reservare (C.). To k. alhy in mind or memory, of memorial tenerge, custodire.—cs rel memoriam conservare, relirefree (customer.—cs in memorial conservations of mere (to retain the recollection of athg): to k. athg secret, celare, supprimere qd (to k. athg to oneself; i.e., not to tell it abroad); tenêre (to k. to oneself; i.e., not to say what one feels disposed to say; C. de Or. 2, 54, fn.); continere (C. de Or. 1, 47, opp. proferre, enunciare). — tacite habere. secum habere tacere. reticere. integrum sibi reservare (to k. entirely to oneself, not to communicate to another): not to keep athy to oneself, qd baud occultum tenere; qd proferre, ally to oneself, qd Baud occultum tenere; qd proferre, enunciare, effutire (to spread abroad, blob): to k. that to yourself (i.e. tell it no further), have tu tecum habeto; how this solum dictum puta. K. that to yourself, this habe (fin the form used in disorces, rea tuas till habe; suid when we surrender our right to another peron; often ironically or contemptionalsy; e.g. quantity till habe a nure istam under the beautiful fil. so clamare experient, sibi ut haber et hereditarem.

In this form the dat. of the pronoun must not be omitted; Z. ad C. Verr. 4, 8, 18). To k (any) accounts, tabulas conficere (of a trademan). I cli ti

so you as a secret, therefore k, it as such, secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto. I cannot k, alag to myself, pieus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo (Com. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25). To k, one's word, fidem servare, or præstare; not to k, one's word, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari, frangere, violare: both parties Tallete, mutate, trustrart, transpere, violate, own porties kept their word or promise, utrisque fidea constitit: to call upon aby to k. his word, *postulare, ut qs fidem datam exsolvat or servet. To k. hounds, canes alere ad datam exsolvat or servet. To k. hounds, canes alere ad venandum. To k. a mistress, countenance, a secret, sitence, a resolution; see the substt. To k. one's bed, continere se in iectulo (C.); in lecto esse; lecto tenerl; iecto affixum esse (†): to k. the house, domi manere, remanere; servare domi (Bentl. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10: al. domum); servare in ædibus (Plant.); propter valetudinem domo non exire (fm ittness). To k. aby in prison, qm in custodia retinêre. A kept mistress, mulier, quæ cum qo vivere consuevit. To k. a feast, celebrare (e. g., a birth-day, &c.; of the persons who attend the celebration); diem prosequi (cf. Np. All. 4, extr.). To keep back, (i) To keep secret, see abore. (2) To hold back, see Hold. To keep down, depressum tenere (propr.). — comprimere (impropr.; e. g., aby's tenère (propr.).— comprimere (impropr.; s. g., aby's ambltion, et ambition em.)—reprimere (to repress; e. g., iracundiam). I To keep from. To k. aby fm athy, prohibère qui qu' re (less commonly a qu' re;) arcère qui (a) qà re—dehortari (to k. him fm it by exhortaion). Egg. Ill these are followed by nê, quominus, or infin. in ite sense of 'to k. fm doing athy;' see Z. \ 335.—a vocare, abducere qua qu' re (to cut or bring him back in gwaste the country, houtem prohibère populationibus.

Exer face arono k v, ou fm the commission of the follates. Even fear cannot k. you fm the commission of the foulest crimes, ne metus quidem a fœdissimis factis te potest avocare. To k. oneself fm doing athg, tenere se a qa re facienda or quin qd faciat; or continere se a re qà re factendà or quin qd faciat; or continère se a re (factendà), quin &c. See REPRAIN. I TO keep in; see TO RESTRAIN. TO k. a horse in, equum susti-nère or retinère. I To keep in repair, tuer! (teta, or sarta tecta molium; vias). I To keep off, pro-hibère (to k. at a distance); defendere (to repei); qd a qo and que a qà te (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 1, 34; for moisto, facther! Z. § 469).—arcètre qui re or a qâ re (to check, hinder fin going further).—propulsare qâ a qo or qui qã re or a qã re (to k. off with all one's power): to k. off the war fin the borders, defendere bellum (see Herz. to. c.t.): the topa k's off the cold, toga defendit frigus: to k. of the heal of the wan, minios defendere ardores soils. If To keep out (= not atlow to come in), qui adition according to the defender condition of the d 'to shut the door in his face') .- arcere (to k. of or out what would be unpleasant or injurious; e. g., to k. out the rain, pluvias aquas arcere; the sun, solem). I To keep up, sustincte or sustentare. To k up, sustincte qm a lapsu (who was near falling). To k. aby k. up aby's spirits, cs animum excitare; qm erigere.

I To keep aby back fm athg, arcere qm re and I To keep aby back fm athg, arcère qm re and a re; propulsare qm or qd a re (to drire back)— defendere, prohibère qm and qd (to k. of); avertere qm and qd are (to lurn away); retardare qm (e.g. a scribendo).

KEEP, s. srx.-locus munitissimus.

KEEPER, custos (g. f.; portre, pontis, hortorum).
The keeper of the great s., "signi reipublicae (or signi regil) custos. K. of a prison; see Jailer.

Gamekeeper, vid. KEEPERSHIP, custodia.—cura.

KEEPING, conservatio (a preserving).—repositlo (a laying by for a fixed use; fceni, ligni, Pallad. 1, 32). To (aying by for a fixed use; (ten), lign), Pallad. 1, 32). To give oby alfa, in k., ci q da da exvandum dare.—depo-nere qd apud qm (to deposit with oby, as money, a will, \$\frac{\psi}{2}\cdot\). (a base given a prison alba in k., qd apud qm depositum habere: a given of in k., depositio: a thing given in k., depositum: one that gives a kinigs in k., depositor (Up. Dig. 16, 3, 1, 53).
KEPFSAKE, "donum memorike causă datum or

KEG, dollölum (L., Col.).

KEN, v. See TO DESERY.
KEN, v. See TO DESERY.
KEN, s. See VIEW, SIGHT.
KENNEL, B. Dog. kennel, stabulum canum (for
tweral; c. g. for hounds).—tugurium canis (for one;
c. g. for a chained dog, t). I G siter, vid.
KENNEL, v. condere se cavo (Phædr. Ilb., 2. Fab.
d.—atabulari (s. t).

.-- stabulari (g. t.). KERCHIEF. See HANDKERCHIEF, NECKKER-

KERNEL, nucleus (of fruits, whether large or small,

custoute or not).—os. lignum (the hard part of a fruit, as distinguished fin the fesh or soft part).—gramm (tittle hard k. of corn, small grapes, &c.).—medulla (estable part of the k., whether of fruits or corn). — semen (k. as seed).

KESTREL, tinnunculus (Col., Plin.). *falco tinnunculus (Linn.).

KETTLE ahënum (g. t.). Tea-k., *ahenum these. KETTLE DRUM, *tympanum equestre (if belonging to the band of a cavalry regiment).—*tympanum seneum (as made of bross).

KETTLE-DRUMMER, prps tympanista, w. m.
KEY, clavis. Little k., ciavicula. To be under
lock and k., sub clavi ease; or (according to the anclent custom) sub signo et claustris esse. dare was to give a wife the k.'s as a sign of authority; hence, claves adimete, to take them away, was, she was separated fm her husband. False or skeleton k.'s, claves adulterine (according to some, also clav. Laconicæ; see Dict. of Antiqq.). Latch-k.'s, claves Laconicæ: to take out the k., clavem eximere or abducere: to demand To supply the k. to athq, rem explanare or explicare: to No supply the k. to almy, rem explanate or explicate; to have found the k to almy, rem intelligere. | W har f; see Quax. | Power of the keys (Ecc.), clavium potestas (Aug.). The power of the k's was bestowed upon Peter as the representative of the Church, *claves regni cœiorum traditæ Petro, Ecciesiæ personam gestanti (aft. August.).

KEY-HOLE, clavi immittendæ foramen (Appul.).—

·foramen clavis.

KEY-STONE, medium saxum (of an arch; Sen.

Ep. 90, 32).

KIBES, pernio. perniunculus (fm frost; both Plin.; but, according to Georges, the meaning is doubtfut...

ulcus. quod fit ex frigore hiberno (g. 1.); also vitium frigoris

Irigoria. KICK, INTRANS.) calcitrare.—recalcitrare (to k. out backwards, like a horse, † H.). diso calcos remittere (Np.). ITANS.) calce ferrequi (2.0,).—calce petere qui († H. Sat. 2, 1, 55). To run ai aby, and k. and bost him (repeatedly), verberare qui, incurare pugnis calcibus (Plant.). Kieked and beaten, conclass pugnis et calcibus (C.). To k. aby out of doors, qui ejicere et calcibus (C.). To k. aby out of doors, qui ejicere foras ædibus; om protrudere foras.

KICK, s. calcitratus (a kicking out; e. g. mulæ, Plin.).—calcis ictus (blow with the heel).

KID, s. hædus. dim. hædulus. Kid-leather, hædina

RIDO, S. necutus. Am. necutus. Kat-estater, necutus pellicula (C.).—pellis captina or capter.
KID, v. patěre. fetum edere (both g. II.).
KIDNAPPER, plagiarius (one who steals and sells

free men) .- venaliciarius. venalicius (g. 11. for dealer in KIDNEY, ren; mly in pl. renes. Disease of the k.'s,

renium morbus (†). renium dolor (pain in the k.'s). To have a disease of the k.'s, ex renibus laborare; renium dolore vexari; renes cs morbo tentantur (†).
KIDNEY-BEAN, phasedius or fascolus. * phasedius

vulgaris (Linn.).

KILDERKIN, dolišlum. KILL, interficere. perimere (the most general expressions for putting to death, in whatever manner, and m whatever motive, fame, veneno, suspendio, ferro, suppliciis, doio, like κτείνειν; but interficere as a usuat, perimere as an old, forcible, poetical expression).—inter-imere (involves the accessory notion of privacy, as to remove out of the way, avaipeiv) .- necare (with in justice, or, at least, cruelty; to murder, poveveiv) .- occidere. jugulare, trucidare, obtruncare, percutere (denote a sanguinary death-blow; occidere, by culting down, esply of the soldier in honorable open battle; jugulare, by culting the throat or neck, or rather by a skilfully directed thrust into the collar-bone, capty the business of a bandit, aft. the pattern of the gladiator, like opafas; obstruncare means to butcher, massacre, and cut to pieces, after the manner of the awkward murderer; trucidate, to slaughter as one would an ox, after the manner of the blood-thirsty miscreant; percutere, to execute, as a mere mechanical act, aft. the manner of the headsman,

or other executioner of a sentence of condemnation, or, at least, of a death-warrant. Did.).—conficere (to make an end of; only of those who offer resistance).—encare (a strengthened necare).—tollere. e medio tollere (to make away with him).—vitam adimere ci. qm vitâ or luce privare (to take away his life). I know by whose contrivance but not by whose hands he was killed, cujus consilio occisus sit invenio; cujus manu percussus sit, non invenio (C.): to wish to k. aby, cs vitæ insidiari; vitam cs ferro atque insidiis appetere; ci interitum parare; qui or cs occidendi consilium înire; to conspire together to k. aby, de qo interficiendo conjurare; to k. oneselj: see 'to com mit SUCIDE.' I INFROPE.) To k. the time, horas or tempus perdere. I PROV.) To shoot at the pigeon and k. the crow, ferire, quem no-lucris: to k. two birds with one stone, de cadem fidelia dues pariètes dealbare (= to do two things at once; Curio ap. C. Fam. 7, 29, fm.); una mercede duas res assequi; uno saltu duos apros capere (= to get two advantages by one stroke; C. Bosc. Am. 29, 80; Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 40).

KILLER, interfector (e. g. tyranni).—occisor (only Plaul.).—percussor cs (he who strikes the death-

KILN, fornax. Lime-k., fornax calcaria: brick-k., *fornax lateraria.

KIMBO. To set one's arms a-k., alas subniti (Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6): with one's arms a-k., ansatus (as a jocular description; Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7); alis subnixis (ib. 6).

KIN, s. See RELATIONSHIP; RELATION. KIND, s. || Class, including several individuals weh agree in certain frequently accidental properties, genus (a k., genus). — species (a single class of a sch agree in cersain fragening genus (a k., genus). — species (a single class of a k.): in logic, species, pars (opp. genus; see C. de Invent.), 23, 42): of the same k., ejudem generis; congêner: to arrange each after its k., singula generatim disponer: to depenerate from its k., degenerate: Theoretius its wonderful in his k., admirabilis.

Theoretius is wonderful in his k., admirabilis.

rare: Theoretius is seenderful in his k., admirabilis in nu genere Theoretius: of this k., ejusmödi; hujusmödi: of such a k., talis: of that k., illius modi: of all k.; sonnis generis.

KIND. adj. benignus (in disposition and deed)—beneficus (beneficent, beneficus) (in disposition and deed)—beneficus (icheral)—comis (conylaisant, politic, courteous)—humanus (philamtropic, affebte, engaging)—clemens. lenis (unercilus, mild: see Gnactous)—propitius (that wishes well, of the gods, and, though seldom, of superiors toward inferiors). A k. face, vultus hijaris, familiaris: a k. investigation, invitatio beninna familiaris. vitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris: to be k. to every body, erga omnes se affabilem præstare; unumquem-que comiter appellare (in addressing him). That is very k. of you, facis amice! Will you be so k. as &c.?

e 'have the Goodness to' &c. KINDLE, prop. accendere. inflammare (to set on fire; both words as well for the purpose of lighting, as for consuming).—incendere. inflammare et incendere. for consuming)—incendere. inflammare et incendere, succendere (to k., set on fire, for the purpose of consuming; succendere, to k. below).—ci rel ignem injicere, inferre (to set fire to ada)—ci rel ignem subjicere, subdere (to set fire under)—incendium excitare in qd (all for the purpose of destroying ada by by fire). To k. a fire, ignem accendere (Firp. En. 5. 4); ignem facere (to make a fire, or Cas. B. C. 3. 30, igned fired f

beraliter. comiter. clementer. leniter. indulgenter (with indulgence; e. g. habère qm). [Syn. in Kind, adj.]—humane or humaniter.—officiose. blande. To greet any one k., benigne qm salutare: to address k., grees any one k, beingine qui saturare: w adares k, comiter, blande appellare: to anser k, ci respondere liberaliter: to inside k, benigne qm invitare: to inside any one k to stay (when about to go away), familiari invitatione qm retinere: to receive aby k, vuitu hilari or familiari qm excipere; as one's guest, qm comi hos-

pitio accipere.

KINDNESS, benignitas animi. benignitas (kind disposition, weh also manifests itself by actions).—humani-tas (philanthropic, well-wishing feeling, weh shows itself in behaviour towards others).—comitas (complaisance, in behaviour towards others;—comitas (complaisance, courteousness, friendliness).—clementia, lenitas (gentle, merciful disposition; see GRACE).—indulgentia (sparing and indulgent behaviour).—beneficentia (good (sparing and indulgent behaviour).—beneficenta (good-ness, beneficence, midness).—liberalitas (k. shows in acts of liberality). To show a k. to aby, ci benigne fac-cre: to show much k. to aby, purinum benign-talis in qm conferre: to have enjoyed much k. fm aby, magna es liberalitate usum esse: to treat aby with k., benigne or comiter qm tractare; leni ingenio esse in

qm: in k., bonâ cum gratiâ (as Ter Phorm. 4, 3, 17); cum gratiâ (as Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 11); or per bonam gratiam (as Plaui. Mil. 4, 3, 33): to admonish aby is k. amice admonere qm: to do a k. to aby, ci benigue Will you have the k.? see GOODNESS.

KINDRED. See RELATIONS.

KINE, vaccae, boves. See Cow. KING, rex (also, as in English, may be used for any kind of president or representative of a k.; thus, in Latin, rex mense, the president of a feast; rex sacrorum or sacrificus or sacrificulus, the sacrificing priest, who super-be k. more in title than in power, nomine magis quam imperio regem esse: to make oneself a k., regnum occupare; regis nomen assumere; regium ornatum occupare; fegis nomen assumere; regium ornasum nomenque sumere (of one who before was governor, &c.; see Np. Bum. 13, 3): to make aby k., ci regnum, or regnum ac diadema deferre (the latter, H. Od. 2, 2, 22): regnum ac diadema deferre (the latter, H. Od. 2, 2, 22); summan rerum ad qm deferre. If = to elect 20; k., see To Elect: a person becomes k., qs rex fit; qs regnum adjuscitur; regnum (er imperium) ad qm transit; summa rerum ci deferiur; to be k. or to set the k., ducatus et imperia ludere (Suel. Ner. 35). I shall be as happy as a k. if \$c., rex ero, si &c.—
[Xisg' evidence, see Evidence.

KINGDOM, regnum (cont. alcon.). Salendo in.

KINGDOM, regnum (cont. alcon.). Salendo in.

KINGFISHER, alcedo (poet. alcyon); *alcedo is-

pida, L.

KINGLY. See ROYAL. KING'S BENCH, *regis tribūnal. KING'S EVIL, *scrofula (scrofulæ, Feget.).

KING'S EVIL, "scrotuis (scrotuis, Feget.).

KINGSHIP, dignitas regia.

KINSFOIK. See RELATIONS.

KINSBAN, | Related by blood or marriage, propinguus. cum go propingulus conjunctus (g. l.).—

prop., a distant degree of relationshiph.—agnatus with the father's side).—cognatus. cognatione conjunctus (by the father's side).—cognatus. cognatione conjunctus (be mether's zide).—cognatus. cognatione conjunctus (be mether's zide).—cognatus. the nother's side).—cognatus. cognatione conjunctus (by the mother's side).—consanguineus. consanguinitate propinquis (seply of full brothers and sisters). A near k., artà propinquitate or propinquà cognatione conjunctus.—affinia, affiniate or affiniate or affiniate or affiniate. nitatis vinculis conjunctus = connected by marriage. See RELATION.

KINSWOMAN. See KINSMAN (using the feminine).

KIRTLE, amiculum agreste.

KISS, V. Seculari, susviari, basiare qm [Syx. is KISS, V. Seculari, susviari, basiare qm [Syx. is arrived, osculia qm exclere: to k. shy proportedly and heartify, cut is questioned to k. shy sussyl, and dissuariati (to k. shy mouth, hand, check, se., us it sere, to k. to pieces). To mouth, hand, check, se., us it sere, to k. to pieces. To give aby one's hand to k., osculandam dextram ci porri-gere; dextram osculis aversam porrigere (aft. Plin. gere; dextram osculis aversam porrigere (aft. Plsa. 11. 45, 103): to k. aby's hand, manum cs ad os referre; dextram es ad osculum referre; dextram aversam os-culis appetere: to k. a person's hand repeatedly, ma-num es exosculari; dextram es osculis fatigare: to introduce aby to k. the king's hand, admovere qm dex-træ regis: to kave an audience to k. the king's hand, admitti ad dextram regis (aft. Curt. 6, 5, 4): to k. the ground, terram contingere osculo: to k. one another, osculari inter se (poet. oscula jungere and labella cum labellis comparare): k. Attica for me, Attica meis verbis suavium des.

K188, s. osculum (g. t., on the mouth, the cheek, or the hand). — sunvium (a tender k. on the mouth or cheek).—basium (a smacking k.). To give aby a k., osculum or suavium or basium ci dare; osculum ci ferre or offerre; basium or suavium ci imprimere (Mart. 10, 42, 5; Appul. Met. 2, p. 119, 6); osculum ci applicare (O. Fast 4, 851); osculum ci ingerere (uspercewed, and agst the will of aby, Suet. Gramm. 23); to give one k. after another, suavia super suavia ci dare; spississima basia ci impingere: to take a k., osculum sumere or capere: to steat a k. from aby, osculum ci rapere; suavium ci surripere: to blow k.'s to aby, a facie manus jactare (Juv. 3, 106).

KIT, || Large bottle, See Bottle, fiddle, *parva violina.

K1TCHEN, culina. K. boy, culinarius or puer cu-linarius: k. utensiis, instrumentum coquinatorium (Ulp. Dig. 33, 2, 19, § 12); vasa coquinaria. vasa, qui-bus ad chup, compactica statica de la compactica de la bus ad cibum comparandum uti solemus or assolemus. vasa, quæ ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent (vessels used in cooking); k. cupbeard, armamenta

KNO

rium culinæ: k.-garden, hortus olitorius: k.-maid,
• cuiinaria (sc. ancilla): k.-dresser, • mensa culinaria.

culinaria (sc. ancilla); k.-dresser, * mensa culinaria.
KITE (bird), milvus ; fem. milva.
KITTEN, s. catulus feils.
KITTEN, v. parfer. fetum edere (g. it.).
KITTI WAKE, * larus rissa (Linn.).
KITTI WAKE, * larus rissa (Linn.).
KNACK, | Toy, vid. | Dezterity; art of doing thg,
Ag. See Dexterity. To have a k. at doing athg, (multum) vaiere in qa re (e. g., at painting, in arte pingendi); cs rei apprime gnarum esse; cs rei esse arti-

KNAPSACK, sarcina, miy pl. sarcina.—sarcinulæ.

To pack up one's k., sarcinas or sarcinulas colligere:
he produced a book out of his k., ex sarcinulis suis librum protulit.

KNAPWEED, *centaurea (Linn.).

KNAVE, homo fraudulentus or doiosus or nequam. bomo ad fallendum paratus or instructus, circum-scriptor. A clever k., homo ingeniosissime nequam. homo ad fraudem acutus: a thorough k., a k. in grain, veterator. homo totus ex fraude factus: to be a

vererator. nomo tota ex fraude atentas to de a thorough k., totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare. KNAVERY. See KNAVISHERS. KNAVISH, ad fallendum paratus (C.) or instructus (L.), fraudulentus. dolosus (all of persons or things). Ses DECEITFUL

KNAVISHLY, dolose. fallaciter .- improbe .- frau-

dulenter (Col.).

KNAVISHNESS, fraudatio (opp. fides).—fallendi studium.—fraudulentia (Plant.).—fraudulenta calliditas (Gell.) .- fallaciæ or fraudes atque faliaciæ (considered as an aggregate of knavish tricks). — malitia (= versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, C. N. D. 3, 30, 75).

KNEAD, depsere. condepsere.-subigere (g. t. for orking up athg).
KNEADING-TROUGH, magis (Marcell. Empir. 1;

Pandect. 12, 6, 36).

KNEE, genu (propr.).—geniculum (impropr., any k.-like bending: e. g. joint or knol in reeds, &c.). To bend the k., genua flecter (g. h.); genua (flexa) submittere (as a mark of reverence); before aby, ci: lo fall on one's k.'s, in genua procumbere, also procumbere only (whether unintentionally or not): to sink down on one's k's, in genua subsidére (Curt.): to fall or throw oneseif at aby's k.'s, ci procumbere. ad genua cs procumbere. at any s x. s, ct procumbere, ad genua cs procumbere, ad genua ci or genibus cs accidere or se advolvere (L. —C. sses pedes rather than genua; e. g. ci ad pedes or ad cs pedes procumbere, accidere, se projecre, &c.); prosternere se et supplicari ci (all as suppliant).—genua ci ponere et eum venerari. humi procumbentem veneriponere et eum venetari. numi procumientem vene-rari qui also venerari qui only lis show him receresce): to lie ai aby's k.'s, supplicem cess ci: ad pedes jacére et (C. Ferr. 25, 49): to embrace aby's k.'s, es genua amplecti or preliensare. To kneel upon omé's k., genu nit. 1 K. ne e of l'imber, geniculus, versura (Vitr.). u ligneum.

KNEE-JOINT, genûs commissura. His k .- j. is stiff,

riget genuum junctura (O.).

KNEEL, genibus niti (when one is kneeling down). genibus nixum case (when one has already knell down). gentia flectore (to bend the knees). Kneeling, genibus nixus (L.): kneeling before aby, ad genua cs procum-bens: to k. before aby, ad genua (pedes) cs or ci ad genua (pedes) accidere, procumbere, se projicere; genibus cs se advolvere (as a suppliant); humi procumbentem venerari qm, or venerari qm only (as a mode of worshipping or reverencing).

KNEE-PAN, patella. — Poet. orbis genuum (O.

Met. 8, 808).

el. 8, 808).

KNEE-TRIBUTE, * genuum flexura.

KNELL, * campanæ funebris sonitus.

KNICK-KNACKS. See TRIFLES, TOTS. cultellus (g. t.). - scalprum (a shoe-

KNIGHT, s. eques.
KNIGHT, v. eqm in ordinem equestrem recipere.

KNIGHT., v. * qm in ordinem equestrem recipere.

KNIGHTHOOD, dignilas equestris...-ordo equester.

equites (as body). To confer the honour of k. on aby;

set To KNIGHTH. An order of k.; see Gunden, s.

KNIT, | Propen.| * secubus texere. | To join

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KNIT, | Secubus texere. | To join

KNIT, |

permission contraction.

KNITTER, "qui (que) acubus texit.

Exitation of the contraction of the co servando. Art of uniting; see JOINING. | Con-

traction. K. of the brows, superciliorum contractie

(opp. sup. remissio, C.).

KNOB, tuber (any projecting part, esply on the body; in modern writers also k.'s or lumps on plants).—

body: in modern writers also k. i or sumps on plants...— moles (g. t.; a misshapen mass). KNOCK, v. || Hid, strike, pulsare qd (fores, ostum). To k. alhg with alhg, pulsare qd qå re: (if with violence), percutere qd qå re: to k. one's head violently ages a sione, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo; ages the door, capite illidi or impingi foribus; (if voluntarily), caput illidere or impingere ci rel: to k. to pieces, per-fringere qd. See Beat, Strike. | To knock at, digito impellere qd (to k. at with the finger; e. g. jadigito impeliere qu (16 k. at with the priger; e. g. yanuam); pinkare qu (16 k. eviclentis aggat shig; e. g.,
fores, ostium: the form pullare occurs with januam,
Plast; ostium; fores, Ter.) Some one k: at the
door, pulsantur fores. To k: tolentily aggit the schdows, quatere fenestras (t. tolentily aggit the schtar forestrasses). To the school of the school of the
trace of the school of the school of the school of the
trace of the school of the school of the school of the
trace of the school windows). To k. in see seems, illustry were sures marries (Lucr. 4, 1073); dentes clidere (to k. them out). Il To k nock of (the top of athy), decutere. If To k nock out, excutere (with shaking or violence); elidere (implying injury). To k. out one's sees, oculum cl excutere, elidere: one's teath, "elidere clideres (dr. Lucr. 4, 1073, where illidere dentes labellis, i. e., to strike in the teeth,.
—malas ci indentare. dentilegum qm facere (both
Com.). To k. in the bottom of a cask, dollo fundum excutere.

KNOCK, s. pulsus (with gen. either of the thing with wch one knocks, or agst wch one knocks : a k. at the door, pulsus ostii: also pulsatio ostii, as act).—percussio (a violent striking, as action: k. on the head, percussio capitis) .- ictus (blow, thrust, &c., wch injures or wounds

the object). See Blow, s.

KNOCKER (at a door), prps malleus.

KNOLL, v. • campanam funebrem pulsare. KNOLL, s. tumuius. KNOLLING, * pulsatio campanæ funebris.

KNOT, v. nodum facere or nectere.

KNOT, s. 1) g. t., any round, esply hard, rising on a body. a) On animals, nodus (g. t.)
—articulus (in a joint).—tuber (a hardened swelling) —auxenius (in a join),—tuori (a naraenea steeling) b) In second, on boughs, nodus. (c) On a slath, nota-articulus. geniculum: haring k.i., geniculusus. 2) A k that is ited, nodus (also as a ser, and fig. = hin-drance, difficulty).—difficultas (fig., difficulty): to make or tie a k., nodus facere, nectere: to draw a k. light, nodum astringere: lo loosen, undo a k., nodum sol-

vere, expedire (prop. and fig.).

KNOT-GRASS, * polygonum aviculare (Linn.).

KNOTTY, nodosus. A k. slick, baculum cum nodo (L. says baculum sine nodo).

KNOW, scire (to possess full and accurate knowledge of athg).—novisse (to have become acquainted with, to be acquainted with; hence also to k. persons).—cs rei scientiam habere, qd cognitum habere (to have full scientific knowledge of athg).—non nescite. non igno-rare (not to be ignorant, that).—cs rei non ignarum esse (not to be ignorant of athg).—didicisse (to have learnt). me non fugit or præterit qd (athg does not escape me). -tenere. Intelligere (to be aware; to understand).noscere (to make oneself acquainted with; e. g., k. thyself, nosce te or animum tuum, C.) .- cognoscere (to become acquainted with, by the senses or by information). I don't k, needed, ignore, me fugit, me praterit; needed, ignari venissed dictatorem: I don't k, such way to turn, nestio, quo me convertam: I don't k, such way to turn, nestio, quo me convertam: I don't k, such to serite, non haben, qui da scribam el hare nothing to say; Krüger). I don't k, whether or that (= I am inclined to think; as a modestly expressed affirmation), haud scio, an; nescio an. In the series of the interval of the series of the come acquainted with, by the senses or by information). ullus, &c. are ever here used for nullus, &c., Z. § 721; Kr. 520; but no sludent should ever use them, as their use is at all events rare and exceptional.) They hardly knew, whether these should be allowed to enter or not, de lis dubitatum est, admitterentur in urbem nece: do you k.? don't you k.? scin'? scisne? nostin'? I well k., bene or probe scio: I k. well lhal, non dubito, quin neue or prove scio: I. k. west tast, non dubito, quin &c. (Np. here regularly uses acc. and infin.; see Præf. 1, 1.) I k. (in an answer), scio, teneo. As far as I k., quod scio. quantum scio. quod sciam. To k. for certain, certo or certe scire (certo denoting subjective

certainty, the certainty of conviction; certe, objective certainty, the certainty of the event itself); pro certo scire; certum habere; exploratum or cognitum habere; certum est mihi qd or de qa re; exploratum or notum exploratumque est qd or de qa re ; cognitum compertumque mihi est qd: to k. on good authority, certis auctoribus comperisse: not to k. for certain, certum nescire. I don't k. what to decide, incertus sum, quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam: he facian; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam; he said (in a court of justice) that he did not h, negavit se comperisse: k. that, scias; sic habeto; habeto tantum; you must h, scire lice (ivith ace. and infin); this is at I k., non amplius memini (it is all I recollect); non amplius selo; to k. about aida, cs. rel or de q\u00e4r conscium esse; de q\u00e4r estre: to k. about aby, de qo exire or auditisse; to k. fin aby, sor of eq o scire; qo comperisse, also ex qo; per qm (if an agent of one's own); ex qo auditisse; nobody shall k. it Im me, x me nemo sciet; he does not let us k. alho about him, with id as outdury. Iteras non scribit; if a ess k. fin nihii de eo auditur; literas non scribit; let me k., fac minimite evaluati; intera non script set me k., fac me certiorem; fac ut sciam: I wished you to k. this, it te scire volui: let me k. your opinion, fac intelligam, tu quid de hac re sentias: let all the parties concerned k. ii, omnes sciant, quorum interest. I wish to k., I wish to k .. voio or cupio scire: he prelends to k. all about it, "simulat se omnia scire. | To know how = to be able, &c., scire: to k. how to use athg, qd tractare et uti scire. He does not k. how to be angry, trasci nescit: to k. no measure and no limits, nihil pensi neque moderati habère (S. Cat. 12, 2). ¶ To recognize, cognoshabere (S. Cat. 12, 2). If To recognize, cognos-cere: that no one might k. me, ne quis me cognosceret: to k. aby or athg by athg, cognoscere qa re (e. g., by manifest signs, non dublis signis).—agnoscere ex re manifest signs, non dubiis signis).— agnoscer ex re (e, g, aby his serks, qm ex operflux suis).—nosci-lare qh re (e, g, a person by his voice, by his face, qm ovce, facie). If n b a eq quainted a with, novisse, cognovisse, cognitum habère (g, tt.; nov. qm, bolib to, be acquainted with a person, and to see through him, to understand him; e. g, novi ego nostros, C.).—ce rei notitiam habère or tenfer (ES) it is better, prps, not to use cognitionem habère, as si occurs only in insitas erum (deorum) vel poitus innatas cognitiones habe-mus, C. N. D. 1, 17, 44).—didiciase (to k. albg fm in-tormatian excised cope, innorare). Six vidiase, tenéra. formation received; opp. ignorare). Sts vidisse. tenere.
—intelligere qm or qd (with ref. to a thing = to understand its peculiar nature; with ref. to a person = to understand his character; to be able to appreciate his to understand his character; is do able to appreciate his moises, \$\frac{a}{c}, opp. [gnorare]. To k. aligh [horough]y. cognitum or perspectum habere; penitus nosse qq; cognitum comprehensumque habere qd. To k. each other, se inter se noscere: to k. aby intimately, qm familiariter nosse: to k. aby theroughly, qm bene, optime, pulchre, probe nosse (g. 11.; free qm propius nosse, not Lat.); qm penitus inspexisse; pernosse qm, qualis sit; intus et in cute nosse (Pers. 3, 30) qm, qualis sit; intus et in cute nosse (rers. 3, 30)— nosse tamquam ungues digitosque suos (Juv. 8, 232; to have a thorough knowledge of his character, &c.).— puichre callère ce sensum (to be well acquainted with his sentiments, feelings, &c.).—qui vir et quantus sit, altissime inspexisse (to be thoroughly acquainted with his high-minded character, &c.): to k. aby thoroughly, qm penitus cognoscere; qm cognoscere et intelligere (cf. Vell. 2, 114, 5): to k. aby by sight, qm de facje nosse: not to k. aby, qm non nosse; qs mihi est ignotus; ignorare qm (seld. in this sense; as Np. Arist. 1, 4; mly = not to understand aby's character, worth, Worth knowing, cognitione dignus. dignus, qui

\$c.). Worth knowing, cognitions usgamme, cognoscatur, and cognoscatur, KNOWING, adj. See CLEVER, INFELLIGENT, KNOWINGLY. See INVERNIONALLY. KNOWLEDGE, cognitio (the act of the mind by sech is acquired)—scientia (a thorough k, the result of mental activity)—notitia (the state of being acquainted with, whether the k. has been actively acquired or passively received). We also find scientia rerum; also cognitiones (but never scientiae) rerum.—JN. cognitio externion.—preceptic (apprehension of alph).—N. cognitio et scientia. — perceptio (apprehension of ataly.)—J. R. cognitio et perceptio: k. of ataly, scientia er cognitio or prudentia es rel.—notifica er el.—intelligentia es rel.—b. cognitio et intelligentia. notic es rel. [He notion one has of ataly e. a notifica es rel.— JN. cognitio et intelligentia. notio ca rei (the notion one has of alba; e.g. notitia or notio Deil; prudenia ex rei (the clear insight into a thing).—expleta rerum comprehensio certains k.)—memoria præceriorum (k. of past ernsis or things). To have a k. of alba, notitian ca rei habère or tenere; ca rei selentiam or prudentiam habère: intelligere qi: the objects of our k., ew res, estim thing ur: our k. is never absolutely certain, certo existin thing. que scuntur: our k. is never assumicity cersion, cano sciri nihi potest: without my k., me inscio: without my k. and agst my will, me inscio et invito: will a full k. of schal he was about, sciens ac prudens: allg comes to aby's

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k., notum fit cigd; as certior fites rel or dere: the limited nature of human k., angusti hominum sensus: to attain to better k., *meilora or veriora cognoscere, perspicere: to bring alky to aby's k, qd in notlitam cognoscere, perspecte: to bring alky to aby's k, qd in notlitam cs perferre (in a formal or official style of writing; see Plin. Ep. 10, 27 and 32).—qui certulorem facere cs rei (to inform, apprise).—docere qm qd or de qå re (to teach, to show): theoretical k. of athg, ratio cs rei (e.g., of politics, ratio civilis; of rhetoric, ratio dicendi): 'general k.' is expressed in Latin by cognitio, scientia, with and without rerum; cognitiones (but never scientiæ) rerum; cognitio et scientia: general k. of athg, scientia or cogcognitio et scientia; generai n. 03 aing, scientia or cog-nitio or pudentia cs rei: practical general k., usus cs rei: scientific or literary k., doctrina, erudito (learn-ing; see Leannino).— disciplina (acquired by in-struction).— studia, orum (the studies urch one pur-sues)—litera. artes (the sciences, fine arts with urch one occupies himself); also literarum scientia (g. l.): deeper scientific or literary k., interiores et recon-ditæ literæ; artes reconditæ; to possess a k. of athg, notitiam es rel habere or tenere.—es rei scientiam or prudentiam habere ; intelligere qd (to have an accurate k. of alhg; e. g. muitas linguas intelligere).
—scire qd (to know).—instructum esse qå re and a qå re; doctum or eruditum esse qå re; cs rel non ignarum esse (to be instructed in athg).-peritum esse ca rei (to be experienced in alhg); to be superior to aby in one's k. of athg, melius scire de re (e. g. de legibus instituendis); to have exact k. in athg, qd penitus nosse () to have habitare in qå re); to have no k. of or is alig, qd nescire; qd ignorare; cs rei ignarum esse: to have only a superficial k. of or in athg, primoribus

to have only a superficial k. of or in allig, primoribus inbris or ieviter attigisse qd; primis labris gustasse qd; to have not even a superficial k. of allig, qå re ne imbutum quidem esse: to have not an accurate, but only a superficial k. of athg, qå re se non perfudisse, sed in-fecisse (Sen. Ep. 110, 8).

KNOWN, notus. cogn'tus (brought into experience, διάπνστοι).—apertus. manifestus. ante pedes positus (that lies clearly before the eyes, as opposed to what is hidden, concealed, dalor, eniparie). - compertus spechidden, conceated, δηλος, επιφαιγει.—comperius: spec-tatus. perspectus (that one has experienced or k., γνωστός or γνώριμος).—contestatus (believed, warranted, virtus, C. Flacc. 11, 25).—nobilis (k. in the world, k. among men by fame, service, knowledge): cmly k., omnibus notus; vulgatus; pervulgatus; also with the addition in vulgus or apud omnes (cmly spread abroad, ὁημόθροντ).—notus et apud omnes pervulgatus, tritus (wors out, as it were): to make k.; i. e. a) to bring into knowledge, palam facere, in lucem or in medium proferre. ledge, palam facere, in lucem or in medium proferre.—
aperire, patefacere (lo spread abroad the knowledge of a
thing).—aperire et in lucem proferre. denunciare (lo
declare, announce, esply war lo the people on whom
it is to be brought).—prodere, memoriar prodere (lo
make k to posterity). b) To procal im, declare
publicly: see To Proclaim. To Punlam. c) To
make or reader famous, nobilitare (persons, place,
\$c.).— in lucem famamque proveliere, e tenebris
et silentin vroferre (of a thing dead he neck make \$c.). — In lucem tamamque proveliere, e tenebris et silentio proferre (of a thing, deed & r. sech makes aby k.; Plin. Ep. 9, 14, both): to make omeself k., i. e. acquire a name or reputation, famam colligere; gloriam acquirere: to make atlag k. to aby, proponere ci qd (e. g. es voluntatem). — perferre qd in en notitiam (to bring to aby's knowledge; Plin. Ep. 10, 15). — certiferem (accre qm de re or es rei; also by writing, per literas (to inform one of atlag); by and by writing, pet interns to inform one of angl; or writing, pet interns deferred or and qm; qd per-scribere: lo become k; i. e. a) lo come lo be k., palam feet (lo become openig k).—petrecrberescre (to become k every where). b) To be spread abroad by report, exirci in turbam or in vulgus, &c.: to be k, notum. cognitum (\$c., the adjectives) esse: to be cmiy k, in clarissimaluce versari (of persons): he is cmly k, to be an honest man, inter omnes eum virum probum esse constat : it is emly k., omnes sciunt. nemo ignorat. inter omnes constat. [Tried, generally allowed, \$c., stat: it is emity &. omnies scutta. Nemo isporat. Inter-omnea constant. § Tried, generally allowed, \$c., cognitius, probatius, speciatus (fried, approved).—con-fessus (placed out of doubt, k): a man of k. integrity, homo speciatus or probatus. homo virtute cognita. vir-pectate integristits. § We II k no wn, omnibus notus (special doubt), membrus et lippis notus et concerbia (forcet), K. S. A. 1, 7. & Meight). monibus cousselbus gatus (of taings); outnious et rippes notus et tonsorious (faceté, H. Sat. 1, 7, 3, Heind.); omnibus passeribus notus (Prov. C. Fin. 2, 23, in.). KNUCKLE, s. articulus (g. t. for the smaller joints). KNUCKLE, v. See TO Submit.

LA, interf. (expressing astonishment) proh Jupiter i proh Deûm atque hominum fidem !

LABARUM, labarum (the standard of the later, esply

Christian, emperors; Prudent.).

LABEL, s. nota; titulus (with a title); inscriptio (an inscription). - pop pittacium, a l. on amphore, only in Petron. (tessera is a tally; tabella, a small

LABEL, v. *notam apponere, or titulum inscribere. rei; *rem notă designare:-quorum tituius per colla

pependit (labelled), Propert.

LABIAL, *litera labrorum.

LABORATORY, *concameratio or locus concameratus, ubi metaliorum experimenta aguntur (a chemist's (.); *officina medicamentorum (an apothecary's 1.).

LABORIOUS, I Using labour, laboriosus (C. Np.).—I Requiring labour, laboriosus (C. Np.).—I Requiring labour, manqin, or multi, operis (that calls for much labour): regy l., immensi laboris, operis, a l. acork, opus operosum; opus et labor (concerns). crete); labor operosus (abstract; exertion with labour). LABORIOUSLY, laborlose; operose; magno opere, or labore.

LABORIOUSNESS. Crcl, with the adjective. LABOUR, | Work, toil, opera, opus (the former expresses free-will and resolution, and is mly used of the activity of free persons, whereas opus does not include activity of free persons, wateress optas aces not instance the will, and is almost always used of animals, slaves, or soldiers).—labor (pains or trouble arising fm exer-tion at the full strain of one's powers; hence, L. 21, 27, operis labore fessus; hence also opera et labor are frequently connected) .- occupatio (that weh takes our atten--pensum (a lask, daily work, esply that of staves spinning wool): a day and a halfs I., sesquiopera: literary I.'s, studia: sedentary I., opera sedentaria: to undertake a l., laborem suscipere, sibi sumere, capere, excipere (to take upon oneself), subire or obire (to engage in): lo bestow l. upon alhy, operam or laborem in or ad qd impendere, in rem insumere or consumere; operam in re locare, ponere, in rem conferre; operam ci rei tribuere : to bestow much l. upon athg, multum operæ laborisque in re consumere; multo sudore et 'abore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: lo un-dergo or endure l., laborem ferre, sustinêre, sustentare: pproach a l., ad opus aggredi (ps nol se operi accingere): to keep any one to I., intendere cs laborem; qin in laboribus exercere: to relieve or lighten one's I., levare ci laborem: to impose a l. upon any one, labo-rem ci imponere, delegare, injungere: to call fm l., ab opere qm revocare (in Cas. the soldiers): to cease fm 1., labore supersedere : lo be in full 1., operi instare : to take or hire men to t., conducere operas (labourers) or artifices (artizans): to furnish men with L, inomines in operas mittere: L did not fail them for eight months, menses octo continuos opus iis non defuit: burdened with l., laboriosus; negotiosus; free fm l., otiosus; that costs much l., laboriosus; to be engaged in daily l., isat costs much i., incontosus: to oc engaged in datily i., opere diurno intentum esse: l. accomplished is sucet, acti labores jucundi: not to spare one's l. in order to, etc., omni ope atque operâ or onni virium contentione biti (or eniti), ut, &c.; contendere et laborare, ut, &c.; eniti et contendere, ut, &c. ; eniti et efficere, ut, &c. : lo spend l. in eain, operam perdere; oleum et operam perdere; operam or laboren frustra sumere; it is worth the l., operae pretium est; it is not worth the l., non tami est: lo enter into another man's l's, quæ alii intriverant exedere (oft. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4).—|| Toit, or force of nature in childbirth, laborlosus nixus; aft. Gell. 12, 1, percunctari quam diutinum puerperium et quam laboriosi nixus fuissent.

LABOUR, v. | INTR. To work, loil, laborare: lo l. at alag, elaborare in re (esply in order to effect).—operam dare ci rei (lo bestow pains upon). incumbere in or ad qd (to lay oneself out upon athg): to 1, zealously at athq, animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere : multo sudore et labore facere qd ; desudare et laborare in re: to l. too much, above one's strength, laboribus se frangere; laboribus contici: to l. (be busy) day and night, labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere; (of literary l.) studere literis; operari studiis literarum (Val. Max. 8.7, extr. 4) or studiis literarilibus (T. Ann. 3, 43, 1): to l. al a (literary) work, opus in manibus habere; opus in manibus est; to I. for the common good, incumbere ad salutem reipublicae; ope-

ram reipublicæ tribuere ; to I for the destruction of any ram respublica trouers: to 1 for the destriction of any one, pernicient cimulifi or machinari (Epc Impera hoc tibi curse is without good authority).—I Tr. To bestow labour on, elaborare; laborare (C. H.); laborem in rem insemere, or ad rem impendere; laborem in re consumere; perpolire (to finish with core),

LABOURER, qui opus facit (g. t.); operarius: opera rare, usually pl. operw (handicraftsman, with ref. to the mechanical nature of the work); if for hire, merconarius (with ref. to the terms, or motive; pt. operac conducture or mercenarius). — 155° Cicero mly uses operac is a bad or contemptuous sense.—An active or expert 1., operarius navus (opp. op ratius ignavus et cessator): un agricultural I., cultor agri.

LABOURSOME, see LABORTHUS.

LABURNUM, laburnum, Plin. (cytisus laburnum, Linn.

LABYRINTH, labyrinthus (prop.); difficultates summæ, res inexplicabiles, turbæ (fig.): to get into a l., in summas difficultates incurrere or delabi: not to be able to find one's way out of a l., e turbis se expedire,

se evolvere, non posse.

LACE, s. || Texture of very fine linen
thread, *texta reticulata, orum, pl.: to make l. (with bobbins), *opus reticulatum et denticulatum (pistillis) texero: a l. manufactory, *officina textorum reticulatorum.— A string, iinea; linum.— A platted string for fastening clothes, *funiculus; or we may say ligula, wch Mart. has for 'the latchel of a shoc.' A stripe worn for ornament, limbus.

LACE, v. To fasten with a lace or string, astringere; constringere.- I To adorn with tace. prætexere. Fr segmentatus prob. means, set or bordered with thin plates of, &c. To beat

soundly, qm cædere virgia acerrime.

LACEMAN, *textorum reticulatorum opifex (maker

of lace); equi opus reticulatum vendit (seller of lace). LACERATE, incerare. See also To TEAR. LACERATION, laceratio.

LACHE, see NEGLIGENT.

LACK, v. See Want. LACK, v. See Want. LACK, s. See Want. LACK-A-DAY, cheu; heu; hem. LACK-BRAIN, bardus; stolldus. (stolo, Auson.)

LACKEY, pedisequus (a pedibus, with or without servus, post-Aug. — The reading a pedibus, C. Alt. 8, 5, is not considered genuine).

[lt. 8, 5, is not consideres general.

LACKEY, v. famulari is, panis obsitus.

LACK-LINEN, paninosiis; panis obsitus.

LACK-LUSTRE, obscurus (dark); decolor (larished, discoloured); hebes, hebetior, iners (of the eye).

Lack-Line basilionament for person's thevis (of sen-LACONIC breviloquens (of persons); brevis (of sentences).— E. Symmachus says, laconica brevitas.

LACONICALLY, paucis (sc. verbis); brevi; bre-

viter LACONISM, breviloquentia (C.); prps *astricta bre-

vitas Laconum.

LACQUER, s. lacca (f. f.). LACQUER, v. *lacca obducere qd; *laccam luducere ci rei.

LACRYMAL, ounde lacrymæ prorumpunt : I fount, fons lacrymarum: 1. gland, glandula lacrymalis or innominata (Kraus. Med. Worterb.).

LACTEAL, lacteus (lacteolus, Catull. Auson.).

LAD puer; adolescens: a little t., puerulus; pusio.

LADDER, scalæ, pt. (E) The sing., in this sense, is unusual): of clike a l., scalaris. the step or round of a l., gradus scalarum; or simply scala (cf. Mari. 7, 19, 20): the sides of a l., tignum scalare.

LADE, imponere qd ei rei or in rem (e. g. imponere merces in navem); conjicere qd in qd (e. g. in plaustrum): laden, onustus; oneratus (c. g. with yold, auro); gravis (heavy with): laden with business, negotiis obrutus, impeditus; occupationibus distentus, impeditus, implicatus : laden with debt, ære alieno obrutus, oppressus; obæratus.

LADING, onus: a bill of l., *litere mercium vehendarum (or vectarum), ac vecturæ pretii, indices.

LADLE, trulla.

LADI-EFUL, we find cochlearis mensura, and simply cochlear for a spoonful; and so we may say, men-sura truilse, or simply truils.

LADY, femina (in respect of sex); mulier (that has already attained a certain age, whether married or not). matrona (a married I., of rank und character) .- domina (like the English mistress or miss, and the French madame or mademoiselle; see Bælliger's Sabina, 1.
p. 37. f.—Keji hera means prop. the mistress of a house.}—Of or belonging to t.'s, muliebris; matroLADY-DAY, Annunciatio angeli ad beatani Mariam (Gregorii M. Lib. Sacr.); annunciatio Domini (Anasias. Lib. Poniif.; S. Serg.); annunciatio Mariae; festum incarnationis; festum conceptionis Christi.

LADY-LIKE, ut matronam decet : - nitidus; elegans : venustus. LAG, v. tardare; morari; moram facere; cunctari.

See LOITER.

LAIC, laicus (Eccl.),
LAIC, laicus (Eccl.),
LAIR, cubile (gen., a place for sleeping or resting on).
-lustrum (the place in wech an animal lives).—latibulum (a hiding place).— 655 stabulum is a stall, stable, where domestic animals are kept.

LAITY, laici, pt. (Rect.)

LAKE, lacus : to live near a l., lacum incolere. LAMB, | The young of sheep, agnus; agna (ene l.); a young l., agnellus: a sucking l., agnus lactens or nondum a matre depulsus (called by rustics,

CATO): FORM 1., TASSUM AGUITATION.
LAMB.v. usprum ederre (Farr.)
LAMB'S WOOL, *lana agnina.
LAMBENT, qui laubit (e. g. tactuque innoxia
molii lambere flamina comas, Firg. Æn. 2, 634).

LAMBKIN, agnellus.

LAME, adj. || Paora. debilis (gen. infirm, with an abl. of the part; e. g., l. in the hip, cox debilis; in the hands and feet, debilis manibus pedibusque).—claudus (l. in one foot).—mancus (eeply l. in the right hand): l. in every limb, mancus et omnibus membrls captus ac debilis : to be t., claudum ease ; claudicare. - | Fig. claudicans (hobbling, limping, of a speech, \$c.); vanus, ineptus (foolish, sily); non justus, non idoneus (unsuitable): to be l., claudere (C.; claudere, S. Gell. So Freund.).

LAME, v. clauditatem or claudicationem afferre (to occasion lameness, of disease, and of other things); qm or ad debilitare; and obliem facere; am claudum, mancum facere (of persons and things; see the adj.).

LAMELY. Crei. with adjective.

LAMENESS, debilitas; clauditas (in one foot);

claudicatio (C. ; but rare).

LAMENT, v. deflere; deplorare, complorare (to I reatly, or aloud; complorare, esply of several): to 1. the death of any one, complorare cs mortem; de morte es fiere; es morti illacrimari; es mortem cum fletu depiorare: to 1. a deceased person, lacrimis justoque comploratu prosequi mortuum (of hired mourners, &c. at a funeral; L. 25, 26): to l. the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque: to l. for oneself and one's country, complorare se patriamque (cf. L. 2, 40); to I. one's misfortunes, deplorare de suis incommodis.

LAMENTABLE, defiendus; flebilis; deplorandus (much to be bewaited); luctuosus (mournful, full of sad events); miserandus; miserabilis (miserable): in a l. anner, flebliter: a l. voice, vox flebilis (C.).

LAMENTABLY, miserabiliter; miserandum in

modum : flebiliter.

LAMENTATION, lamentatio, lamentum; questus, querimonia, querela; plangor, planetus; Jx. plangor et lamentatio; queritatus; vagitus; gemitus; Jn. gemitus et lamentatio [Syn. in Complaint].-To make l., lamentari; about athg, queri or conqueri qd, or de re; to any one, cum go.

LAMMAS-DAY (Aug. 1), *festum Petri ad vincula;
*Petrus ad vincula; more rarely festum catenarum
Petri: at latter Lammas (i. e. never), ad Græcas Caiendas

LAMP, lucerna; lychnus; (impas, poet.) a little t., lucernula (late): a l. stand, lychnuchus: a l with lwo burners, lucerna bilychuls (Petr.): to put oil into a l., Instillare oleum lumini (C.): to light a l., lucernam accendere (Phædr.): the wick of a l., l. cotton, ellychnlum (Plin.): l. oil, *oleum quod in lumen, or in usum luminis, uritur (aft. Virg. En. 7, 13; T.

Ann. 13, 44, 4).

LAMP-BLACK, *fullgo pina.

LAMPOON, s. carmen famosum or probrosum;
carmen quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (C. de Rep. 4, 10, 12); carmon refertum contumciiis cs; elogium (if affixed to a door; Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 74); versus in cs cupiditatem factl (C. Verr. 5, 31, 81; all these if the l. is in verse): libellus famosus (T. Ann. 1, 72, 3; Suet. Oct. 55): to publish I.'s, carmina probrosa

LAMPOON, v. carmen probrosum facere in qm; iibellum ad infamiam cs edere (Suet. Ocl. 55); qm

scriptis procacibus diffamare (T. Ann. 1, 72, 3); malum in qui carmen condere (aft. H. Sat. 2, 1, 81).

in qim carmen condere (aft. H. Sot. 2, 1, 81).

LAMPREY, *petrony, zon marinus (.i.m.).

LANCE, s. hasta (g. i.).—lancea (Spanish; and cerriced by the pratorians under the Roman emperors;

catela (of the Cells); greeum (of the Gauda); francia (of the Germany); sarisas (of the Macedonian); falaria (of the Sagantines; the last five only when those nations are spoken of): sparis (a vert of beat missile of the common people).—The sheft of a i., hastlie: the head of a i., cut spin, spirthim, accies.—To breat a i., with ship. hasta pugnare or certare cum qo (propr.); cettare, concertare, contendere cum qo (fig.).

LANCE, v. secare (to cut with a t.); sagittâ (scalpello) venam aperire (to open a vein with a l.); sagittà

venam percutere (to pierce with a l.).

LANCER, s. eques hastatus (for with C. uses the Greek doryphörus, δορυφόρος, only Brut. 86, 296, and there as a t. t. for a celebrated statue of Polycletus).—sarissaphörus (a Macedonian t.; see Lance).—(***)" Lanceareus is late, and badly formed; contatus, Fegel.)

Lanceareus is tate, and badity formed; contatus, reget; LANCET, sagitta (in this sente by feget, onig)— scalpellus or scalpellum (both for cutting away proud flesh, dec, and for bleeding)—To use the, open a ven with a 1., sagittă or scalpello venan aperire; sagittă venam percutere—Egy In Dict. of Antigo, a doubt is expressed whether scalpellum was for biord-tetting, or only for nonsima photoses: a saittis is the head more unity for opening abscesses; sagitta is the best word.

LAND, s. | As opposed to sea, terra: dry l.,

Aridum: the main l, terra continens; continens: by l, aridum: the main l, terra continens; continens: by l, terra (gen. opp. mari, classe); terrestri itinere, pedestri tilnere, pedistri (tilnere, pedistr opp. ciasse, navious; by i. and by water; see Water.—Im the i. (e. g. to see athg. &c.), ex terră: fm i., a terră: to gain the i., terram capere; ad terram pervenire: to pul out fm i., navem solvere; e portu solvere; solvere : to coast along the l., oram legere : that is (or tives) on I., terrester (opp. maritimus) .- | Ground tree) on i., terrester (opp. maritimus).— Ground for tillage, soil, terra (soil; g.l.); solum (sweface of the soil): ager, agellus (soil for tillage): arvum (ldat is sown; corn land): seges (groung corn; sometimes a corn-field); novalis ager, or simply novalis novale (plouphed l., newly forden up): fundus (a landsonvale (plouphed l., newly forden up): fundus (a landson) estate): unbroken L, ager ferus (Fest.) or ager silvester (opp. ager cultus, Col. Præf. 25): unculticated L, ager rudis: light l., levis terra (Varr. R. R. 2, 6, fin): rich I., ager crassus, pinguis (opp. ager jejunus):
arable I., campus arablis: good I., ager bene natus
(opp. ager male natus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 1): impoverished I., solum defatigatum et effetum : fruitful I., ager frugifer, ferox: to till the l, agrum colere: of or re-lating to l., agrarius: rich in t., agrosus.- Region, district, country, terra (belonging to the citizens of a state, &c.); reglo (in respect of extent and ctimate); provincia (a country subject to Roman power; softition, in this sense, is not Lat.),—ager (a possession of a private person, or a territory halos and private person, or a territory belonging to a small people),—pagus (a district consisting of several villages). patria (nalive l.).—In connexion with the name of the inhabitants, esply with the historians, 'land' is expressed either by the simple name of the inhabitants, or by fines (i. e. boundaries): in the l. of the Etrurians. in Etruscis, in Etruscorum finibus, or in agro Etrusco: the enemy's t., terra or ager or fines hostium; terra hostlis: to drive any one out of the t., qm civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere. LAND, v. intr.) To go ashore, (e navi) exire;

(in terram) exire; (e navi) egredi; escenderc, escen-sionem facere: to l. at a place, egredi in qm locum, rarely in qo loco: to l. there, eo egredi (but sts ibi, as ibi egressi).—Tn.) To put ashore, exponere (v. pr. persons and things): to t. troops, milites, copias, exercitum exponere, with or without (e) navibus, in terram,

in litore; coplas e classe educere.

LAND-FIGHT, prællum terrestre or pedestre, pugna pedestris (opp. prœllum navale, pugna navalis): to engage in a 1.-f., proclium pedestre facere.
LAND-FLOOD, eluvies (terrarum); inundatio.

LAND-FORCES, exercitus terrester or pedester, copiæ terrestres or pedestres (all opp. to copiæ nav ales); copim, exercitus (opp. to classis; see Curt. 3, 4, 13): to possess numerous L. forces, copiis pedestribus multum valere; terra multum pollere.

Valere; terra multum ponere.

LAND SLIP, terræ labes or lapsus (a felling in of the ground); terræ hiatus (a cleft; Sen. N. Q. 6, 9, 3; C. N. D. 2, 5, 14); there was a l.-s., labes facta est: there was a great or deep l.s., histus vastus apertus est (Sen. loc cil.); in infinitam altitudinem terra de-

LAND-SURVEYOR, mensor (g. 1. for measurer) .-

decempedator (one who measures a piece of land with ! the decempeda, C.) .- finitor (one who determines the boundaries in dividing property, &c.) .- metator (one who surreys and sels down land marks, metæ; esply of one who marks out the site of a camp or city).—geometres (i.-s. who measure lands, woods &c., to determine the square superficies).—agrimensor (the agrinensors were a college of scientific i.-s.'s, catablished under the

emperors, LAND-TAX, vectigal agrorum possessoribus impositum (L. 4, 36); solarium (l.-i. laid upon houses allowed to remain on lands taken by the state for public purposes): having the 1.-i. redeemed, immunis liberque (e. g. ager, C.) .- ab omni onere immunis (free fm all

(e. g. ager, c.).—a unin-imposte, fcc. Suct.). LANDED (i. e. of or relating to land), agtarius: a man of l. property, agrosus; dives agris (H.): the l. interest. *res agraria*, pl.

Interest, 'res agratus, ps.

LANDHOLDER, prædii or agri possessor; dominus
(in respect of those about him).— (2) prædator, acc. to
Salmas, is one who purchases lands pleaged to the state. LANDING, exscensio, egressus (of persons; a disembarking); appulsus litoris (g. t.; a coming to shore); to effect a l., e navi (or navibus) exire; (e) navi or navibus egredi; in terram exire; exire; egredi; escendere : exscensionem facere : to keep back or hinder fm t., accere qm appulsu litoris; qm navi egredi pro-

LANDING-PLACE, | Place where one can effect a landing, aditus (aditus portusque, T. Agr. 24, 2): the best l.-p. is on that part of the island, ch insulæ parte optimus est egressus (Cas. B. G. 5, 8). # In

stairs, *statio scalarum.

LANDLADY, hospita (at an inn; C. and O.); caupona (Lucil. Appul., at a lavern); hera (mistress of a house).

LANDLORD, || Owner of land, dominus (see LANDHOLDER). - || Master of an inn, hospes;

Caupo (of a tavern).

IANDMARK, fints (limit, gen.); terminus (stone, §c. to mark a boundary); limes (prop. strip of un-ploughed land; hence, stone, &c. marking a l.); lapis terminalis (Ammian.); limes in agro positus.—See

piece; Plin. Ep.): a beautifully painted l., forma regionis ad eximiam pulchritudinem picta (ibid.): landnis ad eximinati puterintutinem pieta (1996); sarasscapes, opus topiun; topia, roum, n. (sc. opera, in
Fitrue. 7, 5, 2; see K. O. Müller's Archæol. § 209, 6,
LANDSCAPE-PAINTER, *qui regiones, or regio-

num formas, pingit; *topiorum artifex.-[[] nol pictor topiorum.]

LANDSCAPE-PAINTING, *ars regiones, or regio-

aum formas, pingendi. LANE, s. angiportus.

LANGUAGE, || Gift of speech, lingua; see

Speech.—|| Style of speaking, ratio dicendi; oratio; dictio; genus dicendi; sermo: ordinary l.; the l. of every day tife, sermo usitatus or quotidianus; usitarum sermonis genus; verba quotidiana, orum, n. pl.: elegant or polite l., sermo urbanus : to use haughty l., superbe ioqui; superbo sermone uti.- The diction of a country, lingua; sermo; literæ (so far as il is synonymous with 'titerature'): to know a l., linguam scire ; linguae scientem esse: to translate into the Latin scire; linguae scientem esse: to translate into the Latinum, in sermonem Latinum, or simply in Latinum (Latinum, or simply in Latinum (Latinum), and in linguam Latinum), convertere: to speak a l., aå lingua (Latinum), convertere: to speak a book in a certain l., qo sermone (Latinum) convertere in service a book in a certain l., qo sermone (Latinum), convertere in didinum, atls (Gramm.: Latinum of al., proprietas; idioma, atls (Gramm.: Latinum of al., in converted in service of the silve. age, "valpar language"): the use of l., loquendi usus or consuetudo; consuetudo sermonis: a rate of l., lex dicendi: a knowledge of l. or l's, linguae (linguarum) scientia: to purify a l., sermonem enurgare: sermonem usitatum emedare: consuetudo enurgare: sermonem usitatum emedare: consuetudo enurgare: sermonem usitatum emedare: consuetudo expurgare; sermonem usitatum emendare; consuctudinem vitiosam et corruptam pura et incorrupta condinem vitiosam et corruptam pura et incorrupta con-suetudine emendare: one's natice l., sermo indigena (see A.ppul. Met. 1, p. 102, 30).—sermo patrius (mother-tungue).—In certain connexions lingua is sufficient; engue).—In certain connections lingua is sufficient; e.g. may, your, their I., mea (notra), in (vestra), ipporum lingua; e.g. the inhobitants of the third part of Gaul are called, in the 1. of their country, Celtz; in ours, Gauls, qui tertiam Gallia partem incolunt, iparum lingua; e.g. celtar, nostrà Gallia ppellamiur (Ces. B. G. 1, 1); so also sermo noster (Curt. 6, 9, 36).

LANGUID, languidus; languens: to grow l., lan guescere (of things with or without life): to make l., on ad languorem dare (Ter.). See FAINT.

LANGUIDLY, ianguide.

LANGUISH, languere (to be languid).—languescere (to grow languid) .- a viribus defici.

LANGUOR, languor.

LANK, macer; strigosus; macilentus (Plaut.). LANKNESS, macies; macritudo (Plaut.: macor,

Pacur. ; al. macror).

LANTERN, laterna. A dark I. *laterna furtiva or surda

LAP, s. gremium (v. pr.) .- sinus (lit., bosom; hence, folds of a garmen!): to be in aby's 1., esse (sedere) in gremio cs: to be nursed in the 1. of fortune, fortune filium or aiumnum esse (H. Sat. 2, 6, 49. Plin. 7, 7, 5); albæ gallinæ esse filium (Jue. 13, 141). Fortunæ in gremio sedere (C. Div. 2, 41 85) prop.: not to be

used in a fig. sense.

LAP, v. | To infold, involve, involvere or obvolvere qa re.-|| To lick up, lambere (lingua); lingere. LAP-DOG, catellus (quem mulier in deliciis habet,

lAr-Door, cannot (2)

al. Max. 1, 5, 3).

LAPIDARY, sculptor marmorum (Plin. * therefore also gemmarum, &c.: insignitor gemmarum, late).

LAPIDATE, see STONE. LAPPET, lacinia.

LAPSE, s. lapsus (prop. and fig.); casus (prop.).

Of time, temporis decursus, C.- In law, *devolutio (t. t.).

LAPSE, v. labl.—¶ Of time, abire. transire. præter-ire. [[]] not præterlabl.—∥ In law, redire ad qm obvenire ci; ci cedere. Lapsed, caducus (t. t.).

LAPWING, vanellus (Jun.). LARBOARD, *sinistrum navigii latus.

LARCENY, furtum. See THEFT. LARCH, larix. Of the 1.-tree, larignus.

LARD, s. adeps suillus (Plin.) .- arvina (prop., fal of rams: hence, any fat or grease).—lardum.
LARD, v. illardare (Apic.).—*cardes adipe suillo

configere

LARDER, celia promptuaria or penaria.

LARGE, magnus; amplus; vastus; ingens; vastus et immensus; amplus et grandis. See Syn. under Big. AT LARGE, Without restraint, free, liber. solutus. Jn. liber et solutus. — || Copiously, at

length, copiose (C.); piurimis verbis.

hARGELY, large; largiter.

LARGENESS, latitudo (breadth); amplitudo (extent, bulk); magnitudo (size) .- [[lay largitas (C.) = liberalily, bounty.]

LARGESS, iargitio (act of giving l.'s; also l.)— Congiarium (to the people and soldiers; also to artists and literary men). To give large l.'s, maximas lar-gitiones (acere (C.): magna rei pecuniæ præmia tribuere (ci. Cas.).

LARK, alauda (galerita avis, Plin. = alauda cristata, Linn. crested lark). To catch l.'s, *alaudas retibus capere or venari.
LARKSPUR, *deiphinium (L.). Field-1., delphi-

nium consolida (L.).

LARUM, see ALARM, ALARUM.

LARYNX, arteria; arteria aspera (C.).—canalis animæ (Plin.)— animæ or spiritus meatus means

respiration.

LASCIVIOUS, furens in libidinem (of men or ani-LASCIVIOCS, intens in notation (v) men or animals)—shark (prop. of mode animals)—limpudicus (immodest, of persons and things, as seenses, &c.).—ilbidinosus (instfut): Intemperans (immoderate in satisfying low sensual desire): rebus venerics deditus (devoted to low sensuality.—All three of persons).

LASCIVIOUSNESS, impetus in venerem; or by the

adjective.

LASH, PROP.) flagrum, flageilum (a heavy l.); scutica, or iora, orum, n. pl. (a lighter l., whip). Fig.)

flagellum, pestis.

inagenum, pesus. LASH, v, $\parallel To$ scourge, prop. flagris or flagellis cædere: flagellare (post-Aug.); ioris cædere (with the knowt). — verberare. — $\parallel To$ scourge, μ 0, verbis (Plauk), or convicto (C,) verberare. *acerbe, or severe, reprehendere qu. — $\parallel To$ b ind or the to a thy, alligare.

LASS, pueila; virgo. See MAID. LASSITUDE, lassitudo; languor (of body or mind; not so strong as fatigatio).

LAST, s. (of a shoemaker) forma, or dim. formula calcei (Gr. καλόπους, καλοπόδιου). [[ω] tentipellium, probably, the instrument with which the shoemaker stretched the leather and put it on the I.] Slick to your 9 1. 9

last! ne sutor supra crepidam (cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 12, § 85); te memento in pelliculá, cerdo, tenere, tuá M.art. 3, 36, extr.); quiesce în propriâ pelle (H. Sat. 1, 6, 22); quod sis, esse velis, nihilque malis (Mart. 10.

47, 12).

LAST, adj. ultimus (furthest on that side, opp. to which comes l., e. g. ultima westas, the l. summer; then fig. i. q. that which is the worst, &c., or comes l. under consideration); extremus (the extreme, at the end of a consideration; extremus (the extreme, at the end of a line, surface, row, collection, sc.; opp. to intimus; never applied to a whole, but always to a part, e.g. extrema epistola, not 'the l. letter,' but 'the l. part of a letter;' hence, in respect of time only i. q. the l. part, opp. to the beginning, e. g. extrema wstas, quite the I. part, the I. days of summer, opp. to the first; fig. i. q. extreme, most critical, most dangerous); postremus (hindmost, opp. to primus, princeps; fig. the worst: in respect of lime it is very rare: postumus also in this sense is late); novissimus (youngest, latest; i. e., l. that presents itself to our view: in respect of time, recent; a word wrongly rejected by Gell. 10, 21; it was used by Cicero, and frequently by his contemporaries); proximus (next before or after another, in respect both of place and of time); summus, supremus (uppermost, highest, opp. to lufimus; the former in respect of order, the latter opp. to libinus; the former in respect of vines, e.g., the i. book (of a treatise), liber summus; the l. day, dies supremus). If only two are spoken of, posterior (opp. prior), or superior (opp. inferior), or hic (opp. lile), or alter (opp. alter). I time, (ad) ultimus; posterenium (Egg. not posterenium). i.e. at l.). The l. page of a letter, pagina postrema epistolæ; epistola extrema (**) not pagina extrema epistolæ; e. the l. patt of the page, C. Att. 6, 2, in. with C. Or. 13, 14): the l. war, bellum ultimum (with which scar has ceased); bellum postremum (the i. of several carried on successively); bellum novissimum (the one most recently carried on): the l. hope, spes ultima: the 1. will, suprema voluntas (gen.); testamentum (the 1. will and testament); to lie at the t. gasp, animam agere (1995) rarely, and poet., extremum trahere spiritum): to pay the l. honours to any one, justa (1995) in Cicero nerer suprema) solvere alicui.

AT LAST, postremo; ad extremum; penique.

LAST, v. durare; tenere (the intrans. signification of which is frequent in L.): the rain lasted the whole night, imber continens tenuit per totam noctem : the rain 1.'s, imber non remittit (see L. 40, 33): the conflagration lasted two days and a night, incendium tenut per duos dies et noctem unam: the frost l.'s, frigora se non frangunt

LASTING, see DURABLE.

LASTLY, and ultinum; ad extremum; denique; postremo (the three former, of the last and last but one; postremo, only of the last); novissime cal talst, in respect of other preceding circumstances; see livit. B. G. S. 48. Herz.); quod superest, quod reliquum est, quod restat, quod extremum est (in announcing a conclusion).

LATCH, s. *pessulus versatilis.

LATCH, v. *pessulo versatili occludere (januam). LATCHET, corrigia (C.); habena (Gelt.). LATCH-KEY, clavls Laconica (Dict. of Antiqq. p.

LATE, adj. serus (aft. the usual or proper time; opp. tempestivus; the comp. serior is ats used to give intensity to the signification when two things are compared, of which one is later, or much more too l., than the other; but there is no supert. serissimus); tardus (long in coming, slow in approach; supert. tardissimus, very 1., wch was used instead of serissimus); serotinus (happening or coming l. in the season; e.g. pluvla; uvæ; opp. tempestivus); posterior, inferior (following in suc-inferioris (more modern or recent; opp. wtate prior or superior).

LATE, ad. sero (not at proper time; opp. tempestive). LATE, dd. sero (not as proper time: opp. tempessive).—
tarde (stowly, opp. celeriter, sine morâ, statim).—
vespert (l. in the day, in the evening). Too l., seto;
post tempus; nimis sero (far too l.); l. in the day, multo ; sero (when the context fixes the sense) [never sero diel in C. or Cas.]: it was t in the day, muita jam dies erat (not jam serum diei erat in C. or Cas.);

dies crat (1962) not jain sering and it is too i., serum or sero est.

LATELY, nuper, nuperrime (of time just past).—
mode (of the moment just past to the speaker; more

than nuper; C. Ferr. 4, 3, 6, nuper homines ejusmed! judices; et quid dico nuper? imo vero modo, ac plane paullo ante vidimus) .- novissime (very lat dy) .proxime (immediately before).

LATER (comp of LATE), subsequent, insequent,

Insecutus (following); posterior (opp. prior or su-perior). [see serior would here be bad Latin.] The l. emperors, unperatores insecuti (who follow another, of whom one speaks at the same time); imperatores posteriores (gen., the l. opp. to the earlier). In l. time, at a l. period, tempore insequente; tempore posteriore; temporibus posterioribus; posterius; post aliquot annos; postea; postea aliquanto (not serius, or seriore tempore).

LATENT, latens; occultus; abditus (hidden, con-

cealed)

LATERAL, a latere (at or on the side); lateralis, or gen. lateris (of or belonging to the side).

LATERALLY, a latere; ex obliquo (obliquely); ex transverso (across). LATH, s. asser; dim. asserculus, asserculum

(Cato)

LATH, v. *asseres disponere. LATHE, tornus; (machina tornatorum, late). To turn on a l., tornare; detormare (Plin. Geil.); torno facere; ex torno perficere; ad tornum fabricare.

LATHER, s. *spuma saponis.

LATHER, v. | TR. *sapone illinere. FOAM.

LATIN, Latinus (adv. Latine; both also in a pregnant sense, of good or correct Latin: bene Latinus is quite wrong, although bene Latine loqui, as C. Brut. 64, 228 sq., was in use, where bene belongs to loqui. the silver age). Not good L., parum Latinus (e. g. vo-cabulum): good, pure L., Latinus; purus et Latinus. LATIN, s. Latinitas (Latinity grammatical and lex-co-graphical),—oratio Latina (the L. language, as spoken or written) .- sermo Latinus, lingua Latina (the L. ian or written).—sermo Latinus, imagica particular and guage, as a dialect; sermo Latinus also in respect of readiness in speaking and writing. Delication for sermo Latinus is barbarous).—literæ Latinæ (knowsermo Latinus is barbaraus). -- literæ Latinæ (know-ledge of L. literature): good L., sermo Latinus: pure L., sermo purus et Latinus; sermo emendatus; oratio emendata; incorrupta Latini sermonis integritas: elegant L., sermo elegans; sermonis elegantia (ee Ernesti Lex. Techn. p. 143 sq.); sermonis (Latini), verborum (Latinorum) elegantia (in respect of the choice of words, &c., see Ernesti, l. c. p. 145): bad L., sermo parum or minus Latinus: your L. is good, in te est sermo Latinus (gen.); bene lingua Latina uteris (you speak good L.): to possess a great knowledge of L., *excellers literarum Latinarum cognitione (in respect of its literature): literis et sermone Romanorum valde eruditum esse (in respect of the literature and language, aft. Np. Them. 10, 1): to translate athy into L., qd in Latinum (sermonem) vertere, convertere; qd Latine reddere; qd Latine consuctudini tradere (so that persons in qu Lanne consulctum tradic (20 mai persons in general can read and use it, Col. 12, pref. 7): to trans-late fm Greek into L., ex Graco in Latinum transferre: to write or compose a book in L., librum Latino sermone conficere (aft. Np. Hann. 13, 2): to understand L., Latine scire, linguam Latinam callere, Latinze linguae scientiam habere (gen.); Latine (loqui) posse (to be able to speak L.): not to understand L., Latine nescire (gen.); Latine local non posse (not to be able to speak L.): to know, &c. L. wett, bene, optime Latine scire (gen.); bene, optime lingua Latina uti (to speak L. very well) to speak good L., bene, perbene Latine loqui: to speak to spein good L., other, performe Lattine loqui: recte (Latine) loqui: to speak bad L., male, inquinate (Latine) loqui: to speak bad L., male, inquinate (Latine) loqui: to speak bad L., male, inquinate mode Latine loqui (aff. Np. Them. 10, 1): a L. sebolar, Latinis literis doctus, Latine doctus (Mat has a knowledge of the L. language and literature); lingue Latinae peritus (that can express himself in L.): a g-od L. scholar, bene Latine doctus (see above); bene Latine sciens (that understands L. srell); bene Latine loquens (that speaks good Latin); bonus Latinitatis auctor (a good authority for classical Latinity); he is a good L. scholar, in co est sermo Latinus: an excellent L. scholar, vir in pancis Latine doctus; vir Latine doctussimus (see above); perbeue Latine sciens, loquens: to be an excellent L. scholar, *Latinarum literarum cogan excellent L. scholar, *Latinarum literarum cog-nitione or laude excellere; *admirabilem Latinae lingure scientiam habere : modern L. scholars, equi nunc Latine scribunt.

LATINITY, Latinitas (C.)
LATINITY, Latinitas (C.)
LATINIZE, i. e. to speak or write L.; see LATIN (Latinizare, Latinare, Cot. Aur.).

LATITUDE, s. | Breadth, latitudo: in l., in latitudinem; latus: fig. that has great t. of meaning, (vox) late patens. | In geography, altitudo cœli; declinatio coell.

LATTER, see LATER, LAST. LATTICE, cancelli, clathri (the cancelli consisted of laths or iron burs stanting upwards, with others taid obliquely across them; clathri consisted of wooden or iron bars, perpendicular and horizontal. The openings of the cancelli were larger and shaped thus # or 1; see Fair. R. R. 33; those of the clathri were small, and had the shape of a square #; the cancelli served for fences, &c.; the clathri for smaller lattices, e.g. in windows, and were either moveable or fixed).—transenna (a kind of lattice-work of wire, so small that it could scarcety be seen through: C. de Or. 1, 85, extr.).

LATTICED, cancellatus (furnished with a lattice); ad cancellorum, or clathrorum, speciem factus (like a

LAUD, see PRAISE, CELEBRATE.

LAUDABLE, laudabilis; laude dignus; laudandus; commendabilis (L.): most I., collaudandus; prædicandus: to be I., laudl esse. LAUDABLY, laudabiliter (C.).

LAUDATORY, in laudem es (laudatorius, Ful-gent.): to be l. of aby, laudem ei tribuere; laude qm afficere: laudes es celebrare.

LAUGH, s. risus, us; see LAUGHTER.

LAUGII, v. ridere (with the poets also, as in English, fig., e. g. to have a joyous or cheerful appearance).—
risum edere (only prop.): to l. broadly, ringi: to l. violently, valde, veh-menter ridere, miros edere risus, in risum effundi (gen.); cachinnare, cachinnum tollere (to l. immoderately or loudly): to l. at any one, rivête qm or de qo; irridêre qm (to l. in any one's face); deridere qm (to l. at any one in the way of contempt): ructer qm (to l. at any one in the way of contempl; l am laughed al, rideor: to l. at althe, ridere qd or de re: althy is laughed al, people l. at althe, ridetur qd: to laugh at or on occasion of any thing, arti-dere (absol. or with an accus. of the pron. neul.); qd ridere (imply to l. at: Ess. ridere ad qd is not Latin); risu qd excipere (to receive with laughter); not l, non ridere; risum tenere, continere: to make any one l. (see To excite LAUGHTER): to l. till one's sides split, risu emori; risu corruere; risu rumpi: to 1. maliciously, in stomacho ridere (C. ad Div. 2, 16): to l. in one's sleeve, in sinu or in sinu tacito gaudêre (C. Tusc. 3, 21, 51; Tibuil. 4, 13, 8); sensim atque summissim ridêre (Gell.); furtim cachinnare (Lucr.).—[6] not cachinnari.

LAUGHABLE, ridiculus; ridendus; derldiculus, deridendus (that deserves to be laughed at). -- jocularis (droll): very l., perridiculus: to be l., risum movere; ridendum esse.

LAUGHER, ridens : risor.

LAUGHING, | PROP.) ridens; arridens (at athg). | Fig.) amoenus (of a landscape, &c.); lætus (of a field of corn).

LAUGHING-STOCK, judibrium: to be a l., esse ludibrio, or irrisui: to make a l. of, ludibrio qm habere. LAUGHINGLY, ridens, risu (with a laugh); jocose (C.), joculariter (Suel., jestingly).

LAUGHTER, risus: loud, roaring L, cachinnatio (C. Tusc. 4, 31, 66); cachinnus: to raise or excite L, risum movere, concitare, excitare; in any one, ci: risum ci elicere (of persons or things which make one laugh. Tisus cl dare or præbere is rare): risum laugh. [35" ci excutere (purposely to cause one to laugh): to endearour to raise or excile I., risum captare: to split,

burst, or die with l., risu rumpl, corruere, emorl.

LAUNCH, v. Tn. | To hurl, jacere; conjicere; emittere. | To move (a ship) into the water,

(navem) deducere.

To LAUNCH FORTH, v. INTR. ferri; profluere .- longius progredi or labi (of an erator).

LAUNDRESS, *mulier lintes lavans

LAUNDRY, *ædificium linteis lavandis. LAUREATE, *poeta aulicus. LAUREL, # L.-b u sh, laurus, i, and ûs: *laurus nobilis (Lina.): of the l., laureus, laurinus. A branch or bough of l., a chaplet of l., esply as a reward of a conqueror, laurus, laurea (gen.): corona laurea (chaplet): gloria, laus, honos (fg. fame, glory): adorned with L, laureatus, cum laurea: to strive after the l, laureze cupidum esse; glorize cupidum esse; gloriam quærere; to acquire new l.'s in war, gloriam bello augëre: to return from war covered with l.'s, victoriam claram referro ex (with the name of the conquered

lains), iaurifer (e. g. currus, juventa), iauriger (e. g. Phorbus, manus, faces. - are all portical; laurifer is found in Plin.).

LAVA, a) liquid, massa ardens (after Juv. 10, 130); saxa liquefacta, n. pl. (V. Sen. 3, 576); Ignls tri-guus (poetice ap. Sever. in Ætna, 28); a stream of l., *massæ ardentis vis; amnis vulcanius (poel.). β) hard, prps, fm the context, *massa sulphurea. LAVE, see BATHE, WASH.

LAVENDER, "lavendula (Linn.): oil of 1., "oleum lavendulæ: 1. water, *decocta (sc. aqua) lavendulæ.

LAVISH, adj. prodigus (of persons). - profusus, effusus (of persons and things): I. of alle, prodigus, effusus, in qu re: I. expenditure, sumptus profusus: to be l. of, effundere; profundere. - 155 profilere, obsolete, rerived after the golden age; to be avoided.

LAVISH, v. effundere; profundere; conficere, con-sumere; Jn. effundere et consumere (to consume or destroy by Invishing); abligurire, lacerare (e. g. patria not prodigere, see the foregoing word.

LAW. PRop.) A fixed positive rule, settled regulation; Fig.) An impulse or force, or estaregulation; Pia.) An impulse or force, or esta-blished mode of action, lex, regula, for also, ex-rel or ad qam qd dirigitur (a rule or precept for also, never without addition of the person or thing for web, is a rule.—[52] pl. regula is not Latin,—nonma (a fixed rule for mech one must not depart),—norma et re-gula, for any one, es: the low of nature, lex or norma natura: The elemni laws of sature, lexes neterine, (valural) and home dies, est (as et function) (valural) and home dies, est (as et function) que: it is contrary to divine (natural) laws, non fas est: the law of reason, norma rationis: the law of our existence, lex vitae or vivendi: the law of humanity, humanitas: to make a law lo oneself, sibi legem existence, lex vitee or vivendi: the law of humanity, humanities: to make a law to oneself, sible legem statuere, scribere; sibl imperare. | A general definite prescript, lex (of the state).—edictum (an edict or ordinance published by a supreme magistrate). institutum (an institution generally considered ralid, whether through compact or by lacit agreement): standing or existing laws, leges et instituta: the proposal of a l. as made to the people, rogatio legis: to plun out or design a l., legem meditari: to draw up a l. in writing, legem scribere: to give notice of the project of a l., legem or rogationem promulgare: to propose a l. publicty in the forum, legem ferre; respecting athg, legem itely in the forum, tegem terre; respecting allog, tesem ferre, or simply terre de re (all three of the author of a l.); to support a project of l., tegem sundére; to propose a l. to the people, populum, legem rogare: the people accepts or adopts a l., accipit legem; rejects is, tegem or rogationem authuau; gives it force, sanctive or scient legem; a law passes, lex perfertur; lex valet (these absent how the sunavage of exceeding a Bone. (these phrases show the manner of proceeding at Rome in the enactment of laws; see Schütz, Lex. C. s. v. Lex): to draw up a l., legem condere, scribere, con-scribere: to subject athg lo a l., sub legis vincula conilcere qd: to enact a I. concerning athg, legem jubere or sciscere de re (of the people); legem or lege sancire de re (of the people and senate): to make il a l., that or that not, &c.; to command or forbid by I., that, &c ; ferre legem, ut or ne; lege sancire, ut or ue; sciscere ferre legem, ut or ne; lege sancire, ut or ue; selsecre et jubère, ut or ne (o) the people): to gire l. for any one, make it a l. fir any one that, &c., legem ci custiture, ut. &c.: to make lans for, gire lane lo, a coustry, leges dare, constiture, ci civitati, espin of a ptenjotenlary, &c. — [55] legem dare, constituere, absol., are not Lalin; nor is legem facre (of alter reading, C. Phil. S., 3, 7) in the sense of lo cauct (populo, civitati, &c.) (imponere (of a lyrant): lo prescribe lane to any one, legen cl dictor or seribers: lo scribe laws to any one, leges cl dicere or scribere : to carry a law into effect, legem exercero (L. 4, 51, vot barbarous, as Bremi, Np. Thras. 3, 3, sup-poses): to destroy laws, leges evertere, or pervertere, or perfrin-gere, or perrumpere: to disregard, violate a l., legem negligere, violare : to evade a l., legi fraudem facere : the law admits it so far, lege sic præfinitum est: a book of laws, leges (scriptæ); codex, corpus juris (e. g juris Romani): to have the force of I., pro lege valere: withoul the sanction of I., sine legibus; legibus carens.

LAWFUL, legitimus (g. t.) .- legibus constitutus (fixed by law).—justus in conformity to or allowed by law):

| a l. punishment. prena legitima or legibus constituta: a l. debi, debitum justum (which one is bound by law to pay): a l. marriage, nuptiæ legitimæ or justæ: children of a l. marriage, liberi legitimi or justå uxore nati or matre familias orti (opp. to this, pellice orti): a l. government, imperium legitimum: in a l. manner, lege (e. g. agere): lo act in a l. manner, legi-LAURELLED, laureatus (C.), lauricomus (o) moun- bus parère, leges acqui (prop.); officii praccepta mori-

bus ac vità exprimere (morally speaking, to obey the laws of daly).
LAWFULLY, legitime: lege.

LAWFULNESS, use the adjective, or Crcl., e. g. ex lege factum.

LAWGIVER, see LEGISLATOR.

LAWLESS, | Acknowledging no law, exlex; legibus solutus; legum vinculis exsolutus: lo act in a 1. manner, leges perfringere or perrumpere. | That has no laws, legibus carens (e. g. civitas); sine legi-

bus (e. g. populus).

LAWN, || An open space in a wood or park,

*campus gramineus; *planities graminea; some say

saltus - | Fine linen, sindon; carbasus. LAWSUIT, actio; lis. See Synonyn. and Phn. in

LAWYER, juris peritus; jure consultus; juris sciens; in jure prudens; juris interpres: a great or eminent I., juris peritissimus or consultissimus; juris scientissimus: to be an eminent t., juris intelligentià præstare; magnam prudentiam juris civilis habere :

pressate; magnam prusentiam juris civilis habers to be repuled or accounted an eminent L, valde juris consultum videri. See also Advocate. LAX, || Paor.) laxus; remissus. || Fio.) laxus; re-missus (not strict); dissolutus (of loase morals: also with ref. lo passing over faults, opp. vehemens, asper; e. g. diss. in prætermittendo [C. Verr. 2, 5, 3]: and of discipline, customs, \$c.).—negligens. officii negligens (careless of duty): indulgens, perindulgens (of parents,

LAX, s. See DIARRHEA.

LAXATIVE, adj. | That relaxes, laxans; laxandi

vim habens. | Purgative, alvum solvens, resolvens, movens (axativus eery lale).

LAXATIVE, s. medicamentum catharticum: lo gire a l., cathartica dare; dejectionem alvi ductione moliri; purgatione alvum sollicitare (to purge by laxatives): a l. should be employed, dejectio a medica-mento petenda est: lo acl as a l., alvum movere, cière,

solvere, ducere, subducere; alvum purgare.

LAXITY, prps remissio (slackness, opp. contentio or intentio, propr. and fig.).—negligentia (e.g. of our insti-lutions, institutorum nostrorum in disciplina puerili, C.) .- remissio animi ac dissolutio (used by C. of a tame want of spirit, but applicable to any slugg hness of mind) .- leuitas (mildness, as preventing the due correcmind;.—lenitas (midness, as preventing ine due correc-tion of ofences; opp. severitas, C. Cal. 2, 4).—or Crct. with adj.—lense Laxitas in this sense, Arnob.; C. asses the word in the sense of spaciousness, roominess); 1. of moral sentiment, animus dissolutus; 1. of conduct, mores dissoluti.

LAY, v. | To put, place, sel, ponere (g. i.); locare, collocare (to give a definite plan to athg, with choice or purpose): to t. in or upon, ponere, coliocare in qa re; imponere ci rei, in qam rem, or in qa re; ponere super qu re; e. g. wood upon the hearth (lignum super foco): to l. under, supponere, subjecte ci rei or sub qd : lo l. lo, apponere, applicare, admovere cl rei or ad qd : lo l. wood on the fire, alimentum dare igni ; materiam igni præbere; flammam materia alere: to 1. the hand on the mouth, manum ad os apponere: to I. one-self down, cubare, decumbere (in order to steep); acsey aoun, cubare, decumbere (in order to seep); ac-cumbere (in order to take food; see Breini Suet. Cas. 72): to 1. oneself down on or in alky, recumbere In qå re; se abjicere in qd () not in qå re; see C. de Or. 1, 7, estr.): to 1. a foundation, fundamenta agere (C.) or jacere (C.) prop ? facere fundamenta, fg., (C.): to 1. an ambush, insidias locare, collocare, ponere; and see Ambush: to 1. a plot, moliri qd, see PLOT: to 1. siege, obsidere (inchosites: obsidere sobessam tenère); obsidionem (urbi) inferre; operatus cingere: lo l. violent hands on, manus ci afferre; on oneself, necem sibi consciscere : to l. waste, vastare : oneself, necem sibl conscisore: lo l. weste, vastare; devastare; populari: lo l. a shool, 8c., propagare: lo l. lo heart, q\u00e4 re lambert, q\u00e4 re lambert, q\u00e4 re lambert, q\u00e4 re lambert, que que la metus, or in pectus and numuque, demittere. \u00e4 To heat down, as corn or rising, sedare: lo l. lhe dust (humum conspergendo) sedare pulverem (Phaert). \u00e4 To keep down, keep from rising, sedare: lo l. lhe dust (humum conspergendo) sedare pulverem (Phaert). \u00e4 To get or of fer, as a mager, sponsionem facete (C.; with one, cum qo); pignore certare or contendere (cum qo, Np., lo d. wager). \u00e4 To exclude (an egg) from the body, (ovum) partee, gignere (C.), lacere (Yarr.), edere (Piin.), ponere, entit (Column). \u00e4 To spread to waret, tendere (c. g. rete, plagas), prop. and fg.: (avibus) pedicas ponere (Y.). Lav antse, deponere, ablicere: to l. a. preindice.

LAY ASIDE, deponere, abjicere: to l. a. prejudice, opinionem sibi excutere radicitus — See also To LAY BY.

LAY BY, reponere, seponere; condere, recondere; servare, reservare

LAY DOWN. | PROP.) to put down, ponere: deponere: to t. one's self down, decumbere. | Fig.) to give up (an office), abdicare munus or (usually) se munere ; abire magistratu or houore; abscedere munere (L. 9 3); magistratum deponere (of magistrates). | FIG.) to advance (an opinion), sententiam dicere.

LAY BOLD OF, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere qui or qd, by athg, qå re: to l. h. of with the hands, prehendere or comprehendere qd manibus: to l. h. of any one by the hand, manu prehendere

LAY IN, colligere (to get together); condere, recondere (to store).

LAY ON, imponere. LAY OPEN, | PROP. and Fig.) patefacere; detegere; retegere.

LAY OUT. | To expend, see Expend. | To plan;

see Arrange, Plan.

Lay up, | To store, recondere; reponere; reservare. | To confine; see Confine.

LAY UPON (as a burden, duty, &c.), imponere (lazes, burdens, business); injungere (to enjoin): irrogare (to adjudge, a punishment, also a tax); imperare (to com-

mand to furnish, e. g. corn. money; all with ci qd)

LAY, adj. iaicus (Eccl.).

LAYER, | A row, stratum; stratura (laid upon ath); e.g. of dung, earth, ap. Pallad.; see Schneid. Ind. ad Scriptt. R. R. s. v.); tabulatum (webes several things lie one on another); ordo (g. t. for row, e. g. lapidum); tractum, tractum, tractun (af a cake consisting of several layers); to make a l., straturam, tabulatum facere: to put down a l., e.g. of gravel, od glare's substructe. | A st how so r levig laid for propagation, propago (g. t.) tradux; vivitadix (eith the root); malecous (without the root, esply of the vine); surculus (a set or stip); to propagate by t.'s, propagare; traducere (of the cine).

— [5] not immittere, i. e. to sufer to grow, opp. annuatare. LAY, adj. faicus (Eccl.). amputare.

LAYMAN, laicus (Eccl.). LAZARETTO, *vaietudinarium militare.

LAZILY, ignave; pigre; segniter; socorditer (L.). [SYN. in IDLENESS.]

LAZINESS, ignavia : pigritia : inertia : segnitia : desidia; socordia; Jn. tarditas et ignavia; socordia atque ignavia; languor et desidia [SYN. in IDLENESS]; fuga iaboris: lo lead a life of l., vitam desidem degere; propter desidiam in otio vivere; nihil agere,

LAZY, ignavus; piger; socors; segnis; deses; iners [Syn. in Idlensss]: a l. fellow, homo deses; homo desidiosus, or iners et desidiosus; cessator (a l. slave, who neglects his work): to be too i, to do athg, pigrari qd facere (C.); to be i., ignavum esse; laboris fugientem esse: to be abominably t., inertissiniae esse segnitiæ: to be growing abominably t., socordiæ se atque ignaviæ tradere; languori se desidiæque tradere: dom't be too I. to send me all the news, quidquid novi scribere ne pigrère (C.): 1. in doing athg, piger ad qd faciendum (e. g. ad literas scribendas): l. in athg, piger ad qd [see

IDLE]; to lead a l. life, vitam desidem degere.

LAZY-BONES, see lazy fellow in LAZY.

LEAD, s. plumbum; plumbum nigrum (opp. plumbum album or candidum, i. e. lin); "Saturnus (with chemists); perpendiculum (a plummel); of l., plumbeus (fig.) plumbatus posl-Ang.); rich er abounding in t., plumbosus: occupied or concerned with t., plumbarius: to fasten with t., plumbare (to solder); plumbo vincire (to bind or surround with l.); ferruminare plumbo (to close a hole with l., e. g. in a cup, scyphum); to solder with lead all round, circumplumbare.

LEAD, s. ductio, ductus (gnidance); administratio (management); imperium (command): under the l. of aby, ductu cs; duce, imperatore qo (as a general); magistro, auctore qu (as a teacher or instructor). duce - buf we may say, to lake the l. in athg, ci tel presidere, or præcsse: to lake the l. in society, præire aliis exempio; auctoritate sua valere apud alios

LEAD, v. || To determine the course or motion of a person or thing, a) without altusion to the place whence, etc., ducere, agere (gen. lo pul in motion, lo drive forth): lo l. by the hand, manu ducere: to l. an arms, exercitum ducere (La ducere), and under (La ducere), see Q. 8, 3, 44); exercituil praesse: to l. a dance, choros du-8, 3, 43] EXECULU DIRENEE: 10 to usuary, and core: (b. t. a procession, pompand ducere; pompae ducere usue: 3) with apecification of the place whence, whithrough with, dec. ducere; abducere (b. l. of or away; deducere (b. t. down or away from one place to an other); educere (bl. t. down from); from a place, country of the place to the place

\$c., ex, &c.; to a place, in, &c.; adducere ad or in (to t. or bring to a place); perducere ad or in (to l, or bring to a place appointed); inducere in, &c. (to t. into a place); producere ad or in, &c. (lo l. forward, t. out to a place; e. g. copias in aclem, copias pro castris); to l. through a forest, traducere sylvam; to l. to prison, to execution (or, to death); ducere in carcerem (in vincula); ad mortem ducere (see C. Verr., 2, 12, extr.; Suet. Calig. 27 p. in.): to t into the right way, ducere in viam: to 1. back into the right way, reducere in viam; erranti ci monstrare viam (both prop. and fig.). Hence fig., a road leads to a place, via fert qo (is in the direction of it); via ducit qo (conducts safe'y to it, poet.): to it to athg, i. e. to cause or occasion it, causant, fontem csse cs rei; e. g. avarice leads to many vices, *avaritla causa (fons) multorum vitiorum; or *ex avaritia manent (fluurt) multa vitla.

To induce, adducere: to be easily led to believe, facile adduct () not induce all credendum; facile ad credendum impelli: I shall not be easily led to believe that, hoc quidem non adducar ut credam; non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum. || To rule, guide, manage, regere, moderari, moderatorem esse es rei, gubernare, Jn. regere et moderari, regere et gubernare, gubernare et moderari (see Guide); administrare (to have the management of allg); ci rel præcsse (lo preside over, e. g. negotio, ludis); principem esse cs rei (to be the chief, e. g. conjurationis): to l. the public counsels, publici consiiil auctorem or moderatorem esse: to be led by any one, cs consilio regi; qm or cs auctoritatem sequi; ci parere, obtemperare (see Listen): to be led by athg, qd sequi; qa te moveri (e. g. by moral good, honesto). || In music, præire voce (in singing); præire ac præmonstrare modulos (in instrumental music).

LEA

LEADEN, plumbeus (prop. and fig.); plumbatus

(prop. post-Aug.).
1.EADER, dux (g. t.).—auctor, printeps (that takes the lead in athg) .- qul præest ci rei (a president) .- dux belil, imperator, prætor (a l. in war). - prætor (af generals who were not Romans, csply of Greeks, e. g. στρατηγόε); doctor, magister, auctor (cs rei, instructor, teacher) .- caput, signifer, fax (head of a party, 1. of a con spiracy, \$c.): the l. in a civit war (who yave the signal for rising), tuba belli civills (C. ad Div. 6, 12, 3). LEADING, adj. primus (first); primarius (chief in

rank, &c.): the l. point, caput ; primum ; maximum

See CHIER

LEADING, s. ductio, ductus (a l., l. forth; the former of the act, the latter of the thing; also in the sense of command); deductio (a l. away to a place; e.g. domum): administratio (management, e.g. of a war):

under the t. of any one, qo duce; es ductu. LEADING-STRINGS, fascia, quâ infantis gradus instabiles adjuvantur; "fascia, qua infantes nondum

firmo popilie sustentantur.

LEAF, s. A) Pror. Of a tree, folium: the leaves, folia, frons, frondes (foliage): lo come into l., folia emittere; in folia exire; frondescere: to be in L., frondere : to have many leaves, in frondem luxuriare : full of leaves, foliosus, frondosus: like a l., foliacëus lo take of leaves, nudare (arborem) foliis (to deprive of leaves); detrahere folia (arboris), stringere, destringere (to strip of); pampinare vites, or vincam (of a vine): lo be highter than a l., folio facilius moveri (C. Atl. 8, 15, 2). highter (han a l., folio Tacillus movers (C. Ast. 6, 10, 4).

B FUG. 3) A l. of paper, solda or (not so good) schola (prop. a strip of papprus, of wech several were pasted (prop. a strip of papprus, of wech several were pasted or fasiened together lo form a sheet; then a strip, or sheet, of paper); plaquila (a sheet of paper consisting of which of paper); plaquila (a sheet of paper consisting of a roll [scapula], Piin. 13, 12, 23); pagina (one side of a laborator areas used non usually the only one pritten on by a roi scapus, rin. 15, 12, 20; pagina (one sue of a sheet, a page, weh was usually the only one written on by the ancients; then meton, for the whole leaf): on the back of a l., in aversa charta (Mart.—charta, paper, 900.); to turn over the leaves of a book, librum evolvere Duumev. p. 28). Fig. I shall turn over a new l. lo day, hic dies aliam vitam defert, alios mores postulat (Ter.), b) of metal, &c., bractea (a thin plate of metal); lamina of of metal, gc., oracted ann plate of metal; infilial a thicker t. of metal, e. g. the blade of a saw; then also a thin piece of wood for veneering; see Plin. 9, 11, 13; 16, 43, 83); tabula (the l. of a table): leaves of a door,

janue fores, or valve.

LEAP, v. frondescere (C.); folia mittere (Col.).

LEAFLESS, foliis carens (having no leaves); foliis

nuclatus (having the leaves stripped off).

LEAFY, frondosus (Varr. and V.); frondeus (V. and Plin.); frondifer, frondicomus (poet., Lucr. Prudent.). LEAGUE, s. [A treaty, &c., (wans (a covernant); societas (state of being in t.); concilium (assembly of versons joined in t.; then, there leagued logether, e. q.

concilium Achalcum or Achæorum); lo make or enter concutant actuation of Acteer and to make of other into a 1., societatem facere, inite, coire: to join a 1., enler a 1., se applicare ad societatem, ad societatem accedere; there is a 1. between you and me, societas mili vobiscum convenit; violator of a 1., feedifrigues; federis ruptor or violator; spud quem nihil societatis fides sancti habet: to ciolate a l., fædus violare, rumpere or frangere; M. fodus violare frangereque.

A measure of about three English miles, leuca (Ammiam.; Fr. lieue).

LEAGUE, v. societatem facere, lulre, colre; fædus

LEA

facere cum qo, or icere, ferire (C.), componere or pangere (V.).

LEAGUER, obsidio; obsidium.

LEAK, s. rima: lo spring a l., rimas agere.

LEAK, v. transmittere humorem; perfluere (Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25): laxis laterum compagibus omnes (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt (leak ; V.).

LEAKAGE, "liquor per rimas elapsus. LEARY, 'injuous je rimas engsus. LEARY, 'injuous j' rimarum plenus; fissus rimo-susque: lo become l., rimos agere: lo be l., (omnibus) conpaginibus aquam accipere; plurijuis locis laxari cepisse (lo open in many places), sentinam trahere: a adap is l., alveus navis haurit aquas (poel.): L ship, quassie naves.

LEAN, adj. exīlis (applicable to any material body, as thin, poor, weak: opp. uber) .- macer (dry. lean: opp. pinguis: esply of animal bodies): Jr. macer et exilis.gracilis (thin, esply of animal bodies: opp. opimus, obesus) .- tenuls (thin, applicable to bodies of any kind : opp. crassus) .- OBS. exilis and macer relate to thinness with ref. lo poverty of internal substance; gracilis and tenuis have ref. to external form, either indifferently or with praise (the two last are thin rather than lean).—To grow l., macescere, emacescere: to make l., faccie maciem: to make aby l., facere (ut) macrescat qs: somewhat I., macilentus: a I. and hungry soil, soium sterile, exile, or aridum: an extremely I. man, homo vegrandi macie torridus (C.).

LEAN, v. | TR. lo cause athy to recline agst another, acclinare, applicare qd ci rei or ad qd: to l. a ladder agst a wall, scalas ad murum applicare. | INTR. to stope, fastigatum esse; acclivem or declivem esse: to 1. agst athg, acclinari cl rel, se acclinare cl rel, ad or in qd, applicarl or se applicare ci rei or ad qd: to l. upon, cl rei or in qd or in qo inniti, cl rei or in qd incumbere (to support one's self on athg); reclinari in qd (to l. with one's back agst or on athg): to l. upon a staff, baculo incumbere, inniti: to l. upon the cibous, in cubitum linitl: to 1. upon aby, se acclinate ln qin (O. Met. 5, 72); niti qo, innitl ln qm.

LEANNESS. | Thinness, macies (as state); macritudo (as permanent condition, Plaul.); macritas (as propertu): gracilitas (sienderness). | Barrenness, sterilitas

LEAP, s. saltus: to take a l., saltum dare (O.); saltu

LEAP, v. exslire; exsultare: to l. with Joy, gaudio exsilire; gaudio or lætitiå exsultare: my heart leaped (for joy), cor meum cœpit in pectus emicare (Plant. Aul. 4, 3, 4): lo l. down, desilire ex or de re (Fig. 7 arely with a simple ablat. in prose; see Drak. L. 65, 31, 10): to l. to or upon, assilire ad qd, or cl rei (assul-

tare posl-Aug.).

LEAP YEAR, annus intercalaris (Plin.).

LEARN, v. discere (g. l.). — Est ediscere in this sense is poel.—cognoscere (lo endeavour lo gain an in sight into): to l. by hearl, ad verbum ediscere (librum, versus, &c.); memorise mandare, tradere, infigere: lo l. an art, a language, &c., artem, linguam, &c., dissere () not ediscere). — lo l. accurately, or thoroughly, mot ediscere).— to 1. accuratesy, or inorongony perdiscere; to be still tearning (in addition), addiscere for each of the still tearning (in addition), addiscere for each of the still tearning (in addition), addiscere for each of the still tearning tearni ad discendum: to have learnt athg. qd didleisse, qd cognitum or perceptum habere (to have attained a knowledge of); doctum esse qd (to have been taught athg); I never leave you without having learnt something, num quam accedo, quin abs te doctior abeam. - To quain access, quain assess the control access. — Begy 10.

I, followed by an infinitive, when employed as an explicite, is frequently omitted in Latin; as, he did this that they might 1.0 fear him, fect thee, ut cum revertentur.

LEANNED, || That possesses learning; of persons, doctum, dectrind instructus (weel laught in any

thing); eruditus, literis eruditus, eruditione ornatus (of scholastic or literary attainments): JN. doctus atque ernditus; literatus (espty in philology and history); literis tinctus (well read). Very 1, perdoctus; per-

ernditus; doctus atque imprimis eroditus; mire or doctissime eruditus; exquisità doctrinà pereruditus; prieclarà eruditione atque doctrinà omatus; in quo sunt plurimæ literæ: to be pery l. multà doctrinà esse: tolerably L., satis literatus: not very L., mediocriter a doctrina instructus: a L. man, vir doctus; homo eruditus, &c.; literator (originally = homo literatus; in the site age, sometimes one who pussessed slightly the property of the literatus see Sucton. Gramm. 4; some-times a person engaged in teaching tanguage, see Gell, 16, 6): a boroughly l. pun, vir perfectă etuditione; vir perfecte planeque eruditus: a generally l. man, homo omni liberali doctrină politus; homo omni doctrink eraditus: to be the first among I. men, doctring studies principem esse: the I. world, doctr homines, or stundy detect topp, agreetes), crudit hountes, or sim-ply cruditi; hountes studios literarum: the life of a l. man, vita literata () de doct is not Lulin); to be l. in athg. qd intelligere, callère, cognitum or perceptum habere; multum in qå re versatum osse (to be con-versant with); not to be t. in athg, qd ignorare or nescire; in qa re rudem or peregrinum or hospitem esse; cs rei ignarum or imperitum esse. | That relates to tearning, literatus; literarius (post-Aug.): 1. materials, materia studiorum: a l. concersation, sermo qui de artium studiis atque doctrina habetur : to propose 1. questions, *subtilius quærere de re : 1. leisure, otium literatum (docum is not Latin): the L. tanguages, linguæ veterum (linguæ doctæ, doctorum or literatorum, not Latin).

LEARNEDLY, docte; erudite. LEARNER, discens; discipulus.

LEARNING, doctrina (g. t. as the quality of persons;

also that which persons know, the thing itself) -ctudi-tio (as the property of persons, with ref. to general knowledge; whereas doctring refers rather to accurate und scientific uttainments) .- disciplinæ (single branches of t., the sciences).-literae (t., so far as it is derived fm written sources) .- scientia literarum or honestarum artium (knowledge of books or literary documents, of the fine arts; only subjectively, of the knowledge weh a person possesses. [25] It would not be good Latin to use scientia without these genitires of the object, nor to use scientiae for disciplinae; scientia means 'knowledge,' and hence can never be used without something to render it more definite. In tike manner literatura is bad Latin : it more againste. In the manner interatura is bad ledius: it was used by the ancients until for 'a writing with letters?' the signification of tear ring was altached to it fin a false reading in C. Phil. 2, 45, 116; see Orelli, N. cr.).—humanitas (tiberal education, so far as it relates to literature and the sciences). Statics with prayappose varied t, studia quae in quiddam varietate literatury versatury. Politica and a manifestication. Without any I., omnis omnino erurarum versantur. ditionis expers et igrarus.

LEASE, s. conductio (in respect of the party who takes the L. C. Ceccin. 32, 94).—locatio (in respect of the party who grants the L. C. Alt., 1, 17, 9).—symptha (a the written signed document). To grant a L. locate; clocate: to take a L. conducero; redimere; lo howe on 1., conduxisse, conductum habere : to make void a 1., locationem inducere.

LEASE, v. | To let on lease. See LEASE, s. LEASE, v. | To glean, spicas legere. LEASII, s. || A thong, lorum; habova thong by sech a dog. Sc., is held); copula (by sech several dogs, Sc., ore ited logether). || Several animals held together by a thong, (canes) copula inter se juncti; (canes) copulati.

LEASH, v. *loro ducere .- *copulare ; *copulâ inter se jungere

LEASING, & Gleaning, spicuegium.

LEAST, adi. minimus (smallest) .- infimus (lowest). nltimus (last). Not the 1. doubt, ne minima quidem dubitatio: it is not the 1. praise, non actima or infima laws est; not in the 1., nihil (in no respect); ne minima quid m re (not even in a trifle); minime (by no meuns): i. of att, omnium minime (Liv.).

AT LEAST, minimum (opp. summum. For Not ad minimum),-certe (without doubt),-quidem (truty, at all events) .- saltem (to denote a descending fm the greater to the less; it has always a diminutive force),-tamen

(yet; timits a foregoing assertion or opinion).
LEATHER, corium (thick 1.).—aduta (soft thin 1.). To dress 1., coria perticere (Plin.); of or relating to 1., coriarius (Plin.); as hard as 1., *duritie corio

LEATHERDRESSER, coriarius (Plin.; coriorum

confector tate).
LEATHERSELLER, equi coria vendit or venditat LEATHERN, "e corio factus; scorteus (made of hides or skins; hence scorten, sc. vestis, a leathern our

ment, Mart. Sen.).

LEAVE, s. # Permission, concessio, permissio (concessu, permissu in abl. only), potestas. copia. arbitrium, licentia [Svn. in PFRMISSION]. To give aby 1., veniam, potestatem, licentiam ci dare : to do atho, ca reinari, porestatent, incentiant ci une; lo do ding, es rei or qu'acienti potestatent ci facere or concedere; licentian ci permittere, ut, &c.—permittere, con cedere ci; lo do athg, qu'i lo give children l. to play, puera ludent li lienzian deservire. pueris ludendi licentiam dare; to give aby free l., infinitam ci licentiam dare; to ask or apply for l., veniam petere: lo oblain or get l., veniam accipere, impetrare; datur ci potestas, copia; fit ci potestas: lo bare obtained t., habere potestatem, concessam licentiam; mihi licet, permissum or concessum est : by your 1, permissu, or concessu, tno; si per te licitum erit : by your good L, pace tuh; pace quod flat tuh; bonh venia tuh liceat; bonh venia me audies (if t to speak is the thing meant); bonà học veniá tuả dixerim (apologetic form for a frank declaration): without my 1, me non concedente, me non comulto:-me invito (if it had been applied for): 1. of absence, commentus, us (prop of suldiers, but also as a general term): to apply for l of absence, commeatum petere: to grant 1. of absence, commeatum dare el. || Farewell: to take 1. (of visitors, &c.) salvēre qm jubeo; ci valedicere (sile age): to take a final t., supremum valedicere (†): to take French 1. = to go away without taking 1. of aby, qm insalutatum relinquere (cf. V. En. 9, 228); clam se subducere de circulo; (also) = to do athg without permission, venia a nullo data facere qd; veniam non petere: to take I of the world (i. e. to die), renuntiare vitæ (Suet. Galb. 11).

LEAVE, v. | To quit, desert, forsake, linquere (this word belongs, strictly speaking, to poetry, or a poetical style; C. uses it only when his style assumes a poetical or impassioned character, as in his speeches).relinquere (to t behind, a place or person).—derelinquere (to desert, abandon).—cedere qo loco, or ex qo loco (to retore fm a place with reason).—decedere qo loco, de or reuse ym a puace with reason).—deceutere qo loco, de or ex qo loco (lo 90 fm a place where one's business still lies)—discedere a qo or loco, a or e loco (to 90 away, separate oneself fm a person or place).—executere loco, or e loco (to 90 fm the neighbourhood).—digredi a qo, or de qâ re (to depart fm).-egredi loco, or a or ex loco (to go out of) .- deserve (to desert, teare improperty). In relinquere et deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere (to 1. in the turch); destituere et relinquere ; see also ABANDON : to t. a province, e provincià discedere (to go away for a time, with intention to return) .- decedere provincia, or de provincià (to l. entirely, to retire fm the government of a province). - decedere ex provincià (the some; but with more immediate reference to the act of quitting the country): to l. school, scholam egredi (to go out of the school).—divertere a schola et magistris (to cease to go to schoot): to I, house and home, de bonis suis decedere: to school; to I. house and nome, do bonis subs deceder: the soul I. is the bods, animis post mortem (c) corpore excedit. || To reject, see Refer. || To bequesth, legare: see Bequeath. || To permit, sincre, permittere (permitte me in meam quicten, leave me to, Auut.).

LEAVE OFF, desinere qd, or with inf., desistere qa re ; a or de qa re, or with inf. ; absistere qa re, or with inf. (not used by C.); mittere, with inf.; finem facere ad faciendi, or cs or ci rel; conquiescere a qå re; omittere, intermittere qd ; cessare, with inf ; Syn. in CEASE: to l. off a garment, vestem deponere: to l. off bad habits, vitia ponere or exuere. Sts the meaning is expressed by de in composition; e.g., to l. of raining, depluere.

LEAVE OUT (i. e. to omit, pass over), omittere; prætermittere; præterire; silentio præterire (to pass by in sitence).

LEAVE TO, permittere qd ci or es arbitrio; remittere, whether, si; also by a turn with videre; e. g. whether pain be an evil, I leave to the Stoics, sittle ma-lum dolere, Stoici viderint: that is left to you, de hoe tu videris.

LEAVEN, s. fermentum.

LEAVEN, v. fermentare : leavened bread, panis fermentatus (Cels.).

LEAVINGS, reliqua, pl.; reliquise; quod superest, restat, or reliquum est.

LECHEROUS, lascivus; libidinosus.

LECTURE, s. schola, auditio (the former with ref. to the lecturer, a l. delivered; the latter with ref. to the auditory, a l. heard. Lectio, recitatio, collegium, in this sense, are not good words).—To onler on a course of t.'s, *scholas academicas instituere; scholarum initium facere : there is no 1. to-day, *hodie schelse non habentur: to deliver a l., scholam or prælectionem habere: to attend aby's l.'s, ad scholas es venire, audire qm, ci operam dare: to l. on analomy, de anatomià

scholam habere.

LECTURE, v. | To deliver a lecture, acroasin facers: to l. on a subject, legere, prælegere qd; scholas habere de re; scholis præcipere qd, or de re: to l. on the Sloic philosophy, scholam Stoicam explicare. | To instruct insotently and dogmatically, omeinstruct insolently and dogmatically, ome-liora edocere qm, or fm context monere, docere, edo-

Cere only.

LECTURER, acroama, atis, n.; prælector (one who comments on a poet, &c., Gell.). Est Not anaguostes, weh means a person who reads to others at table.

LEDGE, ora.

LEDGER, *codex major.

LEECH, | A bloodsucker, sanguisuga (see Plin. 8, i0, 10); hirudo (prop and Ag.); hirudo medicinalis
 (L.): a l. sucks, hirudo sanguinem exsugit, extrahit (Plant.); hirudo plena cruoris (H. A. P.; that has sucked to the full). A physician, vid.

LEEK, porrum; allum

LEER, s. ocuii obiiqui; oculi limi.

LEER, v. oculis obliquis, or limis, aspicere or intueri

LEERING, pætus, pætulus. We Not strabo, wch means squinting.

LEES, fæx; sedimentum; crassamentum (when thick).

LEFT, partep. adj. reliquus.

LEFT, adj. sinister (on or fm the l. side, ἀριστερός); lævus (opp. to right; hence also = awkward, unskilstevus (opp. to right; hence also = awkward, unswif-ful, the Greek λαιός; in the prose of the golden period more rare than sinister). Heβ scævtus (ακαιός) in its prop. signification, left, is obsolete. The l. hand, sinis-tra manus; læva manus; or simply, sinistra (opp. dextra): to the t., ad sinistram; ad lævam; sinistrorsus; sinistrorsum (towards the l. side); a sinistra parte; a sinistră; sinistră; iævâ (on the left side). LEFT-HANDED, manu sinistră promptus; aft.

LEFI-HANDEI, manu sinistra promptus, cli.
manu non minus sinistra quam dextra promptus, cli.
7, praef. p. 409, Bip.—(scævola, in Classical writers, is only a surname.) To be 1., sinistra manu esse agiliore ac validiore (Suet. Tib. 68).

LEG, crus (fm the knee to the ankle, the shin, avijun; of weh the larger bone is called tibia, the smaller sura; see Cels. 8, 1.—femur, femen, fm the hip to the knee, the thigh-bones; the former the outer one, the latter the inner one): thin l.'s, crura gracilia: crurum gracilitas; crooked l.'s, crura depravata. That stands badly on his 1.'s, male pedatus (Suet. Oth. 12): to put one off his l.'s,

supplantar qm (iποσκελίζειν; also fig.).

LEGACY, legatum: to have a l. in aby's witl, legatum habere in cs testamento (Petron.): to leave a l.,

legatum ci scribere or ascribere.

LEGAL, secundum leges; legibus constitutus (according to law, fixed by law) .- legitimus (lawfut; also, of or relating to law; e. g. a l. impediment, leg. impedimentum, C.; l. awhority, imperium, potestas, &c., C.): to institute l. proceedings agst aby; see 'to go to LAW with.'-athg is not l., qd leges vetant (C.). LEGALIZE, legibus constituere.

LEGALLY, lege; secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEGATE, legatus.

LEGATEE, legatarius (Suet.).

LEGEND, 1) Inscription on a coin, *inscriptio 2) A narrative; a) history of a saint, marginis. *vita hominis sancti; *res ab homine sancto gestre. As t. t. also *legenda. b) gen. a fabulous history, fabula.

Iabuia.

LEGENDARY, fabulosus.

LIGERDEMAIN, præstigiæ; circulatoriæ præstigiæ (Tert.); faliacia (trickery, gen.): to practise 1., præstigias agere. LEGIBLE, equod legi potest; clarus. Not

legibilis

LEGIBLY, *ita ut commode legi possit : to write !., *clare scribere.

LEGION, | PROP.) legio: a small I., legiuncula (L.). | Fig.) numerus ingens; magna vis.

I.EGIONARY, legionarius.

LEGISLATION, legis latio (the proposing a law by public proclamation): legum datio (the giving of laws by a person with absolute power; e.g. a governor; see C. Rull. 2, 22, extr.); also by Cret, with leges condere

or scribere; e. g. legibus condendis operam dare.
LEGISLATIVE, qui leges scribit or condit (that
prepares laws); qui civitati leges dat (that enacts

LEGISLATOR, legls or leguni later (one who pro-

poses a law to the people: the outhor of a law, or one poss a take to the proper the outloor of a law, or one who uses his influence in its favour, it called legis auc-tor); legum inventor, conditor, or scriptor, or, qui leges condit or scribit (one engaged in framing lawe); qui disciplinam es populi astringit legibus, qui civi-taten legibus devincit, qui civitati legibus, qui civi-taten legibus devincit, qui civitati leges dat or constituit (one that furnishes a code of laws). Lyeurgus was the Lacedæmonian l., a Lyeurgo est disciplina Lacedæmoniorum astricta legibus (C. Brut. 10, 40); Lyeurgus Lacedæmonis leges scripsit (aft. C. Dom. 18, 17); Lycurgus scriptor peritus et callidus (C. Dom. 18, 17). LEGISLATURE, qui leges condunt, or civitati dant; "magistratus legibus scribendis (after decemviri

leg. scrib., L.). LEGITIMATE, || Lawful; see LAWFUL. || Born in wedlock, certus (whose origin is certain, opp. spurius); legitimus, justa uxore or matre familias natus or ortus (born in lawful wedlock, opp. nothus, pellice tus) | Genuine, verus; sincerus; germanus. LEGITIMATELY, secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEISURE, otium. tempus otli tempus labore (poet. laboris) or negotlis vacuum. tempus vacuum. - "fa tas vacul ac liberi temporis (the power of employing one's time as one likes). Perfect l. fm all public duties, omnium munerum vacatio: literary l., otium literatum: having or being at 1., otiosus. Vacuus negotlis, vacuus: to have plenty of 1., multum olli habere. otio abundare or diffluere: to have no 1. time, temporis vacui nihii habere: to have 1. for athg, otium habere and qd : I have no 1. for a thing, qd faciendi otium non est : to be at I., vacare. vacuum esse (to have one's time free, opp. occupatio, wch compels one to work); otiari. otiosum esse, otium habēre, otium est ci (to be al l., opp. negotia, wch oblige one to work); feriari. ferias agere negotia, weh obtige one to work; intimit. iethes ageing (to enjoy a hotiday, opp. working all day); cessaite (to make a half-holiday, and enjoy a short cessation, opp. previous activity); nihil agere (to be doing nothing, opp. precious activity; ninli agere (to be doing nothing, opp. activity in general): when I am more at I, quum plus otil nactus ero; si plus otil habuero: I hare not I, enough to underlake meta a task, occupată operă tanta res suscipi a me non potest: to gel I., otium nancisci in otium venire, otium ci contingit: when I get any I, ubi quid otil datur: ali the I. time that is left fm my public duties, quantum mihi otili respublica tribuet; to spend one's l. time in athg, otium conferre ad qd; otium consumere, collocare, or conterere in qa re: how could I employ my present I. better? ubi enim melius uti possumus hoc otio?—I. hours, tempus ab opere or negotiis vacuum. otium. tempora sub-siciva (when one is occupied with what is not his chief business: labour in such hours, operse sub-

AT LEISURE, negotils vacuus (gen. free fm business); otiosus (that has time for his favorite pursuits); nullis occupationibus implicatus (not concerned in business); munerum publicorum expers (that bears no public office); liberatus muneribus (set free fm office); ab omni munere solutus et liber (that has no office); qui domi deses sedet (that spends his time idly, without any business or labour); nihil agens (gen. that does nothing): to be at 1., vacare negotils; otiosum esse;

otiari; sedere.

LEMON, *citrus limon (Linn.).

LEMONADE, *aqua limonata.

LEND, mutuum (not mutuo) dare (to grant a loan, the value of which is to be returned, as a motter of business, e. g. money, corn) .- commodare. accommodare ousness, e.g. money, corn,—commonare, accommonare (to oblige with the use of altg),—qd et utendum dare or tradere (to allow him the use of it)—credere ciqd (to trust him with it; to give him money as a deposit, the restoration of wich on demond is confidently expected). To l. money on interest, credere ci pecuniam. dare ci pecuniam fenori. pecuniam apud qm occupare (with or without fenore; see [NTEREST]: lo l. money on a note

of hand, per syngrapham ci pecuniam credere.

LENDER, qui mutuum dat, &c.; fenerator (a l. of money).

LENGTH, longitudo (extent both in space and in time); proceritas (extension in height, taliness); longinquitas, diuturnitas (long duration): the l. of a field, striga (opp. scamnum, the breadth): the t. of a journey, longitudo itineris; longinquitas viæ (poet.); t. and shortness of notes, longitudines et brevitates sonorum: in l., in longitudinem, per longitudinem (in space: in in longitudinem is not Class.): in, with, through l. of time, temporis longinquitate (e. g. occidere): in or with t of time this and that takes place, tempus diesque or dies tempus-que facit qd, &c. (e. g. with l. of time we become more sleady); constantlores nos tempus diesque facit: with t. of time perhaps anger will cool, dles tempusque forsan leniet iram : to draw out in I., tendere, extendere (of space); ducere, producere, trahere, extrahere

(of time) AT LENGTH, | At last, tandem (in speaking of things with have been long expected or wished); denium (of things with are late or behind their time); then at l.,

109 tangs wen are into or behind their time): then all into denum; now all in nune demum. A denique, postremo mean 'lastigi'. || Copiously, diffusely, late; tuse; Js. fuse lateque; copiose.

LENOTHEN, || To make longer, qd longius faccie; qd producere. To l. a sylluble, syllaham producere, (Tomm.) || To prolong, producere; (Dromm.) || To prolong, producere; (Droducere, (Erog not prolongare): to l. one's life, ci vitam producere.

ci vitam producere. LENGTHWISE, in longitudinem (C.); in longitu-

dine (Ces.).

LENIENCY, lenitas: animus lenis or mitis: ingenium iene; ciementia; indulgentia. SYN, in MILD-

LENIENT, ienis; mitis; mollis; clemens; indui-SYN. in MILD.

gens. Syn. in Mild.

LENIENTLY, ieniter; moliter; clementer. To act l. towards aby, leni ingenio esse in qm.

LENIFY, lenire, mitigare, mitiorem facere (to assuage); mollire, molliorem facere (to soften); levare, (to lighten). LENITY, lenitas; clementia; indulgentia.

LENS, vitreum lenticulari forma (after Appul. Flor. 2, p. 346, 26); or, perhaps, lenticula (after Cels. 2, 17,

LENT, jejunia annua. To keep L., j. a. celebrare, (Claud. ad Christ. 45, 21.—feriæ esuriaies, facetè, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8). LENTICULAR, LENTIFORM, ienticulari formâ

(lenticularis, Appul.). LENTIL, lens (Plin., Virg., &c.); lenticula (Cels.).

LENTISK, lentiscus.
LEONINE, leoninus.
LEOPARDUS, leopardus; •felis leopardus (Linn.) Pardus is a male panther.
LEPROSY, lepra (Plin.); scables (T. Hist. 5, 4, 2;

cf. H. A. P. 453, scabies mala, wch some understand of the leprosy): elephantiasis (a very bad kind of leprosy): to be afflicted with I., lepra laborare, tentari: to cure the I., iepram emendare (Plin.).

LEPROUS, leprosus; elephantiacus (Firm. Math.). To become 1., elephantiacă contagione maculari; ieprâ infici.

LESS, minor, neut. minus. To make t., minuere; imminuere: to grow t., minui; imminui; much t.; see MUCH LESS.

LESSEE, conductor. See LEASE.

LESSEN, | TR.) minuere ; deminuere partem ci rei, or qd de qå re; imminuere. | INTR.) minui, or minu-ere; imminui. See ABATE.

LESSON, | Instruction of a teacher, schola (not lectio). Fig.) to read aby a l., qm verbis castigare; qm verberare (Q. C. in Ep. 16, 26, in.); ci verberationem es rei dare (ib. 27, in.). | Task given to a pupil for an exercise, discenda or ediscenda, pl.; or, perhaps, pensum. LESSOR, locator.

LEST, ne: after verbs signifying to fear, to care, ne non, or, more rarely, ut; after verbs signifying to provide, or the like, quominus ; see Grotefend, § 238, c. ; Zumpt, § 543; Krebs, § 439: I. any, ne quis. — Sor ne, ut ne is found with no perceptible difference of meaning. Z. Grotefend thinks that C. uses ut ne in the following cases: (1) When the negative does not so much belong to the whole clause, as to a particular part of it; e. g. the verb, or quis, quid.—(2) When a demonstrative pron. or pronominal adverb is expressed or implied in the preceding clause .- (3) When without ut, ne would siand by a word to weh ne is often appended, as non, an. It is not found off. caver, vito, &c. He says that ut ne is found, though less commonly than in C., in Plaul., Ter., O., &c.; but four times (and that in doubtful pasages) in L., and not at all in Caes. and T.

sages) in L., and not at all in Cas. and .

LET, v. || To occasion, or suffer to happen,
a) gen., facere (followed by a subj. with or without
ut: only in the poets and site. age with an acc. and
inf.,—dare ct (to grant to any one, caply of the gods, inf.),—tast ci (to grant to any one, capty of the goal, deliver; followed by an acc. and inf., or, after the Greek manner, by a dalive and infinitive). L. the honey boil up three times, mel ter infervent facito: l. me appear just and holy, da mihi justum sanciumque (or, according to the other reading, just os sanctumque (or, according to the other reading, just os sanctoque) vider (II. Ep. 1, 16, 61). — b) in thought, i. q, to put or suppose a case, facete, fingere (in Class, prose followed by sn acc, and inf.); e. g., l. the soul not exist after 10

death, fac animos non remanére post mortem : l. a death, fac animos non remanere post inortem: 1. a man be just iturning philosopher, not yet have become one, finge qm nunc fieri sapientem, nondum essec. by charge, command, dc., jubrer (followed by an acc. and inf--celeiur, see Commann); cutare (followed by a partep. of the future passive; to account that alho is done); cl negotium dare ut, &c. (to come to account the account that the passive is a committed atthe). give to any one charge to accomplish alky; to l. a letter be forwarded to any one, literas at qm perferendas currane. The English term let us, as a request, is expressed by the first pers. pl. of the subj.; c. g. is up of, camus: l. as bridge explain, breveter explicenus. () It would not be Latin to prefix age, agite, when a speaker himself gives the explanation.)—To this belongs speaker himself gives the explanation. — Io this occomes also to let when used elliptically, and i. q. a) to cause that athg go forth, e. g., to l. blood, sanguinem mittere. b) to l. be, l. alone, give up, missum facere; mittere; omittere; auferre; reiinquere; e. g., l. those things alone! missa istæc fac! mitte, omitte hæc!--l. wour grief go l'omitte tristitiam tuam !--l. your anger go l' iram fac missam; noti iræ indulgëre !--l. your triftes go l'aufer ridicularia (Com.) i c) to cause a person gol mifer ridicularia (Com.); c) fo cause a person or hing fo remain any where, relinquere qm, qd. I Not to hinder, to allow, permit, since (regalerly followed by a sub), with or without ut; not to hinder).—pail (with acc, and inf., to suffer, not to forbid).—conceder (with acc, and inf., to permit, allow; then also i. q. to concede, grant, in which sense since; pris also i. q. to concede, grant, in which sense since; pris does not occur; the passage in C. Tucc. 5, 87, 101, is corrupt; see Orelli).—permittere ci (to permit, allow any one; followed by ut or an inf.). To 1. any one 90, sincre about (not to hinder his departure; different jm qm dimittere, i. e. to cause any one to go away, to dismiss him): 1. me come to you, me patiaris ad te venire (suffer that I, &c.; different fm me ad te arcesse, voca; i. e., cult me to you); only i. the master come i sine herus adveniat (Com.). — The English turn to 1. oneself is to be rendered in Latin, a) by the passive of the accompanying verb, when it represents the subject as suffercompanying very mean is represents in castlet is sugges-ing, in far as this depends on his will? e.g. to 1. oneself be be carried off: rapi.—patiently to 1. oneself be blanch, patientius reprehend; see kansh. § 162, 2, Not. 2. b) or by the passive of the accompanying verb, or by posse foil by an inf. press, pass. of the accompanying verb, when it denotes possibility, feasibility: cg, to l. oneself be moved (i. e. to be able to be moved), 10 1. Onesety of movem (1, c. 10 of dois to oe movem), movern jousse; i. noil yourself, cave (foll by a sub), with or without ne; c. y., i. noi yourself desire or wish, cave ne cupins: 1, noil yourself be permaded, cave, ne tibli ille persuadeat. To this belongs visio 10 i. when used clipi. in various relations, as, a) To Lev Our, Sc. (i. c. lo clipi. in various relations, as, a) To Lev Our, Sc. (i. c. lo suffer to go oul, \$c.) qm exire pati ex loco; qm emittere ex loco: not to let out, fre, qm ex loco; qm emittere ex loco: not to let out, fre, qm ex loco exire, egredi prohibëre.—fig., to l. out, i. e. to divulge, evuigare (to make public); enunciare (to tell what ought to be kept secret): not to l. out athg, or the report of athg, cs rei famam comprimere, supprimere. b) To Lex THROUGH, admittere per, &c. (e. g. per fenes-tram). e) To Lat in, admittere in, &c.; qm inire locum pati; intromittere; recipere; excipere (lo re-ceive, entertain); infundere, ingerere (lo suffer to flow in); immittere, demittere (lo sink in, as a beam, &c.): nol to l. in (e. g. inlo a town), qm introltu prohibère; ci introltum præcludere: not to l. inlo the house, qm janua prohibère; qm excludere. d) To Let (60) oven, admittere qm ad qd (e. g. qm ad capsas suas). e) To LET ALONE, SINCE QUI C. y. qui au capena tuna). c; 10 LbT.

ALONE, Since (in conversation, Com.); also omitte me (i. me
go). | To put to hire, locare; elocare.

LET. See Hindrance.

LETHARGIC, adj. somniculosus; veternosus; lethargicus

LETHARGY, s. inexpugnabilis pæne somni necessi-tas (Cels.); veternus, lethargia, lethargus (t. t. for the

discore).

LETTER, || A character of the alphabet, litera; literae forma (e.g. eburnea): the l.'s. literae motox (c. Tusc. 1, 25): a large l., litera grandis (opp. litera minuta; see Plant. Bacch. 4, 19, 69; C. Ferr. 42, 74): with clear l's. literate (c. Pt. 25, 61): capita; l., principium nominis (the initial; see Plant. Tries. 4, 2, 7, Ce est principium nomini). — || That week is written, scriptum (opp. senientis, as Asset, additional literae (c. Pt. 25, 65)): capita; literae (c. Pt. 25, 65); capita; literae (c. Pt. 25, que, as C. Cacin. 23, 55): acc. to the l., i. e. Hierally, ad verbum; ad literam: the l. of a low, verba ae literae legis: to keep to the l., scriptum sequi (opp. scriptum negligere): the l. is of most avait, scriptum plurimum valet: I. and spiril; see Srinit .- to write not a single l., nullam literam scribere (es an author) If n epistle, literae (Los) literae, in this sense, like all other words found only in the pl., must have a distributive numeral, if any e. g. tweeke l.'s, duoden literie; not duodecim literae, such sould mean twelce letters of the alphabet. We should say duodecim epistolae, but not duodecim literae, in this sense),—epistola (as directed to a person at a distance and sent by a messenger).—collcilli (directed to a person present, or in the neighbourhood, a note, presents).—tabellæ (the leaves of o i. or note, meton, for receive i. The feelings of a l. or note, meton, for al. or note, A l. in one's own k-induriting, litter cs manu scriptus chirographum; an important l. l. full of intelligence, litter gravis; epistola gravis et rerum plena: to write a l., epistolam scribere, exarate (with the silitur): to write a l., epistolam scribere, exarate (with the silitur): to write (wind) a l. lo any one, dare literas ad qm; literas mittere cl or ad qm (For not scribere ad qm): to write a very full or long 1. to any one, epistolam efficere ad qm: to address a L to any one, ci inscribere epistoism: lo answer a l., rescribere literis or ad literas (epistolam); literis or episscripcie nieris or an incras (epistosam); nieris or epistosam conciu-dere: to conclude a l. with atho, epistosam claudere qis e (e. g. hoc mandato): lo fold a l., epistosam compil-care: lo sed a l., epistolam signare, obsignare, signo suo or annuli sul siglio imprimere: lo put money into a t., *pecuniam cum epistola conjungere; *pecuniam in eundem fasciculum, in quo est epistola, addere: to receive a l. fm one person to another, epistolam acci-pere ab qo ad qm: to deliver a t. to the party to whom it is addressed, perferre literas (epistolam) ad qm (Sor not dare literas ad qm, weh means 'to write or send a l.'): to enclose one l. in another, epistolam cum aitera conjungere; epistolam aiteri jungere; epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere (Eg. not epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere (Eg. not epistolam in alteram includere); al. enclosed, litera endectea, or adjuncta (not inclusae); lo interchange l'a with any one, cum qo per literas colloqui or agere: 1. paper, plaguia or charta epistolaris (Mart. 14, 11, title); al. pragram or charta epistonans (attern 1., 1, 1, 1, 1, 1); and carrier, tabeliarius; qui literas perfert; epistolarum dilribitor (one who delivers l's from the post-office), "receptaculum epistonamus: aldrawer or case (for keeping l's in), scrinlum epistolarum (Plin.).

LETTERS, s. pl. = learning, llteræ, humanitatis studla (C.): a man unacquainted with t., homo literarum et politioris humanitatis expers (C. Or. 1, 60): men of l., homines periti et humani (C.): man of l., literatus (learned, erudite); eruditus; homo doctrină, atque optimarum artium studis, eruditus (C.): the scorld or republic of L., doct homines, or simply, doct; cruditi homines, or simply, cruditi (t. e. the learned). Not civitas literats or erudita; nor respublica literatis, orbis literatus.

LETTER, v. inscribere; literis incldere.

LETTER-WRITING, epistoiarum commercium (Fell. 2, 66); ep. consuetudo (C. Fam. 4, 13, I); absentlum amicorum colloquium (id.); mutuus epistolarum usus (Muret.); officlum epistolarum literarum (Wyttenb.).

LETTERED, | Learned, ilteratus; see also 'man of letters' in Lettens. | Marked with telters; by Crct. with inscribere; literis incidere.

LETTUCE, lactuca (Piin.); dim. lactucula (Suet.). LEVANT, orlens.

LEVEE, salutatio matutina (or, fm the context, salutatio only); officium: when the l. was over, ubi salutatlo defluxit.

LEVEL, adj. planus; æquus; Jw. planus et æquus; quatus ; libratus (Vitr.).

LEVEL, s. | A plain surface, equum; equus pianus iocus. | A mechanical instrument,

et pianus locus. ¶ A mechanical instrument, libella, libra. ∥ E quality, æqualitas.

LEVEL, v. æquare. coæquare. exæquare (lo make LEVEL, V. Equare. conquare. executare to make even with the rest of the ground).—complanare (to make flat by digging, &c.).—sternere (as the wind does the sea, poet.). To i. mountains, montes conquare; nontium juga fossuris complanare; montes in planum ducere [50] montem subvetere (8. Cat. 13, 1) is mot to be imitated; to t. the soit, solum execuare. LEVELLER, librator (Pim. Bp.). LEVELLING, libratol, perilbratol (Pir.).

LEVER, vectis (Cas.). LEVERET, iepusculus (C.).

LEVITE, Levita. LEVITICAL, Leviticus.

LEVITY (of conduct), petulantia; levitas.

LEVY, s. delectus; conquisitio militum (by force).

A strict l. is enjoined, acer delectus denunciatur; by a very strict l. to ratis as many as thirty thousand men, intentissima conquisitione, ad triginta millia peditum conficere.

LEVY, v. 1 To raise troops, &c. delectum habere; milites legere, scribere, conscribere; milites contrahere (by force); mercede conducere milites; mllites conquirere or conquirere et comparare; militum conquisitionem habère (for pay). To l. an army, copias, exercitum mercede conducere; copias, exercitum colligere, confecre, comparare (lo gasher, brisg logether): lo l. corn, &c., frumentum, commeanum imperare: lo l. a supply of provisions. frument vecturas imperare, describere (in a country) cl: lo l. contributions. (in the states), civitatibus pecuniarum summas imperare; tributa indicere, imperare. || To tax proportionately, in omnes civitates pro portione pecunias

describere.

LEWD, libidinosus; furens in libidinem; salax; impudicus (of persons or things; e. g. versus: the

former only of persons), LEWDNESS, impetus ad venerem; llbido.

LEXICOGRAPHER, *lexicographus; *iexici conditor or auctor.

LEXICON, *lexicon (hetikov, list of names and words in alphabetical order); *onomasticon (a collection of words and names arranged according to their matter. [5] dictionarium, barbarous, of the middle ages). A large, copions l., *thesaurus verborum: a small l., *index verborum: to undertake a Latin l., lexicl Latini curam suscipere : to write or compile a l., **lexicon condere, conficere: he is to me a living l.,
mihi, quoties qd abditum quæro, ille thesaurus est
(Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 2).
LIABLE, obnoxius: to be l. to athg, cl rel obnoxium

LIAR, homo mendax; mendax. Call me l., if, &e., mentiar, si, &c.: a l. ought to have a good me mendacem memorem esse oportet (Quint. 4, 2, 91,

Appul. Apol. p. 318, 32).
LIBATION, libatio; iibamen; libamentum. LIBEL, s. libelius famosus; libelius ad infamlam es editus.—If it is verse, see Lampoon. To publish a l. agst aby; vid. To LIBEL.

LIBEL, v. libelium ad infamlam es edere (Suet.); qm scriptis procacibus diffamare (T.); carmen probro-sum facere in qm; maium carmen condere in qm (H.;

these two if the libel is in verse).

LIBELLER, libelli famosi scriptor; qul libellum (or -os) ad infamiam cs edit or edidit (aft, Suel.); male-

drus conviciator (foul tongued abuser).

LIBELLOUS, a quod infamiam faelt fisgitlumve alteri (aft. C.); sin infamiam es scriptus, editus, &c., famosus; refertus contumeliis; in cupiditatem cs factus (a/l. C.); maledicus; contumeliosus; probroqm contumeliosus; injuriosus. A t. letter, literæ in qm contumeliosus; epistola plena omnium in qm probrorum. A t. publication, libelius famosus (T. Suet.).

LIBERAL, | Bounliful, largus (that gives largely fm his own property); largitor (the largus, with a selfish or unworthy end in view; iiberalis (the largus, with a selfuh or unworthy end in view); liberalis (the largus, when he gives fm good motives and with a noble end in view; opp. prodigus, see C. Off. 2, 16, 55); beneficus, benignus (the former, kind in deed; the latter, kind in dispo-sition, but frequently for beneficus; cf. C. Deiot. 9, 26); largus, beneficus, liberalis; munificus (that makes presents to others without reckoning on a return); Jn. largus et liberalis; liberalis et munificus; liberalissimus munificentissimusque; beneficus liberalisque; liberalissimus et beneficentissimus. Not l., restrictus (C. Of. 2, 18, 62; ad Div. 3, 8, 8): too l., prodigus, (C. Uf. 2, 18, 62; as Die. 3, 8, 8); too l., prodigus, effusus, profusus (that knows not how to observe moderation in giving); to be l. towards any one, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in qm: to be very l., magna esse liberalitate: I. in money, liberails pecuniæ: to be I. with athg, largam cs rel copiam concedere: to be i. fm another person's property, largiri ex or de alieno: to be l. in athg, sumptibus non parcere in re: in a l manner, large; liberaliter; Jn. large liberaliterque; benigne ; munifice ; Jn. munifice et large : to be too i. in praising any one, *præter modum qm laudare;
*nimium esse in cs laudibus; tribuere ci lauden immodicam (after Pseudo-C. ad Brut. I, 15, med.): to be too I. in decreeing honours, in decernendis honoribus nimium esse, et tamquam prodigum.

[Generous, ingenus; liberalis: bonus. The l. arts, &c., artes or doctrinæ ingenue, liberales, bonæ.

arts, 4c., artes or doctrines ingenue, interales, bonz. # Ptentiful, ampius; largus; benignus (H.). LIBERALITY, | Bounty, largitas, largitio (the former as property of the largus, the latter at that of the largitor; cf. C. de Or. 2, 25, 105); liberalitas. beneficientia. benignitas. munificentia (Stm. 4n Liberali), jactura (connected with sacryfices; see Mathiac, C.

Munil. 23, 67) | Prodigat, profuse bounty, effusio, (towards any one) in qm (C. Att. 7, 3, 3, &c.; also plur. C. Off. 2, 16, 56): to waste one's property by excessive L, inconsulte largiendo patrimonlum effundere. || Generosity, noble disposition, liberalitas; ingenium liberale (Ter.); mens liberalis (C.).

LIBERALLY, large; liberaliter; Jx. large liberalis (C.).

terque; munifice; largiter; cum maxlmå largitate (C.).

reque; munnee; larguer; com maxima larguate (c.). To giee l., munifice et large dare.

LIBERATE, liberare re, or a re; exsoivere re; eximere re, or ex or de re; levare re; extrahere ex re; eripere ex or a re. To l. fm slavery, servitute liberare or excipere; servitio eximere; e servitute in liberta-

tem restituere or vindicare.

LIBERATED, ptcp. adj. liberatus; liber; solutus; Jn. solutus ac liber. At. slave, manumissus, manumissa (that is no longer a slave); libertus, liberta (in respect of a former master); libertinus, libertina (in respect of condition; post-Aug, writers are not careful in distinguishing between libertus and libertinus, but this is not to be imitated). The condition of a t. person, libertinitas (JCt.).

LIBERTINE, s. | A freedman, libertinus, &c. A dissolute person, homo dissolutus; homo

libidinosus or intemperans.

LIBERTINE, adj. dissolutus; libidinosus; intemperans; Jn. libidinosus et intemperans.

LIBERTINISM, licentia morum; vita dissolutior.

LIBERTY, libertas; see FREEDOM, LIBIDINOUS, libidinosus; lasclvus

LIBRARIAN, bibliothecæ custos or præfectus; qui bibliothecæ præest; bibliothecarius (Aurel. ap. Frontin. ad M. Cæs. 4, 5); qui supra bibliothecam est (Vitr. 7, praf. 5); a bibliotheca (Inser.). To be a l., bibliotheca præesse; supra bibliothecam esse: to be any one's l., bibliothecam es tractare; esse aphibliothecâ es (Inser.): the office of a librarian, bibliothecæ cura.

LIBRARY, bibliotheca (the collection or the place). LISRARY, bibliotheca (the collection or the place). A respectable, good l., bona librorum copia (poet.): a small l., bibliothecula (Symm. Ep. 4, 18): a castly l., bibliothecam unitorum numorum: to form a l., bibliothecam instituere: to form a perfect l., bibliothecam supplere: to arrange a l., libros disponere; bibliothecam ordinare (Suet. Gramm. 12): to be over a l., bibliothecam ordinare (Suet. Gramm. 12): to be over thecm præesse; bibliothecam tractare: we sat down in the l. of the Lyceum, in bibliotheca, quæ in Lyceo est. assedimus : to shut up oneself in one's I., abdere se in bibliothecam.

LIBRATE, see BALANCE, V.

LIBRATION, see BALANCE, S.

LICENSE, | Exorbitant liberty, contempt frestraint, licentia; licentia liberior or effusa; libertas nimia (C.). | Permission, licentia; venia;

LICENSE, auctoritatem ci dare or tribuere,

LICENTIATE, *licentlatus.
LICENTIOUS, Intemperans; dissolutus; effrenatus

(poet. effrenus); lascivus; petulans; effusus. LICENTIOUSLY, intemperanter; effrenate; effuse;

præter modum (excessively).

LICENTIOUSNESS, immoderatio; intemperantia, effrenatio; lascivia; petulantia; licentia; animi ef-fusio; gestientis animi elatio voluptaria (C. Fin. 3, 10.

LICK, lambere (to touch with the tongue). -lingere (to taste with the tongue) .- lambitu detergere (to wash or taste with the longue).—lambitu detergère (to weash or clean by licking, Aur. Vicl. de Orig. 20, 3).—ligurire (to l. slightly or daintily): to l. beforehand (in order to taste), prælambere (H. Sat. 2, 6, 109): to l. out or away, lingere, dellingere, (to 1. up, away, out); lingus, delere (to 1. out with the tongue, e. g. writing, Suct. Cal. 20); to 1. the dishes, catillare (Plant. Casin. 3, 2, 2. Auct. ap. Non. 563, 7).

LICKERISH, *cuppediarum studiosus (aft. Suel. Cas. 46): a l. person, cuppes (v. pr. Plaut.); homo fastidii delicati (of a nice or pampered appelite); not to

be l., nihil morari cuppedia.

LICKERISHNESS, LICKEROUSNESS, cuppedia; liguritlo; intemperantia or intemperies gulæ; also guin onle

LICORICE, glycyrrhiza (Gr. L.); Lat. radix dulcis; (liquiritia. Veget. de Re Vet.)

(liquirua, reget. de ae res.) LID, operculum: sep-lid, palpebra. LIE, s. mendacium (as a thing, opp. to verum),—vani-tas (falsehood, as a property or state, opp. vertias): a schite l. (falsety so called), mendaciunculum (opp. menwhile l. (faisety to cattea), memarcunculum (vpp. Inco-dacium magnum); mendacium modestum (opp. men-dacium impudens): an unblushing l., a bold l., men-dacium conficientissimum: to forge a l., mendacium componere (faise struere is rather poetle): to utler pure lies, mera mendacia fundere (Com.): lo bescare pure lies, mera mendacia fundere (Com.): to omeare of telling a l., sibi a mendacio temperare: to come of with a l., mendacio defungi: to calch any one in a l., manifesto modo prehendere qm mendacii (Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 45); manifestum mendacii qm tenere (Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 30); to sland in a l., stare a mendacio contra veritatem (C. Ine. 1, 3, 4); to convict aby of a l., mendacii qm coarguere: lo give aby the L., faisi, or mendacii, qm arguere.

raisi, or mendacii, qm arguere. LIE, v. i. e. to utter fatschoods, mentiri (knowingly, veideoθαι; absol. or followed by an accusative, or in re, or de re, prop. and fg); mendacium dicere (to utter a l., ψεῦδος λέγειν, gen.; but usually to tell an untruth unknowingly); ementiri (to invent or utter in a lying manner, followed by an accus. or absol.); falsa pro veris dicere, falsa dicere (to say what is false as true; to offend against truth, whether knowingly or not); falsa fateri (to make a false confession); fallere (fig. to deceive): to I. not even in jest, ne joco quidem mentiri : to 1. as one pleases, libero mendacio uti: can en honorable man 1.? num cadit in bonum virum mentiri?—he lies as often as he opens his mouth, totus ex mendaciis factus est or constat; he lied in that, hoc or in ea re

mentitus est.

LIE, v. i.e. to be situate, &c. || A) in the narrower sense, to be taid or to have laid itself, prop. and fig., jacete (g. t., but esply as opp. to standing, standing upright; hence = to lie, with the idea of weak ness); situm esse, positum esse (of things without life; to be situate, &c. [rarely Jacres in this sense], also of persons buried); cubare (to its resinae), a opp. to nuveng one's self, &c. always with the idea of having sireched one's self out at ease, whether read or apparent; hence in prose only of tiving beings, whether they rest, sleep, take food, or are sick); recubare, recumbere (to be in a recumbent posture); accubare, accumbere (to I. at a place, or of several, to I. one with another any where, eaply of rectining at lable): to l. at or near a person or thing, sacere ad, &c.; adjacere ci rei or ad qin or qd (of persons and things); appositum, applicatum esse ci rei (to be laid on athg, of things): to L. upon athg, ci rel or in qo loco incubare (to have stretched one's self on athg); qa re inniti (to support one's self on athg; e. g. on the elbows; of persons) situm, positum esse in que re or in que lo co (lo be laid upon athg; of things): to l. upon, superincubare (of persons; see above cubare); superimpositum case (to be laid upon; of things); superstratum esse (to be strewed upon, of things; then, to have been thrown upon, of persons): to L. under, succubare (of persons); substratum esse (to be strewed under; then to be the total). then, to be laid or thrown under, of things and per-sons): to l. in athg, jacere in ga re (g. l.); positum esse lu qa re (of things) : lo l. on the ground, humi jacere ; humi stratum jacere (of persons and things); humi cubare, ln solo recubare (in rest or sleep, of persons); prostratum esse, dirutum jacère (to be thrown down, of things): to the upon the face, in os pronum jacère (g. t.); in faciem cubarc (resting on a bed or couch, ogp. supinum cubare, i. e. to l. upon the back, Jur 3, 280): to l. in bed, in lecto jacere or esse; jacere; cubare (g. f., also as a sick person); lecto teneri, affixum esse (to be obliged to keep one's bed): to l. (sick) in bed on account of allog, cubare ex (e. g. ex duritie alvi): to l. im (of child-bed), puerperio cubare; to l. in the arms of any one, hærere in cs complexu : to I. at the feet of any one, ci ad pedes jacère, stratum esse, or stratum jacère (also as a suppliant): to let l., sinère (g. l.); non auferre (not to take away, not to do away, a thing; facere, ut qd jaceat (to cause athg to 1., e. g. in aqua); qd abjicere, omittere, intermittere (fig., to give up, leave off); abjicere et omittere (entirely); intermittere (for a time) : to l. a-bed, in lecto se continere (to remain in bed, of persons); non surgere (not to rise, of any one lying down); to 1. motionless or helpless, se erigere non posse; the snow still lies (nives non liquescunt): I have money lying idle, pecunia ot:osa mihi jacet (not at interest. Pandect.): numos numeratos habeo (I have ready money, so as lo be able to make payment when due). [15) in a wider sense, 1) to have a certain position, esply of places and countries, jacère (gen., of natural or arcs-ficial localities, but esply of a low situation); situmesse, positum case (the former both of natural localities (see C. Verr. 4, 48, 106, of a village) and of artificial; posi-tum case, only of artificial localities, esply of higher ones): to l. at or near a place, qm locum adjacere; qm locum tangere, attingere, contingere (g. f.); ci loco applicatum, appositum esse (to be built or placed upon athy, only of artificial localities, e. g. of a camp): to L. in a place, in qo loco jacère, situm esse, positum esse; to l. over against a place, e regione or ex adverso es LIF

loci jacere, situm esse: to t. on this side of a pla ::, cis locum jacère : to l. towards a place, jacère, situm esse ad locum versus (g. l.); prospicere locum, prospectum dare ad locum (to look towards a place, of a room, &c.): to I. towards a quarter of the heavens, vergere, spectare In or ad, &c. (e.g. towards the north); in or ad septen triones: Aquitanta ties in a north west direction, Aquitanla spectat inter occasum soiis et septentriones : lying towards the north, towards the west, in septentrionem versus, ad occidentem versus: to l. higher, or above a place, Jaccre supra, &c.: to l. in a circle round a place, circa locum in orbem situm esse, locum ambire (e. g. of islands): to l. under a place, ci loco subjarêre, subjectum esse; jacêre sub qo loco: to l. close under a mountain, jacère sub radicibus montis: to l. before a place, jacere, situm esse ante iocum : lo l. near, procul place, jacere, studin esse and couldn't on their, propingulum esse: to l. far apart, magno locorum intervalio disjunctum esse: to l. at an equal distance apart, pari intervalio distance: the eyes l. deep, oculi introraus retracti aunt. 2) To be a long time in a place or state (of persons), versari, commorari, esse (g. t. to tarry in a place); in præsidio esse or coilocutum case (of a garrison); Jacere, sedere (to stay, abide any where, with the idea of inactive rest, as opp. to actany where, with the trace of the fore a town, and urbem sedere (to I. inactive before it): to I. in quarters any where, stativa habere qo loco : to lie encamped, in castris esse. 3) F10. to have a foundation in, to depend upon, consist with, situm esse in qo or in qa re (to depend upon); versari in qa re (to turn upon); cerni in qå re (to show itself in); niti (in) qå re (to have its chief support in): it lies with us, with circumstances, situm est in nobls, in temporibus: as much as lies in me, quantum in me sltum est: pro viribus; ut potero. not pro parte virili .- the fault ties with kim, is est in culpa: culpa est penes cum (Com.): in what lies the historance? quild impedit? the reason lies in this, that, &c., causa est in eo, quod, &c.: the difference lies in this, that, &c., discrimen versatur, cernitur in eo, quod, &c.; il lay not in the character of the king to, &c., rex non is erat, qui (with a subj.). LIEGE, see Soveneign, Subject.

LIEUTENANCY, *locus or munus legati (deputy)
or subcenturionis (in the army).

LIEUTENANT, iegatus (deputy. assistant officer); *subcenturio (in the army, ofter L. 8, 8): to be aby's t. legatum esse ci-505 not cs; but e. g. Casaris ie-

gatus, in apposition to a person's name, is correct.

I.IFE, § As a state, opp. to death, vita (Gr. βίος, g. t. opp. mors); anima, spiritus (breath of l.); salus (existence for moment to moment, opp. interitus, ex-itium); caput (the head, as seat of l.); lux, hac lux (the light of day. [6]) vitte lux is without good au-thority; see Interpp. ad C Cat. 1, 6, 15). Physical l., vita, quæ corpore et spiritu continetur: in my l., in vită mea; dum vivo; me vivo; to have L, vivere; vitam habere; in vită esse; vită or hac luce frui (to enj-y life): to receive L., nasci; in lucem edi: to re-ceive new l. and strength, reviviscere et recreari: to lose t., vitam amittere, perdere; interfici, necari (to be kitted); necari (with violence): to come to l. again, reviviscere: to destroy one's own t., mortem sibi con-sciscere; manus sibi or vim vitæ suæ inferre; manus sibi afferre (it the following phrases are unusual and rather poet. : manu vitam sibi exhaurire ; occupare diem fati; occupare manu mortem; finem vitæ sibi ponere, &c.: avoid se Interficere): to take away the l. of any one, vitam ci auferre, adimere, eripere; qui vità or hac iuce privare; cl vim afferre; (more rarely) qm vita expetiere; to seek the 1. of any one, cs vitre or capiti insidiari; cs vitam appetere (ferro atque manibus); necem or interivitam appetere (ferro atque manibus); necem or interi-tum ci parare; lo des; aro [h le, lo quo pone, *2gri salu-tem desperare (as a physician; agri salus, C. de N. D. 3, 38, 91); to give one his 1, vitam et dare [c, 1, also of a physician; see Plin. 2, 20, 8); vitam ci concedere, ci mortem remittere, usuram lucis et dare (to a person condemned to death); cs vitie parcere, consultere (to concerned to death; it with parcete, contained to payer the life); am processive (to beyet); an parfer (to bring forth); your letter has given me a little Lagain (Kg.), literat taxe me soliticitum pd levarunt (of. C. Att. 4, 7, 1; but literat taxe into liquidam quasi animute restillarunt is only conjecture in C. Att. 4, 7, 1); to catt issimarint to one conjecture in C. Adv. 7, 7, 11 to consiste to, into b., gignere, processer (lo begel); facete, effect, of things): to preserve one's t., qm conservare: to one one's life to another, natum esse qo (lo be begotten); ci salutem debere, cs beneficio vivere (to owe one's deliberance or preservation): to pray for one's l., mortem deprecari; to pray for the l. of another, ca vitam deprecari ab qo: to come of with one's l., saivum, incolumem evadere: my l. is in danger, I run the risk

of my I., in vitæ pericuium addictus sum ; caput agt tur. | In respect of the manner how or macrone lives, vita; victus (in respect of domestic manage In respect of the manner how or where ment, so that when vita and victus occur neor each ment, to that onem vita and victus occur neor each other, vita refers to the public, and victus lot the private life; e.g. Np. Alcob. 1, 3; non minus in vitâ, quam in victu splendidus erat); in public L, in republicâ gerendâ: common L, vita quotidiana: In common L, in vitæ consuctudine; vuigo (commonty); the language of common t., genus sermonis usitatum : to use the language of common I., verbis quotidianis uti: to lead a certain t, vivere (with an adv.); vitam agere (with an adj.; but not vitam durere, i. e. to drag on t.); e. g. to tead a happy t., vivere feliciter, beate; vitam felicem agere: to lead a poor t., vitam tolerare inopeni. In respect of the time during weh one lives, vita; wetas: to devote one's t. to studies, on nem suam vitam consumere in studies: to devote one's l. to the investigation of a thing, tetatem agere in quaerenda quare: to pass the rest of one's l. in retirement, quod reliquum est vitae in otio degere: he has often in his l. destroyed an innocent citizen by false witness, seepe ln ætate suå perdidit civem innocentem falso testimonio. In respect of time and action; to describe the l. of any one, es vitæ imaginem exprimere: to review one's l., vitæ memoriam recolere; præ eriti temporis spatium respicere (cf. C. Arch. 1, 1). | Reality, original, verum: to draw one to the l., ad verum (1955) not ad vivum) exprimere : es similirudinem effingere ex vero (Plin. Ep. 4, 28, extr.): to represent one to the t., effingere es imaginem dicendo (Q. 6, 1, 8) to describe or paint athy to the L., qd sic exponere quast agatur res. non quast narretur (C.); qd its ostendere. ut non clarius futurum sit spectantibus (Q., of a battle).

I That weh is as dear to us as our L; e. g. my 1. I mea vita i mea iux i-you are my l., certe tu vita es mihi (Com.). | PHRASES, a) Course of l., vitæ (or vivendi) cursus, curriculum (the period or space of t.); vivendi or vitæ via (way of t.): to choose our course of t., deligers quam viam vivendi ingressuri simus: to enter upon, walk in a right course of t., rectam vitte viam segul ; to finish or complete the course of t., vitæ cursum or viven-di curricuium conficere. b) Plan of t, vitæ or vivendi consilium; vitæ institutum; vitæ propositum; vitæ ratio et institutio; vita: lo sketch out a plan of l., vivendi constitum (or, simply, vitam) constituere: to change one's plan of l., institutorum mutationem facere; vitæ propositum mutare. c) Rule of t., vitæ, vivendi or (in respect of conduct) agendi præceptum; vitæ iex; iex quâ vivamus; vitæ ratio (pl. vitæ rationes): lo draw up rules of l. for oneself, vitae rationes suscipere: to give rules of l. to any one, vivendi prac-cepta cl dare: to receive or learn rules of l. fm any one, agendi præcepta ab qo accipere. d) Weariness of t., vivendi or vitæ satietas (a being satisfied with t.); vitæ odium (distaste for t., opp. vitæ amor): I feel weariness of i., vitæ satietas me cepit; vitæ me tædet: every-day I., quotidianae vitae consuctudo. | Mode of tiving. conduct, vita; mores (manners, behaviour). A bad, shameful I., vita turpis : to lead a bad, disgraceful 1., turpiter, improbe, vivere: a virtuous 1., vita honesta, sancta; vita honesta or per virtutem acta: lo lead a virtuous l., honeste, sancte, vivere: a dissolute l., vita onnibus flagitiis, or omnibus iliadinibus, dedita: lo lead a dissolute l., omnibus flagitiis, or omnibus libidinibus, deditum esse ; iuxuria diffluere. | Lireliness, sprightliness, alacritas (liveliness); splritus (enlivening spiril): spril and l. of an orator, calor et vehementia dicentis; there is no l. here, omnia hic jacent, languent.

LIFE-GUARD, corporis custodes (g. f.); delecta manus, or juventus quæ es (e. g. principis) corpus domumque custodit (see C. Mil. 25, 67); evocati, qui excubias circa principle cubiculum vice militum agunt (consisting of citizens, Suet. Gatt. 10); stipatores corporis, or simply stipatores (under the later emperors, protectores); satellites (when considered as those who executed commands; see C. Rull. 2, 13, 32, stipa ores corporis constituit cosdem ministros et satellites potestatis); cohors prætoria (in the time of the republic, cohors Imperatoris, quam delectam manum præsidii causa circa se habet; Liv. 2, 20: under the emperors there were several (ten or more) cohortes prætoriani, wch formed the standing army of the emperors, like the Turkish janisaries, called also milites prætoriani; regia cohors; regia cohors custodesque corporis; scholares, alæ scholares (under the later emperors, the house-hold troops). To take a l., stationem militum sibi assumere; corpus armatis circumsepire: to have a t., delectam manum præsidii, or custodiæ, causá circa

habere: to have a l. of 260 cavalry, ducentos equites ad pustodlam corporis habere.

LIFEGUARDSMAN, corporis custos, or stipator;

satelles; miss pratorianus. See Liveovano.
LIFELESS, Il Naturally without life, inanimus, inanimatus (opp. animal. Egg later forms are inanimis, inanimans, inanimalis); vita, or vita et sensu carens (evithout life and feeling); to be l., inanimatus (evithout life and feeling); to be l., inanimat mum esse; vitâ carere. | That has lost life, exanimus; exanimis; exanimatus; exsanguis (without blood, dead); mortuus, exstinctus (dead).—almost l., exstincto or mortuo similis (like a dead person, prop.); exanimatus, exsanguis (rather fig.). | Fig.) Without power or vigour, exsanguis (e. g. of a speech). LIFETIME, see LIFE.

LIFT, v. tollere. extollere. attollere. To l. up, erigere, levare, allevare, sublevare (to raise fm the ground); excitare (to raise that with has sunk; as, the erigere. ground; excitate (to ruse that are now min, us, me head): to 1. up oneself, se erigere; surgere; assurgere (to stand up, rise): to 1. up any one with the hand, manu allevare qm: to 1. up the hands, manus toliere: to 1. up the hands to heaven, tendere manus, or manus supplices ad colum: to l. up hands agst any one, manus tentare in qm or ci (with hostile purpose): to l. up the eyes, oculos erigere, tollere; lo alig, suspicere qd: fig., to l. up one's heart or soul to God, *animum convertere ad cogitationem Dei : to t. up the thoughts to things above, animum ad coelestia tollere; to I, up the vocem intendere (opp. vocem remittere).

LIFT, s. use the verb; e. g. to give a l.; i. e. To

LIGAMENT, LIGATURE, | Bandage, fascia; dim. fasciola; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum. To put on a l., deligare. alligare. obligare. Any thing

that binds, ligamen, vinculum.

LIGHT, s. | Any shining substance, and the brightness produced by it, esply and usually daylight, lumen, lux (lumen is the cause of l., that weh gives l., a luminous body; lux, the l., brightness. To the sun we opply lumen and lux; lumen so far as it gives l. to the earth, lux so far as it is a luminous or bright body). [The poelic jubar denotes the pure splen-dour of the heavenly bodies.] The l. of the sun, of the lumen, lux, solis, lunæ: the l. of day, lux dlurna (Lucr. 6, 648), or usualty, simply lux: with the l., cum primå luce; dle lllucescente; sub lucis ortum (towards break of day): the l. of the eyes, lumina oculorum; lumina () luces is poel.): to see the l. of day (i. e. 10 be born), in lucem edl or suscipl; nascl: to come into the l. of day, exire supra terram (prop. to come to the surface of the earth fm subterraneous places; of persons or animals; in publicum produce (rather fig., to appear in public); in lucem proferri, protrahl (prop. and fig. of things); detogi, patefieri (fig. to be uncovered, made manifest): not to come to L. lucem non succovered, made manifest): not to come lo l. lucem non aspicere, publice carère (not to go out, of persons); lacère, in tenebris latère (prop. to remain hidden, of things): to bring or draw to the l. (of day), supra terram educere (far subierraneous places, of persons or asimals, prop. aft. C. N. D. 2, 37, 35); in lucem proferre, prutrahere (prop. and fig. to render visible or notorious; of things); aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum of sanger; aperite, pateracere, detegere, manifestum facere (fig. to make known, reveal): to bring to t. (fig. = to make known or famous), in lucem vocare e tenebris (persons); illustrare et excitare (things, e.g. philosophlam): to bring a thing again to I., qd ln lucem principality in the principal space of the pr plicare ci qd (by explanation); to shed t. upon a thing (fig.), illustrare qd; lucem or lumen ci rei afferre 1993. illustrare qu; lucem or tumen et ret act; lucem or tumen et ret act; lustre est; to obstruct the l. to any one, cs cool or luminibus officere (not simply cl officere); cs luminibus obstruere: to stand in the l., cl officere (prop. to take away the l. fm any one by placing oneself (prop. to take away nee. 1, m any one or placing one explosions of the first hence, fig. = to oppose one; ci obcsse, obstare (fig. to be in the way, to be a hindrance to any one, without the idea of hostility): to stand in one's own 1. (fig.), sibl or utilitatl sum or commodis suis male con 1. (194.), shiol of unitati state or commonis state considers; shid deesse: lo place or set alhy in a good or advantageous l., qd in bono lumine collocare (prop. 4. g. a painting; tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, C.; opp. tabulam in alieno lumine collocare, C.; in a bad 1.); cl rel lucem afferre; rem commendare, laudare (194. to represent on the favorable side): to place or represent in an odious 1., qm in invidiam adducere; qm deformare: to set athy in a false l., qd

fallaci judicio videre: to look at athy in the l., qd ad lucem spectare (prop. to hold agst the l. and look at); videre etiam atque etiam et considerare (fig. to cen-sider accurately): if you look at it in the right l., si vis sider accurately): If you look at it in the right I, it is veram rationem exsequi [fg: Ter. Hec. 8, 1.8]. If painting, as opp. 10 shade, lumen (opp. umbra; e.g. in pletural lumen non alia res magin quam umbra commendat; 2.): 10 observe I. and shade, lumen et umbras custodire: I. and shade, shade, lumen et umbras custodire: I. and shade, shade is the shade, lumen et umbras custodire: I. and shade shade, lumen (g. 1.): lumen 4, p. 151, 18, Elm. or p. 281, Oud.): to look after a l., lumen quærere: to bring a l., lumen afferre: my l. will go out, lucerna me deserit (e. g. in writing; C. Att. 7,7, extr.): my l. is going out, candela consumpta exstringitur: l.'s in the streets, pernoctantia urbis lumina (Ammian, 14, 1).

LIGHT, a. opp. to dark, clarus (1., bright in itself); illustris (full of 1.); lucidus (that is full of 1., and spreads 1. abroad); luminosus (to weh the rays of t. duty penetrate); albidus (somewhat white, of colour); candidus (dazzling white).

LIGHT, a opp. to keavy, grave, \$c. [A) Prop. not keavy, levis (opp. gravis); a l. burden, onus leve: l. armour, armatura levis: a l. weight, pondus leve (g. l.); pondus vulgarl levius (lighter than usua). | B) FIG. 1) not heavy, of substance or strength;
a) in its component parts, levis: a l. wine, vlnum leve: t. food, clbus levis (that gives slight nourishment); cibus facilis ad concoquendum (easy of digestion): a l. gar-ment, vestis tenuls: a l. soil, solum tenue. b) Trifting, inconsiderable, levis (opp. gravls); parvus (opp. mag. nus): to have a t. complaint, leviter ægrotare: t. pais, dolor levis, parvus. 2) That has nothing heavy on il: a) l. armed, levis armaturæ (so also Cas., who never, as L. and later writers do, uses simply Cash, and never, at 2. and taker writers at, uses sunjug-levis in this sense: the 1. covaring, equities levis arma-ture [only in L. and later writers, milites leves]; verifies (as a division of the Roman army before time of the republic, called varial. These troops were divided into Jaculiatores, javetim-men, sufittatis, archem, and funditores, slingers, to whom belonged the ferentarii. armed with round pebbles or leaden balls in the form of urmen with round peobles or leaden balls in the form of an acorn and furnished with a prickle, and the balistarii or tragularii, armed with the hand-balista. Dimilites expedit; all soldiers when they have laid aside their baggage, whether I. or heavy-armed; hence Cas. their baggoge, whether I. or heavy-armed; hence Cas. B. O. 7, 80, expectial levia armatures. D lightly clothed, lightly loaded, expectitus; not accumented by deavy baggoge; opp. Impeditus; notacitat has put of the upper garments; a l. infantry man, pedece specialize. Hence, et Not un weield, or dull; subject level, velox (opp. hardus), permix dull; subject level, velox (opp. hardus), permix dull; subject level, velox (opp. hardus); service; it. words: hupera un mollis; so perces it. I. walk, lugressus tener, tener ac mollis: a person is l. of foot, inest in qo præcipua pedum pernicitas: to write a l. hand, "msnu veloci scribere: to paint with a l. pencil, manu veloci pingere. d) Not oppressed with cares, curis vacuus ; curis liber solutusque (e. g. animus): my heart becomes lighter, animum recipio: to make one's heart lighter, am wgritudine or curis levare. e) easy, that demands little pains or exertion, facilis (opp. difficilis); solutus, expeditus (not perplexes; opp. Impeditus): Jr. facilis et expeditus; solutus et expeditus; solutus et facilis; nullius negotii (opp. magni negotii): very L., perfacilis; perexpeditus: il u a L. thing, nihil est negotii; ld nihil habet negotii; a h. hing, film est negoti; id finil facet negoti; id facile effici potest. [Trifling, gay, playful, petulans (of persons or things. [15] procax and protervus, wanton, are too strong); levis (l.-minded, of persons); parum verecundus (not modest; also of things; e. g. verba); lascivus (full of play, eaply in love: first in the silv. age in a bad sense; of persons and things): I jokes, joca petulantia, jocorum petulantia: in a l. manner, petulanter; parum verecunde; lascive: the young woman is somewhat too I. in her conduct, nium liberlus quam virginem decet (L.).

LIGHT, v. collustrare (to impart its own 1.; only prop.); illustrare (to illumine, enlighten: and fig., set in the l.); illuminare (to give l. to a thing, early fig.

None of these words were used by the ancients of
enlightening the mind. The sun l's every thing, so
cuncta luce sua illustrat: to be lighted by the sun, sale illustrem esse: to l. a town, in urbe pernoctamia lumina accendere (of the ordinary lighting of the streets, oft. Ammian, 14, 1): lumina suspendere funnlibus ordice ductis (to make an illumination with 1.'s hung in rays on ropes; Claudian. de Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 206); accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (to make un illumination with t.'s in the windows of the houses; Schol. Pers. Sai. 5, 180): a lower is lighted by night, turnis collucet per noctem crebris luminibus (T. Hist. 3, 38, 1): the field of Mars lighted by lorches, collucentes per campum Martis faces (T. Ann. 3, 4, 1): to l. up, i. c. to kindle, accendere, incendere, succendere (prop. and

(a); inflammare (lo sel on fire).

LIGHT UPON, v. || To fall upon by chance, offendere que or qd, incidere in que; que or qd invenire or reperire (to find). || To settle upon, insi-

arbori).

dere (e. g arbori).

LIGHTEN, v. INTR. fulgurare; fulgere (prop. and fig.); micare, spiendere (fig. to sparkle, gtilter). The swords lightened, micantes fulsere giadii: he seemed not to speak but to thunder and L, non loqui et orare sed fulgurare ac tonare videbatur: the eyes I., oculi scintillant.

Scindiant.
LIGHTEN, v. TR. || To give light; see Light, v. || To make tess heavy, levate ci qd or qm re: fg. to l. grief, &c.; see ALLEVIATE.
LIGHTER, s. actuarin (with or without navis); actu-

arium (sc. navigium); actuariolum.

LIGHTPINGERED, see THIRVISH.

LIGHTFOOTED, levipes; pernix; celer. LIGHTHEADED, see DELIBIOUS, GIDDY.

LIGHTHEARTED, see CHEERFUL, MERRY. LIGHTHOUSE, pharus (φάροι.—ef. Suet. Catig. 46; turris, ex quâ, ut ex Pharo, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emicarent).—turris præiucendi navibus nocturna suggerens ministeria (Ammian. 22,

navious noccurina suggerens ministeria (Assonica. 22, 16) is en affected expression.

LIGHTLY., By At he sei it, leviter (e. g. cadere).

Fro. 1) Sightly, leviter (e. g. lightly wounded).

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Fro. 1) Sightly, leviter (e. g. lightly wounded).

Fro. 1 is a levit haber (to consider as it fifting; the latter is more distinct, and although only in T. Am. 3, 3).

Fro. 2 is a levit of the sightly leviter (e. g. lightly levit of the latter is more distinct, and although only in T. Am. 3, 3). 31, 4, and Hist. 2, 21, 2, certainty classical); qd ng-liger (not lo regard); to steem 1., part) ducere; nilli curare. | Not clumsity or awkeardly, velociter. To dance 1., membra molliter movee (H. Sat. 1, 9, 25). LIGHTNESS, | In respect of weight, levitas. | In respect of molion, a gility, levitas; see also AGLITY. | In respect of conduct, &c., levily, levitas; see also LUVITY, FICKLEYESS.

LIGHTNING, fulgur (Δστραπή, sheet-l.; for weh we LIGHTAINS, influgr (dorpars, sheet-t.; for web we sometimes find fulgores, but never the sing. fulgor. Fulgar must be distinguished from fulgetrum or fulgetra, erpented flashes of t.).—fulmen (sepawor, forked t; a thunderboil; for web we find also fullmins jactus or ictus; home cain 6g, t., questractive poerer, c.g. fortuna fullmen): to hart or cast forth t., fullmen emittere, jacere: to be struck with t, fullmin cli or percut; de coil tangl or percuti; e coil oil: struck with l., fulmine ictus, &c., fulminatus (also fig., as if struck by l., Petron. 80, 7): to be set on fire by l., deflagrare ictu fulminis: to be kitled by l., fulmine examinari: the l. struck in the towers, turres fulmine percussæ sunt: the l. louched his litter, lecticam cjus fulgor præstrinxit: concerning l., fulguralis (e. g. books, &c.): belonging to t., fulmineus (poet.): as quick as t., celerrime; cum maxima celeritate. | Pig.) of oratory, verborum ful-

mina; oratio fulgurans ac tonans (after Q. 2, 16, 19). LIGHTS, i. e. lungs of animals, pulmo, also pt. pui-

LIGHTSOME, see LUMINOUS, GAY.

LIGHTSOME, see LUMINOUS, GAY.
LIGNEOUS, ligneus; lignous, Piin.
LIKE, adj. | Resembling, similis, consimilis, assimilis, opp. dissimilis with the gen. and dat.; whether of internal rememblance; but with ref. to internal rememblance the gen. is must common; see Zumpit, § 41]).—genimus (extremely t., quite a match); S. similis et genimus: more t., proport (that comes actify the general seed of the general simillimus et maxime geminus: not t., see Unlike: to be t., similem esse (with a gen. or dat.; see above); ad similitudinem cs rei accedere (to come near, of things; for which we find also prope, propius (nearer), and proxime (nearest) accedere ad qd (gen.); facte cs similem esse, os vultumque es referre (in features, \$c.); mores es referre (in character): to make or render \$6.); mores es reterre (in character): Io make or render, L, ad similitudinem rel fingere, effingere qqi, assimilare qqi in specieme es rel (T. Germ. 9, 4): to be one clemque es gerre: he looks very l. his fatheet mirk similitudine to toum pattern exertipsi: as l. as fro pess, non ovum tam simile ovo, quam hic Illi est (see § 5, 11. 30); or, ex puteo similor unuquam potest açun

aquæ sumi, quam hic est atque iste (Plant. Mil. 2 6. 70); or, neque aqua aquæ, lac est lacti usquam similius, quam hic illius est, illeque hujus (Plaut. Men. 5 9, 30): he is no longer l. himself, prorsus alius factus est ac fuit antea: that is l. him, hoc dignum est illo, non abhorret ab ejus ingenio, non alienum est ab ejus moribus. | Equal, see Equal. | Likely, see

Like, s. par: to give l. for l., par pari referre; red-dere, referre; exsolvere vicem or vices: one who has not his l., cui nullum invenias parem; (vir) Incompara-

bilis (Plin.).

bills (Piin).

LIKE, adr. || In the same manner as, ut. sleut. velut (Syx. in As). To behase 1. a man, se virum prebēre, virum lnter viros esse (C): to quit themseless 1. men, strenue pugnare: to bear pain 1. a man, dolorem ferre, ut vir (like a brase man). || Probably, vid. In 'he was 1. to hace been (drouned', Sc.), wech Middleton uses without hesilation, turn it by 'he was nearly' Sc. See Nkarly.

LIKE, v. || Ta || Have a liking for, amare. dillgero. amplecti; see Fond. || Inva. || libet or colithet of lone has a desire or inclination. -placet (if it.)

LIKE, v. | Ta.) Have a liking for, amare. dillgere, amplectl; see Fond. | Intra. libet or collect close has a desire or inclination.—placet clott pleases, one finds it good.—Juvat qm (it delights; alt sometimes fellowed by an infin, placet also by ut): I tiked it, mihi libltum or collibitum or placitum est: as much as one likes, quantum juvat, libet, libuerit, coliibuerit : to do as any one likes, animo suo morem gerere : if you (I, he, &c.) I., is placet, libet, commodum est; quum or quando or dum commodum est: as you I., ut placet, libet, commodum est: if you I, quod commodu tu fait; fisi tibi molestum est: we may believe it or not, as we t., quam vera (res) sit, communis existimatio est (L.)

LiKELIHOOD, a verisimilitudo; similitudo veri; probabilitas: in all l., probabiliter (verisimiliter,

probabilitiss: in depth of the probabilists in depth of the probabilist, is, veri similis to probabilist, is, veri similis et probabilist. IKEMINDED, concerts (of one and the same disposition and monner of blinking; sunanimous.— depth of the prosection of the probabilists of the probab

inter se (of secreal): To be I. with aby, consentire cum qo (opp. dissentire or dissidire cum qo).

Liken, qd ci rel assimilare, or comparare.

Likeness, "Resemblance, similutuo,—convenientia, congruentia (so far as the 1. depends on a due proportion of parts, Plin. Rp. 2, 5, 11)—analogia (t. of, words and sicas, transladed in C. de Univ. 4, by proportio; cf. Q. 1, 6, 3)—congruentia norum (apresement in manners, in character, Nucl. Oth. 2). L. in mann, nomins vicinitias (Plin. 2, 11, 8, 6): to bear a l. Io aby or nthg, similitudinem habere cum qo (qå re); similitud mihl est cum qo (the hoar a mutual to the series and the series re); similitudo mihl est cum qo: they bear a mutuat t., est similitudo inter qos. | I mage, that weh resembles, imago, effigies, simulacrum (Syn. in IMAGE, prop.); vera imago or effigies (a true 1.), mei similis species: lo take a l. of aby, effingere oris lineamenta: lo take a striking l., veram es imaginem reddere: she catled him the exact l. of his father, veram paterni oris effigiem appellabat: the daughter was in character and appearance the exact l. of her father, filia non minus mores ejus, quam os valtumque referebat, totumque patrem mira similitudine exscrip-

LIKEWISE, item, itidem (where the same property is attributed to different subjects; = even so) .idem, et (where different properties are attributed to one subject or object). Cas. drew up his troops in order of battle; the enemy t., Cas. actem instruxit; hostes item; Cas. drew up the troops in order of battle; he! commanded; Cas. actem instruxit; idem jussit; or (Cas.) aciem instruxit et jussit. See more under Also.

LIKING, Ilbldo (without rational consideration).—
arbitrium (judgement).—voluntas (wish, will). According to t., ad libidinem; ex libidine; ut libido fert; ut libet : after my t., ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque; ilbel: after my t., ad arbitrium nostrum libbilnennque; mee arbitratur-te de aliq ooi of mere t., ilbidinose qd facere: to find a t. tpleasure) in aliq, ilbidinose qd facere: to find a t. tpleasure) in aliq, ilbidinose habere in c (S. Cal. 7, 3): to lease a bling to any one's t., el or es arbitrio permittere qd. (EliAC for plant), syringa vulgaris (Linn.). EliLAC EOUS (illiaceus, Pallad.); illiorum, g. pt. LLEX, illium. The blue t., iris, iritis (Linn.): the

LLLY, blium. The blue t., iris, iridis (Linn.): the waste l., libum album: islium candidum: the red l., llium purpurcum, rubens: a bed of l.'s, lilietum: white as a f., candidus.

LIMB, membrum. pars corporis (any part of the body).—artus (prop., a joint, or a single part of a

large member; hence, any member joined to the trunk; i.e. strictly speaking, a l. 65.2 The singular is not found in good prose; it occurs first in the later poets of the sile. age; pl. artus, the l.'s). I tremble in every i., omnibus artubus contremisoc (C.): a l. of the law, homo forensis (C.).

LIMBECK, *alemblcum.

LIMBER, flexilis; flexibilis; lentus.

I.IMBO, limbus patrum (eccl.). See PRISON. LIME, s. (a kind of earth) calx. Quick I., calx viva: slaked I., calx exstincts or macerata: to slake I., calcem exstinguere or macerare: to mix 1., calcem temperare: to burn I., calcem coquere.

LIME, s. (a viscous substance) viscus. viscum. LIME, s. (a tree) tilia. Of the wood of the L.-tree, tiliagineus (Col.); tliiaceus (Capitolin.); tiliaris (Cal. Aur.). LIME, v. (to smear with bird-1.) visco oblinere inungere. A limed twig, virga visca a (Varr. R. R. or inungere. 3, 7, 7; O. Met. 15, 474); calamus aucupatorius (Mart. 14, 218, title): to set limed twigs, virgis viscatis, or

calamis failere volucres or alites LIMEBURNER, calcarius (Cato).

LIMEKILN, fornax calcaria; or simply calcaria.

LIMESTONE, lapis calcarius; gieba calcis (a piece

LIMIT, 8. finis (boundary as a circumscribing line, texor) .- terminus (stone set up to mark a boundary, τέρμα).-limes (ridge, to mark a boundary, δρος). JN. fines et termini; fines et quasi termini (never in the noes et termint; noes et quan termin (neer in the recerted order)—confinium (common boundary of two properties, \$c.).—modus (degree, limit not to be exceeded), \$f.9.).—cancelli (barrier; \$f., timit not to be exceeded). To place 1.3, terminare (prop. and \$f.9.).—limitare (prop.)—terminis or cancellis circumscriber (fig.) .- fines terminare or constituere : to atha, terminos, or moduin, pouere ci rel (prop. and fig.). To mark out the 1.1 of athg, finite or (accurately) definite qd (prop. and improp.): to establish, fix, fix, the 1.1 of athg, finem facere cs rei or ci rei; finem imponere ci rei: to propose to oneself certain 1.2, certos fines terminosque sibi constituere : lo exceed l's, fines transire (prop. and fig.)-extra fines or caucelios egredi; modum excedere (fig): to keep within the l.'s of modesty, fines verecundie non transire: to keep aby withs, coercere, continere, or constringere qm: to be confined within l's of one's own, and those narrow enough, suis finibus, exiguis saue, contineri: to burst through the l's and restraints of shame, repagula puet officia perfringere (C.).

Li Mi T, v. terminare; terminis (or cancellis) cir-cumscribere, finire, definire; terminis circumscribere et definire; also simply circumscribere (as it were to surround with 1.2 or boundaries).—finire, definire, in-cludere finibus (to keep within certain 1.3.—coercere (to keep within bounds, to hold in); circumcidere (to make less, diminish; e. g. sumptûs impensam funeri) To 1. magistrates, magistratus finire : to 1. athg within its bounds, qu intra terminos coercere: to be limited to one's narrow bounds, suis finibus exiguis contineri : to a thing within a narrow circle, in exiguum angus-tumque concludere (e. g. friendship; C. Off. 1, 17, 53, Beier.): to 1. a speaker, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (C. de Or. 3, 19, 70); oratorem finire or in angustias compeilere (opp oratio exsuitare potest): to be limited to the duties of a school, "intra muneris scholastici angustias coactum esse: to be limited by short-ness of time, temporis angustiis includi: to l. oneself, certos fines terminosque constituere sibl, extra quos egredi non possis: to I. onesetf to athg, se continere re or in re (of things and persons): to be limited, ceterarum rerum canc-ilis circumscriptum esse.

rerum canc-tits circumscriptum esse.
LiMITATION, limitatio (Col. Firt).—circumscriptlo (C.). #65" Use the earb, or the subst. Limit.
LiMITED, ptcp. adj. circumcisus (cut short).—brevis
(short).—Js. circumcisus et brevis.—tenuis (week, e. g. animus, ingenium). - imbecillus (post-Aug. imbecillis, naturally weak in mind) .- tatdus (slow) .- hebes (dull; e. g. Ingenium). A l. time, temporis angustim. schat is so l., so short, as the tongest life of man? quid tam circumcisum, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima?

(Ptin. Ep. 3, 7, 11.) LIMNER, see PAINTER.

LIMNER, see PAINTER.
LIMP, adj. flexibilis. lentus. mollis.
LIMP, v. claudicare (C., prop.).—claudere (C., fig. Apparently claudere, C.; etc., s.: Geid.).
LIMPID, liquidus.—limpidus (in poetry and later prose).—lucidus (post-Aug.); amins (Q.).—laplendidus (H.), periuchius (O.) belong to poetry.].
LIMPIDNESS, impitudo (irregularly formed fm limpidus; Plim.).

LIMY, viscosus (prop. Prudent.; fig. Pallad.); gla-

LINCH-PIN, *axis (or rotæ) fibula.

LINDEN-TREE, tilia. LINE, s. | Extension in length, linea (g. t.); lineamentum (as supposed extension; also, as a stroke made, Petron. 79, 4; but no where in C., who uses it always in the sense of a geometrical 1., or a lineament of the countenance). A broad I., iimes (a stripe, as Plin. 37, 10, 69; nigram materiam [gemmæ Veientanæ] distinguit limes albus, a broad white I.; a straight I., linea recta: a curved I., linea curva: a parallel I., parailelos linea (Vitr. 5, 6); in or ofter a 1., ad lineam: to draw a 1., lineam ducere; with athg, qa re or ex qu re (e. g. with a colour, colore or ex colore; atramento or ex atramento) : to divide athg by a 1., qd dividere linea. Hence, a) a l. in the face or in the hands, incisura (in later writers lineæ] oris. not = tines on the face, but the characteristic features or lineaments). b) In astronomy, the equator, aqui-noctialis circulus (Farr. L. L. 9, 18, 4 24, Muetl. Ep. Equator is not Latin). To cross the I., "in regiones trans circulum sequinortialem sitas venire.
c) A boundary, gen., finis.—regio (district). || Gen.,
direction, linea.—ordo(order, succession): in a straight I., iineâ rectâ; ad lineam (perpendicularly, upwards or downwards); recto itinere, recta via (in a straight direction of the road).—recto ordine (in a straight row). -mequá front (with a straight front, of soldiers, ships; e.g. procedere): in a straight 1. with athg. rectà es rel regione (directly over against, as Cas. B. G. 6, 24; whereas e regione es rel or exadversum qd is = over against, gen.). Hence, that weh forms a l., row. a) Verse, l. in a book, versus (in poetry; 105 not linea.—nec ab extremà parte versuum abundantes literas in alterum transfert, sed ibidem statim subjicit circumducitque, when the las are too long; Suel. Oct. p. 263). To write a few l.'s to aby, qd literarum ad qm dare: he has not written a single I., ne verbum quidem scripsit : I. by I. (in poetry), per singulos versus: to show in a few l.'s, paucls exponere. b) (in military language), ordo (a single l. of soldiers).—acies (lroo,:s in batile array). The first, second, third I. in battle, acies prima, media, exfirst, second, third 1. in baltle, acies prima, media, ex-trema: in l., o-dinatim, e.g. ire (opp. passim ire: see Brut. in C. Ep. 11, 13, 2): in close and covered in munito agmine; e.g. incedere (S. Jug 46, 3): to place themselves in l., ordinatim consistere (of the soldiers forming themselves; see Np. 1phic, 2, 2; to step out of the 1., ordine egredi (of one of more). ordines deserere or relinquere (of several): to draw up the l., copias ordinare (g. t.) -ordines or aciem instru-ere (for battle): a soldier of the l., miles iegionarius (g. l., a legionary soldier).—miles gravis armaturæ (a heavy-armed soldier): troops of the t., legiones (the legions).—milites gravis armaturæ; gravis armatura (heavy-armed soldiers).—milites aciei destinati (troops appointed for the I. of battle; all, as opp. to light troops and to cavalry): ship of the l., *navis aciei destinata.
c) In pedigrees, linea (see Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 9, στέμματα cognationum directo limine in duas lineas separantur, quarum altera est superior [the ascending], altera inferior [the descending] : ex superiore autem, et secundo gradu transversæ lineæ [the collateral l.'s] pendent).
By the paternal, maternal l., a patre; a matre; paterno, materno genere; ex paterná iineâ, ex materna lineâ (e. g. venire, Cod. Just. 5, 9, 10): fm them sprang two l.'s of Octavii, ab iis duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit; to be related in a direct I. to any one, linea directà contingere es domum (aft. Suet. Galb. 2); arctissimo gradu contingere qm (e g. on the maternal side, a matre; Suet Oct. 4).—per arctissimos gradus ad qm primam sui originem perducere (in a direct 1.; see Sen. de Ben. 3, 28, 2). d) In fortification or sieges, opus (g. t., ramparts and trenches).-- fossa (a trench). circumvaliation : see CIRCUMVALGATION : to draw a l round a place, circummunire qd opere or operibus; qd circumdare fossa: to occupy the whole I with troops, per tolum opus milites disponere. | A string, cord, linea, linum.

LINE, v. interiorem es rei partem vestire (qå re. with athg; see C. Verr. 4, 55, 120) .- munire intus qa

LINEAGE, linea. See ANCESTRY.

LINEAL, ex lineà (paternà, maternà). To be a 1. descendant, lineà directà contingere es domum. See

LINEAMENT, lineamentum oris (a single feature in the face; ductus oris, C. de Fin. 5, 17, 47, denotes the lineaments about the mouth, opp. to voitus, i. e the other features of the face). The l's of the face, ou, vilius; Jn. os vultusque or os et vultus (face and countenance) The mother and son had similar l.'s, lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filo similis.

LINEAR, linearis (Plin. Quint.).

LINEN, a lineaum, Fices of it, or 1. clothes, lintea, orun: dressed in 1., linteaum; of 1., linteaus; lineus; lysem, linum netum (Up. Dig. 52, 70, 5 11): 1. mann-facture, ars lintearia (as an art: Inser. Grat. p. 649, n. 4): the 1. trade, "negotium lintearium (aff. Auret. Fiet. de Vir. Ill. 72).-negotiatio lintearia (Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 15).

5, § 15). LINEN, adj. Ilnteus; lineus. LINENDRAPER, *negotium lintearium exercens To be a l., *negotium lint. exercere; *lintea vendere or venditare: a l.'s shop, *taberna in quâ panni ad ulnam venduntur.

LINENDRAPERY, lintea, orum, pl.

LINEN MANUFACTURER, lintearius (Utp. Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4; Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 16).—linteo (Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 58; Inser. Grut. p. 38, n. 15).

LINGER cunctari; cessare; morari; moram facere; tardare.

LINGERER, cunctator; cessator.

LINGERING, adj. cunctans; cunctabundus; ces-A L disease, morbus longus.

LINGERING, s. cunctatio; cessatio; mora

LINGUIST, multas iinguas intelligens (aft. C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116).—grammaticus (or Lat. literatus; see Suct. Gramm. 4).—(Græcls et Latinis) literis docte eruditus. [Linguæ cs sciens denotes one who is able to speak a language, although not critically acquainted with it: see T. Ann. 2, 13, 2.] To be a good I., multas linguas intelligere (aft. C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116).

LlNIMENT, unguentum (oiniment); fomentum

(soothing application).
LINING, *pannus subsutus.
LINK, s. # A single ring or division of a chain, annulus. # Fio. band, bond, vinculum; vluclum. # A torch. See Torch. LINK TOGETHER, v. nectere; connectere.—vlr-

tutes inter se jugatæ sunt (C. ; are linked together).

LINNET, *fringilla cannabina (Linn.).

LINSEED, semeu lini. LINSEY-WOOLSEY, *pannus crassior ex lana iinoque confectus.

LINSTOCK, *virga incendiarla.

LINT, linamentum; linteola carpta, orum, pl. LINTEL, limen superum, or superius (not superilminare; see Gronov. Plin. 29, 4, 26); supercilium itineris, or simply supercilium (Vitr. 5, 6, 5; 4,

6, 2).

LION, leo (animal, or sign in Zodiac). Of or re-Lating to a l., leoninus: to be tike a l., specie leonina esse: a l.'s den, cavum leoninum: a l.'s skin, pellis leonis or leonina: a lion-heart, summa animi fortitudo: L's mouth, rictus leonis(t); (a plant) antirrhinum (Linn.): a young l., catulus lezene; scymni leonum (young l.'s Lucr.): l's tooth (a plant). "leontodo taraxacum (Linn.): l's paw (a plant) leontlee (Linn.): 1.'s foot (a plant), catananche (Linn.): l.'s tail (a plant), philomis leonurus (Linn.).

LIONESS, lemna (lea, poet.).—leo femina (Plaut. in ragm ap. Philarg. ad V. Ect. 2, 63).

LIONIZE (in very familiar concersation, to take round to see sights), ducere qm ad ea quæ vlsenda sunt, et unumquidque ostendere (C. Verr. 4, 59, 132).

LIP, labrum; labium. (195) The former is the more usual and the better word: the latter is inferior, and not usuas ana inc octier word; inc taiter is inferior, and not found in the prose of the gold, period; [25] labium, in the sing, is found in Seren. ap. Non; the pl. occ. in Plant and Ter.) The upper—under l., labrum superius—inferius: chapped l., fissura labrorum: that has large 1.'s, labrosus (Cels.) .- labiosus (Lucr.) .- labeo (Plin.; not found in the best writers); to touch athg with the l.'s, labra admovere cl rei (poet.): chaps on the l.'s, labrorum fissura (sing.): the name is on my l.'s. nomen mihl versatur in primoribus labris (Plant. Trin. 4, 2, 65): to be on the l.'s, intra labra atque dentes latere (ib. v. 80): thick l.'s, jabra turgida (Mart.): to put to the l's, rel labra admovere; fig. primis, or primoribus, labris gustare or attingere (i.e. to take a slight taste of).
LIPSALVE, *adipes, qul fissis labris medentur.

unguentum labris molifendis factum. LIQUEFY, | Ta. liquefacere; | I Nra. liquefieri; | Iquescere. See Mext. LIQUID, adj. liquidus; fluidus. LIQUID, s. liquot. LIQUID, See New See Pay.

LIQUOR, liquor.

LISP, v. ci est os blæsum (Mart. 10, 65, 10); ci est lingua blæsa (aft. O. A. A. 3, 294): one who I.s,

LISP, LISPING, s. sonus blæsus. An affected l. (a)

an orator, &c.). delicite circa S literam (Q. 1, 2, 5).
LISPING, adj. blæsus.
LIST, s. # Roll, catalogue, index (E. not catalogus, late).—numeri (l. of soldiers). To put ones name on a 1., cs nomen in indicem, in numeros, referre : to be upon a I., in indicem, in numeros, relatum esse; De upon a I., in Indicem, in numeros, relatum esse; in numeris esse: lo prepare I.s of the soliders, milites In numeros distribuere: lo hare a I. of alhg, qd descriptum habére: the eist I., "domestici sumptus principis! I. of auberibers, "Index corum qui emptores se professi sin: I. A border, bound, finis, terminus, the solid profession of curriculum, or nippouromus (race-grouns), a strip of cloth, limbus.

LIST, v. | To desire, see Desire,

LISTEN, | To hearken, subauscultare qd; ser-

monem cs captare, aucupare, or sublegere (Com.): to 1. at the door to a conversation, aure foribus admota sermonem captare (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27, sqq.); he listened to all I said, subauscultando excepit voces meas et procul quid narrarem attendit (C. Or. 2, 36, 153).—

exclpere sermonem cs does not mean 'to listen,'
out 'to catch up any one's words.' See whether any one out 'to calch up any one's words.' See whether any one is listening, circumspice, num quis est, qui sermonem nostrum aucupet, or ne quis nostro hine sermoni auceps sit (Com.). I To gie es atiention, see Attend. LISTENER, qui es sermoni auceps est. LISTLESS, I Thoughtless, careless, socors, incurious, negligens. See Careless. Slow, sing-circums.

glish, piger, segnis.
LISTLESSLY, "Carelessly, incuriose, negligenter, indiligenter." § Slowly, sluggishly, piger, segniter, Jr., pigre ac segniter; to go i. about athg, invitum or ware ad qd accedere, or qd suscipere.
LISTLESSNESS, [Carelessness, see Carelessness, see Carelessness

NESS. | Slowness, sluggishness, pigritia, seg-

nitla. LITANY, iitania (Eccl.).

LITERAL, ad verbum, ad literam : the I. meaning of a word, proprius verbl sensus; propria verbi signifi-catio: to give a l. translation, i. e. to translate literally, see the next word.

LITERALLY, ad verbum, ad literam : to translate verbum de or e verbo exprimere; verbum pro verbo reddere; ad verbum exprimere (e. g. de Græcis,

LITERARY, literatus; or by the gen. literarum, e. g literarum monumenta: a l. journal, *commentarif literarli.

LITERATURE, literæ : ilterarum monumenta (including literary documents); literarum cognilio et ratic (knowledge of history and antiquities, also philologia):— Latin t., literae Latmae; monumenta Latina: skilled in Latin and Greek t., literis Latinis et Græcis doctus: to promote the interests of l., literarum studia illustrare et excitare (after C. Tusc. 1, 3, 5): polite or elegant l., humanitatis studia (C.; but on the literary humanitatis). LITHARGE, lithargyrum (Plin.). molybditls (Plin.).

LITHE, fiexllis, flexiblis, lentus. LITHENESS (flexibilitas, Solin.; leptitia, Plin.);

use the adjectives

LITHOGRAPHER, *lithographicus. LITHOGRAPHER, *lithographus. LITHOGRAPHY, *lithographia; ears lithographica.

LITIGANT, s. iltigator (Q.). LITIGANT, adj. litigans: the parties L, litigantes, LITIGATE, | INTR.) cum qo litlgare, or lites hat ere ; Inter se litigare de qa re (of several parties); in causis litigare (as a profession or habit). | Tr.) causam agere

(to carry on), or dicere (to plead).

LITIGIOUS, litigiosus; cupidus litium (fond of going to law); certandi, or concertationis, cupidus;

going to law; certandl, or concertationls, cupidus; cupidus rise; ad rixam promptus (quarreisone).

LITTER, s. | A kind of sed an bed, lectica; sella gestatoria (in the lectica the person was recumbent, in the s. g. more in a silting posture). | Straw laid under animals for a bed, Sc., stramentum (stramen, or substramen, poet). | Straw for a covering, stramentum (stramen, stramen, strame in confusion, turbe, trice: to make a l., omnia miscere, turbare, or miscere ac turbare.

LITTER, v. 1 To spread straw as a bed for

e attle, (stramentum) pecori substernere (Plin.). # To | cover with things regligently, miscere ac tur-bare. | (Of animals) to bring forth young, fetus

procreare; fetum fundere, edere (C.).

LITTLE, adj. parvus (not large or great; also, not rown up ; fig., mean, trifling, opp. magnus): less, minor ; least, minimus (which must be used when the least of two or more is meant; e. g. Little Asia, Asia Minor).—paullus, pauliulus (in respect of space and time, and of numlus, pauliulus (in respect of space and time, and of num-ber, caluse, opp. magnus or multus; rarely said of 1. per-sons or animols, as 1. 35, 11, 7, equi hominesque pauliuli gracilesque: paulium and pauliulium are more fre-quently used substantively seith a gen.; e. g. paulium lucri; paulium opera: pauliulium mores—pusilius (very 1., diminutive, stunted in growth: fig., frivolous; e g. animus) .- minutus (scarcely of perceptible size: fig., frivolous; e. g. animus. interrogatiunculæ).—brevis (short, of small extent; of time and space, opp longus) .exiguus (smalt, of number, quantity, and time).—humilis (low of stature; of men, animals, and plants; also, fig., low, mean).—humilis staturæ, humili staturā (short of tow, mean).—humilis statura, humili statura (shorf of stature; of men and animals).—angustus (sarrow, opp. latus; also, fig., narrow-minded).—parvulus, infans (not groen wp; see Youxe). The Lating frequently express the idea of littleness by a diminuitiee; e.g. l. money, nunnull: a 1. book or writing, libellus: a 1. preent, munusculum; a 1. child, infantulus, &c. l. present, munusculum: a l. child, infantulus, &c. II may sometimes be rendered by Crcl. with qd and a gen.; c. g. a l. pride, qd superbin: the l. finger, dligitus minimus: too l., curtus (cut short): evg. l., perparvulus; valde pusillus; perpusillus; per-exiguus: how l., quantus, quantillus (in nature, of size); quotus (in number): so little, tantus, tantilus. a little, paulio, paullulum : a l. man, homo brevis statura, homo brevi statura (short of stature); homo corpore parvo, homo pauliulus (small in body); homo stahumili et eorpore exiguo (of stature and size); homo pusillus (dwarfish, stunted. For not homo parvus): to be 1. (of stature), brevem brevi esse statura: a l. boy, puer infans: the l. Romu-lus, infans Romulus: little ones (children), parvi; liberi (in respect of the parents): the uri are somewhal iess than elephants, uri sunt magnitudine paullo infra elephantos : to cut into I. bits, minute or minutim concidere: to break into 1. pieces, comminuere qd: a 1. time, tempus parvum, breve or exiguum: for a better the second of the secon &c.), paucitas (e. g. militum); a l. sum of money, parva pecunia; paullula pecunia (Plant.); paullulum pecuniæ: a l. gain, parvum commodum; paulium lucti; lucel-lum: a l. disagreement, parva dissensio: there is a l. difference, parvulum differt: these things are l., hace parva sunt: fm the least to the greatest, minima maxima: the greatest and the least (i. e. the highest and the lowest), summi et infimi: a l. mind, animus parvus, pusillus, minutus, angustus, or Jn. angustus et parvus [see LITTLE-MINDED]: that betrays a l. mind, illud pusilli animi est: nothing so much betrays a l. mind, as \$c., nihll est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam, &c.

LITTLE, s. non multum; nonnihil; aliquantulum: a 1. money, aliquantulum numorum: by 1. and 1.,

sensim; sensim ac pedetentim. See Degree.

LITTLE, adv. paulum; paululum; nonnihil; aliquantulum

LITTLE-MINDED, parvi or pusilli animi; augusti animi et parvi; angusti pectoris; pusilli animi et contracti.

contracti.

LITTLENESS, parvitas; exiguitas.

LITURGY. A set of prayers and supplications, eliturgia. A book containing such a form

of prayers, \$c., eliber liturgicus or ritualis.

LIVE, LIVING, adj.: prop., vivus, vivens (opp.
mortuus: vivus, when mere existence is to be expressed; vivens, of a way and manner of existence).—
spirans (that breathes).—salvus (safe).—animatus, animalls, animal (endued with life, opp. lnanimia); nothing l., nullum animal: a l. model, exemplum animale (C. de Incent. 2, 1, 2).—Cato, a l. image of virtue, Cato virtutum viva imago: a l. language, "lingua, qua etiam nunc utuntur homines; also perhaps, "lingua viva: lo find aby still L, qm vivum reperire (still among the L); qm adhuc spirantem reperire (still breathing, not yet quite dead). To deliver a person t. or dead into aby's hands, qm aut vivum aut mortium in tuum in es potestatem dare.

LIVE, v. | To have life, continue in life, vere (g. t.).—esse (to be, exist, elvar: see Herz. S. vivere (g. t.).-

Cat. 18, 4).—in vità esse (to be alice).—spirare (to breathe; hence of statues, &c., weh seem to breathe). vigere (to have a living appearance, of plants). C. ana others, in the higher style, and for the sake of emphasis, used also sometimes the fig. lucom aspicere, lituëri, vivere et animă frui (opp. hâc luce carere): still to L. adhuc vivere, in vivis esse (to be still alive) .- superesse, superstitem esse (to be not yet dead): to let any one L. vitæ es parcere, consulere (to spare his life).—ci lucis usuram dare (to allow to l.); not to let one l. an hour longer, unius horse usuram ci ad vivendum non dare: we ought to i. for others as well as ourselves, non nobis solum nati sumus : not to be able to I. without athg, qa re carere non posse; without aby, sine qo vivere non posse (e. g. unu:n diem); to be living too long for aby, mea longinquitas ætatis ei obest (Ter.); to have lived long enough, satis vixisse; vitæ satisfecisse; if fived long enough, sails vixisse; vixe satisficisse; if the had lived longer, is vita longior suppetisset, si vita data esset longlor; the bracest man that ever lived, unus post homines natos fortissimus vir: as long as I , per omnem vitam; me vivo; dum vivo; dum spiro; dum vivam; dum spirare potero; dum viva suppetit; quoad vitæ suppeditat; quoad vivo: if I l., si vita suppetitet; si vita mihi contigerit (Plane. in C. Ep. 10, 21, 3): as true as I l., ita vivam: to l. to see, videro (e.g. a day, fortune, &c.): to l. to see one's sixtieth year, pervenire ad annum sexagesimum; ad annum sexagesimum ducere spiritum: I wish I might l. to see these simuli ducere spirituin. I wasn't majors and one some times, open, ut possim ad id tempus reipublicæ spiri-tum ducere: I hope lo l. lo see something, spero qd me vivo futurum esse: I have lived to see the times, incidit ætas mea in ea tempora. [To spend or pass on e's life; a) in respect of the way or manner, for what, whence, or where one l.'s, vivere: lot with aby, vivere cum qo (i. e. in habits of intimacy with him); to l. upon atha, e. q. în tenui pecunia vivere : tantum habere quantum satis ad usus necessarios (to have enough to I. upon): to I. an abstemious life (for the sake of one's health), valetudinem suam curare (g. l.); conti-nentem esse in vietu cultuque corporis tuendi causă (aft. C. Of. 2, 24, 86): to l. to or for a thing, ci rei se dedisse, ci rei deditum esse (e. g. literis, voluptatibus); ci rei operam dare, studere (to bestom pains, e. g. literls.— West vacare ci rei in this sense is quite un-class.): lo l. entirely in a thing, vivere in qu re (e. g. literls); totum esse in qu re (see Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 1, ii): to l. in hope, spem habere; in spe esse; to l. for or to oneself, secum, ut dicitur, vivere, se frui (to enjoy one's life) .- suum negotium gerere (to 1. without care of other persons' business) .- otiari, vitam in otio degere (to spend one's life in case): to I. fm, by, or upon athg, vivere (de) qå re (g. t.) .- vesci qå re (to have athy for one's food) .- all qa re (to support oneself on athg.)-vitam sustentare qa re (by any trade or business, e. g. corolias venditando); victum quærere or quæritare qå re (to seek a livetihood by athg, e. g. lanå ac telå, Ter. Andr. i, 1, 48): to l. poorly upon athg, vitam tolerare q\(\hat{a}\) re (of food or of business; see Herz. Cass. B. G. 7, 77 extr. Ruhnk. Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 23): to 1. on charity, allen\(\hat{a}\) misericordi\(\hat{a}\) vivere: to have enough to 1. upon, rem habere (see C. Off. 2, 21, 73); habeo unde vivam, utar: to I. well, laute vivere (in affluence and comfort). -luxuriose vivere (in luxury): to l. poorly, parce ac duriter vivere; vitam inopem tolerare: to l. neer, accolere ci loco, or locum: to l. in a place, vivere (in) qo loco; esse, versari (in) qo loco: to l. a long time in a place, commorare in qo loco to l. under the some roof with any one, sub uno tecto esse: to l. in society, in circulis esse, versari; in hominum celebritate versari : to l. at court, "in regiã or in auià esse; "inter auticos versari, b) of the state in weh one t.'s, vivere (with an adverb or other definitive word; vltam agere, degere, with an adj. with vitam .- 100 rarely vitam vivere; wtatem agere or gerere is not class.): to l. happily, feliciter, beate vivere; vitam agere felicem: to L. miserably, misere vivere: to l. in want, in egestate vitam degere: to l. in peace, sine injurià et in pace vivere: to l. fm hand to mouth, in diem vivere (i. e. out thinking of to-morrow).

LIVELIHOOD, victus; victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessariæ: to seek one's l., victum quærere, quæritare: to corn one's l., parare ea quie ad victum

LIVELY, vegetus (enjoying life, gay).—vividus (full of energy).—vigens (vigorous in body or mind).—alacet (quick, brisk, merry).—acet (full of fire).—recens (fresh).

LOC

-celeber (of places, frequented; opp. desertus): a l. motion, motus vigens: a l. colour, coior vigens, acris; color ardens, ardentissimus: a l. countenance, os et vuitus alacrior: a l. speech, oratio fervidior: a l. speaker, orator agens, calens in dicendo (that has a l. style or manner) .- orator concitatus (impassioned): a l. delivery, actio paulio agitatior; actio ardentior: to have a l. delivery, acerrimum esse in agendo; calère in agendo: a l. idea, opinio recens (see C. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; 4, 7 in.): to form a l. idea of athg, *rem tamquam præsentem animo contemplari; rem quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari (C. Flacc. 11, 26): lo give a l. idea of a thing, imaginem es rei exprimere, quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur (aft. Q. 4, 3, 123): l. correspond-ence by letter, celebritas, frequentia epistolarum: a l.

sweed by letter, celebrius, frequentia epistolarum: a l. memory, memoria prasens (L. S. 22): to feel a l. jog. animo. (with apirit)—acriter (hercely, sharply,—arriver, cum vi (with energy).

LIVER, so noe sub tives, qui vivit (viit) &c.

LIVER (in the body), jecur (pen. jecinöris).

[252] The Gr. hepar (hrac) with deris. hepaticus (intaracic), hepatison (invarico), &c. only as medical interns): l. complaint, morbus seinoris (Cels. 4, 8 in.)—morbus hepatarius (Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 23)—vitium jecinoris (Plis. 20, 14, 53): I have a l. complaint, morbus hepatarius me agliat, jecur cruciatur (Plaut.).

LIVERY (jin. Law), delivery of possession, mancipatic, traditio. [Delivery of Jood: l. stable, *stablum meriorium or mercanium. [D wiform given for stream la, vestis famularis. vestis quam famuli hominum nobilium gerere consuevertuit (g. 14.; the

hominum nobilium gerere consueverunt (g. tt.; the latter Np. Dat. 3, 1).—cultus famularis (the whole dress of a servant, aft. Velt. 1, 2, 2). In connexion also vestis, cultus famulorum; or simply, vestis, cultus to weer L, vesti famulari or cultu famulari indutum esse :

weer t., vest tamujar or cuttu tamujar indutum essa.
d. sereau, 'famulus proprio quodam cultu insignis.
LIVERY-MAN (in London), socius; sodalis.
LIVID, lividus; livens: a l. colour, livor: lo be l.,
livere: lo become l., livescere (Lucr.).

LIVIDNESS, livor .- livedo (Appul.).

LIVING, adj. see Live. LIVING, s. | In respect of the necessaries or ornaments of life, vita. victus. cuitus. Jr. victus et cuitus. cultus vestitusque. habitus et cultus (victus means maintenance by food, &c.; cultus denotes every-thing not contained in the word joined with it: also vita and victus, when vita denotes the public, victus the pricate life; see Bremi, Np. Alcib. 1, 3): a rough style of I., vita horrida, fera: a magnificent style of I., lautitiæ: a poor style of l., vita inops ; vita dura : a regular mode of continentia in victu cultuque (corporis tuendi causa). In respect of manners and customs, vitæ ratio, vitæ degendæ ratio, vitæ or vivendi via (g. t., plan of life) .- vitæ ratio et institutio, vitæ instituta, orum, n., vità instituta (rules observed in one's course of life) vitæ consuetudo, consuetudo et vita, mos et institutum (mores et instituta), studia institutaque (wila ref. lo the habits and inclinations).—vita (g. l. with ref. lo conduct, &c.): a right mode of l., recta vite via; recte vivendi via; bene vivendi ratio: a regular mode of l., certa vivendi disciplina; severe, sobrie vivere: to change one's mode of l., vitæ rationem mutare (g. l.); vitam laudabiliorem exordiri (to improve).—vitam vic-tumque mutare (both private and public,.—mores suos mutare, commutare, morum mutationem or commutationem facere, mores emendare, se corrigere; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire, revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere (to improve one's moral conduct).—mores invertere, se invertere (to degenerate): to keep to one's mode of l., de vitæ consuctudine nihii mutare; institutum suum tenere (to retain one's habits): to return to one's old mode of i., ad priorem vitam reverti: to bring ade back loss former mode of i., revocare qm ad pris-tinam consuctudinem. Ils respect of occupation, vitte genus (g. i.).—ars art, handicraft).—questus (business): a sedentary mode of i., ars sellularia; questus sellularius: lo adopt or embrace a i., vitæ genus suscipere; artem discere, ediscere. § A benefice, *beneficium (not præbenda).

LIXIVIAL, lixivius (Plin. Col.). LIZARD, lacerta (and lacertus; but lacertus means also an arm).

LO! ecce (of something suiden or unexpected) .- en LOT ecce (a) somewing index or unexpected,—en-idenoising the presence of something woch requires atten-tion, and eaply of athg unnetcome). We so to the ecce and en are usually construed with the nom; but ecce is found in the comedians with the acc. of a pronoun; hence, contracted, eccum, eccam, eccos.

LOAD, s. onus (prop. and fig.): to take a l., subtre onus (dotso, upon one's back).—onus suscipere: a waggon- or carl l., vehes or vehis: a l. of manure, vehes stereoris (Col.) or fimi (Plin): a l. of hay, vehes fcmi (Plin.): a l. of powder (for a charge), *pulveris pyrii quantum sclopeto immitti (or in sclopetum infundi) solet. ndi) soiet.

LOAD, v. | To burden, onerare.—gravare qm qå re (T.).—ci onus imponere (C.), injungere (L.): to l. a beast of burden, onera in jumenta extollere (Var.); jumentis onera imponere (C.): to l. a ship; see PREIGHT: to 1. a man with baggage, sarcinis gravare qui (T.): a to 1. a man with baggage, sarcinis gravare qui (T.): a waggor, plaustrum onerare (O.); oners in plaustrum imponere (C.): Fio. To 1. aby with chains, catenis qui onerare (H.); with abuse, onerare of madeldicis (Plaus); with curses, diras ingerere in qm. if To charge a gus, "pulverem pyrium sclopeto infundere; with ball, "glandem plumbeam sclopeto immidere; with ball, "glandem plumbeam sclopeto immidere. tere : to l. a cannon, *tormento telum immittere [Kraft gives, 'in sclopetum pulverem nitratum cum giande gieca, *in selopetum puiverem nitratum cum giance immittere; *puivere pyrio farcire selopetum]. LOADSTONE, (pr-p.) magnes, ètis; magnes lapis; lapis Hieracleu— (dp.) quod als es utrahili, or allicit. LOAF, massa: 1. of bread, *panis in speciem quandam redactives: a 1. of specie, *meta sacchari.

LOAM, s. | #ari, marga (Plin).

LOAM, v. *fari, marga (Plin).

LOAN, s. || A lending, versura, mutuatio (the former with the view of paying a debt; the latter g. t.). || Money lent, pecunia mutua, credita: to get a l. fm l Money lent, pecunia mutua, credita: lo get a l. fm any one, versuram facere ab qo (if for paying another debt with): lo pay a debt by means of a l., versurân solvere or dissolvere; mutuatione et versurân solvere: lo force a l., pecunias mutuas exigere; mutuam pecuniam praecipere: lo pay or retura a l., creditum or pecuniam mutuas sumere ab qo. Lo ATH, invitus; invito animo; noiens: lo be l. lo do athg, agre qd facere; nolo qd facere; gravari qd facere; pontriere a qå re faciendå; non libet mithi qd facere; non libetnier facio qd (a. g. causam relinquo, C.). I am l., me piget.

). I am t., me piget.

LOATHE, v. satietas or tædium es rei me capit; venit mihi qd in tædium; nauseare (vavotāv); fastidire qd; tædet me cs rei; satietas or tædium cs rei me

cepit or tenet ; fastiditum est mihi qd.

LOATHING, fastidium (as a consequence of satiety, disgust, in physical or moral sense).—satietas (satiety, in physical or moral sense). Jn. fastidium quoddam et satictas. -- tædium (fm weuriness, when one loses patience, in prose first in L.: C. uses satictas for it). -- nausea (vavoia, fm a disordered stomach, inclination to vomit; in a moral sense, stronger than fastidium; but only in Mart. 4, 37): to cause or excite l., fastidium or satietatem creare; fastidium movere ci (e. g. stomacho); fastidium, satietatem, or tædium afferre; tædio afficere qm; nauseam facere.

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LOBE (in anatomy), fibra (altera fibra, sc. jecoris, Ptin.: pulmo in duas fibras dividitur, Cets.).

LOBSTER, cammarus (Ptin.).

LOCAL (not localis). By the gen. loci or regionis, locorum or regionum; e. g. l. difficulties, loco-rum difficultates: l. knowledge, locorum notitia; locoim, or regionum peritia or scientia: for want of knowledge, ignoratione or inscienti\(\hat{a}\) iocorum (once Cæs. ignoranti\(\hat{a}\) loci): to possess i. knowledge, locorum

or regionum scientem, peritum, esse.

LOCALITY.) Nature of a pisce or piaces, loci or locorum natura. [Situation, loci, or locorum, situs: a good 1., opportunitas loci: to inspect the l.'s, aitum (urbis) circumspicere (L. 9, 28, 3).

LOCH, (a Scotch word), lacus, fis.

moving the boll fm the outside of a door; sometimes also they employed a seal, e.g. Plant, Caz, 2, 1, 1, obsignate cellas, referte annulum ad me; as if one should say, t. them up and brigg the key to me. To put under t. and key, sub signo et claustris ponere. If M we ar; do m, objectaculum (Far.). If M tuft of hair, circus (natural),—cincinnus (artificial).—annulus (ringlet). Part of a gun, "igniarium.

LOCK, v. | To fasten with a l., claustrum objicere cl rei: to t. up, claudere; concludere. The ancients sometimes employed a scal instead of a t. and key; bence the classical phrases, signare. obsignare. annulo vindicare. to t. up in athg, concludere, includere (to shut in) in re: to t. oneself up in the house, se includere doml: to lock any one up (in prison), qm in custodiam includere. | To trig (a wheel), (rotam) sufflamipare (Sen.). LOCKER, capsa; capsula-

LOCKET, *clypeolum pensile; *theca pensilis, or ex collo suspensa

LOCKSMITH, faber claustrarius (tate).

LOCOMOTION, motus: to have the power of t., suâ vi moveri; clêri et agi motu suo; per se lpsum et sua sponte moverl.

LOCOMOTIVE, i. e. that has the power of locomo-

tion : see LOCOMOTION.

LOCUST, locusta.

LODGE, v. | INTR. To have lodgings, deversari apud qm, also in qâ domo (C.; and, in the sense of to be lodging any where as a stranger, C. de Invent. 2, 4, 15). To dwelt, see Dwell. [Th. Hospites acci-

A small tenement, casa, casula. domuncula (Vitr.). ||(of free-masons), a) the place of assembling .- domus (house) or porticus (hall), in quam latomi conveniunt : b) the assembly, conventus latomorum: there is a l. to day, . hodie latomi in porticum suam convenient; c) the society of free-masons, "sodalitas latomorum.

LODGER, inquilinus (C.).

LODGING. An inhabiling, habitatlo, hired apariment, conaculum meritorium (in respect of one who lets it).—habitatio conducta; hospitium (in respect of the tenant): to let furnished l.'s, locate instructas ædes (C.).

LOFT, tabulatum; cellæ (store-rooms, roofs) .-- fœnile (a hay-loft) .-- granarium. cella penaria (for fruit or corn).

LOPTILY, alte; clate; excelse; sublime; subli-

LOFTINESS, altitudo, excelsitas (prop. and fig.). eminentia (a high projection, also fig. excellence).—sub-limitas (fig. sublimity).—elatio (elevation): l. of sentiminima (rg. suorimity).—cuan (escention): 1. 0) senti-ment or mind, animi altitudo (L. not in C., see Beier ad C. Offic. 1, 25, 88), animi excelsitas, elatio, emi-nenia, magnitudo: 1. of style, orationis elatio atque altitudo; orationis or verborum granditas.

LOFTY, altus, clatus, celsus, excelsus (prop. and Ag.; Syn. in High),—editus (above the level, opp. pp.; i vin. in lieut.—cuttus utorre toe seces, opp. planus.)—sublimis (prop. that source on high, then, above the common order).—erectus (of l. ideas).—augustus (high, apply of disone things): a l. siyle, oratio grandis; orationis allitudo; elatio atque alitudo orationis; sublitude geaus dicendi: a man of l. mind, vir tionis; sublitude geaus dicendi: a man of l. mind, vir excelsus et altus.

LOG, caudex; stipes. LOGARITHM, *logarithmus.

LOGGERHEAD, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus (Ter.): to be at I.'s, rixarl inter se, or cum qo.

(Yer.): 10 De at i. 3, tixal inter se, or cain qo.
LOGIC, 'ars logica, logica, orum, n. (g. l.); ars intelligend (art of underslanding).—ars argumentandi (as the art of reasoning or drawing inferences). It was included by the ancients in Dialectics.

LOGICAL, *logicus: 1. arrangement, dispositio (as Q. 10, 3, 5).

LOGICALLY, *logice; or by recte, rectissime, acute

'e. g. concludere); *rationi convenienter.
LOGICIAN, * qui artem logicam profitetur. *qui de logicis tradit or præcipit (teacher of logic) .- artis logicæ peritus (one versed in it) .- dialecticus.

LOGOMACHY. Dispute about words (not things),

verborum disceptatio; verborum discordia, verbi controversia (C. Or. 2, 23, 107); to engage in a t., ad verba rem deflectere (C. Cæcin. 18, 21); with aby, de verbo or verbis cum qo certare.

LOIN, lumbus; l.'s, pl. lumbl: weak in the l., de-lumbis.—elumbls (Fest.): pain in the l.'s, lumborum dolores.

LOITER, morari, commorari, (in) qo loco, apud gmi. LOITERER, cessator; deses; desidlosus; segnis;

LOITERING, cessans; iners; desidiosus; segnis. LOLL, brachia or crura porrigere: abilcere se in re (upon atha).

re (upon aing).

LONE, LONELY, LONESOME, solitarlus: a l.
place, solitudo: I never feel less l. than when alone,
nuuquam minus solus sum, quam quum solus sum

(C.): a l. life, vita solitaria: l. places, loca su'a

LONELINESS, solitudo (solitas, Acc. ap. Non.). LONG, adj. || Of space, longus (g. t.).-procērus (tall, ebuniant).-promissus (hanging down far).-prolixus (F) rare in the best prose, not simply = promissus, bill longe lateque diffusus, so that in Col. 1. 9, 3, arator prolixlor is not only a tatt, but also a broad-shoulprolixior is noi only a fatt, but also a broad-shout-dered, stout ploughman): very long, perlongus; longissimus; proceedissimus; comechat L, longius; inmoderately L, prationgus (Eggs in the silver period, enormis): at. garment, vestis longa (g. l.); vestis talaxis (changing down to the ankles)—vestis prolixa, vestis longe inteque diffusa (l. and fail: Gell. 7, 12): l. hair, capillus longus (g. l.); capillus promissus, cessaries promissa (that hang down for over the meck)—80, and 7 E. E. S. 34): a l. tail, cauda process (l. and thin; cauda proixa (l. and thin; cauda proixa (l. and thin; cauda proixa (l. and masure of lenoth (I. with a definite specification of a measure of length is expressed by longus with an acc. (rarely in the best age with an abi.) of the measure, or by in longitu-dinem with a gen. of the measure (but only when it is said that a thing is to be made &c. so t; therefore in dependence on a verb), e. g. six feet l. longus pedes sex: lo cut of a bridge six feet l., pontem in longitudinem sex pedum rescindere. For some specifications of length the Latin has also particular adjectives; as, one foot t., pedalis; (but also, and more accurately) pedem foot l., pedalis; (but diso, and more accurately) pedem longus (Ego's pedaneus is tate): half a foot t., semi-pedalis: a foot and a half l., sesquipedaiis, but also sesquipedem longus: two feet l., bybedis, but also duos pedes longus: an elt l., cubitalis: half on elt l., semi-bubblish. Il of time; longus usuality of the duration of time itself, e. g. tempus, hora, nox. &c., more rarely of the duration of disby.—longinquus (of the duration of ime, and esply of the duration of ads), e. g. consustud, obsilch, &c., l-ditturnus, dittrinus (of the duration of athg; but the former denotes duration either indifferently or with commendation, as pax diuturna, whereas the latter implies that a thing is irksome or tedious. Thus bellum diuturnum, a war of t duration, esply as compared with others; bellum diutinum, a protracted and tedious war; so also morbus diutinus, a tedious complaint) .- The longest day, dles solstitialis : solstitium: the longest night, *nox brumalis; bruma: the days are tonger than with us, dierum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram (T. Agr. 12, 3): a l. syliable, syllaba longa: to make a syllable l., syllabam producere : to pronounce a syllable i., producte dicere syllabam : the first syllable in in sanus is i., 'insanus' producta prima litera dicimus (dicitur): the first syllable in sapiens is i., in cimus (alcitur): the pris systatic is a piens b 1., in a sapient e prima litera producte dicliur: the sime is too 1. for me, mora lenta me offendit or urit (the delay is clidious, after 0. Her. 3, 183); *Olium moleste tero (leisure is oppressive to me): a 1. time before, after, adapt, multum ante, post, qd e.g. ante, post morrem cs): a 1. time since or ago; see horsocader and the since or ago; see horsocader and the since or ago; a considered, longo linter allo. After an appreciation as a since finite measure of time, the Latin employs either a simple acc. or (to denote that a thing lasts uninterruptedly) per with an acc (Gr. dia with a gen.) : e. g. three years tong, tres annos; per tres annos. | Not brief or contracted, latus (opp. contractus; of persons or things),—longus (opp. brevis; of persons or things),—copiosus (with many words)—verbosus (with many words)—verbosus (with many words) -ections (with Mining Word) recommenders were seen assay more commenders with the second conga, lata, copiosa, or verbosa: a l. work, opus diffusum: a l. letter, epistola longfor, or verbosa.

LONG, ede. || d l. lime, div! longum temps: very longum temps: very longum temps: very longum temps: which perdits l. b. effore, multi (1927) not multium) aute

(rarely).—longo ante: l. after, multo post; iongo tempore post; not l. after, non ita multo post (rarely). multo post : longo temnon ita longe post; non ita longo intervallo (in later writers); also non magno post tempore : I. before, after atig, multum ante, multum post qd (e. g mortem cs): ionger, longius (Fee not quite so rare as us usually supposed; see Herz. and Held. Cæs. B. G. 4. 1); diutius ; ultra (further on ; see Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 39) : longer than, e. g. than a year, anno longius (more rarely longius anno; plus anno; amplius anno; or amplius annum: it is longer than six months ago, ampilius sunt sex menses; or sex menses sunt et amplius sunt sex menses; or sex menses); it would be too t, longum est (not longum esset), e. g.

os too 1., longum est (1997) not longum essect, e. g. exspectare, dum veniat, or eum exspectare: those lo whom it may seem loo l., quibus longius tempus videtur: it is 1. since, lam diu est quum or quod (rarely ut). I A great while since, &c., diu (opp. paullisper); pridem (opp. nuper); dudum (opp. mode).

ludum can be used only when a short time appears Logs runnin can we use only week a short sime appears.

1. to the speaker; by modern writers it is often used wrongly for diu and pridem): already i, Jam diu, jam pridem, jam dudum (with the difference above mentioned): it is 1. since I saw him, jam diu est, quum eum non vidi.

LONG FOR or AFTER, desiderio rei teneri; desiderare qd; summopere petere qd; cupide appetere; rel studio, or cupiditate, flagrare or ardere; cupere (with passionate or vehement desire) .- avere (with impatient

desire).

LONGEVITY, longinqua vita. longævitas (Macrob.). LONGING, appetitus, appetitio, appetentia (in-stinctive l.).—cupiditas. cupido (chirfly poet.; earnest desire).—aviditas (greedy desire).—desiderium (desire, with a sense of want): a l. for food, cibi cupiditas,

aviditas or appetentia; cibi appetentid aviditas.

LONGINGLY, cupide, appetenter.

LONGITUDE. || Length, see LENGTH.

Cograph s, *longiudo: Levelon see Laxvin. [in]
LONGITUDINALLY, in or per longitudiner; (in)
LONG-SUFFERING, od., patiens. tolerans. placidus.—patiens injuriarum—omnia toleranter ferens. LONG-SUPPERING, s. patientia. tolerantia: with patienter. toleranter.
 LONGWISE, per iongitudinem (not in longum).

LOOBY, stipes; plumbeus; caudex.

LOOK, s. Act of looking. glance, aspectus (oculorum), obtutus (intuitus is late): to direct oculorum, onum 1923 aspect, and or oculos qo con-vertere, oculos in rem conjoiere (g. 1): obturum figere in re (to fat the eyes upon), animo intuêri, animo collustrare qd (to consider): to cost a l. at any one, oculos or o in un conjoiere; intuêri qui or in qui (g. t., to l. at)—spectare in qm, aspicere qm (as to one from whom one expects help. &c., see C. Off. 1, 17, 58. Np. Chabr. 4, 1): to turn away a l., oculos avertere; from any one, ab qo (O. Met. 2, 770): to avoid the l.'s of any one, as aspectum vitare. || Air of the face, expression of the countenance, vuitus (v. pr.), os (the countenance as expressive): a friendly, kind l., vultus benignus: a cheerful l., vultus hilaris, serenus: a calm, composed l., vultus tranquillus: a composed and cheerful l., frons tranquilla et serena (C. Tusc 3, 15, 31): a moureful l., vultus mæstus: a sad, gloomy l., vultus tristis: a serious l., vultus severus; vultus adductus (indicating intense thought): a big l., l. of importance, supercilium grande (Juv. 6, 169): a bold os durum or ferreum (os simply, only when the context fixes the sense; e. g. C. Verr. 4, 29, 66, os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite): a faise I., vultus ficti, simulati: lo assume a cheerful I., faciem or vultum diffundere, frontem remittere; frontem explicare or porrigere (poel.): to pul on a sad l., vuitum ad tristitiam adducere: to assume a grave or serious 1., severum vultum inducere (poet.).-adducere (indicating much thought or care): to assume an angry I., frontem contrahere: to assume a threatening I., supercilia tollere (cf. Catull. 57, 46): to assume another I., supercilia tollere (cf. Catull. 57, 46): to assume another I., without might capere vulturs): to assume a false t., within fingere (see Ces. B. G. 3, 19, med.). If Appear an e., a Prov. naspectus, visually.—species, forma, facies (forma, slac, beautiful form.—All five of things with or without life).—os (with ref. to the countenance)—vultus (with ref. to men or air).—habitus (with ref. to accept thing else caternal, carriage of the body, decas, &c.; these three of persons): a good 1. (in respect of beauty), venustas, pulchritudo (of women),—dignitas corporis, decor (of men): (in respect of men). (indicating much thought or care): to assume an angry —diguitas corporis, decor (of men): (in respect of health), bona corporis habitudo; corpus validum or integrum: bona corporis habitudo; corpus validum or integrum; a bad l., deformitas corporis; pallor (of pateness); macies (of leanness); macies (of leanness); languor (of disease); a youthful, juvenilis species; to have a healthy l., bonā (orporis habitudine esse; corporis sanitatem pra se ferre: to have a patel, paličre: to have the l's of a gentleman, esse formā or facie honestā et liberali; esse dignitate honestā: lo have a rosuķo resid l., horidiore case aspectu: lo have the l's of a man, esse homesta in the list of a man, esse homesta in the last of a man a massing last of mainteir last of a man a last of the last of a man a last of the last of a man a massing last of a mainteir last of a man a last of the last of a man a last of the last of a man a last of la humano visu: to have an imposing or majestic. formà esse imperatorià or augustà: to gire a cerlain l. to atta, ci et a specien addere or prebère: b) Flo. species (opp. res): it has the l. of, videtur (followed by a

nom. and inj.:

LOOK. V. INTRANS.) specie esse; speciem habëre,
præbëre, reddere, præ se ferre: to 1. like, similem esse,
to 1. into the future, futur
Look our. [To tur
Look our. [To tur
Look our. [To tur
Plin. 37, 10, 67 \—facle cs similem esse, os vultumque

21

nom. and inf.).

es referre (to be like in features, &c.): to I. likely, sj.cciem habere; spen facere, dare, afterre, præbere (lo give hope): it l's likely for, res spectat ad qd (e. g. for war, tumult, ad bettum, seditionem): it l's likely for war, ismait, an bestum, sentimem): it i. i. issey jor-rain, nubliat or nubliatur (it is cloudy, overcost).— pluvla impendet (rein is at hand; V. Georg, 4, 191): to l. black, white, red, pale, nigro, albo rubro, pallido colore e-se (reality to hure these colours).—nigrêre, albere, rubrer palifer (lo come near to these colours): lo l. ugly, deformem habere aspectum: to l. very ugly, lnsignem esse ad deformitatem: to l. well, forma or facie esse honesta et liberali (in respect of beauty or form).—sanitatem corporis præ se ferre; plenum et speciosum et coloratum esse (in respect of health).— decoro habitu esse (in respect of dress and manner): he uccoto mantiu esse (in respect of areas and manner): see L'a bôtter, plenfor et speciosior et coloratior factus est (Cels. 2, 2, in.): to l. well or ill, [ig.] = lo b in a certain condition, hold out certain prospects, esse : se habère (rea bene or male se habel): lo l. modest, mo-destiam præferre or præ se ferre (of mere appearance). - ex ore cs modestia eminet (of the reality): to 1. cruel, toto ex ore es crudelitas eminet : to 1. terrible, terribili esse facie: a sad or gloomy 1, vultus mæstus, turbatus: to 1. sad, ci vultus tristis est in ore (O. Her. 17, 13).—frontem contraxisse (opp. frontem exporrexisse, explicavisse, remisisse): to 1. cheerful, vultu speciem lætitiæ præ se ferre or lætitiam præ-ferre: to l. grave or composed, vultum composuisse; gravitatem asseverasse: to I. confused, ore confuso esse; ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notas præ se ferre: to l. like a philosopher, studium philosophise habitu corporis præferre or præ se ferre: to l. like a girl, virginis os habitumque gerere (V. Æn. 1, 315). puerili in ore vultus est virgineus (of features, O. Met. 10, 361): he is not so stupid as he l.'s, præter speciem sapit or callidus est (aft. Plant. Most. 4, 2, 29): he l.'s like a good man, speciem viri bonl præ se fert : you l. as if you had suffered some calamity, vultus tuus nescio quod ingens maium præfert.

LOOK AT, ON. | PROP) aspicere qm or qd (v. pr.) .-oculos in qd conjicere or convertere (to cast the eyes oculos in qu conjecte or convertere to the same in your spon, &c.).—spectare, aspectare (to l. at with a Mention).
—contemplari, intuëri, contuëri qm or qd; suspicere qd (at athg abore one).—despicere qd (at athg below).—prospiecre, prospectare (fm a distance. Distance and the street two verbs belong to the silver age): to l. steadjastry at, oculos non movere or non dejicere a re (at any one), or vultu es; coull habitant in re: to l. at intentig, obtutum figere in re; defixis oculis intueri qd; defisection nector reviews of the section must be green oculos in re or in qui to l. angrily at, fratus oculos defigere in qui (O. Am. 2, 8, 15): to l. smpsi-dentity at, impudentissimos oculos defigere in qui or qu' (C. Phil. 11, 5, 10): to l. at with longing yea, act qui cupiditatis oculos adjicere: to l. at athy onsetf, ipse cupinants oculos materies as a conjectum coulorum video qd: non lo endare lo l. al, conjectum oculorum ferre non posse: nol lo veniure lo l. al any one, oculos ci submittere. [Flo.] To consider, regard, rationem ca rei habere or ducere; respicere qd, or ad qd: not to I. at, negligere: to I. at men's persons, discrimen personse or discrimina personarum servare. See RE-

GARD.

LOOK AFTER, see LOOK FOR.

LOOK AWAY, removere oculos et se totum avertere (of the person).—declinare (of the eyes).—oculos dejicere

of her person; coulon avertere ab q åre.

a or de q år e; coulon avertere ab q åre.

a or de q år e;

beck hack, respiere (prop. and fig.) qd, or ad qd,

ad qn; respectate (prop.) qd; coulon referre or retorquere ad qd (prop.); the mind l; b back to the past, mens

spatitum præterijl i en prop.

Look bown (trow), I Paor.) desplecte or despectare qd. | Fig.) To desplec, qm ut multum infra de-spectare: desplecter or contenuere qm: J.s. desplecte et contemmer qm: 16 l. down upon all men, hominem pres se nemhem putare; pras se allos pro mihlo ducere.

LOOK FOR OF AFTER, quærere, perquirere (by asking).—inquirere (by tracing out or investigating).—anquirere (to 1. about diligently for).—conquirere (to 1. after carefully): to l. for a passage in a book, quærere locum in qo libro: lo l. for a word in a dictionary, vocabulum in lexico quærere.

LOOK IN, INTO, intro aspicere: inspicere: to l. in the glass, in speculo se intueri (aft. C. Pison. 29, 71); speculum consuiere (O A. A. 3, 136): to l. into athg. (prop.) introspicere or inspicere qd or in qd; fig. to inspect, examine, respicere qd, cs rei rationem habere:

to l. into the future, futura providere, prospicere.

Look our. | To turn to a place in a book, locum in qo libro quærere. | To l. to a distance,

LOOK OUT FOR. | To LOOK FOR, vid. | To des-tine, designate, destinare qm (or qd) ad qd or ci rei; notare et designare oculis qm ad qd.

LOOK ROUND, circumspicere, circumspectare, qd; espicere, respectare (to 1. back); fugere sine respectu

(L.; without looking round).

LOOK THROUGH. | PROP.) perspleere; ex loco in locum prospicere. | Pig.) inspieere, perspicere; cognoscere (e. g. librum, rationem).—excutere (e. g. bibliothecam, commentarios criticorum).-percensere, reenesite (for the purpose of forming a Judgement).—cor-rigere (for the purpose of correcting): to 1. through again, recognoscure, retractate (in order to remove faults; e. g. a writing, a speech): to 1. through an account, rationem cognoecre, excutere, dispungere: lo 1. through any one, cs animum or ingenium perspicere; qm penitus nosse.

LOOK TO, rei rationem habere or ducere; rei prospicere: to l. to one's own interests, sibi or suo commodo consulere; suo commodo inservire et quidquid sible expediat facere; commodi sul rationem ducere; commoda sua respicere; prospicere commodis suis.

LOOK UP, suspicere qd, oculos tollere ad qd. LOOKER-ON, spectator; fem. spectatrix (O.).

LOOKING-GLASS, speculum: to look in, or consult a 1.-glass, inspicere in speculum; se, or os suum, in speculo contemplari: 1.-glass frame, forma in qua includitur, or inclusum est, speculum (see Vitr. 2, 8, 9).

LOOKING-GLASS MAKER, speculorum opifex; qui officinam promerealium speculorum exercet (see Suct.

Gramm. 22).

LOOK-OUT, prospectus: to keep a good l.-out, circumspectare omnia (L.); circumspectare sese (Plaul.).

LOOM, s. jugum textorium. LOOM, v. sub aspectum venire; in conspectum

LOOP, HOLE. | Proc.) Aperture; see APERTURE.
LOOP HOLE. | Proc.) Aperture; see APERTURE. PROT.) Hote as a passage for missiles, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (Cæs. B. C. 2, 9). | F10.)

ad orners interest at the second of the soil, solutus (opp. spissus).—rarus (opp. densus).

tensus, one glebaus.—tanus (opp. densus). -mollis (opp. crassus).—lener (opp. glebosus).—tacilis (easy to work, opp. difficilis): b) not tight or strained, laxus (opp. arctus and astrictus): to make strained, laxus (opp. arctus and astricus): to make t., laxare; remittere: too t., male iaxus (eaiceus, H.); c) at tiberty, free, solutus; see FREE: the dog is l., can solutus est eaten (when he has been set free). eanis vincula abrupit (when he has broken his chain): to dus (e. g. venter, alvus, Cets.).

LOOSE, LOOSEN, v. solvere, resolvere (to untie).—

haxare, relaxare (to make l.).—refigere (to undo what has been fastened or nailed): to loosen the soil, agrum mollire (about trees), ablaqueare: to l. one's hold, e manibus emittere, or demittere : to l. (a ship), solvere manibus emittere, or demittere: lo l. (a ship), solvere terrà, or simply solvere (sc. navem); ancoram or ancoras tollere; oram solvere. (***) ancoras solvere is eeg rore, ancoras vellere is of doublful authority.) LOOSELY, solute (prop. and fig.).

LOOSENESS. | State of he ing toore, use the adj.; remissio (of what has been stretched light). || La xity

of morals, licentia; vita dissolutior. | Diarrhaa, aivi profluvium (Cale); columnate aivi profluvium (Cels.); solutiones ventris et sto-machi (Plin. 23, 6, 6); fluor (Cels.). [Thinness, rarity, raritas (as a present or occasional property). -raritudo (as a constant or uniform nature).

LOP, decidere, abscidere (with a sharp instrument; not abscindere, i. e. to lear of).—præcidere (to l. of from the forepart, or in front).—succidere (from below): to l. off one's hands, manus cl præcidere (Hirl.).—manum præcidere gladio (C.): to l. off one's ears, desecare aures (C.); decidere aures (T.): to t. trees, arbores interiucare (Plin.); amputare (C.).

LOQUACIOUS, garrulus (that takes pleasure in talking),—loquax (that uses many words to express his meaning, that is long in telling his story); verboaus (wordy, copious; usually of things, or of speeches of the

LOQUACITY, garrulitas ; loquacitas.

LORD. A master, dominus: a sovereign l., see foveneign. The Lond (as a title of Deity), summus rerum Moderator ; Dominus. | A nobleman, dynasta or dynastes (a pelly prince). LORD'S SUPPER, *cœna Domini; cœna or mensa

sacra; eucharistia : to receive the L.'s supper, "ad mensam sacram accedere; *sumere cœnam Domini; *ex sacrâ cœnâ sumere cibum.

LORD OVER, v. dominari in qm.
LORDLINESS, arrogantia; fastus; superbia; insolentia. (Srs. in Arrogans; Lordly, arrogans; insolens; superbus; fastosus. (Srs. in Arrogans; insolens; superbus; fastosus. (Srs. in Arrogans;

seignory, ager; regio; fines; provincia. [] A seignory, ager; regio; fines; provincia. [] not ditio or dominatio. [] As a title; his Lordship, vir egregius, or simple egreenins (Inner and Contains).

egregius, or simply egregius (Inser. and Cod. Theod. 6, 22, 1; conf. Lact. 5, 14),

LORE, see LEARNING.

LORE, are LEARNING.

LOSE, antitere (of a thing which goes from our possession, and which is missed, as arabidher; opp. retuire. Antitree is also the proper word for 'to I any one by death').—perdere (so that a thing ceases to be, or to be good for atho, as donking; opp. servare; to I in play, with or without an acc. of the thing lost). deperdere qd de, or ex (to t. a portion of).—cs rei jac-turam facere (to suffer the loss of).—privari qa re (to be deprived of).—orbari qo or qa re (espty by death: also to l, athy which contributes to our health or well-being). -capi qa re (of the parts of the body, or the mental faculties, e. g. oculo, auribus, mente): to l. leaves (of trees), folia dependere; folia nudari: to l. one's head, vità privari : to 1. one's senses, a mente deseri : to 1. vilâ privari: to l. one's senses, a mente desert: to l. one's horse in battle, equum acie sub feminibus amit-tere: to l. colour, colorem mutare (g. l.)—paliescere, expallescere (to grow pate): he l.'s color, color el immutatur: to l. one's life, vitam amittere (fig. no animam amittere): to l. hope, spen perdere: spe orbari, excidere, or dejici: to l. patience, patientiam tumper or abrumpere: ol l. one's lobour, operam perdundere la color deserva perdere specific specific deservations of the perdunder of the specific spe dere: to 1. time, temporis jacturam facere (to employ time to no purpose).—tempus perdere (to waste time, not to employ it): to have no time to t., morandi tempus non habere: to t. one's way, deerrare itinere: to t. one's course (at sea), cursum non tenère: to l. sight of land, e conspectu etters auterni: to l. sight of any one, que e conspectu meittere; qs ex oculis meis abiit, or e conspectu meo abscessit (prop.): not to l. sight of athg, qd nunquam dimittere (fig.): to l. one's good opinion, apud qm de existimatione suà deperdere: a monstain l'a titet fi nite plain, mons in planitiem se subducit, or lu planitiem paullatim recedit; septimum Danubii on paludibis hauritur (Tr. l. l. siteti la 17 Ta. la. course (at sea), cursum non tenere : to l. sight of land, os paludibus hauritur (T.; l.'s itself in). To be iost, art is lost, are exolevit; to give up for lost, desperare de q\(\text{\$\text{\$a}\$} re: I am lost, occidi; pertie; to be lost in thought, in cogitatione defixum esse. LOSS. | The act of losing, amissio ; jactura ; or

botto. g. g. duo consulares exercitus amissi nuncia-bantur (the l. of).—moveor tali amico orbatus (by the l. of).—salvā, or integrā, da re (soithout the l. of): without l. of time, sine morā; continuo. | Damage damnum (opp. lucrum).—detrimentum (opp. emolu-mentum), Jr. damnum et detrimentum; dispendium (useless espense).—claimitas (misforiume bringing domage).—clades (overthrow or defeat in battle): to occasion In, dammun cl inferte, or contrahere; detrimentum cl afferre, inferre, or importare: to retire extinuit, is inie detrimentud discodere: to neifer In, damnum, detrimentum, or jacturam facere; in damnum incurrere; detrimentum capere or accipere; calami-tatem accipere (1955) damnum, or jacturam, pati is nol class.): to suffer l. in battle, cladem contrahere: with the l. of many troops, multis amissis: to repair or make up a l., damnum explère, pensare, compensare (sar-cire post-class.), restituere; detrimentum sarcire, reconcinnare; quod amisi, reparo; quæ amissa sunt, reficere : to meet the l. from one's own private resources, jacturæ patrimonio succurrere. | Failure: I am as a l., incertus or dubius sum qd faciam; quid agam nescio; de qo or de qa re incertus sum, quid sim facturus: never at a l., qui armatus semper et quasi in præcinctu stat.

LOT. || Prop.) sors (g. t., also = lottery ticket).—
sortitio, sortitus (a drawing of l.'s): by t., sorte; sortitione; sortito (after the l. has decided): to cause using to be decided by l., qd ad sortem revocare; qd sorti committere or permittere; qd in sortem conjicere: they caused it to be decided by l., which of them, &c., ney causes is to be accused by i., which by them, gr., sortili sunt, ther (with a subj.); without i., extra sortem (in an election, gr.); to consult i.r., sortibus consulered of a re or de qo: I obtain althy by les, and sorte mihi evenit; qd sortior: to make the i.s equal. sortes requare: to east the t's into the urn or vessel sortes in hydriam (or urnam) conjicere, dejicere; sortes

in sitellam ponere (g. t.).—nomina in urnam conficere (if the l.'s contain names, e. g., in decimation, in conscription, \$c.): to draw a l., sortem ducere: to draw l's, sortiri (g. t.).—sortitionem facere (to cause to be decided). by 1.): to draw 1.'s among one another, sortiri inter se ; to draw 1.'s respecting athg or person, sortiri qd or qm and (in the silv. age) de re (g. t.); qd ad sortem or you and in see site, age; we re (g. 1.); and an order revocare, ad sorti committere, permittere (instead of deciding it in any other way); to draw l.'s again about any person or thing, subsortiri and or am (e.g. judicem, in the place of one previously chosen, C.): a l. falls or comes out, sors exit, excidit: when my l. was the Arst that was drawn, quum sors mes prima exiisset: the l. falls to me, sors me contingit. || Fig.) Position or fortuna (circumstances in life, fortune, sors; fortuna; fortuna (circumstances, good or bad): a fortunate l., fortuna florens; fortunæ secundæ: an unfortunate l., fortuna misera: the common 1., sors communis: this is the common 1., hac omnibus accidunt : to be contented well one's 1., sorte sua contentum vivere (E) sorte sua gaudere is rather poet.): not to be contented with one's 1., fortunas suas accusare: I have a happy 1., bene meeum agitur: I have an unhappy 1, vitam

need mecum aguur: 1 nave an unaappy 1, vinnemiseram dego: lo pitig aby 1, c. so sortem miserari.
LOTE-TREE, lotos, or lotus, i, f.
LOTION. || A washing, abiutio; lotio (Fitr.). || A wash used for medical purposes, medicamentum.

LOITERY, *alea sortium. To put into a l., numos in sortium aleam dare (aft. L. 42, 59, 10): to buy a share or ticket, *sortem redimere: to try one's fortune in a l., *sortium fortunam tentare, experire: lo gain a prize in a l., *in sortium alea iucrum facere, lucrari (aft. Suet. Calig. 41): to be fortunate in a l., prospera sortium alea uti (ib.): to lose or be unfortunate in a l., pecuniam in alea sortium perdere (aft. C. Phil. 2, 23, 56): to be fond of putting into l.'s, *aleas sortium induigere (aft. Suet. Oct. 70): l-directors, triumviri (\$c., according to the number) quibus sortium alea commendate est (aft. Suet. Calig. 41); *triumviri alea sortium præpositi: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, triumvir (&c. see abore) alea sortium præpositus: a l.-director, a l.-dire index

LOUD, clarus (opp. obtusus), magnus (opp. exiguus); vox clara, magna (both of the voice: 125 not vox alta, Ruhnk. Dict. ad Ter. p. 74). At. cry. clamor clarus (Plaut); to utter a l. voice, clamare, vociferari (C.). to make a l. noise, fremere (esply of a multitude): to

speak out 1., vocem mittere.

LOUDLY, clare; clarà voce () vivà voce is not class.); magnà or sumà voce (erry loudly).

LOUDNESS, Crcl. with the adjectives.

LOUIS D'OR, Ludovicus aureus (as Plant. Baech. 2, 52, &c., Philippus aureus); *Ludovicus (as H. Ep. 2, 1, 234, Philippus).

LOUNGE, segne otium terere; socordia atque de-dia bonum otium conterere. To l. upon; see LEAN. sidià bonum otium conterere. Sulla bonum citum conterere. To 1. upon; see Lean.
LOUNGE-CHAIR, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata
(Cast. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 46); cathedra (an arm-chair
used by Roman tadies).
LOUNGER, homo deses; homo languori et desidiæ

deditus

LOUSE, s. pediculus; pedis (Plant.). To be eaten up with lice, pediculorum multitudine corpori innaa-centium animam efflare (aft. Plin. 7, 51, 52). LOUSE, v. *liberare qm pediculis; *pediculos ci

legere. LOUSE-WORT, herba pedicularis (Col. 6, 30, 8). LOUSY, pediculosus. LOUT, homo rusticus; stipes; caudex.

LOUTISH, rusticus. LOUTISHLY, rustice.

LOVAGE (a plant), ligustleum.

LOVE, v. amare (g. t., out of mere impulse or passion, of persons or things; also absol.).—diligere (with esteem, as the result of reflection or moral approbation; to value or prize highly; of persons or things). Jr. amare et diligere; diligere et amare; carum habëre, caritate complecti (atmost = diligere). Jr. amare (or diligere) carumque habére; el studére, es seus studiosum, qm benevolentià complecti (to feel an interest in any one, to show favour or good-will). For amare the Latins use also the following Crels: amorem erga qui habére, qm amore amplecti, prosequi (rather of tender affection); qm in amore habêre, ca amore tenêrî, captum esse (rather of sexual love). To l. any one very much, qm singulari amore habêre; qm mirifice diligere carumque habère; qm eximià caritate diligere; qm in deliciis habère; qs mini percarus est; qm in oculis gerere, gestare; qm in sinu gestare; summum me tenet cs

studium : to 1. any one above all others, am unice diigere : to I. passionately, cs amore ardere, flagrare, insanire (in erolic poetry also perire qa, mori es amore; see Lachmann, Propert. 2, 4, 2): to l. heartily, ex animo amare: to 1. any one as one's own brother, qm amare ut aiterum fratrem; qm in germani fratris loco diligere; ne frater quidem mihi carior est : as one's own son, om haud secus amare ac filium; qm patrià carlitae dili-gere: to l. one another, amare inter se, diligere inter se.—(\$\infty\$" Nos [acc.] inter nos amamus is incorrect for inter nos amamus," Krebs. See also Hand. iii. p. 397 : invicem or mutuo diligere is rare and not Ciceronian; vicissim diligere has been formed by moderns fm a passage misunderstood, C. Læl. 9, 30): to 1. learning, literarum studiosum esse: to I. the arts, artes amare: to 1. one's country, patriam amare; patriæ amore duci : to 1. liberty, libertatis amantem or studiosum esse: to 1. money, divitias amare; avarum or habendi cupidum esse (to be covetous). || Followed by an infin., = to be occustomed, solere (with an infin.; only in Gracising poets and prose writers amare : or, in narrative, by the imperfect; e. g. after luncheon he loved to take a nap, post cibum meridianum paulium conquiescere

solebat, or simply paullum conquiescebat).

LOVE, s. | Fond attachment, favour, amor (g. i. and esply passionate attachment to persons or things: as distinguished fm caritas).—amor venereus, fibido, amor fibidinosus (unchaste 1.) .- caritas (1. to a person who appears estimable or deserving of regard; [of person who appears estimative or accercing of regara [10] things, it is only applied to one's country, home, §c., patriae, reipublicae (C.); sedium suarum, ipsius soli (L.)] the l. of esteem; then gen. any tender regard, not passionate; not like amor),—pietas (duiful affection, or retigious feeling) .- benevolentia (kind feeling) .- studium, voluntas (interest felt for one, inclination in his favour). L. to any one, amor in, erga or adversus qm; (where the context allows, also) amor cs: pietas, benevolentia, voluntas in or erga qm; studium in qm; studium cs : to dectare one's l. (to a female), ci narrare amorem suum : to be inflamed with I., cs amore incensum esse, ardere, flagrare : to gain the l. of att, ab omnibus (or omnium) amorem sibi conciliare: to return love, ci in amore respondere (not redamare qm, an expression formed by C., and used only once, Lat. 14, 49, with ut its dicam).—amori, amore respondere: to have or possess the l. of any one, ab qo amari, diligi : out of, from, pure l., præ amore, ex amore; propter amorem or benevolentiam; amore impulsus, incitatus; amans (e.g. Plaul. Capt. 5, 4, 55): out of pure l. to athg. ipxā qā re captus (see C. Eci. p. 125): to do athg out of l. to a person, cs amori qd tribuere, dare, largiri: my l. l. mea iux! mea vita! meum mel! # Inclination, desire, amor, studium es rei; e. g. virtutis: to hare a l. for athg, es rei esse amantem, studiosum; es rei stu-dio teneri: to produce a l. of athg, es rei amorem ex-

LOVE-AFFAIR, res amatoria; pl. amores. To h a l.-afair, amori operam dare (Ter. Heaul. 1, 1, 58)

LOVE-LETTER, epistola amatorie scripta (C. Phil. 2, 31, 77); tabellæ blandæ, epistola blanda (Jun.; O.). Love-rottos, virus amatorium, medleamentum amatorium, poculum amatorium; amatorium.

amatorium, poculum amatorium; amatorium: Love-song, *cameu amatorium; erotopregnion (Lærius ap. Gell. 2, 24; Auson Idyll. 13 extr.): l.-r.'s, poesis amatoria (C. Tusc. 4, 33 extr.). Love-story, res amatoria; amores.

ratio amatoria. LOVELINESS, amabilitas (prop. in Plant and later

writers) .- suavitas (sweetness). - venustas (agrecableness) .- amornitas (beauty of country, and other sensible objects).

LOVELY, amabilis, amandus, amore dignus, dignus qui ametur (prop.) .- suavis, dulcis (sweet, pleasant) .venustus (agrecable). Very I., amabilissimus; beilissimus; venustissimus (in respect of outward appear-

LOVER, | One who is fond of athg, amans, amicus, amator es rei (the amans and amicus simply have an inclination for alleg: the amator shows the in-clination by deeds: thus, the amans pacis delights in peace, but the amator pacis also endeavours to secure peace) .- cultor cs rei (one who esteems or thinks highing of athg) .- studiosus es rei (that shows an interest in atha). A great I. of athg, cs rei amantissimus; cs rei magnus amator; cs rei studiosissimus; consectator es rei (one who realously pursues an object; e. g. voluptatis); a l. of building, wedificator: a l. of antiquity, amator antiof outland, ecuncator: a . of annuary, amato anti-quitatis: a l. of learning, literarum studiosus: a l. of the chase, vecandi studiosus: l.'s of such things, qui sunt harum rerum studiosi. to be a l. of albg, cs rai amantem, &c., esse; qå re delectari, gaudëre (to lake pleasure in athg): to be a great l. of athg, magnum cs rei esse amatorem; magno cs rei studio tenëri. # A person in love, amans; amator (the former has only a lively affection, the latter also gives proofs of his ata ivery agection, the latter also gives proof of an of-lachment).—cultor (one who pags alterialism, an admirer: less than amator.—S. Amasius, = amator, is not found in classic prose): to have map 1.1, a multis amari: lo have an aconced or declared 1., habere palam decretum semper qm (C. Cat. 16, 38): 1.5, amantes

(25) not par amantium).

LOVING, plenus amoris (of persons and things).—
amans (well-disposed; towards any one, cs; of persons,
and then always with a gen.; also of things which show a good disposition; e. g. verba),-blandus (kind in manner, friendly, of persons and things). Very I., aman-

tissimus, peramans; towards any one, cs. LOVINGLY, amanter; blande. Ver. Very I., aman-

LOW, adj. | PROP.) not high, humilis (opp. aitus).
—depressus (Post-Aug., opp. editus). — demissus (sunken). A l. country, loca demissa (with palustria): I. shore, ripæ demissiores (Aucl. B. Alex.): a house in a very I. situation, domus depressa, cæca, jacens (C. Fr.): to be in a l. situation, in ioco demisso (depresso) situm esse: the lower town, plana urbs (T.); I. water; see Enn. | Fig. a) Of the tones of the voice, &c., (bass) gravis (C.); depressus (Auct. ad H.); inferioris soni (gentle, suppressed).—ienis (opp. gravis).—suppressus, summissus (opp. magnus, contentus, ciarus). To spesk in a l. tone, summisse, summisså or suppresså voce ioqui, dicere; summittere vocem or verba (see C. Divin, in Cacil. 13, 48; Sen. Ep. 11, 5).—mussare (to mutter).—susurrare (to whisper): to speak in a l. tone to aby, ad aurem familiariter insusurrare (see C. II. Verr. 5, 41, 107): to ask one another in a l. tone, mussantes inter se rogare (L. 7, 25). b) In price, vilis. A l. price, pretium vile or parvum: to buy at a l. price, parvo, or vili (pretio) qd emere; pauco ære qd emere: what is the operatory of energy panco are of energy with the lowest you will take I quanti on the potest minimo? tell me the lowest price, Indica, fac pretium minimo daturus cui sis: to be l., jacere: prices are l., jacent pretia (e. g. prædiorum, C.). c) In rank or estimation, humilis; gnobilis; obscurus (C.); sordidus (L.; a stronger word): to be of 1. origin, natum esse obscuro, humili. or ignobill loco (C.), sordido loco (L.); parentibus humilibus natum esse (C.); of the lowest class, (homines) infimi ordinis (C.) or generis (L.); infime sortis (C.): to raise one fm the lowest post to the highest rank, ex humili loco perducere qm ad summam dignitatem (Cas.). mind or sentiment, humilis; abjectus; illiberalis; sordidus (e. g. animus). e) In expression, interains; sortidus le. g. antimis). e j in expression, humilis. A l. word, verbum humile: l. language, sermo plebeius (C. Fam. 9, 21, 1; opp. sermo politus, ornatus, elegans). f) Badly furnished or provided; e. g., to be l. in the purse, imparatum esse a pecunia.

LOW, adv. | PROP.) humiliter (or by the adj. neut.). | Fig. a) Of the voice, demissius (e. g. to begin t.), demissius ordiri ; demittere principium (Ban.); (in singing) gravius ordiri; demissiore sono incipere

cantuin.

LOW, v. (as cattle) mugire.

LOWER, v. Ta | Paor.) To make lower, lel down, demittere qd. To l. the sails, navis armamenta demittere. [Fig.) minuere, imminuere es auctoritatem; elevar quo re sauto; immunero to sautori. Len; elevar quo re sautori. Len; elevar quo re sautori. Len; se ubmittero; le also, proiabl ad ql; se projicere in qd (e. g. in muliebres fletus); descendero ad ql; es, ad gravissima verborum contumelias). b lo aci unworthily of oneself, minuere suam dignitatem; se adjicere, se abjicere et prosternere (to lirow omeself away): lossering, indecorus.

LOWER, v. INTR. [PROP.] To become dark, obscurari. [Fig.] To look suiten, frontem contra-

obscurari. [FIG.] 10 100x 301177, inclined there or obducero.

LOWERING, Prop.) Of the sky, nubilis.

FIG.) Of the countenance, tristis.

LOWERMOST, infimus; imus.

LOWING, mugitus, ûs.
LOWING, mugitus, ûs.
LOWLANDS, loca demissa (et palustria).
LOWLINESS, see HUMILITY.
LOWLY, see HUMBLE.

LOWNESS, [Prop.) Of situation, &c., humilitas. [Fig. a) Of birth or rank, humilitas (C.); ignobiittas generis (S.); ignobilitas, icus humilis or ob-scurus (C.). b) Of mind or sentiment, humilitas; animus humilis or abjectus. c) Of spirits, animi demissio: animus aflictus, demissus, debilitatus. d)

Of lone, gravitas (base); vox summissa (in a whisper, \$c.) e) Of price, vilitas.
LOW-SPIRITED, afflictus; (animo) abjectus; de-

missus; animo demisso; jaceus; ægritudine affictus et debilitatus; mærore affictus et profligatus; tristis. LOYAL, fidus; fidelis; officii memor; certus (that

can be depended upon).

LOY Al.J.Y, fide; cum fide; fidefiter.

LOY ALTY, fides. To maintain one's I., fidem ser-

vare, præstare.

LOZENGE, ¶ A rhomb, rhombus; scutula. ¶ A

comfit, *pastiilus duicis. LUBBER, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex;

LUBBERLY, rusticus, stoiidus (clownish); lævus

(awkward, without dexterity). LUCID, lucidus. A l. interval, *lucidum, quod dictum, intervallum (Krafi).

LUCK, casus; fortuna. Good l., prospera, or se-cunda, fortuna: bad l., infortunium; adversus casus; good l. to you! bene vertat! quod approbet deus or approbent dlii hane rem tibi volo bene et feliciter approper unit and tell to volo bete et related verenire! I do not energy you your 1, hand invides thit; to congratulate one on his good 1, congratulation enacere, congratulation enting; gratulati, on athg, ci qd or de re (e.g. es adventum or ci de adventu); to wish one good 1, optimis ominibus 1557 not votis] qm prosequi (to follow with good vishes).—cupere ut res bene eveniat (to wish that a thing may turn out well):

LUCKILY, feliciter; fortunate; fauste; prospere.

LUCKY, felix; fortunatus; faustus; dexter; pros-

LUCKI, tellx; fortunatus; faustus; dexter; pros-per; bonus. See Portuvate. LUCRATIVE, lucrosus (adeantageous); quaestu-sus, quod questui est (that afords profit; e. g. mercatura); fructuosus (that does not leave pains un-reworded; e. g. aratio; see C. Tucc. S. 31, in.); quo fructun furtuna fert, lu fructu est habendum; ex quo fructus conduct. Al offer sumpus luquientum fortunatus. capitur. A l. office, "munus luculentum, fructuosum lo be l., fructum edere ex se; fructum ferre.

LUCRE, iucrum ; quæstus, ûs.

LUCUBRATE, lucubrare.

LUCUBRATION, lucubratio (i. e. night study; er,

any thing composed by night; C.).

LUDICROUS, ridiculus (of persons and things) ridendus (of things); on iudicra or ludicrum in this sense

LUDICROUSLY, ridicule.

LUG, v. trahere (C.).
LUG, s. (a sort of small fish), *lumbricus marinus

(Linn.).
LUGGAGE, sarcinæ, pi.—impedimenta, pi. (erpiy
of an army, baggage): so also vasa, pi. (of an army,
LUKEWARM, tepidus, tepens (prop. and fay): i.
in atla, ientus et pæne frigidus (C.) in qå re (faciendà).—qui quæ cupit, ita frigide agit, ut noie
existimetur (Cæi. ap. C. Fam. 8, 10, 3). To become i., tepescere: to be l., tepere (prop. and fig.): to make l., tepesacere (prop.): l. in religion, negligens dei or deorum.

ucerum.
LUKEWARMLY, tepide.
LUKEWARMNESS, [Paor.] tepor. [Fis] tepida
mens (0.): frigus; nulla cura; segnitia. L. in religion,
rerum divinarum paene nulla cura; lentus animus et
paene frigidus in rebus divinis; imminutum rerum

divinarum studium.

divinarum studium.

LULL, v. Ta. Panor.) To sing to sleep (infantem)

*cantando sopire. Fig.) To calm, pacify, traquilare; pacare; tranquillum facere. I lavra. (of the wind), (ventus) cadit (L.), concidit (H.), remittit, futerititi, intermittitur (Cas.). The eight had builted, vent vis omnis cecidit: when the wind had builted a little, ut lenita paulum vis venti est (L.); the wind had suddesly so completely inlied, that, tanta subito malacia extitit, ut (Cæs.).

ut (Car.).

LULLABY, carmen quod adhibetur infantibus (see
Q. 1, 10, 22); laili somniferi modi (Auson. Ep. 16, 91).

There is no authority for menta in this sense.

To sing I., (infantem) *cantando sopire; lailare

LUMBER, scruta, orum, pl. (H.); "supellex ob-soleta, A l. room, "ceiia supellectili obsoletæ ser-

vandæ

LUMINARY, lumen. LUMINOUS, | PROP.) luminosus; lucidus; illustris; spiendens; fuigens. | Fig.) lucidus (that has or gives sufficient light; also fig., clear; for wch, however. C. alicas uses diucidus).—dilucidus, perspicuus, can-didus, apertus, pianus (Ag., clear, distinci, intelligible). Jr. apertus (pianus) atque dilucidus (opp. confusus et perturbatus); dilucidus et perspicuus; planus et perspicuus; distinctus (fig., well-arranged, perspicuous: all of a speech, narratire, &c.: lucidus, candidus, and distinctus also of the speaker himself). LUMINOUSLY (fig.), lucido, dilucido, clare, per-

LUMP, massa (a shapeless mass).—gleba (a clod of earth, or athg in that shape). A little L, massula; glebula

gieonia.

LUMPISH, LUMPY, || Thick, crassus (in lumps).

—globosus To be l., in globulas or massulas dilabi, soivi, dissolvi. || Stupid, stolidus; stupidus; hebes.

SOVI, dissolvi. I STapita, Stonitas, suppassi, incon-LUNACY, error lunaticus; seleniasmus (t. t.). LUNAR, lunaris. L. year, annus ad cursum lunæ descriptus (see L. 1, 19); annus lunaris (tale). LUNATICUS, lunaticus (Fegel.).

LUNATICUS, lunalicus (**Pegel.), LUNATICUS, etunalicus (**Pegel.), LUNATION, eurusu lunaris; cursus lunæ, LUNCHEON, elbus meridianus; also prandium (**L. a mesi about 12 o'clock; Sect. Oct. 7, 18, LUNGS, pulmo, pulmones (**prop.).—latera, um, n. (**rather fig., in respect of jezerion in speeching). To have good i'a, bonis lateribus sese; in clamando esse bene robustum. Inflormandion of he i'a, "linfammatio optication", and in the contraction of the i'a, "linfammatio optication", and in the contraction of the i'a, "linfammatio optication", and in the contraction of the interest of the contraction of the interest of monum: attg is a sign of inflammation of the i., qd pulmonem inflammatum esse significat (aft. Cels. 2, 7, p. 70, Bip.).
LUNT, funiculus incendiarius; fomes tormentarius.

LURCH. To leave in the l., destituere qm; auxilio qm orbare; see LEAVE; the ship heares a l., "navis

LURCHER, insidiator; qui insidiatur.

LURE, s. cibus ad fraudem cs positus (prop., l. e. a bait; L.),—esca, illecebra (prop. and fig.; i. e. bait,

LURE, v. PROP.) inescare. Fig.) ailicere; aliectare; invitare et allectare; aliectare et invitare (qm ad qd); illicere or pellicere qm in or ad qd; illecebris trahere (to I. successfully).

LURID, obscurus (opp. illustris, lucidus); cailginosus, tenebricosus, tenebris circumfusus, ater (stronger

than obscurus).

LURK, | To lie concealed, delitescere in qo loco; occultare se in qo loco. | To lie concealed for a purpose, to watch fm a hiding place, insidiari; esse in insidiis; speculari; esse in specula or (of

several) in speculis.

LURKING-PLACE, latebra (esply of men).—latibulum (esply of animals).—locus latebrosus (convenient for lurking in). To be in a l.-p., latebris se occultare; latibulis se tegere.

LUSCIOUS, dulcissimus, prædulcis (very sweet) .-

LUSCIOUS, ducussimus, praculeis (sees) seest).—
ninis dulcis (too seest).
LUSCOUS NESS, dulcēdo; "nimia dulcēdo.
LUST, s. libido (sessaat inclination; seply in pl.
libidines, Jasta).—cupidinas; cupido (desire in a good
poets and historian; soi used by G.—whillas (greely
desire).—atudium (ceger desire of oblasining). Jv. studium cupidinasue.—annetius: anoestiis: anoetentia dium cupiditasque.—appetitus; appetitio; appetentia (instinctive longing for allg).—desiderium (longing that feels a void till it is satisfied; often the desire of what one has been deprived of)—(cupiditatis) ardor; impetus; sitis; indomita atque effrenata eupiditas; eupiditas insatiabilis. The l. s of the flesh, cupiditates; libidines (as lustful desires) .- (corporis) voluptates (sensual dines (as itatful desires).—(corports) youtputates (rensum-indu/genees): to be the slace of I., libidinibus see dare, dedere; voluptationibus servire, se tradere; totum se libidinibus or corports voluptatibus dedere: to bridle one's I.'s, cupiditatibus imperare; eupiditates coercere, libidines domitas habere: the l. of gain, lucri or quæs-tûs studium; avaritia: l. of honour, studium laudis; studium cupiditasque honorum.

LUST, v. after athg, appetentem, cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse cs rei; concupiscere ad; appetere qd; es rel studio teneri; es rei studio or cupiditate

arilère, flagrare.

LUSTFUL, libidinosus (of persons, and also of things that indicate aby's 1. propensity).—ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or rebus venerels deditus; libidinosus (of the persons). dinum plenus (of persons).—Ilbidine accensus (under the influence of passion).—Impulcius (homeles).— delicaus (prop. soft, deminate; then wonton; e. g. sermo). A l. isfe, vita libidinosa or libidinbus delita, or in libidines effusa: to be a l. person, libidinum

LUSTPULLY, libidinose; or by the verb or adj. LUSTILY, impigre; strenue; alacri, prompto, acri animo.—alacriter (Just.).

LUSTINESS, vigor; alacritas; animus alacer.

LUSTRAL, lustralis.

LUSTRATE, iustrare; explare (by sacrifice). LUSTRATION, lustrum (made by the censor on going

out of office on behalf of the whole people) .- piaculum

old of office on occasi of the Monoe peoples, "patterning (carrifee offered for explaint).—Installation purification by offerings; L. 40, 6).

LUSTRE, "Brightness, plendow: Pnor.) peoples of the property of close stone, nitor genume. Fig. 1 splendor; nitor; fulgor; claritas; dignitas. L. of family, of rank, splendor families (Sast.), ordinis es (C.): l. of one's name, exploits, fulgor nominis (L.), return (Plin.): to give l. io, lucem afters cl rel; illustrare, exornare addige l. io. | A sconce with lights, lychnuchus pensilis (Plin.) or pendens (Lucr.). | The space of five years, lustrum.

LUSTY, vegētus; validus; acer; alacer. LUTANIST, prps lyricen (Stat.); lyristes (Plin. Ep.); citharista, fidYcen (C.); citharœdus (C.; that sings to the instrument).

LUTE, prps testudo, cithara, iyra. To play upon the l., fidibus canere (C.); puisare testudinem; cantare lyrå testudineå (Kraft).

LUXATE, iuxare qd (Plin.) Son There is not sufficient authority for cluxare. To be luxated, moveri sua sede, de suo loco (Cels.); artus in pravum elapsi (T. 4. 81 : luxated).

1151. 1, 51; inzarez.

LUXATION, Inxatura (Marc. Emp.); depravatio (membrorum; C. Fin. 5, 12, 35).

LUXURIANCE, J. O. eegetation, luxuria, or luxuries.

LUXURIANCE, J. O. eegetation, luxurian, lux

riosus (C.); lætus (V., L.). | Of style, &c., luxurians, moilis (C.)

LUXURIOUS, luxuriosus (in a bad sense).-delicatus (elegant, that has to do with refinement rather than with necessaries; not necessarily in a bad sense) .- moliis (effeminate).—sumptuosus (that causes expense; e. g. domus). L. dress, cuitus effusior or iuxuriosus: in a 1. manner, luxuriose; delicate; molliter; Jn. delicate ac moliiter (e. g. vivere).

LUXURY, luxus, as (usually subjective, denoting the habit or condition, but sometimes of the objects). luxuria (always subjective, of the propensity or disposition). - lautior victus cuitusque; nimia in victu cultuque magnificentia ; cultus effusior (excessive expense in dress and furniture); cultus delicatus, delicite (in a better sense, of elegance in dress and furniture). Articles of l., res ad luxuriam perinentes (in respect of eating and drinking) .- instrumenta luxuriæ, invitamenta ad luxuriam (as excitements to tuxury). - merces delicate, deliciæ (in respect of dress, jewels, \$c.; see Ruhnk. Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3): arts of 1., artes quæ ad vitæ ornamenta pertinent: to pass on fm necessaries to l.'s, a necessariis artibus ad elegantiona defluere (C. Tusc.). 25, 621

23, to;, LYCEUM, Lyceum (C.).
LYCEUM, Lyceum (C.).
LYE, lix; elinis lixivius or lixivia; or simply lixivia.
LYCEUM, Lyceum lixivius of lixivia continuity in lixivia continuity in lixivia perfundere: to penetrate with L., lixiviå imbuere.

LYING mouetc.

LYING mendax (v. pr. in class. prose never of things)—fallax (deect/fil)—vanus (emply, both of persons or hings). Js. vanus et mendax, vanus et lallax.—vaniloquus (bragging, of persons)—falsus, fictus (false, pretended, of hings).

"mendaciloquus is comic.

LYING, s. see Lie.

LYING-IN, puerperium. A l.-in woman, puerpera:
a l -in hospital, *iechodochium; *domus publica, ubi

parturientibus opera præstatur.

LYMPH, jympha (Ser. Samm.).

LYRE, cithara. To play on the l., citharizare (Np. Epam. 2, 1); citharå camero: lo accompany the l. with z song, carmen formare eltharâ (see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, i): music of the I., chordarum sonus (the sound); ars citharcedica (the art): to sing to the I , citharizare et ad chordarum sonum cantare (Np. Epam. 2, i): a player on the l., citharista; citharcedus (if he accompany the instrument with his voice); fem., citharistria; citha-

the instrument was an worce; j.fm., citnaristria; citnareda (Inser.).

LYRIC, lyricus; melicus. A. I. poet, poeta lyricus, poeta melicus, melicus (g. l.): the 1 poets, lyrici, melici (alt of the site. age; in C. Or. 55, 183); also bg Crel. poeta, qui Aupsao a Græcis nominantur: a l. poem, carmen lyricum, melicum: L's, poësis melica.

M

MAC (a Scotch word), filius.

MACARONI, *macaro. MACAROON, *turundæ Italæ, pl.

MACE, A kind of spice; some say, macis, idis,

f. (Plant.), or macir (Plin.).

MACE, | An ensign of authority, "virga, or

fasces (apparitoris or accensi).

MACE-BEARER, accensus; apparitor.

MACERATE, macerare; attenuare (corpus).

MACHINATE, machinari; moliri; struere. MACHINATION, machinatio (C.); dolus, machina

MACHINE, machina (C.); machinatio (Cas., Vitr.); machinamentum (with reference to its use) .- compages, pegma (with ref. to its framework or construction): warlike m., instrumentum beili; machinæ bellicæ, pl.: a mere m., qui nihil unquam arbitrio suo fecit (C.); qui vivit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum (C.); *qui taınquam machinatione qâ movetur; equem qam machinam citius dixerim, quam hominem; or, quem non tam cito hominem dixerim, quam qam machinam : like a mere m., machine modo; sine sensu or judicio; alieno impetu; non sua sponte: to become a mere m., nihi amplius suo consillo, sua sponte, agere: he is a mere m., homo iste nihii suo consilio, nihil in-

is a mere m., nome wee name suc cousing, many interesting useful market more pulsate, million (Kraft).

MACHINERY, Machines collectively, machine, pl. machinato (Fitr.). Works of a machine, machinato; machina. # Enginery, the machine machine machine machine machine. scientia machinalis (Plin.); disciplina mechanica (Gell.). | Fig.) machinatio. See also MEANS, INSTRU-

MACHINIST, machinator.

MACKEREL, scomber (Plin.); scomber scomber

MAD, | Paor.) insanus (not restrained by reason). -vesanus (not guided by reason). -amens (out of one's mind). -demens (that acts irrationally). -ivmohātus (seized with boundless and uncontrollable enthusiasm), —furiosus (racing). — a sanitate silenus. mente captus; qui a mente suâ discessit (C.; not in one's right mind). A m. dog, canis rabidus, rabiosus: to be m., insanire; furere; (of a dog) rabiosum esse: are you m. f satin' sanus es l'um sanæ mentis es to go or be drieen m., in insaniam incidere (C.); ad insaniam adigi (Ter.); rabie, furore incitari, efferri, efferari; (of a dog) rabiosum fieri; in rabiem agi: I am almost m., male mihi consto; impotens animi sum; vix mentis compos sum: a m. attempt, amens conatus, inceptum : to be m. with anger, vehementissime irasci, succensere (ci); irâ in um flagrare, or incensum esse. [Fig.) mirus; monstrosus (very strange).—stolide audax; ferox; temerarius (rash, inconsiderate).

MADAM, domina.

MADCAP, homo ferocicris, vehementioris, ingenii: a young m., fervidus florente juventâ (H. A. P. 115).
MADDEN, | To drive mad, ad insaniam adigere

(Ter.); insaniam facere, gignere (Piin.). To m. with anger, efferare (Liv.), irá incendere qui (Ter.). MADDER (a pian), rubia (Viir.). MADDER (bi.), rubia (Viir.). MADDER (bi.), rubia (Viir.). MADDER (bi.), rubia (Viir.) monines insani, furiosi; morotrophium (f. f.). He is

ft for a m., huic heileborum opus est (Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 89); naviget Anticyram (H. Sat. 2, 3, 166).
MADLY, || Prop.) furiose; insane. || Fig.) mire, MADLY, | PROP.) furiose; insane. monstrose (strangely); temere, stolide, inconsulto (rashly, inconsiderately).

(raship, inconsacrate(s)).

MADMAN, homo insanus, &c. See Mad.

MADMAN, homo insanus, &c. See Mad.

MADMAN, homo insanus, &c. See Mad.

MADMESS, I Paor.) mens alienato (L.); mentis
alienatio (Ect.; aberration of intellect)—vesania
(wont of intellectual perception).— insania (when
reason, has both the proceedings)—veccordia of
reason, has both the proceedings of the procee one idea or set of idens;—amenita (wone of series, or tellectual blindness; affectio animi lumine carens, C. Tusc. 3, 5, 10).—dementia (trational conduct).—delitatio (tendino of rational or connected ideas; of idiots, or of the enfeebled mind in extreme old age).—furor. mentis ad omnia excitas (blind and senscless impulse). -rables of animals, rarely of men; to drive to m, ad inanniam adigere (Ter.); in furorem vertere qu (Curl.): to be driven to m, ad inanniam adigere (Ter.); in furorem vertere qu rablem agi (L.), in insaniam incidere (C.). A piece of

m., insania; facinus insanum, monstrosum, mirum: m. instance; instance instance non tolerabiles (C.).

| Fig.) rage, furor; rables.

MADRIGAL, *epigramma quod Madrigal vocant.

MADWOMAN, insana (mulier).

MADWOMAN, insana (mulier).

MAGAZINE, [1 storehouse, horreum; receptaculum cs rei [\$\frac{2}{6}\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}}}} \signta\sign{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}}} \sign{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}\sign{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}} etginstaring}}}

rides (iterarise. Article in a m., pars, caput, cc. ll.: contribution to a m., see Convailutions, end.

MAGGOT, | A kind of worm or grub, vermes, vermiculus; teredo (Plin.). | A n odd fancy, mirum or ineptum commentum; ineptice, pl.

MAGGOTY, | Full of maggots, vermiosus (Plin.).

| Full of odd fancies, ineptus.

MAGIC, ars magica (L.); magice (Plin.); magica (Appul.); veneficium (L.). To practise m., artem magicam artes maricas experies colere, tractive; to magicam, artes magicas, exercere, colere, tractare : to do by m., arte magica perficere qd: a m. lantern,

*laterna magica.

MAGICAL, magicus. A kind of m. power, vis quaedam divina, plane mirabilis et singularis. A m. formulary or incantation, carmen (magicum); cantio.

mulary or incantation, carmen (magicum); cantio.

MAGICALLY, magice; vi magica.

MAGICIAN, magus (H., Lucan. [55] incantator late). A m's wand, virgula divina (C.); virga venenata (Oc. Met. 14, 413).

MAGISTERIAL, || Of or relating to a magistrate, by the subst. A m. office, magistratus. || I m. perious, haughly, imperiosus; superbus; insolens; arrogans.

arrogans.

MAGISTERIALLY, I As a magistrate, Crcl.

with the subst. I I mperiously, imperiose.

MAGISTRACY, magistratus, 0s.

MAGISTRATE, magistratus, 0s tone bearing a ciric

office; oul jura reddit. The higher m. s. magistratus

majores (in the Roman sense, those who had the im
perium). the tieferior m. s. magistratus minores (in the Roman sense, those who had not the imperium, namely, adiles and quastors under the republic, and municipal m.'s under the empire: see Dict. Antiqu. MAGISTNATUS. officiales is late).

MAGNANIMITY, animi magnitudo, excellentia,

excelsitas; animus magnituos. Acculentas, excelsitas (C.).
MAGNANIMOUS, magnanimus; celsus; excelsus.
MAGNANIMOUSLY, magno animo; excelse.
MAGNAN, #Paor.) magnes, ētis; magnes lapis;
lapis Heraclūss (the todatone). #Fio.) quod ad so

MAGNETIC, magnesius, magneticus (the former, Lucr. 6, 1062; the latter, Claudian. de magn 26). Mag-netic power, "attrahendi, quæ dicitur vis (prop.);

*mira quædam vis (f.g.).
MAGNETISM, *magnetismus (t. t.). Animal m.,

magnetismus animalis (t. t.).
 MAGNETIZE, vi magnetica qd imbuere (prop., by the magnet).— manuum contrectatione mulcere, per-

mulcere (fig. by the hands).

MAGNIFICENCE, splendor, magnificentia (g. t.) — lautitia (in style of living).—pompa (in processions, MAGNIFICENT, splendidus; magnificus; lautus;

Jn. splendidus et magnificus; magnificus et lautus; Jr. spendadus et magnincus; magnincus et iautus; magnincus et preclarus; sumptuosus (opp. sordidus). MAGNIFICENTLY, splendide; magnifice; laute; opipare (c. g. domum instruere; Plant). MAGNIFIER, [Magnifying glass, emicrosco-

pium (t. t. MAGNIFY, | PROP.) To cause to appear larger, "res objects augere et amplificare. | Fig.) targer, "res objectas augere et ampuncare. I FIG.) To exaggerate. rem exaggerare verbis, cratione; augêre verbis; amplificare; multiplicare; in falsum augère qd (falsely); exaperare qd verbis (of alsy bad; Q. 4, 2, 75). To m. exceedingly, præter modum, supra veritatem, exonnare qd; immodice magnitudinem es ref augère. I FIG.) To praise, extol; see Praise, Fren.

EXTOR MAGNITUDE, | Prop.) magnitudo (grestness); amplitudo, ambitus, spatium (with the idea of space or extent),-modus (with the idea of a certain measure).

Fro.) magnitudo; amplitudo; gravitas.

MAGPIE, corvus pica (Lisn.).

MAHOMETAN, *Mahummedanus; *formulæ Muhammedanæ addictus.

MAID, MAIDEN, s. puella; virgo (a virgin).

A little m., puellula; virguncula: a gramup m.,
puella adulta; virgo: a pretty m., puella lepida:

he looks like a m., puerili in ore est vultus virgineus (O. Met. 10, 631): a m.-servant, puella; famula (a waiting-maid); ancilla (a house-m.); cubicularia (a chambermaid; Inser.)

MAIDEN, adj. puellaris; virginalis (of a virgin). M. modesty, verecundia virginea: he has a m. appear-ance, pueriii in ore est vultus virgineus (O. Met. 10, 631). MAIDENHAIR (a piant), adiantum (Plin.; Linn.). English or common m., Asplinium Trichomanes

(L.nn.).
MAIDENHOOD, virginitas (C.).

MAIDENLY, virgineus; virginalis. MAID-SERVANT, see MAID.

MAIL. A coal of steel net work, thorax (made of metal plates)—lorica (of leather, with metal).—cata-phracta (for horse and rider). To put on a coal of m., thoracem induere (Pim.); munimentum corporis su-

thoracem induere (Plin.); munimentum corporis su-mere (Curl.); pectus munire thorace, lorica. MAII., § For conveyance of letters, *cursus pul-licus epistois perferendis (formerly, 'tabeliaril publici, Muret.).—theda cursualis publica (the corriage, aft. Cod. Theod. 12, 11).—celeris mutatio cursus public (the quick change of horacs, Ammian 21, 9). A m.-bag, *Folliculus epistoils servandis.

MAIM, muttiare (L.); demutilare (Col.); truncare (L., T.); detruncare (L.).

MAIMED, mutilus; mutilatus; truncatus; de-

truncatus; truncus.

MAIMING, mutilatio (Cels.); detruncatio (Plin).

MAIN, adj. præcipuus; primus; maximus. The point, caput or summa; of athg, cs rei; res omniur gravissima, summa or maxima; res magna or gravis; res magni momenti or magni discriminis: this is the main, hoc caput est; hoc maximum or primum est: to depart or digress fm the m. point, a proposito aberrare or decinare: to return to the m. point, ad propositum reverti or redire : to make athg a m. point, omne stu-

tare ; ld agere ut, &c.

dium in qa re ponere; præ ceteris qd agere or spec-MAIN, s. see SEA. MAINLY, maxime; præcipue; potissimum; in

primis; præsertim.

MAINMAST, malus medius.

MAINPRISE, see BAIL. MAINTAIN. || To support, defend, tenere, ob-tinere (where the truth is contested).—contendere; defendere (the former, to endearour to carry aget a different opi-nion, the latter, to defend; both, aget opposition).—aftirmion, the latter, to defend i both, agst opposition).—Allitmare (to m. aerue, to aeru, agrim.).—Asseverare (to m. aeruesty. Eric., followed by an acc. and inf., in the site. age, found also with a simple acc. Eric. Asserter is not classical in this sense).—Biltere (to aeret and discuss).—ponere, proponerer places or discussional discuss).—ponere, proponerer places or discussional discussiona mocritus negat, sine furore quemquam poetam magnum ease posse. I To supply with the necessaries of life, nutrice qm (to nourish with food and drink). alere (in a wider sense, to furnish every thing that serves for sustenance).-sustinere, sustentare qm, victum ci præbere (to care for one's maintenance): to m. one's self by any meuns, alere se qu re (e. g. se suosque latro-ciniis)—vletum quæritare qu re (e. g. land ac teln, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48; therefore, by one's needle, acu): to m. one's self by selling chaplets, coronas venditando sus-tentare paupertatem: to m. one's self by the labour of one's hands, manuum mercede tolerare inopiam. MAINTAINABLE, i. e. tenable, qui defendi potest:

hæ sunt sententire quæ stabilitatis qd habeant (C. Tuse 5, 30, 85; are m.).

MAINTAINER. Use the verbs.

MAINTENANCE. | Defence,

support, defensio; tuitio; propugnatio; or by the verbs; e. g. quantum esset ad rem obtinendam. | Nourishment, quantum esset ad rem obtinendam. [Nourishment]. support of life, ustentatio (Up); use the verbs, e. g. sustinere, sustentare, alere (155) nutritus, only Plin. 22, 24, 53, m another sense): allments (Jurist. L., sum allowed for the m. of a wife). MAJESTIC, augustus, sanctus (that deserves high honour).—imperatorius (commanding, imposing).—apienoidus, magnificus (pilendid, magnificent); a m. form or appearance, forma augusta or importantia.

speciolus, magnizus (spienaia, magnipiceni); a m. form or appearance, forma augustus or imperatoria; habitus augustus.

MAJESTY, majestas (exalled rank or position).—
numen (great power and dignity): clothed with m, augustus.

MAJOR PART. See MAJORITY.

MAJOR I'AIT. See MAJORITY.

MAJOR (in the army), "prefectus (rigilum).

MAJORITY. | Major part, major pars, major numerus (in comparison with another number).—muititudo (a considerable number): often by plures (more) or plurimi (most); e. g. the m. of historians, plures auctores: Servius took core that the m. should

plures auctores: Servius took core that the m. should not preedil, Servius curvait, ne plurimum plurimi valérent: m. of ooles, sententise plures (of sena-tors or judges).—suffragil, or puncta, plurima (of cilizens in the comitia): to have the m., magnis suffragils superate; pluribus suffragils vincere: to suffragils superate; pluribus suffragils vincere: to fere ornuibus absolve the superate pluriment of fere ornuibus absolve the superate pluriment of the fere ornuibus absolve the superate pluriment of the superate pluriment. the same opinion, pars major in eandem sententiam one some opinion, pars major in candem sententiam that. #Fasti age, plena, justa et legitima, ætas. #Ramk or office of a major, "munus præiecti (vigilium); præiectura. A great m., multis partibus plures (e. g. vote with aby, in cs sententiam cunt, C. Fam 1 2).

plures (e. g. cole with aby, in cs sententiam cunt, C. Fam. 1, 2).

MAKE, v. | To produce, facere, conficere, efficere (to accomplish, effect),—creare (to create; to m. money by, pecuniam conficere de re: to m. great profits by adag, rem haber quaestuosissimam (C.); to m. a fortune, in multas opes creacere (Plin.); collocupletare Joriume, in muitas opes crescere (rum.): cunocupretate se (Ter.): made for adhg (i. e. constituted, adapted by nature), ad qd factus; ci rei or ad qd natus factusque (opp. ad qd doctus or institutus).— In arithmetic, efficere (to make up).—esse, fieri (to amount; see Col. 5, 2, 6, has duas summas in se muitipilcato, quinquagies centeni flunt quinque millia. Horum pars dimidia duo millia quingeni, quae pars jugeri unciam et scri-pulum efficit. C. Ferr. 3, 49, 116, Professio est agri Leontini ad jugerum xxx. millia. Hæc sunt ad tririci medimnum xc., id est tritici modium 10xL. millia). To cause a person or thing to become athg,
a) To nominate, facere, instituere (to institute). constituere (to fix, appoint).—creare (to choose, elect; qm, followed by an acc. of that wch any one is made, \$c.): e. g. to m. a person one's heir, heredem qm facere, instituere. b) To put any one in a certain state (with adjectives expressing the nature of the state), facere, efficere, reddere qui followed by an acc. of the predicate (So) with this difference, that facere and efficere are, to produce a certain state or condition; reddere is, to place in a certain state or condition): e. g. to make one un-serviceable, qm inutitiom facere (as, by a wound): to make a person better, qm meilorem reddere : to m. tame or gentle, homines ex feris mites reddere or homines feros mites reddere (Cf. Herz. S. Cat. 14, 3): to m. athg of a person, qm puichre erudire (to instruct well). producere ad dignitatem (to promote): to uch of any one, qm magni facere (to value highly) .much of any one, qm magni facere (to value highly)—qm unitum of tribure (to assign much to any one)—qm colere (to respect, recerence): 10 m. hitle or nothing of one, qm pary facere (to ealue hittle)—qm contennere (to despise): 80 m. much of alhy, qd magni facere, existimare (to ealue highly)—qd in honore habere (to hold in honour): not 60 m. much account of alhy, qd content of the part o facere (by art, or by words).—fingere (by art, of statua-ries, &c.: both take the accompanying verb, if active, in the participle; present if passive, in the inf. present; e. g.) Xenophon m.'s So rates say, Xenophon facit Soe.g.) Aenophon m.: So rates say, Xenophon facit So-cratem disputantem. he m.: the word do be con-structed by the Deity, a Deo construit atque ædifi-cari mundum facit. | MAKE AWAY. See DESTROY. | | MAKE HANE; see HANEN. | MAKE AN OPPER; see OFFER. | MAKE OVER, Itansferre; transmitter. | | MAKE READY; see PREPARE. | MAKE UP. = To-constitute; effects, disposal (in confess, value, of the properties) constitute, efficere, also esse (in contents, value; to consist of).—explère, implère (to amount to; the former also = efficere): how much does it m. up? quæ summa est? quantum est? to m. up four thousand men, quaest? quantum est? to m. up four thousand men, quattur milia militum explère: to m. up a great sun, longam summam efficere: the gold weh mode up an Atthe tolent, quod summam Attic talent expleint: to m. up a whole (of quarters), multitudinem integri assequi et exacquare (see Auct. ad Her. 4, 20, 22). = To compose, recornici: see Compose, Rec

dictum usurpem.

MAKE, s. FORM, FIGURE.

MAKE-BATE, pacis turbator or ruptor.

MAKER, fabricator; opifex; auctor; or by a Cret. artifex mundi Deus (m. of the world; Plin.) .- artl'ex omnium natura (C.; m. of all things).
MALACHITE, malachi'es, re.

MAL-ADMINISTRATION, *mala rerum adminis-

MALADY, morbus; ægrota:io.- For ægritudo in this sense is not classical.

MALCONTENTS, male moratus: immodestus, MALCONTENTS, novis rebus studentes (Ces); rerum mutationis cupidi (C. Att. 8, 3, 4); qui segre ferunt presentem rerum publicarum formam, stature ferunt presentem rerum publicarum formam, stature ferunt presentem rerum publicarum formam, stature ferunt presentem rerum solicitation for the ferunt presentem results for the ferunt presenter formation for the ferunt presenter for the tin, - See also DISAPPECTED.

MALE, virilis, masculus. masculinus (of men or animals): the m. sex, sexus masculinus (of men or animals); genus masculinum (Phædr.); sexus virilis

(Np. T.; only of men).
MALEDICTION, see Curse.

MALEPACTOR, maleficus (g. t. the doer of a bad action).—sons, nocens, noxius (guilly; sons, conaction).—80ns, nocens, noxius (guity; sons, con-demned, or descreed condemnation; nocens and noxius simply as the originator or cause of harm).—80ns reus, nocens reus, noxæ reus (so far as the m. is in the position of an accused person) .- [27] malefactor does not occur in the best age.

MALEVOLENCE, malltia.

MALEVOLENT. mailtiosus; malevolus; malevolens. — not malignus in this sense.

MALEVOLENTLY, malitiose.

MALICE, malitla (explained C. N. D. 3, 30, 75, by versuta et fallax nocendi ratio) .- improbitas (unjust, dishonest disposition): to do athg out of m., ud malitiose

MALICIOUS, see MALEVOLENT. MALICIOUSLY, malitiose.

MALIGNANT, maius (bad, of things and persons) .malitiosus, improbus (morally bad, of persons).—malignus (evil or ill disposed; of persons; opp. benignus). gravls (oppressire, violent, e.g. ctimale, cœlum): and disease, morbus anceps; valetudo gravis et periculosa

MALIGNITY, mailtla; improbitas (moral depravity) .- malignitas (ill will) .- gravitas (oppressive vehe-

mence; e. g. cœil, morbi).

MALLEABILITY, tractabilitas (Vitr.); flexibilitas (Solin.); lenta or mollis natura.

MALLEABLE, tractabilis; ductilis (c. g. ferrum, Plin.).—mollis (c. g. aurum, V.).

MALLET, malieus.
MALLOW (a plant), malva (Plin.); also malache,
MALLOW (a plant), malva (plin.); also malache, moioche (Col.): of or belonging to m., malvaceus

(Ptis.).

MALT, s. *hordeum aquâ perfusum quod sole siccatum aut igni tostum et deinde molis fractum est;

**Pordeum of the molis market in the mo eartin au igni tostum et deinde mons flactum est; *hordeum tostum or frictum: to make m., *hordeum aquâ perfusum or hordeum madidum sole siccare et deinde frigëre (aft. Pl.m. 18, 7, 14).

MALT, v. = to make m., see the subst.
MALT-HOUSE, *domus horreo frigendo.

MALTING-FLOOR, *tabulatum hordeo madefacto

et tosto siccando.

MALTREAT, qm nimls aspere tracture (to treat hardly, g. t.).—lædere or injuste lædere qm (C.; g. s. to injure).--ci or in qm insultare; violare qm (to injure or damage) .- vim afferre ci (to offer violence to).

contumelia (inflicted).

MALVERSATION, *mala rei or rerum administratio (mismanagement). -- peculatus (peculation).
MAMMA, mamma (Varr. ap. Non.).

MAMMOCK, see THAR to pieces.

MAMMON, see RICHES: a slave of m., nimlus divitlarum admirator; qui nimis divitiis colligendis servit (Kraft).

MAMMOTII, *elephas primigenius; *elephas mam-

mouteus (t. t.).

MAN. A human being, homo (g. t.).—mortal!s (a mortal, m, with the idea of imperfection; regularly used in prose, eaply in S. T. and L., rarely in C., only in connexion with multi, omnes, cuncti, or the tike) .- quisquam mortalis (any child of m.; cf. Herz. S. Cat. 2, 8): men, homines; genus humanum, hominum uni-versum genus (the whole race): a young in., homo adolescens: quite a young m., (homo) adolescentulus:

what m. is this? guid hoc hominis? who is the m.? quis hic (or live) e-t homo; to live among men, inter homines esse. - 'Mun' is often not expressed in Latin, esply with adjectives, and when as an indefinite subject eply with adjectives, and when as an indefinite subject it is implied in the rerb. e.g. many men, muiti there are men, who deen, sunt, qui dec. no m., neuno, nullus, (no one, Deen, e.g., no m., it by de. no m. are nullus, nullo, never nemnis, nemine): he is no m. (i. e. without haman feeling), homo non est; omnis humanitatis expers est; to esteem one as a man and a stateman, qui tanti facere, quantum ipalus humanitatis and the stateman and the assumed by our olesses Lora, motion mate mains. It person of the male sex, home (in respect of the weaknesses or excellences peculiar to the male sex, both intellectual and moral).—vix (a grown up sex, both intellectual and moral).—vit (a grown up person of the male sex, opp. mulier: but esply in respect of good masculine qualities, e. g. strength, courage, perseverance. &c.).—miles (a worrier, soldier): a young m., adolescens; juvenis (older than adolescens).—
In this sense also the word is often omitted in Latin; In this sense also the word is often omitted in Ladin; e. g. fortune favours the brave man, fortem fortuna adjuvat: or it is denoted by another turn, e. g. to find aby an honorable m. is adhy, fidem es in qå re perspicere: common men, vulgus (the multi-tude): man by man, viritim (to each man, e. g. tribuere or dare, legere)—universi, ad unum omnes (att logether, all to a m. for weh Gell. 3, 7, is the first to sogener, as so a m., for eco oct., 5, 1, is ne pets to say omnes cum uno): to morch three men deep, triplici ordine incedere (cf. Crs., 3, 9, 12): they marched thirty men deep, trighta armatorum ordines ibant (ibid.): an army of ten thousond men, exercitus decem millium. [a) With the notion of sire nglk, vir: show yourself a m., virum te præsta: I consider you a m., virum te judico: I entreat you to consider that you are a m., te hortor rogoque, ut te hominem et virum esse memineris. b) In respect of age, opp. to

children and youths, vir; juvenis (younger than vir).

MAN OF WAR, navis bellica (g. t., poet.).—navis longa, navis rostrata, quinqueremis (particular kinds of ships of war with the ancients; esply as opp. to pavis

rotunda, a merchant-ship).

MAN, v. To m. ships, naves armatis ornare (to furnish with soldiers). - naves militibus or sociis na-valibus complère : to be fully manned, suum numerum habere (of ships)

MAN STEALER, plagiarius (C.).

MANACI.E, manica

MANAGE, curare, accurare, curse mihi est qd, curse habere, pr curare (all = to care for athg; the latter also frequently = to conduct the affairs of another; see Held. Cas. B. C. 2, 18).—tractare (to have to do with). -administrare (to render one's services in athg, to administer, conduct; see Mach. Cax. B. G. 2, 22).—vidêre, providêre, subministrare; for any one, c. (is take care that a thing be at hand): to give a thing to any one to manage, and curandum to tradere: to manage and consestic affairs, negotia domestica curare, dom'us officia executui (of the mistress of a house).—res domestica dispensare (with respect to income and expenditure, of the master of a house): to manage (i. e. carry on) a business, agere; tractare (to be engaged or occupied in).—operam dare cl rei (to bestow pains upon).—cotted qd, ci rei studêre (to pursue with care, zeal, and dilianness). minister, conduct; see Mab. Cas. B. G. 2, 22) .--vidêre,

MANAGEABLE, tractabilis; facilis (opp. difficilis).

main NOBALDE, tackabits | tacks (pp. dimens).

main (opp. duris).

MANAGEMENT, cura, curatio, processio (a corrying on, conducting, e. g. negoti); to entrust the management of athy to aby, ci qd curandum tradere;
curam es rel ci demandare.

MANAGER, curator; procurator (esply of another's MANAGER, curator; procurator (epply of anothers business: sias with the verbs); m. of a theatre, fabularum curator (aft. Plaut. Pan. prol. 3).—designator scenicus (Iner.); also (in the Roman sease), choraçus (Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 16); doctor scenicus (a. 11, 3, 71; considered as picing instruction to the actors).

MANDARIN, "purpuratus: the m.1, principes;

proceres.

MANDATE, mandatum : imperatum : juseus : jussum. See COMMAND. MANDIBLE, maxida.

MANDRAKE, mandragoras (Plin.); *atropa man-

MANDUCATE, mandere; manducare.
MANDUCATION. By the verb.— was manducation

MAN MAN

MANE, luba; comæ cervicum (of lions; Gell.).
MANFUL, virilis; fortis. See Manly.
MANFULLY, viriliter; fortiter; animo forti; ut

decet virum fortem. MANFULNESS, virtus; fortitudo; animus fortis.

MANGE, scables (Cels.); prurigo (Col.); to have the m., scabie laborare.

MANGER, præsepe, præsepis (Col.).
MANGLE, s. *tormentum, or prelum, ad lintea

leviganda aptum.

MANGLE, v. | To press lines, *lintea tor-mento, quod phalangis subjectis movetur, premere. I To lacerate, laniare, dilaniare qd ; lacerare, dilacerare od.

MANGY, scaber; scabiosus.

MANHOOD, | Human nature, humana natura; humanum ingenium; conditio humana (C.); conditio mortalis (Veil.). || Virility, virilitas (in the sile. age); pubertas; ætas pubes; tempus or anni pubertatis. || Courage, fortitude, virtus; fortitudo; animus fortis.
MANIA, MANIAC. See Madness, Mad.

MANIFEST, ante occusio positus (evideni).—manifestus, apertus (elear, open)—promptus et apertus; evidens (apparent).—testatus (proced).—præsens (eluse at hand); m. destruction, aperta pernicles; pestis ante oculos posita: m. danger, præsens periculum: what is more m. P quid est enim evidentius? to be quite m., luce clarius esse

MANIFESTLY, manifesto or manifeste; aperte (openly).—dilucide (clearly).—palam (publicly).—evidenter (apparently).—oculorum judicio (with ocular

MANIFOLD, muitiplex (v. propr.) .- varius (va rious).—multiformis (of many forms; then = multiplex).
—omnis generis (of every kind).—Jn. multiplex variusque; varius et multiplex; varius et quasi multiformis.—[multimodus (altered by Drakenb. L. 21. 8) occurs only in later writers, as Appul. &c.: mul-tifarius became obsolete; not found again before Gell. 5, 6]: in m. ways, varie, in omnes partes (e. g. fallere qm) .- omni modo or omnibus modis (in every manner).

MANIKIN, homunculus; homuncio (C.).

MANIPLE, manipulus.

MANKIND, genus humanum or hominum; gens humana (C.); often homines, pt.: knowledge of m., cognitio generis humani (C.); *scientla ingenii humani, or morum humanorum: to impart a knowledge of m., cognitionem humani generis afferre (C. Tusc. 3, 23, 56): to have a knowledge of m., *probe, bene nosse homines; cognitos habere mores; perspecta habere ingenia ho-

MANLINESS, animus virilis, fortis; ingenlum

virile, confirmatum: m. of speech, nervi orationis.

MANLY, # Proper to or concerning men, a)
as to sex, virilis (only of men)—masculus, masculinus
(of men, but usually of animals): b) as to age.—virilis (g. t.). - pubes, eris (in a state of puberty): manly age, etas virilis (g. t. H. A. P. 166).—ætas adulta, confirmata, corroborata (strong, vigorous).—ætas pubes, anni pubertas (adult): when he had atlained the manly age, quum is jam se corroboravisset et vir inter viros esset (C. Cæl. 1i, 6): to become m. (of the voice), se corroborare. | That suits or becomes a man; corroborare. If that swits or occomes a man; hence, cour ageous, both, strong, virilis (g. t.).— masculus (full or vigour).—fortis (strong, brave).— gravis (serious): m. courage, animus viriis; animus fortis: a m. character, ingenium virile, confirmatum: a m. speech, oratio virilis; graviamis coclestis. MANNERS, m. oratio virilis; graviamis coclestis. MANNERS, production of the confirmatum; a la confirmatum virilis (state of the confirmatum).

Ju. ratio et via ; ratio et modus ; ratio et consuetudo : this is my m., sic meus est mos; mes sic est ratio: as my iyour) m. i., after my iyour) m., sictt meus est mos; ut tuus est mos; ut tuus est mos; ut tuus est mos; ut tuus est mos; ut sict meus est mos; ut sict meus est mos; ut o more, ex or pro consuctudine meå, tuå; consuctudine meå, tuå; in no-trum modum: il is not my m. non est mese consuctudinis: you know his m., nosti ejus consuctudinem; after the m. of a person or thing. ejus consulerudinem: after the m. of a person or thing, more cs or cs rei; in morem cs; ritu cs; modo cs; in modum cs: after the m. of slares. servitem in modum: in this m., hoc modo; hac ratione; ita; sic: in like in this m., hec modo; hac ratione; ita; sic: in this
m., parl modo: in a different m, varie: in many m.'s,
multis modis: in every m., omni modo or ratione;
omnibus modis or rationibus: in a good m., bono
modo: omision pate (usitably): in a new m., novo
modo: m. is singing, flexiones in cantu (C. Or. 3, 25,
p3). If a sion, mode; air or mirn, mores, pi.
fementum; vitte institutum: m an ners, mores, pi.
fementum; vitte institutum: m an ners, mores, pi.
femendati carrupti; mali, perdil): corruption of m.'s.
modesti carrupti; mali, perdil): corruption of m.'s.

(morum corruptéla: good manners, decôrum, decor, decentia (propriety).—modestia (opp. immodestia)—elegantia (eleganta el mei., or in mode of living): general good m.'s, urbanitas; politior humanitas: to observe good m.'s, decorum sequi, servare, tenere, custodire: to neglect good m.'s, decorors obtained livisci.

MANNERLY, elegans; beilus; urbanus; hu-

manus; politus.

MANŒUVRES, | (military) conversio militum in acie; meditatio campestris (Plin.; by way of preparation) .- decursus (cohortium). | Artifice, see ARTI-FICE.

MANCEUVRE. v. INTR.) decurrere (L.). | TR.) mifites in armis decurrere jubére (L.).

MANOR, *sedes or prædium unius de principibus :

MANSE (in Scotland), * aedes, pt.; *domicilium sacrorum autistitis.

crorum autustus.

MANSION, wdes. pl.; domicilium.

MANSIAUGHTER, hominis cædes; or (in conmæcion, simply) eædes; homicidium (post-dug.): to

commit m., hominis cædem or homicidium facere; hominem cædere; interficere.

MANSLAYER, homicida (C.).

MANTELET, | A small ma | Infortification, testudo: vinea. MANTLE. See CLOKE or CLOAK. mantle, palliolum,

MANTUA-MAKER, *sartor mulieribus vestes con-

ficiens.

MANUAI, adj. By manus (manualis, manuarius, late): rign m., chirogrăphum, chirogrăphus: m. labour, opera (opp. ars; see C. Off. 1, 42, 150; L. 1, 56): I lisee by m. labour, opera mihl vita est (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16): to support oneself by m. labour, operas (fabries, &c.) prebendo vitam tenère.

MANUAI, s. enchiridion (ergespière, Pompon. Dig. 1 2 9 stitle. 555 Rut manuale. Mart. 14, 84, title.

1, 2, 2, title. But manuale, Mart. 14, 84, title, a note-book).—epitome, summarlum, liber in angustum a note book).—epitome, conctus (a compendium), conctus (a compendium), conficina operum, quæ manu

MANUFACTORY, *officina operum, quæ manu efficiuntur, parantur; fabrica.

MANUFACTURE, s. || Process of manufacturing, opificium. || A thing made by hand, opus, quod manus efficit; opus manu, arte, factum; artis MANUPACTURE, v. manu facere qd; fabricari;

conficere; texere: a manufacturing town, urbs opificio-tum studiosa; urbs opificibus, artificibus florens, celebris, frequens; urbs officinis nobilis (noted for manuof manufactures): a piece of goods has its name fm the place of m, nomen ci rei datum est a confecturæ loco.

MANUFACTURER, fabricator: opifex; textor (of

eloth, &c.): a master-m., præfectus, magister, opificum.

MANUMISSION, manumissio.

MANUMIT, manumittere.

MANURE, s. imtamen (any substance weh promotes me growth of corn).—stercus, fimus (dung).
MANURE, v. stercorare (tr.).—stercorationem facere

(intr.): to m. sufficiently, stercore satiare (tr.): to m.

corty, tempestivan stercore satiare (tr.): to mearly, tempestivan stercorationem facere (intr.),

MANUSCRIPT, s. || A book written with a view to publication, thingsriphum (see Bremt, Suet. Tib 6).—idiographus liber (Gell. 9. 14)—auto-Suct. Tib 6),—idlographus liber (Gell. 9, 14).—auto-graphum (Symm. Ep. 3, 11), libellus. # Any written (not printed) work. *liber (manu) scriptus; *codex (manu) scriptus .- manuscriptum is not Latin.

MANUSCRIPT, adj. autographus (αὐτόγραφος, post-Aug.), or in pure Latin, meā (tuā, &c.) manu scrip-

Aug.), or in pure Latin, meâ (tuâ, &c.) manu scriptus, autographus (writien seith one's own hand).

MANY, adj. multi; nou pauci; frequentes (of persons in great numbers at any place): very mony, permulti; plurimi (a great number, either as a whole, or as a part of a whole, and then followed by a gen.)—plerique (a large number, without respect to totality, and hence Egy.) in the best writers never followed by a gen.; e. g. C. would say, not, plerique vestrum meminerunt, but plerique memineritis; the m, multitus (Egy. Observe that multus is never put with another adjustional seconds; thus we must say, multir et vraditants. without a copula ; thus we must say, multae et graves without a copula; thus we must say, multie et graves, cogitationes; or multie cogitationes eveque graves.

Derve again, that when the Latina desire to express, not the notion of a whole must or amount, but that of a large portion of a whole, they often employ the adj, with a gen.; e. g. permulti hostium.—This adj, is also often expressed by substantives, as copla, via, multitude. multitudo, magnus numerus, \$c., e. g. many men. muititudo, or magnus numerus, hominum; vis homi-

MANY-COLOURED, multicolor (Plin.); multicolorus | dimicandum procedere (of the soldiers).-exercitum in (Gell.).

MANY TIMES, see OFTEN.

MAP, s. tabula (in connexion, as C. ad Attic. 6, 2, 3; otherwise, perhaps, *tabula geographica): the m. of a country, regio (e. g. Germaniæ) in tabula or in memcountry, regio (e. g. Germaniae) in taoula or in mem-brană (parchiment), or in chartă (paper) picta, de-picta (see Prop. 4, 3, 37; Suci. Dom. 10, 6): a m. of the world, orbis terræ in tabulă or in membrană depictus.

MAP, v. i. e. To draw a m. or m.'s, terrarum situs pingere (Plor. § 3, præf.).

pingere (rior. § 3, prag.).

MAPLE, acer: of m., acernus.

MARAUDER, sine commeatu vagus miles (L. 8, 34, extr.).—vagus et laaciviens per agros miles (T. Ann. 2, 55, 3). See also ROBBER.

MARAUDING, adj. prædabundus: to go in m. paritie, sine commentu vagum in pacato, in hostico, certare (L. 8. 34, estr.). -vagare et lascivire per agros (aft. T. Ann. 2, 55, 3).—palari per agros prædandi causă (of secerat, aft. L. 43, 51).

MARAUDING, s. przedatio. MARBLE, s. marmor: of m., marmoreus: as hard as m., marmorosus: to break m., marmor cædere: to saw m., marmor secare: to cut m. into slabs, marmor in crustas secare: to overlay with m., marmoris crustis operire (marmorae late): a block of m., gleva marmoris: in connexion also, gleba unius lapidis (Plin. 36, 4, 5).

MARBLE, adj. marmoreus; e marmore (factus).
MARBLE, v. *marmori maculoso simile facere qd.
MARCH, s. (the month), Martius mensis (Plin.); M. wind, mense Martio spirans, flans : M. violet, viola

odorata (Linn). MARCH, s. | Military gait or pace, gradus: quick m., gradus citatus (prop.), ingressus pleno gradu (Ag.). | Military movement, journey of soldiers, iter. On the m., iter faciens (merching; a. g. occlaus est).—In lithere (during the m.).—ex litnere (fm the m., so that the m. is interrupted ; see Held. Cas. B C. 1, 24): to direct a m. to a place, iter que facere, conferre, convertere, intendere: to change the tine of m., iter mutare, commutare (g. t.); iter or viam flectere (to take a side route): to give the order for a m., iter pronunciare (L. 30, 10): to give the signal for a m., signum profectionis dare (of a commander).—classicum canere (of a trumpeter, = to sound a m.): march! (as a word of command) procede! pl. procedite: to continue a m., pergere in itinere; iter conficere per-gere; (rarely) iter pergere; uninterruptedly, iter continuare, non intermittere : to stop the enemy's m., prohibere itinere hostes; to hasten a m., iter maturare, pergere. | Space to be marched over, iter; iter unius diei; castra, orum, n. (a day's m.; the latter with ref. to the Roman custom of pitching their camp after each day's m.; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 7, 36): in three days' m., trinis castris: on the Afth day's m., quintis castris (e. g. Cæsar Gorgoviam pervenit): after a full day's m., confecto justo itinere ejus diei: a short day's m., iter minus: to make a double m., iter diei dupli-care: to make forced m.'s, magnis itineribus contendere (g. l.); dies noctesque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter (lo continue marching by day and by might): to steal a m. upon on enomy, hosti iter præ-cipere; prævenire hostem breviori vià. || Departure by marching, profectio. To give ready for a m., profectionem parare: to give the signal for a m., signum profectionis dare. Music to wch soldiers m., modi militares.

*modi militares.

MARCH, v. INTR.) incedere (to m. on).—progredi, proficisel (to m. forth or away).—iter faces:
(to be on the m.).—castra movere, promovere, also simply movere (to break up a camp, to m. forward). To m. three deep, triplici ordine incedere (cf. Curt. 3, 9, 12); they were marching thirty men deep, triginta armatorum ordines islant (ib.); to m. slowed, placide progredi (g. l.); iter reprimere (to stacken the mucht). — mucht in celetire progredi (g. l.); raptim process progrem (y. i.); ner reprimere (to stacken the pace): to m. quickly, celeriter progred (g. i.); raptim agmen agere (on the march): to m. faster, accelerare iter: to m. day and night, dies nocteaque iter facere; die nocteque continuare iter; diurnis nocturnisque itiueribus contendere; to a place, qo: to m. last, agmen claudere, cogere: to m. towards a place, proagmen challete, cogers to m. towarms a prace, pro-ficiacl, iter facere, intendere qo: 10 march into a country, proficisci in, &c.: 10 m. by a place, pracer locum transfer; with an army, pracer locum exer-citum transducere: 10 m. over a mountain, montem transire, superare : to m. very quickly through a country, ingenti celeritate regionem percurrere : to m. out, proficiaci (ex) loco: to m. out to battie, in aciem exire, ad

dimicandum procedere (of the voldiers).—exercitum in aciem educere (of the general): to m. out on an empedition, exercitum in expeditionem educere (of the operacti): to march out of a toem with the troops, copias educere ex or ab urbe (opp. sees oppido continere): to m. out of a camp, copias pro castris producere (opp. actification of a camp, copias pro castris is tenere; exercitum or copias in castris continuation. nere): to m. out fm winter-quarters, ab hibernis dis-cedere. Ta.) deducere exercitum a loro: to m. out the troops, copias ex urbe educere, extrahere: to m. out troops fm their winter-quarters, ex hibernis copias deducere; copias extrahere ex hibernaculis.
MARCHES, see Boundary.

MARCHIONESS, *marchionissa.

MARE, equa.

MARGIN, | A brink, ora; margo; labrum; crepido [Syn. in Bonden]. | Edge of a page left

blank, *margo.

MARGINAL, *margini ascriptus. A m. note,

verba margini ascripta.

MARGRAVE, *marchio.

MARGRAVINE, *marchionissa.

MARIGOLD, caltha (Plin, Firg.).

MARIGOLD, caltha (Plin, Firg.).

MARINE, MARITIME, adj. marinus (in or of the sed).—maritimus (on or near the sed). A m. town, urbs maritimu (C.); oppidum maritimum (Cats., Liv.): a m. district, ore maritime civitas (Cas.): a m. power, civi-

tataries, ore maritime civitas (2.5.); a.m. power, civitas navibus, or classe, valeus; civitas multum mari pollens: m. forces, copiæ navales (opp. c. terrestres; L.): m. afairs, res maritimæ or nauticæ (C.). See also Naval. MARINE, s. miles nauticus (T. Agr. 25); miles

ad naves (L.); classicrius (Np.); classicus (L., T.); epiblita (Hirt.). M.'s, socii navales (opp. milites legionaril; L.).—milites nautici or classici; classicrii;

MARINER, nauta; nauticus (C.); navigator (Q.). MARJORAM, amaracus, sampsuchum (Plin.);

origanum Majorana (Linn.).

MARK, s. | A sign, token, signum (g. t.) .- significatio (abstr., intimation); indicuum (wech makes us acquainted with a thing otherwise unknown).—nota (whereby one thing is distinguished fm another).—vestigium (a trace; sts with indicium). A brand-m., stigma: a m. of love, favour, signum amoris, voluntatis: omitted; e. g. imbecilli animi est superstitio, the m. of a weak mind (C.). | That towards weh ath g is directed, scopus (at weh a missile is aimed).—uneta (towards weh one goes or tends). To hit the m., scopum ferire: to miss the m., aberrare a scopo, a meta; metam non ferire; scopum non attingere. | A certain weight, seibra. | A certain coin, *numus qui mark dicitur.

MARK, v. | To set a mark on, notare. denotare. signare. designare (in order to distinguish or make known).—notam imponere ci rei. notam apponere ci rei or ad qd. notă însignire. To m. severai passages in a letter with red, literas minitiatulă ceră (aft. the Roman manner) or rubrica (aft. our manner) pluribus locis notare (see C. Att. 15, 14, extr.): to m. athg suspicious in a book, obelum apponere ad qd (Isidor. 1, 20, 4): to m. out (a field, &c.)., terminare agrum ab alio, metare ; metari ; dimetare (into divisions): to m out for destruction, notare et designare oculis qui ad ous jor assistant, unait of longitude vacual in accordin. If To note, not to forget, memoria comprehendere, completti (to charge undi smemory with).—
memoria mandare, tradere: memoria infigere (commit to memory; the latter to impress upon the
memory).—(in) memoria custodire, memorian es rei retinere (to keep in the memory) .- demittere in pectus or in pectus animumque, or (of several) in pectora animosque; animo percipere; animo infigere; per-cipere animo atque memorià custodire. I have well marked that speech, oratio in animo insedit; oratio in meinorià meà penitus insedit. || To heed, animum attendere, intendere, advertere; animo adesse (g. l.); attendere, intendere, advertere; animo adesse (g. l.); auros erigere animumque attendere, also simpi erigi or se erigere (of hearers). Marki advestote anima, erigite mentes auresque vestras et me dicentem at-tendite! (engs C. when about to speak.) MARKET, ETime, place, or assembly for selling and buying, mercatus (assembly of buyers and sellers in public places).—nunclaise (a weekly and sellers in public places).—nunclaise (a weekly to support public places).—nunclaise (a weekly and sellers in public places).—nunclaise (a weekly to support public places).—nunclaise (a weekly of buyers and sellers in public places).

market, market-day).—forum, also with return venanum (a piace where things are sold; cf. Market-town). To hold a m., mercatum habère: lo appoint a m., mercatum nundinas instituere: lo go to m., ad mercatum proficial: to go, come to any place to m., qo ad mercatum proficial: to go, come to any place to m., qo ad mercatum

t'e, venire: to attend the so.'s, go about to the m.'s, (aft. L. 1, 1, extr.): law concerning m., lex de mainundinas obire; circa fors proficisci ibique merces venditare (of a deuter; after L. 39, 181; to take atts: a did sordinibus (Suet. Oct. 34); lex marita (H. Carm. nedium proferre or promere: m.-poople, qui unudinas obeunt er obierunt; qui ad mercatum veniunt er venerunt: clerk of the m., agoranomus (apopas)us a certificate of m., literæ conjugii legitimi MARRIAGE-CONTRACT, pactio nuptialis: to make m.-contract, pactioner muptialem face (L. 4, 4).

MARRIAGE-LICENCE, *literæ veniam conjugii inemulti testate. with the Greeke, answers best to the English notion, Plant. Capt. 4, 2, 4, & C.); willis plebs (the magistrate who at Rome had the superintendence of the affairs of the militaries will therefore very indistinctly expresse own notion)—prefectus annonae (in respect of the sale of corn). § Sale, sent, venditio mercium. 4 good or quick m., "Radies venditio mercium is to find a good m., "facile venditio mercium in the find a good m., "Facile venditio find n. m., "repudiari: that has a good m., vendibilis (opp. invendibilis). MARKET-PAICE, "pretium quo res vuigo vendiselt (g. t.); annona (of provisions).

MARKET-TOWN, forum or oppidum nundinarium; forum; conciliabulum (as a forum revenalium), forum; conciliabulum (as a

MARKEL-10w N, forum or oppount ununmarium; forum rerum venalium; forum; conciliabulum (as a place of assembly; L. 40, 19, 8). MARKSM AN, Jaculator (halt takes an aim): a good or excellent m., "homo jaculandi peritus, in jaculando probe exercitatus. To be an excellent m., peritissi-

mum esse artis jacuiandi.

MARL, marga (Plin.). M.-pit, puteus ex quo eruitur marga (Plin.).

MARMALADE, *pulmentum ex fructibus saccharo

conditis. Quince m., succus cydoniorum (Patt. 11, 20, MARMOSET, simiolus (C.); pithecium (Plaut.,

MARMOT, *marmota Alpina (Blumenb.); mus mar-

MARQUE (letter of), "literae or tabellae quibus datur

ei jus naves capiendi or intercipiendi.
MARQUETRY, opus intestinum (Vitr.).

MARQUIS, *marchio.

MARQUISATE, "marchionatus,

MARRIAGE, conjugium (union of man and wife, g. t. : also of animals) .- matrimonium (relation substating between man and wife) .- nuptice (lawful union of a male and female citizen of equal rank, so catled because at this alone the veiling of the bride (nubere) versume as this atoms the versing of the oride (nuture) took place)—connubtum (prop., the possibility or right of m.; partly absolute, grounded on age, liberty, &c.; partly relative, with ref. to privilege, &c.; hence meton... eviil m. itself, t. q. nuptlæ).—concubinatus (union of parties whose m. was not considered valid; as of a sena-tor and a freedwoman. The woman who lived in such m. was called concubins).-contubernium (primarily, union of a male and female slave, who umong the ancients could not contract marriage strictly so called; then of a free man with a female stave or freed-woman. The stave who lived in such an estate was called contubernalis). [65] Among the Romans the various forms of m., were-a coemptto, effected by a kind of formal sale and purchase (mancipatio); b) usus, when a roman lived a year with a man as her husband; e) confarreatio, with sacred rites at wch bread made fm far was used. A lawful m., conjugium legitimum; matrimonium justum or legitimum; nuptiæ justæ or legi-timæ: an unequal m., impares nuptiæ: to enter upon the m. state, in matrimonium ire; matrimonium contrahere: to ask in m., sibi qm or qam in matrimonium petere: also simply, petere qm or qam: to give one's daughter in m. to any one, ci filiam in matrimonium daugoner in m. to any one, ci mani in instantional dare or nuptum dare; ci filiam collocare or nuptum locare: to ask one for his daughter, &c., in m., filiam, &c., conditionem ci deferre (Suet. Cas. 27): to promise m. to any one, ci polliceri matrimonium suum; ci conjugium suum promittere (poet.): a second m., matrimonium novum (cf. L. l, 46, extr.), conjugium novum (poet.): to enter upon a second m., ad secundas novum (poet.): to enter upon a secona m., an seconamuptias transire, venire, pervenire; secundo nubere (of a woman): to refrain fm a second m., abstinere a secundi nuptils. children by the first m., liberiex priore matrimonio suscepti or procreati: by the second m., liberi ex secundo matrimonio suscepti: of or belonging to m., conjugalis (poet.) or conjugalis; matrimonialis (late): a clandestine m., nuptire clandestine (Plant. Cas. 5, 3, 16); nuptire sine testibus et patre non consentiente factæ (Apul. Med. 6): to contract a clandestine m., clam nuptias facere cum qo (see Plaul. Cas. 2, 53): promise of m., conjugium promissum (aft. O. Her. 21, 139): to give a promise of m., ci matrimonium suum pelliceri; ci ca jugium suum promittere (poet.); form-alis, dextra data fidem futuri matrimonii sancire

incundi testantes

ineundl testantes.

MARRIAGE-SETTLEMENT, tabuiæ nuptiales;
dotis tabellæ; to make a m-settlement, dotem dare
or promittere (g. l.); dotem dicere (of the woman
aniu): to sign a m-settlement, dotis tabellas consignare: to violate a m .- settlement, tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

MARRIAGEABLE, jam maturus (matura) nuptiis MARKIAGEABLE, Jam maturus (matura) muptiis (old enough to marty).—adultus or adultus (green up).—Jam matura viro (of oge for a husbund).—mubilis (ekhom one can marty; o ulgo jo a woman).

MARIOW, medulla (in animais, in planta, \$c.; also, but srarly, \$g., e. g., medulla verborum, Gali. 18, 4).—evebrum (the pith in trees).—flos (fg., best of athy).

MARKIY, T.A. | \$T. c last e for a husband or wife, the planta of the pl

matrimonio se jungere or conjungere cum qo, qa; in matrimonium accipere or recipere qm (g. 1.); qam ducere in matrimonium, or simply qam ducere (of a man).—ci nubere (of a woman): to m. a woman for man,—ci nuclei (of a woman); to m. a woman for money, dote motus in matrimonium ducere virginem (See Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 66); to be married, matrimonio jungi or conjungi; nuptiis inter se jungi. # To give jungi or conjungi; nuptiis inter se jungi. ¶ To give in marriage, collocare in matrimonium; nuptum dare, locare, or collocare; also simply collocare (as soman). Exp Nuptui dare or collocare is not Latin. To m. to any one, matrimonio jungere or conjungere cum qo or ola (s. t.), el unptum collocare, or simply, ci collocare; ci (qam, virginem, filiam) nuptum dare, in matrimonium dare, or tradere (of a woman).

To unite in wedlock, *ritu sacro uxorem ci
jungere, lnth.) To enter into the conjugat state, uxorem ducere in matrimonium, uxorem assumere (of the husband).—nuber viro (of the wife): to m. suitably to one's rank and condition, pari jungi (g. t., after L. 6, 34, extr.).—connubio cum virgine coire (of the husband): to m. out of or under one's rank and con-dition, impart jungt (L. l. c.): to m. out of one's rank, enubere ex ordine suo (i. e. to come by marriage into another rank, of a woman): to m. into a family, filium or virginem ex domo qâ in matrimonium ducere (of the husband, L. 4, 4, p. med.) .- nubere or innubere in qsm familiam or domum (of the woman) : to wish to m., conditionem quærere or circumspicere: not to wish to m., abhorrere ab uxore ducenda or a re uxoria (of a man) .- numquam de nuptiis cogitare (of both sexes). To m. again, novum matrimonium inire: to m. a second time, in secundas nuptias transire, venire, or pervenire (in general) .- secundo nubere (of a woman); not to m. a second time, abstinere a secundis nuptiis : to m. well, virginem bene dotatam ducere (of a man).—
in luculentam familiam collocari (of a woman). To be married, uxorem duxisse (of a man).—nuptam esse viro (of a scoman): to have been never married, nunquam uxorem duxisse (of a man), or viro nupsisse (of a woman): to have been often married, multarum nuptiarum esse. Married people, mariti (the married, aupliarum esse. Marries people, mariu (ne marries, Papin. Dig. 34, 1, 52, estr.)—conjuges (hubadan dan wife, Catuli. 61, 234): young married, people (lately married), port martil (Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 36).

MARSH, s. palus, ūdis, f. (\$\frac{1}{2}\textit{\textit{F}}\textit{\textit{stagnum}}\text{ is any piece of standing water; lacus a lake, whether natural or artificial; lacuna a pool): a lake overflowing its

MARSHAL, s. | [(In the army), mareschallus. A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insigne. | [A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli master of ceremonies in a procession,
"ductor pompæ; "designator pompæ deducendæ.

MARSHAL, v. ordinare, disponere, digerere

disponere, digerere, in ordinem digerere qci constituere, collocare, componere, instruere qci : to m. troops, milites ordinare (L.); copias ordinare, milites disponere (Np.); aciem instruere (Cas.); aciem ordinare (Just.).

MARSHY, paluster (Cas.); paludosus (O.); uligi-

nosus (Col.).

MART, forum rerum venalium; commercium mAR1, Jordin rerul veinalum; commercium (e place where trade, espip barter or exchange, is carried on)—emporium (a place of trade sit a harbour).—Op-pidum (ub) est) forum rerum venalium (a town in which trade is carried on, see S. Jug. 71, isa.)—forum, oppidum numdinarium (a place is wiche tecekly markets oppidum numdinarium (a place is wiche tecekly markets are held): a flourishing m., urbs emporio florentie-sima: the most frequented m. of the whole kingdom,

forum terum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum

MARTAGON, illium martagon (Linn).

MARTEN, | A kind of weasel, nicies. | A sort of swallow, hirundo apus (gen. apodis, Linn.). of seafflow, mumous spass germ, aposts, seafflow, and MARTIAL, belifecous; pugnax; fortis; {sex: a m. people, gens belifecos (\$52 not populu, esch us post.): a court m., "questio militaris; 'judicium militare: lo hold a court m., "militari muodo or more quarerer or cognoscre de § (Bau.). See also

COURT MARTIAL.
MARTINET, *qui disciplinam in parvis rebus diligenter adeo severeque regit, or præfractius et rigidius astringit (Val. Max.); *exactor asper or molestissimus

(cs rei).

MARTINGAL, elorum quo caput equi retinetur. MARTYR, martyr (Prud.); equi pro bonà causà mortem subit (subiit), oppetit (oppetiti): Socrates died as a m. to the cause of truth, Socrates pro veritate mortem occubuit.

MARTYRDOM, martyrium (Tert.); mors martyris.

MARTYROLOGY, *album martyrum.

MARVEL, &c. See Miracle, Wonder, &c.

MASCULINE, [Prop.) male, virilis; masculus; masculinus: the m. gender (in grammar), genus mascu-linum (2.—By dios genus virile, Farr, and Gelt.; but the former is the common term). Prace, Of or proper to the male sex, virilis. Praci, bold, brave (opp. effeminale), virilis (also masculus, H.); fortis; constans; gravis; m. courage, animus virilis, fortis, constans; virtus virilis (C.); audacia virilis (S.); m. spirit, character, ingenium virile (S.); ingenium corroboratum, confirmatum (C.): a m. style, oratio virilis (or fortis et virilis), gravis; nervi orationis (C.); sermo virilis (Q.); oratio mascuia (Muret.); m. oratory, vera et mascula eloquentia (Ruhnk.).

MASH, s. mixtura; farrago (mixed contents): (for horses), polenta mixta; to make a m., polentam

miscere

MASH, v. contundere.

MASH, versona (the whole m., adapted for strengthening the voice; drawn over the head).—larva (an ugly m., sing the voice; drawn over the head,—lavva (an ugly m, such as the ancients used at funerals; and in panto-mimes, see H. Sai. 1, 5, 61.—homo personatus (a masked person; [25] never persona in classical veriters); fig. simulatio, species (prelence, false appearance); to put a m, on any one, personam cance); to put a m, on any one, personam (freq.); to assume a morper conam is all additional personaments of the personaments dare or sibi aptare, personam induere, *larvam sibi accommodare or aptare (prop.), alienam personam sibi accommodate (fig., to play a strange part, aft. L. 3, 36): to wear a m., alienam personam ferre (not to appear in one's true character, L. l. c.); to assume the m of athg (fig.), speciem or simulationem cor cs rei inducer; simulate quality of the first simulate quality of the first simulate quality of the first simulationem deponere (fig.).—simulationem deponere (fig.): Appius now laid aside the m., ille finis Applo alienge personæ ferendæ (L. 3, 36): to pull the m. off any one, ci personam demere, cs capiti personam detrahere (170p. and fig.); ci or rei personam demere et reddere faciem suani (fig., to show a person or thing in its true colours; see Sen. Ep. 24, 12) .- evolvere qm integumentis dissimulationis nudareque (fg., to make manifest one's dissimulation, C. de Or. 2, 86, in.). -cs animum nudare (fig., to discover the disposition of any one; aft. L. 34, 24, extr.): to betray under the m. of friendship, qm per simulationem amicitiæ prodere: to deceive under the m. of honour, qm per fidem fallere,

decipere, circumvenire. MASK, v. | PROP. v. | PROP.) To cover with a m., per-MASK, V. || FROF. | To cover with o m., personam capitics adjicere (Plin.); persona tegere, occultare qm: masked, personatus (C.). || Fig.) to conceat, tegere, occultare, abscondere qd (C.).

MASON, faber murarius; structor murorum; cæ-

mentarius (late). MASONRY, opus saxeum, cæmenticium.

MASQUERADE, *turba personata (Dan.); *grex hominum personatorum (Jan.): a m. dance or ball,

saitatio personata.

MASS, | Matter, massa (g.t.). || Great MASS, Matter, massa (g. 1.). [Great quan-tity, sum, summa (content).—vis, copia (quantity).— multitudo (number).—pondus (weight).—moles (great quantity or size, usually with the notion of excels or un-shapetiness).—corpus (the total, body of things con-mected or found together).—turba (a confused crowd): the m. of the body, summa pradue: a great m. of growey, magnum pondus argenti: the m. of the troops, moles exercitus: to heap together a m. of words, turbam 32

congregare (cedere (of t a m. of materials. silve rerum (C. de f the gener)). A Roma: 'cc' missa: a m. in expedi

MASSA: 1 not laniena): . : dmong the citizens, cæde. tac-73 civium facere : sed inferre civibus; to horrible m, 1 tan ceden facere; crudelissu an ended facere; of the enemy, ingenti cade hostes prosternere: m of St. Bartholomeu (at Paris, 1572), "nuptia illa cru, nte; cruentus dies S. Bartholomati;

cedes (Res not laniena) Parisiensis.

MASSIVE, solicus (e. g. columna aurea solida: of m. gald, opp. col. inaurata) — totus (e. g. totus aureus, of m. gold): and perhaps, non pervius (e. g. annulus, Fab. Pict ap. Gell. 10, 15, 7), the m. masonry of a temple, solida e saxo templi structura (Turnebus)

MAST (of a ship), malus (mali or simply arbor is poetic): to set up a m., t .m eriger demittere): to climb the ..., in malum scandere. ·m erigere (opp MAST (fruit), glans (quernea, of the oak ; fagea, or

fagi, of the beech).

MASTER, s. | As to power, a lord, potens (with a gen.); m. of oneself, sui potens or compos: to be

m. of athg, prop., qd in sua potestate habere: to remain m. of athg, qd obtinere: to be m. of (fig.), imperare ci rei; moderari ci rei (e. g. linguæ or orattoni): to be m. of oneself, sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere: to be m. of one's anger, iram reprimere: to allow oneself to be mastered by anger, ira teneri: not to be m. of one's anger, impotentem esse iræ: to be m. of one's passions, cupiditatibus imperare (opp. servire); cupiditates continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac fran-gere: m. of a house, pater familias or familie herus (the former in respect of the whole family: the latter in respect of the servants; hence, in comic writers, the usual address of slaves to their m.).—possessor (the possessor of athg: frequently, however, opp. to dominus, the owner): the young m. of the house, filius herilis, filius familiae (with the same difference as between herus and pater familias): m. of the ceremonies, magister officiorum or aulæ; magister admissionum (under the emperors). | As to skill, a) g. t, artifex : a m. in athg, artifex (with a gen., esply of a gerund), antistes, princeps cs rei; cs rei peritissimus (very skilful).-perfectus et absolutus in qå re (perfect in art or science),—præci-puus ad qd faciendum (clever in doing athg; cf. Herz. Q. 10, 1, 94, p. 119 sq.): a m. in his art, orator perfectus, dicendi artifex (of a speaker).—pictor perfectus, pingendi artifex (of a painter).—medicus arte insignis, medicina or medicinæ arte clarus, medicinæ vates (of medicina or medicine arie ciarus, incurcine vasca (v) a physician; the former of one in practice, the latter of one eminent for professional tearning, Plin. 11, 37, 88; to be a m. in alla, familiam ducere in qå re (e. g. in jure civili); (in) qå re excellere or maxime excellere (g. t.) .- eruditum esse artificio es rei (to have learnt the practice of an art): to be a m. in the art of flattery, ad nimiam assentationem eruditum esse: Horace is a m. in delineating human character, Horatius ad notandos hominum mores præcipuus: in this line there have been many m.'s, in eo genere multi perfecti exstiterunt : practice makes m., exercitatio artem parat (T. Germ. 24, i). b) esply the manager of a workshop, tabernæ magister (Jul. Paul. Sentent. rec.; see Gesn. Thes. s. v. Magister, estr.) Hence g. t = superintendent teacher, magister(with ref. to his proficiency or superiority of knowledge),-doctor (one who imparts theory).-præceptor (one who gives practical rules or instructions). c)
The author of a work of art, artilex; auctor (e. g. a statue by an unknown m., statua auctoris incerti; d) as a title of respect, magister; see Gell. 18, 7, in.

MASTER, v. | To overcome, conquer, superare; vincere; domare, frangere [Syn. in Conquer]. To comprehend, comprehendere, complecti (with and without animo or mente); assequi. See more in

COMPREHEND.

MASTER-KEY, *clavis generalis (Kraft).
MASTER-PIECE, opus præcipuæ artis; opus summo artificio factum; opus politissimà arte or singulari opere artificioque perfectum ; artificium ; this is his m. pirce, hoc est præsiantissimum opus ejus: many hold this to be the greatest m. piece, quo opere nullum abso-

lutius plerique judicant.

MASTERLY, artificiosus, artifex (with or by the hand of a master, of things and persons) .- præcipuæ artis (poet.), summå or singulari arte, summo artificio factus, callidissimo artificio fabricatus, singulari opere artificioque or politissimà arte perfectus (made with great art, of things): a m. speech, oratio facta: a m. delivery, oratio artis plena. MASTERY, See Power. 1.'s, go abo re (Farr.).

MASTERY, See Power. 1.'s, go abo re (Farr.).

ATION. By Prof. 1. 39, 18' manducatio

rop iCH, mastiche ous (Plin.); Pistachia lent inn.,. TiFF, *canis mastivus (Blum

MAT, teges (Varr.); stragulum (A.); stores (of straw, L.); matta (O.): a m.-maker, mattarum, storearuin, textor.

MAT TOGETHER, v. inter se implectere; con-jungere inter se atque implicare:—tracones inter se cratium modo implexæ (matted together).

MATCH, s. | One equal to another, or that saits another, par (equal).—similis (like): to be a m. for, ci parem esse (e. g. belio), inon inferiorem esse go not to be a m. any one, ci imparem esse: inferiorem. any one, ci imparem esse; infe-sustinere non posse: to be a m. riorem esse qo, for athg, ci rel 'parem esse (e. r negotiis) .- rem sustinere (e. g. molem). | Marringe, see MARRIAGE: to make a cood m., see To MARRY well. | A contest in a game, certamen; contentio; e. g., decertare cum qo contentione currendo (aft. C.; in a running-m.). Any thing used for ignition, sulfuratum (a brimstone match, Mart.)—"fissula igniaria (any small m. in common use).—"virga incendiaria; "funiculus incendiarius, or fomes tormentarius (used in discharging cannon)

MATCH v. jungere; conjungere; copulare. MARY.—componer; conjungers; copulate. See More.
MARY.—componer; comparare; miscère. See Suir.
MATCHLESS, incomparabilis (Plin.: eximus, divinus, singularis, unicus (C.). 555 in the sile. age, celestis was often used in this sense.

MATE, s. # A companion, socius: comes; sodalis; contubernalis; commilito, &c. See Compa-

NOS. | Husband or wife, conjux.

MATE, v. copulare. See Marcu.

MATERIAL, ad; | Consisting of matter, corporeus, concretus (C.): the mind is not m., mens ab out of matter corporeus concretus (C.): the mind is not m., mens ab mind control one segregata est (C. Tusc. 1, 27, 66); mens simpiex nullà re adjunctà qua sentire possit (C. N. D. 1, 11, 27). | Essential, important, see these words.

MATERIAL, MATERIALS, MATERIAL, MATERIALS, s. | PROF.) (for building), materia (g. t.).—copiæ (for building).—saxa et materia et cetera ædificanti utilia (for building): to furnish m.'s for building, materiari (Cas. B. G. 7, 73): old m.'s worked up again, rediviva, pl. A house built of bad od m. 1 worken up upon ... tunning ... in materia (of single points, to be worked up in a trealise, &c.).—res (g. t., things, opp. werba).—slive rerum (bg., a mass of notes, C de Or. 3, 28, 103).—commentari (memoirs, historical m.): to collect m.'s ilvan terum comparate: to leave behind m.'s for a treatise, &c., in commentariis qd relinquere (C.).

MATERIALIST, *materialista, or Crcl., *qui nihil

nisi corpora in rerum natură esse statuit or dicit. MATERIALLY, genere; toto genere; natura; re;

universă re ; muitum. MATERNAL, maternus : m. love, amor maternus ;

animus maternus; amor parentis erga natos.

MATHEMATICAL, mathematicus (g. 1.) .tricus (geometrical). - accuratus, certus (fig., accurate, certain): to infer with m. certainty, necessaria mathematicorum ratione concludere qd (C. de Fin. 5, 4, 9): to prove with m. certainty, "geometrica subilii-

tate demonstrare qd. MATHEMATICIAN. mathematicarum artium

peritus; mathematicus.

MATHEMATICS, mathematica, orum, s.; artes mathematicæ (rare, not class.); mathematica, æ, f.

MATIN, matutinus.

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MATINS, *preces matutinæ. MATRICIDE, matricidium; parricidium matris; in connexion also simply, particidium (as a crime agst a

na connection aiso simply, particulum (as a crime agus a socred and inviolable person). MATRICULATE, ¶TR.) *nomen ca referre in mumerum civium academicorum (al an university). ¶INTR. nomen dare ad rectorem academic; in nu-

merum civium academicorum referti (Herm.). MATRICULATION. By the verb, or, nominis in album relatio (Linem).

MATRIMONIAL, By the gen. conjugli, &c. conjugialis (poet.), or conjugatis, connubiatis (poet.).-matri moniais (of marriage) .- maritus, maritais (of married

people): m. union, conjugium maritale: m. rights. jura conjugalia or connubialia (poet.): m. fidelity, conjugii fides; fides marita.

MATRIMONY, see MARRIAGE. MATRIX, | Prop.) matrix. | Fig.) & c. mould form, "forma or norma fundendi

N, matrona (C.). NLY, matronalia (L., Ptin. Ep.).

MATTER, s. | Body, substance extended, corpus. | Materials, materia; see Materials. | Subject, thing vreated, argumentum; quastio; Subject, thin, orreled, argumentum; questic; locus, e.g. magnus locus philosophiaque proprius (C. Die. 2, 1, 3). If Affair, business, res, negotium (business), causa a swit at law, then business, g. 1, ... cura (care of any business or office): an important or esciphty m., res major: a small or iryling m., res minuta or parva: public m., publice res; res publics: to lock aft. Ais domestic m., res domesticas dispensare: athg is a difficult or hore m. qd. difficite est: to deficult or hore m. qd. difficite est: to defice the control of the deficit of the m. qd. difficite est: to the m. qd. difficite est: to cause the control of the deficit of the m. qd. difficite est: to the m. qd. difficite est: to cause the control of the deficit of the m. qd. difficite est: to cause the deficit of the m. qd. difficite est: to cause the deficit of the m. qd. difficite est: to cause the deficit of the m. qd. difficite est: to cause the deficit of the m. qd. difficite est: to cause the deficit of the m. qd. difficit est: to cause the deficit of the m. qd. difficit est: to deficit of the m. qd. difficit est: to cause the deficit of the m. qd. difficit est: to deficit est: the m. qd. difficit est mat: what is the m. T. quin (quinthm) eat t quin accidit [No discount of casion, canala; occasio; materia; aina. [No distance generated in a swelling, pus (white and viscous m., property so called,—sanies (so, mixed exit blood, unripe m.): fall of m., purulentus: to tarn to m., to form m., in pus vertix to ripen m., pus maturare: to seeile or generate m., pus movère. MATPER, v. i. s. to import, es moment ease; if

mailes, v. i. e. to import, es moment esse: "mich, kille, hoc multum, non multum [\$\subsete_2\$\sigma\$ not parum), magni, parvi refert or interest: that m.'s nothing, id nihil refert: that m.'s every thing, in commia vertuntur; hoc caput rel est; inde omnia pendent: it m's, interest, refert (interest with a gen., denotes the interest wech one has in aths; refers the in-portance wech one attributes to a thing). Ey? Here observe the following rules; a) the person to whom a thing m.s. is put in the gen.; but of the personal pronoun we find the ablatives; med, tuth, north, weath it e.g. it m.'s to me, med interest or refert. (See Transla-tor's note on Zumpl, 449.)—But refert, in the golden age, takes only the abl., never the gen. of a substantive; frequently, however, interest and refert are used absolutely; b) that wech m.'s is expressed by an inf. or but Cref. with an acc, and inf., or but no, quis. denotes the interest weh one has in athy; refert the inf., or by Crel. with an acc. and inf., or by an, quis, quid, ubi, quando, ut, ne, &c.; e. g. multum interest, te venire (C.); quid illius interest, ubi sis? (C.); illud meå magni interest, te ut videam (C.); c) how much? is expressed sometimes by the adv.'s, magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, piurimum, nihli, &c.: somelimes by a gen. of tedue, as, magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti, &c.
MATTOCK, tigo.

MATTRESS, stratum. MATURE, adj. maturus, tempestivus (prop. and fig.): adultus (having reached the years of maturity, propr. and fig. e. g. Athenæ adultæ opp. nascentes): a propr. ana pg. e. g. Athenæ auuttæ opp. nasceutes): a
m. judgement, judicium firmum, certum, subtile,
rectum, verum (C.) 1625 not subactum judicium. In
C. Cæc. maturum judicium is a prompt decision;
judgement passed without any delay): m. age, ætas
adulta (when the person is grown up); ætas firmata
(C.), matura (UI_p): of m. understanding, maturus
nation; of home personserser massarensers. animo: to have m. experience, magno prædito esse usu; usu et experientià præstantem esse (C.): m. considera-tion, bonum consilium. To become m., maturescere

(C.).

MATURE, v. maturare; ad maturitatem perducere d (Plin.); coquere (C.); percoquere (esply of fruit; Plin. Ep.) Plin. Ep.) To m. plans, &c., cs rei rationem expli-catam atque exploratam habére; consilia explicare (but implying previous state of confusion, &c. Cas. B. C. 2. 78): all my plans are matured, justructa mihi sunt corde consilia omnia (Ter.); to m. one's judgement, ad judicandi maturitatem pervenire.

MATURITY, maturitas; tempestivitas (prop. fig.): adulta ætas (the age of m.) .- maturitas ætatis ad prudentiam (C.): to bring to m., maturare; ad maturitatem perducere (Plin.): to come to m., maturitatem assequi (e. g. nimis celeriter, C.); ad maturitatem venire, pervenire (Plin.); maturitatem adipisci (Plin.); to have arrived at m., adolevisse (propr. and fig.; e. g. ingenium; res Persarum, &c.); maturitatem suam habere (C.; of years, of understanding); ætate, ingenio, corroborari, confirmari; ingenium cs adolevit

MAUDLIN. See INTOXICATED.
MAUGRE. See NOTWITHSTANDING. MAUL, s. malleus, MAUL, v. see BEAT.

MAUSOLEUM, monumentum sepuicri; or simply, monumentum or sepuicrum; mausoleum (Suet.).

MAW, stomachus; ventricuius.

MAWKISH, | Prop.) fastidiosus. | Pro.) putidus (C.); tædium afferens (L.); fastidiosus, fascreans (Pin.).

MAWKISHLY, fastidiose. MAWKISHNESS, fastidium.

MAXILLARY, maxillaris (Cels.).

MAXIM. || Principle, axiom, ratio; institutum; iex; regula: to make it a m. with oneself, iegem qm sibi imponere. [Opinion, position, opinio; consilium: good m.'s, consilia recta, vera, honesta.

MAY (the month of), Maius (mensis).

MAY (perf. Might); a) of permission: licet (it permitted, or lawful by human law, positive, customis permitted. ary or traditional) .- fas est (with sup. in u or infin., ary or sruansonat; — nas est (with sup. in u or infin., it is permitted by divine law, including the law of conscience: opp. nefas est).—concessum est (g. l. including both the former).—jus or potestatem habere qd faciendi. integra mihi est potestas qd faciendi (a thing is still open to me: see C. Acad. 2, 3, 8).—integrum or liberum est mihi (with inf., it is free or open for me to do athg: in the two tast per mission and possibility are, or may be, combined).— (1) When licet is followed by may be, combined).— Property (1) from 11001 to join and is a predicate, the adj. is usually in the dat. by altraction: but sometimes in the acc., even the dat is expressed. e, a, licult esse of 1050 Thewhen dat. is expressed, e. g. licuit esse otioso The-mistocli; elvi Romano ilcet esse Gaditanum. Zumpt, 601. Pr. Intr. 152. (2) After 'might' the Engt. perfect infin. is translated by the Latin present infin., unless the action marked by the infin. must have preceded that marked by ilcult, &c. (3) Remember that 'he might' is, in a principal sentence, the indicative: 'he might have been,' licult esse.— [35] 'May,' 'might' 'Ae might have been,' licult esse.— Epp: 'May,' might' of permission are also frequently translated by posse (the speaker singlying that permission would be granted if it ouid). May I know., 'P possum scire (= seill you not tell me! e. g. qo profectius veneris, Plant). She may say this, hoc fas est diever. If m. any so, all fas sets diever. C.1. If may, in per vos misshed by the properties of the profession of the professi might, si integrum ac liberum esset. You m. for alsy l'eare, per me licet: m. l'ask l'icet rogare (C.). that they m. themselees sin the more easily, quo facilius ipsos peccare licent. β) of possibility: posse—licet or licet mili (of the possibility or impossibility that proceeds fm the slate of things, the absence or presence of opponents or opposing causes: the accounting of opponents or opposing causes; the preventier person or cause with per and acc.). Its, possume it minh licet, [See Can.] That was the first year in which he might (=could bc) elected Consul, is crat annus, quo per leges et consulem fierd liceret: if the might have lived in el consulem fieri liceret: if she might have lived in freedom, si el libere vixisse licitum fulsset: litec happily whilst you may (can), dum licet, vive beatus (li): to do athg as one best m,, qd ut potest, facere (e.g. nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus, C.): as you best m,, ut potersi (e.g. rem expedias, C.). Lify The notion of 'might' is cometimes given by the sub; of a more he might is cometimes given by the sub; of a verb: he explained it so clearly, that all might under-stand it, rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes inteiligerent.—Her The remark on the tense of the infin. holds good for potult, &c., as well as for licuit; ?) notes good for potuit, 9c., as well as for hour; 7] of contingent possibility (or possibility granted by the speaker: = may possibly, 'may for athg I know'), fieri potest ut (with subj. e. g., I m. be mistaken, fieri potest, ut fallar): sts potest (impers. = 'it may be that') only (e. g., he may perhaps not have incurred that penalty, or fine, potest, ut Illam mulctam non commiserit, C.).—Sts credibile est, veri haud dissimile est. factum esse potest, &c. Perhaps some one m. say, forsitan quispiam dixerit or dixerit qs. When 'you' is used indefinitely for 'any one,' 'a man,' the "you's used indefinitely for 'any one, 'a man, the second pers, imperf, is employed, e. g., you might have believed, thought, said, crederes, putares, diceres, MAY-BUG, "scarabeus meiolontha (Linn.), MAY-DEW, "ros tempore verno apparens. MAY-GAME, see Spox.", MAY-POLE, "arbor festa.

MAYO, "see the confection of the second participation multiple and the second participation of the second par

MAYOL, "urbis præfectus: magistratus munici-palis (Dig. passis): or (with ref. to the Romen institu-tions) prætor, decutic (is country towns,) or consul (is capital cities). MAYORALITY, "urbis præfectura (Pand.); officium

urbis præfectl; decurionatus. MAZE, s. [PROP.] A le

MAZE, s. [Prop.) A labyrinth, labyrinthus; \$9. hortus labyrintheus (Catull., Sidon); via inexpicabilis (L. 40, 33); itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles (Plin. 36, 13, 19). [Fig.)

perplexity. (mentis) error (C.); mens commota (Plin.). ¶ Pio.) Confusion; res inextricabiles (C.); turbæ (Plin.).

MAZE, v. perturbare, confundere, qm. MAZY, inexplicabilis; inextricabilis.

MAZI, inexpiracions; inextricaonis.

MEAD (a drink), aqua muisa or mulsea (Col.)

MEAD, MEADOW, pratum: a grassy m., pratum
herbosum (Farr.): a fonery m., pratum floridum
(Prin.): a parched m., pratum siccum (Col.).

MEAGRE, macer (c. pr. opp. pinguls; not flesis
or fat; also of the soil).—strigosus, strigosi corporis
(not corpulent, opp. obesus).—gracilis (slim, slender,
lank; opp., obesus, of men or animals; also of parts of
men or animals.)—exilis (thin. not slume, of ports of iank; opp. obesus, of men or animals; also of parts of men or animals.—exilis (thin, not plump, of parts of men or animals; opp. plenus: also of the soil, and fg. of a writing or of a speech); Jn. exills et macer; aridus (of food, without nourishment, and of the soil; also, fig., empty, poor, opp. copiosus).—sterilis (opp. fer-tilis): somewhat m., macilentus: a m. treatise, libelius exilis: a m. subject (for treating of), res jejuna (opp. exilis: a m. snopect for reasing of h res sequina topp, copiosa); to make m. facere (ult macrescat ga lieing being),—emaciare (also the soil; [6]) m ciare occurs first in Solin); to grow or become m., macescere, emaceacere (of living beings, parts of the body, and of the soil) .- macrescere, emacrescere (only of living beings): m. fare, victus aridus (not nutritions). - victus tenuis (scanty) .- West not famelicus, weh Muretus uses in

MEAGRENESS, macies (as a state or condition) macritas (as a property).—macritudo (as an abiding property, Plant. Capt. 1, 2, 32).—gracilitas (leanness, as

a property).
MEAL,

A repast, jentacuium (breakfast). prandium (luncheon) .- gustatio (a tight m., shortiff before the principal m.) - cona (the principal m. of the Romans, taken about 3, 4, or 5 o'clock in the afternoon) .- convivium (a social m., entertainment) .epulum (a public m. on festivals, &c.).—epulæ (a large, private banquet, distinguished by the number and excel-lence of the dishes).—daps (a sumptuous entertainment for a religious purpose, a sacrificial feast; 😭 only poet and post-Aug., for a samptuous pricate entertainment); a small, light meal, cornula: a regular maccount recta (opp. sportula): to prepare a m., conam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, institute exornare: lo gire a m., ccenam or epulam ci dare: lo lake a m. seith any one, ccenare apud qm: accubare apud qm: lo rise find a m., surgere e ccenâ: during a m., inter ccenam or epulas; super comam; super mensam: aft. a m., post cibum, post comam; a comá (fm table).—comatus (aft. having dined).

MEAL, ! Flour, or edible part of corn, farina (prop. of corn; and of other things); fine m., farina; farina minuta (g. d.); oblin (affect); m. fm barley, wheel, farina hordeacea, triticea: of m., farinaceus; full of m., farinouss: like m., farinulentus m.-tub, arca farinaria : m .- steve, cribrum farinarium (Cels.).

MEALINESS. By the adj., or with farina. MEALY, farinosus (Veget.).

MEALY, farinosus (Fegel.).

MEAN, ads. | Middle, intermediate, medius.

In the m. time, interim (at some time during the intercal—interim of a point of time: interea of a
space, Dod.; but see Pr. listr. il note 7, p. 1951.—Interca (during the same time, while a thing was going not
smally in connexion with a conjunction, e. g. interea
dum, or quod.) | If doderate, mediucicis; modicus;
medius (in the site, ogs), | 10/1 wire for quadity,
medius (in the site, ogs), | 10/1 wire for quadity,
site (in the site, ogs), | 10/1 wire for quadity,
site (in the site, ogs), | 10/1 wire for partity
in the site (in the site, of the site of the sit nity, humllis; ignobilis; obscurus; sordidus (very m.): to be of m. descent, ortum esse obscuro, humili, ignobili loco (C.); sordido loco ortum esse (L.). | Lose-

loco (C.); sordido loco ortum ease (L.). I Losmin ded, humillis: abjectus; illiberalis; sordidus. MEAN, s. I The middle, mediocrits, mediocrits (E.O. medium, as a subst. is not Latin)—temperamentum (the right measure, mediocritsa, quae est inter nimium et parum; E.O. C. but not zommon in the best pross)—modus (c. p., extra modum prodire); the golden m., aurea mediocritas (H. Od. 2, 10, 2); the m. is the best, medio tutissimus ibis (O. Met. 2. 137): mediocritas optima est : to keep or observe the man medium quiddam tenere; tenere mediocritatem, quae est inter nimium et parum; in alhg, mediocritate moderari qd; temperamentum servare in qå re (Piia.

Paneg. 3, in.).

MEAN, MEANS, s. (athg that serves for the attainment of an object), via, ratio, consilium, ratio quam qs init, consilium quod qu capit (of the measures

wch one adopts); auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium, præsidium, telum, instrumentum; to athg, ad qd (of heips, which conduce to the attainment of an object): to heips, which conduct to the attainment of an object); to choose or adopt m.'s, rationem or viam infer or capere or sequi; to have recourse to a m.'s, ad rationem quamicum confugers: to use outsward m.'s, externis adjumentis uti: to try all m.'s, omnia experiri; utili linexpertum onittere: voio id quam mollissima vià consequi (by the gentlesi m.'s, L.); to try extreme m.'s, extremum auxilium experiri; supremum auxilium effundere; extrema experiri or audere; ad extrema or ad utilium discundere: by all m.'s, omnino, plane, mum auxilium discundere: by all m.'s, omnino, plane, mum auxilium discundere: by all m.'s, omnino, plane, discundered of the consequence of the conseque

good or tolerable m.'s (i. e. resources), qui habet unde utatur; modice locuples.

MEAN, v. To indicate, denote, indicare; sig-nificare; ostendere; portendere. LTo have a cer-tain signification (of words), significare; valere; sonare: what does this word mean? quid sonat have sonare: what does this word mean? quid sonat here word quar vise eathquis vocies? sub his croce que subjicienda cat vis? 170 undersiand, or design it, of signify, diecre; significare; vello: whom do we m, when we speak of a rich man? or, what do see m, by crick? quem intelligimus divitem? (C.) 170 purpose, in tend, propositum habere qd; cogitare qd, poss, susua, propositum nabere qui; cogitare qu, or de qă re; quiercre qui; habêre qd în animo; est mihi qd în animo; veile. Il To signify, to be of a ceriain imporiance, vim quandam habêre; momenti, discriminis, esse; qd esse: to m. nothing, nullius esse momenti; nulliam habêre vim. Il To signification in the companion of the of a certain kind or tendency, sibi velle, e. g. hostes admiratio cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus elamor vellet (L.; what it meant): quid ergo illæ sibi volunt statum inauratm ! (what mean ! C. Verr. 2, 61, 150.)

MEANDER, s. mæander (C.; of a very circuitous route by by-ways: V. &c.); flexus (Plin., T.); nexus

MEANDER, v. mæandros persequi (C. fig.); mæandros facere et gyros (Ammian.; fig.); inæqualiter sinuari (T.); "flexuoso cursu serpere.

MEANDRING, flexuosus.

MEANING, 10 f a word, significatio (the meaning of a word, opp. vox; Farr.).—significatus (post-dug. e.g. Vr particula duplecem significatum., habet, Gett.), ovis. potestas (the force of a word: pot. Auet.) deferent, 4, 34, in. Gell. 1, 3, and 10, 22).—sententia (the m. tech a speaker attaches to a word: 1997) for word sensus is un class. is prose).—noto (the m. one attaches to a word). Ohs. Acceptione m nominis pro signification to thito, an idoneus scriptor discrit, Ruhnk: ad Murrl. Ill. 26, ed. Ruhnk.—The real and proper m. (of a word), vera atque propris significatio: the natural and primary m. of a word, naturalis atque principalis verbi significatio: the present m. (of a word), potestas presents the word has the m. (of a word), potestas presents the word has the m. of the two of the ten. MEANDRING, flexuosus this m., heec vis subjects est voci: that is the m. of the word, have vis est istius verbi: the proper m. of the word is this, huic verbo domicilium est proprium in hoc: this word has various or several m.'s, hujus vocis potestas multiplex est (g. t. aft. Auct. ad Her. 4, 54, in.); hade verbo sunt migrationes in alienum domicilium multæ (has many improper m. s; C. ad Dic. 16, 17, 1): it is necessary to fix carefully the m. of the word carere, illum excutiendum est, quid sit carere: C. wee the word in nearly the same m., consimiliter Cleero isto verbo utitur: the preposition de has different m.'s with one and the same word, de præpositio in uno codemque verbo diversitatem significationis capit: to be used in rather an unusual (affected, &c.) m., docti-uscule positum esse: to have a narrow m., angustius valère : to have a more extensive m., latius patère (e. g. insania = the word insania latius patet, C.): to attach a m. to a word, sub voce sententiam subjicere; verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subjicere : to know the m. of words, nosse vim verborum (aft. C.); scire significationem verborum (Q.): to examine carefully the m. of words, diligenter examinare verborum pondera: when words, diligenter examinare verborum poncera: mera a word has isoo or more m.'s, quim verbum potest in dias plurave sententias accipi: not lo comprehend the m. of a word, verbum quid valest, non videre: to lake the m. that suits one best, so trahere significationem longith, vocas, de.) que expediat, aut quo qu'elit: an empli, vocas, de.) que expediat, aut quo qu'elit: an significatio. He some words qu'elem verbi contraria significatio. He some words are used in a different m.

eædem voces in diverså significatione ponuntur: many words, as for instance hostis, have lost their original m., multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante signifi-cabant, ut hostis (Farr. L. L. 5, 1, 4). The m. of carere is 'to be without what you would wish to have,' carère is 'to be without what you would wish to have,' carère... hoc significat, egire eo, quod habëre veils (C.); what m. is to be attached to this word I sub his voce quenam est subjicted as ententia! the word 'n appy,' as applied to a person, has no other m. than this, that, fe., neque util alla hule verbo, quum beatum dictious, util the control of the control esse significationis (aft. C.)—ad aundem intellectum ferri (Q. 10, 1, 1); or vis... academ est(g. v. videtur vis ordinis et collocationis eadem esse, C.). If The drift, purport, of a speech, oracle, &c. (including the object of the speaker), may by valère or apectare with adv. of motion to a point; the m. of this was, id eo valetad, ut &c. (Np.); when no one knew, what the m. of this oracle was, id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret mon (Np.): the m. of this was, that she was bribed by Philip, hoc eo spectabat, ut eam [Pythiam] a Philippo cortuptam diceret. If Object with wech at hy is said or do ne, consillum—animus, mens.—voluntas. or bu ruptam diceret. I Object with wen at an 13 said or done, consilium—animus, mens.—voluntas, or by Crei. with sibi veile; spectare qd or ad qd; sequi qd; in animo habëre qd, (animo) intendere qd, &c. What is your m. in doing this? quid tibi vis? quæ tua mens? my m. is &c., mens mea have est; eo pertinent or valent mea consilia (of plans): what is the m of those statues? quid istae sibi statuae volunt? I did not clearly understand the m. of the law, or of those words, creary watersama into m. of the taw, or of none words, necessaris intellexis, quid sibi lex, ant quid lata verba veilent (C.): what is the m. of all this? quid hoc ret est (L.) that wen not my m., hoc pouls; have non crat mea mens: with a good m. bone consilio or animos my m. in doing this was to, \$\frac{d}{d}c_*\$, hoc feel co consilio, ut, when the many m. in doing this was to, \$\frac{d}{d}c_*\$, how feel co consilio, ut, Rec: full of m., significans (of words and gestures; ESP pool-day.).— arguius (apressive; of the eyes, gestures, g.,...-efficiens (of words, see 2. 10, 1, 6). MEANLY, § Moderately, § c. tenuiter; exigue. Illiberaliter; sorters.

dide.

MEANNESS, #0f birth, \$c., humilitas (C.); ignobilitas generis (S.); ignobilitas, locus humilis or obscurus (C.) #2f mind or nestiment, humilitas; animus humilis or abjectus.

MEASLES (of men), morbilli (Med. t. t.)—(swine), scrophula, hydrais finns (t. t.).

MEASLY (of men), *morbillis obsitus; (of swine) scrophulosus (Bau.).

MEASURABLE, quod metiri possumus; quod metirado assequi licci (\$\frac{100}{200}\$ mor mensurabilis, late).

MEASURE, s. #Criterion of quantity, mensura (hat by uch altgi is measured, prop. and \$\frac{1}{200}\$, abstract and concrete)—modus (relation to be observed, limit)—moderatio (observing due m.); m.* and weight, imit)—moderatio (observing due m.); m.* and weight, imit)—moderatio (observing due m.); m.* and weight, tract and concrete; — mouus (recusson to ve over com-limit). — moderatio (observing due m.): m.'s and weights, mensurae et pondera: a m. heaped up, mensura cu-mulata: m. of a syllable, mora (Gramm.): to take a mensurae de ponderae de mora (Gramm.): to take a m. of athg, mensuram es rei inire : to take a person's m. m. of athag, mensuram es rei inire: lo lake a person's m. for clothes, vestem conficiendam al corporis modulum metiri (aft. Suet. Ner. 49): lo buy or sell alla by m., ad mensura e mere, vendere: with full m., pleun modio; cumulate in full m., abunde, affaim (enusph, or more than enough); according to m., pro modo; pro ratione; but surasily by pro with an abi., e. g., pro viribus agere: without m. pro modo; pro ratione; but surasily by pro with an abi., e. g., pro viribus agere: without m., sine modo; præter, extra, supra modum; immodice; immoderate: to observe m., modum tenere, retinere, servare; modum or moderationem adhibero or habero (in qå re); not to observe m., to exceed it modum non servare; modum excedere, transire extra modum prodire: to set m. to a thing, modum facere, ponere, statuere, constituere ci rei (to determine lacere, pontere, statuere, constitute circi voi esermine.

Anos far la go).—finem facere es rei and circi (to put on and to a lising). If Pian: means, ratio (mode of procedure).—consilium (pian): a prudent m., consilium prudens: mild m.*, mollia consilia (aft. T. Ann. 1.

d), twhere we find the more rare mollia consulta; to take a m., rationem inire; consilium capere: to adapt m.'s to time and circumstances, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere: to adopt good m.'s, bonis consiliis uti; consilia ci rei accommodata capere: to adopt more visions in a saturation to the constraint of the second of viděre.

MEASURE, v. metiri (to take a m.) .- dimetiri (to take all the dimensions; metari and demetici

denote 'to m. out'),-mensuram es rei inire (to underdenote 'to m. out').—mensuram es rei inire (to under-take the measuring): to m. money with a bushel, numos metiri modio: to m. metrical feet, pedes syllabarum metiri: to m. oneself with any one, i. e., a) to compare oneself with, se comparare cum qo; se conferre ci : b) to try one's strength with, experir qm (see Bremi, Np. Ham. 4. 3) .- contendere cum go (to enter the lists with). "TO MEASURE BY, qd dirigere ad qd or qa re dirigere qd; modulari qd qa re (to regulate the m. of athg by another): to m. athg by the rules of art, ad artem dirigere qd: to m. duty by advantage, utilitate dirigere officium: to m. the voice by the beat of the feet, sonum vocis modulari pulsu pedum: to m. by, t. e. to regulate according or with ref. to, metiri qd qa re.—To Mea-SURE OUT (for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of a thing), metiri; emetiri; dimetiri (to distribute by on a many, metri; emetri; emetri; emetri; or anticonte of m.).—permetiri (to m. through).—admetiri (to m. to any one).—dimetare (to mark out, according its single parts); to m. out a camp, castra metare; locum castris dime-

MEA

MEASURED, part.; see the verb .- part. adj., i. e.

well arranged, compositus.

MEASURELESS, immensus (prop. and fig.).—infinitus (without limits, endless) .- immanis (immense, of

MEASUREMENT, mensio (the art of m.) .- mensura (measure) .- moderatio numerorum et pedum (C. Or. 1, 60, 254).

MEASURER, mensor (of land), metator.

MEASURING, The act of taking measures, mensio; mensura. More frequently by the verbs. The art of measurement, are metiendi or dime-

tiendi: m.-chain, catena mensoria.

MEAT, | Food in general, see Food. | Flesh used as food, caro: a m. safe, place where m. is kept, armarium promptuarium, carnarium (Plin.): to cut armarum promputarium, carnarum (Ptin.): lo cui pm, secare, scindere (a subule animal),—in frusta excutere (of disiding into smaller portions),—carper (of disiding into portions with the fingers; Petr.). MECHANIC, adj. mechanicus (C.Or. I, 18, 83 m). MECHANIC, a. perarus (C.Or. I, 18, 83 m). MECHANICAL, II Paro Free; artificia, pl. [Fig. 3]. Mechanicus (Gal.); organicus (Fig. 3) millionere, or allem mulsu moyetur; por sun indicional multiple sun multiple su

ganicus (Vitr.); m. arts, artes; artificia, pl. | Fig.) qui externo or alieno puisu movetur; non suo judicio et sensu agens qd: a m. motion, corporis motus, qui fit sine consilio, sine sensu.

MECHANICALLY, | Prop.) mechanice; mecha-

nică ratione.

cá ratione. | Fig.) sine judicio.

MECHANICS, ars mechanica (Jul. Pirm.); ratio mechanica (Gell. 10, i2; simply mechanica, Appul.); machinatio (applied to machinery: Vitr. 10, præf. 1): knowledge of m., scientia machinalis (Plin. 7, 37, 38).

MECHANISM, machina; machinatio; e. g., bestiis data est quædam machinatio (C. N. D. 2, 48, 123); machinatione quâdam movēri qd videmus (ib. 2, 38,

a piece of m, machinamentum. MECHANIST, mechanicus.

MEDAL, "numus in memoriam cs ref cusus; "numus

MEDAL, "numus in memoriam ca rei cusus; "numus in honorem ca cusus (Ecorgos); "numus in memoriam ca rei signatus; "numus memorialis (Kraft).

MEDALLION, "imago ad clipei similitudinem efformata (Gen.), or simply clipcus (aft. Suet. Cal. 16).

MEDDLE se immiscere ci rei; se interponere in qd.

MEDDLER, ardelio; homo occupatus in otio, gratis

anheiaus (Phædr.) See also MEDDLING.

MEDDLING, (homo) importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat.

MEDIATE, adj. By Crcl. e. g., there are m. and immediate couses, causarum aliæ sunt adjuvantes, aliæ proximæ (C. de Fat. 18, 41): mediatus is not

Latin MEDIATE, v. | INTR.) intercedere, se interponere. Tn.) conciliare, componere: to m. a peace, pacem conciliare (C.); componere (L.); pacis componendæ

auctorem, conciliatorem esse.

MEDIATION, intercessio (C.); interventus (Suet.);

compositio (C.),

MEDIATOR, intercessor, qui intercedit (g. t., one
who comes between, either to hinder or to promote athy; hence, esply an agent, \$c.).—qui se or auctoritatem suam interponit (one who interferes by virtue of his character or office).—arbiter, qui arbitri partes agit or sustinet (umpire or arbitrator).—interpres (interpreter and agent, one who negotiates on behalf of another; for orator is the spokesman of an embassy).—conci-nator cs rei (one who effects or accomplishes; e. g. connator es rei (one who egecis or accomptiones, e. y. con-ciliator nuptiarum).—Exp. quasi media quædam manus (Q. 11, 2, 3) can be used only where a thing is trans-willed through a third hand (prop. and fig.). MEDIATORIAL. By the substantive.

MEDICAL, medicus: medicinalis (Cels.). - medicinus (Varr. e. g. ars, the medical art): m. man, see Docton: a m. sludent, artis medicæ, or medicinæ, studiosus.

MEDICAMENT. See MEDICINE.

MEDICATE, miscère rem; temperare qu re.

MEDICINAL, medicinis idoneus; medicus; salutaris; vim medendi habens: the m. quality or virtue of a spring, medica salubritas fontis (Plin.): possessed of m. qualities, medicatus (Plin.); medicamentosus

MEDICINE, A medical remedy, medicina (as ordered by the physician) .- medicamentum (as pre-(as ordered by the physician).—medicamentum (as pre-pared by the apothecary, φάρμακον).—medicamen belongs principally to poetry; also, poisonous or magic draught.—remedium (remedy for or agai any of the seris we are subject to; cs rei, ad or contra qd).—anti-dition (agai posions; ξωβ not medium). A poserpial m., medicamentum or remedium efficax: a m. that contract with the mediciae contractions. works quickly, medicina or remedium præsens, medicina strenua (opp. rem. pigrum): a weak or powerless m., medicina imbecilla: a m. too weak for the disorder, medicina imbecillior quam morbus: a strong m., remedium acre; medicamentum vehemens: a useful or good m., medicamentum or remed. salutare: the m. works well, medicamentum commode facit (Cels.); to take m., medicinam accipere; medicamentum bibere, sumere: to take m. for allg, cl rei medicinam or re-medium (sibi) adhibere; in re remedio uti: to give aby m., dare ei medicamentum (ad or contra qc): medicamentum potui dare ci (if it is a dranghi); for a disorder, medicinam opponere morbo : to prescribe m.'s, segrotanti remedia praccipere or praescribere; morbo remedia proponere: the physician goes on with the same m., medicus perseverat remedium adhibère: to mix up or compound m.'s, medicamentum parare (C.); componere (Col.); temperare (Scrib. Larg.); in poculo di-luere (Curt.; the last only if it is a draught): the m. begins to work, medicamentum concipitur venis, difbegins to work, medicamentum concipitur vens, qui-fundit per venas: sod to require m., medicinà non egère: the preparation or compounding of m.s. medi-camentorum compositio: a compounder of m.s., medi-camentarius. If the medical art, medicina, ara medicina (C.), ara medicina (C.), ara medicinace, are medicina (Fite).—ara medendi.—ea para medicina, que medicamentis medetur (ann. surgery and district. medicamentis medetur (opp. surgery and dictetics, Cels.). To study m., medicinæ studere: to practise m., medicinani exercere (C.): facere, factitare (Q.): to understand or possess a knowledge of m., artem medicinam tenere (Sulp. op. C.).—medicinæ scientiam tenere (Serv. ap. C.).—mediend peritum esse (Plin.).

MEDICINE CHEST, nartheclum (C.); pyxis medicamentaria. To take medicines fm a m. chest, medi-

camenta de narthecio promere,

MEDIOCRE, mediocris; modicus,-medius (in the

sile. age).

MEDIOCRITY, || The mean, mediocritas quæ est inter nimium et parum (C.); medium quoddam (C.); temperamentum (Pin. Paney. 3). ¶Moderute qua-lly, medioritas; tenuitas (C.). MEDITATE, ¶To reflect upon, cogitare, com-mentari, qd, or de qå re (to hink over alhq), mediari;

mentari, qd. or de qli re (to think verr dthg), meditari; spon athg, qd or de qli re (to consider how athg ought to be; hence, to study). Jx. de qli re commentari atque meditari. # To design, in lend, see DESION.

MEDITATION, cogitatio (thought).—meditatio (speculotive reflection).—commentatio; Jx. commentatio et meditatio (deep reflection).

MEDITATIVE, cogitans, prudens (C.); medita-

bundus (Just.).

MEDITERRANEAN, mediterraneus (opp. maritimus, Cæs., Plin.): the M. sea, mare medium, internum, or (as the Romans would say) mare nosirum (But Say not mare mediterraneum in this sense; leidor, appliet this to the ocean between Asia, Africa,

MEDLEY, s. farrago (of things, Juv. 1, 86) .- sartago (of words; Pers. 1, 80): a literary m., libri varii, diversi

generis, argumenti. MEDLEY, adj. mistus or mixtus; commistus; permistus (C.), promiscuus (L.); miscellus (Gell.); miscellaneus (Appul.): a m. group, circulus promis-

cuus (aft. T. Ann. 12, 7).

MEDULLARY, *in medullâ. *ad medullam pet tinens; or by the gen. of medulia .- meduliaris (Appul.)

MEEK, demissus (C.); submissus (Cas ; humble) .- | modestus, verecundus (in outward behaviour; opp. lmmodestus, superbus, ferox).

MEEKLY, submisse; animo demisso or submisso;

humiliter: multis verbis et supplex orat qs (entreats

MEEKNESS, modestia; verecundia; animus sub-

missus or demissus.

MEET, adj. see Fit.
MEET, v. | By accident, offendere qm (lo hit aby or athy accidentally; of persons or things; hence, to m.).—lucurrere in qm or qd (of persons or things; to run agst: hence, to m.).—lucidere in qm (to fall in with g person).-Jx. Incurrere atque incidere in qm.-oca person).—Jr. incurrere at the incurrer at the incurrer of the person, who m.'s us).—If To encounter, obviam ire. occurrere, occursare, se obviam ferre or efferre. [Syn. in Encounter.] concurrere or cou-gred cum qo (fght with).—To m. death fearlessiy, acriter se morti offerre. prompte necem subire (of a violent death): to m. danger, periculo obviam ire, re offerre, se opponere, or objicere: wherever we go, some historical recotlection m.'s us, quacumque ingredimur n qam historiam vestiglum ponimus (C.).—sis conve-tire (to have an interview with: Naucrates, quem con-renire colul, in navi non erat, Plaul.): to m. aby's objections, quæ qs contra dicit, refellere. | MEET WITH, TR.) a) OBTAIN, RECEIVE. See these words. b) to have all ghappen to one, contingere qui (of good things).—accidere ci (of evils): lo m. with opposition, impugnati (of an opinion): to m. with a repulse, recusari: I m. with a misfortune, malum mihl accidit See Harpen, lara, I in a misjoriume, install milli accidit (See Harpen), lara, I I in a friendly manner, convenire or congred inter se (purposely).—concurrer inter se (accidentally). Il na hostile manner, (inter se) concurrere (of corpored substances, or of combatant).—(inter se) congred (of two combatant) or two armies).—signa inter se conferre. cum infestis signis concurrere (of two armies).—collidi inter se (of ships running aget each other). IMPROPR. J Meet together, a) PROP.) coire. convenire. cogi. se congregare, confluere, frequentes convenire, Cogi. se congre-gare, confluere, frequentes convenire, [Syn. in As-simble.] b) Fig.) i. e. lo concur; vid. Concurs; many causes seem to have mel together, multie cause convenies unum in convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur (C.).

videntur (C.).

MEETING, || A coming together, conventus; concursus: an accidental m., concursus fortuitus. || An assembly, conventus; ceetus; centel [SYN. in Assembly]: place of m., locus ad conveniendum dictus (L.); locus conveniend (C.).

MEETILY, MEETINESS. See FILLY, FITNESS. |

MEGRIMS, || A disease, hemicranium, || 4 n odd faseu, mirum or inentum commentum; || Ineptice, pl.

fancy, mirum or ineptum commentum; Ineptiæ, pl. MELANCHOLIC, melancholicus (C.).

MELANCHOLIU, menancionus 10-7.

MELANCHOLY adj. tristis; mæstus.

MELANCHOLY, s. || As a disease, meiancholia
(Med.); atra bills (C.). || Sadness, tristilla; mæstitia. MELILOT, meliolotus, or melilotum (Plin.); ser-tula Campana (Plin.); trifolium melilotus (Linn.). MELIORATE, see AMEND.

MELIORATION, Crcl. by melius facere. See also AMENDMENT.

MELLIPEROUS (mellifer, O.); mellificus (Col.). MELLIFLUOUS, mellifluens (Auson.). mellifluus (Avien.); Crct. with mel; or meliitus (sweet as honcy,

C.; Plin.); melleum saporem habens.

MELLOW, maturus, tempestivus, coctus (ripe, vid.). Jn. maturus et coctus (e. g. poma, C.); mollis (molle vinum, V.), mitis (soft, g. t.).—succidus, succosus (soft with juice).—lenis, mollis, placidus (soft in sound).—

ebrius; ebriolus, ebriolatus (Plant.; saturated with liquor, almost inioxicated).

MELLOWNESS, maturitas (ripeness). — mollicles

MELLOWNESS, maturias (reperes),—montes (softens). Use the adj.
MELODIOUS, bene sonans (C.).—canorus (C.).—sonorus (T.d.).—munerosus (of style or verses).
MELODIOUSLY, modulate (e. g. cancre).—numerose (e. g. sonare): Js. modulate et numerose.
MELODIOUSNESS, sonus gratus, suavis, jucundus

MELODRAME, *drama muslcum; or (?) meiicum. MELODY, sonus dulcis, suavis, elegans (of style, &c.); numerus, sonus.

MELON, cucumis melo (Linn.).
MELT, Tr. Pror.) | To make liquid, liquare; liquidecrete; conflare: excoquere; solvere (Lucr.: nivem, 0.); to m. together (of metals, &c.), conflare. Fig.) | To soften, move to pity, frangere es animum; (lacrimis) es misericordiam commovere INTR. | PROPR.) To

become liquid, liquescere; ilqueseri; solvi; dilabi: ice, 8r. m.'s (or thaws), glachs utilabitur (C.); discuttur (Curl.); labsesti (Lucr.); (nix) [lqueseit (L., cera, chalybs in fornace, liqueselt (F.): to m. with heat, calore tabescere (C.). If 18r.0, To be moved to pity, moveri; franci; tabescere (e. g., desiderio, annore); on m. into tears, se dare lacrimis; effusius flere (C.); indulgere lacrimis (o.); effundi in lacrimas (T.). MELTING, liquatio (Popiec.) coctura (g. l. for preparing by heat, Col. Plin.)—condatura (m. logether of metals, Plin.). Use the serbs: (of brass, 8c.) (usura (Plin.); flatura (Viir.); m. of colours one into mother, harmbee (Plin.); commissuare et transitus colorum

harmoge (Plin.); commissuræ et transitus colorum

MELTING-HOUSE, officina mraria (brazier's shop); or simply, ærarla (Plin.); *fornax llquatorius (the furnace), or *officina liquatoria, officina venis metallicis

excoquentis.

MEMBER, || A component part of an animal body, articulus (a joint which connects single m.'e).—

artus [pt], ithe limbs, as connected with the body by joints and sineus: the singular does not occur until the later poets of the site, age).—membrum, pars corvoits (any part of the human body in respect of the kead and trunk; cf. F. Em. 9.00; que mune artus avulsand trunk; cf. F. Em. 9.00; que mune artus avulsand trunk; cf. J. Em. 9.00; que mune av excoquendis. ncisum (a shorter m., κόμμα).—membrum (a longer one, κώλον, see Clause): b) one of a society of persons; to be rendered in Latin by various terms; membrum can be used only when the whole is (fig.) exreased by corpus, and pars only in expressions such as that in T. Germ. 13, 2, ante hoc pars domás videntur, mox relpublicæ (therefore of several): a m. of a council, vir or homo senatorius; senator: a m. of a community, clvis: a m. of a family, gentilis (belonging commaning, Criss. a m. oy a jamey, genture verming, do a gens); homo de cs stipe: the m. is of a family, domus: a m. of a party or faction, vir factionis: a m. of a society, socius (eaply of a society for business).—socialis (eaply of a society for feasing).—homo ejustem corporis (a m. of the same corporation, d.c.; see L. 4, 57: corports (a m. o) the same corporation, qc.; see L. 7, or. so also, nostrl or sui corports homines, see L. 6, 34; or simply nostrl, sui, see L. 4, 57): to be a m. of an academy, *scademize socium sacribi: to become a m. of a league, c\(\chi \) consilio contribul (of a people, \(\chi \) c.).

MEMBERSHIP, communio; communitas; societas; conjunctio; consociatio atque communitas.

conjunctio; consociatio acque communica.

MEMBRANE, || Of animals, membrana (C.); cutleula (Juv.); membranula (Cels.); natura oculos tenulssimis membranis vestivit (C., m.'s). || Of plants, folilculus (Varr.).

MEMBRANEOUS, membranaceus (Plin.) .not membraneus, i. e, of parchment, Pand.

MEMOIR. *libellus in memoriam cs compositus;

*libri de vità cs actà scripti (or liber-scriptus); laudatio (a panegyric; elogium, an epitaph): to write a m., vitam cs narrare, enarrare, de vitâ cs exponere: lo publish a m. of aby, lit-rum de vitâ cs edere, vitæ memoriani componere (Suel. Claud. 1).

MEMORABLE, notabilis (remarkable; of things; Prob of persons, press in me sure age; — memoratoria, commemoratoria, commemoratudus, memoratud dignus (worth mentloning) — memoria dignus, memoratis prodendus (worthy of record), historia dignus (worth relating; therefore also, worth knowing; see C. Alt. 2, 8, 1; all these of things)— insignis (remarkable, distinguished. of persons or things): nothing m. occurred, nlhil memoria dignum actum: this year

will be m. for, hic annus Insignis erit hâc re.

MEMORANDUM, nota: m. book, liber memorialis (Suel.); commentarius (C.); commentarium: to enter in a m. book, in commentarium referre; qd memoriæ causa referre in libelium.

MEMORIAL, adj. memorialis; or with the subst.

MEMORIAL, s. | A monument, monumentum.

| An address of solicitation, libellus supplex

(Mart.); or simply libellus (C.); literæ supplices.

MEMORY, The faculty, memoria: natural s naturalis memoria (opp. artificiosa memoria; see Auct. ad Her. 3, 16, 29): a system of artificial m., artificium memoriæ (Aucl. ad Her. 3, 16, 28): an excellent m., memoria singularis: a retentive m., memoria tenax: memoria singularis: a retentive m., memoria tenax: to have a good m., memoria valere, vigère: a liar ought lo hove a good m., mendacem memorem esse oportet (Q. 4, 2, 9); Appul. Apol. p. 318, 32); not to have a good m., *parum valère memorià: mg m. fait me, memoria min ion constat; memoria labat; memorià labor; memoria me deficit: qd mihi non suppetit: lo have in m., in memorià habëre, tenère, memoria complecti: to retain in m. în memoria custodire; memoriam es rei retinere: to impress upon the m., memorize tradere, mandare, committere, (strongly) memoriæ infigere : to commit to m., memorim mandare, tradere, committere, lufigere ; to repeat or recite from m., memoriter pronunciare, recitare; ex memorià exponere: to recal a thing to the m. of another, ci qd revocare, reducere in memo-riam; recognoscere qd cum qo: to recal a thing to one's own m., reminiscendo recognoscere: to banish fm one's m., qd ex memoria deponere; memoriam cs deponere or abjicere; evellere qd e memoria. Remembrance, memoria: to leave a m. of his name, memoriam sul relinquere: to cherish the m. of; see Cherish. A memorial, monument, monument tum

MENACE, v. minari, minitari (C.); minis uti: to m. with alleg, comminari ci qd, intentare ci qd.

MENACE, s. minatio (act of menacing).—minæ, pl.

(threatening words, &c.); verbum minax (O.).

MENACING, minax, minans, minitans (C.); mini-

tabundus (L.): a m. letter, iiteræ minaces.

tabundus (L.): a m. tetter, interæ munaces.

MENAGERY, vivarium (Plin.).

MEND, Ta.) ¶ To repair, sarcire, resarcire (to m. what is torn).—reconcinnare (to put properly together reconcinnare. | To amend, correct, meilus facere reconcinnate. Il o barra, correct, mental inches or conficere; corrigere: emendare; Jn. corrigere et emendare; emendare et corrigere. (Svn. in Amend.) Inta.) || To grow better in health, meliorem ficri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommodà valetudine emergere; I am beginning to m., meluscule est mihi. | To improve (of fortune, &c.), esse in meliore loco. | To improve in morals or conduct, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

MENDACIOUS, mendax; mendaciis assuctus; vanus; totus ex mendacio factus (of persons).—mendax, faisus, vanus, commentarius (of lhings).

MENDACITY, vaniloquentia (L.); vanitas (opp.

MENDICANT, adj. mendicus (that has a claim on the benevolence of others, x twxor) .- egenus, in prose usually egens (without common necessaries, evdens): to be m., in summå egestate or mendicitate esse; in summå mendicitate vivere, vitam in egestate degere: to be reduced to a m. state, ad mendicitatem redigi; ad pudendam paupertatem deiabi : to make any one m., omnibus bonis evertere; ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere: a m. monk, monachus stipem cogens (aft. C. de Legg. 2, 9, 22).—monachus mendicus (aft. H. Sat. 1, 2, 2); *monachus mendicans

MENDICANT, s. mendicus. See also BEGGAR. MENDICITY, mendicitas (πτωχεία). - egentas (g. 1. want of necessaries). Jn. egestas ac mendicitas. See also

BEGGARY.

MENIAL, servilis: a m. office, munus servile: a m. servant, servus (-a), famulus (-a).

MENSTRUAL, MENSTRUOUS, menstruus (C.):

menstrualis (Plaut.).

MENSURABLE, quod metiri possumus; quod metiendo assequi licet. MENSURATION, | The art of measuring, ars metiendi, dimetiendi (practical),-mensurarum ratio (theoretical): to understand m, mensurarun rationeu nosse. || The practice of measurarun rationeu nosse. || The practice of measurarun; of immension, metatio (measurement); of verses, modificatio versuum. Or by the verbs.

MENTAL, mly by gen. mentis, animi or ingenii:
m. delights, animi voiuptates, or delectationes: sts
tacitus (silent): to be condemned by a m. censure, tacita existimatione reprehendi: mental power, ingenium (talents, genius).—soilertia (m. dexterity, practical genius).—docilitas (power of learning, of improving). ingenii facultas (talent for a particular pursuit. anot talents, collecticely, which is ingenium).—facultas not latents, collectieely, which is ingenium,—Tacultas with gen, (power to do alph, e.g. to speak, dicendi).—
mental powers, ingenium, facultates (C. de Invent. 1, 27, extr.), animi vis, virtus. hominis sollertia: to cultirate one's mental power, animum mentemque excolere. To be a person of considerable mental power, ingenioaum esse, ingenio abundare.

MENTALLY, mente; animo; cogitatione.

MENTION, s. commemoratio (of something pre-MENTION, s. commemoratio (of somening previously existing)—mentio (g. l.): curvery m., inter-joctio verborum (Aucl. ad Her. 1, 6, 9): to make m. of a thing, mentionem facere es rei or de re; see To Mention: to make m. of any one, in commemoratione ex versati (see C. Brut. 4, 9, 181): to make gratefut m. of aby, 9m grata commemoratione celebrare.

MENTION, v. | To notice, or signify in words, memorare, commemorare, rem or de re (to utter a previous thought).—meminisse (to show that one has not forgotten a thing).—Jw. meminisse et com-memorare; mentionem cs rei habére (to entertain a thought, and to utter it) .- mentionem facere cs rei or de re, mentionem es rei movere, inferre, inficere (is cause the hearer to have or to renew an idea): to m. casually, (casu) in mentionem cs rei incidere: to m. in passing, mentionem cs rei inchoare (L. 29, 23): to m. frequently, mentionem cs rei agitare; crebro or crebris sermonibus qd usurpare: without mentioning, &c., ut omittam, quod &c.; ne dicam, quod &c.: not io m. all these circumstances, &c., omissis (or remotis) his rebus omnibus: not to m. this, that, &c., ut taceam, ut sileam, followed by an acc. and infin.; ut prætermittam, followed by quod or an acc. and infin. ; præterquam or præter id, quod, &c. | To acquaint, inform; see INFORM.

MEPHITIC, fœtidus; male olens.

MERCANTILE, mercatorius (Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2): usually by the gen., mercatoris (of a merchant), or

mercatorum (of merchanis).

MERCENARY, adi, mercédis avidus : præter modum appetens: illiberalis et sordidus (with ref. to things or persons): a m. spirit, nimium mercedis studium; mercedis aviditas.

MERCENARY, s. mercenarius; conducticius: o m. (i. e. paid soldier), miles mercenarius; mercede conductus: the m.'s, catervæ conducticiæ (Np. Chabr. 1, 2); exercitus conducticius (not conductus): to serve as a m., mercède militari (Curt. 6, 5, 7): to have or employ m.'s, milite mercenario uti (L. 5, 4): mercenaries, i. e., hired workmen, operæ mercenariæ, or mercede con ductæ (C.).

MERCER Silk-m., sericarius negotiator (Inscr. Orell.), or simply sericarius (Inscr. Fabr.): a m.'s shop, taberna sericaria: officina vestium promercalium (if dresses are made there).

MERCERY. Silk.m., negotiatio sericaria. MERCHANDISE, mercatura (espiy, wholesale dealings; trade of a merchant who goes to seek.—mercatio (a buying and selling, Gell. 3, 3).—negotium, or pl. negotia (business which one follows, caply of a moneylender or corn-merchant),-commercium (commerce, traffc); article of m., merx (goods)—res venales (things for sale): to be an article of m., in merce

esse. MERCHANT, qui rom gerit et lucrum facit (g. k., one who followe a business for gain).—mercator (espig a wholesale dealer, who sails in his own skip).—negotiator (an agest for the supply of corn. business of exchange, gc.): to be a considerable m., nou ignobilem mercaturam facere.

MERCHANTMAN (ship), navis mercatoria (Plaut. al Intilata and (unp), haves mercatoria (resust. Bacch. 2, 3, 2)—navis rounda (opp. navis longa, i. e. a ship of war)—navis oneraria (g. i., a ship of burdem). MERCIFUI, miserioors (e. pr.)—benignus, beneficus (kind, benecolens): to be m., misericordia commotum or captum essee: to be m. buwards aby, miserioordia compatum essee to be m. buwards aby, miserioordia compatum essee; to be m. buwards aby, miserioordia commotum or captum essee;

ricordem se præbere ci; misericors esse in qm.

MERCIFULLY, cum misericordià () misericorditer, uncluss.): to deal m. with aby, misericordià uti in

qm ; misericordem se præbere in qm.

MERCILESS, immisericors; durus; ferreus (with-

out feeling).
MERCILESSLY, immisericorditer; duriter.

MERCURY, | The planet so called, Mercurius. | Quicksilver, argentum vivum (Plin., Fitr., in its natural state) .- hydrargyrus (Plin.) .- mercurius

(1. t. prepared). A plant, mercurialis (Linn).

MERCY, Compassion, misericordia; animus misericors: to show m. to, misericordian el impertire, tribuere: that cannot hope for m, cui omnes aditus misericordiæ præciusi sunt (C. Ferr. 5, 8, 21): the brethren (sisters) of m., "monachi (monachæ) ægrotorum et egentium curatores, curatrices. See also Com-PASSION. | Clemency, clementia; mansuetudo; le-nitas; indulgentia. [SYN. in CLEMENCY.]—To show m. to aby, clementer agere cum qo; clementer tractare

qm; gratiam facere delicti.

MERE, solus (not more, and not fewer).—merus (pure, without foreign addition; e. g. nugæ).—sincerus (pure, genuine, nothing else than, e. g., equestre proc-ium). 'Mere' is also expressed in Latin by ipse (before its noun); e. g., by a m. look, ipso aspectu (Np. Iph. 3, 1)

MERELY (only), solum; tantum; tantum mode. Or by the ad

MERETRICIOUS. PROP.) meretri:ius; impu-

dicus; libidinosus. Fig.) equo qs facile decipi possit; fliccebrosus.

MERETRICIOUSLY. Pao P.) libidinose (C.); meretricum more or modo. Fig.) illecebrose; or rather

by the subst., illeecbræ.

MERGE, see DIP, SINK. MERIDIAN, Mid-day, meridies; tempus meridianum. Supposed circle sech the sun passes at noon, circulus meridianus (Sen. N. G. 5, 17, 5); and simply meridianus (Fell., II.); the ime of m., lines acquinoctails or meridianus or simply meridianus (Fell., III.); the ime of m. lines acquinoctails or meridianus or simply meridianus (Fell., III.); the ime of m. lines acquinoctails or meridianus. diana (Vitr. 9, 5). Fig.) Height, summit, summum: fastigium; summum cuimen (L.).

MERIDIONAL, meridianus (C.).

MERIT, s. meritum (that whereby one has deserved well) .- dignitas, virtus (weight of character) .- iaus (that weh is attributed to us as an excellence). - merces. edis; operae pretium (reward deserved); according to m, merito; pro merito; pro dignitate: a man of great m., vir præstans virtute (C. Off. 2, 12): to commend acky acc. to its m., ex vero celebrare qd (S.); the m's of a case, ratio: to lay up a slock of m.s, de qo optime, præclare, mirifice merere (1995) merita sibi colligere, parare comparare are not Latin).

MERIT, v. merere (to earn) -mereri (to deserve) .promerêre (rare).-dignum esse qâ re ; demerère ; commerere (usually in a bad sense; but demerere in a good

MERITED, debitus; meritus (due, deserved); m.

punishment, debita or merita poena. MERITORIOUS, mercêde, præmio dignus; præ-

clare or miridice merius (Cs.). MERITORIOUSLY, bene: optime; or rather with the eerb. e. g., hāc re optime merulat, meritus es. MERLE, merula (Linn.). MERLIN, falco œxalon (Linn.).

MERRILY, hilare; hilariter; læte. MERRY, hilaris; hilarus; lætus; MERRY, hilaris; hilarus; fætus; gaudio or lætitiå affectus; lætitiå plenus; gaudio perfusus; lætitiå gestiens: fo be m., hilarari, lætitiå affici (C.); exhilarari (Cot.).

MERRY-ANDREW, MERRY-MAKER, homo Jocosus, ridicuius (g. l. a jester).—coprea (a kind of contr fool).—sannio (a buftoon who made sport by gesti-culations: he had his head shorn, and wore a dress of patchwork; and g. t).—scurra (a wit).—maccus (the harlequin in Ateliane plays of the Romans; aft. Diom. 488, Putsch.).
MERRY-MAKING, voluptas; gaudium.

MESENTERIC, "mesentericus, or by the gen. mesenterii, e. g. vena or arteria mesenterii (t. l.). MESH, s. [Interstice of a net, macula (C.). A net, vid.

MESH, v. (To catch as in a net), illaqueare; irretire; capere qm qå re.

MESHY, *maculis plenus; reticulatus (made like a

net, Varr.). MESMERIZE, *manuum contrectatione mulcere or

permuicère.

MESS, s. | Portion of food, demensum annoue (militaris, Juv.). | Number of persons who eat together, convivæ, pl.; convictus, sodalitium: **ai logelher, convivae, pl.; convictus, sodalitium: a m. made, convictor; convivator; comprassor: lo have aby for one's m. mate, habére qm in convictu (Np.). If A hotch potch, farrago; perturbatio et confusio rerum. If state of dirt. see Dirx. If A position of difficulty (in low colloquial language), res misero: to be in a desperate m., pessimo loco sunt reserve. res cs; miseræ, afflictæ, sunt cs res; pessime agitur cum qo

MESS (with), v. habere qm in convictu; convictore

MESSAGE, nuntius .- mandatum : to bear or bring a m. nuntium ferre (L.), afferre, perferre (C.); mandatum ferre (O.); referre (Cas.): to receive a very welcome m., optatissimum nuntium accipere (opp. maium nuntium audire).

MESSENGER, nuntius (one who brings an oral message).—*tabellarius (one who carries letters): an evil m., nuntius malus, tristis: a swift m., nuntius volucer: m. after m. came and told &c., crebri nuntii afferebant ke : to inform one by letter or by a m., per literas aut per nuntium certiorem facere qui

MESSIAH, Messias, re.

MESSATATE, contubernals cs: an old m.-m., veteris contubernal amicus (Lactont). See also Mass. METAL, metallum (Plin.; ms, bras): abounding in m. metallis ferax; metallifer (Sit.). METALL (E. metallis (e. f. Plin.).—æreus, æneus

(of brass).—aureus, argenteus (of gold, silver).

METALLURGY, *metallurgia (t. t.); *scientia metaliorum.

METAMORPHOSE, v. transformare; transfigurare qd (Plin.; Suct.); formare or fingere qd in aliam formam, figuram, speciem (aft. C.); to m. into athg, rem mutare, vertere, convertere, transformare (O.); or transfigurare (Plin.), in qd: in nova corpora mutare formas (retum; O.): to be m.'d, mutari, verti, converti (to be transformed; C.); transformari (O.); transformari (figurari (Plin.).

METAMORPHOSIS, s. mutatio; transfiguratio (Plin, Res rare).—transitus in aliam figuram (Plin, 4, 36, 43); pl. transformationes (transl. of metamorphoses); forme in nova corpora mutatæ (C.).

phoses); formse in nova corpora mutatæ (O.).

METAPHOR, translatio (µeraópoja —werba translata, pi.—figura (C. de Opi. Gen. Orat. S. p. in.; sententiæ et eorum formæ, tamquam figure: bul fm C. this technical use of the word soon became common).

Bold m.*s. translationes audaciores: clashing m* [d.dddi.on], inconsequentia translationum (g/t. C. 8. 6. 50).

METAPHORICAL, translatus.

METAPHORICALLY, metaphorice; per transiationem ; tran-latis verbis (e. g. to speak, &c.). To use word m., verbum transferre.

METAPHRASE, see TRANSLATION.

METAPHYSICAL, *metaphysicus (s. t.).

METAPHYSICALLY, *metaphysicus (s. t.).

METAPHYSICS, *metaphysica, orum (Philos.). METE, see MEASURE.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, metempsychosis (Tert.).— Better, migratio animarum in alia corpora; or animarum post mortem ab ails ad ailos transitio; aft. Cæs. B. G. 6, 14, Druides volunt persuadère, non inter-

Cas. B. G. 6, 14, Druides voiunt persuadere, non interiex animas, see ab a his post mortem transite ad alios. METEOR, ostentum in cello animadversium [aft. c.] Die. 1, 43, 97]; meteoron (t. 4); pl. phenomena (Terisult.). Strange m.'s, inusitata quæ oriuntur e cello (aft. C. Die. 1, 42, 93).

METEOROLOGY, *meteorologia (t. t.).

METHINKS, ut mihi videtur. (ut) opinor. M. I see you, te videre videor (C.): m. I see this city in a blaze, videor mihi hanc urbem videre incendio concidentem (C. Cat. 4, 6, 11).

dentem (C. Cat. 4, 6, 1). METHOD, ratio, via, Jx. ratio et via (METHOD), ratio, via, Jx. ratio et via (METHOD), ratio, via, Jx. ratio et via (way and manner in which one does a bing)—modus (way and manner in which athy lakes place).—(MET methodus is quite unclassical.) The mathematical m, mathematicarum ratio (in respect of sirtet proof; also with necessaria; C. de Fin. 5, 4, 9): the Socratic m, disserend ratio a Socrate profects (C. de N. D. 1, 5, 11): I invented bits m, primus invent hane vianu:

**Dere is m. in his madness, cum ratione insanit (Ter.). there is m. in his madness, cum ratione insanit (Ter.) .--Ernesti says novā et pulcherrimā ratione literas tradere (by a new and excellent m.)—Wyttenb, has recta pro-grediundi ratio duabus continetur partibus (the right

greatund ratio duabus continetur partious (the right of proceeding consists in two particulars).

METHODICAL By crcl. with ratio, ratio et via, &c.; e. g. a m. delivery, disserendi ratio; a m. book of instruction, liber quo res artificio et vià traduntur (af. de Fin. 4, 4, 10): a m. person, qui omnia ratione et

METHODICALLY, ratione et viâ, viâ et ratione (according to a way of one's own).—artificio et viâ, viâ et arte (conformably to art). To deliver athg m., qd artificio et viå tradere : to speak m., viå et ratione, viå et arte dicere

METHODIST, *methodista (t. t.).
METHODISTICALLY, by Crel. with the subst.

METONYMICAL, metonymicus (Gramm.).
METONYMICALLY, verbis mutatis or immutatis (aft. C.). To use a word m., verbum mutare, immutare; verbum pro verbo quasi commutare (C. Or. 27, 93).—The Gramm. say also metonymice; per metony-93).-

miam

miam.

METONYMY, metonymia (Fest.); immutatio, verba mutata (tronst.) of the Gr.; C. Or. 27, 93, where it is distinguished fm translatio, melaphor.

METRE, metrum (the measure of syllables).—versus (kind of versification). For the sake of the m., metri caush; metri necessitate coactus: to write in the m. of Tibulius, componere qd Tibulii metro (Mart.).

METRICAL, metricus. The m. lows, lex versuum;

leges metrica.

METRICALLY, legibus metricis (according to the laws of metre).-lege versuum (according to the laws of perse).

METROPOLIS, caput (T.; L); urbs nobilissima (Just.). not urbs capitalis.-(as the seat of government), sedes a, domicillum imperil; also (acc. to the Roman manner) urbs.—[E55] urbs pracipua or princeps, a cisif town, eaply when speaking of several.) METROPOLITAN, adj. Crcl. by the subst. METROPOLITAN, at Ar ch bis hop) *episcoporum

METTLE, animus; animus ferox; virtus; spiritus feroces (pl.).

METTLESOME, animosus; ferox; acer.

MEW, s. || An enclosure, cavea; claustrum.

| Cry of a cat, *vox felis. || A kind of sea-fowl,

(Linn.). MEW, v. | To shed (feathers), plumas ponere or exuere. | To cry as a cat, "queri, "gemere (felire: Auct. Carm. Philom. 50; of the panther). To m. like a cat, vocem felis innian: | Mew wp, inclu-

dere, concludere in qm locum or in go loco (C.). MICA, phengites lapis; phengites (see Plin. 36, 22,

of the state of th

fm festum apparition is s. Michaelis archangell (May 8).

MICROCOSM. Use the Greek word.

MICROSCOPE, "microscopium (t. t.). To look through a m., armatis oculis spectare qd (Kraft. aft. Ruhnk.); qd aspicere per vitrum (Mühlmann, aft. Sen. Q. N.); •qd aspicere per microscopium, •microscopium adhibere rei

MID DAY, meridies (prop. and fig.) .- tempus meridianum (prop.).—horæ meridianæ (prop. and fig.; see Ruhnk., Sen. N. Qu. 3, præf. 3). Towards m., ad meridlem: at m., meridie; tempore meridiano: to set out

at m., per meridiem proficisci.

at m., per meridiem proficiel.

MIDDLE, adj. medius; see Mrax. M. age, media retas (C.); the m. order, a) in rank, app, to the nobles retas (C.); the m. order, a) in rank, app, to the nobles generis (gen. the order of citizens; the former, of the order itself; the two latter, of individuals,—plebs in genua (of the higher orders of citizens, T. Ann. 4. 27, acts unsuffice termed but, I reincipes, no primores, or genua (of the higher orders of citizens, T. Ann. 4.21, extr.; usually termed by L. principes, primores, or capita plebls, opp. to the infinit; see 6, 34; 4, 60; 2, 1; 10, 6).—of he m. order, plebel generies; plebeius; bis respect of property, homines modice locupletes. (SES Neither homines medicores in C. de Oral. 1, 21, 94, nor vir medicoris in Justin. 1, 2, 4, refers to rank or action to the control product of the control products. order, but to mental endowments.)

MIDDLE, s. medius cs rel locus (e. g. of the earth, medius mundi universi iocus).-media es rei pars (obs. media munii universi locus,—media es rei pars (obs. in oblique cases, loc. pars oft. omitted; e. g. in medio or in media urbis).—Mly by medius in agreement: the m. of the line, media acles: the m. of the island, media insula: lo break through the m. of the enemy's line, per mediam aciem hostium perrumpere : to be situate in the sm. of any place, in media qu'olio qu'olos situm esse.— Est 1. Avoid centrum except for the centre of a circle. Plin. has centrum exclp, solis, terræ, &c., but these bodies were supposed 'diska'. C. uses, for the centre of the earth, medius terræ locus. 2. Avoid umbilicus, which C. uses only of Greek places, as a translation of the Greek δμφαλος.

MIDDLING, medlocris; modicus; medius.

MIDNIGHT, media nox (medium noctis is not medium noctis.

Latin). At or about m., media nocte; concubia nocte; immediately after m., de media nocte. MIDRIFF, see DIAPHRAGM.

MIDST, see MIDDLE, s. MIDSUMMER, æstas media (C.); æstas summa

MIDWIFE, obstetrix, icis. The office of a m., opera, quam obstetrix præstat; opera obstetricia.

MIDWIFERY, *ars obstetrica (Ern.); *doctrina de præstandå parturientibus operå.

MIEN, vuitus; os; aspectus; visus; forma; facies; pecies. Syn. &c. in Air = Mien, Manner, Look. species. MIGHT, see Power. MIGHTILY, valde (very much); vehementer (power-

fully, strongly).
MIGHTY, potens (that has power and exercises it).-MIGHTY, potens (that has power and exercises it)—
pollens (see, that has great power and means).—Js.,
pollens potensque.—opibus valens, opulentus (that has
great seath and influence).—opibus firmus, firmus
(strong).—amplus (of great extent).—magnus (g. t.
great). Very m., præpotens; præpotlens; potentissinus; opulentissimus; magno imperio præditus: m.
and floarishing, potens et florens, gravis et opulentus
(of præsens or states).—maplus et florens (of states): m.
by dand, pollens terrà; qui celasse valet: a m. king,
rex potens or opulentus; rex firmus opibus; a m. kingdom, regnum opulentum : to be m .. potentem esse; iargiter posse; opitius valere, politer; opitus, armia et potentità valère: to be very m., magnas opes habere; copils et opitus affluere.

MIGNONETTE, resèda (Ptin. 27, 12).

MIGRATE, migrare, transmigrare (in locum),

MIGRATION, migratio (C. and L.); transmigratio

MIGRATORY, equi migrat or migrare solet.

MICH-COW, evacca que lac habet.— Boy Bos lactarius, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17=s bullock that is still

sucking.

MILD, I Soft, smooth, gentle, mollis (not hard
or harsh, opp. durus, acet).—mitis (not sharp or serer,
opp. asper).—lenis (not violent, opp. asper).—etc, vehemens,
—lemperatus (snoderate, not los vearm or too cold, of
ctimate and the seasons, opp. frigidus or calidus).—
levis (right, not oppressive, opp. gravis). To cali atla
by a m. term, molli uonime appellare qcl to give a milder name to a thing, lenius nomen ci rei imponere : to grow or become m. (of winter, &c.) mitescere: to make or render m, mollem, &c., facere, teddere rem. "Gentle, clement, indulgent, molis (not hard-hearted, opp. acer).—mitis (not hard, not seere, gentle, opp. asper).—lenis (gentle, opp. vehemens, asper, acer).— —mansuetus (opp. ferus, immanis).—clemens (merciful and lenient, opp. severus, crudelis).—misercors (compassionate, opp. durus).—facilis (easy).—indulgens (compassionate, opp. aurus ,...-aciiis (easy).—induigens (induigent, opp. acrbus et severus).—placitis (cals, opp. fervidus, iracundus).—benignus (kind) —beneficus (beneficent).—Jv. mitis et mansuetus (opp. fervidus et irmanis).—lenis et mansuetus (opp. vehemens et atrox). -clemens et misericors (opp. crudelis et durus).--clemens et mansuetus (opp. crudelis et inhumanus).-placidus et lenis. M. manners, mores placidi; mores temperati et moderati: a m. rebuke, castigatio clemens; to pass a m. judgement on any one, se clementem in qm to pass a m. judgement on any one, se clementem in qm pruebire gt., laso as a judge)—elementer scribere de qo (in a letter): in a m. manner, leniter; clementer; benigne: to make or render m. mollem, &c., facere, reddere. Not harsh in flavour, mollis (not punpent, opp. acer)—mits (not sour; c. pr. of frait that is ripe or mellow; opp. acerbus; cf. Gen. l'arr. B. B. 1 is localist some corrected serve. that is ripe or mellow; opp. acethus; cf. Gen. Fur. R. R. 1, 63.—lenis (opp. asper and acet, of wine and food).—dulcis (uncet, opp. austerus, of drink). To make or render m., molline; mitigate; lenire: to become m (of fruit), mitescere.

MILDEW, roblgo (Col.: blight on corn).—mucor, situs (montd). To gather m., mucorem contrahere;

To gather m., mucorem contrahere; situm ducere.

MILDLY, molliter (softly) -icniter (gently),-cle-menter; indulgenter (with elemency).

MILDNESS, lenitas (gentleness, of a thing or of a person, opp. asperitas).—animus lenis, ingenium lene a person, opp. aspertas).—animus senis, ingenium tene (gentlenes, of character).—clementia (opp. crudelitas). mansuetudo (opp. feritas, lumanitas).—misericordia (compassion; opp. animus durus).—facilitas (a gield-ing disposition).—indulgentia (indulgence; opp. severitas).-benignitas, beneficentia (kind disposition, good-nature). M. of government, elementia et mansuetudo imperii.

MILE, || Roman, mille passuum, passus mille (constains of a thousand paces of five feet each, therefore 5000 feet, i.e. about 1618 English yards, being 124 yards less than the English m; pl. millia passuum, estimply millia (with mention of the number of m., e)—milliarium spatium (the length of a thousand paces; also in pl. of several such spaces).—milliarium (sc. marmor) lapis (a mile-stone; hence to denote distances). A useful plan by weh we can know how many m.'s we have gone, ratio non inutilis, qua scire possimus, quot millia numero itineris fecerimus (Vitr. 10, 9 [14], 1); ita (calculus) et sonitu et numero indicabit milliaria tra (cascutus) et sointul et numero indicabit militaria spatia navigationis (hose many m.'s se hore saied; ib. § 7). A m. fm .diezandria, a primo militario Alexandria, a primo militario Alexandria, vibo lier respectively siz and eighteem m.'s fm .die florente se fidentes, avono iler respectively siz and eighteem m.'s fm .die florente se fidentes, quorum alli sexto militario absunt at urbe Roma, alli octavo decimo (Lurop. 1, 4): A ta buried in the Appina road, de considerando de considerand fm the city, sepultus est juxta viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem (Np. Att. 22, extr.): both the town and the estates are more than a hundred and fifty m's Im Rome), et municiplum et agri sunt ultra centesimum atomes, es municipium et agri sunt utra centesimium et quinquagesimum lapidem (Plin. Ep. 10, 24, eztr.): a m. long, milliarius (Suet. Ner. 31): he was making a canal fin lake Avernus to Oetia, a hundred and sizty m. 't long, inchoabat fossam ab Averno Oetiam usque longitudinis per centum sexaginta millia (sc. passuum Suel. Ner. 31). (It is obvious that the same phraseology

may be employed with reference to English m.'s, when

the context sufficiently determines the sense.)

MilPOIL, Achillea millefolium (Linn.).

MILITANT, qui pugnat, &c.; Crcl. by the verb or

MILITARY, militaris: in a m. manner, militariter (g t.) .- more militari (aft. the manner of a soldier). -more militime (as in warfare, according to m. rules),
-instituto militari, exemplo militari (as is usual
with soldiers). M. abilities, virtus imperatoria (of the generat): m. renown, beili (or bellica) gloria or laus; gioria militaris; rei militaris laus: great m. renown, excellens in re militari gloria : lo possess m. renown, belli gloria or bellica laude florere: m. afairs, res bellice (relating to war),-res militaris, militia (re-lating to soldiers and their duties): to have great skill in m. affairs, summam scientiam or magnam pru-dentiam rei militaris habere: m. school, ludus militaris (prop., a school of cadels, &c.) .- militiæ disciplina (fig., field-service itself, as training soldiers; see C. Manil. 10, 28): m. discipline; see DISCIPLINE: the m., milites (g. 1. soldiers, also as opp. to citizens, &c.; Plin. Ep. 10, 27, 2),—copie, exercitus (troops, forces, an army).—homines militares (experienced soldiers; see Herz. S. Cat. 45, 2): to discharge any one fm m. service, ci militiæ vacationem dare (if not yet a soldier).qm militia solvere (if a soldier): to bury with m. honours, qm militari honesto funere humare: Militla for soldiers, the military, is foreign to classical prose; even if it can be proved to be so used earlier than

MILITATE (against), repugnare; pugnare (with a

dat. in poets).
MILITIA, *milites or copie provinciales; and prps

populares armati (Curt. 8, 2, 20) MILK, s. lac. Of m. = made of m., like m., lacteus; cous' m., lac vaccinum, bubulcum: gouts' m., lac caprinum: new m., lac recens: curdled m., lac concreturn: sour m., oxygaia: the m. curdles, lac coit (g. t.).— lac coagulatur (by means of rennet): the m. becomes thick, lac spissatur: to turn to or become m., lactescere: bread and m., opus lactarium (Lamprid.).—clbus e lacte confectus (Jan.).

Milk, v. mulgëre (e. g. capras, oves); also absol., mulgëre; ubera siccare (H.); ubera pressare paimis (V.).

MILKER, *qui, quæ, mulget. MILKING, s. mulctus, ûs. MILKMAN, *qui iac vendit.

muletra (Col); muletrarium (V. MILK-PAIL. Georg. 3, 177, where some edd. have mulctralia, pl.).—mulctrum (H.).

MILKY, lacteus. M.-white, lacteus; lacteo colore:

the m.-way, orbis lacteus (C. Somn. Scip. 3).—lacteus circulus (Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91, &c.).—via lactea (O. Met.

1, 169).

MILL, mola (moletrina, Cat. ap. Non. In ancient times they were turned either by the hand, mola manuaria, versatilis, or trusatilis; or by an ass, mola asi-naria; by some other beast of draught, jumentaria; or by wrater, m. aquaria or aquæ),—pistrinum (the place or building where the grain was originally pounded in mortars, but afterwards ground; it was also the bakemortars, but ajterwards ground; is was also ine oake-house, and place for foddering cattle. The m. being turned by sloves, it was also used as a place of "unishment). To turn a m., molas circumagere: belonging or re-lating to a m., molaris; pistribalis: the wheel of a m. turns, "mole rota agitatur: an ass that works in a m., asinus molaris: a windmill, mola venti (aft. mola aqure: Cod Just 2, 42, 10). MILL CLAPPER, *molæ crepitaculum.

MILL-HOPPER, infundibulum.

MILL-HORSE (with the Romans, an ass), asinus molarius (Cato. R. R. 11, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 19, 3), or moleudarius (Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 2).

MILL-STONE, lapis molaris (the kind of stone used MILL-STONE, lapis molaris (the kind of stone used for m.s., pyrites, silex, pumex, 'a colcanic trackyle or porous laces.' Dick. of Antiqq.)—mola (each mill had two such molar; of uch the upper weas catillus; the lower meta). Prov., to see through a m.s., lyncéum esse: oculos acres atque acutos habere.

MILL-STREAM, 'rivus or aqua molam agens or

MILLER, molitor ; molendarius (both late ; one who grinds in a mill; the baker, pistor, usually, of course, ground his own corn).— moderator molee venti (of a windmilt). To hire oneself to a m., pistori operam l. care

MILLET, milium (Col.); panicum miliaceum

MILLINER, equi (quæ) quæstum facit mercibus

ad cultum et nitidioris vitæ instrumenta pertinentilus. or "qui (quæ) mundi mullebris officinam exercet.

MILLION, decies centena millia. Two, three m's, vicies, tricies centena millia: a m. times, decies centena millia: a m. times, decies centies millies (prop.); sexcenties, millies (= times out of number).

MILT, | The spleen, spien (Plin.); Hen (Cels.).
Of fish, lactes (Suct. Vit. 14); semen (Col.).

MIME, mimus (C.). MIMIC, adj. mimicus. A m. dancer, mimus (C.); saltationis artifex (Suet. Tit. 7).

MIMIC, s. artis mimicæ peritus (g. t.); imitator in-eptus, ridiculus; simla (H.; one who practises mi-

MIMIC, v. perverse qd imitari (C.).
MIMICRY, perversa, inepta, ridicuia imitatio.
MINCE, PAOP, concidere; minute or minutatim
MINCE, PAOP, concidere; minute or minutatim consecure: concidere; minutatim or particulatim consecure: minced meat, minutal (see Juv. 14, 129). Fig.) to m. matters, dicendo extenuare et ablicere qd (C.),

MIND, animus (g. 1. the whole soul, or spiritual na-MILU, animus g. t. the twoic soit, or spiritud ina-ture; also, more particularly, reason, sentiment, or with or any special state of mind, as courage, anger, pleasure, pride, propensity or favorable inclination).— mens (reason or intellect, or thought considered as guiding the well; ea que latet in animis hominum, guiding the will; ea quee latet in animis hominum, quarque pars animi mens vocatur, C. Rep 2, 40; mens, cul regnum totius anlmi a natură tributum est, C. Twace, 3,5,—natura, ingenium (the character, inclinations, and sentiments). The feelings or sensations of our m.'s, animi qui nostræ mentis sunt: a m. at cariance with itself, animus a selpso dissidens m. at cariance with itself, animus a selpso dissidens secumque discordans : a calm or tranquil m., animus tranquillatus or tranquillus: to bring athg to one's m., ci qd ad animum revocare; qm de re moncre: a man of firm m., homo constans: it is the mark of a little and emply mind, that he, &c., illud pusilli animi, jejuni atque inanis, quod, &c.: I know his m. very well, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo (comic); a person's m. and hab ts, cs ingenium et mores : strength of m., animi vis (mental power); *magnum, quo qs valet ingenium; ingenii præstantia: weakness of m., imbecilitas animi (but animi infirmitas is indecision of character); ingenlum imbecillum (want of abilities): peace of animi tranquillitas; animus quietus: to be in one's right m., mentls compôtem esse; suæ mentis esse; in potestate mentis esse: to be hardly in one's right m., dublæ sanitatis esse : not to be in one's right m., mente captum esse; de or ex mente exiisse; mente alienată esses: log out of one's m, de or e potestate mentis exire; mente capi or alienari: lo return lo one's right m, ad sanitatem reverti: are gou in jour right m. fastini samus est I am is my right m, ments mihi integra or same est: cultiure of the m, cruditlo instruction or, the discipline and mobits produced by training): true MINID, w. IT or attend to or upon; see ATEND. To m, one's one business, nihii practer suum negotium acree. nihii de alio anquierre (C. Off. 1, 34, 125); captum esse; de or ex mente exiisse; mente alienată

agere, nihii de aiio anquirere (C. Off. 1, 34, 125); suarum rerum esse (L. 3, 38). To m. other people's business, curare aliena; curare quæ ad me nihil pertinent (C.) or attinent (Ter.). | To care for, see Care. | To remember: vid. CARE.

MINDFUL, | Attentive, attentus; diligens. of athg, diligens cs rei, attentus ad qd; attentus in que qre (S.). | Bearing in mind, not forgetful, memor; non immemor. To be m. of, memorem esse cs rei; meminisse, recordari, reminisci es rei or qd; qd memorià tenere, in memorià habere, memorià re-

MINE, pron. meus. What is thine is m., quod tuum est, meum est (Ter.): the inheritance is m., hereditas mea est, mihi obtigit : if is not m. to utter a falschood,

(port) non est mentiri meum (Ter.).

MINE, s. | Prop.) An excavation for obtain-MINE, s. | Prop.) An excavation for obtain-ing metals, metallum, or pl. metalla, orum, n.; fodina (a pit). To make m.'s, metalla instituere: to work m.'s, metalia exercere: to work m.'s ofresh, metaila intermissa recoiere: to condemn aby to the m.'s, in metallum damnare (Plin.); ad metalia condemnare in metalium danimate (rim.); an metaliu condennate (Smel.); the right of opening a m. on one's sciale, jus metallorum: iron m., metallum ferrarium or ferri: gold, sileer m., met. surarium, argentarium.] Fin.) A rich repository, "fons uberrimus, e quo haurire possumus; or by thesaurus (a treasure), &c.] Paor.) possumus; or og tiesaurus (a treasure, ac. grave, a An excaeration for military purposes, cuniculus (Cae.); specus suffossus (Curt.). To form a m., cuni-culum agere: to spring a m., vi pulveris pyril cuni-culum discutere; eignem admovere pulveri nitrato in cuniculo defosso; "puivere pyrio incenso moles superstructas discutere : to throw down the walls by m.'s, } cuniculis muros subruere (L.).

MINE, v. (in military language), cuniculum agere (L.); qm locum suffodere (Plin)

MINER, | One who makes a metal mine, metallicus (Plin.); fossor (Fitr.). | One who works in a military mine, cunicularius (Feget.); cuniculator (Luctat. ap. Stat.)

MINERAL, s. metalium (not only of metals, but also of other substances dug out of the earth; e. g., creta,

stripher).—fossilic: pl. fossilia.

MINERAL, adj. metallicus (Plin. 27, 415); ms or meris particulas continens. A m. favour, sapor medicatus (Plin. Ep.); the m. kingdom, fossilia, pl.: a m.

oring, *fons æris particulas continens,
MiNERALOGICAL, *mineralogicus (t. t.); ad scientiam or cognitionem metaliorum, *fossiiium, per-

MINERALOGIST, fossilium peritus, sciens, spectator.

MINERALOGY, fossilium scientia or cognitio;

•mineralogia (t. l.)

tinens.

MINGLE, miscère or permiscère (thoroughly); with athg, qd cum qâ re, qd qâ re, or qd ci rei.—commiscère (to mix together); with athg, qd cum qå re, or qd cl rei —confundere; with athg, cum qå re (prop. to pour together; hence, fig., to confound; e. g. vera cum faisis) .- turbare, conturbare, perturbare (to throw into cunfusion).

MINIATURE, tabella minor (see Plin. 35, 10, 36, m. 5, § 72); pictura minor (aft. Plin. 35, 11, 37, in.). A m. painter, qui pingit minoribus tabeilis (see Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 5, § 72): celebrated m. painters, minoris picturae celebres in penicilio pictores (Plin. ib. § 37).

MINIKIN, see DIMINUTIVE.

Mining, s. By the verbs.
Minion, (Pavourite at court) qui est in magnă apud principem gratiă; pl., courl m.'s, regis amici magni et potentes : quos princeps præcipue suscipit :

familiares principis (Suel.); aulici gratia principum florentes (Burmann). See also FAVOURITE.

MINISTER, s. amicus principis, regis (as a friend and assistant of the prince),—principis socius et ad-minister ounnium consiliorum, socius consiliorum principis et particeps consiliarius (as a counsellor of the prince; afl. Sall. Jug. 29, 1; Plant. Mil. 4, 2, 22). A cabinet m., comes consistorianus ([44]" in the later period of the empire): m. for foreign afairs, *qui principi adest rerum externarum arbiter atque administer: m. of the interior, *principis minister et adjutor conm. of the intersor, "principle infiniser et autor con-siliorum domesticorum: m. of public worship, "cui cura sacrorum tradita est: m. of finance, cui cura serarii tradita est (afi. Suet. Oct. 36): m. of war, amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum bellicarum habetur particeps (aft. Np. Eum. 1, 5 & 6): lo make any one a m., qm socium et administrum omnium consiliorum assumere (aft. S. Jug. 29, 1): lhe m.'s, *primates aulici (Ern.); *qui principi adsunt consiliorum arbitri atque administri (Eichsl.); see also

MINISTER, v. Ta.) ministrare; dare; præbere, INTR.) to conduce, prodesse; conducere; usul esse; utilem esse; utilitatem habere or præbere; juvare (C.); servire (Col.); in rem esse (S.); esse (C.), ministrare ci; ministerium facere ci (Just.). To m. in sacred things, res sacras administrare or dispensare, or

rebus sacris præesse (aft. C.).

MINISTERIAL, Belonging to an office, quod ad munus or ad officium pertinet; quod cum munere conjunctum est; quod munus fert. A m. office, ministerium. Relating to the sacred office, ad res sacras or divinas spectans.
MINISTRATION. By the verbs.

MINISTRY, Agency; vid. Office; vid. Persons who administer government, principis (regis, &c.) amici, rectores, &c. (pl. of the expressions given under MINISTER). As a college or body, collegium eorum, quos principes socios et administros omnium consiliorum assumpsit (aft. S. Jug. 29, 1); collegium eorum, qui principi in consilio semper adsunt et omnium rerum habentur participes (aft. Np. Eum. 1, 6): (as the ruling power in a state) consilium reipublice, penes quod est summum imperium et potestas (aft. Flor. 1, 1, 15): the m. of the interior, *collegium eorum, quibus cura rerum domesticarum tradita est; *collegium corum, qui regi sunt a rebus domesticle

Minor, None under age, a) "qui in suam tutelam nondum venit (aft. C. Nisi postumus—antequam in suam tutelam venisset, mortuus esset, C .:

should die whilst he was still a m., de Or. 39, 180).—infans (a little child), er by nondum adultā ætate (g. t., not yet of full age), or operadolescentulus, peradolescens (still very young). M.'s, fill familiarum (see Interpe, ad S. Cat. 43, 2; Suet. Vit. 11). b) In respect of tulclage, pupilius: pupilla: money belonging to m.'s, pecuniae pupiliares. c) In respect of ability to govern, nondum maturus imperio (L. 1, 3). | In logic, assumptio (C. Jue. 37, 87).

MINORITE (Franciscan monk), frater minor

S. Francisci.

MINORITY, 1 Age of a minor, setas nondum adulta (g. f.) - mtas pupiliaris (of a word). - mtas pondum matura imperio (of the successor to a throne; aft. L. 1, 3). To die in his m., mori antequam in suam tutelam venisset (aft. C.). | The smaller number, numerus minor (C.), or inferior (Cas.). MINOTAUR, minotaurus.

MINSTER, *medes cathedralis.

MINT, || A plant, mentha (Plin.). || A place where maney is coined, monêta (C.). Masters of the m., triumviri monetales.

MINT, v. || Pror.) signare (C.), cudere (Plast.), ferire (Plin.), aurum, argentum (C.); numos (Plaut.). Fig.) To invent, fingere; confingere;

commini MINUTE, s. | The sixtieth part of an hour, ·horæ sexagesima. *horm sexagesima. Forly-fire m.'s, dodrans horm: sexagesimarum. | In astronomy, scripulum (Plin.). Pig.) | A short space of time, momentum; punctum temporis. I will come back in a m., momento, illico revertar: to be punctual to the m., ad tempus dictum adesse, venire: in a few m.'s, minimis momentis: every m., omnibus minimis temporum punctis (C. N. D. 1, 24, 67): for a m., paullisper. [A brief note or memorandum, commentarii, or commentaria (pl.), commentariolus. capita (pl.): for the m.'s of a meeting of resolution, &c. See also MEMO-

MINUTE, adj. minutus; parvulus; pusillus (in a

ludicrous or confempluous sense). See Su a. L.
MINUTELY (every minute), omnibus minimis
temporum punctis (C. N. D. 1, 24, 67).
MINUTELY, diligenter; accurate; subtiliter: Jw.
MINUTELY, diligenter; accurate; subtiliter: Jw.

accurate et diligenter; accurate et exquisite.-Not exacte.

MINUTENESS, | Smallness, parvitas, exiguitas, exilitas. M. of stature, brevitas (opp. magnitudo corporis; Cas. B. G. 2, 30). Accuracy, diligentia; cura : subtilitas.

MINUTIE, res minute or parve; nuce (not inutie). To attend to m., *rerum minutarum esse minutiæ). studiosum.

MIRACLE, miraculum, res mira, mirum (athg marrellous) .- ostentum, monstrum, prodigium, portentum (of fearful or threatening appearances in natere: ostentum, any strange natural phenomenon, without the notion of a prophetic menning; monstrum, especially of unnatural births; prodiction that sech portends athg extraordinary, or is a display of Diring re, patrare

MIRACULOUS, mirus; mirandus; mirabilis (sponderful) .- monstrosus, monstrificus, prodigiosus (por-

MIRACULOUSLY, mirum or mirandum in modum

MIRACULOUSLI, miram or mirandum in modum is modum in modum is modum; mirabiliter; monstrosc.—prodigialiter (H. A. P.).
MIRAGE, *fata morgina.
MIRROR, speculum. See Looking-glass.
MIRROR-ROOM, conclave, cujus parietes speculis or (according to the custom of the smeeths!) phengite lapide distincti sunt (see Sust. Dom. 18).—conclave, in one specula sho omn in part posits sunt (see Sust. Dom. 18).—conclave, in one specula sho omn in part posits sunt (see Sust. Dom. 18).—conclave, in inpide distincti sunt (see Suet. Dom. 14).—conclave, in quo specula ab omni parte posita sunt (see Sen. N. Qu. 16, 3). \$\frac{1}{16}\simeq No! cubiculum speculatum, see is fosus only in a corrust passogo of "Vita Horatit," Suet. I. 3, p. 51, ed. Wolf.—\$\frac{1}{16}\simeq Vitree cameræ serse reconsisted with the cubic of coloured closs in panel (vitree quadrature; Dict. Ashigo, "Viraus).

MIRTH, hlaritas (opp. severitas); gaudium; ba-

titia (0)p. mestitia). MIRTHFUL, hiiarus; lætus; lætabundus; lætiti**à** gestiens; gaudio exultans, triumphans, cumulatus.

MIRTHPULLY, hilare; hilariter; læte.

MIRTHFULNESS, animus hilarus, alacer, lætus; alacritas.

MIRY, lutosus; lutulentus; cornosus.

MISANTHROPE, *hominibus or generi humano !nimicus atque hostis; qui genus humanum, or hominum universum genus, odit ; qui hominum congressus fugit atque odit.

MISANTHROPIC, hominum congressus et societatem fugiens, metuens (aft. C.); homines reformidans

MISANTHROPY, odium hominum or in homines (C.), or in hominum universum genus (C. Tusc. 4, 11, or generis humani (ib. § 27).

MISAPPLICATION, abusus, *usus perversus. MISAPPLY, abuti or *perverse uti q\u00e5 re.

MISAPPREHEND, non recte interpretari or intel-

ligere qd (aft. C.); aliter ac dictum erat accipere qd. MISAPPREHENSION, interpretatio falsa or per-

versa; error (a mistake).
MISBECOME, non decet, dedecet; deforme est (it se unbecoming).—dedecère er indecère qm; indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse cui; indignum esse qo (to be un-

suitable to, unworthy of).

MISBEGOTTEN, nothus (by a concubine, when the father is known) .- spurius (by an unmarried wom when the father is unknown) .- adulterino sanguine natus (begotten in adultery) .- non legitimo conjugio natus, ortus (g. t.).—furto conceptus (poet.).
MISBEHAVE, male se gerere.
MISBEHAVIOUR, vitium, pravitas (misconduct,

through moral obliquity) .- inhumanitas, rusticitas,

ores rustici (through want of good manners).
MISBELIEF, error; (in eccl. sense) *hæresis; *falsa

MISCALCULATE, in computando, in rationibus, errare, falli.

MISCALCULATION, error in rationibus subdu-

cendis; error calculorum.

MISCARRIAGE, [Paor.) abortio, abortus (act of bringing forth prematurely).—abortus (produce of a premature birth). [Fio.) irritum inceptum; irritus labor. See also PALLEMS.

MISCARRY, | Paor.) abortum pati. | Fig.) non succedere, non or parum or secus procedere (not to have a desired result).—præter spem evenire, secus cadere, præter opinionem cadere (to turn out badly, contrary to expectation) .- ad irritum cadere, redigi (to be quite frustrated). His attempt miscarried, male gessit rem.

MISCELLANEOUS, mixtus; commixtus; mixtus; promiscuus; miscellaneus (Appul.); miscellus (Suel.); (Suet.).

MISCELLANY, farrago (Jue.).

MISCHANCE, casus adversus, or simply casus; infortunium. I have met with a m., adversi qd mihi evenit (C.); maium mihi objicitur (Ter.). If any m. should occur, si quid gravius or durius acciderit (Cas.); si quid acciderit (C.).

MISCHIEF, malum; res mala or adversa; calamitas (evil, misfortune).—pestis, pernicies (ruin). To do m. to, calamitatem ci struere (C.); inferre ci calamitam.-maker, auctor mali (malorum); calamitatis (-um) causa, parens (C.).

MISCHIEVOUS, calamitosus; perniciosus; funes-

MISCONCEIVE, male interpretari; male intelli-

MISCONCEPTION, interpretatio falsa or perversa;

MISCONDUCT, s. delictum, peccatum; error (if unintentional).

MISCONDUCT oneself, v. delinquere, peccare (C.), delictum committere (Cas.), or admittere (Ter.).

MISCONSTRUCTION, mala, prava, or iniqua in-terpretatio; sinistra interpretatio (T. Agr. 5). MISCONSTRUE, male interpretari; aliter ac dic-

tum erat accipere, graviter accipere qd (aft. C.). To purposeiy, calumniari qd.
 MISCREANT, homo malus, impröbus; homo ne-

quam (a worthless fellow). Jn. homo nequam et im-probus; homo scelestus, sceleratus, consceleratus probus; homo scelestus, sceleratus, consceleratus (stained with crimes).—homo perditus or profligatus (cery corrupt).—homo nefarius et impius (wicked). homo sine religione ulia ac fide (faithless, of no credit): a thorough m., profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus; homo omnium sceleratissimus: m.,

MISDATE, *diem in literis falso ascribere.
MISDEED, maleficium (athg morally bad).—male-

factum (a bad deed) .- noxa (a trespass, minor offence) .facinus (g. t.) .- scelus (a crime): to commit a m., maieficium or noxam admittere, committere; facinus com-mittere, in se suscipere. Facinus patrare was obsolete

MISDEEM, per errorem labi; falii.
MISDEMEAN oneself, maio se gerere.
MISDEMEANOUR, delictum; peccatum; vitium.
MISDOER, maleficus; homo maleficus; sons.

MISEMPLOY, perperam or perverse utl.

MISER, homo avarus or sordidus; aliquantum ad

rem avidior; tenax.

MISERABLE, miserandus; commiserandus; mise-

ratione dignus (of persons or things). — miserabilis in this sense does not occur in the best prose writers.

MISERY, miseria (wretchedness).-ægritudo, ægri-MISERY, miseria (wretchedness)—megritudo, ægri-monia (opp. alacritas; sichness of mind fin a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense)—dollor (opp. gaudium, a present sense of hardship, pein, or grief)—trisitia, mæstitia (the maturat, involuntary manifestation of grief),—annor (passionate, formenting apprehension of coming evil: sollicitudo being the anxious unsettling apprehension of solicitudo being ine anxious unsetting apprehension of it),—meror (is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation).—afflictatio (= 'ægritudo cun vexatione corporis,' C.).—ærumnæ. vexationes (great trouble).—egestas (extreme poverty).—calunitas (m. occasioned by great damage or loss: also in war).—res miserm or afflictm (lamentable condition).—The m. of the times, angustia temporum. tempora luctuosa: te pine away in m., miserià or in calamitate tabescere. To be ia m., in miserià esse or versari, miserum esse; in summa infelicitate versari ; in malis esse, jacere ; malis urgeri; în malis versari; pessimo loco esse; îniquissimă fortună uti. angl; angore confici; angoribus preml, agitari, urgeri; angi intimis sensibus: augore cruciari: about athg, dolere or mærere rem or re; dolorem ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, haurire; molestiam trahere ex re (to feel oppressed and dispirited by it): to be in great m. about athg, magnum dolorem ex re accipere; ex re magnam animo moiestlam capere: tocome into m., in miseriam incidere ; in mala præcipitare: to relieve aby fm m., miseriis qm levare: to deliver fm m., a miseriä vindicare; ex miseriis eripere: to endure m., miserias ferre, æruinnas perpeti (i. e. patiently to the end).
MISFORTUNE, fortuna mala; res adversæ; for-

tuna afflicta; casus diversus or tristis; calamitas; in-

fortunium. Syn. in Calamity.

MISGIVE. My mind m.'s, animus præsagit mihi
qd mali (Ter.); præsagit animus, with acc. and inf.

(Plast.); animus divinat, præsentit, augurat (C.).
MISGIVING, suspicio, conjectura: m., præseita
animi (Plin.); præsagia menis (O.): to have m.'s
about alig, præsagire qd.
MISGOVERN, *male regere; male rem adminis-

trare

MISGOVERNMENT, Crel. with the verbs. MISGUIDE, in errorem abducere or inducere; a

rectà vià abducere qm.

MISHAP, vid. MISCHANCE.
MISHAP, vid. MISCHANCE.
MISHNFORM, *falsa docere: to be misinformed, male, non recte, qd audivisse; cognovisse; in errore

MISINTERPRET, male interpretari; aliter ac

dictum erat accipere; graviter accipere qd. MISINTERPRETATION, prava or falsa interpretatio.

MISJUDGE, versari in errore; in errorem iabl; fall, male or perperam judicare (C.), To m. a person, cogitationem cs non assequi (C.); voluntatem cs male interpretari: do i m. you or not? rectene interpretor sententiam tuam? (C.)

MISLAY, alleno, ignoto, incerto loco collocare, onere, reponere qd: I have mislaid the book, ubi librum deposuerim or reposuerim nescio or incertus

MISLE, see MIZZLE.

MISLEAD, see MISOUIDE.
MISMANAGE, male rem gerere or administrare.
MISMANAGEMENT, mala rei administratio; or by the verbs

MISNAME, *falso nomine appellare qd; *falso nominare

minimare.

MISNOMER, *prava appellatio.

MISPLACE, loco suo movere qd; perverse collocare: to be misplaced, cedere or moveri loco suo.

MISPLACED, *male or perverse collocatus.

MISPRINT, v. *typis mendose exacribere or describere qd.

MISPRINT, s. *mendum or erratum typographieum; *error typographicus; *operarum mendum or error: a bad m, *vitlum typographicum: a list of m.'s, "index corum quæ typothetæ or operæ neglexerunt, omiserunt, or peccarunt : to correct m.'s, "librum

ab operarum erroribus purgate.

MISPRISION, | Contempl, despectus. | Neglect, negligentia; locuria.

MISQUOTATION, By the verbs.

MISQUOTE (*auctorem, as an authority; scripto-rem, simply as a writer), faiso laudare, memorare; *perperam verbis auctoris uti; dictum scriptoris non

recte commemorare, usurpare, referre. See To Quotz.
MISREPORT, falso referre.
MISREPRESENT, detorquere, depravare qd; also calumniari qd (with evil intention).— perverse interpre-tari (Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 41); e. g. recte facta detorquere (Plin. Ep.); verbum in pejus detorquere (Sen. Ep. 13, med.): there is nothing such may not be misrepresented, nihil est, quin narrando possit depravarier (Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 16): entirely to m. a matter, verum convertere in falsum (C.)

MISREPRESENTATION, depravatio. Or by the cerbs

MISRULE, | Bad government, *mala rei administratio. | Disorder, confusion, perturbatio ordinis; ordo perturbatus; perturbatio; confusio.

MISS, s. As a little of respect, of an un-married lady, domina; also (if very young) domi-nula, domicella (of the site. age, and lute; see Boetti-

nual, unintecial (y) "ne sue: age, ann sue; see social-ger Sabina, 1, p. 37).

MISS, s. i. e. Lons, Want; see these words.

MISS, v. | No 1 to his, n.m fettie (qlt. H. A. P.
MISS, v. | Hol 1 to his, n.m fettie (qlt. H. A. P.
CS0).—letus ci decrati (the blow missing him frustration (vl. 2, 2, 2, 3); lo cause of hirar or blow to m., frustrati cleum
College (vl. 1), n.m. (vl. 1), a thing, desiderare; quærere; requirere: lo m. very much, desiderio es rel angi; magna molestia desiderare qd. | To omit, omittere, prætermittere: lo m. an opportunity, occasionem omittere or amittere (C.); opportunity, occasionem omittere or amittere (C.);
prætermittere (Cars.); dimittere (Nep.): not to m. an
opportunity, occasionem captare (C.); arripere (L.).
MISSAL, *missalis; *liber missalis or liturgicus

(Recl.).

MISSHAPEN, deformis, deformatus (C.); depravatus (Ter)

Missile, telum missile (Virg., or simply missile, L.): to discharge a m., missile or telum mittere, (pilam)

conjicere, (hastam) torquere. MISSING, absens: to be m., abesse.

MISSING, absens: to be m., abesse.
MISSION, ¶ The act of sending, missio.

###Office of one sent, munus; partes, pt.; mandatinn. ¶ Embassy for the propagation of religion, "legatio Christianse ductrine or religionls propagande gratia missa; "legatio, que Christianse dotrine apud barbaras gentes propagandes gratia missa." est.

MISSIONARY, *legatus Christianæ doctrinæ or religionis propagandæ gratia missus; a m. institution, *seminarium eorum qui doctrinæ Christianæ propagandæ eauså instituuntur.

MISSIVE, adj. missilis. MISSIVE, s. see LETTER, MESSENGER.

MISSPELL, *perverse collocare spliabas or literas, MISSPELL, *perverse collocare spliabas or literas, MISSPEND, effundere, piofundere, dissipare, disperdere to m. time, tempns perdere, tempore abutico, to m. labour, operam perdere (C.); or frustra conterrer (Ter.): to m. one's strengish, vim suam perdere.

MIST, nebula; caligo (so far as it occasions darkness): a thick m., nebula densa (opp. nebula subtilis):
the m. rises fm a lake, nebula oritur e lacu: a m. rests upon the plain, the hills, nebula sedet campo, montibus : the rivers are covered with m., ealigant flumina nebulis : a thick m. covered the whole forest and the surrounding fields, densa nebula saitum omnem eampos circa intexit: the m. is so thick that one cannol see for if, nebula adeo densa est, ut lucis usum eripiat: a m.
rises, nebulæ de terrà surgunt; nebula in nubes
levatur: a m. clears off, or settles, nebulæ delabuntur or desidunt.

MISPAKE, s. error. mendum. peccatum. vitium. mis PARE, S. erior including peccatum, tellining delictum, [Syr. in Blunden, uch see.] To commit a m. in alag, errare qå re, or in qå; with acc. of neul. pron. hoc. ld. illud, quid. To make a m. on purpose, consillo labi. eonsilio labi. To make a m. (= fault in writing, &c.), peccare, delinquere (Q.). To correct a m., errorem, peccatum corrigere : to remove m.'s, menda tollere. To make or commit the same m., idem peccare; one m. aft.

another, aliud ex alio peccare. | Misunderstanding of an author's or speaker's meaning, ointerpreperversa or perperam tacta.

MISTAKE, v. [Tn.) To misunder stand, non recte intelligere .- perverse or perperam interpretari (to pul a perverse or wrong interpretation on) .- aliter accipere, dictum est (to m. a person's meaning : not to take it in the sense inlended, sinistre accipere, Tac.).-To m. alig on purpose, qd fallaciter interpretari. qd calumniari: to m. athg in a ridiculous way, ridicule interpretari qd (C., followed by quasi with subj.). To be mistaken, errare, in athy, qà re or in qà re: but with acc. of neut. pron. id, illud, hoc, quid.—per errorem labi. labi (to slep) .- in errore versari, errore captum esse .- falli (to be deceived) .- peccare (to commit a faull fm m.) .- To be quite mistaken, egregiously mistaken, valde or vehementer (not egregie) errare, tota re errare or falli. tota viaerrare (Ter. 1995) toto cario errare is late, Krebs advises that it should never be used without a quod alunt) .- ionge or procui errare (in Com.; also probe or diligenter errare). - Unless I am greatly mis-taken, nisi me fallo. nisi me fallit (sc. animus). - nisi fallor. nisi (me) omnia fallunt (all C.—167) uisi erro is not found: ni fallor, poet.). To be mistaken in this single point, in hoc une errare. I think I shall not be misiaken, haud, ut opinor, erravero.

MISTLETOE, viscum (also in L.): a misile thrush,

turdus viscivorus (L.).

MISTRANSLATE, male convertere, vertere, trans-

fetre, &c. see Translate.
MISTRANSLATION, mala conversio or trans-

tatio MISTRESS, ¶ The female head of a family, materfamilias (opp. concubina).—hera (opp. to the serends; eito hera major, opp. to hera minot, i.e. a daughter of the master of the house; see Plaut. Truc. 4, 321).—domina (tady of the house; ocalied by the master, or by the sereants, by may of respect). If A concubine, concubine; pellex (= quæ uxorem habent nubit).—amica: to keep a m., feminam habers in concubinatu (Ulp.): to be a m., in concubinatu esse

MISTRUST, s. diffidentia (opp. fidentia) .- suspicio

(suspicion).—fides parva (slight confidence).
MISTRUST, v. diffidere ci rei, ci, es fidei : fidem ci non habere ; de fide cs dubitare ; parum fidere ci : to m. a little, subdiffidere: to m. greatiy, summe diffidere ci rei (C.); I m. myself, mihi ipse diffido (C.).

MISTRUSTFUL, diffidens.
MISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter.
MISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter.

MISTY, nebulosus (e. g. aër, Plin.). MISUNDERSTAND, parum intelligere qd, or qm; ignorare qm (to mistake his character): you m. me, ignorare me. See also Mistake.

Ignoras me. Nee aiso MIETAKE.
MISUNDERNSTANDING, I Misapprehension,
*interpretatio perversa or perperant facta (incorrect
interpretation,—interpretatio sinistra (bad, unsfavorable interpretation, T. Agr. S., extr.): wiful m., malevola interpretatio; calumnia. I Dissension, disagreement, dissensio (difference of opinions). - dissidium (dissension, dispute, when parties disagree and separate).—Jn. dissensio ac dissidium; dissidium ac dissensio: there is a m. between us, est inter nos qa dissensio: dissidemus inter nos: a m. arose between

dissensio; dissidemus inter nos; a m. aroso between the friend, q aminorum dissensio facta six, MISUSF, vid. Asuve. MITE, § 4 small insect, blatta (Plim.); *ackrus (Linn.). § A small insect, blatta (Plim.); *ackrus MITIGATE, mollire (e. g. iram, impetum).—miti-gare (to deprice of what is disagreedle).—lenire (to as-sasqe).—levare (to relieve, liphten): to m. a punis-ment, qd ex merità penà remittere: to m. the misery of ann one no miserià (wyrr. Sec also Arveview. of any one, om miseria levare. See also ALLEVIATE. MITIGATION, levatio; allevatio; mitigatio: leva-

men, levamentum, allevamentum. See ALLEVIA-

MITRE, "apex or mitra episcopalis.

MITTENS, *digitalia breviora.

MIX, miscère : (more strongly) permiscère (μιγνίναι, lo join together two or more dissimilar things, exply dry and solid; or things with can again be separated, like corn) .- temperare (κεραννίναι, to mingle liquids together, so that they cannot be separated again).—diluere (diahiere, to dissolve a solid body by a liquid): to m. athy among or with athy, miscère, permiscère qu qui re; temperare qu qu re: to m. in athy, admiscere qu ci rei or in qd: to m. a thing for any one, miscere et qd: to m. poison, venemm diluere; venemm parare, co-quere (g. l., to prepare, of medicines): to m. one thing with another, excipere rem re (med. t. l.; e. g crocum albo ovi, Cels.). exclpl (to be mixed with, to be added to, athg, e. g., aqua pluviatili, vino, Cels.): to m. oneself in or with athy, se immiscère, se inserere or ad-miscère ci rel, se interponere ci rei or in qd; auctoritatem suam interponere or inserere el rei (to interpose as mediator): not lo m. in alhy, abesse or se abstinère ab qã re: do not m. yourself up in the matter, ne te admisce: do what you please; I do not m. myself up with it, quod voles facies, me nihil interpono.

MIXED, mixtus; permixtus; promiscuus (in weh action, mixtus; permittus; promiscuus (in weaseveral hare part; [5] not miscellus or miscellateus
in good prose); a m. company, circulus promiscuus
(without distinction of rank, oft. T. Ann. 7, 7, in).—
circulus viris et feminis promiscuus (of men and
women, aft. T. Ann. 3, 35, 1)—omnium ordinum ho-

mines (people of all ranks).

MIXTURE, mixtio, permixtio (the act or state).mixtura (vey and manner of mixing; or the state).—
mixtura (vey and manner of mixing; or the state).—
temperatio (act or state). More frequently by miscere:
e, g, a m. of good and bad, bona mixta mails: a m. of
feelings, varius, quo pectus miscetur, moust V. En.
12, 217; or, varii animi motus: a m. of hope and condisturbed their minds, anceps spes et metus miscebant

MIZZEN-MAST, *malus posticus.

MIZZLE, rorare: a mizzling rain, pluvia tenuis or tennissima

MNEMONICS, ars memoriæ (Q.); disciplina memoriæ (c.); artificium memoriæ (A. ad H.).

MOAN, s. gemitus; cjulatio.

MOAN, v. gemere; cjulare.

MOAT, s. fossa aquaria; or fossa only.

MOAT, v. (arcem, oppidum) fosså (aquariå) circumdare

dare.

MOB, s. || An assemblage of people, turba:
homlnes promiscul.—globus (a dense body often with
contemptuous sense; e. g. ex illo globo nobilitatis, S.
Jug. 83, 10): Jn. turba et colluvio (C. Sen. 23, 85).
|| The common people, turba; colluvies; colluvio
homlnum; fax populi.—multitudo de plebe, multitudo
obscura et humilis (with ref. to birth).

MOB. v. "minaciter circumfundi ci. globus circum-

obscura et himiis (with ref. to birth).

MOB, v. "minaciter circumfundi ci. globus circumstantium increpat qm &c. (= aby is mobbed, Cf. L. 8, 32, 13).—prs, increpitare vocibus (of the abuse only, Cas. B. G. 2, 30). To m. aby, circumfundi ci (propr. to crosed round him, L.).—circumfundi ci et (an aucque ejus) ferocia verba volvere (cf. L. 22, 14, extr.). See also SCOLD.

MOCK, v. | To deceive, ludere. ludibrio habere: to m. one's expectation, vid. DISAPPOINT. ||To deride, ludificari (to make athg or aby one's butt, the subject of ones jests, \$\frac{\text{maxetany}}{\text{gc}}\$, \$\text{ecc}\$ into subject of ones jests, \$\text{gc}\$. \text{—illustrates et or in equity of the make sport of }. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ To imital ederidingly, mimic, perverse ed imitari (C.).

MOCK, adj. See Fictitious, False, Counter-

MOCK-FIGHT, simulacrum pugnæ (L.); certamen lusorium (opp. c. decretorium; aft. Scn.).
MOCK-MOON, imago lunæ; luna geminata (see C.

N. D. 2, 5, 14).

MOCKERY, s. | Derision, ludibrium; ludificatio; irrisio (C.); derisus (T.); derisio (Suet.). | De-riding imitation, perversa, inepta, or ridicula imitatio.

imitatio.

MODE, See Manner, Parition.

MODEL, a. prolpisma. Sits, n.; protypin (a patiern on a small scale, aft. wch a work of art is to be made; typus is an image made).—exemplar, exemplum (g. t., a patiern aft. wch a work of art is to be made; e. p., exemplum animale, a living m. fu wch a work of art is a to be made; e. p., exemplum animale, a living m. fu wch a m. of athq, es rei modum formainque demonstrare : lo take a m. of athg, exemplum sumere ab qa re : to serve as a

., exemplum exsistere.

MODEL, v. *cs rei proplasma fingere: to m. athg in plaster of Paris, cs rei protypum e gypso exprimere : the art of modelling, plastice (πλαστική).—ars fingendl.—fingere (to form out of the raw malerial). formare (to bring into a shape, to shape); Jn. fingere

MODELLER, *protyporum scalptor.

MODERATE, | That observes measure, moderatus (rarely).—modicus (that does not exceed measure or bounds, opp. effrenatus).—medius (in the mean, not in the extreme).—modestus (opp. cupidus, petulans).—temperans, temperatus (the former of persons, the latter of persons and things; opp. libidinosus).—
continens (m. in enjoyment, opp. libidinosus); Jn.
moderatus ac temperans; temperans moderatusque; 45

continens at temperans: very m. in drinking, parcisal mus vini: m. in joy, temperans gaudii (both of the silv. age): m. exercise, exercitationes modice: m in one's wishes, paucis contentus : in a m. manner, moderate; modeste; temperanter: lo live in a m. manner, continentem esse in omni victu cultuque. | Mid-dling, modicus (of quantity).-mediocris (of quality): m. talents, ingenium mediocre.- Medius in this m. tatents, ingenium mediocte.— Less Medius in this seeme is foreign to the proce of the golden period; thus ingenium medium, T. Hist. 1, 49, 2, is what C. (de Oral. 2, 27, 119) expresses by ingenium mediocre; for it is proposed to the control and the control area and the control a

would have min (Funpens) conjusting memoria of the Or. 1, 2), cetr): vry m, permediorits: in a dydegree, mediocriter; modice.

MODERATE, v. | To restrain, repress, make temperate, moderati (with the dat., to set a measure and timit, to observe due measure; with the acc., to keep and timit, to observe due measure; with the acc., to keep in due bounds, to observe the mean). - temperare (with a dat., to give a person or thing suitable activity or efficacy; with the acc., to set alig in the right state or condition). - modum or moderationem adhibere ci rei or in qu re (to keep athg within proper bounds). - conti-nere, coercere (to restrain, check): to m. one's anger, iræ moderari or temperare; iram tenere, continere (opp. iræ indulgere): to m. one's passions, cupiditates continere, coercere; cupiditatibus modum facere: to m. one's speech, orationi or lingua moderari; linguam continere; modum tenere verborum: not lo be able to m. oneself, intemperantem esse; sui impotentem or non potentem esse; sui non compotem esse; animo suo imperare non posse : the heat is moderated by the breeze, ventorum flatu nimii temperantur calores. | To act as mediator, arbitrate, between persons, arbitri partes suscipere : esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter qos: qrm controversiam disceptare or dirimere

MODERATELY, | Temperately, moderate; modeste; temperanter. | Middlingly, mediocriter, modice.

MODERATION, moderatio (the act of selling measure or limit) .- temperantia (an observing of m. in one's course of action), continentia (self confront).- mo-destia (moral unwillingness to exceed due measure).sedatio cs rei (act of calming or appeasing). - Jn. temperantia et moderatio; moderatio et continentia; continentia et temperantia; moderatio continentiæ et temperantiæ (C. Off. 3, 26, extr.): m. in desires, moderatio cupiditatum: m. in our discourses and actions, moderatio dictorum omnium et factorum: to show moderation decoration of minimal et lactorial. It among m., moderation se præbere (in athg), moderationem adhibere in qå re; moderate temperare qd: to show equal m., eådem temperantiå uti: they thought that I had almost gone further than the m. of a wise and sober man allowed, me longius prope progressim arbitra-bantur, quam sapientis hominis cogitata ratio postu-laret (C. Harusp. 2, 3): with m., moderate; modeste; temperanter; clementer (with indulgence): without m., immoderate; intemperanter; effrenate (unrestrainedly); to write with m., temperantlus scribere: to use a sictory with m., victoria clementer uti. MODERATOR, | One who moderates, &c. Use

the verb. || A president, See President.

MODERN, novus (new).—qui nunc est, ut nunc fit, hujus setatis (of this age).

Modernus is barba-

MODERNIZE, ad nova exempla componere (Sen.);

ad hujus ætatis morem componere (Sen.). MODEST, | Bashful, modestus (opp. immodestus). - pudens (full of a sense of shame or honour; opp. impudens) .- verecundus (full of a sense of propriety, well behaved; opp. superbus, insolens) .- probus (unassuming, opp. improbus).—demissus (mek, opp. acerbus); Jn. probus et modestus; probus et demissus: m. in one's demands, verccundus in postulando: to make a m. use of athg, modeste ac moderate qå re uti. | Moderate, moderatus; modestus; tem-

of re uti. [Moderate, moderatus; modestus; temperatus: temperatus. S.W., in Moderate,
MODESTLY, [Bashfully, pudenter; verecunde,
MODESTLY, [Bashfully, pudenter; verecunde,
MODESTY, [Bashfulness, pudor (g. t. as a sense
of honour, both as a precentive feeling and as a shome
for having done atify disgraceful).—pudicitia natural
shame, aversion to be exposed to the gaze of others, and
hence, chaste sentiment, bashfulnes).—verecundia
(dread of doing atig) that with make us feel ashamed
before those whom we expression to be explained
before those whom we expression; pudor pudicitiaque.
[Moderation, modestia (= moderation, unassuming
character, opp. licentia). Jr. pudor et modestia.

MODIFICATION. Use the verbs.

MODIFY, immutare qd de qa re (to make a change in other).—temperare qd (to moderate other): to m. on account, detrahere qd (to moderate other): to m. on MODISH, mori, deliciis, sæculi conveniens, respon-

dens (with the additional idea of elegance or good taste). elegans, venustus, novus (new),

MODISHLY, mori recepto convenienter: eleganter, venuste: to be modishly dressed, more vestitum esse (Plaut.).

MODULATE, fiectere (vocem).

MODULATION, flexio: m.'s of the coice, flexiones

MOIETY, dimidium, dimidia pars; dimidius numerus (of a large number).

MOIST, humidus (of that wch is soaked or penetrated by moisture, and also of that weh brings or occasions by moisture, and also of that web brings or occasions moisture; e.g. wind, opp. aridus).—nudus, uvidus (of that web consists of water, &c.; opp. terremis or solidus.—E. Mithough udus and uvidus are almost foreign to the prose of the goiden period, web contented thurst discept with humidus, as C. Tusce. 1, 17, 40, terrena et uvida: yet both are frequent in post-4us; prose, and for the sake of distinction may sometimes be employed,.—madena, madidus (dripping. opp. siecus).—pluvius (inclined to rain, of the seasons and the weather, opp. serenus.—E. Only Plus. 18, 25. 60. nuvious in secandor. humidus or uvidus or 60, pluviosus): m. weather, humidus or uvidus or pluvius cœli status; cœlum pluvium: with m. eyes, = weeping, lacrimans; cum lacrimis: to be m., humidum &c. esse; madere: to become m., humidum &c. madefieri; madescere: to make or render m.,

burnisum & facerer redder; madefacere.

MOISTEN, conspergere (5 o sprinkle, opp. rigare, irrigare, 10 water, see Col. 5, 6, 8; bunnestare is poetical; insuccare, only in Col.): to m. with deep, constraint of the colling of the coll poetical).

MOISTURE, humor (humiditas is not Latin).

-humores, pl. (of a great degree of m.)
MOLAR, molaris.

MOLASSES, *fæces sacchari.

MOLASSES, "faces sacchari.

MOLE, I The a nimal, talpa: a m. hill, grumus
talpa: a m. trap, decipula talpis capiendis. [A
natural spot on the body, navus; nota genitiva
(Suct.). | A fleshy substance, mola. | A dike,
moles lapidum agger lapideus (C.).

MOLEST, ci qā re molestum or gravem ease; molestiam ci afferre; molestiā om afficera; vavaralestiam ci afferre; molestiā om afficera; vavara-

lestiam ci afferre; moiestià qm afficere; vexare;

MOLESTATION, molestia: to cause m. = to

MOLLIFICATION. Use the verbs.

mitigare, moilire, ievare; allevare; subievare; tempe-SYN. IN ALLEVIATE.

MOMENT, | Paor.) Weight, influence, turn, momentum. | Fig.) Weight, importance, momentum: it is a thing of m, res habet momentum (C); to consider of little m., levi momento estimare. || The most minute space of time, punctum temporis; momentum temporis or horæ (= in C. the decisive or important minute, ροπή; but also = moment, L. is tumultus momento temporis sedatur, L. 21, 33, &c. Plin. makes momentum = minute, longer than punctum temporis). tempus (g. t. a point of time): in a m., puncto or momento temporis; in vestigio temporis: for a m., paullisper (e. g. mane paullisper): it is over in a m., fit ad punctum temporis: often in a single m. the circumstances of the sines are greatly changed, minimis momentis maximæ inclinationes temporum flunt: not even a m., ne minimam partem temporis: every m., in omni puncto temporis; nullo temporis eeery m., in omni puncto temporis; nullo temporis puncto intermisso; omnibus minimis temporum punctis: at the m. of departures sub lpsi profectione (see Hers. Hirt. B. G. 5, 49): there is not a m. to lose, rew non habet moram: to the m., ad tempos (centre, adesse): for the present m., in præsens (tempus).—in præsentia (opp. in posterum): a facorable m., tempus opportunium; temporis opportunitas or occasio: lo seize the favorable m., tempori or temporis occasion non deesse: in the last m.s (of life), extremo spiritu; in ipsh morte: limid in the m. of danger, in re præsenti pavidus. opportunum; temporis opportunitas or occasio:

MOMENTARY, brevissimus (of very short duration). -fugax (Reeting) .- subitus (eudden in its origin, e. g. consilia).-præsens (present, now existing. e facultas): m. impulse or passion, affectus qui ex rebus ipsis concipitur.

MOMENTOUS, magni or maximi momenti. - gravis (gravior, gravissimus).—permagnus (e. g. negotium. C.). MONARCH, rex (a king).—princeps (a prince;

post-Aug.) .- imperator, Caesar, Augustus (of the times of the emperors).—dominus (g. t., a sovereign, ruler).— tyrannus (one who has gained absolute power in a state previously free).-Or by Crcl. in order to express more clearly the idea of 'absolute monarch,' qui solus clearly the idea of 'absolute monarch,' qui solus regnat, qui unus consilio et cura gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium (= rex).-qui solus imperio potitus est (= tyrannus): to be a m.,

regnare; solum regnare.

MONARCHICAL, regius (not monarchicus): a m. constitution, is reipublicæ status, quem penes unum est omnium summa rerum (aft. C. de Rep. 1, 26, 42).regale civitatis genus: to have a m. constitution, to regale civitatis genus: Io have a m. constitution, to be m. (of subjects), regi (regibus) parère, sub rege (regibus) esse (Kor Unius consilio et curà guber-nari would here be quite wrong: this can be said only of the state, not of the subjects).—sub tyranni regno esse (to be under a monarch; Just.): to introduce a m. censii-tution, regnum ac diadema uni deferre (H. Od. 2, 2,

intion, regnum ac duadema uni deferre (II. Od. 2, 2, 2): a m, state, civitas que unius dominatu tenetur.

MONARCHY, "The rule of a single goernor, imperium singulare; imperium, quod ab uno sustinetur or sub uno stat (see Curt. 10, 9, 2).—imperium, quod ab uno sustinetur or sub uno stat (see Curt. 10, 9, 2).—imperium, quod ab uno sustinetur or sub uno stat (see Curt. 10, 9, 2).—imperium, quod minatus unius (C. de Rep. 1, 28, 44), or simply, dominatus (dominatus (ell 9, 1).—imperium regum or regum (suder a king).—tyrannis (suder a kyrannus).

A state under a monarchical form of goernment, civitas, que unius dominatu (centur, civitas, que unius dominatu (centus) que unius omutu or unius potestate regitur.—civitas, qua ab unius consilio et cură gubernatur.—respublica, in quâ penes unum est summa omnium rerum.—civitas, qua va unus unum est summa omnium rerum.—civitas, in quâ unus unum est summa omnium rerum.—civitas, in qua unus qs in perpetua est potestate.—regnum.—civitas regia— civitas, quæ singulari imperio et regia potestate guberregals (the two last however not of states actually governed by a king, but only approaching this. The last 3, 35).

MONASTERY, coenobium (Eccl.); monasterium (later, and g. l.); to enter a m., •in coetum monachorum recipi

MONASTIC, monasterialis (late). It may be expressed by the gen., as compositarum or monachorum (of monks) or composition monasterii (of a monastery). MONDAY, *dies iunæ.

MONEY, pecunia (opp. to other property; then any sum of m., never = a single coin; so hence it can be connected only with such adjectives as relate to magniconnected only with such adjectives as relate to magni-tude, as, magna, parva, grandis, ingens, &c., never with such as relate to unity, as, multa, pauca, &c.).—argen-tum, ws (sile. or copper coin; and hence g. t. for m.: see, for argentum, Tor. Andr. 3, 3, 15, &c. L. 30, tum, as (site. or copper cois; and hence g. t. fer m.; see, for argentum, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 15, 4c. L. 30, 39, extr. for as, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 26. C. Att. 2, 1, 10. L. 4, 60, 61; 5, 12, 1. E. But argentum sincatum and as signatum, only in opp. to argentum or as infectum or factum; see C. Yarr 5, 25, 63. L. 34, 6, 14, 634, 52, 4).—numus (a single piece of m., a cois; E. for this only uncleasical seriters and pocts say monetia)—pretium (a price in m.): Illyrian m., pecunta Illyricum signo signata: great and small m, numi omnis notice; good m., numi probli: bad m., numi adulterini (E. S. so domostica dulterina, of or selected adulterini (not moneta adulterina): of or beionging to m., pecuniarius; numarius; argentarius: that may be had for m., venalis; pretio venalis: for m., pretlo; pretio motus, adductus (induced by a price or reward): for little, much m., parvo, magno pretio: for m. and good words, pretio et precibus: my little bit of m., numuli mei: a considerable sum of m., aliquantum numorum: ready m., pecunia præsens, numerata; numi præsentes, numerati (C.); also simply numeratum (C.); aurum, argentum, præsentarium (Plaut.): to buy athy for ready m., præsentibus numis emere qd (Seu.): ang for ready m., præsentious numis entere qa (Sen.):
to self for ready m., solutum qd dare (Ulp.); or vendere (See Cash): to have plenty of m., in multis suis pecunits esse, bene numatum esse, pecunità abundare, opibus or divitiis florère: to make m. by athg. pecunism facere ex re (Np. Cim. 1, 3): a making of m., pecunim quæstus; pecuniæ via (way and method of making m.): the salue of m., potestas pecuniarum (Gai. Dig. 13, 3, 4): to turn a thing into m., vendere qd (to sell): to take m. (as a bribe), pecuniam accipere (opp. pecuniam resistere). to turn every thing into m., omnia in

pecuniam redigere (Q. Decl. 269): to furnish m. for alhy, pecunias expedire (e. pr. see Bremi, Such. Cec. 4): to furnish any one with m., pecuniam cl. curare: to furnish one with m. fm the public freezury, sumptum cl dare de publico (C. de Invent. 2, 29, init); to marry for m., dote moveri (Ter. Henul. 8, 1, 66): he did not moveri (Ter. Henul. 8, 1, 66): Add dot moveri (Ter. Henul. 8): Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 47): m. makes the man, in pretio pretium nunc est; dat census honores, census amicitias, pauper ubique jacet (O. Fast. 1, 217, sq.).—pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat (C. Att. 4, 15, 7): want of m., inopla pecuniæ or rel pecuniariæ, inopia argenti or argentaria, inopia numaria : caritas numorum (scarcity of m.).—dificultas numaria or rei numariae.—angustiae pecuniae (distressing position in respect of m.): public want (or scarcity) of m., angustiæ pecuniæ publicæ; angustiæ ærarii (of the treasury): to be in want of m., de pecunia laborare; in summa difficultate numaria esse: times in wch there is a general want of m., tempora difficillima solutionis (C. Cæcin. 4, 11): when there was a great want of m., quum creditæ pecuniæ non solverentur (Cæs. B. C. 3, 1, init.)

MONEY-BROKER, argentarlus; mensarius; intercessor (post-Aug.).-numularius (Suel.).-fenerator (in a bad sense, C.).

MONEYED, pecuniosus, bene numatus (C.); præ-

dives (L.); pecuniæ opulentus (T. Hist. 2, 6).

MONGREL, adv. duplicis generis; non unius generis

MONGREL, s. musymo or musmo (Cal.; Plin.); nothus (Colum.); hibrida (Plin.; eaply the progeny of a wild boar and a tame sow; also impropr. of persons born of parents of different countries, ranks, &c. H.). MON1ED, see MONEYED.

MONITION, see Admonition.

MONITOR, monitor (warning adviser) .- admonitor. sts impulsor. suasor. hortator; auctor et impulsor. consiliarius: a troublesome m., admonitor non nimis

verecundus (C.). SYN. in ADVISER.

MONITORY, monitorius (Sen.). Or by the verbs,

qui monet, &c.

MONK, monachus (Sidon. Ep.); comobita (Hieron.): a m,'s hood, cucultus mouacht. | Names of plants; m,'s head, leontodon (Linn.): m,'s hood, "contum (Linn.): m,'s rhubarb, rumex (Linn.).

MONKERY, with monachica (life of a m.).—res monachica (afairs of m.'s).

MONKEY, | Prop.) simia (C. and Plin.); simius in poets of the golden age): a female m., simia femina: a little m., simiolous (pithecium, Piau, sportieety): m. to red (a plant), Adanonia (Linn.). | Pia.) as a term of reproach, simia (Cel. ap. C. Fam, 5, 10, 1); simius (H. S. I, 10, 18); homo stollutus, stultus.

MONKISH, monachicus. See Monastic. MONKISHLY, monachorum more, modo, ritu. MONOCEROS, monodon, *monoceros (Linn.) MONOCHORD, *monochordium (t. t.),

MONODY, *monodia. Or use the Greek word. MONOGAMY, matrimonium singulare (monogamla, Tert.).

MONOGRAM, *monogramma (t, t.).

MONOGRAPHY, descriptio singularls (description of a single object).—libellus, liber quem qs separatim de qå re conscribit, conficit (a book treating on a single

MONOLOGUE, *sermo intimus. canticum (musical m. in the ancient plays, C.; soilloquium, only in Aug.).
MONOPOLIST, monopola (aft. Greek μονυπώλης.
In Marc. Cap. 3, Kopp. has monoptota),

MONOPOLIZE, monopolium exercere. to have the sole possession of &c., est qd solius tuum. rem totam sibi or ad se vindicare; a person, MONOPOLY, monopolium (post-dug.): to give one the m. of athg, *cl monopolium dare: to exercise or

enjoy a m., monopolium exercêre or habêre.

MONOSYLLABIC, | PROP.) monosyllabus. | Fig.)

biliusque accidit od auribus.

brief. abrupt in speech, (homo) verbis parcens; brevitatis magistet. E. monosyliabum (sc. verbum).
MONOTONOUS, "unum sonum habens (prop.);
"alla varietate delection," omni varietate carens (fig.,
evikosi veriety); of time has a m. sound, lentius sequence.

MONSOON, ventus qui magnam (or qam) partem omnis temporis în qo loco flare coissuevit (Cex.)—venti qui certo tempore ex alià atque alià parte cetl spirant (Get1)—or if necessry, Monsoon i. 1., or ventus acquabilis qui Monsoen dictiur (to distinguish

it fm the ordinary trade winds).

MONSTER, monstrum, portentum (so far as the ropearance is one of evil omen).—homo portentosus ur monstrosus (of men).—fetus portentosus or monstrosus (of animals): m.'s, prodigiosa corpora et monstris insignia; præter naturam homlinum pecudumque, portenta ex homine or ex pecude nata.

MONSTROSITY, monstrum. prodigium. portentum. forma monstrosa.

MONSTROUS, PROP) monstrosus; prodigiosus; | Fig.) rationi repugnans (contrary to portentosus.

MONSTROUSLY, monstrose; prodigiose.-prodigialiter (H.)

MONTH, mensis: half a m., semestrium: a lunor m., mensis lunaris: of a m., that lasts a m., units mensis; menstrus: seo, three, four, fee, sie m.'s long, bimestris, trimestris, quadrimestris, quinquemestris, semestris: to serve for a m., mensem vertentem tils, scalestis is derre for a m., includin verticulem, service: erery third m., tertilo quoque menue: every m., singulis mensibus: that returns or happens every m., menstruus: the first of the m., Kalendae: the fifth of the m., None (except in March, May, July, and October, when the Norae felt on the second day): the third of the third of the second day; the third of the second day; the third of the second day. teenth of the m., Idus (except in the four m's already teenth of the m., Idus (except in the four m's aiready mentioned, in wech the Idus fell on the fileenth; see Zumpt, 1, 867; Pract. Introd. 1, 523, aqq.). MONTHLY, menstruus (that returns every month; and that lasts a month).—unius mensis, mensis ver-tentis (a month long). MONUMENT, monumentum (g. t.): written m.*s,

literarum monumenta; literæ : to erect a m. to any one, ci monumentum statuere, ponere, collocare: to cause a m. lo be erected, m. faciendum locare: to teave a m. behind one, relinquere qd, quo nos vixisse testemur (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14): a sepulchral m., monumentum, sepulcrum (the former any memorial erected in honour sepuicrum (the former any memorial erected in honour of the dead, whether over their graves or in another place, whether consisting of a house, arch, a stone, &c.; sepuicrum, the place of burial feaced round and adorned with a monumentum, a cippus, &c.; see C. Sext. 67, init, L. Opimius, cujus monumentum celeberrimum in foro, sepuicrum desertissimum in ittore Dyrrachino relictum est.—Mausoleum (a splendid sepulchraf m., built by Oclocian, exch served as the burial place for himself and succeeding emperors to the time of Hadrian; see Such. Ocl. 100, estr.; also income of a simple grace-slone; Such. Vii 10, estr.)—cenota-phium (a sepulchraf m. erected to any one, even during has iffelime); to erect a (sepuichraf) m. to any one, facein el montunents. litore Dyrrachino relictum est) .- Mausoleum (a splendid cl monumentum.

MOOD, | Temper, animi affectio, affectus, temperatio. animus ita affectus, habitus animi (C.).—ats only animus, voluntas, fm the context : in different m.'s, in animus, voluntas, for the context: in different m.'s, in variis voluntatibus (L.): a gay m, animus hilaris, hilarus, lætus. hilarias: a melancholy m., animus traits, traitia. If n gram mar, modus.

MOODY, tristis (opp. hilaris, lætus).—difficilis (opp. facilis).—morosus (opp. affabilis).

MOON, luna (alao fg., of that web is shaped like a m., explicition had to see that the content of the many contents.

espty like a hatf m., a crescent) .- mensis (a month) : m. s (or satellites) of other planets, satellites: the new m., luna nova or prima; luna intermenstrua or luternes tris: the time of the new m., interlunium; (tempus) in-termenstruum: at the new m., quum inchoatur luna: always at the new m., sub interlunia: m. in her first or second quarter, luna crescens: the full m, luna plena; orbis lunæ plenus: the time of the full m., plenilunium: m. on the wane, luna decrescens or senescens; in the last quarter of the m., lună decrescente or sene-cente: m. that shines all night, luna pernox: m. that rises late, luna sera: night without a m., nox illunis: like a half m., lunatus: the m. is on the wane, luna minuitur, deminutur, decrescit; or sensecit: the m. is on the increase, luna crescit; luna impletur (is nearly full).

MOONLIGHT, lunæ lumen: by m., lunå lucente;

lună imminente : it is m., luna lucet : it is not m., luna silet: it was m. the whole night, luna pernox erat

MOONSTRUCK, lunaticus (Veget.): m. madness, error lunaticus; seleniasmus (l. t.).

MOOR, s. solum uliglnosum; terra uliglnosa; loca uliglnosa (pl., Plin.); loca palustria (Viir.), or simp.y palustria (Piin.).

MOOR, v. (navem) ad terram religare (Cas.); religare (classem) litori (O.); (navem) deligare ad ancoras, MOOR-HEN, fulica, fulix, Yeis, f.

MOORISH, uliginosus; paluster (Plin.).

MOOT, see Debate, Dispute.

MOOT, see Debate, Dispute.

MOP, s. *peukillus and abstergendum factus, or facentrat, penkillus only.

MOP. **Control only.

MOP, v. *penicillo abstergere or detergere.

MOPE, v. in mærore jacère.—demisso animo esse (S.).—fracto animo et demisso esse (C.).—affiictum vitam in tenebris luetuque trahere $(\uparrow F.)$. qs totus jacet or jacet es animus. - dormitare.

MOPISH, mærens, demissus afflictusque (C.); de-

missus et oppressus (C.; disheartened, dispirited).—veternosus; somulculosus (sluggish, &c.).

MORAL, moralis, quod ad mores pertinet (relating to manners; moralis, never = morally good, is a philosophical term, proposed by C. de Fat. 1, init., and afterwards generally used in the silv. age) .- bene or reete moratus, compar. melius moratus, superl. optime moratus (well-disposed, morally good).—probus (good).—honestus (ri-tuous; of persons and actions).—equod ad mores formandos pertinet (that relates to the formaan mores tormanuos pertinet (nat recates to me for ma-tion of manners: of strings, &c.): m. goodness, ho-nestum; decus, oris, m.: m. precepts, *de moribus praccepta: m. beharious, recil mores; vità honesta: lo be led purely by m. moliteca, nullà allà re, nish honestate ducl: m. freedom, mottus animorum voluntarius: see are not under any m. necessity, nihll impedit, quominus id, quod maxime placet, facere possumus: to consider athg in a m. point of view, qd referre ad mores: m. philosophy, philosophiæ pars moralis (proposed by C. de Fat. 1, 1, for the Greek i,0, kin, and ajt. him generally adopted; see Sen. Ep. 89, 9, sq. T. Diai. 30, 3. Q. 6, 2, 8); philosophia, în quâ de hominum vită et morisus disputatur (C. Brai. 8, 31); here omnis, quæ est de vita et de moribus philosophia (as C. Tusc. 3, 4, 8); philosophia quæ virtutis, officii et bene vivendi disciplinam conque virtuus, omen et sene vivenat austrinant con-tinet (C. Pis. 29, 71); ea pars philosophire, qui mores conformari putantur (af. C. Fin. 4, 2, 4). || Pro-bable, opp. absolutely certain, M. certainty, veri similitudo.—probabilitas magna (C. Acad. 2, 21) or maxima. In m. questions we ought to act upon m. veriainty, in rebus, quæ ad mores pertinent, ip am veri similitudinem sequi debemus (cf. C. Acad. 2, 33, 107) or rem assensu nostro comprobatam actio sequi et (ib.).

MORALIST, officii magister. magister virtutis et ecte vivendi. M.'s. qui de moribus præcipiunt. MORALITY, mores, morum conditio (moral quarecte vivendi.

lity) -honestas, honestum (moral goodness).-virtus (moral worth).-honestatis or virtutis studium (the pursuit of m.): true, genuine m., honestum quod proprie vereque dicitur: men of tried m., viri, quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est: the demands of friendship are not opposed to m., in amieltla, que honesta non sunt, non postulantur.

MORALIZE, *de moribus præcipere. To m. (about) athg, *rem de suo genere ad vitam moresque meditando transferre.

MORALLY, | Virtuously, honeste. | With reference to morals; by the subst., e. g. to be m. good, emendatis, bonis, rectis, esse moribus: lo be m. bad, pravis, corruptis, esse moribus. If According to probability, probability, probability, probability, probabilities (C.); ut videtur; Esse moribus et al. M. certain, probabilis et pæne necessario conclusus.

patte necessario concusus.

MORALS, | The doctrine of manners, doctrina de moribus; bene vivendi disciplina; quæ de hominum moribus dicuntur; quæ de vita et moribus hominum præcipiuntur. | Moral character, see MORALITY.

MORASS, palus; loca palustria, pl., or simply, palustria; solum uliginosum; terra uliginosa.

MORBID, morbosus, imbecillus, infirmus: a m. state of mind, regrotatio animi (C.).

MORE, plures, neut. plura; complures, neut. complura (subst. and adj.; plures is always comparative in respect of a smaller number; complures presents rather one collective idea, so that the comparison is over-lowked).—plus (subst. either alone or with a gen. [e: g., plus pecuniæ), or adverbially; with a comparative force, and always in respect of quantity; it therefore denotes a greater number, mass, &c., and fig., something of greater extent, value, &c.: rarely, and only in certain connexions, plus is = magis, e. g. plus amare, diligerc).-amplius (as a neut. ad). denotes greater extent, value, &c., e. g. ego sum ædills, hoc est, amplius quam privatus: it also denotes addition, without comparison, e. g., what du you want m.? quid vultis amplius? As an adv. amplius denotes excess in duration of time (= longer), or excess of number; e g. m than six hours, amplius sex horis; m. than a hundred men, ampilus centum). sex noise; in than a numered mery, amplies century,
-magis (ade., refers to the quality of objects compared, and denotes that a property, a relation, ec,
exists in a higher degree; e. g., to take athg more as a
reproach [than another does], qd in contumeliam acclberg mainty another does], pere magis).-potlus (adc., rather, svoner; a sub-

jective word, denoting choice between two objects, actions, &c. With potius one of the objects compared is always actually preferred; magis only altributes a higher degree to one, while both exist; e. g. would be have liked being at Utica m. than being at Rome? an ille Uticæ potlus quam Romæ esse maluisset?).-ultra, prep. with acc. (denotes excess of measure, relation, &c., e. g., m. than half a pint, ultra heminam: m. than a woman, ultra feminam) - Than' woman, ultra feminam) - Than' after m. is ex-pressed in Latin after plus and amplius by quam or by the abl.; but with words of number quam is usually the obl.; but with words of number quam is usually omitted; quam is always used qft. magis and potus.—
m. thun once, steplus with Krebs supe that plus quam seemel, plus semel do not occur; but they are six found, although prys only in n-galite sentence, e.g., uterque—non plus quam semel eloquetur, C. Off. 3, 16, 51; Lucultus puer apud patrem nunquam lantum convivium vidit in quo plus semel Graceum vinum daretur, Farr.). The English more in connection with a subst. or adj. is frequently expressed by a consparative; when a second number of comparison follows, this liberais must be in the comparison follows, this liberais must be in the comparison. likewise must be in the comparative; e. g., with m. attention or care, attentius, diligentius; with m. boldness that fortune, fortus quam felicius: with m. heat then cousion, calidior quam cautor (ef. Grotef, § 16, Grotef, § 16. Zumpt § 699).—d/her negatives, a) = further, over and above, amplius, ultra, e.g., f. desire nothing m., nilli amplius or ultra flagito; = longer, further, jam: wo m. = longer, non jam (C. and L. do not use amplius in this ease with a negative): = I hope no m., non jam, nihi jam spero; no one will any m. say ship hoe jam nemo diect. Pnn.) To give m., plus diver (m. than another).—amplius dare (to give after one has already given).—supra addere, or simply addere (to give over and above). To bid m., pluris liceri (m. than another).—supra adjicere (to add to a former bidding); to be m., plus case (in number, is than fortune, fortius quam felicius: with m. heat than former bidding): to be m., plus esse (in number, in value, of things).—amplius esse (as to extent, value, dignity, of things).—potentiorem esse, plus posse (as to power) .- altiorem dignitatis gradum tenere (as to rank, these of persons). And what is m. (intensive), et, quod plus est; et quod majus est (not et quod magis est).—atque adeo (and even).—quin etiam (moreover).— quid? yet what is still m., linmo, immo emim vero: still m., plus etiam (as to quantity) .- amplius (further): this is no m. than right (in assent), recte et merito: by so much m., tanto plus (in quantity, &c.). -eo magis (in degree): half as much m., dimldio plus; dimidia parte plus: a little m., paullo plus or amplius: considerably m., aliquanto plus or amplius : much m., multo plus (as to quantity, &c.).—multo magis (in degree): nothing m., nihilo plus; nihilo magis: m. or less, plus mi-nusve; plus minus (magis aut minus is not class.); m. and m., magis magisque; magis et magis; Dius plusque.

MOREL, # A plant, solanum (Plin.). # A kind of cherry. "physalis Alkekengi (Linn.).

of cherry. "physalis Alkekengi (Linn.)."

of cherry, *physalis Alkekengi (Linn).
MOREOVER, præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc (Line) not super hace, super ista, adhue, in class. prose, of Benecke super nace, super ista, adhue, in class. prose, cf. Benecks, Just. 2, 9, 4)—secundur ea (next to those things; as Cas. B. G. 1, 33)—insuper (over and above)—ultra (further, beyond.—Eys. Alloquin and alias are not class, acc. to Hand, Tursell, 1, p. 255, sq. and p. 225, sq.); primum hostium impetum sustinuerunt, muitis ultro vulneribus lilatis, and m. (Cas. B. G. 5, 28). MORN posical for Monking, vid.

MORN posical for Monking, vid.

MORNING, mane (indect.)—tempus maturinum

(pt., the mornings, tempora matutina; e. g., lectiuncuils consumere): in the m , mane ; matutino tempore : that is or takes place in the m., matutinus : the early m., primum mane; prima lux, or simply, early in the m., primo mane; multo mane; bene mane; prima luce; primo mane; muito mane; bene mane; primà luce; ubl primum illuxti; al lucem; primo diluculo; fm m. to evening, a mane ad vesperum; till m., ad lucem (e.g., vigilare).—ad libsum mane (e.g., vigilare noctes, pocl.); towards m., sub lucem; the whole mane; toum mane; this m., hodie mane; hodierno mane; yesterday m., hesterno mane; hesterno die mane; on the following m., postero mane: the m. dawns, lucescit; dilucescit; lux appetit; sol exoritur: good m.! salve! or (to several) salvete! to wish any one good m.,

MORNING CALL, salutatio matutina, or simply salutatio (a saluting, &c.).—officium antelucanum (early attendance): to make a m. catl, mane salutare. also simply salutare qm; to come to pay a m. call,

venire qm salutatum

MORNING-GOWN, *vestis quam mane indue (Med avoid vestis matutina, weh prps is not Latin) vestis domestica (a gown worn in the house).

MORNING-STAR, steila diurna (Plant. Men. 1, 2,).—Lucifer, Venus (planet).
MORNING-WATCH, tertia vigilia (about three

o'clock).—quarta vigilia (about six o'clock). MOROCCO (leather), aluta, æ.

MOROSE, austērus, sevērus, tetricus, difficilis, mo-

rosta, triatia. [SYN. in AUSTERE.]

MOROSELY, austere, acceptanted and MOROSELY austere, acceptanted and MOROSELY austered acceptanted and MOROSELY austerias, acceptanted and MOROSELS austerias, acceptanted and MOROSELS—ANCE, indus Mauritanicus; chorea MOROSELS—ANCE, indus Mauritanicus; chorea

(poet.) Mauritanica.

MORROW, crastinus dies, posterus dies (in narraion, with ref. to past in the ion, cras; crastino die (in iciters).—postridie ejus diet, qui era tum futurus, quum hece ecribetam (ee C. G. Pr. 3, 2, 1); early tom,, cras mane: till tom,, in crastinum (diem): on the following day, in narratives of past transactions), postero die.

fransactions), postero die.

MORSEL, #A mouthful, offula (Col.); offella, bucella (Mart.: frustulum, Appul.): a m. of bread, bucella (Mart.: frustulum, Appul.): a m. of bread, buica panis (Petr.): delicate m.'s. lautilias (Suct.); bonze res (Np. Ages 8, 5); cupedia, orum (Plant.: #A small y and 11 y, frustulum; pauliulum (C.): exiguum (Plin.): also by diminaticus: e. g., my m. of money, numuil mei; vindemtoles nostras (C.): he has noi a

m. of brains, ne tantillum quidem sapit.

MORTAL, | Subject to death, mortalis; morti obnoxius: m.'s, homines, mortales (in the best odnoxius: m. s, nomines, mortaies (1995) in the beat proze only in connection with omnes, cuncti, multi, not for homines g. l. . | Deadly, destructive, mortifer (1995) letalis or lettler, poet.), | Extreme to waigar acceptation of the words) by supertaines: a meemy, hostic capitalis, inflensissimus, implicabilis. Human, humanus.

MORTALITY, State of being subject to death, mortalism; mortalis conditio or natura. Death, mors. Interitus, obitus. See Death. Death, mors, interitus, obitus, See DEATH.

| Prequency of death, numerus mortuorum: there eras a great m that year, permuiti homines eo anno mortui sunt or morte absumpti sunt. | Human nature, morta'es, homines (pt.).

MORTALLY, | To death, mortifere, letaliter (Piin.): to be m. wounded, mortiferum vulnus accipere. | Extremely, misere; perditer; valde;

MORTAR, | A vessel in weh athgis pounded, MORTAR, # A vessel in weh ath g is pounded, mortarium; pila (less than mortarium; a small m, mortariolum (late).—pila paullula (Cato, R. R. 14, 2); to posud abh ji a m, in mortario or in pilâ tundere; in pilâ pinere. # A kind of large gun, "mortarium (bellieum), # Prepared lime, mortarium, preparata (Viir.); arenatum (one third lines, and two thirds sand): to cover with m., arenatum inducere ci rei.

MORTGAGE, s. hypotheca.—Ep pignus means a piedge, and is said of moreable articles; hypotheca only of immoreables; but pignus may be used in the sense of mortgage, when the context face the sense; e. g., domum agrosque pignori accipere (T.), to take

MORTGAGE, hypothécam obligare (Pand.); dare qd hypothecæ (JCl.); pignerare, oppignerare (domum, agrum): to be mortgaged, hypothecæ nomine obligatum esse (Pand.).

ease (Fana.).

MORTGAGEE, creditor hypothecarius (Ulp.).

MORTIPICATION, | Act of mortifying; by the
werbs. | Subduing of passions, ibidinum coercitio, refrenatio (Sen.). | Disappointment, vexa-

ægritudo; molestia; mæror.

MORTIFY, INTERNS, mori; emori; præmori. TRANS.) # To subdue (passions or appetites), corporis libidines coeréere, refrenze. *se ipsum castigare. # To vez, ærritudinen or mærorem afferre ci: molestiam ei afferre or exhibere : to be mortified at, ægritudine or molestia affici

ex qa re.

MORTISE, s. cardo femina (cardo mascula, the

MORTISE, v. tignum immittere; tignum injungere in asserem.

MORTMAIN, quod allenari non potest (aft. C.). MORTUARY, adj. funebris.

MOSAIC, opus museum (Inser. or simply museum, Plin., or musivum, Spart).—opus tesciiatum (with small dice and siones, erply of coloured marble, as a pacement, also lithostrotum.— (3) Opus sectile denotes work in larger pieces of coloured marble): a m. pave-ment, pavimentum tessellatum; pavimentum tessellis or vermiculatis crustis or crustulis stratum or exornatum; asarotum (Stat.).

MOSQUE, *ædes Turcica.

MOSQUITO, culex pipiens (Linn.).
MOSS, muscus.—vilii arborum (growing on trees). -To clear trees of m., arbores emuscare (g. t.); arboribus muscum abradere. arbores interradere (by scraping it off).—A m. rose, *rosa muscosa.

MOSSY, muscosus (full of, or covered with, moss).-

musco similis (like moss): a m. seat, sedes musco

strata

strata.

MOST, ade. plurimus: the m., pl. plurimi; plerique
(Eggs plurimi as superl. of multi in opp. to pauci, the
greatest quantity, nile add, with a gen; but plerique (ol
wokkoi) the greater part, the majority, mly subst. and of
plurimi usuality for the most, and plerique for many,
with a subst. in the same case; see Zumpt, § 109, Ranga,
§ 42, Bremi ad Np. Pracf. 1, Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 4, 5;
Pabri, Herz. Kritz, ad S. Jug. 6, 1, Grywar, p. 125;
for the m. part, maximam partem, maxima ex parte:
at m. summum: cuum muirimim (L. 33, 5, 9, trium
at m. summum: cuum muirimim (L. 33, 5, 9, trium

for the m. part, maximam partem, maxima ex parte: at m., summur; quum plurimum (1. 33, 5, 9, trust m. sut, quum plurimum, quatuor ramorum valios credit; \$\vec{E}_{2}\sigma^2\$ ad summum is not Latin; see Hand, Tursell. 1, p. 132, eq.).

MOST. ade. plurimum, maxime.

MOSTLY, \$\vec{F}_{1}\sigma^2\$ for the most part, maxima maxima ex parte. \$\vec{M}_{2}\sigma^2\$ do for equality, plerunque (opp. semper),—plurimum; vulco (exith ref. to a numbr of subjects, by sech a thing is done or in with thas place); fere (commonly). monly)

monty).

MOTE, atömus, i, f.; corpus individuum, or individuum et solidum (C.); corpus insecabile (Fitr. Q.);

PROV.) to see a m. in another's eye, and not to see a beam in one's onen, vid. Bxam.

MOTH, tinea : m -eaten, tineis perforatus. MOTHER, || Prop mater. - matrix (only of animals; sense, nor is genitrix so used in classic prove; hence both must be avoided): to become a m., partum edere; by any nose, gravidum fieri ex or de qo; matrem fieri de qo (O. Met. 3, 270): to be a m., pepcrisse: to be the m. of three children, trium liberorum matrem esse; tres liberos peperisse: children of one m., liberi esidem matre nati; liberi uterini (Cod. Just 5, 10, 2): that has a m slift alive, matrimus: on the m.'s side, maternus; that has lost his m., matre orbus. | Pig.) producer, no urisher, mater (g. l.); parens, procreatrix, genitrix (parens to be used when the subst. is masc. in Latin): the earth is the common m. of all mortals, terra est communis mater omnium mortalium : philosophy is the m. of all sciences, procreatrix quædam et quasi parens omnium artium est philosophia: frugality is the m. of virtues, genitrix virtutum frugalitas: honour is the m.

(promoter) of the arts, honos all: artes.

MOTHER-TONGUE, sermo patrius; sermo, qui natus est nobis, sermo nativus (g. £.); sermo noster, lingua nostra (lingua materna and sermo maternus are not Latin; and lingua patria; lingua vernacula, sermo vernacuius do not occur): to use or speak one's m. tongue, sermone patrio uti; sermone eo uti qui natus est nobis; sermonem patrium dicere: to write in one's m.-tongue, librum sermone eo, qui natus est nobis. conficere (aft. Np. Hann.).

MOTHERLESS, matre orbus: to become m., matre

MOTHERLY, maternus; or by the gen. matris.

MOTION, s. | Movement, motus (in almost all the senses of the English word) -- motio (a putting in m).—agitatio (a moving to and fro).—jactatus, jactaio (a fluctuating m., e. g. of the sea).—concussus, concussio (a wiolent shaking m.).—machinatio (artificial m): m. of the body, corporis motus; agitatio motusque corporis (of the body and of the hands), corporis motio et gestus: to be in m., moveri; agitari (to be driven backwards and forwards): to be in constant, perpetual m., semper esse in motu; sempiterno motu præditum ease (e. g. of the heavenly bodies): to set in m., see To Mova, prop ! to put in quick or rapid m., incitare; concilare [to urge oni.—]actare [to throw about]: to reciee m. from subtlout, pulsu externo agitari; for within, motu cleri interiore; cieri et agi motu suo; per se lipsum et sud sponte moviéi: to hore a certain and uniipsum et sus sponte mover; i onese a certain aus uniform m., mottu quodam certo et equabili uti. I I mpulse, motus; impulsus: of one's own m., med (tud,
&c.) sponte. I Proposal mode, consilium; conditio; actio: to make a m., conditionem ferre, proponere: ferre qui dat populum).—referre qui das enatumi.
—postulare de re lob-free a court of justice); to make a

meter formation proposal. m. for a law, ferre segem, rogationem: to make a m. for peace, de pace agere; pacis auctorem or suasorem 2 O exsistere: to oppose a m., actioni summă vi resistere; adversus actionem summa ope anniti : to support a m., suffragari cl

MOTIONLESS, (prop. and fig.) immobilis; immobilis; immobilis; stabilis; fixus (prop.); motu carens.

MOTIVE, adj. qui movet, &c.

MOTIVE, s. causa, ratio (C.); consilii motus (Plin. Ep.): an external m. impulsus externus, or simply impulsus, stimulus (C.); si requirit, que causa nos impulerit, ut hæc tam sero literis mandarenus (if any Impulerit, ut nace tam sero interis manuscientus (y mag one ask what m. induced, C. N. D. 1, 4, 7).—quasi moventia proponere (as m. s, C. Tusc. 5, 24, 68).

MOTLEY, #Dappled. coloris maculosi (Col.); coloris disparis; maculis albis (Virg.). #Diversified,

mixtus, varius.

MOTTO, sententia; dictum (C.); his m. was, hoc dictum usurpare, or in ore habere, soiebat : I take it

unumi usurpare, or in ore habere, solebat: I take it as my m., meum illud verbum facio (T.).

MOULD, s. || Soil, terra, humus: rich m., terra gravis, humus pinguis: light m., terra facilis, humus levis: loose m., terra resoluta; humus soluta: fine m., humus minuta, tenera. || A damp concretion, situs; mucor (musliness).-putredo (rottenness, [late): to smell of m, situm redo'ere: to contract m., sltum | Form, forma (Plin.; formæ in quibus æra funduntur); formula (Ammian): to be cast in the same m., una forma percussos esse (Sen. Ep. 34).

MOULD, v. | PROP.) To fashion, form, fingere,

effingere, confingere, formare, figurare, qd (ex argella, e cerà, ex qà materià). | Fig.) fingere; effingere;

MOULDER, in pulverem abire, dissipari, dis-

MOULDY, situ corruptus; mucidus (musty) .- putridus (rotten): to grow m., situ corrumpi; mucorem contrahere; mucescere; putrescere: to be m., situ corruptum esse: mucere.

MOULT, plumas ponere or exuere.

MOULTING, defluvium plumarum (aft. Plin., de-

fluvium capillorum).

MOUND, tumulus, grumus (tumulus, like δχθος, means cither a natural or artificial elevation; grumus onty an artificial elevation, like χώμα).—agger (prop., earth heaped up) .- tumuius terrenus (Cas. B. G. 1, 431

MOUNT, v. INTR.) scandere (to ascend a steep place). -sublime ferri; sublimem abire (in the air; the latter only of living creatures).—pennis se levare; pennis sublime efferti (of birds).—Trans.) scandere qd, or in qd (e. g. muros; in aggerem) .- conscendere (with an acc.; e. g. equum, navem).—ascendere qd, or in qd (e. g. murum, navem, or in navem).—escendere in qd (e. g. in rostra, in concionem, in malum).—inscendere in qd (e. g. in arborem, in currum) [SYN. in CLIMB]: to m. a horse, conscendere equum; ascendere in equum: m. a norse, consecuere equum; ascenarse in equum; to couse the creatity to m., equiti admovere equos: not to suffer one to m. (of a horse), non patientem essessoris (Sect. Cas. 61); sessorem repudiare (Sen. Const. 12, 3); insurgere in omnes, et consecuedere constats ferocid exterrere (Corst. 1, 4, 13): to m. the rostra, escendere in rostra or in concionem; ascendere in rostra: to m. the throne, "in regiam sedem escendere (prop.); regnum adipisci; regnum occupare (fig., the latter esply contrary to right).

MOUNT, MOUNTAIN, mons,-jugum (m. height).

-collis, clivus (collis in respect of its height, clivus in respect of elevation); of or on a m., montanus; full of m.'s, montuosus or montosus; on this side of a m., cis montanus : on the other side, transmontanus : at the To not of a m, in or sub radicibus months: to be enclosed by high m., undique altissimis monthus continer; the top or summit of a m, montis vertex, culmen, or cacumen; montis jugum (the top of a chain of m.); a chain of m.'s; montes continui [poet.]; continua or perpetua montium juga; juga velut serie coherentia; perpetuo jugo juncti collea; saltus montibus circa perpetuis inter se juncti; jugum, quod montes perpetuo doro inter se jungti (see Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 7, 44): valley in the m.'s, montlum intervallum; a m. stream or torrent, torrens monte præcipiti devolutus (L. 28, 6); flumine montano rapidus torrens (a rushing torrent, V. En. 2, 305): Prov. to remove m.'s, montes sua sede moliri (L.): the sermon on the M., "oratio a Christo de monte habita.

MOUNTAIN-ASII, *sorbu; aucuparia (Linn.).
MOUNTAINEER, homo montanus (E) monticola is poet.): pl. montani with or without homines.
MOUNTAINOUS, montosus, montuosus:

country, regio montosa; loca montuosa (pl.); mon-tana (pl.).

MOUNTEBANK, eirculator (g. t., Sen. Cele.),

on the countenance and by gestures; lugere, so to m. as to odopt the conventional signs or emblems of mourn-

MOURNFUL, | Sorrowful, tristis; mæstus. | Causing sorrow, tristis, miserandus, commiserandus, miseratione diguus (of persons and things. | Some is not found in the best prose).—dolendus, iugendus (of things; = deserving of pity). | Expressive of sorrow, lamentabilis;

MOURNFULLY, | Sorrowfully, maste; masto, tristi animo. | In a mournful manner, misera-biliter; flebiliter; lamentabili voce (with mournful

lugubriter (Apput.).

MOURNING, | Sorrow, grief, luctus; mæstitia; mæror. A house of m., domus lugubris (g. f.); domus funesta (in wch a corpse lies). | The ontward signs, garb, &c. of sorrow, vestis or cultus lugubris; squa-lor; sordes. To be in m., pullatum or sordidatum esse; squalère: many noble families were in m., multæ et claræ lugubres erant domus: in m., sordidatus; pullatus; atratus; veste iugubri vestitus: to put on m., vestem mutare; vestem jugubrem sumere or induere : to leave off m., ad vestitum (suum) redire (opp. vestem mutare); luctum deponere or finire; vestem lugubrem deponere or exuere.

deponere or exuere.

MOUSE, mus. A little m., musculus: a field m., shrewm., sorex, Yels, m. (the first syll. is long in Serm. Samm., short in Auct. Carm. de Philom.): of a m., murinus: m.-colour, color murinus (Plin): m.-skin, pellis murina (Just.): all is as quiet as a m., altum est

MOUSE-EAR, pr. auricula muris; (s plant), *myosotia (Linn.).

MOUSE-HOLE, cavum muris (H.). MOUSE-TRAP, muscipula; muscipulum (Farr. Phædr.): a m. trap that is set, muscipula contenta.

MOUTH, \(\begin{array}{l} 0 \) men or animals, os (prop.)—
rostrum (an instrument for grawing; hence snout,
beak; also in contempt or facete for the human m.) rictus oris, or simply rictus (an opening of the m., an open m.) .- hiatus oris, or simply hiatus (a wide opening of the m as in yourning). With open m, hians: to open the m. (in order to speak), as aperire (poet.): to open mouth wide, rictum diducere (in astonishment, laughter, or speaking; poet.).-hlare (g. t.).-oscitare (in saura-ing); to open any one's m. (in order to put athg into it), ci os diducere: do not open your m. loo wide (in laughing, speaking), sint modici rictus (O. A. A. 3, 283); observandum est ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat (Q. 1, 11, 9): to distort the m., labra distorquere (ib.): to make a m. at athg (contemptuously), rictu oris ductuque labrorum contemni a se qd ostendere (Gell. acciding institute contentin a se equi ostenite (1992).

Prov. don't look a fil horse's m, equi dentes inspicere:

Prov. don't look a fil horse in the m, equi donati dentes non inspiciuntur (Hieron); to stop a person's m, linguam el occludere; os el obturare (comic): to snatch a thing out of one's m, qel el ab ere rapere ; præripere ci qd ; ex ore or ex faucibus eripere ci qd (e. g. bolum, orationem; comic); eripere ci qd (e. g. responsionem, comic): you take the word out of my m., istuc ibam (comic): to put athg into one's m. (fig , i. e. to introduce him as saying), qin qd loquentem facere: athg makes one's m. water, qd salivam mihi movet (also fig. in epistolary style, as Sen. Ep. 79, 6. Ætna tibi salivam movet): lo have athg in one's m., qd in ore habire (prop. of food, and fig. of speech).—qd loqui (fig. of speech, épeiv r., e. g. omnia magna loqui; nihil nisi classes loqui et exercitus) ; to be in everybody's m., in omnium ore or in omnium ore et sermone esse, omni populo in ore esse, per omnium ora ferri (of per-sons or things, in good or bad sense).—omnium ser-mone vapulare (of persons, in a bad sense).—totâ urbe or tota regione percelebrari (of things, to be spread abroad): to have a thing fm a person's own m., coram ex ipso audivisse qd; qo auctore cognovisse qd: to speak through the m. of any one, cs ore ioqui: not to shut one's m. (i. e. to speak boldly), libere loqui: to speak whatever comes into one's mouth, garrire or loqui quidquid in buccam venerit (see C. Att. 1, 12, extr.): out of the abundance of the heart the m. speaketh, omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat (H. A. P. 357): to keep the m. shut (fig.), tacëre: linguam compescere: lo proceed out of the m. (of words, speech), ex ore cs exire, excidere, or mitt! M n opening, place of egress, &c., os, outium (e. g. of a riser, &c.): caput (one of several m. of a riser): the m. of a guiler, drain, nares canalis: the m. of a connon, os tormenti bellici: m. of a hive, foramen quo exitus et introitus datur api-bus (Col. 9, 7, 5).

MOUTHPUL, offa, frustum, bolus (Plant. Ter.),

buccea (Suet.).

MOVE, v. || PROP., Tr..) movere, commovere, ciere (to put in motion)—agitare (to move to and fro).—veri-sare (to turn round).—quatere (to shake).—motiri (with exertion).—rotare, circumagere (to move in a circle; rotare is rather poet.). To m. the bowels; vid. Punox. Puov., tom. kearen and earth, "cuclum et terram movere, Paov., to m. hearen and earth, 'ecclum etterram movére, ut aiunt Angili (aft. Acheronta movébe: F.). Iran, movère; se commovére; movéri; commovéri (to put motion, or to be in motion).—incliarl (to be put in quick motion; cpp. retardart).—ferri (to be moved in motion, motion, or to be in motion).—incliarl (to be put in quick motion; cpp. retardart).—ferri (to be moved incoluntarity, with violence; cpp. bibl; capig of the heavesty bodies).—micare, vibrare (to m. tremulously, e. g. of tight). To m. dn circle, in other circum qui to m. about a thing, ambire qd; versarl circum qd (to turn itself about, dc.): to m. as one pleases, ut causene vuit its ut mottu sui corporis: to m. asontaquito survi user a acous, qc;: to m. as one peacaet, ut quisque vuit ita uti motu sui corporis: to m. sponta-noussy, clêri et agi motu suo; suk vi movêri; per se ipsum et suk vi movêri; per se ipsum et suk sponte movêri: not to m. fm the spot, ex loco se non commo-vère. [Flo.] movère, commovère (g. l.)—afficere qu or cs animum (to put into a certain state of mind) flectere cs animum (to cause one to alter his mind) .vincere, expugnare (to induce compliance at last; with precibus, precibus lacrimisque, &c.). To move one to athg, qm ad qd adducere, impeliere (g. t.); qm ad qd ad misericordiam adducere or allicere: to m. to langh-ter, risum ci movere: to m. to tears, movere or elicere ci lacrimas: not to be moved by any one's tears. cs lacrimas repudiare. | To make a motion, vid. MOTION.

MOVE, s. see MOTION. To make a m., movere: to
make the first m. (at play), prior calculum moveo (Q.

11, 2, 38). MOVEABLE, mobilis (prop. and fig.).—agilis (prop. and fig.).—mollis (ficxible). A m. feast, dies sacrificii non status; sacrificium non statum (cf. Flor. 1, 13; C. Tuse. 1, 47, 113): m.'s, res moventes; res, quæ movêri possunt or quæ ferri agique possunt; ruta cæsa, ruta et cæsa (v. pr., not fixtures); supellex (household furniture).

MOVED, = Affected, impelled, motus or commotus (q\$ re); adductus (induced), impulsus (impelled) q\$ re. M. by any one, qo auctore (by persuasion),—qo suasore (by advice).—qo impulsore (by urgency). Jr. qo auctore et suasore; qo suasore et impuisore.

qo auctore et suasore; qo suasore et impuisore.

MOVEMENT, motus; motic; agitatio (see Moriox). The m. parly, qui rebus novis student. Il n

music, 'locus, 'pars, 'membrum (Bau.).

MOVING, adj. = Affecting, animum movens,
commovens (exciting compassion)—gravis (impressive),
vehemens (exciting compassion)—gravis (impressive),
vehemens (ardens: a m. spectacle, species flebilis; spectrachem language. taculum luctuosum.

MOW, s. meta; acervus (e. g. fæni; pot fænile, wch is = a hay loft, Col.): to make (hay) m.'s, fænum in metas exstruere (Col. 2, 18, 2).

MOW, v. (feenum) secare, demetere, succidere, edere; (prata) dessecare; absol., metere.

MOWER, falcator, messor (one who mows corn) cædere:

fænisēca, fænisector (Col.), fænisex (Varr.; one who

cuis grass).
MOWING. fœnisicium (Varr.; hay-harvest). MUCH, adj. multus: largus (copious, abundant). neuter multum and a genitive; multus is used as an adj. when it is convertible into many; as a subst., with a genitive, when it may be represented by the English great or large.) I want m. money, mihi multum pecuniæ opus est: to bestow m. poins upon athg. multum et industriæ in qå re ponere, collocare (C.): the thing costs m. pains, res est multi, magni, laboris : to have m. leisure, otio abundare: so m., tantus : I have not so m. leisure, tantum otil mihi non datum est: thus m. I had to say, write, heec hactenus; heec sunt que dicenda putavi; hæc habebam, quæ di erem, scriberem: to eat too m, modum excedere in edendo; nimium esse in edendo: not to be of m. consequence, parvi esse momenti.

MUCH, adv. multum; msgnopere; with compara-tives also multo, longe. Too m., nimium; nimis; plus æquo; satis superque: by how m., quanto: by so m., tanto.

MUCH LESS, multo minus,-nedum (ets with ut; e.g. at the best times they could not endure the tribunitial power, much less in these, with these customs, &c., optimis temporibus non potuerunt vim tribuniciam sustinere, temporibus non potuerunt vim tribuniciam susfinêre, nedum his temporibus, his moribus, &c.: a Sañea, could never bear his espense, much less could you, Satrap touquam ejus sumptus efficere queat, nedum (ut) possis; sis ne is used for nedum, with a conjunct, following; sec C. ad Div. 9, 26, 27. N. Cal. 11. 8, Pabri: L. 3, 25, 9, Gronov).: to give nothing los a friend, much less is enemeny, shill amice, multo miluse i inhinice ad donare, are neemy, shill amice, multo miluse inhinice ad donare, non, or (if both propositions have a common err) simply non mode, ... sed ne nudiem: e. a wach a man svill non modo... sed ne quidem; e. g. such a man will not dare to think, much less to do a wrong thing, talis vir non modo facere sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, quod non honestum sit (cf. Zumpt, § 724). Or we may say tantum abest ut in either of the following forms: —Demothenes himself deen net please me, much less can I admire my own writings, tantum abest, ut nostra miremur, ut nobis non satisfaciat Demosthenes: or, scarcely could we resist sleep, much less could you excite us, tantum abfuit ut inflammares nostros anisomnum vix tenebamus.

MUCH MORE, multo magis (with ref. to decree, = in greater measure) .- potins (with ref. to chince, = rather).—quin, quin etiam, potius (denoting climax).— imo, imo vero (introducing a correction or exceptional

or remark).

MUCID, mucidus. To become m., mucescere (Plin.); mucorem contrahere (Col.).

MUCIDNESS, mucor, oris.

MUCILAGE, mucus; pituita (phlegm).
MUCILAGINOUS, muculentus (Prudent.); mucosus (Cels.; Cot.). MUCK, fimus; stercus, oris. M.-heap, sterquili-

MUCK-WORM, | PROP.) *scarabæus stercorarius

inn.). § Fig.) homo sordidus or tenax.

MUCKY, stercoreus (Plant.). MUCOSY, mucosus; mucidus.

MUD, lutum (mud consisting of loosened earth and water).—ccenum (dirt, filth; with the idea of impurity and disagreeableness).—limus (of a river, &c). To roit in the m., volvi in como: covered with m., oblitus cœuo

MUD WALL, lutamentum (Cat.). MUDDLE, | To render turbid, (aquam) turbare (Ov.), obturbare (Plin.), turbulentam facere Phædr.). To make half-drunk, inebriare; vino qm depo-nere (Plaut.). To be muddled, vino madere.

To make no.

To be muddled, vino magere.

MUDDY, lutosus, lutulentus, comosus, limosus.

MUFP, *tegumentum manuum ex pellibus factum ; *tegumentum manum pellicum (Kraf). B55 Manica is a long sleeve, and pellicum (Kraf). B55 Manica is a long sleeve, and pellis manica: a garment of far with such sleeves.

MUFFIN, *libum quod muffin dicitur.

MUFFLE, involvere (opp. aperire). To m. the head,

caput involvere, velare, tegere, obtegere.
MUFFLER, tegumentum, involucrum, velamen-

tum MUG, see CUP.

MUGGY (Of weather), humidus. MUGWORT, Artemisia (Linn.). MULATTO, hibrida.

MULBERRY, morum. M.-tree, morus (Plin.).

MULCT, see FINE. MULE, mulus (C.); fem. mula.

MULETEER, mulio (Cas.).

MULL, (vinum) *coquere. Mulled wine, vinum

MULLEN, *verbascum (Linn.).
MULLET, muitus (C); *mullus barbatus (Linn.).

MULLIGRUBS. tormina, um, pl. (Plin.) MULLION, by crcl. eca pars lenestræ quæ mullion dicitur. (We do not read of alle corresponding to the

in ancient writers.) MULTANGULAR, multangulus (Lucr.); polygonius

MULTIFARIOUS, varius, muitiplex. (F) Multifarius obsol, revived by the Grammarians; but multifariam, adv., is found in the best class., yet not 202

ariam (class., but rare).

as formas habens; multis formis.

MULTILATERAL, muita, complura, latera habens; n geometry also polygonius (Vitr.).

MULTIPLE, *numerus alium numerum multoties

continens (Lünem.).

MULTIPLICATION, multiplicatio (Col.), or by a

MULTIPLY, | TRANS.) multiplicate. To m. three by four, tria quater multiplicare; tria quater ducer (10) not ter quater sumere): to m. a number by itself, numerum in se (not inter se) multiplicare: to m.
these sums by each other, has summas in se or inter se
multiplicare: the breadth multiplied by the length gires 1500 feet, latitudinem cum longitudine multiplicando efficiemus pedes mille et quingentos, [INTRANS.] crescere; augeri; augescere; auctibus crescere or

MULTITUDE, multitudo (g. 4.).-magnus numerus great number).—accretus (a heap of things typing to-gether).—turba (a confused m. or heap; of persons or things)—nubes (a great or dense m. of things or living erectures like a cloud; but \$\mathbb{T}\$ since regard must always be had to the shape of a cloud, it is not Latin to say nubes exemplorum for multa exempla or magna copia exemplorum).-silva (a mass of materials fm wch one can make a choice; but only of mental operations; e. g. silva rerum et sententiarum; silva observationum; silva virtutum et vitiorum).-vis (a number of persons or things, considered as containing power or energy),— caterva, agmen (a band, troop of persons).—copia (suf-ficiency of things needful or useful; hence of persons only when they are considered as means or instruments; e. g. armatorum, virorum fortium copia).-frequentia (a number of persons present; also of things).—vulgus (the common people).—sexcenti is often employed in Latin to denote an indefinitely large number; e.g. I received a m. of letters at once, sexcentas literas uno receies a m. oj ieuers at once, sexentas interas uno tempore accepi: an innumerable m. multitudo, copia incredibilis; vis magna: one of the m. (of people, unus e or de multis: ie haee a m. of, abundare, endudare, affluere q\u00e4 re; pienum esse cs rei. MULTITUDINOUS, numerosus, creber, magno

numero.

MUM, s. *cerevisiæ genus pinguius.

MUM, interj. tace! pl. tacete! favête linguis! silentium tene! pl. teneatis!

lentium tene! pl. teneaits!

MUMBLE, mussare, mussitare, murmurare.

MUMMERY, || Paor.) incessus personatus (Boss.).

Fio.) nuge; inepties; lud; somnis; trice; gerre.

MUMMY, || A dead body preserved by emblaming, mortuus arte medicatus (Mela, 1, 2, 5); scelpus defuncti doribus illitum (Lact. 2, 4, 9); scelestus (prop., a shriveilded corpse; Appul.). || Gum, gummi, indecl. (Plin.); gummis (Col.). To best one lom., un probe percutere, plagis irrigare (Plast.).

MUMPISH, morouus; difficilias.

MUMPISH, morouus; difficilias.

MUMPS, | A disease, angina (Cels.). ness, animus tristis, morosus : tristitia ; stomachus. MUNCH, manducare; or, more fully, *porcorum

manducantium sonos imitari. MUNDANE, mundanus; see Worldly.

MUNICIPAL, municipalis.

MUNICIPAL, municipalis.

MUNICIPALITY, municipium (a free town, having its own laws and magistrates, and also the right of Roman citizenship), MUNIFICENCE, munificentia; beneficentia; be-

nignitas; iiberalitas; largitas.

MUNIFICENT, largus (opp. parcus, tenax, restrictus).—liberalis (opp. sordidus).—beneficus (benevolent).

munificus (generous).—benignus (kind).

MUNIFICENTLY, munifice; benigne; liberaliter; large (C.); benefice (Gell.); Jn. large liberaliterque; munifice et large.

MUNIMENT, see FORTIFICATION, DOCUMENT. MUNITION, instrumenta et apparatus belii (C.);

apparatus bellicus (L.); copia earum rerum quæ per-tinent ad usum belli (aft. Cæs.).

MURAL, muralis. MURDER, s. cædes (g. t.)-homicidium (of as MURDER, s. cædes (g. t.)—homicidium (of amy person)—paricidium (of persons acread and inviolable, as of parents, brothers or sisters, princes §c.). The m. of any one, cædes, occidio, cædes occisio ca, cædes qua qu occisio ca, cædes qua qu occisio ca, cædes persona en comparation (g. cædes)—seclus ce interfecti, mor persona comparation (g. cædem, homistidum facere)—paricidium comsister, cædem, homistidum facere)—paricidium comsister, cædem, homistidum facere)—paricidium com-

MULTIPARIOUSLY, varie; vario modo; multi-riam (class., bat rare).

mittere; particidio se obstringere: to commit a m. on any one, cædem es facere, efficere, or perpettare; meul-tem per secuse i inferre; incem en inferre, offerre; of tem per seculas t'interre; necetta d'interre, outere; ci vim afferre (to offer siolence to).—qm interficere or oc-cldere (to kitl): to commit m. aft. m., cædem cæde ac-cumulare (Lucr. 3, 71): to accuse of m., qm cædia arguere: to acqust of m., qm cædis absolvere. MURDER, v. interficere, occidere (to kitl).—necare

municipal to the control of the cont

teritum appetere, MURDERER, homicida (g. f.).—parricida (of a person naturally sacred and inviolable, as of a father, mother, brother or sister, magistrate, prince, &c.; where perspicuity requires it, also with a word denoting the individual on whom the murder is committed; as parricida liberûm, L. 3, 50; parricida regis, patrie, exercitûs, Curt. 6, 9, 30; parricida parentis sui, Curt. 8, 7, 2). sicarius (an assassin).—percussor (one who smites; sts as a milder expression for sicarius; see C. Rosc. Am. 33, 93) .- auctor necis (the originator of a murder; opp. 35).—auctor incis (the originator of a murder; opp. conscius necis, i. e. one privy to il). The m. of any one, cs interfector (never, except where the context determines the sense, used without a word denoting the individual murdered.—(a) We find occitor cs only in Plant. Mil. 4, 2, 64; interemptor and peremptor are of later origin, and therefore to be avoided): the m. of a brother,

origin, and therefore to be avoided): the m. of a brother, fratricidia; of a mother, matricida.

MURDEROUS, sanguinarius (hloodthirsty).—cruus (bloodthirsty).—captialis (even to death; e. g., bostis, inimicus, odium).—internecinus (that ends in the destruction of one party or of both; v. pr. of a war; in later critera also fig. of a disease, &c.)

MURIATIC, muriaticus (Plaut. Pan. 1, 2, 32, adj., fm muria). M. acid. *acidum muriaticum (t. t.).

MURKY, obscurus, tenebricosus, caliginosus. A m. night, nox obducta (Np.): a m. sky, ccelum caliginosus.

MURMUR, MURMURING, | A low sound, and frequently repeated, murmur (L.); parvæ vocis murmura (O. Met. 12, 52); murmuratio (the act of murmuring; Plin.). M. of water, placidæ aquæ sonitus (Tib.); of leaves, &c., susurrus. || Complaint,

fremitus; querela.

MURMUR, v. | To make a low and frequent sound, murmurare; susurrare (to whisper, puri: of persons or of water).—fremere (as a token of satisfaction. persons or of water).—Itemere (as a token of satisfaction, or the confray).—mussare, mussitare (to speak in a low tone; these three only of persons).—cum murmure lab (of water). To m. among one another, inter se commurmurare: to m. to oneself, seculu commurmurari. To complain, queri de qà re; non sedate, non seque animo, ferre qd; fremere.

MURMURER, qui murmurat, &c.

MURMUREM, qui murmuram, &c.

MURRAÍN, lues pecuaria.

MUSCADEL, uva apiana (Pin.).

MUSCLE, ||(In the body), musculus (Cels.; torus, a projecting fixshy part of the body, brauen; in the sense of muscle it is poet.). The m. is of the upper arm. lacerti. || A shell-fish, conchyilum.

MUSCULAR, musculosus (Col.; Cels.); torosus (Col.; robustus (strong). M. strength, vires corporis;

iacerti

MUSE, s. Musa. Fond of the M.'s, Musis amicus (H.): not fond of the M.'s, aversus a Musis (C.).
MUSE, v. meditari secum. To m. upon athg, meditari qd; cogitare qd or de qa re; commentari qd or de qa re; agitare qd mente; voiutare qd animo, secum

MUSEUM, *museum (Ern.; a repository for curiosities) .- supellex, copia, thesaurus (contents of the re-

pository).

MUSHROOM, bolētus; fungus (toadstool, fungus).

As a term of reproach, fungus.

MUSIC, | As an art. ars musica (seldom simply musica, æ, f.).—musica, orum, n.; studium musicum; studium artis musice. To study m, ad studium mu-sicum se applicare; musicis or studio artis musice se dedere: to learn m, "artem musicam discere; fidibus (canere) discere (on a stringed instrument): to understand m., fidibus scire (Ter.); musicis eruditum esse (opp. imperitum esse artis musicæ; musicâ non cal-lêre): a teacher of m., qui artem musicam docet (theoretically); qui fidibus canere docet (practically; a m. master). Any thing produced by the art, a) a musical composition, modi musici; in connexion also modi only. To compose m., modos facere; MUS MUT

modos musicos componere (aft. Q. 1, 12, 14). b) the eously declines to anticipals the judgement of the hearers sound of musical instruments, cantus; concentus (of

MUSICAL, | Relating to music, musicus; aptatus ad usus canendi (e. g. an insirament, organ).

§ Skilled in music, musicus; musicis eruditus;
artis musicae peritus (aft. Plin.). To be am, fidibus
scire(Ter.); calière, cognitam habère, artem musicam; întelligere artem canendi (opp. alienum esse, abhor-rere, a musicis, ab arte musicâ; imperitum, rudem, esse musicorum, musices): a m. ear, sensus artis mu-sicæ; judicium rei musicæ; elegantia musica (Ban.): to have a m. ear, eleganti, recto, vero artis musicæ sensu, judicio valere; or in connexion, aures eruditas or teretes habere (opp. torpere ad sensum sonorum, modorum melicorum; nil videre in re melica; Bas.).

MUSICALLY, musice (C.); e lege concentus; e for-mulă canendi; meiice (Bau.); *arii musicæ or melicæ

convenienter.

MUSICIAN, symphoniacus (g. t. one of the orchestra).

—fidicen (on stringed instruments).—tibicen (on the flute or clarionet).—cornicen (on the shorn).

MUSK, *moschus.

MUSKET, *sclopētum (tubus ignivomus, Wyttenb.);

tubus. canna, sclopēti. M.-shot, mudari, "sciopetum (tuous ignivomus, myttenb.);
barrel of a m., tubus, canna, sciopeti. M.-shot,
'sictus sciopeti; (as a measure of dislance), "quantum
fert sciopetum: m-ball, "glans (cf. Car. B. G. 5, 43);
to discharge a m., "glandem sciopeto expellere: buttend of a m., "sciopeti manubrium: the fretock of a m., "sciopeti ligarium: the stock of a m., "sciopeti ligarium:

MUSKETEER, *miles sclopéto armatus.

MUSLIN, sindon (Fraund) or byssus (Böttiger, Sabina, ii. p. 105. See Dict. of Antiqq., BYssus).

MUST, s. (New wine), mustum.

MUST, v. is variously expressed, i) by the participle future passive, to denote obvious necessity; s. g. ws m. die, moriendum est ; we m. confess that every animal is mortat, omne animal confitendum est esse mortale : is mortal, omne animal confitendum est esse mortale:
the person by whom athy m. happen is expressed by the
daive; rarely by a or ab, and that only when a second
daive would occasion spherity; s. g. every one m. use
his own judgement, audiculque judicio utendum est:
you m. consult respecting the property of many citizens,
aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est (here a vobis on account of quibus, in C. Manil. 2, 6; on the contrary, ib. 22, 64, two datives). If the verb be trans., the object is added in the acc., chiefly by unclass, authors, esply by Varro; but by class, writers it is changed into the nom, the partop, being in the same gender; s. g. we m. strike into this path, inec via (nobis) ingredienda est (not hanc viam ingrediendum est): the orator m. regard three points, tria videnda sunt oratori.

2) By oportet (impers. dei), to denote necessity wch proceeds from grounds of reason or from the laws of justice, equity, or prudence. Sts an acc. with an inf. fillow; ats a simple subjunct (esply if ambiguity is to be avoided); see Zumpt. § 625; Grotef. § 151, obs. 2; s. g. this man m. be bad, hunc hominem oportet esse improbum (I have my reason for believing it to be so): this m. (from internal reasons) and ought (on account of external ad-internal reasons) and ought (on account of external ad-vantage, &c.) to take place, hoc fierl et oportet et opus est: we m. despise nothing in war, nihll in bello uportet contemn!: there are things web one m. not do (ought not to do), even if they are permitted, est qd quod nou opor-teat, etiamsi licet: he who does not know the way to the sea m. take a river as his guide, viam qui nescit, quâ deveniat ad mare, eum oportet amnem albi querere: youn love myself, not my properly, if we are to be good friends, me ipsum ames oportet, non mea, si verl amlet futuri simus. 3) By debëre (operhen), to specify the necessity we ha mark a moral obligation, ought, in a subjective cense; e. g. you m. honour him as your own father; cum patris loco colere delees: see were moved by the misery of our atties; what m we do now under our own sufferings? sociorum misertà commovebamur; quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus? Since dula unite in nostro sanguine facere december? Since debere does not differ much from officium, the Latins frequently say for 'a person m., officium est, and without officium simply est cs (but with this difference, that out officium est is = it belongs to a person's obligations, whereas est es is = it is suitable to any one); e.g. a foreigner m. mind only his own business, peregrinl officium est (i. e. peregrinus debet) nihil præter suum ne-gotium agere: a good orator m. have heard and seen much, est boni oratoris (i. e. bonus orator debet) multa muca, est boni oratoris (i.e. bonus orator decet; muta auribus accepisse, multa vidisse. This omission of officium is quite common in the expressions, I, thou, you m., meum, tuum, vestrum est. 4) By putare and existimare in rhetorical style, when the speaker courf-

but leaves it to them to draw their own conclusions.
c. g. see to what a pass it m. come with the state, videte quem in locum rempublicam perventuram putetis (C. Rose. Am. 53, 153; cf. Manit. 9, 26); how many islands m. bs abandoned? quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas? (C. Manit. 11, 32) 5) By opus est (impers. $\chi p \hat{n}$), to denote subjective need, or that from the duing of with one expects advantage. It is followed doing of such one expects advantage. It is followed either by the acc, and inf, or, if the person who m. do athy be named, by ut with a subj., or by the abt. of the perf, petpl. peas; i. e., if athy take place weth you m. know (i. e. weth it is your advantage to know) I will swrite, si quid erit, quod te scire opus sit, sertham were it. I ound that I m. took after Hirtisu, opus full third convent (of. Grotef, 4 175, b; Zumpf, 5 464, Obs. 1). Also, 'm, have or use athy 'may be translated by milhi opus cet, either impers. with the abt., or pers. with the nom. of that we have one we have a leader and on that wich one m. have; e. g. we m. have a leader and guide, dux et auctor nobis opus est : we m. use your influence, auctoritate tua nobis opus est (cf. Grotef. § 175, a; auctoritate tim tools of the sex (c). Oroje, y 118, a; Zumpt, § 464. 6) By necesse ext (impers. àva're, deri), to denote strict or extreme necessity. It is followed either by an acc. and inf., or by a simple subj.; e.g. the mortal body m. perish some time or other, corpus mortale aliquo tempore perire necesse est: virtue m. ab-ominate and hate vice, virtus necesse est vitium asperneturet oderit: man m. die, homini necesse est morl. Also by necesse est we can express our 'm. necessarily Also by necesse est we can express our 'm. necessarily have, 'e. g. buy not shall you send, but shalt you m. necessarily have, emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est. I) By cogt, to denote necessity arising from the will of voluntary agents; e. g. he found that he m. take away his own life (they forced him to do if), coactus est ut vilâ ipse se privare: the Campanians found that they m. rush out at the gates, coacti sunt Campani portis Also the active cogere may be used in expressions such as 'not as he would, but as he found that he by the will of the soldiers, 'nou tr volulit, sed ut militum cogebat voluntas. (25% Acold the use of cori, with ref, to necessily arising from circumstances.) 8) By facere non possum, or simply uon possum followed by facere non possum, or simply uon possum followed by the degraph of the core of the possum non followed by an infin, in the sense of 'not to forbeen or abstain from, of internal necessity; e. g. I m. cry out, non possum, quin exclassing; e. g. I m. cry out, non possum, quin exclassing; e. g. I m. cry out, non possum, quin tibli gratas agam: you m. have known him, fleri non potest, ut eum non cognoris! I m. confess that my joy is crowned, &c., non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudo, quod, &c. 9) Ste there is no occasion for the adopsions such as 'not as he would, but as he found that he dio, quod, &c. 9) Sts there is no occasion for the adoption of any word or phrase distinctly corresponding to our "must," e.g. Catalius found that he m. yield to his obstinace, 'eius pertinaciae cessit Catulus (Np. Han. i, sztr.). Sep. Observe, moreover, the following forms of expression in wech the Latin islum differs from the English: a) You m. (as an emphatic demand), either by the simple imperative or by fac ut, &c.; e. g. if you are not satisfied with this, you m. accuse your own injustice, here si vobis non probabuntur, vestram iniquitatem accusatote: you m. keep up good spirits and good hope, magnum fac animum habeas et bonam good hope, magnum fac animum habeas et bonani spenn: you m. not (as an emphalie worning), fac, ne, &c. (cause that not, &c.)—cave, ne, &c. (take care, that not, beaver of, &c.)—noll, with an sight, cale warvilling); a. g. you m. not wish, cave ne cupias: you m. not forget that you are Cierco, noil to obliviaci Cierconen esse: you m. not wish for an isopossibility, noilve it velic, que to the control of the control of the control of the fature), (except the control of the control of the fature), si res ita feret.

MUSTACHE, MUSTACHIO, s. (mystax, Gr.); Lat., barba labri superioris (see Plin. 6, 28, 32). To wear a m., barbam abradere præterquam in labro superiore (conf. Cas. B. G. 5, 14).

(conf. Cars. B. G. 5, 14).

MUSTARD, sinapi (gen. and dat. sinapis; acc. and abl. sinapi; the nom. sinape is rare); pulse sinapi facta (m. prepared for use at tabts); a m. plaster, sinapis-

MUSTER, s. | Review, iustratio; recensio; recensus; recognitio. [Assembly, vid. MUSTER, v. See Assemble.

MUSIER, v. Jee Abbadule.

MUSTINESS, nuccor.

MUSTY, mucidus. To be m., mucere (Cat.).

MUTABILITY, MUTABLE, MUTATION. See
CHANGRABLENESS, CHANGRALE, CHANGE. MUTE, adj. mutus. See Duma.

MUTE, a. excrementum, finum, fimus (avium). MUTE, v. fimum reddere or edere. MUTILATE, mutilare; demutilare; fruncare; de

truncare. Mutilated, mutilus; mutilatus; truncatus, detruncatus; truncus mutilated images, truncata si-muiacra deorum (L.): a mutilated speech, oratio trunca. to be mutilated (of books or writings), multis partibus mancum et mutilum esse (Muret.).

MUTILATION, # Act of mutitating, mutilatio, detruncatio. # State of being mutitated, imminutio corporis (C. Fin. 5, 17, 47); debilitas (C. Ceta.). MUTILEER, conjuratus; homo seditiosus.

MUTINOUS, seditionus; turbulentus.
MUTINOUS, seditionus; turbulentus.
MUTINOUSLY, seditiose; turbulente; turbulenter.
MUTINY, s. factio; seditio; motus; consensionis
globus (Np. Att. 8, 4). To raise a m., seditiosa consilia agitare; seditlonem concitare, or simply concitare. See SEDITION.

MUTINY, v. Imperium auspiclumque abnuere (of soldiers refusing to obey): the troops mutinied, seditio in castris orta est (Cees.); seditio facta est: to endearour to make the troops m., seditionem ac discordiam concitare (C.).

MUTTER, muttire (whence mussare and mussitare, e to speak softly and gently, in broken words, not = to mutter; see Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25).—hiscore (to open the mouth in order to speak). See also MURMUR.

MUTTON, (caro) vervecina: roast m., assum verve-

MUTUAL, mutuus; e. g. amor mutuus; or, with verbs, by mutuo (mutually), or by inter se (one another). MUTUALLY, mutuo. 100 not vicissim, in vicem, See ALTERNATELY.

MUZZLE, s. | Mouth, os. | Fastening for the mouth, fiscella, capistrum (a halter or headstall; used

mouth, inscein, capitating to move or move of the object by V, for a m.),
MUZZLE, v a m.),
MUZZLE, v men.
MY, meus. (\$\mathbb{E}_2^{\circ}\$\) Where the reference of the object to the person is natural and self-vident, and where there is no opposition to things uch belong to others, the possessive is untranslated in Latin; e. g. I have seen my brother, firstrem vidit.) I am my own master, meus sum; niel juris sum; It is my duty, meum ext. lying is not my habit, mentiri non est meum : dissimulation is not in my way, simulatio non est mea; she became mine, nupsit mihi; eam in matrimonium duxi: for my part. quod ad me attinet (as far as I am concerned); meh quod ad me attinet (as far as I am concerned); mea causis, mean ob causam, propter me (on my account, for my good).—meo nomine (with regard to my person, on account of my person; see Zumpt, § 679.—meis verbis (in my name; e. g. salute him; where £ meo nomine would not be Latin).—per me licet, per meo, non impedio, non repugnabo (I have no objection); for my part you may do it, id meå voluntate facete potes.

MYRAD, decenn milila.

MYRMIDON, satelies; satelies et administer;

minister et adjutor.

MYRRH, myrrha. M. tree, myrrha: seasoned or

MYRRH, myrrha. M. tree, myrrha: seasoned or mixed with m, myrrhatus; perfuned with m, myrrheus: made of or with m, myrrhinus.
MYRTLE: myrtus, i or 0s, f. (also, a m. tree): a m. grove, myrietum: of m, myrtus (myrtimus, lale); myrtacus (cfal.): like m, myrtusus (Flim.): a m. leof. folium myrtaceum (Cela.): of the coiour of m. disasom, myrteolus (Col.): a wreath of m, corona obsasom, myrteolus (Col.): a wreath of m, corona myrtea.

myrtea.

MYSELF, ego ipse.—egomet.

MYSTERIOUS, arcanus (mysticus in this sense occurs only in poets and later vertices. Am. thing, res arcana: am. person, homo occultus; homo tectus et occultus

MYSTERY, mysterium; arcanum; occultum; res occulta, recondita; secretum: (pl.) mysteries, mysteria, στum, η, μωστρω, the celebrated Grecism mysteria, στum, η, μωστρω, the celebrated Grecism mys(σf a secret society, as the freemasons; see L. 39, 10, 5),
To initiate into m.'s, mysteria initiare: to celebrate
m.'s, mysteria facere: that is a m. to me (f do not
understand it), have non intelligo.

MYSTIC, MYSTICAL, adj. mysticus (poet.).

MYSTIC, s. *bnom mysticus; *bnom studio mystico deditus; *bnom mystico sensu et studio imbutus,
MYSTICALLY, mystico (Salin.). occulta, recondita; secretum: (pl.) mysteries, mys-

MYSTICALLY, mystice (Solin.).
MYSTICISM, *sensus mysticus; *studium mysti-

cum (Eichst.).

MYSTIFICATION, fraus importuna or jocosa; ludificatio callida; astute et dolose factum.

MYSTIFY, qm fallere (g. l.).—ci imponere (to im-pose on him).—jocosa or judicra fraude decipere qm. jocose ludere or deiudere qm .- joculariter imponere ci.

MYTHIC, mythicus or, in pure Latin, fabularis that belongs to fable or myth; mythicus in Plin. 7, 53,

to myth or fable; e.g. gods). A m. dress, "fabularum integumenta: the obscurity of the m. period, "fabulosi temporis caligo: the history of the m. period, historia fabularis (Suet. Tib. 70). MYTH, fabula.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mythicus; ad fabulas de diis

N

NAB, see CATCH. NACKER, concha margaritarum (Plin.); *mytilus argaritifera (Linn.).

NADIR, *nadir (t. t.)

NAG, equulus; equuleus (C.); mannulus (Plin.

NAIL, s. | On the finger or toes, unguis. n.'s, ungues eminentes (O. A. A. 1, 519; et nihil em neant ungues, i. e. one ought not to have long n.'s): dirty n.'s, ungues sordidi (loc. cit., et sint sine sordibus ungues): to pare the n.'s, ungues recidere or resceare or subsecare: to bite the n.'s, ungues rodere (H. Sat. 1, 10, 71): to more not a n.'s breadth, qo loco non unguem latum excedere: to suerre not a n.'s breath from albg, transversum unguem ab qâ re non recedere. A small spike or stud, clavus. A large n. for fastening beams, clavus trabalis: shoe n.'s, clavi caligares : to drive a n., ciavum figere or defigere in qa re ; clavum adigere in qd: you have hit the right n on the head, rem acu tetigati (Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19); to be s n, in one's coffn, causam mortis esse. A measure of length, digit duo cum quadrante.

tength, "digiti duo cum quadrante.
NAIL, v. clavis affigere qu' clavis firmare or mu-nire qd; to assa, ci rei or ad qd; clavis configere qd qd; rei (o fasten ets) grish noits).
NAILER, "clavorum faber.
NAILER, "clavorum faber.

NAIVE, simplex : lepidus (with natural orace, or NAIVELY, sine arte; aperte.
NAIVELY, sine picitas.—lepos (natural grace).
NAIVETE', simplicitas.—lepos (natural grace).
NAKED, nudus (like γνμνόν, uncovered and unpro-

tected) .- apertus (without covering; opp. to tectus; post-Aug. inopertus).—non tectus (post-Aug. intectus). Half-n., seminudus: a n. sword. ensis nudus. NAKEDNESS, crel. by adj. under NAKED; for noditas is found but once (U. 10, 2, 23), and is a doubtful

reading.

NAME, s. | Any appellation, nomen (prop. an audible mark of distinction; hence an of a person or thing to distinguish from others of the same kind, a pro-per n., esply the n. of a family or race).—vocabulum (so far as it serves to denute an object or relation of it; hence, in grammar, nomen appellativum).—cognomen (a family n.; also = the later agnomen). N.'s of towns, oppidorum vocabuia: a proper a., proprium vocabulum: if the thing have not its own n. and term, si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet (C. de suum nomen et proprium vocanium non naet (c. ae or, 3, 40, in).—non idem oeppid u m et Roma, quum oppid um sit vocabuium (i. e. nomen appellativum). Roma nomen (i. e. nomen proprium) (Farr L. L. 10, 2, § 20): to call athg by its n., qd nomine signare, nontare, or vocare: to give a n. to a thing, ct rei no-men or vocabulum imponere; ci rel nomen invenire: to give a n. to any one, ci nomen ponere or imponere, dare or indere: to give to a thing or person a name from a thing or piace, denominate qui or quart a er ab, &c.: to give to a thing the n. of a deity, qd del nomine nuncupare: to call a thing after aby's n., qd ab nomine cs appellare (followed by the n. in the acc.; e. g. L. 1, 1, extr., Æneas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellat): 1, 1, estr., Æbeas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appeitat; to take, dopf, or assume the n. of any one, nomen es sumere: to call athy by a mild n, qd molli nomine appeilare: to call aby by a nome, qm nominare; qm nomine or nominatius appeilare (Fig.) but not appellare qualone): to call to expose aby by n., qm nomine vocare, or (loudly) clamare: to call a thing by its right n., rem suo nomine appellare: to call up by n., qm nominatim evocare; gos per nomina quotidie citare: to receive a n., nomen accipere (with a gen. of the n. re-ceived): to derive a n. from a person or thing, nomen trahere ab qo or ab qa re; cognomen or appellationem ex re trahere; ex re nomeu capere or invenire (invenire accidentally); inditur ci nomen ab qå re (a person takes a n. from athg): to get a n. on account of athg, propter qd nomen reperire (accidentally): to have a n. from, &c., denominatum esse or nomen habêre a re; nomen tenere ab qo (poet.); nomen or cognomen adeptum esse ab qa re or ab qo (;oet.); nomen traxisse ab qà re: lo bear the n. of aby, cs nomen ferre: to have a false n., falsum nomen possidere: to have no n., nomine vacare: I bear the n. of, est mili nomen (usually followed by the n. in the dat. or nom., more rarety in the cowes of the n. in the earl or nome, more rares in the gen.); e. g. I bear the n. of Caius, est mihi nomen Caio, Caius, or Caii: they gave him the n. of, ei inditum nomen (with a dat. of the n.).—ei dixere nomen (with an acc. of the n.): by n., nomine (with a nom. or abl., rarely a gen., of the n.) .- ci est (erat) nomen (with a dist., &c., of the n., see above); e. y. a guest, by n. Ca-melus, quidam hospes, nomine (antelo or Cameli, or cui erat nomen Camelo (or Camelus, more rarely Cameli): a certain man, Cassius by n., quidam Cassius quoque nomine: under a strange n., sub alieno nomine (c. g. libellum edere, Suet. Oct. 55): to borrow money in the n. (i. e. on the credit) of any one, cs fide pecuniam mutuam sumere: in the n. of (i.e. by commission from) any one, cs verbis, cs nomine (in cs verbis the words are put in the mouth of him who is to convey them: in cs nomine the person commissioned to act for another chooses his own words) .- Jn. es verbis et es nonime: he sent a slave to the king to tell him this in his n., servum misit ad regen, qui el nuciaret suls verbis: lo accuse any one in his own n. (on his own authority), qm suo momine accusare: lo entreat a person in the n. of another, qm cs nomine rogare: in the n. of the state, publice (opp. privatin): in the n. of God, cum Deo (with God), quod bene vertat (may it turn out well): in n. (i. e. in uppearance), verbo tenus; verbo (not nomine): in n., not in reality, verbo, non re or revera: under the n. of a thing, nomine cs rel (also = under the pretext of).—sub titulo cs rel, specie cs rel (under the pretext; py prætextu is not class.): bearing many n.'s, multa or complura nomina habens (Fed multi nominis is not class.). || Reputation, fame, fama (g. t.) .- nomen (in respect of cetebrity) .- existimatio (opinion weh others have of us, esply good opinion): to have a great n., magnum nomen or magnam famam habère: to acquire a n., nomen consequi; famam colligere: to seek a n., famæ servire: to make a n. for oneself by athg, per qd nomen assequi: a good n., bona fama; bona existimatio; laus: to hurt one's good n., cs existimationem offendere or (more strongly) violare; de cs fama detrahere: to have a good n., bene audire (opp. male audire). Nation, people, nomen (see Herz. S. Cal. 52, 22, and Cess. B. G. 2, 28; Bremi, Np. Hann, 7, 3).—gens ac nomen: to be an enemy of the Roman n. (t. e. of every thing weh is called Roman), nomini Romano inimicum or infestum esse.

NAME, v. | To give a name to, nominare qd; nomen ci dare, indere, ponere, imponere (to impose, as-sign).—nomen Invenire ci rei (to invent).—nomine or appellatione notare qd (to make known or designate) : to n. things aright, res suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominare (to call them by the n.'s wch they already have) .- res notare proprils appellationibus (to give them suitable n.'s): to n. a thing anew, res nominibus no-tare novis: every mishap weh we are accustomed to n. a calamitas, omnis casus, in quo nomen poni solet calamitas: to n. after a thing or a place, denominare a re or a loco; after any one, ab cs nomine appellare : to be named after athg, a re (or ab qo) nomen, ex re cognomen or appellationem trahere; ex re nomen capere, reperire, invenire; a re denominatum esse or nomen habere: to be named after any one, ab qo nomen tenere (poet.): to be named, nominor (with n. in nom.). nomen habeo (with n. in gen.). - nomen mihi est (with n. in nom. or dat., rarely in the yenit.) .- vocor, appellor (I am named, with n. in nom.): to be named from athg, nomen a re habere, or duxisse, traxisse, or invenisse. | To catt or mention by nome, nomimare (to call a thing by its own n.; also, to give it a name).—appellare (to addrers, to entitle; also, to mention a thing with the addition of a n.).—vocate, dicere (to call, vocate; prop., to call to any one by m.; then, like dicere, b n. an object according to what it is: (vocare usually with a subst.; dicere with an adj.) .- nomen ci dare or indere or imponere (to give a n. to): to n. each thing by its own n., suo quam-que rem nomine appellare: I need not n. any one, neminem necesse est nominare: without naming an authority, sublate or dempte auctore: without naming, sinc nomine: to n. a person or thing so and so, que or

qd vocare, appellare (with an acc. of the predicate).- qd dicere (with an acc. of the predicate); to n. one thing or person after another, ex qu re or ex qo nominare qu or qu: they n. me (i. e. I have the n.), mihi est nomen or qui. Inty h. me v. e. s mase ene h.), Hint ext nomen (with a nom. or dal., or, more rarely, a gen. of the n.; see N.M.E.). Named, nomine (with an abl., gen., or som of the n.) or ci est nomen (of persona, = by n., if the real n. of any one follow)—quil (qua, quod) dicitur or vocatur (with a nom. of the practicaet)—quem voor vocatur (with a nom. of the predicate;.—quem vo-cant (with an acc. of the predicate; of persons or things, if a single predicate follow it, = so called; for weh it a dictus would be bad Latin). If To nominate, Jix, appoint, constituere. To n. a period or day, diem constituere, præstituere (to agree upon in comment constitute, pressurere to agree spon in com-mon).—diem dieere, condicere, also simply condicere (to n. a term for deciding a suit at law): to n. a place (e. g. for an interview), locum dieere, locum colloquio

NAMELESS, Prop.) | Without a name, nomine vacans (that has no name) .- sine nomine or sine auctore (without a voucher, without mentioning an auauctore (without a voucner, without mentioning an au-thor; both usually with a participle from the context: \$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}\ not anonymus\). To be n., vacare nomine (to have no name). Fig.\) \(Unknown\), ignobilis (ignoble) .- obscurus (of obscure origin); e. g. Lacedæmonius quidam, cujus ne nomen quidem proditum est. Unspeakable, ingens, immensus (great, immense).

"infinites (infinite, endless). - intercedibilis, incredibles.

NAMELY, # As a particle of explanation, for the filling up of a foregoing general idea. In this case it is usually not translated, but the tages. In this case it is usuating not transacted, out the word following slands in apposition; e. g. if you would root out avarice, its parent must be rooted out, n, luxury, avaitiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuries (see Ramsh. § 95, 4). Sto it is expressed by is est or qui est; as, that most moving eloquence, n., the natural, *maxime illa movens eloquentia, our est naturalis, or naturalis ea est. For greater emphasis we may use dico or inquam (where the context allows the first person of the verb); e. g. the eartier orators, n., Crassus and Antonius, superiores orators, Crassum dico et Antonium: for the rest, n., ourselves, eat birds, nam cetera turba, nos, inquam, cœnamus aves (see Ramsh. § 95, 4). In subjoining a special idea as an explanation to a general one, we find et or que (affixed); e. g. at certain times, n., when duties or urgent circum-stances require it, it will often happen that, &c., temporibus quibusdam, et aut officiis debitis aut rerum necessitatibus, sæpe eveniet, ut, &c. (C. de Fin. 1, 10, 33). The disease, n., the plague, morbus pestilentiaque (L. 41, 21, 11; see Ramsh. § 188, 2; Drakenb. L. 6, 16, 8.). - [85] In this sense we rarely find scilicet and videlicet; never nempe or nimirum.] | For subjoining a whole proposition, which serves as an explanation or confirmation of the preceding, nam, enim, etcnim (see of confirmation of the precessing, nam, entim, excinitives, Fon., quidem (in order to bring out more prominently a word yoing before, eaply the pronouns).— nimitum (stronger than the foregoing e-cridently, as is well known, &c.). For but we can never so use name, scietact, and whichest—nemper = 'surely for so oth' is surecastic or ironical; see Zumpt § 218.

NAMESAKE modern monitor is to but seemed to be a source of the control of the co

surcastic or ironical; see Zumpl 2 278.

NAMESAKE, codem nomine (g. t., but exply of the same sur- or family name; C. Verr. 4, 46, 103)—codem cognomine, or (poet. and post-Aug.) cognominis, adj. (of the same family name or title)—cognominatus (synonymous; e. g. cognominatus et set).

NAP, s. somnus brevis. To take a short n., brevissimo uti somno (Sen. Ep. 83, 6); exiguum dornie (Piin.); leviter dormire (Sen. Ep.). to take a n. after dinner, meridiar (ES)—sith later writers also, meridiare,—meridiar (ES)—sith later writers also, meridiare, meridia conquiescere (to be accustomed to take a softer disner), to take a short n. after dinner, not an. after dinner): to take a short n. after dinner, post cibum incridianum paulium conquiescere (Suet. Oct.

NAP, v. facilem capere somnum. See the subst.
NAPE, cervix.

NAPKIN, mantele or mantile (a linen cloth, wch served sis as towel or table-cloth, as well as napkin; for as the ancients had no forks, it was necessary to wipe the fingers during the meal, and afterwards to wash the hands: the mantele was furnished by the host). - mappa (the proper m., shorter than the mantele; this was brought by the guest: Attuierat mappam nemo, dum furta Mart.): a twisted n., obtorta mappa.

NARCISSUS, narcissus (Plin.).

NARCOTIC, somnifer (Plin.; O.); somnificus (Plin.).

NARD, nardus, i, f. (Plin.) or nardum, i, s. The ancients applied this name to several odo-

NAT NAR

riferous plants of different kinds; as, the Gallic or Celtic (Va leriana Celtica; Linn.); the Cretan (Valeriana Cellic (Valeriana Ceitica; Linn); the Crédin (Valeriana Italica; Lam.); the trabain (grob. Andropogon Schenanthus; Linn.); the Italian, our Lavender (Lavenduia Spica; Linn.); and esplig the Indian mard, nardus Indica, or spica mardi, from sech the precious nard-eit was prepared: this last is Valeriana Jatamanui, according to Jones, Asiatic Researches, vols. it. and iv. See esply Pin. 12, 12, 26); of m., nardmus (Plin.); n. oil, nardinum (Plin.): n. unguent, unguentum nardinum (Plin.); nardus (H.).

NARRATE, narrare, referre, qd. To n. in order or at tength, enarrare, denarrare, qd: to minutely or circumstantially, pluribus verbis qd exponere; (pluri-bus) persequi qd; plura persequi de qâ re. See

NARRATION, NARRATIVE, narratio; relatio (e. g. in chronicles, &c. post-Aug.); rei gestæ expositio. To gire a n., narrare ci qd or de qå re; exponere, explicare (to give a full n.).—enarrare (to give a full and orderly n.).—also pluribus verbis exponere; rem ordine enarrare; cuneta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare ci rem, quo pacto se habeat.

NARRATOR, narrator; auctor; explicator rerum

gestarum NARROW, adj angustus (not wide; opp. latus).— artus (more correct than arctus, confined, limited; opp. laxus) .- contractus (contracted, more cognate with ang. than with art.; hence Jn. contractus et angustus; e. g. Nilus).—peranguatus (rey n.). N. meaning of a word, angustior vocis notio: to make n., angustim redere; angustare; constare; constare; containere; to become n., in artius coire: the limits of the world are too n. for him, orbis terrarum eum non capit (aft. Curt. 7, 8, 12): an. road, angustum iter: a n. entrance, artior intro-itus: a n. escape, mly expressed by vix, wgre: I had a very n. escape of being, ninil wgrius factum est, multo labore meo, quam ut &c. (C.): or by propius nihil natore meo, quam ut &c. (c.): or oy propius ninu est factum, quam ut &c. (e. g. occideretur, C.): or non multum or paullum (not parum) abfuit, quin: a n. mind, angustus animus (C.): n.-minded, tenuis animi;

angusti animus (C.): n.-minaea, tenuts animus animus animus parvis pusilli animi et contract: he is n.-minaea, ejus animus invidiae angustiis continetur. NARROW, v. contratre; in angustum adducere; contrahere or concludere (C.).

NARROWLY, || Contractedly, arte; anguste. || Closely, carefully, studiose; summo studio. To examine a thing n., intentis oculis qd intuëri; intuëri qd acri et attento animo ; qd studiose intuéri (C.).

NARROWNESS, angustum; angustiæ, pl. NARWHAL, *monodon, *monoceros (Linn.). NASAL, quod ad nasum or nares pertinet; or by the

gen. of nasus or nares.

NASCENT, nascens (at its birth, opp. jam adultus, C. Brut, 7, 27) .- qui (quæ, quod) crescit, augetur, or incrementa capit.

NASTINESS, NASTY, see DIRT, DIRTY.

NATAL, natalis; natalicius.

NATION, gens (φύλον, the most comprehensive term). -natio lebos, a people of the gens).-populus (onos, the inhabitants of a place, considered with regard to their social and political relations).- A civilized natio es forms part of a natural gen; sis gens politi-cally forms part of a populus. (Cons and natio are often used promiscuously by Roman criters: we find also In. gentes nationesque; populi nationesque; populi et gentes. In the historical style we often and nomen for gens or populus; i. e. nomen Roma-num, Latinum. Gens is rarely combined with nomen. The statistics of the state of populus invictus, iiber. NATIONAL, gentis proprius (peculiar to a nation;

T. Germ. 10, 3) .- domesticus (opp. externus, adven ticius; e. g. mos).— popularis (of the mass; e. g. C. de Orat. 1, 23, 108, sensus popularis, of the great mass; not = n. talent; carmen populare, common among the people).—It is n., est gentis proprium (peculiar to this people). -gentls est insigne (a characteristic of this people; T. Germ. 38, 2: both with an infin.): n. character, *ingenium cs nationis proprium; civitatis, n. character, ingentum co maions propriate in excubias in urbs militum vice agunt (aft. Suet. Galb. 10): n. hatred, odium gentile: n. debt. Sees alienum publice apud cives contractum: n. talent, vingenium ca gentis cs populi proprium (not sensus popularis; see above): n. custom, mos ca gentls proprius (pecutiar to a nation; aft. T. Germ. 10, 3); mos domesticus (a na-

tiee, domestic custom): it is a n. custom, est gentis pro-prium (with an infin.): n. pride, "nımia domesticorum admiratio: to possess n. pride, "prie suå gente alias contemnere: a n. tempie, templum, quo omnes es gentes nationes conveniunt: n. dress, mos vestis proprius gentis (mos vestis, Justin, 1, 2, 3): n. assembly, °con-ventus, quo omnes civitates legatos mittunt (**) mitia = an assembly for an election): it is a n. trait to, &c., est gentis proprium (with an infin.; T. Germ. 10,

NATIONALITY, mores populi or civitatis (of the people).—mores domestici (satire).—[not sensus popularis.] The n. of the Greeks, mores Græcorum: to relain n., *mores suos et instituta servare: the greater retain n., "mores suos et instituta servare: ine greuter number lose their n. with other people, multitudo in populi unius corporis coalescit (L. 1, 8). NATIONALIZE, civitate donare qd (e. g. orationem,

NATIONALIZE, civitate donare qu'(e.g. orationem, C.). qd activum cognitionem transferrice, g. ideas, C.). NATIVE, indigena; vernaculus (e.g. legio vernacula, Cea.; vocabula vernacula, Farr.).—nativus. The n.'s, indigenae; in els terrá nati (C.): one's n. lend, patria (C.): terra patria (F): solum patrium, natale. Also by crcl., solum in quo quis ortus et procreatus est (C. Legg. Z, 2, 4). See also NATURAL, INNATE. NATIVITY, Birth, ortus: the place of one's n., locus quo (urbs in quâ) que apritus est; turbs patria.—See Birst. Il Position of the heavens at the moment of one's birth, thema, latis, n. (Birs., or pure Laidin, positus siderum et spatia (Suet.) Cc. 34, or pure Laidin, positus siderum et spatia (Suet.) Cc. 34.

moment of one's birth, thema, ātis, n. (θέμα, τό), or pure Ladin, positus siderum et spatia (Sued. Oct. 94, estr.; Ruhnk. T. Ann. 6, 21, 3).—sidus natalicium (the constellation under wech any one is born; C. de Dirin. 2, 43, 91).—genitura nascentia (the hour of birth, Sued. Oct. 94, estr.; Cal. 57, Ammian. 29, 1, nasc. Fiir. 9, 6, 2 (9, 7, 6)): to cast α n., animalvertere et outre sidera natalitics, fata per genituras advertere et outre sidera natalitics, fata per genituras interpretari (as the business of astrologers, according to interpretari (as the business of astronogers, according to Ammian. l. c.): fm the context, also positus siderum et spatia dimetiri: to cast a n. for any one, prædicere et notare vitam cs ex natali die (aft. C. de Dir. 2, 42, et hotate vilani es ex nasai use (qv. C. 6e 2rr. 2, 2, 2, init.): lo ak aby to cast one's n., qm consulere de geniturà, or, fn the context, consulere qui onig (see Suef. cd. 57; Oct. 49, extr.): one who custs nativities, genethilacus (γereδλαλόγος, Gell. 14, 1); or, pure Lalia, natalium peritus (Sen. N. Q. 2, 32, 7). fatorum per genituras interpres (Ammian, 29, 1).-Chaldæus or mathematieus: a casting of nativities, prædictio et notatio vitæ cujusque ex natali die (as en act)—natalicia prædicta, orum, n. (as a thing: both C. de Divin. 2, 12, 85, 94).—genethikalogia (reveban-Aorio, as a science, Fits. 9, 6, 2, or 9, 7, 6). The festical of the Nativity, Christi natalitia. NATURAL, naturalis ins almost all the senses of the

English word; opp. artificiosus, and also opp. arcessitus English word; opp. articious, and and opp. arcessitis, or questius; opp. fucatus; and opp. adoptatus).—ab ipså naturå factus, effectus, or profectus (proceeding fm nature itself; opp. artificiosus).—nativus (so constituted by nature; opp. artificiosus; opp. quæsitus).—
naturaliter innatus or insitus, innatus atque insitus (innate, of properties; opp. arcessitus, quæsitus).- pro-(instair, of properties; opp. accessivas, quiexus;—per-prius et naturalis (peculiar to nature); to any one, cs. —vivus (living, as if alive, e. g. calor; then = not made, \$c. by art, e. g. water, opp. to spring water; a hedge, opp. to maceries, a wat!).—simplex, sincerus (simple, without addition; also = inartifectal; puright, of persons; opp. fucatus).—verus (true; opp. simulatus, of speech, \$c).—Jx. sincerus atque verus (opp. fucatus et simulatus): a n. right, naturæ jus qd (C. Legg. 1, 14, 40; different fm jus naturale, = n. right; i. e. the whole compass of all n. rights; opp. jus civile; see C. Sext. 42, 91): a n. impulse, naturalis cupiditas see C. Sext. 42, 91): a n. impulse, naturalis cupiditas or appetitus: n. underdanding, natura habitus bonus (opp. doctrina, aft. C. Arch. 7, 15, but not natura sine doctrina).—natura mentis (n. quality of the understanding, Q. 10, 2, 5).—prudentla communis (common prudence, C. Fin. 4, 27, extr.): n. optitude, facultas a natura profecta: to have a n. inclination to aths. a natura proclivem esse ad qd: a thing is n. to any one, qd ci naturalier innatum or natura insitum est; qd proprium et naturale cs est; if is n. to us, that &c., natura nobis hoc datum est, ut, &c.: a n. reason, cause, causa, ratio, naturalis, or ab ipså rerum natura profecta: whatever takes place must have some n. cause, quidquid oritur causam habeat a natura necesse est: quinquia ortura causam nassa a natura necesse est: a n. son, filius naturalis (opp filius adoptatus).—filius non legitimus, filius pellice ortus, filius nothus (not born in lawful wedlock. [65] Filius naturalis occurs in this sense first in the Pandects): a n. father, pater naturalis (opp. to pater adoptator).—pater non justus or non legitimus (of a child not born in lawful weillock; opp. pater justus, legitimus): a n. death, more natu

ral's (opp. arcessita or violenta): n. religion, insita del vel potius innata cognitio (see C. N. D. 1, 17, 44): to be "n. consequence of athg, ex ipså rei naturå sequi: this is a n. consequence, hoc aliter fiert non potest: it is n., necesse est (necessary).—par est (fitting, agreeable to order): this is quite n., hoc non mirandum est; hoc ex naturæ legibus fit: to speak in a n. manner, loqui ut natura fert : to represent athg in a n. manner, ad verum exprimere qd; cs rei imaginem exprimere, quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur (aft. Q. 4, 2, 123): quite n. / minime mirum id quidem l a collector of n. specimens, "qui rerum naturalium exempla undique conquirit: n. parts or talents, natura, natura habitus (the n. constitution of a mind).—ingenium (mental abilities, n. endowments).-Jn. natura atque ingenium; indoles (n. parts or talents, in a moral point of view, and so far as they are capable of improve--nature dotes or munera (gifts or endowments of nature) .- naturæ instrumenta, orum, n. (means furnature)—nature instrumenta, orum, n. (means par-ushed by nature; ail the copressions opp. litere, disciplina): good n. parts or talents, nature bonitas; naturale quoddam bonum; ingenil bonitas. (more strongly) excellens ingenil bonitas; natura admi-rabilis; natura extimia et illustris: to have or po-seas (good) n. parts or talents, ingenio valere; bond indole praeditum esse; naturae munerbus ornatum esse. (more strongly) præstantissimo ingenio præditum esse; excellentis ingenii magnitudine ornatum esse: to have a n. talent for athg, cs rei gerendæ a naturå adto have a n. talent for any, cs rel gerenue a natura su-jumenta habère: a n. appearance, quod in rerum natura at; ostenium; prodigium; portentum: a n. fault or defect, vitium nature or a natura profectum; damnum naturæ (as L. 7, 4, damnum naturæ alere et fovere, to cherish a n. defect): n. history, historia natu-ralis or naturæ (with the ancients of wider signification rails or nature (with the ancients of wider signification than with us! an phitosopher, physicus (pows.ich, as an explorer of nature): Empedocies was a celebrated nature): Empedocies was a celebrated nature of the common comm, n. (pows.ca): or pure Latin, philosophia, physica, orum, n. (pows.ca): or pure Latin, philosophia naturalis (the latter, Geit. 17, 21): a n. production, quod terra gignit or parit; quod gignitur in or e terrā: the n. bessity of a country, amounitas: a n. state, status

nature: n. impulse, natura.

NATURAL, s. See lutor.

NATURALISM, #(Philosophical), *ratio eorum, qui naturam deum faciunt or qui nundum deum eensent; *ratio eorum, qui omnem vim divinam in natura sitam esse censent. | (Theological) rationalism, *præcepta eorum, qui solam rationem in rebus divinis ducem esse sequendam dicunt; *naturalis-

NATURALIST, # (Philosophical). *qui mundum deum censet; "qui naturam deum facit; qui omne, quod infinitum est, deum esse vuit; "qui vim quan-dum eamque animalem, qua omnia regantur, statuit; "qui omnem rem divinam in natura sitam esse censet.

"qui omnem rem divinam in natură sitam esse censet. !(Theological), "qui solam rationem in rebus divinis ducem esse sequendam dicit; "naturalista (t. f.).

NATURALIZE, [Parc.], "sacribere qm numero indigenarum; "jura indigense ci deferre es concedere; en, in the enscient sense, donare qm civitate (C. Cez.); civitatem ci dare, imperiire (C.); civem qm facere (Kp.). [Fio.] civitatem donare (A.): 10 n. a word, volument civitatem dare (Suc. Gramm. 22); hoc verbum Latino sermone satis tritum est (C. Div. 2, 4, 11, is naturalized)

NATURALLY, #Founded in nature, according to nature, naturaliter; natural; secundum naturan; nature convenienter (C.). #Without art, simpliciter; sine arte; sine studio; facile; natural or nativa ratione (aft. C.). #According to one's natural character, with natural ease, e. g. Ae does seery thing n. a natura ad omnia factus videtur; omnia facile, prompte, expedite agit; nulla in re laborat. #According to the truth of nature; ithe nature, ad veritaiem, vere (e. g. od effinere, exprimere, imitati). #Necessarity, necessaricy or with necessee est, res aliter fier non potent; qui alter fieri potuit #According to the course of nature, by Crcl., e. g. this happens n, sie natura fert; hop plane respondet ordini, legibus, nature (aft. C.); opp. hoe fit prater naturam, contra eleges nature, contra consuctum ordinem nature; leges nature, contra consuctum ordinem nature; NATURALLY, | Founded in nature, accordcontra consuetum ordinem naturæ;

leges nature, contra consuctum ordinem nature; hoc monstri simile est (aft. C.). If ne oncessions (with irony), minime mirum id quidem. NATURE, § \$ ystem according to weh things exist, natura (snesering to the English word in all its senses).—indoles (natural peculiarity).—natura retum, nundus (the universe, world).—agri, campi,

rus (the fields, &c., opp. to town, art; fin this sense not natura); by n., naturâ; naturaliter; proper or peculiar to n., naturalis; proprius et naturalis; according to the n. of aby, ci innatus or insitus; forified by n., natura or naturaliter munitus; according to n., see cundum naturam (opp. contra naturam).-naturæ concundum maturam (opp. contra naturam).—nature con-venienter (e.g. vivere): the n. of a hing, natura or ratio rei: such is the n. of the thing, its fert natura rel: the n. of men. hominis natura: to become a second n., ex consuetudine in naturam vertere; jam naturæ vim obtinere: to put of one's n., versare suam naturam : n. assisted itself (in a disease), morbus sua sponte decessit: to tive in a state of n. (without laws), libere or sine legibus vivere: to remain true to n., nihil a statu naturæ recedere : it is all n. with him, nihil arti debet : to paint or draw fm n., ex rebus veris exempla sumere (of painters or writers).—ad exemplum animale pin-gere qd (to paint athy after a tiving model): animate and inanimate n., animalia inanimaliaque (n. pl.): a thing required by s., res quam natura desiderat; res necessaria: an investigator of n., physicus (φυσικόν); or pure Latin, speculator venatorque nature (C. N. D. 1, 30, 83).—inquisitor rerum naturæ (Sen. N. Q. 6, 13, 2).—investigator earum rerum, quæ a naturā involutæ videntur (C. Univ. 1, init.): an investigation of n., investigatio rerum naturæ (aft. C. Fin. 5, 4, 10): a gift of n., donum or munus naturæ (g. t.): conformable to n., naturæ conveniens or congruens, naturæ or ad naturam accommodatus (opp. naturæ or a naturå ali-enus): to be conformable to n., naturæ convenire; secundum naturam esse: conformably to n., secundum secundum naturain esse: conformably io n., secundum naturain (op., viere): a law of n., lex nature or naturalis (g. t.), ratio profecta a rerum natura: it is a law of n., hoc natura prescribit; est (autem) a natura comparatum ut (mbj.: to act contrary to n., contra legem nature facet; right of n., natura jus (a single right).—jus naturale (compass of all the rights of n., op. jus civile): the kingdom of n., i. e. the whole wisible world, rerum natura: mundus: a state of n., status nature: an impulse of n., natura: contrary to n., nature or a matura illunus: in a manner contrary to n., contra naturam: a cail of n., desiderium naturale corporis; nature nature or cail of n., necessature or cassilas: to comply with a cail of n., necessature or cassilas: to comply with a cail of n., necessature or cassilas: to comply with a cail of n., necessature necessitas: to comply with a cail of n., necessature necessitas: to comply with a cail of n., necessature necessitas: to comply with a cail of n., necessature necessitas: to comply with a cail of n., necessature necessitas: to comply with a cail of n., necessature necessitas: to comply with a cail of n., necessature necessitas: to comply with a cail of n., necessature nece nature necessitas: to comply with a call of n., necessitati parère. | Natural quality, natura, indoles, ingenium (essential, proper quality).—constitutio (imparted by forming, training or education).—affectio (the parled by forming, training or education),—affectio (the state or condition of a thing, cepty in relation to an-other; e.g. of the sout to externat objects),—habitus (the internat or externat state or condition of a thing); peculiar n, proprietas: good n, bonitas: iil n, asperitas (roughanes): n, of the soit, soil natura, or ingenium: n, of the body, corporis affectio, constitutio: n, of the weather, mind, affectio cecil, animi: according to the n, of the place, ex loci natura; uti loci natura fert: according to the n. of the thing, pro re; pro re nata: according to the n. of circumstances, ut res dant sese (see Ruhnk, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 43): according to the n. (see Rubban, Ter. treaus. 3, 1, 13); according to nor n. of the limes, pro tempore; pro tempore ratione: according to the n. of time and circumstances, prout ree as tempus so daret; of tike n, similis: of a different n, diversus (ab). [Natural character, natura, indoles, ingenium, animus (the three first, the original cast of the individual s.) morner (the meanly a well) this according to the individual s.) morner (the meanly a well) this and intellectual n.) .- mores (his moral n.) .- vita (his and intellectual n.).—mores (his moral n.).—vita (his kind of it[6].—persona (the part he plays, as it were, on the theatre of civil it[6]. C. Læl. 1, 4, Q. 10, 1, 55).—

It these expressions denote only a part of the whole n.; to denote the whole, join indoles animi ingentique (L. 10, 17); natura et mores; mores naturaque; ingentique ac mores; vita moresque; mos et raque; ingenium ac Miores; Vita moresque; mos et natura (e. 9. of a people, gentis).—goodness of n., bonitas: a gentle, kind, affable n., comitas; humanitas; ingenium lene, liberale: a harsh, inexorable n., ingenium durum atque inexorabile: an afable, gentle n., mores faciles: a noble n., animus magnus, excelsus, altus; altitudo animi: a fickle n., ingenium mobile: of a mild m., mitis ingenio.

NATURED. Good natured, bona natura or indole præditus; benignus; comis: ill-n., malignus;

NAUGHT, NAUGHTY, See BAD.

NAULAGE, naulum (Juv.). NAUSEA, nausea (C.): to suffer fm n., nausea premi (Cels.); nausea tentari (aft. C.); nauseæ mo-

premi (1982.); mauses sensari (1972.); mauses lestiam suscipere (id.); nauses qm torquet (Sen.). NAUSEATE, #PROT.) mauseare (C.). #Fro.) fastidire, Sus.); nauseare (Phod.r.); cf satidium es rei creatur; qs sentit es rei fastidium (aft. Plin.); me capit cs rei tædium (L.); venit mihi qd in tædium (Plin.).

NAUSEOUS, Paor.) qui nauseam facit. Pro.) multum abluit, quir. interficeretur: lo draw m. (v) faciliosus: fastidium creans; qui fastidio est; qui place, prope accedere; appropinquare, (propius) accedere all of the draw neur a lown (vi a general dere ad with an acc.: lo draw neur a lown (vi a general)

NAUTICAL, nauticus. NAVAL, navalis: a n. engagement, navalis pugna !.); navale prœlium (Q.); prœlium maritinum (C.);

NAVE, | Of a wheel, modicus (Plin.). | Of a church, spatium medium (Vitr.): in the Latin of the

middle ages, also navis,
NAVEL, umbilicus (Cels.).
NAVEW (a sort of turnip), napus (Col.); *bras-

NAVEW (a sort of carney), such as the size analys (Linn).

NAVIGABLE, navigabilis, navis patiens (L.; navigationis patiens, Just.); the river is not n., fluvius non perfert navem (L. 10, 2); the Tiber is n., and concepts all kinds of produce to the city, Tiberis navium patiens omnesque fruges devehit in urbem (Plin. Ep. 5. 6, 12): n. for barges, &c., onerariarum na'um capax: the river is not n. for ships of great burden, graves naves fluvius non perfert: to endeavour to make a river n., *id agere, in eo laborare, ut fluvius navium

NAVIGATE, navigare in loco or per locum, also simply locum (to sail, sail through. acc. with navigare, usual only with poets, and in post-Aug. prose, occurs in C. Fin. 2, 34, 112, quum Xerxes

maria ambulasset, terram navigasset),
NAVIGATION, navigatio; navigiorum cursus, or
simply cursus (sailing, course): the art or science of n., supply cursus (entiring, converge the art of exercise n_n , are navalis (Ptin); disciplina navalis; rerum nauticarum scientia (C.), rerum nauticarum scientia atque usus (C.e.s. B. G. 3, 8); to obstruct n_n , præcludere navigationem

NAVIGATOR, nauta (C.); navigator (Q.). NAVY, classis (seet), res navalis, or nautica; res nautice (pl.): res maritima (Vell.; men, and all things belonging to a fleet).

adv. | No, vid. | Not only so, but more, præterea; see Mongovan. NEAL, (*ferrum, &c.), igne excandefacere, mol-

NEAP, humilis; demissus; depressus (post-Aug.).

NEAP-TIDE, *æstus minor NEAP-TIDE, "gestus minor.

NEAR, adi, "[Close, nigh, propinquus, compar.

propinquior and (usually) propior, superl. proximus

(in all the senses of the English voral)—vicinus (of

place and resemblance; also, but rarely, of time).—fini
timus with a dat., similis with a dat or gen, non

allenus with a and an abi. (of resemblance); a no

company is company to company to the com relative, propinqua cognatione conjunctus; to any one, cum qo; genere ci propinquus; propinqua cognatione ci junctus or qm contingens: a very n. relative, proximus cognatione or propinquitate; arta propinquitate conjunctus: an. friend, familiaris; intimus: quo tate conjunctus: a m. frena, isuminatis; interest. que finalitarter or intine utor: a n. connection, societas propior; necessitudo (between relatives, colleagues, éc.); to be n., prope esses (g. l.).—propinquum or vicinum esse (as to place, time, resemblance)—non longe absesse, in propinquo adcesse, subsesse (as to time and place, to be nearer; propius abesse).—appetere (to draw n., of time): to be very n., supra caput esse, in cervicibus esse, in capite et in cervicibus esse (of place or time, persons or events; see Herz. S. Cat. 52, 22).—imminere, instare (of time): to be n. to death, morti vicinum esse; in vitæ discrimine versari; the moment is num case; in the discrimine versain, we moment is not in sech &c., prope adest, quum &c.: to lie n., prope or in propinquum jacere or situm esse, prope esse, non longe abese, subcesse (prop.); facile invenir posse (fig., to be easy to be found, of arguments, &c.).—facile (19), to oe easy to be jouins, of arguments, ct.).—Incue intelligit posses (19), to be easily understood); to come n, prope accedere, approprinquare (1955) the former prop, and Bg. the latter only prop.).—non multum abease a &c., simile esse cs (19, of resemblance); c, g, prope accedere ad vertatem; a vertate non multur and the companion of the abesse; veri simile esse: to be n. to any one, non longe abesse ab qo (prop) .- ci propinquum esse genere, propinqua cognatione qm contingere (as to relationship) .- familiariter or intime uti qo (as a friend) .usu cum qo conjunctissimum esse, magna mihi cum qo necessitudo est, summâ necessitudine me qs contingit (g. t., of connexion, as a college friend): I was n. = upon the point of &c., in eo erat (in eo eram is not good), ut &c. (I intended).—prope erat or fuit, ut &c.; propius nihil factum est, quam ut &c.; non unitum proping imm secting et, quam ut ec; non number of paulium (27) not parum) abulut, qui non longe or paulium (27) not parum) abulut, qui non longe or paulium (27) not parum) abulut, qui not not paulium de la la la little ess scaning, if nearly came to pas the call at little ess scaning, if nearly came to pas the call the little capterium; proping initial est factum, quam ut occideretur; haud

at the head of an army), exercitum ad urbem (propius) admovere; (of time, &c.) prope adesse, subesse; appropinquare, appetere: the moment draws n., when &c., prope adest, quum &c.: to draw n. to the eightieth year (of one's age), prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse: to come n. (i. e. resemble), prope accedere ad qd; accedere ad similitudinem cs rei: NEAREST, proximus (in all the senses of the English word); to, a (ab) with an abl.; or by the dat. (\$\sigma is never post).—secundus ab qo (next in order or rank).—ci or cs simillimus (nearest in resemblance): the nearest way, proxima via; bre-vissima via; the nearest towns, proxima oppida: let us go to my house; it is the nearest place where you can change your clothes, eamus ad me; ibi proximum est ubi vestem mutes: the nearest relative, proximus cognatione, propinquitate, or genere; arta propinquitate conjunctus; proxima cognatione qui contingens or conjunctus; proxima cognatione qui contingens or cum qu conjunctus; n. connecions (i. e. friends and relatives).—proximi (see Inst. ad C. ad Die. 12, 27, in., and on S. Cat. 14, 2). | Parsim on ious, parcus. tenax. Js., parcus et tenax.—restrictus. Js., restrictus et tenax. malignus. Ferg n., præparcus: to be n., parce vivere, parcum et tenacem esse, parce ac tenuiter vivere

NEAR, ade., and prep. by the cilipsis of 'to.' ¶ Of place, prope followed by a or ab with an abi, or by an acc. (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ only in Np.: also by a dat. Hann. 8, 3): propter (in the neighbourhood O).—Ad (by, af; all these denote nearness, g. £).—Juxta (close to).—ecundum (along by, denoting direction to a place); to sit n, to aby's house, prope ab cs ædibus sedere: n. to a bank, prope ripam (not far fm it).—secundum ripam (along, by it; e. g. to sail): nearer to &c., propius ad qm or qd, or simply propius qm or qd; or propius ab qa re ().

Only in Np. with dat., Hann. 8, 3): very n. to, proxime followed by a or ab with an abl., or by an acc. 10f time, prope ad, or simply prope with an acc.; e. g. prope ad annum octogesimum pervenerat. 10 number, ad followed by an acc., or (with the historians) adverbially, with the case weh the accompanying verb requires (about, denoting the highest number, see Herz. Cas. B. G. 2, 33; Bremi, Suet. Cas. 20; e. g. n. two hundred men, ad ducentos homines: after a. four thousand men had been killed, occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor). -circiter (about, denoting a proxi-mate number; on admodum, wehis used to denote the whole sum).

NEARLY, prope, pæne (almost, but not quite). fere, ferme (with omnes, &c.: prope, pæne make a positive assertion; fere, ferme decline doing this; it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is at least approximately or generally true.— Lantum non (uorov ob, daiyov dei: an elliptical form used by Livy and later eviters, — 'on ly this is avanting, that not,' &c.).—propembolum (what is not far removed fm the right measure; 'almost what is should be').— When near ty = 'with in a little,' it may be translated by head wallow in the later of the control of the haud multum or non longe afuit, quin, &c. (not ut);

prope erat or factum est, ut &c.; propius nihil factum est, quam ut &c.: the left wing seas n. defeated, prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur.

NEARNESS, | Vicinity, propinquitas - vicinia (ncighbourhood). | Parsimony, parsimonia. tena-

citas, malignitas [SYN, in PARSIMONY]. NEARSIGHTED, | PROP.) (myops, Ulp.): by Crel.,

e. g to be n., non longe prospicere posse; oculi non longe conspectum ferunt (a/t. C. and L.). Fig.) perum intelligens; non longe prospiciens; parum per-

NEAT, adj. nitidus (r. pr. Herz. Q. 10, p. 105).— comptus (both words, either of appearance, or of style, &c.).—Jn. nitidus et comptus; lepidus (prelly, full of st., — s. intuus et compus; lepuns; leves, yaz sy humour; e. g. dictum, puella). — eleçans (elegans in appearance and in manner): a neal little gentieman, ad unguem factus homo (H. Sat. 1, 5, 32).—juvenis barbā et comā nitidus, totus de capsulā (Sen. Ep. 115, 2): a.

commandum, morum elegante kead of cattle, bos; NEAT, s. If \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\text{ engle head of cattle, bos; Intrus: bot |\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\text{ region primes, such as n.\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\text{ tongue, n.\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\text{ longue, him; boves (pl.); armenta boum, NEATHERD, bubulcus.

NEATLY, nitide; compte; lepide; eleganter. NEATNESS, concinnitas; elegantia: or use the

NEBULA, nebula; nubecuia (a small cloud). NEBULOUS, nebulosus.

NECESSARILY, necessario; very seld. necessarie (e. g. demonstrari = irresisibly)—ex necessitate (of necessity). Necessariy ity is often best transloted by necessity experiences at with a verb in the subj. ut being omitted; learner n. Deget acarice, ex luxuri & existiat avaritia

INTURY N. bogets avarice, ex luxurià exsista avarita necesse est. — This was n. so, aliter hoc feri non potent. NECESSARY. § (With a substantire), necessarius: an thing, necessitas, res necessaria [[Without subst.]]; it is n., opuse est (there is need of: 50.7 the person who has need of a bling is in the dat.; the thing needed in the mos. or ob!; also with on inf. such is then the casus subject; the gen. occurs twice in Liep, 22. 51; 23. 21, and sometimes, but very rarely, in the poets; see Ramsh. § 142; Zumpt § 464; Kr. § 502; Wb. § 255, 314, 324).—necesse est; necessarium est, oporte (see Musr)—usus est (1625 almost only in the poets; once in L., rarely in Cea; see Ramsh. § 142, 2, n. 5; Zumpt, § 464, 2; Herx. ad Cex. B. G. 4, 2).—also by attinet; e. g. it is not n. to sog, nihil attinet diere: it is not n. to sog, nihil attinet diere: it is not n. to sog, nihil attinet diere: it is not n. to sog, nihil attinet diere: it is not n. to sog, nihil attinet diere: it is not n. to sog, nihil attinet diere: it is not n. to sog, nihil attinet diere: it is not n. to sog, nihil attinet diere: it is not n. to sog, nihil attinet diere: it is not n. to sog, nihil attinet diere: it is not n. to sog, nihil attinet diere: it is not n. to sog, nihil attinet diere: it is not n. to sog, nihil attinet diere: it is not n. to 101, 2; Herz, do acos, D. 0., 1, 2. - aiso og attinet; es it is not n. to say, nihil attinet dicere: it is not n. that you should wait, nihil opus est, exspectare te (C.): it is not n., nihil est, non est quod (Hose not no opus est quod): to consider n., necesse habere: I thought it n. to door, he consider n, necessal nate: I mought it n. to do oc, he calcendum putavi: not to find other, n, supersedere posse qà re; or with an inf., e. g. loqui apud vos supersedissem (L.). Acoid the Grecism, opus habere; weh occurs only once, Col. 9, 1, 5.

NECESSARY, a. res necessaria. necessitas: necessaries, res quibus homines utuntur: res quibus carere non possumus; ea quæ natura desiderat: necessaries of life, res ad vitam necessariæ: usus vitæ necessarii: quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria; quæ ad victum

Cultumque pertinent.

NECESSITATE, see COMPEL.

NECESSITOUS, see Poon.

NECESSITY, || State of being necessary, necessary. cessitas (C.); necessitudo (of moral or abstract n.; S. often uses this word to denote force of circumstances; see Hern. ad S. Cat. 17, 2, and ad Cæs. B. C. 1, 8); hy pothetical n., necessitudo cum adjunctione (opp. nec. simplex, C. Inv. 2, 57, 172): unavoidable n., necessitas fatalis; fati necessitas (C.): to impose the n., place aby under the n., in necessitatem imponere, afferre (C;); injungere (Hirl.); coger, adigere, compellere qui (C.); qm in eam necessitatem adducere ut (L.); you have placed me under the sad n., vos me invitum, nolentem, coggistis, or eo compulistis: me invitum, noientem, coegistis, or eo compulistis: to make a viriuse of n., facere de necessitate viriutem (Hieron, in Ruf. 3, n. 2; Ep. 54, n. 6); I see no n., non video, non invenio, qd cogat, eo compellat: fo see, show, the n. of, videre, ostendere, aliter fiert, see, show, the n. of, videre, ostendere, aliter fiert, see, show, the n. of, videre, ostendere, aliter fiert, see, inc., no potulsse: peripatetic perturbari animos necesse esse dicunt (maintain the n. of the passion, C.): fm n., necessitate coactus (C): pi necessario, necessitate (C): do., necessitate (cessaria ie coactua (only in cess.)

C. 1, 40); also coactus only (C)—ex necessitate (T): to yield to n, necessitati parëre, servire: without any n, nullà necessitate premente (C.); nullà re cogente; sine necessitate; sine justà or idoneà causà: incase of n., si opus fuerit; si usus fuerit; si quando usus sit; si res postularit; necessitate cogento (aft. C.): only in an extreme case of n., non nisl summa becessitate cogente, nisl summa necessita urgest:

n. is the mother of invention, ingeniosa rerum egestas

necessitate cogenie, nist summa necessitate urgeat:

n. is the mother of invention, ingenious arerum egestas

(Cloud.). Powerly, see Povent.

NECK, Of men and an im ut;, collum; cervix

(Esse in prose, before the time of Augustus, almost
always cervices (pt.)—guin, faux or usually pi, fauces
(the throat; the latter prop., the upper, narrower part
of the guila)—caput (the head and n.): to break aby's

n., cervices cs frangere (Esse but guiam frangere, S.

Cat. S.4, is unusual; and collum clorquere is = to
take a firm hold of the n. and turn it a tittle [as a
means of compution), L. 4, 531: to pay with one's n.,
cupite lucre: to risk one's n. for the avarice of another,
artitus to pronam collo et cervicibus suis sustinére
(C. Ferr. S. 42, in.): his n. is in danger, caput elus
artur. 10 ft hin grs with out if fre, collum, cervix

(of a boitte, \$c.)—os (the opening of a boitte, \$c.): n.
of land, lingua (L. Ov.); linguals (Ces.)

NECKLOTH, focale (Heindorf, H. Sat. 2, 3, 255,

NECKLOTH, focale (Heindorf, H. Sat. 2, 3, 255,

NECKLOCK, monile (neck ornamen!, mly with gold

NECKLACE, monile (neck ornamen!, mly with gold

or manifiare.

NECKLACE, monile (neck ornament, mly with gold
and precious stones, for women and children).—torques,
catella (golden chains for the neck, the former a twisted
chain, the latter composed of rings; both given as rewards to brace soldiers): pearl n, see PRARL

NECKWEED, cannablu (Farr.).

NECROLOGY, An account of the dead, vite mortuorum or defunctorum (of several), "narratio de vità et factis mortuorum hominum : to write a n., vitam defuncti hominis narrare (T. Agr. 1). 1 A

A., vican definite to the matter (1. Agr. 1). If A register of deaths, index mortuorum.

REROMANCER, qui inferorum animas elicit, qui animas or mortuorum imagines excitat (p. t., aft. C. Falin. 6, 14; Ean. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 16, 37;—qui jubet manes exire ex sepulchris (aft. O. Met. 7, 206)—qui infernas umbras carminibus elicit (with T. Ann. 2, 2, one who uses incantations; by later writers called theurgus, θεουργός).—eliciendi animulas noxias et præsagia sollicitare larvarum gnarus (Ammian. 28, 1, p. 394, ed. Gronov.).—exorcista (one who drices out evil

***piritis.**
NEUROMANCY, ars eliciendi, &c.; see NECRO-MANCER. (inecromantia, Laclant.—Pling says necro-mantia Homer! to denote their part of the Odyssey in such Ulysses is described as entering the regions of the dead, and conversing with the studies.) **material (1)**

NECTAR, nectar (C.). of n., nectareus (O.). NECTAREAN, nectareus (O.).

NECTABEAN, nectareus (U.).
NECTABEAN, nectareus (U.).
NEED, s. necessitas. necessitudo. opus. usus [Syn.
and Pins. in Necessity].—desiderium (with desire):
to feel the n. of a thing, que or es rei indigere (to have n. of) .- qd desiderare (to be unwilling to be without).

n. of).—qd desiderare (to be unwilling to be without).

NEED, v. "ITANS.) To be in wan to f. egère qà re,
more rarely es rei (to hare n. of athg, be in want of si).—
indigère qà re or c's rei (to feet lie. n. or want of ath).—
opus or usus est qà re (there is n. of a thing, circumstances make a thing necessary.

Los For this only
Col. 9, 2, 1, has opus habeo qà re).—desiderare qd (to desire athy absent, to be unwilling to be without it) .requirere qd (to find a thing requisite or necessary): not requirere qd (to find a thing requisite or necessory): not to n. athg, to be able to do without it, qd re carrier, facile supersedere posse. I NTE.) to have occasion to, is smally rendered in Latin by est, quod; opp. non est, cur; thill est, nihil habeo, quod, followed by a sub;; e.g. you n. not fear, nihil est, quod extimescas; nihil habes, quod timeas: they n. not diminish their hope, non est, cur spes eorum infringatur. NEEDFUL, see NECESSARY.

NEEDLE, acus, ûs: a very fine n., *acus pusilla, minuta: to thread a n., *filum in acum inserere or

NEEDLE-PULL, acia (Cels.).
NEEDLE-WOMAN, puella or mulier quæ acu victum quæritat (see Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48); "femina acu opus faciens."

Opus naciens.

NEEDLEWORK, ¶ The arl, ars acu pingendi.

Work executed with the needle, opus acu
pictum or factum. A piece of n. (as a picture), pictura
acu facta (afl. C. Ferr. 4, 1, 1): to do a piece of n., acu
pingere. See also EMSHOIDENY.

pingere. See Gib Embruider:

NEEDLESS, quod non opus est; supervacancus (superfuous). It is m., non opus est; nihil necesse est; nihil attinet: to take n. trouble, acta agere: it will not

be n., non alienum, or abs re, fuerit. NEEDLESSLY, sine causa; præter rem or necessi-

tatem (aft. C.). NEEDLESSNESS, nulla necessitas.

NEEDS, adv. necessarie very seld.; mly necessario; ex necessitate (fm necessity). Mly by necesse est.

NEGATION, negatio (also = negative word),-infitiatio; recusatio (refusal).

NEGATIVE, adj. negans.—privans (depriving, privative; of parts of speech.—Kes negativus, privativus only in the later grammarians). A n., vocabulum negans: a n. particle, particula negans: a n. answer (to a question), infitiatio; (to a request) re-cusatio: to give a n. answer (to a question), infitiari; negare ita esse; (to a request) recusare: to have received a n. answer (to a request), repulsam ferre (C.); also with negare; e. g. he gave me a n. answer, negavit se hoc facturum (aft. C.): to meel a charge with a n., causam infitiatione defendere (C): a n. proposition. enunciatum (sententia or enunciatio) negans.

NEGATIVELY, infitiando, negando (C.).

NEGLECT, v. negligere qd (not to trouble oneself about a thing, out of thoughtlessness or carelessness). deesse ci rei (not to show proper attention to a person or thing, to fail in one's duty) .- deserve qd (to desert or tang, to fait in one's duty).—deserver qd (to desert or abandon fin wont of facrour or good-will).—derelinquere qui or qd (to give up or abandon entirely.—intermittere qui or qd (see fol leave of for a time). To n. the fire, ignem negligere (pop. ae colere): to neglect is utterly, corpore esse inculto atque horrido (C.): to n. one's afairs, rem familiarem negligere.

NEGLECT: a negistration that are deserved and the collection of the population.

familiarem negligere.

NEGLEUT, a neglectio (the act of neglecting).—indiligentia (habit of neglecting).—neglectus (state of a thing neglectie).—[80] But it must frequently be rathing neglectie().—[80] But it must frequently be redered by the verbe. e.g. to the n. of all other things, rebus omnibus posthabitis, or postpositis, or reliefs to the n. of all other business, omnibus negotifs omis-sis; to the n. of friendship, neglectà amictità.] NEGLIGENCE, neglegentia (want of acturacy).—incuria observation).—indiligentia (want of accuracy).—incuria (want of proper care), c. rel. [80] More frequentiy by the verba,] See also CARLLESBERS.

NEGLIGENT, neelligens (remiss: onp. diligena: of

og the verba. Je ed ito CARELESNESS. NEGLIGENT, negligens (remiss; opp. diligens; of persons: \$\overline{\text{Fig. 2008}} \text{post-Class. of things}; in athg. cs rel, q\u00e5 \text{re or in qa re \$\overline{\text{Fig. 2008}} \text{post-Class. de q\u00e5 re or circa qd).—dissolutus (loose, dissolute; of persons). Js. negligens ac dissolutus; dissolutus et negligens in q\u00e5 re.—indiligens (not sufficiently exact, inattentive, heedless; of persons).-negiectus, negiigenter factus (or with any other ptcpl wch the context Jurnishes; negligently done, of things).—parum accuratus (on wch sufficient care or accuracy has not been bestowed; of things).—[[65] Not incuriosus (or the adv. incuriose) in Class. prose.]
N. in one's calling, qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus (of a stave; Plant. Pseud. 4, 7, 2): n. in one's domestic affairs, negligens, dissolutus, or dissolutus ac negligens in re familiari (from the context also simply negligens et dissolutus): a n. exterior (in dress, &c.), cultus corporis parum accuratus (aft. Gell. 1, 5): hair negligently dressed, capillus negligenter circum caput rejectus.

NEGLIGENTLY, negligenter; indiligenter; disso-sute; incuriosius (T.).

NEGOTIATE, agere de qu re (to treat with aby on any subject, e. g. de conditionibus pacis).—postulare conditiones es rei (to demand the terms on wech it will be granted).-pacisci qd (to conclude a compact about athy; e. g. pacem, to n. a peace).—conciliare qd (lo bring athy about, by smoothing down difficulties, \$c.; e. g. nuptis): to n. athy with aby, spere cun qo de q\$ re (g. t.).—colloqui cum qo de q\$ re (by verbal conferre (g. 1.).—Colloqui cum qo de qu re (cy rerous conference).—colloqui per internuncios cum qo et de qu re mentionem facere (by envoys, \$\frac{\epsilon}{c}\$, \$\cdot Np. Alc. 5, 3).—
They set about negotiating the terms of a peace, colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus. See also NE-COTIATION.

NEGOTIATION, actio, de q\u00e1 re; colloquium (conference). Often by Crcl. with the verb. To enter into a n. respecting athg, postulare conditiones de q\u00e1 re: to carry on a n., conditiones ferre et audire: conditiones agitare, tractare, agere cum qo: lo break off a n. for peace, infecta pace dimittere legatos; dimittere pacis for peace, inecta pace uninter e legatos; uninter positas internuncios; conditiones de pace ineunda propositas dirimere, abrumpere: during these n.s., dum hac aguntur (L.): to settle by n., conditionibus disceptare qq; per coiloquium qd componere.

NEGOTIATOR, qui de qã re agit (g. t.).—inter-

nuncius (one who carries messages between two parties). -interpres (a mediator, who transacts with another person in the name and by the authority of a third party, with a view to settle-differences, &c.; post-Aug.). -intercessor (one who interposes in order to hinder or accomplish athg).-conciliator cs rei (one who brings about an union; e. g. nuptiarum).-pactor es rei (one who concludes a bargain).

NEGRO, Æthiops, Afer; f. femina Æthiops, Afra; Æthiops servus, or serva, f. (as a slave).

NEIGH, v. hinnire; hinnitum edere (Just.). To n. neight or at, adhinnire ci rei (Piin.), ad qd (C.).
NEIGHING, NEIGH, s. hinnitus, ús.
NEIGHBOUR, I One who lives or is near us,

NEIGHBOUK, I One who lives or is near us, vicinus G. t, but esplis in respect of house or premises), —qui accolit propinquus acdibus nostris (near one's house)—accolo, finitimus, continis (experied merely by a boundary: avoid congruus as unclassical, and adibia so estremely rave).—propinquus, proximus (one who stands, sits, \$c., next).—consessoi (at table, \$gc.)

A good n., bonus vicinus (poet.): the next n., proximus vicinus: the n.'s, vicini; vicinitas; finitimi, &c. Js. vicini et finitimi (vicini in respect of place, finitimi a respect of place, finitimi vicini in respect of boundary): to be a n., vicinum case; in propinguo habitate. | A nother person, any one besides ourselves, alter (more not alius in the singl.); b. alli; homines; also home, collective (nod proximus in this sense). That does nothing for the sake of his n., qui mhil alterius causa facti: all profer there over qui mhil alterius causa facti: all profer there over nothing the sake of the n. NEIGHBOURHOOD. If Viciniti, vicinii vicinii.

maiunt quam alteri: the fore of one's n., humanitas.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, | Vicinity, vicinia; vicinitas (relation of the neighbours to each other): in the
n., in vicinità, prope; in propinquo: in this n., hie
vicinite: in this immediate n., hie proxima vicinias:
into this n., huv vicinits. | [Ext. of three in the comie
into this n., huv vicinits. | [Ext. of three in the comie
pinquo; ex or de proximo. | The neighbours
to each proximos. vicinitas vicinits.

of each other). | Of places, propinguus; adjacens (L.); conterminus (rather poet.; T.); contiguus

NEIGHBOURLY, adj. *vicinis conveniens or dignus. NEIGHBOURLY, adv. more vicinorum; *ut decet cinos; ut convenit vicinis.

NEITHER, conj. nec; neque: neither-nor, nec-

nec; neque-neque,

NEITHER, pron., neuter. N. party, or 'neither with ref. to Iwo parties, neutri, pl.: to n. side, n. way, in neutram partem (e. moveril—neutro (aft. verb of motion, e. g. inclinari)—E55 'The other, aft. "neither, it alter (though beuter might sta be expected;" Retiner, is anter (nonga neuter major sis of expectes; Krebs says that he knows no instance of it); e. g. debemus neutrum eorum contra aiterum juvare (Cæs. B. C. 1, 35; ut neutra lingua alteri officiat, Q. 1, 1, 14; so L. 21, 46, 4); to a. side, neutro; to be on n. side, medium se gerere (L.); in neutris partibus esse; neutram partem sequi (Suet.); non alterius utrius partis esse (C. Att. 10, 1, 12); se medium partibus præstare (Vell.); neutri parti se adjungere (L. 35, 48). See 'to be NEUTRAL.

NEOLOGIST, onova dogmata in rebus divinis sequens, amplectens; *qui majorum dogmata deserit; or as t. t. *neoiogus.

NEOLOGY, *neologia (t. t.); or *nova dogmata in rebus divinis sequendi studium, cupiditas.

NEOPHYTE, neophytus (Tertuil.). NEPENTHE, lenimentum (Plin.): nepenthes (Plin.;

plant with exhibitanting properties).

NEPHEW, | Brother's son, fratris filius (C.); nepos ex fratre (T.). | Sister's son, sororis filius (C.); nepos ex sorore (T.). | Nepos by itself de-

(c.); nepos ex avoire (1.). Egg. repos by usely de-notes prep. 'a grandson.' NEPHRITE, alapis nephriticus. NEPHRITE, alapis nephriticus. NEPHRITE, alapis nephriticus. N. pain, renum dolor (Scrib. Larg.; e. g. renum do-lore vexari): n. colie, passio renalis (Cal. Aur.): n.

lore vexari); n. cotte, passus remeas (***).

stone, calculus renum.

NE PLUS ULTRA, summum; perfectius men; quo magis, melius, perfectius esse, fieri, fingi, nihil potest (aft. C.); or by Urcl., e. g. nihil illo est excelentius in virtute (Np.); muller est omnibus simulaers emendatior (Petron. 126, 13).

PONTRAM **nenotiamus (t. L.); **studium cognatos**

NEPOTISM, *nepotismus (t. t.); *studium cognatos fovendi et augendi or ad honores extollendi. NERITE, onerita (Linn.).

NERVE, nervus (prop. and fig.). Full of n., ner-

NERVOUS, | Of or belonging to the nerves, nervosus. N. system, nervi (the nerves, as Cels. 1, praf. nervosus. N. system, nervi (the nerves, as Cels. 1, praf.), p. 23, Bip., validi nervi an infirm; i. e. a strong or week n. system): a n. disense, nervorum morbus (not morbus nerveus): n. fever, febris nervosa. § Strong i n. nerve, nervosus (prop.; then Bg. = strong, powerfut; of style, of an orator, de. [85] Only in very late Lain for powerful or vigorous in body).—lacertosus, robustus, validus (muscular, robust, strong in body; of men and animals) .- quibusdam nervis intentos (fig., strong, rigorous; of style, &c.) .- vibrans (fig., of style, of ideas). vigorous; of style, &c.).—vibrans [f.g., of style, of ideas]. In a n. manner, nervose (e.g. dieree). | Weak, of ideas]. Ih a nerves, weger nervis [T. Ann. 15, 45, 3).—nervis infirmis (aff. Cels. l., praf. p. 23. Bip.).—"nervis infirmis or resolutis laborans. A n. state of body, nervorum valetudo (Suet. Vesp. 7); nervi infirmi (Cels. l., praf. p. 23. Bip. i opp. nervi validi): a n. frame, frame, corpus propter nervorum valetudinem collapsum (afs. Sucl. Fesp. 7, and F. Georg. 3, 485).

NERVOUSNESS, nervorum resolutio (Cets.); nervorum remissio (Scrib. Larg. 101); nervorum valetudo (Suet. Pesp. 7, propter nervorum valetudinem: i. e.

NEST, nduta (prop.: also facetiously for a human habitation: poetically for the young birds in an, but no where for the eggs]. —gurgustum (contemplausally for a poor, mean ducdling). To build a n, nidum facere, fingere, or confingere, fingere et construere; nidum texere; nidificare.-nidulari (post-Aug.); upon the ground, nidum ponere in terra; nidum ponere (H. Od. 4, 12, 5); under a roof, nidum suspendere tecto (V. Georg. 4, 307): to rob a n., implumes aves detrahere nido (V. Georg. 4, 513); ova incubanti avi subducere: to keep the n., nidum servare (H. Ep. 1, 10, 6; also facetiously = to keep the house).

NESTLE, nidum ponere (to build a nest any where, e. g. in terrâ).—nidulari (Gell.). To n. in aby's bosom, lap, &c., recubare in sinu cs (L.); in gremio cs sedère (C.): an infant nestling in his mother's bosom, puer lactens matris in gremio sedens (aft. C. who has For-

tunæ and adds mammam appetens).

NET, s. rete or (of a less size) reticulum (g. f.). make a n., rete or reticulum texere. Esply a) for the hair, reticulum; b) for catching fishes, rete (g. f.); funda, jacuium (a cast-n.)-verriculum, everriculum (a drag-n.). To throw or cast a n., rete jacere: to draw out a n., rete educere (foras). c) For catching birds and other animats, rete (g. t.); plaga (for larger animats, as other animals, rete (g. l.); plaga (for larger animals, as boars, deer, such as were used in hunting; for this purpose acceral n.'s were necessary; hence usually the pt. [82] cassis is poet.). To set or place n.'s, retin or plagas pandere or tendere: to surround with n.'s, plags septre qd; plagas or retail pratendere circl (\$25\) plags as mbire qd is poet.): to lay a n. for any one (\$f_0\$), plagas or test inderec: they are no found in the foundation of the plagas or test of the plagas or test on n.'s (or into a n.), in the number of the plagas of the number of the numbe plagas compellere (prop.); in plagas conjicere (also fig.); to fall into a n., in plagas cadere or incidere (prop. and fig.); in histaia incidere (fig.): to entangle oneself in a n., se impedire in plagas (prop. and fig.). and fig.) and fig.) and the membrane in or on the animal body, septum, quod membrana quadam superiores partes præcordiorum ab inferioribus diducit; also prps membrana cordiorum ab imeriorious aducti; aiso prys incinoraia praecordiorum (the diaphragm, διαφραγια; see Cels, 1, pref. p. 21, Bip., and Plin, 11, 37, 77, who calls it praecordia, prps by mistake).—peritonœum (περιτόναιον, εερlained, Fegel. 2, 15, 3, by membrana, que intestina omnia continet) .- omentum (the omentum, exix Avor). retina (of the eye; t. t.).

NETWORK, reticulum.

NET, v. | To make net-work, texere; nectere. NET, v. | To make clear gain. See Clear, v.

inferior. NETHER

NETHERMOST, infimus; imus.

NETTLE, s. urtica; "urtica urens (Linn.; stinging-Blind or dead n., urtica foilis non mordentibus (Pisn.); urtica morsu carens (vocatur lamium; Plin.); *lamium (Linn.): n.-rash, *febris urticata; *purpura urticata; *urticatio (med.).

NETTLE. v. see Chagrin. NEUTER, NEUTRAL, medius, neutrius partis; Jn. medius et neutrius partis; qui est in neutris partibus; non in alterius uilius partem inclinatus (g. t.).—otiosus (that remains quiet). To be n., medium esse; in neutris partibus esse; neutram partem sequi; non alterius uilius partis esse: to be perfectly n., nullius partis esse: to remain n., mediis consiliis stare, medium se gerere, neutri parti se adjungere (g. t.); toto bello abesse et neutris auxilia mittere (with ref. to belligerents); to desire to be or remain a., medium esse velle: to suffer no one to be or main n, medium esse vene: to super no one to the remain n, media toliere: it is impossible to remain n. any longer, medios esse jam non ilcebit.

NEUTRALITY, neutrius partis, or neutrarum par-

tium studium; fm the context also quies or otium. By his n. he neither escaped the hatred of the people nor acquired the favour of the senate, medium se gerendo nec plebis vitavit odium, nec apud patres gratiam iniit: to observe n., see To be or remain NAUTRAL: to observe an armed n., "cum armis quiescere: to allow no n., media tollere; to any one, medium qm esse non sinere.

— to force a country to observe n., facere, ut regio sit
media or sit neutrius partis.

MEUTRALIZE, toilere or funditus tollere (quite to remore it): one motion n.'s the other, alter motus alteri rentitur: propositions that n. each other, pugnantia (in philosophy), NEVER, numquam; non umquam; nullo tempore.

N. before, numquam antea; numquam ante hoc tem-

pus: and n., nec umquam (Fig. et numquam is not Latin): n. more, numquam post.

NEVERTHELESS, nihilo minus (C.); nihilo secius

(Cas., Np. 100 not in C.); nihilo segnius (with equal

zeat or activity).

NEW, novus (that did not exist before; opp. vetus.

In a wider sense also = unusual, unheard of; hence
Jn. novus et inauditus; and also = inexperienced. C. rarely used the superl. of novus; as in C. pro Ref. C. rarely used the supert. of novus; as in C. pro Roce. Com. 11, 30].—recens (lately come into existence, lately risen, fresh, young: opp. antiquus; also Ju. recens ac novus or novus ac recens). Still n. to any one, insolitus (e. g. domicilium): a n. law, lex nova (the tike of wech does not exist); lex recens (lately made). Ju. lex recens ac novus (C. Flace. 6): a n. garment, vestis recens (not yet worn out).—vestis nova (aft. a n. fashion): n. soldiers, milites novi (lately become such); tirones (still untrained): the n. moon, luna nova: n. words, vocabula nova (newly-formed); vocabuia recentia (that have lately come into use); to coin n. words, verba novare: a n. nobility, nova nobilitas; the n. philosophers, philosophi recentiores: is there athg n.? num quidnam novi?—what is there n., pray? quid tandem novi?—nothing n. has arisen, nihi novi accessit: I have nothing n. to tell you, novi, quod ad te scriberem, nihil erat: to make athg n., qd novare (to make for the first time; e. g. verba). -qd renovare, or renovare et instaurare (to renew what formerly existed): to have n. clothes on, nove vestitum esse (aft. a n. fashion).—veste recenti indutum esse (to have on a gar-Jamion).— Yeste recent intuition test (so mare on a year-ment wech is still m, no test on out); a n year, annus inclipiens or inlens (the beginning); annus proximus (the next year); a n, year; gift, strena : n, year's day, primus inclipientis anni clies: the n. Academy, adoles-cention-test definition, achool so caided).

centior Academia (inc paints, exhoot so catten).

NEWLY, nove (in a new manner)—nuper (in late times)—recens (Ess' recens as an ade, is not Class ; that Crel, by the ads, either aione or followed by a with an abl. of the subst.; e. g. a defeat n. sustained, recens calamittas (not recens accepts calamittas), ac Cen. B. G. 5, 47, recens victoria). N. born, recens a natu (not

recens natus).

NEWS, nuncius (tidings),-fama (report). nuncius tristis, acerbus : to receive bad n., malum nuncium audire; tristis nuncius venit: good n., optatus nuncius: to bring good n., exoptatum nuncium afferre (C.); exoptabilem nuncium nunciare (Plaut.): to bring (C.); exoptabilem nuncium nunciare (Plaut.): lo bring n, nuncium ferre (L.), afferre, perferre (C.), apportare (Ter.); (of athg) nunciare el qd; perferre qd ad qm (C.); cettlorem facere, docëre, edocere qui de qå re (Cæt.): to receive m, qd cognoscere, comperire, discere: is there en yn, r.) nun quid nov!? I hose no. to tell you. See in Nxw.

NEWSHONGER, "nova quæque captana, venana. NEWSHONGER, acta publica (pl.), or simply acta (pl.), whether daily or otherwise)—acta diurna (pl.). delign, acta (pl.), whether daily or otherwise)—acta diurna (pl.). delign, acta (pl.), whether daily or otherwise)—acta diurna (pl.). delign, acta (pl.), whether daily or otherwise)—acta diurna (pl.). delign, acta (pl.), whether daily or otherwise)—acta diurna (pl.). delign, acta (pl.), whether daily or otherwise)—acta diurna (pl.).

terrarum gestas narrant. To be in the n., in actis vulgatum esse (Q.): to insert in the n., (diurnis) actis mandare (T): a n.-office, *ædes ubl eduntur et dimittuntur diurna: a writer in a n., *diurnorum scriptor: an article in a n., *locus actorum diurnorum.

NEWT, lacerta, æ, f. or lacertus, i, m

NEWT, lacerta, w. f. or lacertus, t. m.

NEWT, ad; | I m place, proxime [foll. by an acc., a dal., or an abl. with a]; secundum (with an acc.); e.g. proxime Carthaginem; proxime hostume castris; proxime a vallo; accipere vulnus in capite secundum approxime availo; accipere vulnus in capite secundum, or proxime et secundum (with an acc.). This may also be expressed by the adj.; e.g. duobus summis oratori-bus proximus accedebat L. Philippus; secundus roge. I n resembiance, proxime (with an acc.).

NEXT, prep. and ade. | I m situation, juxta (near to, hard by).—proxime (followed by an acc., a dal., or by a (ab) with an abl.; quite near to).—secundum (towards, up to, with verbs of motion, or of making, placing, &c.; not very rare, and found in the best authors). I I n order, secundum; proxime et accundum [S] juxta occurs first in., and post only in Cels., in this sense).—si discosseria a or ab; quum discossi, discosseria, a or ab (apart from); e.g. præter auctoritatem cesserim, a or ab (apart from); e.g. præter auctoritatem vires quoque habet ad, &c.: believe me, that, n. to you, there is no one whose &c , te existimare velim, quum a vobis discesserim, neminem esse, cujus &c. | Of time, in expressions such as 'next coming,' proximus; qui proxime futurus est.

NIB, s. | The bill of a bird, rostrum. | The point of a pen, acumen (styli, C.). NiB, v. acuere.

NIBBLE, rodere. To n. at, derodere (C.); arrodere

(Plant., Plin., once in C.): to n. round, circumrodere

(Plout., Plim., once in C.): to n. round, circumrodere (Plin.): to n. at the bait, hamum mordere.
NICE, || Delicate, fastidiosus; fastidii plenus.
| Exact, accuratus; exquisitus; subtilis. || Dangerons, periculosus. || Sweet, dulcis.
NICELY, exquisite; accurate.
NICENESS, see NICEYY.

NICETY, | Accuracy, cura, accuratio (the latter C. Brut. 67, 238, mira acc. in componendis rebus).—Jn. cura et diligentia. - subtilitas (acuteness, subtilty; e. g. with mathematical n., geometrica subtilitate docere qd). ass diligentia (close application and attention). With the greatest n., accuratissime, exactissime, or sta dili-gentissime: n. of style, loquendi elegantia; urbanitas (opp. rustica asperitas): n.'s of words, argutiæ; spinæ; dumeta (hair-splitting distinctions, espin in philosophy). dumeta (nar-spiciting distinctions, espir in passospay). Paov. I shall not stand upon n'.s, per me sint omnia protinus abba (Pers.) || Niceties, = delicacies, &c., cuppedia (pl.) or cuppediæ; cibi delicatiores; res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ; bonæ res (Np. Ages. 8, gulæ irritamenta.
 NICK, s. | Noteh, incisura (crena, Plin., is doubt-

ful). | Exact point (of time), tempus; vestigium temporis; or simply vestigium when the context fixes the sense. In the very n. of time, in tempore; com-mode; commodum; opportune; peropportune; in ipso temporis articulo (at the most critical and decisive

NICK, v. | To hit, rem acu tangere (Plant.), attin-rere; conjectură consequi. | To notch, incidere. To deceive, cheat, ci imponere; fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; dolum ci nectere or confingere; qm circumducere (Com.).

NICKEL, prps. orichalcum fm the context; or

Nickel (t. I.).
NICKNAME, s. nomen joculare (Auson.); *nomen per ludibrium ci datum. To give aby a n. n., nomen joculare ci dare: to call aby by the n. n. of, *qm jocu-Joculare et dare: to cate any ny the n.-n. of, "qui pocu-lariter nominare (with acc. of the n.-n.). NICKNAME, v. *nomen per ludibrium et dare. NIECE, fratris, or sororis, filia. NIGGARD, NIGGARDLY, parcus; tenax; malig-

nus

NIGGARDLINESS, parsimonia (in athg, cs rei).— tenacitas (close-fistedness, L. 34, 7, 4).—malignitas (that withholds from others the full measure of what is due to them).

NIGH, see NEAR.

NIGHT, nox (e. pr.); tenebree (darkness; also fig. of the mind) A dark n., nox obscura, nox caliginosa, nox obductor or execa: a long, short n., nox longa, contractior: the shortest n., nox solstilialis (opp. nox brutamils): a space of two, three n.'s, binoctium, trinoctium: by n., in the n., nocte: noctu; nocturno tempere: towards the approach of n., sub noctem: primā nocte; primo vespere; nocte appetente; primis se in-tendentibus tenebris: in the middle of the n., media nocte: late at n., concubia nocte: still in the n., de nocte: still in the middle of the n., de media nocte: while it is yet still n., de multa nocte (all three with verbs of motion; e. g. proficisci): until late at n., ad multam noctem (In serum noctis is post-Class.): n. is coming on, nox appetit; tenebræ oboriuntur: n. is close at hand, nox ingruit or imminet: n. overtakes one, nox opprimit qm; nox ci supervenit: to stay up the whole n., noctem pervigilare; (for the purpose of labour or study) lucubrare: to have a good n., bene quiescere: to have a bad n., noctem insomnem agere: good n.! prps molliter cubes! (aft. O. Her. 7, 62) or salve! salvere te jubeo! vale! valere te jubeo! (the usual salutation at meeting and parting): to wish good n. to any one, qm saivere or valere jubeo. NIGHTCAP, *galerus cubicularis; or *quem dor-

mientes gerere consuevimus.

NIGHTGOWN, *vestis nocturna or cubicularis.

NIGHTINGALE, luscinia (rarely iuscinius); Philo-

mela (poel.).
NIGHTMAN, latrinarum purgator (J. Firm.).
NIGHTMARR, incubo (Per.).—ephlaltes (Macrob.).
suppressio nocturna (Piin.). To have the n.-m., nocturna suppressione vezari (Piin.); al incubone deludi (Scrib. Lara.).

NIGHTSHADE, solanum (Plin. Cels. Linn.).

NIGHTSTOOL, lasänum; sella pertusa or familiaris,

NIGHI 193 Over, more or simply self-in and or simply self-in NIMBLE, agills; pernix.

NIMBLENESS, pernicitas (bodily strength and ogsitly)—agilitas (quickness and dexterity).

NIMBLY, agiliter, perniciter (both post-Aug.). Or by

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NINE, novem: noven! (distrib.). N. times, novies: n. o'clock, hora nona; it has struck n., onona hora audita est, præteriit: n. hundred, nongenti; nongenti (distrib.): n. hundred times, noningenties: the n. hundredth, noningentesimus: n. million, nonagies centum

NINEFOLD, novies sumptus; novemplex (not Class.)

NINETEEN, decem et novem (not novem et decem).—undeviginti (more rare;) novemdecim is without authority, see Zumpt, § 115).—(distrib.) undeviceni. N. hundred, mille et nongenti: n. thousand, undeviginti millia: n. hundred thousand, undevicies centum milia: n. hundred times, millies et nongenties: n. thousand times, undevicies millies.

NINETEENTH, decimus nonus; undevicesimus.

NINETIETH, nonagesimus.

NINETY, nonaginta; nonageni (distrib.), N. times,

NINNY (NINNYHAMMER, NINCOMPOOP), NINNY (NINNY HAMMER, NINCOMPOOP), colloquial, for 'a simpleton,' bardus; ineptus; stolidus; non compos (mentis), whence by contr. NINCOMPOOP. NINTH, nonus.
NINTHLY, nono.

NIP, vellicare (Q.); comprimere digitis qd. To s. with cold, urere : to n. athg in the bud, fig., primo tempore opprimere et exstinguere qd (C.). NIPPERS, pl. forceps.

NiPPLE, papilla (Plin.). N.-wort, *lapsana (Linn.). NIT, lens. gen. lendis, f. (Plin.) NITRE, nitrum (*sal petræ, t. t.). Spirits of n.,

*spiritus nitri.
Ni TROUS, nitrosus; nitro similis (like sitre)

NO, adv. non; minime vero, minime . . . quidem (no, not at all),—imo, imo vero, imo enim vero, imo no! not at all, minime vero! or, are you of opinion that no: not at all, minime vero! or, are you of opinson that it is not necessary for a good state to give suitable law! an censes non necesse esse optimæ reipublicæ leges dare consentaneas? no! I am quite of that opinion, imo prorsus ita censeo: are you then deceiving him? siccine hunc decipi? no! on the contrary, he is cheeding me, imo enim vero hie me decipit. **Ess** For the English no, it is no! so, 'eve must not repeal non, and say non, on it a est, ner must any only non ita est). To answer ye or no, aut etiam aut non respondère : the one says yes, the other no, hic ait, ille negat : to say no to athg, negare qd (to deny or negative); abnuere; denegare; ne-

gare qd (to deny or negative); abnuere; denegare; ne-gare se qd facturum esse (to refuse).

NO, NONE, NO ONE, adj, and s. nullus, neme (ES) nullus, usots, and adj,, of persons or things; neme usually subst., rarely as an adj, only of persons, ES; When agen, is required, use nullus for nemins, wen does not occur in the best prose, and the abs. nemine occurs only in early and post-class. Latin; ed. T. Ann. 16, 27; Hist. 2, 47; for this we find nullo, ree Zumpt, \$676; Wh. \$226, A. I. Stirren, adC. Archo, p. 96; ad Of. Comment. ii; Kühner ad Cic. Tuse. 5, 22, 631—nem bome (only is C.—non tullus, no burg, ad C. Off., refers nemo to quality, and nullus to quantity; so that nemo scriptor = nemo scriptor qualiscunque est; nullus scriptor = nullus scriptor, quotquot sunt). When nullus and nemo are used as parti-lives, i. e. sheet 'no' is opposed to the other parti or to the whole, they frequently take a gen. i. e., no mortal, new mortalium: no animal is wiser, null belluarum prudentior est, but for the gen. we may ste use a Cri. with de, ex; e. g. none of ours fell, nemo de nostris ce-cidit. Nihil is often apparently used for nuilus and nemo (with a gen. when for nullus); but there is this difference, that nihil gives emphasis to the negative sense; e. g. none is more unfortunate than I, none more fortunate than Catulus, nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo: to demand no reward (at all), nihil natius est Catulo: to demand no reward (at all), nihil pramii expetere: to have no doubt (at all), nihil dubitationis habère. We frequently use 'no' when a particular, not a general, idea is to be negaticed. In this case, each occurs esply when 'no' belongs to a word signifying property, or to the determination of the predicate of a subst, instead of nullus the Latis uses the simple megative non: c. g. l. know that l bring no very pleasand intelligence, scio non jucundissimum nuntum me

wohis allaturum: no snow fails on the open sea, nives in aito non cadunt: they had no honey, mel non habet ant. In like manner 'no' is expressed in Latin by non when the English object with its verb is denoted in Latin by one verbal expression ; e. g. to have no fear, non timere : to have no hesitation, non dubitare: to entertain no hatred towards any one, non odisse qui, &c. And no, s. so no, et nuilus, nec ullus (adj.); nec quisquam (subst.) : no single one, nemo quisquam : nemo unus : no single person, homo nemo; nemo unus: in no place, nusquam nullo ioco ((3) nullibl is not Ciceronian, but is used only by Vitr.; nuspiam is not Latin): at no time, numquam; nullo tempore: and at no time, nec umquam: in no respect, nihil (see Zumpt, § 677): by no means, nullo modo, nulla ratione (in no manner): neutiquam, nequaquam, haudquaquam, haud (with adjectives); minime (not at all); minime, minime adjectives); minime (not at all); minime, minime gentium, minime vero, minime quidem (not at all, on no account; in contradictions and answers). — nihil minus (nothing less; as a negative reply). [Nul-

latenu- is very late.]
NOBILITY, | Noble birth, rank, &c., generosa stirps (n. of birth); nobilitas, genus nobile (descent from ancestors who bore offices of state, whether patrician or plebeian by birth). - nobilitas equestris, na-talium splendor equester (of the order of knights; see Gierig. Plin Ep. 10, 3, 5): old n., generis antiquitas, vetus nobilitas, avita nobilitas : new n., nobilitas nova, novitas: one of the new n., homo novus or a se ortus: a man of high n., autiquo genere natus, veteris prosaa man of high n., alitique genere maus, veters prom-pise et multarum imaginum (Sall. Jug. 85, 10); san-guie avito nobilis (Prop. 2, 22, 23); to be of the n., nobili loco natum esse: to be of old n., generis antiquitate florere, multarum imaginum esse : to be of new n., a se ortum esse, una imaginum esse; to ce of new n., a se ortum esse, una imagine esse nobilem: to be of high n, summo loco natum esse. | Nobieness of mind, animi splendor (innate).—generositas; ingenulmind, animi spiendor (innate),—generositas; ingenui-tas (by education). Virtue is true n., ex virtute fit nobilitas (cf. L. 1, 34). If The nobles, nobilitas; (ho-mines) nobiles. The higher n., nobiles majorum gen-tium: the lower n., nobiles, or patricli, minorum gentium

NOBLE, # Of high birth or descent, nobilis (genere); generosus. N. birth, nobilitas: an. family, generosa stirps: to be sprung from a n. family, genero-A ab stirpe profectum esse; nobili genere natum esse. | Generous, ingenuous, generosus (of persons and their properties). - ingenuus, liberalis (worthy of a gentleman, of sentiments, &c.: also = n.-minded). -- honestus (honorable, respectable). -- bonus (good, excellent; both of persons or things). An. mind, animus ingenuus: n. sentiment, mens l.beralis; ingenium liberale; animus ingenuus; liberalitas, in genuitas: a n. spirit, animus bene a naturâ informatus, or bene constitutus (εὐφυής): a n. deed or exploit,
*facinus liberale (aft. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3, facinus illiberale); facinus pulcherrimum, or præclarum, or magnum et memorabile; res egregia. (Facinus nobile would be = a well-known deed.)

NOBLE, NOBLEMAN, s. homo nobilis or genero-Facinus nobile

sus; homo nobili genere natus (g. t., of noble descent).

A n. of ancient dignity, homo antiquo genere natus; homo veteris prosapia et multarum imaginum; homo nomo veteria prosapue et muitarum imaginum; homo ex familià vetere et illustri natus: a new n., homo novus, or a se ortus; homo ună imagine nobilis: the n., homos nobiles; aleo simply nobilis.—[5] In the fifth century, homines convivæ regis.)
NOBLY, generose (H. Od. 1, 37, 21); liberaliter; in-

genue; honeste.

NOBODY, nemo, nullus. See No, NONE.

NOCTURNAL, nocturnus (C.). The nocturna coeli forma (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68). The n. heavens.

NOD, s nutus, fis. nutatio capitis (the act of nodding the head ; e. g. of beasts). A n. of yours can &c., nutus tuus potest (e. g. hominem in civitate retinere, C.): 'a look or nod' (Locke) of Scipio's would have terminated the dispute, Scipio finire nutu disceptationem potuisset

NOD, v. nutare. nutare capite. To n. to aby, nutu capitis significare qd ci (to direct him to do something by a n.). - "nutu qm ad se vocare (to call him to one by a n.): to make a sign by nodding the head, signa dare nutu. To n. assent, annuere ci.

NODDY, bardus; stolidus; ineptus.

NODE, nodus (C.; Arat.). Ascending, descending n., nodus ascendens, descendens (t. t.).

NOISE, strepitus (a loud n. produced by things without life; also of an alarm given). — fremitus (hollow sounds, caused ceply by living creatures).— crepitus (a flapping, clapping n., e. g. of the wings of

a bird flying, of a door when opened, \$c.),—sonitus (a clear loud sound).—stridor (a shrill tremulous sound, as cteer toud sound, --struor (a surus remutous sound, as of a saw).--fragor (a crash).--murmur (the murmuring, gurgling sound of water); without n, sine stepitu; sine sonitu; cf. Noiseless: to make a n, strepere; strepitum edere; fremere; concrepare.

NOISE ABROAD, v. evulgare (L.); divulgare ser-monibus, in vulgus efferre qd (C.): differre qm, famam (Piaut.); differre qd rumoribus (Ter.); to n. abroad rumours, rumores spargere, disseminare (C.); disper-

gere (T.); dissipare (C.); differre (Ter.).

NOISELESS, quietus (quiet: (S) not tranquillus).—
tacitus (sicint, in silence): a n. tije, vita quieta et otlosa.

NOISELESSLY, tranquille, quiete, sine strepitu.

NOISOME, see OFFENSIVE.

NOISY, tumultuosus; strepens; fremens: a n. as-

sembly, concio tumultuosa. NOMADE, nomas, adis (Plin.); pastor per pascua vagans : n.'s, homines qui pastu pecudum maxime utuntur; homines pascus peragrantes (aft. C. Div. 1, 42, 94): homines qui vagi pecorum pabula sequuntur, atque ut illa durant, ita diu statam sedem agunt

(Mel. 2, 1).
NOMADIC, by the gen. nomadum: a n. life, "vita NOMADIC, by the gen. nomenum: a n. 19.5. The nomadum; s'vita corum qui cum gregibus per pascua cum gregibus per-agrantium: to lead a n. 19.6. Nagar et pascua peragraro cum gregibus (aft. C.); sequi vagum pecora (Met. 1, 8, chii gregious (ar. C.); sequi vagum pecora (arei. 1, 8, 4); vagum pecorum pabula sequi, atque, ut ilia durant, s'atam sedem agere (Mel. 2, 1, 11); a n. tribe or race, gens pastu pecudum utens et pascua peragrans. NOMENCLATOR, nomenclator (C.).

NOMENCLATURE, nomenclatura (Plin.). NOMINALLY, ut dicitur, fertur, indicatur; ut

ADMINALLI, it dictur, tertur, indicatur; it alunt or perhibent; verbo or vocabilo (opp. re, revera, i. e. really, truly; see Ochsu. C. Ecl. p. 63).

NOMINATE, dicere, nominate (to give a title; the former w. pr. of the nomination of consuls, dictators, mominate, of the augure).—declarare (be declare publicly, proclaim) .- nuncupare (to designate a person to athg, by mentioning his name, e. g. qm heredem; also, with voce, post-Aug.).—salutare, consalutare (to greet or salute publicly).—designare (to appoint previously in the Comitla; e. g. to be consul).—facere (to cause to be athg).- prodere (to name an interrex or flamen); all with a double acc.

with a double acc.

NOMINATION, nominatio; designatio (previous appointment to an office, T. Ann. 2, 36, ezer.); the n. of an heir by delitering his name before witnesses, (heredis) nuncupatio (Snet. Cal. 38).

NOMINATIVE CASE, casus nominativus (Varr. L. L.; Q.); casus nominandi. rectus casus. In the

nom. siug., recto casu numero singulari. nominativus (Gramm.).

NONAGE, ætas minor; ætas pupillaris (Suel.). NONAPPEARANCE, (In law) desertum v monium (when bail is forfeited) .- contumacia (wilful monium (when ban is jorjested)—contumbera weigns contempt of any larged summons or judicial order or Crcl. with (se) sistere: to make an affidavit of adys n.a., testificati qui se non stitisse (C.); if the n.a. of the defendant is caused by a trick on the part of the accuser, si reus dolo actoris non stiterit (Ulp.).

NONCONFORMIST, *dissidens.

NONE, nuilus; nemo. See No, None. 'N. but' (of persons) is usually rendered by a superl. and quisque; e g. optimus quisque legendus est, n. but the best serilers: trecenti quinquaginta octo delecti, nobilissimus quisque, n. but those of the best families.

NONES, none (pl.)
NONENTITY, nihil; nihilum.
NONEXISTENCE, non esse (C. Tusc. 1, 6, 2). NONPAYMENT, Crcl. with the verb; e. g. in case of

NONPERFORMANCE, Crcl. with the verbs, non si non solverlt. exsequi, persequi, or exigere qd. NONPLUS, v. ad incitas redigere.

NONPLUS, a in the phrase ' to be at a n.,' ad incitas

redigi. NONRESIDENCE, absentia.

NONRESIDENT, absens. NONRESISTANCE, tolerantia.

NONSENSE, ineptiæ, nugæ (pl.). NONSENSICAL, absurdus, ineptus, tnsulsus (of

NONSUIT, *contumaciae nomine qm condemnare. ronunciare, qm causa or formula cecidisse or ex-

NONSUITED, To BE, causa or lite cadere; causam | os litem perdere; formula cadere or excidere.

NOODLE, bardus; stolidus; ineptus. See also Pool.

NOOK, angulus (corner) .- secessus (place of re-

NOON, meridies; vid. MIDDAY. NOOSE, laqueus; *nodus laxior.

NOR. nec, neque : neither ... n., nec ... nec; neque

NORTH, s. septemtriones (pl.); regio aquilo-

NORTH, NORTHERLY, NORTHERN, adj. se temtrionalis (regio, populus, &c.).—aquilonaris regio (C., prop. relating to the n.-east).—in septemtriones specad septemtriones vergens (lying to the n., northerly). Borealis, unclass, and poet.: n. pole, polus septemirionalis, aquilonaris: the n. star, stella polaris: the n. sea, mare Germanicum (Col.): the n. wind, boreas

Fig. 3, eas, mare cermanicum (co.; i.e., i.e., i.e., cores, cores ventus aquilo (C.), or simply aquilo (Np.); Africus

NORTH-WEST, ade. inter occasum solis et ser temtriones spectans or situs (afs. Cas.; e. g. regio):
n. west wind. caurus (Cas.); circias (Vitr.); aparetias (Plin.); septemtrio (C.; eteslie, the n.-winds in the Greek seas; see Herz. ad Cas. B. C. 3, 107).

NORTHWARDS, ad septemtriones versus: to go m., inflectere cursum ad septemtriones.

NOSE, nasus (prop.; also of things sech have the appearance of a n.).—nares, pl. (prop., the nostrils; hence always to be used, where the aperture or the lower part of the n. is exply denoted. Also the singular waris may be used, if one nostril is understood): a finely-formed, handsome n., nasus deductus ad omnem decorem : an aquiline n., nasus aduncus: a flat, snub s., nares simæ or resimæ; nasus simus or collisus: that has a flat, snub n., simus; a sharp, pointed n., nasus acutus : a large n., nasus magnus: that has a large n., nasutus sagax, nase epithet of any one): a fine n., nasus sagax, nares sagaces (of quick scent; said of men or animals).—acutæ nages (6): to have a fine n., acutum haber nasum (prop.).—feative omnia odorari (fig.): to blow or wipe the n., se emungere (fig.) nares emungere, poet.): to pick the n., digito nares inquietare: to snuf with the n., pulso subito spiritu nares excutere: to spread out the n., nares diducere: to hold athg to the n., qd naribus or ad nares admovere: to stick athg in the n., demittere qd in narem or nares: the n. is wet, nares hument: the n. bleeds, sanguis ex naribus or per nares fluit or prorumpit; sanguis per nares erumpit: a bleeding at the n., discharge of blood fm the n., fluens sanguis per nares: narium sanguis; profluvium sanguinis e naribus : to turn up the n., naribus contemptum or fastidium ostendere (to show contempt or disgust, aft. Q. 11, 3, 80): to turn up the n. at any one (in contempt), qm suspendere naso (H. Sat. 1, 6, 5): to twist aby's n., ci verba dare; ci ludum suggerere: to lead any one by the n., qm eludere ludum suggerers: to tead any one by the n., qm enuaere et extrahere (to mock).—qm lactare et falså spe producere (to deceive with false hopes: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24).—qm circumducere (Com.): to be under one's n., ante

oculos (before the eyes) or ante pedes (before the feet).

NOSEGAY, fasciculus (florum). To make a n.,
flores nectere (†): to smell a n., fasciculum florum ad nares admovere : to give a n. to aby to smell, or put it to aby's nose, fasciculum florum ad nares ci admovere (C. Tusc. 3, 18, 43).-Plin. has olfactorium and servia both

apparently in the sense of n.

apparently in the sense of n.

NOT, non, haud (the former the most common word, applicable in every direct negation; haud, like our 'not at all,' 'not exactly,' occurs only in certain connexions, seply before adverbe and adjectives, in order to diminish their signification; as, n. much, haud multum: n. far, haud longe. See Zumpt, 5 277.

525 Avoid, what is so common with modern writers, the use of nullus for non in expressions such as nullus dubito, I do n. doubt, for non or minulus dubito; is nutlus venit, he did n. come, for is non venit. &c. it is a Greecum adopted fine comic privates. venit, &c. : it is a Grecism adopted fm the comic writers, vents, acc.: us a Grecum adopted fin the conic writers, and is confined by Giero a dimost entirely to the epistolar style).—minus (our 'less,' as a modest negative for non; see Hand, Tursell. 3, p. 621, aqq.).—nihil (like the Greek obdes, is a strong negation; our 'not at all').—neutiquam, haudquaquam, nequaquam, minime (still stronger, not at all,' by no weam,' not in the least ').—ne (difers fin the former negatives, weh deny

athg as a fact, by referring only to a mere hypothesis. ally as a fact, by referring only to a mere hypothesis, hence it is used in propositions uch express a command, order, prayer; e. g. do n. make any oppositions if &c., ne vivam, si &c.); fac, ne, followed by a subj. (cause that n. &c.) or cave (ne) followed by a subj. (take care that n. &c.) or not followed by an infin. (do n. desire, be unweitling; all these when a command, prayer, &c., is to be uttered in a modest tone, for the simple ne; do n. concern yourself about athg else than, fac ne quid aliud cures, nisi ut &c. : do n. suffer yourself to desire, cave ne cupias : do cc.; co n. sufer yourself to desire, cave ne cupias: do n. esire what cannot happen, nollie the velle, quod fieri non potest. But her parce or fuge, followed by an infin, are pure ferections, not found in class. Latin prose.— In questions 'not' is expressed, a) by annon, when a person asks whether something has n. taken place, although he is convinced that such is the case; e. g. did I n. sug that it would be soft annon dixis, how futurum! b) by none, when one asks in a conveniency manner, with consisting of the corporations of his futurum! b) by nonne, when one asks in a convenience manner, with conviction of the correctness of his position; e. g. what I is n. the dog like the wolf? quist? can is nonne lupo similis? or, when one would give the person to understand that he observes something, but does n. regard it, e. g. tu, qui does putas humana negligere, nonne animadvertis &c. l' c) by ne: e. g. we'd corress of observation; when one is n. certain that the other observes at thing, or if one believes that he does a observe it sightentify: e. g. videane, tu taput Hornerum sepisime Nestor de virtuibus suis praedice! d) by non, when one believes that the other does n. socket as thing at all i e. g. non vides quanto periculo, &c.. ? (the person asked, really does n. see the danger at all).— But non is also frequently used in a lively style for nonne; e. g. is it n. a piece of madness? non est amentia? (cf. Heusing. C. Off. 3, 19, 10; Cort. S. Jug. 31, 17.—Also observe that annon and anne look for an answer in the affirmative, ne and non expect one in the negative. Respecting 'not' in interrogations, see Ramsh. § 174, 1, 2, and Not. 1 and 2): n. at all, nullo pacto, nullo 2, and Not. 1 and 2): n. ali dit, nuito pacto, nuito modo (in no manuer).—nili din no repect): n. so eery (before an ade. or adj.), haud or non ita (n. particularly; for work (m. non moderns use parum wronogly), e. g., n. so eery far, haud (non) ita longe: n. rightig, non natis (n. sufficiently).—parum (too little; opp. nlimis): n. eeen, ne... quidem (between sech the word on wch the emphasis lies must be placed; e. g. I do n. con-sider this as even useful, ne utile quidem hoc esse arbitror): n. once, non semel (several times).—ne semel quidem (n. a single time): n. so = n. in this man ver, quidem (n. a single lime); n. so = n. in this manner, non ita; non sic. = less minus; is osender n. so for, minus late vagari: bul n., n. however, non vero, neque vero, non autem (the second sept) on francisions. If a simple opposition is formed by not, non six anced alone: as, I mean the father, n. the son, dico patrem, non filium; see Grolef; 263. Zumph § 781): how. n. no en neque (see the father, n. the son, dico patrem, on the son is not necessary to the son in the son is not necessary to the son is not necessary to the son in the son in the son is not necessary to the son in the son fortune does n. give virtue, and therefore does n. take it access, virtuelm fortuna non dat, ideo nec detrahit; also ... n., nec ... quidem; e. g. sed nec Jugurtha quidem quietus interes (ef. Benecke, Justin 7, 8, p. 119, ag. Estam non in n. Latin): that n.; see THAT: only m. n. only isee ONLY or n.; see On and n. et non; neque (the former is used if the negative refer to one word, or if the emphasis tie on the negative reque serves for connecting iseo propositions, and also n.; e. g. via certa et on longs a a sure and n. a long way. And n., a con; Est Avoid acque non, web is only used by Pliny the elder; see Hand, Turzeli, 1, p. 473, 19); and n. tester, a con pottus: a con (see Hand, i. c.); and n. less, acque etiam, itemque (in the manner also, Est and staque etiam, itemque (in the manner also, Est and staque and erather, and like manner also ; not atque adeo = and rather, and was manner aso: my me no saque naco man raner, and ecen; also acoid nec non, such in this sense is not found in the best prose: why m, see Why? because m, quod non: if m, see 12: m. m, but, non. m, sed: m. m, but rather, non ..., sed pottus: m. m, but houseer, non ..., set sense m, but see m, sed: m. m, but all test, non ..., sed m, m, but all test, non ..., sed m, m, but all test, non ..., sed certe: n. ..., but n. eren, non ..., sed ne quidem: n. ..., certs, non ..., nec quiden: n. ..., unless; n. ..., except, non ..., nisi: n. that (in order that) ..., but that
(in order that, or in order that n.), non ut ..., sed ut (in order inds, or sn order inds n.), non ut ..., sed for sed ne); non ut ..., verum ut: n. in order that ..., but in order that, non ut ..., sed quo (for sed ut eo): n. that n. ..., but however, non quin ..., sed ut: n. that n. ..., but however, non quin ..., sed or sed tamen: n. that ..., but yet, or however, non quo ..., sed tamen:
n. that ..., but on the other hand, non quo ..., sed
contra: n. hecause ..., but in order that, in order that u., non quia ..., sed ut or sed ne; n. because ..., bal

NOT NOT

breause, non quia ..., sed quia; non quod ..., sed quod; non quod ..., sed quo: n. on account of ..., but because or but in order that, or but in order that n., non cs rei causă, sed quod; non cs rei causă, sed ut or sed is Lain by nego, followed by an acc. and infin.; e.g., me Lain by nego, followed by an acc. and infin.; e.g., mexion with an adj. ino! is frequently expressed in Lain by one word: e.g. n. esse, amena, demens; n. piessank, injucundus, ingratus (bull I) in the use of such adjectives compounded with in there is need of great caution, since they are not very common in the golden age of the language; e. g. n. weary, non defatigatus; but indefessus is not class.).

NOT BUT THAT, see BUT THAT. NOT ONLY—BUT ALSO. NOT ONLY NOT. See BUT. NOT THAT—BUT. NOT THAT NO NOTABLE, notabilis; insignis. NOT THAT NOT-BUT. See BUT.

NOTABLY, notabiliter; insigniter.
NOTARY, "publice fidei scriba; "scriba publicus; or, if necessary, notarius (as t. 1.), when the context determines the sense; but notarius with the ancients was a short-hand writer.

NOTE, v. notare (to put down in writing; also to observe as remarkable; but in the latter sense not till aft. Augustus: there is no authority for its use in the sense of 'to make an explanatory observation').—annotare (to mark down in writing; then esply to make a corrective mark down in writing; then caply to make a corrective or explanatory remark, although it occurs thus for the first time aft. Augustus; see Plin. Bp. 9, 26, 5, visus es mihi in scriptis meis annotare quædam ut tumida, que eyo sublimia arbitrabar; Q. 1, 14, 7, de quibus in or-thographih pauca annotabo. Exp. Admonêre and ani-mat vertere in this vence would be quitte wrong).

madvertere in this sense sould be quite wrong).

NOTE, || Mark, nota; signum; insigne; indicium [Srv. is Mark, nota; signum; insigne; indicium [Srv. is Mark, vid.]. N. of admiration, signum excianationis (Gramm.). || A notation, annotation (t. of post-dug Gram.). || A notation, annotation (st. of post-dug Gram.). || anotation annotation (sexpianation) || A notation, annotation || Establishment || A notation || A notati musica (Kraft.): n.'s, modi musici (musical pieces): to musica (Kraft.): ""., modi musical (musical pieces): to sing fm ".," ex libello canere (not fm the memory).— "ab oculo canere (at sight, aft. Petron. 75, 4). B stite, epistolium (but only Catull. 66 or 68, 21.—epistola pusilla. literulæ [Note or Hann, chirographum (to be distinguished fm syngraph, a deed drawn up as a formal contract and signed by both partice): to lend money on a n. of hand, "chirographo exhibit pecuniam ci credere: to borrow money on a n. of hand," "her chirographum pecuniam mutuam summers." is per chirographum pecuniam mutuam sumere: to give a n. of hand, chirographum exhibere (see Gell. 14, 2, chirographi exhibitio): to give a n. of hand for athg,

Chitographi examinoj: so grev a n. oj muna jor unag, chirographi cavére de r. of Suel. Cat. 12. commentario-luT. BOOK, adversaria. libellus. commentario-lum, commentarii (see Schilz, Lee. C. sub vv. Obs. adversaria is also a da g-book, in uch accounts ucer set down at the moment, to be afterwards transferred to the ledger).

NOTED, vid. CELEBRATED.

NOTHING, nihii (the usual form in the best rose writers; C. seems to have altogether avoided the prose writers; C. seems to have altogether avoided the abbr. nil, we ho occurs in his works only in passages cited for poets; see Müller ad C. Or. pro Sest. 28, p. 73; occess ad C. Fun. 2, p. 153; inhibut.— S. nihi subst. or ad; : nihilum only subst.; but if the subst. is to be declined, then always nulls res, either abstr. or concr., of nihil and nihilo; nulls res, either abstr. or concr., and aiways about. (see Hera, ad Cee. 2, 67, 50) essage, nihil agere, nihil loqui; quod mish nulls res eripies; nulls res Cassaria dpristinam fortunam defuit; proprus nulla res cripie; nulla res eripie; nulla res eripie; nulla res cleant ad pristinam fortunam defui; prorsus nihil. Since nihil is properly a subst., it takes an adj. or a ges. after it; e. g. n. of the sort, nihil tale; he has 65

done n. new, nihil novi fecit: n. can come of n., de nihilo nihil fit; de nihilo nihil creari potent: for n., sine causk (e. g. laborare): fm n, ex or de nihlio: a thing comes to n, res non succedit, non habet optatum or speratum eventum (does not take place).

—res non exitum habet, non ad effectum adductur (does not succeed); to come to n. = perish, ad nihijum venire, redigl, or recidere; in nihilum interire or occi-dere; to think n. of, pro nihilo putare or ducere (not to value it).—negligere, omittere (to disregard it): n. less, nihil minus; nihil vero minus: there is n. in a thing, in qu re nihil est: there is n. in it = it is not so, here rs not its se habet: to be good for n., nihil esse; nihil posse; no multum valere (to be of no power or influence)—nihil esse; inutiem case (to be useless or usprofitable): n. bat, nerus [[6]] in good prace only of thising): e. g. to speak of n. bat war, merum bellum loqui : to narrate n. but prodigies, mera monstra narroqui: se marrare n. oui proasgest, mera monstra narare: n. bui trifes, mere nugæ: or by summus, magnus, singularis; e. J. he showed n. bui friendlines in
receiving me, aumma comitate me exclipitat. N. bui,
nihii nisi (bui not nihil quam. See Zumpt § 733); nihii
aliud nisi (asa nihi aliud quam reteo, and se exclustisis and n. different (m or more them this. See Krüger
583; 2).—Ob. After nihi aliud quia partice, or addigarese with the following subst. (ut nihil aliud nisi p ax
videatur quaesta. C.) Br. They do n. bui &c. In expressions of this kind the Latin is elliptical, and omits the
facere or agere (e. g. nihil aliud quam bellum comparavit, Np.).

NOTICE, 4 Observation, remark, animadversio;
observatio; notatio; often by the verbu: worthy of n.,
notabilis, notandus, notatu dignus; memorabilis (remarkable, memorable).—memoratu dignus (worthy of
mention). Il Information piven beforehand, indicium: to piven of a thing, indicare cl qd; deferre qd
ad qm or ci; certiverm facer qm de qåre: a threatenrare : n. but trifles, meræ nugæ; or by summus, mag-

ad qm or ci; certiorem facere qm de qâ re : a threate and the of the control in accept of the data of a foresten-ing s., denuntiatio: to send a threatening s., denun-tiare ci qd: a public written s., positus propalam libellus, edictum (a placera)—tabula auctionaria (n. of a sale).—littlus (s. g. on a house to be let or sold): to give a n., libellum or edictum proponere: to give s. of an auction, auctionem proponere or proscribere.

NOTIFICATION, significatio; indicium (act

giving n., g. t.).—promuigatio, proscriptio (of a sale).

NOTIFY, indicium de q\(\hat{a}\) re ci dare, ostendere (C.),
or facere (Ter.); ad qm afferre (C.); indicium cs rei ad om deferre, or es rei significationem ci dare, facere, or

off deterre, or cra signification of the away, success, or simply indicare, significate as (d.7.).

NOTION, notio (web one connects with athg; hence also the 'meaning' attached to a word).—informatio (the image one forms of athg in the mind).—intelligentia (the knowledge of altg).—species (Cicero's translation of idea, 'an idea').—An innate n., notio in animis informata; notio animis impressa; insita et quasi consignata in animis notio; quasi naturalis et insita in animis nostris notio; animo insita informatio quædam; sine doctrină anticipatio; antecepta animo rei quædam informatio, sine qua nec intelligi quidquam, nec queeti, nec disputari potest; innata cognitio; prænotio; insita (or insita præceptaque) cognitio; quod natura insculpor manta piecepaque) cognino; quod natura inscuires sit in mentibus (all C. for the Greek δνοια, πρόληψες, weh he soys notat notionem quamilibet, que antequam judicit vis adolevit, ita se animo impressit, ut ei se constanter candem præsentet).—An obscure π., notio tecta atque involuta (C): obscure n., intelligentize obscure, adumbratize, inchoate; cognitio indigationis indigens.—General n.³, notlitie rerum: confused n.³, complicate notiones: io form a n. of athg, qd mente formare or fingere; qd animo effingere; es rei notionem mente fingere : informare in animo cs rei notionem ; notionem cs rei animo concipere: to attach a n. to athg, notionem cum re conjungere or ci rei subjicere : to have a clear, or definite, n. of allg, satis firme con-ceptum animo comprehensumque tenere; probe or plane intelligere or perspectum habere qd: to form a n. of athg beforehand, notione animi præsentire qd : to have no n. of athg, notionem cs rei nuilam habere; qd ignorare: to have a false n. of athg, prava de qå re sentire: to have truer n.'s of the nature of the Gods, veriores de natura Deorum notiones in animo informatas habere (C.): to have some n. of religion, haud intacti religione animi esse: much depends on what n. won entertain of the tribunate, piurimum refert, quid tu esse iribunatum putes: ali men do not enteriain lhe same n.'z of what is honorable and dishonorable, non eadem amnibus honests sunt acturpla: not to be abse to form any n. of athy, fugit qd intelligentise nostree to form any n. of athy, fugit qd.

vim et notionem : to confound the n.'s of right and wrong, species veri scelerisque permiscère (H. Sat. 2, 208): to explain a n., notionem es rei explicare, evolvere; vim et notionem es rei explicare (C.): to evolvere; vim et notonem en te capitale a confused confused or obseure n, animi notionem complicatam evolvere (C. Of. 3, 19, 76); elseuram intelligentiam enodare. Il Meaning of a word, notio—vis.—sententia. To include two things in the n. of this word, huic verbo duas notiones subjicere : to attach a n. to a word, vocabulo, verbo &c. notionem or sentenn, so north, vectoring, verified at notioners or senten-tian subjicere: the only n. of the word is, neque ulla nia hule verbo subjects notio est, nisi &c. What n. is involved in these words? quæ vis inest in his verbis? quæ notio his verbis subjecta est?

NOTIONAL, mente, animo, cogitatione formatus, informatus, or fictus. See also IDEAL.

NOTORIETY, (nominis) fama; gioria; claritudo: to gain n., i. e. to become celebrated, see Celk-BRATED

NOTORIOUS, | Well known, (omnibus) notus; NOTORIOUS, # rest known, (commons, house, perulgatus: a n. fact, illustre notumque omnibus factum. # In famous, vid.
NOTORIOUSLY, ut omnes norunt.
NOTWITHSTANDING, | (With substantives),

adversus (e. g. adversus inducias, n. the truce; adversus id senatusconsuitum; stuitus est adversus ætatem et capitis canitiem, n. his age); in with an abl., i. e. during, in the midst of (e.g. in summà copià oratorum; but usually with tamen, sed, &c., e.g. noscitabantur tamen in tantà deformitate; sed in hac ætate utrique animi juveniles erant); also by abl. absol. with the verbs contemnere, negligere; e. g. contemptis or ne-glectis precibus meis Romam rediit (n. my entreaties). (With verbs), tametsi; quanquam; etsi; licet; quamvis, or quamquam (although), followed by tamen (yet),—attamen (but yet, but still).—nihilominus, nihilosecius (nevertheless).

NOVEL, adj. See NEW. NOVEL, s. fabeila, fabula. NOVELIST, fabulator.

NOVELTY, | Newness, novitas; insolentia; or by the adj.: to lose the charm of n., novitatis gratiam exuere. | A new thing, res nova; novi qd: novelties, res novæ.

NOVEMBER, mensis November (Cal.); November (Mart.). Calends of N., Calendæ Novembres. NOUGHT, nihii; nihilum. See NOTHING.

NOUN, nomen (Gramm.). NOURISH, nuttire (v. pr. to give nourishment, care, and attention: fig., to favour, foment).—alter (to support without denoting the means; fig., to maintain, continue).—sustentare (prop. and fig., to maintain, support, not uffer to fall).—Js. austentare et airer; alere support, not suffer to fait).—Jx. suxtentare et aiere: alere et sustentare.—Victum præbère et (only prop., to gice what is requisite for the support of life: also of land, &c., wech meiatains any one).—augree (only fly, to increase, enlarge).—Jx. alere et augree (opp. exstinguere): On. a person with athy, qu nuttire or alere or sustentare qå re (the former only of food; alere et suxtentare also of the means by wech one obtains a licelilood): to be nourished by athg, all que to (both of food and of the means of livelihood).—vesci que re (of food, e. g. carne, lacte) .- victum quæritare qå re, se susten-

tare qa re (to gain a livelihood, support oneself).
NOURISHER, altor (one who supplies the necessaries of life) .- nutritor (one who furnishes food, &c., post-

NOURISHING, nutriens; alens; in quo est multum alimenti (Cels.); ad alendum aptus, factus (almus, poet.; (Cels.); ad alendum aptus, factus (almus, poet.; (Cels.); alibilis only luvice, in Varr.): to be more m., plus alimenti habere; firmiorem, valentiorem esse

NOURISHMENT, | The act of nourishing, nutricatio (act of suckling, Gell.).—sustentatio (maintenance, Uip. Dig. [55] nutritus occurs only in Pin. 22, 24, 53).—Crcl. with the verb.—[Contents of nutritious parts, alimentum: full of n., see Nutritious that has no n., in quo nihil alimenti est (aft. Cels. 2, 18, in.).—imbecillus, infirmus (opp. valens, frmus): there is more n. in meat than in any other food, plus alimenti est in carne, quam in ullo alio. Means of support, foot, mitrimentum (prop. and fg.: but in the best writers only fg.: e. g. nutrimentum eloquentize)—allinentum, clbus (of physical n.: allinentum aiso fg.),—pabulum, pastus (fodder, then fg., pabilum animi ingenlique; pastus Animi),—victus (every thing web are need or use as food); seast o n., penuria alimentorum: to take n., cibum anumere or assumere: to took for n., pastum anqui-

tere (of animals).—victum quærere of persons): lo give n. lo a person or thing, qm or qd alere (prop. and fig., of persons and things).—ci victum præ-bere (prop., of persons and things; cf. To Nourish): nere (prop., of persons and things; cf. To Nourish): the veins convey n. to the bones, vence ossibus alimenta subministrant: the human mind finds its n. in learning and thinking, mens hominis alitur discende et cogi-

NOVICE, in re rudis et tiro (g. t.): in a monastery or nunnery, *novitius monachus, *novitia monacha (fem., t. t.).

NOVITIATE, tirocinium (g. t.); *tirocinii tempus; *tirocinium monasticum (t. t. of monastic life).

NOW, adv. nunc (at the present time, app. tune) .-NOW, ade, nunc (at the present time, opp., tunc).—
jam (opp, tunn).—im prasentià (C. Cee. Np. L.; for the presenti.—in hoc
tempore, in prasenti (C. Pem. 2, 10; under present circimitences; at this critical time, \$c.).—in prasent
(E. post-Aug. also ad prasent, n. and the time
immediately follocing. E. E. imprasentiarum, deprasentiarum are uncloss.—Fern n. = a) precisely at
sentiarum are uncloss.—Fern n. = a) precisely at this moment, nunc quum maxime or quum maxime only: \(\beta \) just before the present moment, modo. N. directly, see IMMEDIATELY. N .- n. (= at one time-al another), modo-modo (or nunc or interdum. or tum); nunc—nunc (or modo. Obs. nunc—nunc not in prose before L.); alias—alias (or interdum or plerumque or aliquando). - hodie (to day). - nunc ipsum. hoc ipso tempore (at this very time, emphatic): or aliquando). - hodie (to day). - nunc n. at length, nunc demum: n. and then, interdum (mly implying that it is not very often) .- aliquando (at times; For nonnunquam = not uncommonly, pretty frequently); and subinde denotes the succession of one action to another, often the repeated succession = repeatedly: unheard of until n., ante hoc tempus inauditum. | (As a particle of transition), autem.—vero (in truth).—nunc, nunc vero (denoting concession): but n., nunc autem. | (Denoting consequence), igitur (therefore) .- quæ cum ita sint (since things are so); bul n., atqui.

NOWHERE, nusquam (in no place, under no circumstance).—nullo loco (in no place) — w nuspiam and nullibi are not Latin: n. else, nusquam alibi: n. in the world, n. at all, nusquam gentlum: n. else then, nusquam alibi, nisi, or quam (but quam only when

tam precedes, expressed or understood).

NOWISE, nullo modo; nequaquam; neutiquam; haud quaquam; nullà ratione; minime. See also 'By no means' in No.

in No.

NOXIOUS, nocens; noxius; nociturus; extremely perniciosus, exitiosus.

NUDITY, must be expressed by the adj.; e. g. nudatum corpus. 1625 nuclitas occurs only in some old ead. of Q. 10, 2, 23, where more recent edd., from the best MSS., read jucunditas.

NUGATORY, nugatorius; Jx. infirmus nugatoriusque; levis ac nugatorius.

NUISANCE, molestia; onus; incommodum: to be

a n. to aby, molestiam ci exhibere, afferre (Ter.); ci oneri esse (L.): to find athg a n., molestiam capere, suscipere, trahere ex qâ re.
NULL, irritus, nulius. See INVALID.

NULLIFY, qd irritum facere; qd ad nihilum re-digere; irritum qd esse jubëte or velle; rescindere, dissolvere qd. See also Abrogate, Annihilate. dissolvere qd. See also ABROGATE, ANNIRILATE. NULLITY, nihii (nothing).—van:tas, inanitas (cmpti-

ness); or by the adji. irritus, vanus, nullus.

NUMB, v. torporem afferre ci rei, torpore hebetare

ad: obstupefacere.

NUMB, adj rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupefactus, To be n., rigidum esse, rigêre, torpère, torpidum esse; to become n., rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtor-pescere. The hand is n., manus obtorpuit.

NUMBER, v. numerare; numerum es rei inire, exsequi, efficere; computare; enumerando percen-sere.—[Syn. in To Count, vid.]

NUMBER, s. | A great many, multitude, nu-merus a great n., magnus or grandis numerus.—multitudo (multitude) .- copia (heap, abundance, of things). -frequentia (many persons present): in great n.'s, multi; frequentes: a small n., paucitas; exiguus nu-merus (of persons or things).—infrequentia (few persons present, opp. frequentia): a very small n., magna pau-citas: in small n's, pauci; infrequentes: a m. of people, compiures (several): a full n., numerus pienus: , numerum efficere or conficere to make up a n. meral sign, litera; enota numeri. | Proportion of mes or syllables, numerus.

NUMBERLESS, innumerabilis (C.: innu-

merus in poets, and in prose writers of the ellv. age; see Orelli, C. de Or. 2, 22, 94. There is no authority for

Gredii, C. de Or. 2, 27, 94. Page 1 nere un no munorus jor innumerosus, num Br. 2, nota, signum numeri (a ggure).—
numen numerale [Prisc.; a word]: Roman n.*, ge., numerorum signa a Romanis, ab Arabibus, recepta, numerorum signa a Romanis, ab Arabibus, recepta, NUMS KULL, bardus; ineptus; stolidus; fatuus. NUN, monacha, nouna (Hierow); monastria (Just. Novell.): to become a n., ritu Christiano sacrari cultui divino (afl. Ammian. 18, 10).
NUNCIO, *summi or Romani pontificis legatus.
NUNNERY, *cenobium monacharum

NUNNERY, *comobium monacharum.

NUPTIAL, nuptialis. See MARRIAGE.
NUPTIALS, nuptiae (g. t.)—nuptiarum sollemnia, ium, n (the celebration of a marriage, in a religious sense): to make preparations for n.'s, nuptias adornare; parare ca, quæ ad nuptias opus sunt: to solemnize n.'s,

14, 1, medici merces). | One who tends the sick, in, i, meure merces). Hone who tends the sick, cujus curae custodiæque (ægrotus) qs mandatus est (Plin. Ep. 1, 19, init.).—assidens (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, il): to be a n. to any one, ci or cs valetudini assidere (see SICK-BED).

NURSE, v. Prop.) nutrire (g. t.) .- mammis nutrire. nutricare (Plant.): to n. her own child, qm lacte suo nutrire (Getl. 12, 1, i. e. not to employ a wet-n.).—qui uberibus alere (with milk, not with farinaceous or any other food; of women and animals). Every mother nurses her own child, sua quemque mater uberibus alit (T. Germ. 20).—alere (to support existence by any means). Fig.) nutrire (e. g. amorem, O.).—sustentare et alere, alere et sustentare (cherish and support). fovere (cherish; e. g. spem; parvulos).—augere (in-crease). || To tend a sick person, nutrire (ægrum,

crease). I To tend a sick person, nutric (ægrum, Cets).—myrotum curare.—ægroto assidere.

NURSERY, [Room where young children are bronght up, parvulorum distal (ICL); "parvulorum cubiculum: a n. tale, nutricularum fabula (1, 9, 2). [Plantation of young trees, seminarium, plantarium; seminarium pomarium or pomorum (of fruit-ress)—vitarium (of rines).—"seminarium olegineum (of olec-trees); to make or lay out a n.,

oueagmeum (of other-frees): to make or lay out a n., fac-re, instituers esminarium, &c.

NURSING, nutricatio (act of sucking an infant, Gell.)—sustentatio (act of supporting and bringing out, Utp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, 4 8). Nutritus only Plin. 22, 24, 53; but in sense of novinthemet.

NURSING, alumnus; fem. alumna.

NURTIBLE & See Normanuscus.

NURTURE, S. See NOURISHMENT. NURTURE, v. See NOURISH.

NUT, nux: watnut, (nux) juglans: hazel-n., (nux) Avellana: n.-tree, nux: a hard n., fig. (i. e. a difficult thing), rea difficulti, ardua; questio difficulti; nodus; e.g. rem impeditam, difficilem, ci expediendam, ex-plicandam proponere, dare: not to gire a n. for athge ne vitiosa quidem nuce emere qd (Plank); ne floci ne vitiosa quidem nuce emere qd (Plank); ne floci

ne vittosa quinem nuce emere qu (Plaus); ne nocci quidem facere qq; pro nihio putare qu (C.). NUT-BROWN (colour), nigricans (Plin.). NUT-GRACKERS, nuclfrangibulum (Plaus Bacch. 4, 2, 16; but only as a facelious term for a tooth).

7, 2, 10; 5 sit only as a jacetious term for a toota, NUT-SHELL, putamen nucls.—putamen Aveilanæ (of a hozef-set).—putamen juglandis (of a wainst). NUTRI MENT. See Nourissiment. NUTRI TIOUS, NUTRITIVE, Paor. of food, in quo multum aliment est, magni cibl (that contains much nourishment; opp. parvi cibi.—valens, firmus, valentis or firmæ materiæ (strong; opp. imbecilius, infirmus, imbecille or infirmæ materiæ; [55] alibitis occurs ontg Farr. R. R. 2, 1i, 2 and 3; nutribitis, in verg late writers; almus, only in poetry): very n., maximi cibi (opp. minimi cibi): to be more n. than &c., plus alere quam &c., plus allmenti habere, quam &c., meat is the most n. food, plus allmenti est in carne, quam in ullo alio: every sucking animal (i. e. the fiesh of every such animal) is less n., omne animal, si lactene est,

ninus alimenti praestat.

NUZZIE, [7] To ensuare, laqueo irretire. [7] To
psi a ring on the nose, "annulum inserere naribut, or (of an animal, e. g. suis) rostro.

NYMPH, nympha.

O, interj. See Oh !

O. S. Servicus (the common or forest o.).—cerrus (the Turkey or Burgandy o.).—ilex (the holm o.).—quercus exculus (or imply esculus; the mat-iree): o.-timber, lignum quernum; lignum quernum, signa roborens, materies roboren (or the holigy): o.-apple, galla (Plin.; rob used in the pl.).

inguum quernum; ingus rooscas, materies roosca (o) the holisy; o-appie, gaila (Piin; no tused in the pt.).

OAKEN, querneus or quernus, querceus (of the common of prost oak.

Son Quercius, Sud. Cal. 19, is doubtful.)—robustus, robusteus, roboscus (of the holisy)—illigenus, injunus (of the holin-ack)—cerreus, cerrinus (of the Tukey or Burgundy oak)—esculeus, esculinus (of the mast-free).

OAKUM, stuppa or stupa, e. f. (Cas. L.)

OAR, remus (65° tonsa is poet.): is eondemn to the o's (i. e. galieys), affligere qm remo triremis publicae (Fol. Maz. 9, 15, 3): to break of the o's, detergère remos; or, less frequently, abstergère remos (Curi. 9, 9): bidade (of an o.), palma, palmula.

OAT, OATS, pl. avena: o-feld, ager avenâ consitus) o-cach, pains arenaceus: admend, farina avenacea: o-strase, stramentum avenaceum; sviid o's, voluptates temperantiā suā frenasse ac domuisse (L. 30, 14).

OATEN, avenaceus.

OATH, justurandum, gen. juristurandi, n. (g. 1.: olso esply of the o. of allegiance, and of the military o. Juramentum is late) .- sacramentum (an o. volunturitu Juramentum is fale).—sacramentum (an o. columburily taken, a von. ussuily the o. of allegiance, the military o.).—religio (prop., sense of duly; hence metonym. an o. grosmded on a sense of duly; see Np. Dion, 8, 5, Agez. 2, 5].—Jurisjurandi verba, jusjurandum (form of the o.): a false o., perfurium: to impose an o. upon aby, jusjurandum of defere: to offer to take one's o., jusjusjurandum of defere: to offer to take one's o., jusjusjurandum of defere: to offer to take one's o., jusjusjurandum jurandum offerre: to take an o., jusjurandum dare or jurare: sacramentum or sacramento dicere: to take a Jaise o., seeinamen of search (opp.) Jurare verissimum Jusjurandum); ex animi sententii Jurare: to lake a formal o., verbis conceptis Jurare. — (Jaisely) verbis conceptis perare (see C. Cluent. 48, 134); that has taken an opportunity jurclurando astrictus: to take the o. of allegiance, in verba jurare (cs; of private citizens, magistrates, or soldiers) .- sacramentum dicere apud qin, sacramento or sacramentum dicere ci (of soldiers); of the section of satisfaction in the constraint of the constraint mento rogare or adigere (o) sociates; to oma op on o., jurejurando qm astringere, obstringere, obligare: to release aby fin an o., ci jurisjurandi gratiam facere; jusjurandum remittere (t. t., of the post-Aug. lawyers): to keep or perform an o., jusjurandum servare, conservare; religionem conservare (Np. Ages. 2, 5): to break an o., jusijurandun negligere, rumpere; saeramentum mutare (by going over to anniker party; see Suel. Galb. 10): to oblige or bind onesel by an o., jurcjurando se obstringere: to confirm, establish, or raligy ally by an o., jurcjurando affirm, prolesi upon o., adjurare: lo frame or draes up an o., i. e. the form of an o., jusqurandum concipere (T. Hist. 4, 44, 1): on o., juratorius (Cod. Just. 12, 19, 12): lo give a promise upon o., fidem et jusjurandum dare (ese Cæs. B. G. 1, 3).—Ade. jurcjurando ; jurcjurando interposito: to bind by o., jurcjurando qm obstringere: to bind themelees muisually on o., jurcjurando ac fide inter se sancire (Cæs. B. G. 1, 30; followed by ne). OBDURACY, obstriantio.—animus obstinatus or vare; religionem conservare (Np. Ages, 2, 5): to break

OBDURACY, obstinatio. - animus obstinatus or

offirmatus.

OBDURATE, obstinatus; pervicax; præfractus. OBDURATELY, obstinate; pertinaciter; præfracte. OBEDIENCE, obtemperatio; to athg, ci rei (as ac-OBEDIENCE, obtemperato; so amp, et rei (as ac-tion; an accommodating or adapting oneself to athy).

—obedientia (as of stares and children).—obsequium, obsequentia (yielding, compliance; Cas. B. G. 7, 29). officium (obedience considered as due; see Interpp. ad Np. Milt. 7, 1): to render obedience; see To Obey: to relain in obedience, in officio retinere or continere: to relais in obedience, in officio retinere or continere: is bring back to obedience, ad officium reducere; ad offi-cium reduce cogere: to renounce obedience, in officie non manère; obedientain relinquere et abjlicere. OBEDIENT, obediens, dicto audiens; JN. dicto audiens atque obediens, obtemperans (all weith a dat. of that such one obeys): to be o.; see Hearken,

Oney: to make aby more o., qm obedientiorem ta: "79 Off things): your most o, qm openientiorem ha-"re of things): your most o. servant (in modern leiter-writing), "this ad queque prestanda paratissimus. OBEDIENTLY, obedienter (L.). obtemperanter (Prad.). Or by the adj. OBEDISANCE, corporis inclinatio: to make o. to aby,

salutare qm; (acclinis saluto qm, Arnob.)

OBELISK, obeliscus (g. t.) .- meta (at the end of the Roman circus) .- cippus (as a sepulchral monument) .-

obeliscus, obelus (as a mark in books). OBESITY, obesitas with or without ventris (Suet.).

OBEY, parère (v. pr. opp. imperare; siways with the idea of strict necessity; see C. Legg. 3, 2, 5. Cas. B. C. 3, 81).—obedire, dicto audientem esse (as of children and slaves; to perform the wish of another; with this difference, that dicto audientem esse denotes prompt and difference, that dicto audientem esse denotes prompt and willing obschence;—obtemperare (to accommodate or adapt oneself to the will of another, espity a higher person)—obschequit (to folius the advice of another; opprenguare; see C. Tuse. 2, 20, 60. Plin. 2p. 2, 6, 6).—audier qui, austiliare cit (a listen to the representation of the property of the second person to the second person obey aby's precepts, es præceptis parère et obedire : to oogy agys precepts, es praceepts parere et obeure : o o aby's commands, et parêre et imperata facere; es jussis or es imperio audientem esse: not to o. the commands of aby, obedientiam relinquere et abjicere, nec ci parêre (see C. Off. 1, 29, 102): to refuse to o. the commands of aby, cs imperium detrectare; cs imperium auspiciumque abnuere (of soldiers): to o. by compulsion, vi parere cogi: to o. readily and willingly, wquo animo libenterque parère ci; obedienter imperata

OBITUARY, adj. By gen. mortuorum, defunctorum

OBITUARY, s. "vite defunctorum. (ratio

Libiting, Suct, is a burish register.)

OBJECT, || That wch lies before one, res
(g. t.).—res objects sensibus, or quod sensibus per-(g. i.).—res objects sensious, or quod sensious per-cipitur (in philosophical sense).—quod sub sensum cadit.—objectus, ûs (Np.): also by various lurns, i) by the verb case; a) with a gen. (like civa) to be reckoned or included under, e. g. deorum tutëlæ ea loca sunt; legati petierunt a Romanis, ut filium regis publicæ curse ac velut tutelse vellent esse (cf. Aug. Grotef. \$ 118; Ramsh. \$ 102, 2, h): esse with a dat, bridge, it signifies, to serve for aldy, \$c.; s. 9. to be an o, or care, hadred, contempting; cl esse cutra, odlo, contempting (cf. 5, 121, 1; d. 9, Grolef, \$38; Zumpf, \$422): to be an o, of hadred to aby, in odlo esse apud qm: to become an o. of hatred, in odium venire, pervenire. 2) by a demonstrative pronoun; wech, when a relative follows, is often omitted; e. g. the o.'s or politics, (ea) que in republica versantur the o.'s wech relate to our happiness, (ea), quæ ad felicitatem nosrecase so our nappiness, (ea., quie su centriatent nue-tram pertinent. 3) hy substantieves in such the idea is already included, e. g. an o. o f love, amor; delicla: an o. of desire, desiderium: an o. of jest, judiprium; by some other Crcl. with verbs fm the context; e. g. fo be an o. of love to aby, ab aliquo amari, diligi: all these sciences have for their o. the investigation of truth, que omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur. I An omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur. [An end, aim, finis; propositum: without having atteined their o., re infects; infects its, que agere destinaverant: to make it one's first o., id unum agere unit to make it one's first o., ad voluptatem omnia refere or revocare; voluptate omnia metiri. [(In grammar), res; res objects. [Any thing deformed

or Aideous, monstrum.

OBJECT, v. contra dicere, in contrariam partem afferre (to say, bring forward, on the other side). nere (to say, or my forward, on the mere state;—oppo-nere (to set agst).—occurrere, to alby, ci rel (to meet, by objecting): it is objected to us, nobis occurritur (see C. Off. 2, 2, 7): to this you are accustomed to o. thus, builc loco sic occurrere soletis: to have alby to o. to a thing (i. e. not to approve of it), rem improbare: I have nothing to o. to it, nihil impedio, non repugnabo (see Zumpi, § 543): some one however may o., sed fortasse quispiam dixerit; dicat qs forte: nobody can now o.,

non jam potest dici.
OBJECT-GLASS, *orbiculus vitri convexus.

OBJECTION, altercatio (o. made by one party, and asserted by the other; Cf. Q. 104, 35, altercationes et interrogationes): but miy by Crel.; e.g. quid contra quemque philosophum dicatur, ex es libro intelligit potest (the cr. 2 sayi; C. 10: 2, 1, 3): to make an o. to, opponere, contra dicere qd; obloqui; occurrere (C.): to answer o.'s, quæ qa contra dicat, refellere. If = hesita-

fton, demur, dubitatio: without making vey o., sine flon, demur, dubitatio: without making way o., sine morâ; haud cautcatner: to make o., dubitare; dubitationem afferre, habere. I have no o., licet; per ne licet; per ner : inhii impedio, or moror: non repugnabo: I shall not istem to any o., nihil audio (Com.): if you have no o., nisi quid dicis.

OBJECTIONABLE, *contra quod qs dieere possit;

ound offendit, displicet.

OBJECTIVE, quod sensibus percipitur; quod subsensus cadit (aft. C.): the o. world, res externe; que sub sensus cadunt; que aspectu sentuntur (C.).

OBJECTOR, qui contra dicit. OBJURGATION, &c. See BLAME, REPROOP. OBLATION, donum; munus sacrum or pium.

OBLIGATION, "Dwig, officium; quod meum, tuum est; quod debeo, debes: I consider that I as under an o. Io, meum esse puto, duco. See also Devr. "Act by wch one binds onese! f, satis datio: = BOND; see BOND. "F abour by wch one is beam in gratitude, beneficium: to be under on o. to obs. trictum esse (C.): under o., obligatus (Plin. Ep.). To was under an est of the control of the c lay aby under a great o., magnam a qo (C.) or apud qm (L.) gratiam inire. OBLIGATORY, quod obligat, obstringit, devincit

OBLIGE, I To compet, qm vi cogere: see COMPEL. I To bind (by a sipulation, dasy, favour, èc.), alligare, obligare, obstringere, devincire. The law o. 2 any one, lex tenet qm. To be obliged to the observance of a frestly, fordere alligatum or illigatum observance of a treaty, fordere alligatum or illigatum esse. To o. a man by an oath, am sacramento adjecre. To o. oneself to do a lhing, se obligare ci rei (or with ult); se obstringere in qel (by oath, sacramento; to a crime, in seclus). I am obliged to do this, hoc meum est. I To con fer a favour upon, beneficium in am conferre: to o. one greatly, gratissimum, pergrammode ci facere; you cannot o. me more than the conferred to est, quod gratus mini incere possas: you seed a. me greatly by or 'f you & c.', gratum (gratissimum) mini fecerls, si &c.: magnum benedicum mini dederis, si &c.: I am evry msch obliged to you, gratissimum illud mini fecisti; magnum in me contulisti bene-ficium: to be greatly obliged to one, multum deber fictum: to be greatly obliged to one, multum deber ci; multa beneficia ab illo in me profecta, collata sunt (aft. C.): readiness to o., officium; officiesa voluntas; gratificandi liberalis voluntas; comitas (courteous and kind behaviour towards inferiors); to show all readiness to o. aby, omni officiorum genere qm prosequi; summa ci studia impertire.

OBLIGING, comis (courtees).—obsequiosus (will-ingly acceding to others' wishes: the latter only in Plant. Capt. 2, 3, 58).—facilis. officiosus (complaisant, ready to render a service): o. in allo, promptus or paratus ad qd (ready for athg).—inclinatus or propensus ad qd (easily to be induced, inclined to athg).—includgens (indulgent, op. durus; is be e. in alph, -indulgens (in-dulgent, op. durus; is be e. in alph, ci or es voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: know, that thou art a great deal too e. (indulgent), te esse auricultà infirmă moi-llorem scito (C.). The liberatity and e. temper of the monistrate. [barallias areas. liorem scito (C.). The liberality and a temper of the magistrates, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistra-

toum. OBLIGINGLY, officiose; benigne; comiter.

OBLIGINGLY, officiose; benigne; comiter.

OBLIGINGNESS, propensa voluntas (ready disposition).—facilitas (readiness).—comitas (couriery).—obsequentia (a yielding to the wishes and hamora) others, Cass. B. G. 7, 29).—officium (find or complaints settlement or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render a service to aby).—voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service, C. Peut. 3, 2, officiosa (disposition to render a service, C. Peut. 3, 2, officiosa (disposition to render a service, C. Peut. 3, 2, official services). OBLIQUELY, oblique (C.; also impropr. = 'indi-

rectly, of censuring, &c.); in obliquum (Pin.); per obliquum (H.); ex obliquo (Plin.); ab obliquo (O.): to move o., oblique ferri; in latus digredi (Plin.); ob-

obliquitas in this sense).

OBLITERATE, obliterare (e. g. offensionem ; famam rei male gestæ : memoriam es rei) .- deiere (blot out witerly; propr. also memoriam is rel.—estification of the visit of visit of the visit of the visit of the visit of visit of the visit of the visit of visit infamiam exstinguere.
OBLITERATION, Crel. by the verb.

OBLIVION, s. oblivio: to bury in or cover with o., qd in oblivionem adducere; qd oblivione obruere, or conterere; memoriam rei obliterare or expellere: to be conterere; memoram rei obliterare or expeliere: to oe buried in o., in oblivione jacere: to sink into o., in oblivionem adduci, oblivione obrui; obliterari: to rescue fm o., ab oblivione vindicare: this will never fall into o., memoriam es rei nunquam delebit oblivio or qd obscuratura nulla unquam est oblivio. An

oct of o., See AMNESTY.
OBLIVIOUS, obliviosus (C.).

OBLONG, oblongus (L.).

OBLOQUY, reprehensio; vituperatio; culpatio; objurgatio (obloquium, Sidon.): exposed to o., reprehen-dendus; vituperandus; reprehensione or vituperatione

OBNOXIOUS, | Subject, exposed, subjectus; chnoxius (avoid subditus): videtur mihi cadere in sapientem ægritudo (that a wise man is o. to, C. Tusc. 3, 4, 7). | | Hurtful, troublesome, noxius; malus; detrimentosus (Cas.); nocens.

OBSCENE, obscenus (exciting disgust).—immundus (unclean, impure).—spurcus (filthy, nasty): an o. song, canticum obscenum: to use o. language, verbis obscenis uti; obscena dicere; obsceno jocandi genere uti. OBSCENITY, obscenitas; or by the adj.

OBSCURE, ade. | Dark, dusky, obscurus, tene-bricosus (with this difference, that tenebricosus itself denotes primarily only the obscuration of the atmo-sphere, or the want of light, whereas obscurus denotes either the effect of this want on the objects, or the want itself; to the former in luce positus is opposed, to the latter illustris) .- caliginosus (dark, without light) .cæcus (in wch one cannot see; as, night, a house): somewhat o., subobscurus: an o. night, nox obscura (overeast).—nox caliginosa (dark).—nox cæca or ob-ducta (in weh one cannot see any space before him): to make athg o., obscurum facere, obscurare (e. g. cubiculum, conclave) .- ci rei lucem eripere (to deprive of light). See also DARK. | Not plain, obscurus (unintelligible, uncertain, unknown),—caecus (of wech one sees no reason, e.g. morbus, carmen).—involutus (reiled).—non apertus ad intelligendum (not distinct) .- abstrusus (hidden, secret, e. g insidiæ; or, hard to explain and understand, e. g. disputatio).-perplexus (confused, intricate, e. g. s. g. unputation.—perpetute (conjuscu, mircusc, e. g. s. ermones, carmen).—inpeditus (complicated).—incertus (indefinite, vague).—ignobilis (unknown): somewhat o., subobscurus (of a speaker, \$e.): to make alho o., ci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre, tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam ci rei offun-dere (C. N. D. 1, 3, 6): to make a speech o., orationem occaecare: to be o., in tenebris latère; obscuritate in-volutura latère (to be hidden, not known).—lucem desiderare (to be indistinct, of ideas): to be sery 0., crassis occultatum et circumfusum tenebris latere (to be wrapped in impenetrable observity). Not illustrio us, obscurus: an o. name, nomen obscurum: of o. birth or descent, obscuru loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus (of an unknown family) .- nullo patre natus,

majoribus (of an unknown family),—nullo patre natus, terræ filius (not born in lawful wedlock),.

OBSCURE, v. obscurare (prop. or fg.).—tenebras offundere or obducere ci rei or ci (to overcast, so that athe is no longer in clear light, either lit. or fg.); rei catiginem offundere (L.), or inducere (Veil.; more strongly).—noctem offundere ci rei: the light of a lamp is obscured by that of the sun, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ: oblivion shall never o. the remembrance of thee, tuam memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit: to o. the reputation, nomini or decori

officere.

officere.

OBSCURELY, obscure (C.); and see the adj.

OBSCURITY, | Darkness, obscurits: tenebre
(epp. lux).—caligo (see the distinction of the adj. in

OBSCURITY, =Caligo (see the distinction of the adj. in

OBSCURI).—JN. obscuritas et tenebre; tenebre et

caligo; caligo et tenebre: nox (night). | Want of

elearness, plainness, obscuritas.—incertum (un
certainty). | Want of fame or celebrity, tenebre

tenebre; ignobilitas, humilitas (the former in respect of

rank, the latter in respect of desent): to real

fm o., qm o tenebris et silentio proferre; qm in

lucem famanque provehere: etenebris in lucem evo-Incem famamque provehere; e tenebris in lucem evo-care (Limiliam): lo lice in o., per obscurum vitam transmittere (Sen. Bp. 19. 2); in ignoratione bominum versari; in tenebris jacère; in umbra degere. An obscure thing, res obscura, occulta, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta; res nondum ad liquidum perducta or explorata: to clear up obscurities, res obscuras explanare; res involutas explicare; occulta et quasi involuta aperire.

OBSEQUIES, Justa (pl.); Justa funchria (Liv.); or simply, funchria (Plin.); exsequiæ (C.). See FUNERAL.

OBSEQUIOUS, obsequiosus; obsequens: to be o. to aby, ci or cs voluntati morem gerere, or obsequi.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, obsequenter. officiose.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, obsequium, obsequentia (habit of yielding to the wishes and desires of others; the latter, *Cas. B. G. 7, 29): excessive o., nimia obsequentia: to manifest o. towards aby, ci or cs voluntati morem gerere; ci morigerari; ci obsequi.

OBSERVANCE, | Act of observing, regard, attention, observantia (outward respect or attention). observatio (reservantia (osticara respect or attention), observatio (reservante, regard)—obedientia; obtemperatio (e.g. justitia est obiemperatio legibus, o. of the laws, C.). | Ruste of practice, custom, usus; mos receptus; consuctudo recepta: it is an o., usu, more, consuctudine receptum est.

OBSERVANT, observans (e. g. mequi, Claud. officiorum, Ptin.); also in the sense of showing respect, observantissimus mei (C.) .- obediens; obtemperans (obe-

dient). See ATENTIVE.

OBSERVATION, observatio; animadversio (a giving heed, attention); e. g. naturæ: o man of quick o.; see Observare; animadvertere (to observe).—experiri (to try, make experiment): to be exposed to the o. of all, in clarissima luce versari: to be exposed to the c. of alt, in clarissima luce versari; what my one o. supplies, quod animadverti: an army of o., *copia ad hostium itinera servanda dispositae: to make astronomical o'.i, cuclum sideraque spectare (cerlei siderunique spectaro; one exho makes such, L. 24, 34); motus steliarum observitare (C. Dis. i, L. 24, 34); motus steliarum observitare (C. Dis. i, L. 24, 34); soitus siderum ac spatia dimetii altra exho (L. 31); positiva exho (L. 31) (T. Ann. 6, 21, 3).
OBSERVATORY, *specula astronomica (Eichst.); or

mathematici pergula (Suet. Oct. 94).

OBSERVE, | To watch, servare, observare (g. t.). OBSERVE, # 70 water, servace, observace y. . . , -asservace (to water carefully). -animadvertere (to give heed or attention to).—spectare, contemplari (to look about quietly for the purpose of observation).—con-siderare (to view or contemplate; e. g. sidera, Gell. 2, 21)—custodire (le coele), gard, a person)—speculari (le lock out for)—speculari (to lock out for)—speculari (custodire qui : lo o. the course of the stars, observare [Moser, Orel. observitare, C. Die. 1, 1, 2] motus stellarum: lo o. liphining, servare de ccolo (of an anyur): lo o. the rising of a constellation, servare ortum sideris: to o. aby's behaviour, observare quemadmodum qs se gerat : to o. the enemy, hostium consilia speculari (to endeavour to find out his plans) .- quæ ab hostibus agantur, cognoscere (to watch). —lostium titnera servate (to note the march of an enemy). || To follow, attend to, observare (e. gleges, C., praceptum, Cas.).—parce (to bey). || To say, remark, dicere (to say).—docere (to leach): to o. say, remark, dicere (to say).—docere (to teach): to o. this, ut hoc addam: to o. only one thing, ut alia omittam (to pass by all other things). Acoid the expression so commonly used by annolators, ut monet, for, ut ait, ut docet, ut annotavit, ut est apud; ut monet is not

DSERVER, observator (g. t.; post-Aug.).—
spectator (a beholder).—speculator (a spy); or Crel.
with the verbs: an o. of nature, speculator venatorque. seith the cerbs: an o. of nature, speculator venatorque naturæ: an o. of the constellations, spectator ceri siderumque: an acute o. homo acutus, sagax, emuncte naris homo [facete, H. Sat. 1, 4, 8): a corefui o. of the duties, omnium officiorum observantissimus (Plin. Ep. 10, 11): to be a ditigent o. of athg, acriter animum intendere ad qd; acrem et diligentem esse animadversentere. torem es rei.

OBSOLETE, obsolētus (of dress, words).—exoiētus (of words).—ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu inter-(of words).—ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu inter-missus (of words iong one out of common use).—ab ultimis et jam obliteratis temporibus repetitus (of words): to become o., obsolescere; exclescere i in-desuciudinem venire, only in the Digests). OBSTACLE, impedimentum (a hindrance).—mora (a cause of delay).—difficultus difficulty; in Avoid the wnclass. obstaculum, and obstantis; although the

the unclass. Obstaculum, and obstantia; although the latter occurs in Yitr.]: Opsi an o. in the way, to be an o., impedimento esse ci rei; impedimentum inferre (C.): impedimentum afterre (T.); moram afterre, offerre (C.): to move o.s., amolini (of obstacles: also with addition of c mediu, with labour and difficulty in the comparer of, impedimentaque and difficulty in the comparer of, impedimentaque and continuity is organized. obstant, transcendere (to overcome them) .- amoliri, quæ impedimento sunt (remove them by great exertions ; aft.

Ter. And. 4, 2, 24).

OBSTINACY, animus obstinatus, obstinatio, in alleg, cs rei (obstinate perseverance).—pervicacia. animus pervicax (perseverance in endeavouring to earry out athg, or to gain a victory).-pertinacia (o.] in an opinion or purpose) .- animus præfractus; contumacia.

OBSTINATE, pertinax (that keeps to his opinion; also of things, that do not yield or abale; e.g. diseases).

-pervican (constant in endeavours to carry a thing through, or gain a point). - obstinatus, affirmatus (the through, or gain a point),—obstinatus, thirmatus (the former, firm and constant, in a good sense; the latter, stiff and o., in a bad sense; the contumax, defying, evisting, does not belong to this; refractorius is not Class); an o. complaint or disease, morbus perseverans; morbus longinquus (long, tedious); longa et pertinax valetudo (of a long continuance of poor health): precium frmissimum Cat. in C. Ep. 8, 17, extr. = a battle with able-bodied troops): an o. silence, obsti-

natum silentium (e. g. obthiere).

OBSTINATELY, obstinate; pertinaciter; pervicaciter; præfracte (e. g. nimis præfracte ærarium defendere, C. Of. 3, 22, 83); obstinato anime: e^{mt}rant dere, C. Of. 3, 22, 88); obstinato animo; offirmatâ voluntate: to act o. in athg, obstinato animo agere qd.

voluntate: to act o. in athg. obstinate animo agere qd. OBSTREPEROUS. See Noisv.
OBSTRUCT, || To block up, claudere (shut in);
obstrucre, obsepire, intercludere. To o. the way, viam pracciudere; viam obstrucre (barricade); iter obsepire;
iter intercludere, interrumpere. || To be an obstacts in the way of, impedire qm a qå re, or merely qå re (nerer in qå re); impedimente osse ci (ci rei); ad qd (nerer in qå re) impedimentum afferre ci rei faciendæ; obstare or officere ci and ci rei cs.

OBSTRUCTION, || Act of obstructing; use the verbs. || Obstacle, vid.
OBTAIN, obtinere (to o. after resistance, and keep pussession).—parare, comparare (provide, procure by one's own means).—quærere (o. by seeking: e. g. livelihood, victum; popularity with the common people, gratiam ad populum; glory, sibi gloriam).—acquirere !lo o. what one has stricen for).—colligere (collect; e. g. good-will, favour, &c.).—nancisci (o. with or without trouble; even against one's wish).—adiplici (to achieve by exertion) .- consequi (to arrive at the object of one's wish, with or without assistance) .- assequi (to arrive by exertion at the object of one's endeavours). impetrare (effect or o. what has been required); by viotence, exprimere, extorquere : to o. the highest political power, rerum potiri: to o. credit, parere sibl laudem : money, pecuniam sibi facere : a man's friendship, es amicitiam sibi comparare: great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere: great wealth and reputation, magnas opes sibi magnumque nomen favere: a victory, victoriam ab, de, or ex hoste consequi or reportare (C); referre (L); adipisci (Cas.).

To endearour to o., captare qui (e. g. popularity, &c.).
OBTESTATION, obtestatio (C.); or Crel. with the verbs

OBTRECTATION, obtrectatio (C., Liv.).

OBTRUDE, v. obtrudere (of persons or things): to o. oneself, se obtrudere, inferre, insolenter se offerre, se ingerere, se inculcare es auribus (in order that one may hear us; all these of persons).—se inculcate (e. g. oculis).—se offerre, objici (e. g. animo; of forms, appearances, thoughts with present themselves to our view or mind).

OBTRUSION, By the verbs.
OBTRUSIVE, importunus (behaving in a troublesome, unseemly, &c., manner).—molestus (troublesome).—impudens (shameless).—molestus. Or by the verbs.

OBTUSE, obtusus, hebes (prop. and fig.); tardus (fig.); an o. mind, ingenium hebes, or retusum (C.). OBTUSENESS (heb-tatio oculorum, Plin., dulness of sight; hebetudo sensuum, Macrob., stupidity). Use

the adjectives.

OBVIATE, occurrere, obviam ire (to go aget, not to shun) .- prævertere (to prevent) .- resistere (to offer resistance, check): to o. an evil, malo occurrere, prævertere

OBVIOUS, manifestus, perspicuus, evidens, planus, illustris: to be o , patère, apparère (to be manifest),-liquet (il is clear, self evident).-liquère; planum, clarum, perspicuum esse (to be clear or plain; SYN. in PLAIN): this is not o. to me, lice mili non constat: to me the matter is quite o., res solis ince mihi videtur ciarior (aft. C. de Div. 1, 3, 6). See also CLEAR.

OBVIOUSLY, manifesto; clare; evidenter. See also

OCCASION, s. causa (cause, reason).-materia (mate-OCCASION, s. causa (cause, renson).—mascina provide for athg).—locus, occasio (opportunity).—ansa (prop., a handle; then fig., an opportunity); to give o., occasionem dare; ansam dare or præbere (e. g. for blame, reprehensionis or ad reprehendendum): to give opinatus.

o. to suspicion or doubt, locum dare suspicioni or dubitationi: to be an o. of war, belli materiam præbere: to give o. for a letter, argumentum epistolæ dare : to be as o. of langhter, risum movere or concitare : to take a., o. oj inspiner, tisum movere or contrate: so inac u, occasionem capere, sumere, or amplecti (the inst, willingly or gladly): to seek o., occasionem captare: to cut of all o., præcidere ci omnes causas: upos o., si occasio fuerit. sulerit; oblată facultate; ut primum occasio data fuerit (C.).

OCCASION, v. occasionem dare, ansam dare er præbere, rei (dat.); locum dare rei (dat.) or rei (gen.); materiam præbere (Parties and Phiedrus often

use concinnare in this sense). See also CAUSE, V. OCCASIONAL, Crel. by occasione (not opportunitate) data or oblata; si occasio fuerit or tulerit; per occasionem. An o. poem or copy of verses, carmen sollemne (on any public festive occusion, Cf. Stat. Sile.

OCCASIONALLY, per occasionem (L.); ex occa-

sione ; oblată occasione (Suet.).

OCCIDENT, occidens. OCCIDENTAL, occidentalis (Plin.); solem occidentem spectans (L.); ad occidentem situs (aft. L.); ad occidentem vergens (Curt.); in occidentem vergens

OCCIPUT, occipitium (Varr. Plant.); occiput (Pers.). OCCULT, areanus; occultus; abditus; latens: o. causes, cæcæ causæ: o, diseases, cæci morbi.

OCCUPATION, | The act of occupying, pos-sessio (possession); usually by the verbs. | Employ-ment, business, negotium: without o., negotiis

OCCUPIER, possessor; or by the verbs.
OCCUPY, || To engage, occupare, occupatum tenere (to engage one's whole thoughts or attention).—detinere (to keep close to a thing, to fix) .- curae est mihi qd, consulo ci rei (engages my care or attention): to a. one in various ways, distinere; distringere (to distract : to o, oneself in athg, occupari in qa re or qa re ; versari ia re or circa qd (to give oneself up completely to a thing).—se ponere in re (to lay oneself out upon a thing). qd tractare (to handle),—agere (to be chiefly concerned in).—dare se rei (to devote oneself to; to be busily occupied in athg). - urgere qd (e. g. studia): to o. oneself wholly, or exclusively in athg, se totum collocare in re: my mind is entirely occupied with this one contemplation, totus animus in hác una contemplatione defixus est: to be occupied in a thing, occupatum esse in re; intentum esse ci rei; in manibus est mihi qd; vigere in re (a. g. in rerum cognition, see C. Ecl., p. 56). It to lake or have possession, habers; teners; possibles to sich troops, locum oblider, insider, could prove the later including the idea that one anticipates another is the contract that the contract the later including the idea that one anticipates pare (the latter including the idea that one anticipates another in taking the place)—locum pressidio firmare, munire: præsidio firmare, munire: præsidio firmare, con loco (to garrison a place ecc one already possesses): to o. a place firmly with troops, validio occupare præsidio: a place proprily occupid (with troops), locus tutus (opp. Intultus): to keep a place occupied (with troops), locus tocum præsidio tenere (to hold with a garrison),—locus locum præsidio tenere (to hold with a garrison),—locus

asservare (to keep).

OCCUR. || To happen. accidere; incidere; evenire; contingere; intervenire (C.); intercidere (Ces.); geri (to be going on) .- exsistere (of events weh break out saidenty, as seditions, wors, \$c.\. | To come under observation, be mel with (as a passage in a book, \$c.\), esse; esstart: inventi; repetiti: a passage o's, phrases o, \$c.\, locus occurrit; locutiones, senteutiæ occurrunt apud scriptorem (but il is beller to use inveniri, reperiri, legi; for occurrere contains the idea of something accidental or fortuitous: in this sense, obvium esse, and obvenire. See Frotscher ad Q. 10, 1, 19). | To present itself to one's mind, in mentem mihi ad venit; mihi in opinionem qd venit (as an opinion, or supposition) .- subit animum cogitatio, in mentem or in cogitationem mihi incidit qd (presents itself to my mind).—unith or animo or in mentem occurrit qd, mihi succurrit qd (enters my mind)—subit recordatio, recordor or reminiscor es rei. recursat qd animo (I remember a thing): all kinds of things o. to my mind, varize cogitationes animum meum commovent: to write, to speak, just what o's to one,

commovent: to write, to typical, just main c. s over quod or quidquid in buccam venerit, scribere, (C. Aft. 1, 12), garrire (C. Aft. 12, 1), lequi (Mart. 12, 24, 5). OCCURRENCE, # Act of occurring, use the verbs. # Reent, casus (exply accidental).—res (g. t. an occurrence, &c.). Unfortunate o.'s, res adverse, miseræ; casus calamitosi, miseri: sad o., casus horriblis, tristis; an unexpected o., casus improvisus in-

OCE OCEAN, oceanus (C.). Mare oceanum is found in Cas. in the acc., and in T. in the nom., so that, in the tatter at least, it is an adjective.

OCHRE, ochra (Plin.; Vitr.)—sil, sills (Plin.). Of

the colour of yellow o., silaceus (Plin.).

OCTAGON, octogonon (Vitr.); (octangula figura,

Appul.)

OCTAGONAL, octogonus (Filr.; octangulus, Appul.). OCTAVE, | In music, diapason; intervallum sep-tem vocum (an interval between the notes of the same

name). Octo voces or soni (a series of eight notes).

OCTAVO, (Size of paper) "forma octoraria (Wyttenb.). An o. page, "pagina octonaria: an o. cotume, "liber formæ octavæ (Wyttenb.) or octonariæ (ib.); *liber octonarius: an o. sheel, *scida octonaria, or formæ octavæ: in o., *formæ octavæ or octonarlæ: a volume in royal (imperial) o., *liber formæ octavæ majoris (maximæ) (Wyttenb.).

OCTOBER, (mensis) October.

OCULAR, by the gen. oculorum; or otherwise by Crcl. with oculus, ocuii. To give o. demonstration of athg, ocuiis, ante oculos cs qd proponere, exponere (C.); oculis subjicere (L.); sub aspectum subjicere (A. ad II.): e. illusions, ludibria oculorum, credita pro veris (L.).
OCULIST, medicus oculatius (Cels. 6, 6, 8); chirur-

gus ocularius (Inser.), or simply ocularius (Scrib. Larg. 37).

ODD, | Not even or like, inequalis (unlike in ODD, | Not even or like, inequalis (unlike in nature).—minpar (opp. par; uneren in quantity).—dispar (opp. compat; unlike in quality). An o. nuuber, nunerus impar. | Strange, insolens; insolitus; mirabilis; mirus; monstrosus; to say o. thinga, monstra dierer, nunciare: is not this o.t none hoc monstri similis eat! (Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43); it were o., if, mirum (ent) sl. nisi (Plaut.; Ter.). | Over and above a certain number, justum numerum exceedens or

ODDITY, || Oddness; vid. || An odd or strange person or thing, home menstrosus (C.); caput ri-diculum (Ter.; of persons); monstrum; res monstru-osa, mira, nova (of things).

ODDLY, | Unevenly, inequaliter. | Strangely,

monstruose; miro, novo, insolito modo; mirum in

ODDNESS, | Unevenness, inmequalitas. |Strange ness: by the adj.

ODDS, | Inequality, insequalitas. | Advantage, ODDS, Inequality, invequalities. In Accordage, superiority, prior locus; excellentia, prestantia (excellence). To have the o. of aby, qo potiorem, priorem esse; qm antecedere: in also, qh er prastare ci or superare, vincere qm. In Odds (in belling). To bet on, either quovis pignore extra (uch, however, is only 'to bet any wager') or *majori pignore cum qo certare. To express 'o, of so much to on much, cf. Plant. Ep.d. 5, 2, 34, Ni ergo matris fills est, in meum nummar in tunn talentum information. numum, in tuum talentum pignus da. | Fariance. rixa; jurgium; lites, pl.; altercatio; contentio. They are at o., lites inter eos factæ sunt (Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8): to set at o., rixam cière, excitare; altercationem (L.) or controversiam (C.) facere.

ODIOUS, odiosus; invisus; invidiosus. To render aby o., ci invidiam facere or conflare.

ODIOUSLY, infeste (also the superl. in C.); infeste (also the compar. in C.).

ODIOUSNESS, invidia. To conceal the o. of a thing

by a gentle name, tristitiam cs rei mitigare lenitate verbi (C. Of. 1, 12, 37). ODIUM, invidia. To have incurred o., habere invidiam; in invidia esse: to bring o. upon aby, qm in invidiam adducere or trahere; ci odium conciliare or

invidiam confare; qm in odium (invidiam) vocare; lo be an object of general o., onerari invidia. ODORI PEROUS, bene olius (C.); doratus (perfumed; Oe, Plina); odorus (Oe.). To be o., bene olier (C.); square olier (Calail.); suaves odores spargere (aft.

ODOUR, | PROP.) odor. A sweet o., odor suav jucundus : sweet o.'s, suavitas odorum, or simply odores (C). | F10.) Esteem, repute, existimatio. In bad o., nonnullà infamià aspersus: to be in bad o., minus commode audire; minus commodæ esse existimationis; (with aby) magnà in offensà esse apud qm (C.)

OF, || As a sign of the genitive, or denoting possession is usually expressed by the gen. case in Latin. || As with an abi. instead of the gen. is poet, e.g. dulces a fontibus under (V.). || Denoting origin, beginning, or cause; we sometimes find e or ex; de: but the prep. is used only for the sake of emphasis or perspiculty; for the most part, of is ex-pressed by the simple genitive; e. g. tex Macedoniae or 7

Macedonum, king of Macedon. Sts of is expressed by the use of an udj.; e.g. a cilizen of Athens, civis Athenicusis. In the littles of nobility a is better than de; Athenicias. In the little of nobility a is better than the but it is generally best to employ an adj.; e, g. dux. Guisius, the Duke of Guise.—To die of a disease, perire a morbo (see Bremi, Np. de Regg. 3, 3): to die of wounds, ex vulneribus perire.—When of refers to the material of wch a thing is made, it is usual not to employ the prep. alone, but to make it dependent on a ptepl., as factus, expressus, or the like; e. g. poculum ex auro, better poculum ex auro factum; or by the use of an adj. poculum aureum. When The prep. must not be used when speaking of things as consisting of a certain material: in this case the material must be denoted by an terial: In this case the material must be accounted by add, or by subst, in the gen. case; e.g. mountains of gold, montes aurel, or montes auri. Denoting the quality or property of a thing. When a property is considered as manifest or apparent, and so as existing according to the mind or judgement of a speciator, the abt. must be employed; e. g. puella pulchris forml, of a beautiful figure; but when the property is characteristic, and considered as inherent in the subject, then we find the gen. Hence all descriptions of a thing with ref. to ils size, weight, age, &c., have the gen.; e. g. pedum quindecim fossa; homo fervidi ingenii; vir magni judicil et summæ facultatis. | In denoting the part of a whole, usually ex, more rarely ab; e.g. nonnulli ab novissimis, some of (Cas.). || Concerning, re-specting, de. What must be thought of those who ...? quid de iis existimandum, qui &c. ! | Out of, de; were inserting and the manne of a town as the native place of a person, of is usually expressed by an adj. of the name of the place instead of a prep.; e. g. Lycurgus of Sparia, Lycurgus Spartanus; Pericles of Athenians, Pricks Atheniansis. The prep. with the place is sts, but rarely, used; as L. 1, 50, Turnus ab Aricia for Turnus Aricinus. This mode of writing is almost peculiar to L.) | Sts 'of' is expressed in Latin by the form of construction; of is expressed in Latin by the form of construction;
e.g. to small of a thing, supere ren: of high birth,
natus summo loco: of one's one accord, sponte med,
tud, &c. Fig. The city of Rome, with Roma (in appoir,
not Rome). I The following instances show how to
translate of before the participals substantive. (1) By
infin.: let no one repent of having preferred, me
quem pro nites at sequi multisse &c.: I don't despair of there being some one, non despero for e qm. (2) quod with subj.: I think he should repent of having given up his opinion, ego illi, quod de sua sententia deces-sisset, pænitendum censeo: they accused Socrates of snset, perintendam censes: may accuse so for rupfing, Socratem accusarunt, quod corrumperet. (3) In sicad of reading, he does so and so, quum possit or quum debent legere (according as the thing not done was a possibility or a duty); why do you cry insicad of laughing? cut rides no non poins lacrimaris! [Miscrilanscotts. To ask or received of the unwerse of the constitution. enquire of aby, quærere qd ex [a, de] qo: to consist of athg, ex qå re constare, consistere; also, of numbers, esse with gen. To be made of athg, ex qå re factum, constitutum esse: one of, unus ex, less emily de.

OFF, | Denoting separation or distance, ab eo (ch, &c.); de eo (ch, &c.). But we usually find a (ab), or de in composition with a verb; as, to drive off, avehi; devehi: to bear of, ferre, auferre (prop. and fig.); deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci (fig to Ag.); deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci (Ag io ogi, acquire, oblain, as isolory, fame, &c.); to carry off, fetre, auterte (to acquire, oblain),—obtinère (to oblain sumething wished for),—ex el a reservare (to sace, deliver); to come off, clabi, evadere (e.g., to come off with the sife, whom or salvum evadere; vivum exito); to desire of the sife, whom or salvum evadere vivum exito); to come off unpunished, impune abire; sine prenderessistic to come off unpunished, impune abire; sine prenderessistic to come off unpunished. to Come of unpunsaee, impune autr; sinc pran ac-mitti: to come of fortunately, pulchre discedere (comic); to driee of, ablgere, depellere: to go of, abire, dis-cedere; autugere, profugere (to fee away; the latter expty in a secret manner); to lead of, abducere: to make of, we profipere; so erthere; in pedes se conflicero make of, we profipere; so erthere; in pedes se conflicero (to take to one's heels; comic): to make off secretty, profugere; clam aufugere; clam se subducere (to sneak fugere; clam autugere; clam se subducere (to sneam of); clandestinā fugā se subtrahere. As an interj., Away! away with! tolle, tollite, auter, auferte (take away! away with! tolle, tollite, auter, auferte (take away! ose N. Em. 8, 439, tollite cuncta, inquit, cœptos auferte labores).—abi! apage te! (go away!) of with you! amove te hine; abi in main rem! [= go and be hanged! comic): pl., of with you! recoul axia! procul este!

OFFAL, vilia (um); quisquilim (C.); intestina, pl.

OFFENCE, | Displeasure given, injury done, injuria (injury done; when perspicuity allows it, the

person who does the injury, and the person to whom the injury is done, may be placed in the genitive; clse suy, injuria ci illata, injuria ab qo illata).—offensio, offensa (offence; the former, weh one feels or receives; the latter, of weh one is ouilts) -innominated (offence; the former, weh one feels or receives; the latter, of weh one is guilty)—ignominia (g. 1. reproach expressed, whether deserved or not)—contumelia (reproach unjustiy expressed, invall)—molestia (impleasant, of a thing as burdensome or annoying)—dolor (the painful feeling of o.) A grievous o, injuria acetha; offensio gravis; dolor gravis or acethus: without o., sine ulfa contumelià il Displeasure received, injury sustained, offensio. To give o, to any one, offendere up or apud qui; in offensionem es incurrer or cadere: I have given great o, to some one, in magnà offensa sum anud om: in oive grava to ho nore's mode of life, esse pessente. I have given great o. to some one, in magnă offensă sum apud qm: io give great o. bo yone's mode of life, esse pessimi exempli: to take o., offensionem accipere (opp. offens. deponere): to take o., at person or thing, in ogo or in qă re offendere (lo have something to object to in a person or thing).—fastidite quo or qû, or in qă re (offendere (lo have something to object to in a person or thing).—fastidite quo or qû, or in qă re (offendere (lo ling).—fastidize quo or qû, or in qă re (offendere (lo ling). It que say so without o., bonă hoc veniă tuă dixerim; pace tuă dixerim. | L'ause of offending, stumbling-block, res mai (pessimi) exempli.

OFFEND, || Ta, || Ta is lease, offendere om (also

block, res mali (pessimi) exempil.

OFFEND, I Ta, I To displease, offendere qm (also impropr, cs aures &c.): to be offended, offendi: to have griccously offended aby, magnă in offensă esse apud qm (C.); facere qm iratum; irritare qm or es iram; exacerbare qm. I am offended at side, qd mihi seconacho est; qd ægre fero (Com., qd mihi or ifen animo segre est); qd mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd me male habet. I To be offensiet to, offension ense; offensionem or offensam haber; offensionem aftere (ci). I INTA, Totransgress, peccare. I To offens after graft (with the property of the control of the co

OFFENSIVE, | Causing anger, pain, or dis-gust, quod offensioni est, offensionem habet or affert. quod offendit, quod non vacat offensione (that is faulty), -quod displicet (that displeases) .- odiosus (that causes -quod dispited (that aspicesses).—outosus (that causes seandel).—exemplo haud saluber (that sets a bad example).—mali or pessimi exempli (that sets a very bad example). Very o. manners, mores pessini, perditi: o. language, voces lascivæ (licentious), protervæ (wanton), obscenæ (obscene), contumellosæ (injurious to the credit of any one): to use o. language to any one, conscelerare aures cs; to be o., offensioni esse; offenslonem or offensam habere; offensionem affetre; to any one, ci; non vacare offensione: to be o. to the eyes and cars, ab oculorum auriumque probatione abhorrère.

Assailant, opp. to defensive, by Crel. Ano. war,

*bellum quod uitro infertur; *bellum uitro inferendum (while yet future), ultro iliatum (when already begun): to begin an o. war, bellum inferre, or ultro inferre (Cas.; L.); armis, bello, lacessere or petere qm; infesto exercitu pergere in agrum hostium; ultro petere hostem: an o. alliance or treaty, "fordus ad belium ci inferendum initum; to act on the o. (against any state or people), sociare arma contra qm: the Romans under Fabius acted on the defensive rather than on the o., Romani apud Pabium arcebant magis quam.inferebant pugnam (L. 10, 28): to act both on the o. and on the defensive, inferre vim atque arcere: to be strong enough to act on the o., inferendo bello satis polière (T.

Hist. 3, 55, 1).

OFFER, s. quod qs offert; conditio. To make an o., conditionem ferre (L.), proponere (C.): to accept an o., conditionem accipere (Ter.): to refuse an o., conditio-

conditionem accipere (Ter.): to refuse an o., conditionem apernari (Np.): o. of marriage; see Marriago.

OFFER, v. offerre (to set over against, to present to)—profite (to profess onseel ready to).—politic (to promise), ci qd. To o. one's services to aby, ci operam suam profiter; is or in athy, ad rem or in reoperam suam profiteri: to o. one's interest or power for athy, ci auctoritatem, copias, opes deferre ad qd negotium: to o. a thing of one's own accord to aby, qd ci ultro offere or polliceri: to o. battle to the emeny, hostem ad pugnam provocare, hostibus facere potestarem nursus er nursus (is o. onesel/), so offerre (s. t.). hostem ad pugnam provocare, hostibus facere potestatem pugnae or pugnandi: to o. onesely, so offerre [c, t.], or se venditare cl (of one who endeavours to gain the facers of aby): to o. oneself as bail or surely, se sponsore profiteri: to o. oneself as a guide, profiteri operam suam ad qd: to a oneself as a guide, politeri se ducem itineris: to o. itself, offerri, dari (of things and events)— object (to present itself accidentally)—suppetrer (to at hond in abundance; see Hern. S. Cat. 16, 3): a good opportunity o', sitself, opportunities datur.

OFFERING, donum; munus (sacrum). A burnt o, holocaustum (Tert.).

holocaustum (Tert.).

OFFERTORY, "ea pars cul:ûs divini, quê pecuniam

în usum pauperum conferimus; "ea pars cultus divini, qua oblationes populi offeruntur; or it may be necessary to retain "offertorium as t. t. . Offertorium in eccles. Lat. was the place where the oblations were eccles. Lat. was the place where offered : fertum enim dicitur oblatio, que altari offertur (Isid. Orig. 6, 19).—Freund assigns this meaning to the word in his first edition; but in his latest edition he makes offertorium = oblation, also elevation of

the host (with Roman Catholics). OFFICE, Business, function; particular employment, esply public, munus (g. l.; munis um, n. (acts of duly, obligations).—officium (like the preceding, that wich one has to do) — partes (the share or part of a duly or obligation imposed on any one, one's own sphere of action).—provincia (that it ch is conforted on any one, esply a public o.).—sors (that it ch has failed to any one by lot).—locus (a definite position).—maga-tratus (the o. of a magistrate; opp. imperium, command in war).—homos (an o. of konoer). As homorable o., munus magnificum, dignitas, honos: a public o, officium publicum: a civic o., officium civile: an important o., munus amplum or grave (opp. munus exiguum, vile, servile, sordidum): to seek an o., peter honores, ambire magistratum: (earnestly) inservire or operam dare honoribus: to obtain an o., munus ci deo., munus or magistratum inire, munus suscipere, provinciam capere or accipere: to bear, hold, or administer an o., munus obire, sustinere, munere fungi, magistratum gerere, potestatem gerere or potestati præesse (of a consul or prætor); to perform one's o. well, implere officii sui partes, colere et facere officium suum, lante administrare munus suum : to have filled all o's on the state, omnibus honoribus et reipublicæ muneribus perfunctum esse: to undertake or discharge the o. of any one, suscipere officia et partes cs: to discharge one's o. badly, male administrare munus suum: to confer an o. on any one, munus ci deferre, mandare, assignare: to hold o.. munus habère, sustinère : to hold no o.. vacare munere, vacare a publico munere et officio, or ab omni reipublicæ administratione: fo refuse or decline an o., munus deprecari or recusare; munus defugere (h. shun); fo succeed to aby's o., partes es sibi sumere, munus occupare: this is my o., hoc meum est: this is not your o., he non sunt ture partes, hoc a te non exigitur: in virtue of my o., pro auctoritate: robe of o., vestis forensis: seal of o., præfecturæ signum: when he was in o., dum functus est munere : air of o., potestatis persona (of a governor; T. Agr. 9, 3); gravitas censoria, supercillum censorium (severity, stermess; C. Cai. 15, 35; Val. Max. 2, 9, praf.): to put on an air of o., vultum componere (Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 3): out of o., a) gen., that holds no o., privatus, qui ab omni reipublicae administratione vacat; b) retired or removed fro a munere remotus; cui munus abrogatum est. § Place of business, sedes præfecturæ (where business is transacted); domus, quæ ad habitandum semper datur

ei qui quæsitoris obtinet munus (official residence).

OFFICER, || Civil, munere qo fungens; muneri ei rectus miritum (c.es.); ductor oranium (L.). Tise o. s., prafecti militum (C.es.) prafecti et tribuni militares (C.): the superior o.'s, primorum ordinum centuriones: superior and sisferior o.'s, omnium ordinum centuriones (C.es. B. G. 1, 40). [8 Ne a l., præfectus classis (cadmiral) or navis (captain); centurio classisarius (T.): naved o.'s, classisti duces. OFRICIAL, adj. quod ad munus or officium perti-

OFFICIAL, adj. quod ad munus or officium pertinet; quod cum munere conjunctum est; quod munusfert. To make an o. report, publice scribere de q\u00e4 re;
referre qd ad qm (C.): to make an o. refurs, publice
nunciare qd; publice perscribere qm rem (C.): as o.
account or document, literae publices; literae publice
missas: an o residence, sedes præfect or præfecturæ.
OFFICIALLY, publice; publica suctoritate.
OFFICIALLY, publice; publica suctoritate.
OFFICIATE, (In public worsh\u00e4)p) sacra facere,
obire, curare, colere; rem divinam facere (C.); rebus
divinis operam dare; res divinas rite perpetrare (L.).
OFFICIOUS, molestus.

sense; courieous, obliging.

OFFICIOUSLY, moleste. (officiose only in a good

OFFICIOUSNESS, (nimis) officiosa sedulitas (H.) OFBING, mare. In the o., ad mare versum (Hirt.). OFFSCOURING, Fig.) Of persons, purga mentum; sentina; quisquilim,—Tace tu, quem ego esse puto infra infimos homines (among the o. of the people : Ter.).

OFFSET, germen; surculus.

OFFSET, germen; surculus.

OFFSPRING, prosapia; posteritas (the former an antiquated and solemn expression, only used of ancient families; of appring collectively).—Progenies (a somewhat select expression, prop. used collectively, but also of one or more).—Stipp (somewhat poet, in this sense, but also used by L. and T.). Jx. attrps et progenies (T.)—proles; suboles (poet, speaking of children as fruits: proles as a new race, to exist with their parents; suboles as an aftergrowth, to supply their places. Död.). Maleo., stirps virilis (L.); virilis sexûs stirps: to leave any o., stirpem relinquere; ex se natos (sc. filios) relinquere :

o leave no male o., virilem sexum non relinquere:

OFT, OFTEN, OFTTIMES, sæpe, sæpe numero
(often, opp. semel, nonnunquam, semper, like mollácrebro, frequenter (opp. raro: crebro often, and in quick succession, and rather too often ; frequenter of a subject or agent).—compluries (several times; not pluries, weck to only a conjecture, Cas. B. C. 1, 79).—multum (much, many times).—non raro (not seldom). totles is very late.] Also by the adj. frequens when a person is the agent, but not when a thing is spoken of (hence ilie frequens est nobiscum; illi frequentes Antonii domum ventitant; frequens aderat in senatu; but not have sententia veteribus frequens commeratur). Also by solere and frequentative verbs; e. g. I o. do this, soleo qd facere: to read o., lectitare: to 10. do bass source qui accere do read on territarie: to resident on territories erry o, persepe, sepissime: too o, ninium sepes cupius o, dem, quam sepe; quoties: so o,, tam sepe; toties: so o, a, quoties; quoties unque. OGLE, s. by oculi fatentes ignem (O) or *amorem.

OGLE, v. oculis fatentibus ignem (better amorem in prose) spectare qm (aft. O. A. A. 1, 573). To o. one another with stolen glances, prps (fm conlext) furtim

inter se aspicere.

Inter se supicere.

OH, oh! (of internal emotion).—prol or prohl (of astonishment and lamentation).—hem! (usually denoting astonishment). The interjection are may followed by an acc. (rarely by a dai.), oh! good heavens! proh dii immortales : dece immortales! pro Deuffidem! In emiserum! oh that! o si! o utinam! or simply utinam! Followed by a subjunctive present, imperf, or plusquam-perfect; but with this difference, that the present is used to denote the carneal desire of the party wishing, while the imperf. and plusquam-perf, imply a condition or doubt! s. g. utinam venint, I (carneally) wish he may come; utinam venirt, I wish (it were possible that) he might come.

(if were possible that) he might come.
OIL, s. oleum (g. t.; but properly, olive o.).—olivum, oleum olivarum (olive o.): pure, sueest, clear o., oleum purum (Cat.); mundum (Patl.); llquidum, optimum, non insuavis odoris, egregii saporis (Col.): old, bad, rancid o., ol. vetus (Col.); corruptum (Cas.); sordidum (Pall.): to press o., oleum facere: to add o. to the fame, oleum addere camino (H. Sat. 2, 3, 321): to supply a lamp with o., oleum lumini instillare: of or belonging to o., olearius: dregs of o., fæces (pl.); amurca (impurities in pressing): an o. painting, imago oleatis pigmentis picta; pictura pigmentis oleatis facta: an o. cask, dolium olearium: the smell of o., odor olei; odor oleaceus (like o.): the taste of o., sapor olei; sapor oleaceus (like o.).

OIL, v. oleo unguere (H. Sat.); oleo perfundere ad

OILMAN, olearius: a wholesale o., mercator olea-

rius (Pand.). OILY, oleosus (full of or covered with oil) .- olea-

ceus (of the nature of oil).

OINTMENT, unguentum: a sweet-smelling o., unguentum summå et acerrima suavitate conditum (C.): for the eyes, collyrium: to anoint with o., unguentis qd oblinere, ungere: to smell of o., unguenta olere (Plaul.); unguentis fragrare (to smell strongly, Suct. Vesp. 8).

OLD, | That has existed or lasted a long time, not new, &c., votus (refers simply to the length of time, and denotes oldness sts as a commendation, sts of stem, was denotes convers us to a consequentiarin, its ablame; opp. novus, new, that has lately spring up).
—vetustus (become o., refers to the adonntage of age, and is said of that web has gained a good quality by age, that has grown stronger, more noble or excellent. The comparative vetustiot is used also as comparative. to vetus).—vetulus (of persons, somewhat advanced in years, in the decline of life; implying disparagement). veteratus, more cmly inveteratus (inveterate, fast-rooted, e. g. veteratus uleus ; inveteratum malum ; jam inve-

terata amlelita).—antiquus: very o. perantiquus (that was or existed in bygone times, also ancient; opps, recens).—Jx. vetus et antiquus; priscus (very ancient, frequently with the notion of sacredness or venerable character.—Jx. Cascus has the same signification, with in not found in Class. prose).—Jx. priscus et vetustus; vetus et priscus; priscus et antiquus; pristitus (former).—antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (of on words of anti-absolibits land new, worn out. once of anti-absolibits land new, worn out. once (former).—antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (of on. owork of arl.,—obsolètus (not new, worn out, gone cut of fashion).—J.N. antiquud et obsoletus; ruinosus (ready to fall, ruinosu).—Comparative Olden, Elden, Pilor, superior; e. g. Dionysius the elder, Dionysius superior (see Ochs. C. Ect. p. 63): the oldest letter, antiquissima optiola: an o. soldier, veteranus miles, or simply veteranus, miles exercitatus et vetus (opp. tiro niles or miles rudis et inexercitatus).—miles milità confectus or fractus (an invalid): an o. post, friend, poeta, amicus vetus: an o. general. imperator vetus: an o. family, vetus: an o. general, imperator vetus: an o. family. vetus: an o. general, imperator vetus: an o. jamity, genus antiquum: o. cusion or suage, mos majorum or superiorum: this is an o. cusion, mos hic a patribus acceptus: o. institutions, vetera et prisca instituta: an o. constitution (of state), prisca reipublicae forma: a mean of the old stamp, prisce probitatis et fidel exemplar; homo antiqua virtute et fide; homo antiqua moribus: an o. story, historia vetus et antiqua: the good o. times, vetus or prior ætas: the o. world, olden times, antiquitas, veteres, antiqui or prisci homines : o. writers, veteres and (opp. to later writers) vetustiores scriptores: to put athy on its old footing, in pristinum restituere: to leave all things in their o. state or condition, omnia integra servare : to grow o., vetustescere (of things weh improve by age) .- veterascere, senescere (of image wen improve og age)—veteraseere, seniskere (of hings wen spoil by age)—inveteraseere (to fall under the right of prescription, to become superannualed). Inveterari (be become roded, or established). See all inveterari (be become roded, or established). See all affantished, and and an antique agent of a senior and a series natu, exactæ jam ætatis (very o.).—decrepitus, ætate or senio confectus (o. and weak, decrepit): an o. man, senex, home existe grandior: o. fellow | mi vetule | (in pily or sorrow): o. fool | stulte | silicernium (Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 4; a term of reproach: of an o. man that bends over his staff, and as it were looks at the stones or pebbles in the road): like an o. man, seniliter: an o. woman, an o. maid. vetula (rather implying contempt). woman, an o. maid. Venua (rainer impiging consempt): anus, anleula (implying either respect or contempt): like an o. woman, aniliter: the o., senes (opp. puerl and adolescentes).—parentes (opp. liber; also of birds). and adolescentes).—parentes (opp. liber; also of birds);
—OLDER, comparalise, major natu (opp. minor natu);
also simply major.—THE OLDERT, super!. maximus
natu: the oldest of the chidren, vetustissimus liberorum (T. Ann. 2, 2, 1); the oldest of the stock, stirpis
maximus: the oldest of our contemporaries, vetustissimus ex lis qui vivunt: to grow o., senescere. || That
has a cerlain age, that has lived to many
years, with the verb 'to be' may be expressed by has a certain age, that has tived so many years, with the verb 'to be' may be expressed by natum esse followed by an acc. of the years, or simply by esse followed by a gen. of the years, and 'to be old' may be expressed by vixisse, confecisse, complevisse followed by the number of years in the acc.; c. g. he is nineteen years o., decem et novem annon natus est; or, nineteen years o., decem et novem annon natus est; or, decem et novem annorum est: he is ninely years o., nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, compievit : to be more than forty years o., quadragesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: to be not yet twenty years o., minorem esse viginti annis (or annos): to be as o. as aby, æqualem esse ci: to be older than aby, ci wate anteire, ante-cedere, præcurrere qm ætate: he was so many years older than myself, totidem annis mihi ætate præstabat: how o. do you consider me to be? quid ætatis tibi videor f

OLD AGE, senecta (poet, o.-a., indifferently; merely as a period of life).—senectus (o.-a., as deserving respect).—senium (o.-a., as a lime of infirmity, decay, &c.).—senilis tatas (whether with ref. to the weakness or to the experience of age: poet. senecta).—ætas extrema or the experience of uge: poet, selecting,—the experience of the exacta; summa senectus (exfreme o.a.).—what decrepita (decrepitude).—vetustas (great age and consequent goodness of a thing long kept; e, g, of wine, fruits, &c.).

—A green o.a., cruda ac viridis senectus (V.): the approach of o.-a., senectus adventans et urgens : to live to or attain o. a., senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem to or attain o.-a., senecturem adaptict, as senecturem adaptict, as denecturem venire; to extreme o.-a., as summam senecturem vivere or venire (C.). O.-a., siese experience, seris venit usus ab annis (O.): to die in a good o.-a., senecture diem obtre supremum; exactà setae mori : to die of o.-a., que nectus dissolvit: to be worn out with o.-a., wetate or senio confectum esse to make provisions ayst a .- a., senectuti subsidium

OLD-FASHIONED, obsolētus; cxolētus; Jv. anti-quus et obsolētus; in an o.-f. manner, veterum or priscorum more (modo): to dress in an o.-f. style, patrum amictum imitari.

OLDEN, priscus; vetustus; antiquus: in o.-times, olim (in times gone by; opp. nunc).-quondam (in

former times, formerly).

OLFACTORY, narium (gen. pl.); ad nares pertinens (Fig. not olfactorius; but Plin. has olfactorium,

OLIGARCHICAL, by Crcl. with subst. ; e. g. postquam respublica in paucorum jus atque ditionem con-cessit (had assumed an o. form, S. Cat. 20, 4): to be wader o, government, to have an o. constitution, a sin-gulis teneri, paucorum potestate regi; paucorum arbi-trio belli domique agitari: a person of o. views, pauco-rum potentine amicus (Np. Ale. 5, 3).

OLIGARCHY, || As a form of government, paucorum potentia (S. Cat. 79, 1); or paucorum potentia (S. Cat. 79, 1); or paucorum potentia (Freinsh. Suppl. Curt.); tyrannis factiosa, paucorum administratio civitatis (C. de Rep. 1, 28). A friend of the oligarchy, paucorum potentise amicus; *paucorum dominationi corum potentise amicus; "paucorum dominationi favens, studens: the constitution of the state is an o., aucorum arbitrio belli domique respublica agitatur. A state under this form, respublica que a sin-guiis tenêtur (C. Dio. 2, 2, 6); respublica, que pau-corum potestate regitur; respublica que in pauco-rum jus as ditionem concessit: the rulers or leaders of an o., pauci potentes (S.); *pauci potentes viri civitatem, rempublicam, administrantes.

OLIVE, olea, oliva (tree or fruit): o.-gathering, olivitas (Col.): an o.-branch, ramus olive; virgula oleagina (erry small, Np.): o. yard, olivetum.
OLIVMPIAD, olympias, lidis: reckoning by o.'s, olympiad matio: to reckon by o.'s, "annos ex olym-OLIVE,

piadum ratione numerare.

OMELET, *placenta ex ovis cocta.—laginum (was some cake of meal and oil, H. Cets.).

OMEN, signum, indicium (a mark).-ostentum, prodigium, portentum (a remarkable appearance; os-entum, g. s. an unusual appearance having ref. prodigium, portentum (a remurance experiment, g. 1. an unusual appearance having ref. to the future; prodigium and portentum, of prodigies having ref. to the distant future, esply to coming calamilies; prodigium, any extraordinary appearance of nature; portentum, athy foretelling).—omen (athy seen or heard accidentally, by wch good or evil is foreboded).

-augurium (a sign of things future fm the flight of —augurium (a sign of things fluine fm ins nym vy birds): a good o., omen bonum, dextrum, secundum, faustum: a bad or evil o., omen trists, fædum, funes-tum: to accept, or be satisfied with an o., omen accipere: placet omen.
OMINOUS, ominosus (Plin.). To be o., omen

OMISSION, Usually by the verbs; omissio; prætermissio (præteritio not tilt Cod. Just.): o. for a time, intermissio (e. g. officii): the o. of connective particles, dissolutio (in Rhet. = διάλνσις): sin of o., delictum

(opp. peccatum, sin of commission).
OMIT, omittere (not to continue what is begun). prætermittere (to neglect) .- intermittere (to leave of for a time) qd; intermissionem cs rei facere (C.): to o. to do athg, omittere qd facere (C.); supersedere qd agere (L.); prætermittere qd facere (Np.): to o. to say, prætermittere qd dicere (C.): I must not o. to thank, to congratulate you, facere non possum, a me impetrare non possum, quin tibi gratias agam, gratuler; non prætermittendum putavi, quin tibi &c.; to o. a duly, officium prætermittere; intermissionem officii facere; deesse, non satisfacere officio: to o. (= make no mention of) athg, præterire; silentio præterire.
OMNIPOTENCE, omnipotentia (Macrob.); *po-

tentia omnibus in rebus maxima; the o, of God, præ-

potens Dei natura

OMNIPOTENT, cujus numini parent omnia; rerum omnium præpotens: God is o., nihft est, quod Deus

efficer non possit (mnipotens, poet.).

OMNIPRESENCE (omnipræsentia, Eccl.). By Crel.
e. g. to be sensible of the o. of the Deity, "præsentis numinis vim et impulsum sentire.

OMNIPRESENT, *omnibus locis præsens.
OMNISCIENCE, (omniscientia, Eccl.).—omnium OMNISCIENCE, (omni rerum scientia cognitioque.

OMNISCIENT, omnia providens atque animad-vertens (C. N. D. 1, 20, 54); cujus notitiam nulia res effugit (gl., C. ib.); "qui eventura novit omnia, ac velut præsentia contemplatur.

OMOPLATE, scapula; usually pl. scapulæ.

ON, prep. 1 (Of place or situation), to the question where it in with abl., e. g. to place on the table, or on the place on the table of the place of the place of the table of rest is already included in ponere, according to the Roman conception of the word).—Super with abl. (of a surface on wch athg is).—ad (near; e. g. ad Tiberim habere hortos, on the Tiber).—In many cases where we think of a thing as at rest, the Romans fix on the previous direction and motion, and hence our 'on' is to be rendered by ex, de, also by a (ab); e. g. on a march or rendered by ex, do, also by a (ab); e. g. on a march or journey; ex tituere (also in littere; yet with this difference, that in itinere = during the march, ex. Itinere = from the march, ex that it was uninterrupted for some time; see Held, Cas. B. C. 1, 24); on the right, on the left, a dextfa, ab level; on the side a latere; to fight on the wealts, de membus pugmare; 'On' is expressed by the abl. alone, a) with substantives of place; e. g. to post armed men on the walls, muri armatos disponere (see Held, Cas. B. C. 1, 21). Disponere (see Held, Cas. B. C. 1, 21). Disponere (see Held, Cas. B. C. 1, 21). And a capread within the relation of the abl. case; as to ride already within the relation of the abl. case; as to ride on a horse, equo vehi: to blow on a pipe, tibiis canere: c) when the Latin preposition is already expressed in a compound verb: as, to sit on horseback, equo insidere. Observe also the following turns of expression: on the platform, pro rostris; pro suggestu (see Zumpt, § 311): on the spot, e vestigic; statim; confestim issuediately); on the ground, humi [55] in humm only in poetry); on all sides, quoquoversus; to hang-on a tree, pendere ex arbore: on your authority, tua autoritate; te auctore: on this condition, has lege or conditione: te aucrore: on this condition, hac tree or conditione: to be on any one's side, stare, facere, sentire, essee ab qo. {\(\text{(of time)}\), to the question 'when \(\text{when P}\) by the simple abl: on the fourth day, quarto die: on the day, durito mane: sometimes employ quirin; as, on the day that I thanked you, eo die, quirin this gratian agerem. With a definite term or point of time names egerem. run a agnute term or point of lime at wha days is to take place, ad is used; e.g. to appear on a fared day, ad diem convenire.

ONCE, [An adere b of time, one time, semel: o. one is one, unitas semel posita unitatem facit: o. for all, samel [a. q. usemas].

all, semel (e. g. ut semel dicam, see Spald. Q. 5, 13, 3): o. more, iterum (of an action repeated).-denuo, de novo (anew. afresh): o. already, semel jam: a., or at least not often, semel aut non sæpe certe: more than a., sepius; plus semel, plus quam semel (La Krebs says that plus quam semel, do not occur; but they do occur, yet perhaps only in negative umold they do occur, yes perhaps only in regard e-fences; e. g. uterque—non plus quam se mel elo-quetur, C. Off. 3, 16, 51; Lucullus puer apud patrem nunquam lautum convivium vidit, in quo plus semel Græcum vinum daretur, Farr. ap. Piin. 1, 14; id ilie non plus quam semel usurpare sustinuit, Fell. 2, 40; [5] plus vice simplici is poet.): o. and again, semel atque iterum (Cæs.); semel iterumque; semel et sæpius (C.); non semel (i. e. not once onty): o. s wear, semel in anno: not o., non semel; ne semel grav, request in anno; not we, non securit; he sented quidem; at o, repente, subito (saddenis),—simul (at the same time; see L. 6, 4),—una (tegether) to do two things at o, de edidem fidelià duos parietes dealbare (Curio ap. C. Ep. 7, 29, extr.); all simul (all together),—onnues universi (all openes). (each one singly, one after the other, with several in succession). At once may also be expressed by the use of distributive numerals; e. g. not more than three at o, non amplius quam terna : o. for all, semel : but o never but o., semel adhue; semel unquam: o. and again, o.—then, semel—iterum; semel—deinde. [] an a dverb of time, aliquando and (after the particle ne or si) simply quando (at one time, at some time or other, of impast or future ucch one does not specify more closely; opp. nunquam)—quondam (o., o. is lime past, the nearer definition of ucch is of so co-cern; opp. nunc; as, that virtue o. existed in this state, full, full tata quondam in has republica virtus). -olim (o., in time past, or in time to come; opp. nunc, nuper; hence the proper word in fables and narratives): nuper; hence the proper word in fables and nurratival; if o, si quandoque is one siquandoque is case that o, &c.).—quum (then, when; see C. Cal. Ma; 10, 34); [65]. For o, may 1st in enterestics, &c.) be translated by obsecto, queso (pray): put yourelf for o. in my place, fac, queso, qui cop sum, est ic. o, upon a time, ollin [65]. Seruel as an after My, 1st. 15, 2, to the later period).

ONE, adj. | Opp. to two or more, unus (used a'm for unicus and idem: necessarily in the plare! with

for unious and idem; necessarily in the plural with substantives with have no singular),—unious (single one, one and no more),-idem (when several actions or ONE ONE

circumstances are to be referred to the same subject) .alter (Frepor, of things weh exist only in pairs; e. g. altero pede ciaudus): to become one of several, unum fleri ex pluribus: I witt still observe one thing, unum illud addam: that is not a matter for one man, illud in unius hominis prudentiam cadere non potest (Col. 5, 1, unius hominis prudentiam cadere non potest (Col. 5, 1): this one thing disturbs me, that &c., me una heer restorquet, quod &c: the gods have not given every thing to one man, non omnia eidem dii edectruit; is one word, uno verbo (if only one word follows; see C. Phil. 2.2; 5)—int paucis dieam (if only a few words follow): as one tenour, continenter (without interruption. tinuo is wrong) .- usque (continually) .- uno tenore (in one course) : not one, ne unus quidem, non ulius, nemo one coarse; soo one, ingle one).—non unus, unus et alter item, nonnemo (not one, but several): not one of us, nemo de nobis unus: not one of them, ii null!: never a one, numquam ullus: one and another, unus et alter; unus alterque (Iwo together) .- nonnemo, unus et item alter (severat): one after the other, allus post alium, alius ex alio, alii super alios, alius atque alius, alius subinde (g. t.) .- alter post alterum (of two) .- deinceps (in uninterrupted succession, of space, time, and order: it is usually placed between the substantive and predicale or pronoun; e. g. horum deinceps annorum).continenter (only before and after the class. period).continue (continually, without intermission; not to be confounded with Continuo = immediately thereupon without interruption.—The Latin also expresses it by continuo = following one another; e. g., triduum continuum; dies continuos tres; singuli deinceps (each one successies)).—alternis (of two, alternately); e. g. one successively)—alternia (of two, alternately; e. g. alternia (ac. versibus) dicere atternia versibus dicere atternia dicere atternia versibus d stantise, the substantice is repeated in Latin; e.g. to remove fin one house to another, ex domo in domum migrare: one citizen obeys the other, civis civi paret: one shad weakes the other, manus manum lavat or fricat: one fears the other, timent inter so: happy at one time, unhappy at another, alias beatus, alias miser: the one this ... the other that, alius aliud; alli alla: the one so, the other differently, alius aliter: one here, another there, allus alibi: one hither, another thither, allus alio: one ime so, another time differently, aliud alias: both the yme so, unoner time apperents, amou ands. Soon nor one party and the other are threatened with dangers, but fin different quarters, allia allunde est periculum.

— If 'one refer to a substantive previously mentioned, it is rendered by unus (opp. to two or more) or qs. (if indefinite): as, there were exercit elephants there; have you seen one? plures aderant elephanti; num unum vidisti? here ore your books; have you read one of them? hic sunt tul libri; num qm ex iis iegisti? —If by 'one' an individual is emphatically denoted and singled out fm a multitude, unus is used, usually with the preposition ex or de, or the meaning is expressed with the preposition ex or de, or the meaning is expressed by a simple ex or inter; as, there was among them one of the Nervius, named Verticus, erat intus unus Nervius, nomine Vertico: Fufus, one of my intimate friends, Pufus, unus ex mels intimis: to command one of the chief leaders of sedition to be taken away, abripl unum insignem ducem seditionum jubëre: the leader unum insignem ducem seditionum jubëre: the leader himself, one of the most rosh and daring, dux ipse linet stolidissimos ferocissimosque. ¶ To denote agreement, concourse, \$\frac{1}{2}\circ_0 rapere, anuq pugmare (L. 1, 12, c), C, Car. 3, c). If n de not in g i ime, and (more rarely) measure, unus is usually omitted, unless an opposition of a greater number be implied; e. g. the matrons mourned for Brutus one whole year, as for a father, matronse annum, ut parentem, Brutum luxerunt : not more than one bushel, non plus modio: it seemed to be all one blaze, omnia velut continenti flamma ardere visa (Curt. 3, 8, 18; of. Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, extr.). || One and a half,

unus dimidiatus, ue: sequialter. The Latin forms many compounds with sesqui; e. p. a foot and a hal, in length, sequipedalis: an inch and a hal, sequitied the sequipedalis: an inch and a hal, sequilification of the sequipedalis of the sequipedalist of the sequi

ONE, pron. indef. | Denoting an indefinite indi-vidual out of a definite number, any one, aliquis; unus aliquis (emphatically implying that the individual is only aniquis temporarectify improve that he insuration is only one; e.g., one of you, go ex volts; one of the early kings, qs priorum regum; one of yours, unus qs ex tules; one of the party, vir factionis.—If = a certain one, a definite individual, whom one may not, or will not name, quidam; as, one of the colleagues, quidam de collegis.—But if 'one' is = any one, i. e. denotes an indefinite individual out of an indefinite number, we find quispiam, also aliquis; e. g. one may perhaps say, for-sitan quispiam dixerit; dixerit hic qs (poet.): one will prps call me unjust, iniquum me ease quispiam dicet: one will say prps, dicet qs forte.—[55] a) after si, nisi, ne, num, quando, ubi, and generally, in conditional propositions, also without the conjunction, quis must be used instead of qs or quisplam; as, if any one has once sworn falsety, no credit should afterwards be given to him, ubi semel quis peleraverit, ei postea credi non oportet: b) In megative propositions, and in such as contain a men megative proposition, and in such as contain a men (substantively) and ullus (adjectively); e. g. is there among men any one of whom you think better? extine quisminum mortalium, de quo mellus existines tis? is there one thing of so much worth, or one thing so desirable, that &c., an est ulia res tanti, aut commodum uilum tam expelendum, ut &c.: just as good ... as (any) one, tam ... quam qui maxime; e. g. I am as good a patriot as any one, tam sum amicus reipublicæ, good a pairiot as any one, tam sum amicus reipublice, quam qui maxime: or by juxta ac (atque) §c.; e. g. instructed in Greek and Roman literature as well as ony one, literis Græcis atque Latinis juxta ac doctissimo eruditus (i. e. as the most learned). Since however the pronouns do not express our 'one' in its full extent; pronounts ato not express our one in 11s Juli extent; we must frequently express the sense by other words or phrascology: A) by the passive; 1) personally; if one is quilty of a fault, si qua culpa committure: one cannot live happing, except by living virisously, non potest jucunde vivi, nist cum virtue viviatur; it is footish for one to fear what cannot be avoided, stuitum est timere id quod vitari non potest; 2) impersonally; one lives, vivitur: evening is coming on; one must no home. lam advesperascit, domum revertendum est; 3) by abtatives absolute; if one assumes this case, hoc posito, B) by the active; 1) the third person singular; a) of impersonal active erebs; e. g. one ought, operate; one may, licet; b) one says, inquit (parenthetically); e. g. it is impos-sible, says one, that all anger can be eradicated fm the mind, non potest, inquit, omnis ira ex animo tolli. 2) the first person plural, when the speaker includes himself under the unknown subject; e. g. what one wishes one gladly believes, quæ volumus, credimus iibenter: 3) the second person singular indicative, subjunctive or impe-rative, in impassioned exhortations, demands, and stateraise, in impassioned exhortations, demands, and state-ments: e. g. one does not see God, yet he may be reco-mized as God by his works, Deum non vides, tamen ut Deum agnosed sex operbius ejus. Enjly, the second person singular in the subjunctive, where we say, one can, might, would have: e. g. one might have seen, vidéres: one would have believed, putares; 1) hee partep-present mass, in general propositions: e. g. if one aims second or third only, prima sequentem, monestum est in secundis et tertile consistere. c) If the En-glish 'one' is in Latin the subject of the infin., it is not expressed sparately; e. g. humanity requires that one expressed separately; e.g. humanity requires that one pardon his friend, ignoscere amico humanim est.

—But with the infin. esse, and with those verbs weh —But with the right, cose, and with those verbs were in the passive have two nominatires (of the subject and predicate), us, videit, flert, existimart, we find, at least, the acc. of the predicate; e. g. the greatest richet, is for one to be contented with his lot, waxing sunt divitice,

contentum unis robus ease.

ONE A NOTHER, alius alii or alium; of two, alter, alteri or alterum (= one...the other); inter se, among or obstucen themselers, is used schen the predicate ir referred only to the personality of a subject of the third personality of the personality o

tase, rarely in any other. De se inter se is not Lalin; see Gernh. C. Lacl. 22, 82; Hand, Tursell. 3, p. 387, eq.).—inter ipsos (among themselves, when the predicale of a proposition is to be referred to such a subject excluof a proposition us to be regere to such a subject excisi-sively, and in opposition to all others; the subject is then mentioned in the same clause, either in the gen., dat, math, or in the clause immediately preceding),—mutuo (mutually; [55] Invicem here would be unclass, vicis-sim has a digreent meaning)—ultro et citro, ultro in has a digreent meaning)—ultro et citro, ultro citroque, ultro citro (hither and thither, on both sides). citroque, ultro citro (hither and thither, on both sides).

Witro citro is probably post Aug.: see Hand,
Tursell. 2, p. 86, agq.): they help one a, alter alterrum adjuvat; alius alii subsidium ferunt: they alternothing fm one a., nihil quidquam secretum alternothing fm one a., nihil quidquam secretum alterone a., neutri alteros cernebant: they blamed one
a., alius alium increpabant: to love one a., ameniinter se; inter se diligere (Feb invicem or mutuo
diligere not class.: vicissim diligere, formed by the
moderns fm the misunderstood passage, C. Lat. 9, 30, so
money.): The contractive not first the property of the
modern fm the misunderstood passage, C. Lat. 9, 30, so errong): we love one a., amanus inter nos (not amamus nos inter nos): to look at one a., to fear one a., de, inter se aspicere, timére, &c.; to strike one a., alter alterum verberibus cædit (prop., with cudgels).—
Inter se confligere (fig. of battle): lo be at variance with one a., inter se discordare, dissidère, dissentire: to kiss one a., mutua dare oscula : to kiss and embrace one a., osculari et amplexari inter se (Plaut. Mil. Glor. 5, 40): to render services to one a., officiis mutuo respondere : to eat one a., mutua carne inter se vesci : lo meet one a., sibi occurrere or obviam fieri : lo show kindness to one a., uitro citroque beneficia dare et accipere: to send

one a., uitro citroque beneficia dare et accipere: lo send messengeri to one a., unitrocio uitro citroque mittere.

ONE EYED, luscus, cocles (born with one eye).—altero cuito captus or orbus (tah has losi one eye).—altero lumine orbus (Plin. 35, 10, 36).—unocuius (g. l. one-e., mostly in Com. seriiers. E55 Arold the later compound monoculus).—unum ceulum in media fronte habens; uno ceulus (p. l. one-e.). (having one eye in the middle of the forehead; of the

Cyclopes).
ONE-HANDED, unimănus.—alterâ manu orbus

(aft. Plin. 33, 10, 36, altero lumine orbus).
ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE, *currus uni equo jun-

gendus or junctus; *currus ab uno equo vehendus or ONE-SIDED, PROPR) unum latus habens. Fro.) non justus: to decide fin one-a. evidence, parte insulfia alterà statuere: to form a one-a. judgement on a matter, rem non ab omni parte ponderare: to treat a subject in a o.-a. manner, leviter attingere.

ONEROUS: See Bungersone.

ONLY, | Denoting limitation or restric-tion, modo (subjective, denoting that one who speaks or thinks on a matter restricts it in his own mind to a certain case, or within certain limits) .- tantum (prop., so much and no more, implies that the term wch it qua-lifies bears the relation of the less to a greater, or of a part to a whole, to wch it stands opposed).—solum (o., erely; restricts to a certain case or object, in contradistinction to all others) .- tantummodo (o, in so far as; restricts more strongly than tantum or modu, approxi-mating to the meaning sis of the former, sts of the latter: Avoid solummodo, weh is very rare, and not found all in the best prose) .- non ... nisi (= 'not except under the condition specified;' hence not used of numbers. In the best prose nisi is prefixed to the con-dition, and the non [for wch some other negative, neque, nihll, numquam, may stand] to the verb; e. g. it is o. by nihil, numquam, may stand] to the cerb; c. g.; it is o. by an artist that art can be understood, are intelligin is in ab artifice non potest: he dreads o. a witness and a judge, nihil timen inis testem et juddecem;—dumtaxat (= dum taxat qs, 'strictly speaking,' restricting a sentiment by some special reference; often preceded by sed.—nihil aitud quam, quid aitud quam, nihil aitud prantequam (= 'he onig &c.,' 'he did nothing but qc.,' a tense of facere being omitted; s. g. strictly be a lense of facere being omitted; s. g. strictly be a late historians.—The first a line quam formitted the later historians.—The first properties of the later historians.—The consistence was to a state; but when 'only 'refers classe only to an action or a state; but when 'only 'refers going words and phrases are used when her 'only' refers lates only to an action or a state; but when 'only' refers, we to a subject or object we his separates fm all others, we find solus or unus, e. g. it is o. man who is endued with reason, solus homo ratione præditus est: I have seen o. you, te unum vidi: it is o. wisdom that \$c., saplentia est una quæ &c.: I o. have seen, ego solum or unus vidi (but, I have o. heard, not seen, it, have audivi tantum, non vidi): not o. ... but also, non modo ... sed etiam or verum etiam (proceeding usually fm the less to the greater, or fm the weaker to the stronger) -- non

tantum or non tantum modo ... sed etiam (fm the greater to the less = 'not only, but even').—non solum sed etiam (leaving it undetermined with is the greater). seu cuam (reuting is undetermined seen as the greater).—

et ... et (as weel ... as).—We at find non modo ... sed
or verum; non tantum (or tantummodo)... sed or
verum; non solum ... sed (without an et or etiam: the
second clause is then the stronger, the other being, as is
evere, put asside: see Pr. Infrod. ii. 500: the second
clause may at be strengthened by todasposition; e. g.,
et al. (as a second clause as the second clause may at be strengthened by todasposition; e. g.,
et al. (as a second clause). even, non mode non ... sed ne ... quidem (where observe, if both clauses are affected by the same verb, observe, if both clauses are agreeted by the same verro, expressed in the second clause, the non after modo is omitted, its place being supplied by the ne in the second clause, since ne ... quidem is = etiam non; e. g. tails vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit quod non honestum sit. But if the negative is contained in a negative word, such as 'none, never,' then the word nemo, nullus, nihil, numquam, &c., must be retained; e. g. quod non modo Siculus nemo, sed ne be relained; a. g. quod non modo Siculus nemo, sed ne Siculia quidem tota potuisset; cf. Zumpt § 724, b1.— o. in so far, that, duntaxat hactenus, ut: o. so much, or o far, as, tantum ... quantum (sec E. Ect. p. 121. Herz. Cax. B. G. 2, 8). | Expressing a condition, modo; a. g. I will speak, o. do you hear, loquar, modo audi: o. that, modo ut &c., or modo with the subjunctive; if o., dummodo; or dum with the subjunctive : if not, dumne; dummodo ne with the subjunctive. || Expressing a wish, will, or permission, modo.—quæso (as a parenthesis, I pray): o. let me, sine modo: o. wait, mane modo: o. begone, abi modo: o. not, modo ne; e. g. modo ne redeat : in addressing persons, with the language of vehement deprecation, or carnest warning, this may be rendered by noll with an infin., or by fac ne, or (in warnings) cave, with the subjunctive.
ONSET, ONSLAUGHT, petitlo (act of siming

at) .- impetus, incursio, incursus : to make an o. on aby, 1) propr. adoriri, aggredi qm. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurrere or incursare in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (qm). 2) fig., with words, dicto or convicio incessere, iacessere, insectari, consectari, adoriri qm (g. 1.).—(acriter) invehi in qm (inveigh

agsi); petere qm.

ONWARD, protinus; prorsus; o.! perge; (pl.)
pergite! move te ocius! noli morari: to move o.,

perguie: move to occus: noil morari: to move o., prorsus cedere, abire (propr.), procedere (fig.).
ONYX, onyx (Plin.).
OOZE, v. exire.—emanare (to flow or well forth; sub platano umbriferâ, fons unde emanat aquai, C. fm platano umbriferâ, fons unde emanat aquai, C. fm Hom. Divin. 2, 30: also fig., to be circulated abroad, in vulgus exire atque emanare).—stillare (ex or de re) or lente stillare (e. g. unde lente stillet aqua, Farr. R. R. 1, 41, 2).—destillare (ab or de re, e. g. lentum virus ab inguine, V.; humor de capite): water o.'s out of the rocks, saxa sudant humore et guttis manantibus stillant (Lucr. 6, 944). OOZY, uliginosus.

OPACITY, by the adjectives (opacitas, shadiess, Col.).

OPAL, ophlus (Plin.).

OPAQUE, non peilucidus, non translucidus. (F) On no account opacus, weh = umbrosus, &c.) o., non translucere; lucem non transmittere.

OPEN, adj. | PROPR.) apertus, adapertus (opp. clausus, involutes)—patents (sping or standing o.).—pate-factus (thrown o.).—propatulus (accessible on all sides).—Jx. patens et apertus; apertuset propatulus.—purus (not covered with trees or other things).—expeditus (unobstructed.—facilis (easy): an o, plain, campus apertus (Car.); patens (L.): the o. sea (high sea), mare apertum (not isbut in by the land, opp. mare conclusum, Car.); also altum (the high seas, C.).—"mare placies obtitum (free fm ice): (of the body) laxus, solutus (egg. astrictus; suppressus): to keep the body o., alvum mollire, eilcere: an o. door, fores apertæ (Ter.); adapertæ (L.); patentes (wide o., C.): an o. letter, epistola person (16.1); paterness (write 0.1, 0.1); an 0, 181187, epistons in on obsignata (unsealed).—aperta or resignata (their has been opened or unsealed).—epistola soluta or vincuis laxatis (with ref. to the Roman custom of fging a liread round ii); o. eyes, ocull paterntes: to stand with the mouth o., or chiante adstart: to receive one with o. arms, libens ac supinis manibus que excipere (Suct. Vitell. 7); libenti lætoque animo excipere que (aft. C.); suo complexu sinuque recipere (fig., C.); to keep o. suo complexu sinuque recipere (Ag., C.); io seep o.
Isolic, ci quotidie sic coma coquiuru, ui invocatis ameno
una cornare liceat (afs. Np. Cim. 4, 3). To be o., apertium esse, patère (aise improp., as. 'his cert are o. is
all complaints,' patent aures ejus quereiis emnium.)
[Flo.) can did, in gen no us, apertus.—ingenuus.— simplex. | Not yet decided, nondum dijudicatus: to be an o. question, adhuc sub judice lis est (H.); adhuc de hac re apud judicem lis est (the former impropr., the latter propr., of a judicial question, Ascon. C. Verr. 1, 45): to be left o., integrum relinqui

or esses

OPEN, v. TRANS.) PROFR.) aperire, adaperire (to

remore whatever covers or conceals; opp. operire,
adoperire).—Patefacere (to throw o., cause to stand

o.): [55] recludere and researce are almost entirely confined to the poets: to o. the eyes, oculos

aperire, tollere, allevare: not to centure even to

o. one most, am hiscer quitem audicre: to the one's purse, thecam numariam retegere : to o. a cask, dolium relinere: to o. a book, librum evolvere; volumen revolvere or explicare (not adire librum for evolvere; adire libros sibyllinos means to go to consult the s. books): to o. a door, ostium or fores aperire, adaperire, recludere or reserare (to unbolt, aperire, samperire, recludere or reservar (to smoots, sushor); to a swindow, fenestram patefacere; to a letter, epistolam solvere; epistolae vincula laxare (Np. Peas, 4, 1). Fito.] If on ake a beginning, initium cs rel facere; qd exordiri (to make an sinroduction)—auspicari qd (to begin with a good omen; post-fon)—auspicari qd (to begin with a good omen; post-fon)—auspicari qd (to begin with a good omen; post-form). Aug.): to o. a oats, primain chorean auctor.
stilling, *solemni more concioni praefari: to o. a play
with a prologue, *fabulam prologo auspicari (cf. Suci.
Cal. 54). || To make known, reveal, discover, Cai. 34). If to make known, reveal, discover, aperire; demonstrare; significare (to point out, call attention to atkg).—expromere, in medium proferre (to problish).—proponere (to propose, e. g. bills, conditions).—enunciare (to reveal a secret): to o, a thing to tions).—enunciare (to reveat a secret); to a, a tung to any one, communicare (a cum qo (g. t., to communicate, impart).—qui certiorem facere de re (to inform of athp); to opened his plan to me, denudarit mhit consilium suum (L. 41, 38, inst.); to o. one's heart, secreta pectoris aperire (T. Germ. 22, 77); detegere ci intimos suos affectus (Sen. Ep. 96, 1).

OPEN, v. INTRANS.) patescere, subito se aperire (of a door, the latter esply when it suddenly o.'s of its own accord).—se aperire, se pandere, floren expandere (of flowers).—hlscere, dehlscere (to form chinks, of the ground) .- discedere (of the heavens, &c.) .- florem aperire, dehiscere (of flowers).—dissui (of a seam).—laxari (to become loose, as a knot),—solvi, exsolvi (to come apart, as a bandage, a cord).—rumpi (of a swelling),—

apare, as a constage, a cora, rumpi (of a swessing),— recrudescere (of a wound). OPEN-HEARTED, ||Candid, ingenuous, aper-tus; ingenuus; simplex. ||Liberal, bountiful, liberalis; beneficus; benignus.

OPENING, s. | Act of opening, apertlo 'pate-factlo, only fig., act of disulging); or by the verbs, | Aperture, foramen [g. for any o, made by boring). —cavum (burrow, pit, &c.).—hiatus (any gawning fasure).—Tima [fisure; a cut made tengtheries). fissura (a rent).—lacuna (a space not filled up; e. g. in a ceiling).—lumen (the o. of a window or door; any of a window),—os (mouth-like aperture; e. g. of a cave).—apertura (Vitr.). [If it is = Ala-hole, vid.] To make an o. in athg, qd aperire (g. t.).—perforare (lo bore through it): to have o.'s, aperturas habere (Vitr.). Commencement, initium, exordium: to make an o., viam sibi mulire (ad qd): the o. of a speech, prime orationis verba; exordium, procumium [65] never initium]: an o.-speech, oratio soliennis quà initium cer et auspicatur qs (aff. Sud. Cat. 54). See BEGINNING. [An initial festival (e. g. the o. of a road, theatre, &c.), *dies festus, quo initium es rei auspicatur qs (aft. Suet. Cai. 54).

OPENING, part. adj. (i. e. purgative), catharticus.
-alvum solvens or movens: o. medicine, medicamentum catharticum.-medicina alvum solvens or movens (Cels.): to give o, medicine, dejectionem alvi ductione moliri, purgatione alvum sollicitare (to administer s purgative): to give o. medicine, cathartica dare (g. t.): one must take some o. medicine, dejectlo a medicar mento petenda est: to take o. medicine, alvum dejicere (of the efect); prps "alvum medicamento cathartico sol-

vere or movere. OPENLY, | PROPR.) palam (opp. clam); aperte (opp.

occulte).—manifesto (palpably).—propalam (conting observation). ¶ P10.) Candidly, ingenwoully, aperte (opp. occulte, tecte); candide; libere; simpli-citer. OPENNESS, [PROPR.) By the adjj. | Fig.) Can-

dour, animus apertus, verus, simplex ; pectus apertum

OPERA, *drama musicum, melicum: o. house, ubi dramata melica aguntur, eduntur: theatrum

o. singer, *actor, cantor dramatis musici, melici; fem. *cantrix dramatica.

OPERATE, | To act, facere, efficere qd .- valere. vim habére: to o. beneficialis, bonl qu'efficere. || In surgery, secare.—scalpellum admovére or adhibére (with dat. of person or part operated upon): to o. for the eyes, *secando moderl suffusioni oculorum. for the eyes, # Of medicine; to work, efficacem esse. effectu esse, erga qm: the medicine o.'s, concipitur venis medicamentum (Curt.): the medicine will not o., medicamentum imbeciliius est, quam morbus: to o. in the same manner (of medicine), eosdem effectus præstare: powerfully did the medicine o., tanta vis medicaminis fuit (Curt.).

OPERATION, effectus (both the power of working possessed by athy, and the efect).—vis (power).—JN. vis et effectus.—efficientia (working).—Sts impulsus (imce electus.—entetents (non-nay)—oss imputes (m-pulsion).—appulsus (approximation of an effectual meass or cause; esply of the sun: then, generally, the working of one thing on another)—rees agenda. res gerenda or gesta (ding to be done, undertaking); plan of o.a, rel agendæ ordo (g. i.)—omnis belli ratio. totius belli ratio. belli administrandi ratio (in war): to form his plan of o.'s, rei agendæ ordinem componere. totius belli rationem describere.—belli futuri consilia ordinare (L.): surgical o., *curatio, quæ scalpellum desi-derat: o.'s, sectiones punctionesque (Plin.). To perform an o., secare qm; scalpellum admovēre or adhibere ci rei (dat. of the timb, &c., operated upon).— manum admovere or injicere: to make an o, necessary, curationem ex manu postulare (Cels.): an o. is necessary, morbus curationem ex manu postulat (aft. Cels.); sory, nortous culationess ex annu for the begin an o., manum injicere (Cels.): to perform an o. for the eyes, secando medêri suffusioni oculorum: when he was undergoing an o., quum secaretur (C.): cæsarean e. ; see CESAREAN.

OPERATIVE, adj. efficax; potens; valens. A law is o., lex valet, or exercetur (is acted upon). is o., lex valet, or exercetur (is acted upon).

OPERATUYE, s. opifex (g. t., a handicraftsman).—

qui operas fabriles præbet (who works for a master,

aft. Appul. Met. 9, p. 219, 6, eq.).

OPERATOR, || Doer of albg, actor es rel.—auctor

atque agens.—confector es rel. || In surgery, "qui

scalpello medetur. "chirurgus scalpello medens.

OPEROSE, operosus; see also Laboritous.

OPHTHALMIC, oculorum (gen. pl.); ad oculos pertinens (ophthalmicus, an oculist, Mart.): o. medicine, medicamentum oculorum (pl.); quæ oculis medentur. OPHTHALMY, oculorum inflammatio.—lippitudo (chronic disease of the eyes, such as is common in the East; Klotz ad C. Tusc. 4, 37, 81, 5n).—oculorum sieca perturbatio (of the dry o., Scrib. Larg. 32); lippisucca perturbation (of the ary o., Serio. Larg. 32); ilppitudo sieca or arida (Cels.; ophthalmia dose not occur in ancient writers; but it may sta be necessary as t. 1.); to be suffering fm o., oculos infammatos habere; ilppire: to cure the o., lippitudinem depellere.

OPIATE, adj. somnum faciens, pariens, concilians (Plin.)

OPIATE, s. medicamentum somnificum (Plin.); *medicamentum soporiferum (we find vis soporifera in Plin.), or somnum faciens. aqua, in qua papaver decoctum est (Cels.): to administer an o., somnum moliri potul dando aquam, in qua papaver aut hyoscyamus decocta sit (C-lz. 5, 15).

OPINIATED, OPINIATIVE, OPINIONATIVE, pertinax; pervicax; contumax; obstinatus; (homo) pertinacis, obstimati, animi.

OPINION, opinio (any uncertain view or conjecture). sententia (esply an o. well founded, and also expressed). existinatio (an o., view enteriained with ref, to the value of a person or thing).—persuasio (a view founded on persuasio, belief, imagination)—Judicium (founded on fudgement).—auctoritas (judgement, of a magistrate, on jungements,—auctoritas (jungement, of a magistrate, \$c.; hence v. pr. of the senate).—vox (the expression of an o.; see C. Ecl. p. 226).—præceptum, decretum, dog-ma, ktis, n. placitum (a doctrine of a teacher, esply of a philosopher; see PRINCIPLE). A false o., opinio falsa; pravum judicium; error (an errour); perverse, wrong o.'s, opiniones falsæ; opinionum commenta (whims, fancies): settled or deeply-rooted o., opinio confirmata: the common o., opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris: the general o., communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata : public o., existimatio vulgl; existima tio communis (rumor, Class., but rare; not ased in this sense by Cas.): to lose in public e., apud populum de existimations suid dependere: a person stands badly six public o., male de qo ab hominibus existimatur: eo-cording to the common o., ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: according to my o., mea quidem opinione; (ex or de) meå sententiå; ut mihi quidem videtur; ut

opinor; ut puto; quantum equidem judicare possum (as far as I can judge): to entertain a false o., falsa opinio me tenet; persuasione labi: to have a urong o. of athg. falsam opinionem de re habère; falsam sibl es rei persuasionem induisse; male or perperam judicare de re (to judge wrongly): to have a right or correct o. of athg, vere or recte judicare de re: to have a wrong o. of any one, male existimare de qo; to have a tolerably good o. of aby's character, opinionem nonnuilam de es mori bus habère: to have a good o. of any one, bene de qo ex-istimare: to have a high o. of any one, magnam de qo habere opinionem ; magna est cs de qa re opinio : men have a high o. of you, magna est hominum de te opinio: to have too high an o. of aby's talent, nimism opinionem de cs ingenio et virtute habêre (aft. Np. Alcib. 7, 3): the cavalry of the Treviri, of whose excellence the Gauls have a very high o., equites Treviri, quorum inter Galios virtutis est opinio singularis : to have a high o. of oneself, multum sibi tribuere; se qm esse putare; magnitice de se statuere ; magnos sibi sumere spiritus (to be puffed up): to have an o., to be of the o., opinionem habere; opinione duci; opinari, &c.; ece To Belleve, MAINTAIN: I am of that a., cam habeo opinionem; sum hujus opinionis: some (in the council) were of o. that &c., nonnuilæ hujusmodi sententiæ dicebantur, ut &c.: the o. of many was, that &c., multorum eo inclinabant sententiæ, ut &c. : I am rather of the o. of those who &c., corum magis sententiæ sum, qui &c. : to be of one's o., cs sententiam assentione comprobare (to approve of by assent); cs sententiam sequi (to follow if); and case sententiam accedere (to come over lo, accede to); ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in cas sententiam (of a senator, when he went over to the side of one whose o, had been delivered; transire, to go over from one to another): I am of the same o., in eadem sum sententià; idem or unum idemque sentio; con-sentio: I am of the same o. with aby, non dissentio ab qo: I am guite of the same o. with aby, prorsus ut qs dicit, sentio: I am of another o., aliter sentio: I am quite of another o., longe mihi alia mens est: a person hesitates in o., qu due sententiæ distinent (racillates belucera two o.'s; T. Hist. 1, 32, 1); they are divided in o., in diversas, in contrarias, sententias discedunt; inter se discrepant: to be of a very different o., magnopere dissentire; fm any one, a qo: to be quite of an opposite o., in alia omnia ire or discedere: to have a different o. of athy, non idem sentire de re: people's o.'s are dif-ferent, varia sunt hominum judicia; (scidely different), magna dissensio est de re; de re variæ hominum sunt discrepantesque sententiæ: yes, that is my o., mihi vero sic placet; sic hoc mihi videtur: to gire one's o., sententiam dicere, ferre, dare (to declare one's judgement ; for wch modern writers incorrectly say, judiclum ferre); dice qued sentiam, sententiam meam aperlo; que mens suppetit elequi (to express one's views or thoughts): I will candidly give my o., dicam ex animo qued sentio; respondere de jure (of a lawyer consulted: to ask a person for his o., querere, quid qs sentiat: to desire to know aby's o., participem esse velle sententiae cs: to take the o. of aby, consulere qm; on any matter, de qa re: to take the o. of the senate on a matter, rem referre (not deferre) ad senatum : to cause one to change his o., qm de sententia movere, deducere (q. t.); qm in sententiam meam adduco, qm ad sententiam meam traduco (so that he abandons his o. and adopts mine): to change one's o., sententiam mutare : de sententià decedere, desistere : my o. inclines to, inclinat sententia ad &c.; to remove an o. from aby, qm opinione levare; (more strongly), ci or ex es animo opinionem eveilere: to imbibe an o., opinionem con-cipere, mente comprehendere, animo imbibere: I become confirmed in my o., opinio mihi confirmatur: seedded to an o., sententiæ ci quasi addictus et consecratus: lo give up, renounce, abandon an o., decedere a sententia; discedere a sententia (of a senator who changes sides): to differ fm any one in o., dissentire, dissidere ab qo.

oPiUM, opium (Plin.), or (according to his defini-tion) papaveris succus densatus (20, 18, 76). OPOBALSUM, amyris opobalsamum (Linn.). OPOSSUM, *didciphis, idis (Linn.).

OPPONENT, adversarius (any o. in the field, politics, a court of judicature, &c.).—qui contra dicit, qui contra a court of junicaistre, gc.),—qui contra ucett, qui contra disputat (o. in a learned argument).—qui cl adversatur (of avy o.). In the speeches of an advocate, the o. is mly designated by iste, without any contemptuous meaning. To be aby s.o., cl resistere, obsistere, repugnare (to resist by actions); ci adversari (to be opposed to aby's opinions, wishes, views). If = enemy, vid. | To be an o. (in an academical act), adversario respondere (with Q. 10, 7, 3) .- *adversarii partes agere, or *com-

(with w. 10, 1, 0, -trarias partes sumere.

OPPORTUNE, Of place and time; then also
opportunus (v. pr.); of relations and persons, opportunus (v. pr.); commodus (quite right, convenient).--idoneus (fit; of time and place).—appositus ad qd (suited, adapted to athq; of place). Very o., peropportunus; commodus; peridoneus; perappositus: an o. time, tempus opportunum, commodum; idones opportunitas; opportunitas (temporis, εὐκαιρία); tempus.

OPPORTUNELY, opportune; commode; bene.

Very o., peropportune; percommode; optime: coms to me very o., peropportune venis; optime te mihi offers (this of one who meets me when I am looking for

OPPORTUNITY, opportunitas (r. pr., accidental circumstances of place and time favorable for the com-pletion of an undertaking).—occasio (point of time web unexpecielly and suddenly occurs or presents itself in our favour. Opportunities is always at hand be-fore we begin to act, for weh reason we never road in the socients of giving or presenting an opportunities; occa-sio often first present itself to us when we have begue to est and then helps the action)—casus (evch accidentially offers itself; see C. Alt. 6, 1, 9; S. Jug. 23, 9, Fabri)— potestas. Facultas. copia (all three = opportunity) subjective sense; i. e. the ability wek one has to undertake or conduct athy; but with this difference, that potestas is the permission, power, &c., to do athg; facultus, the power of acling weh one possesses; copin, means or materials at hand for accomplishing athg) .- aditus (prop. an approach to a person or thing; then o. of conveying oneself to or of reaching him; see Interpp. ad Cass. B. G. 1, 43) .- ansa (prop., a handle; fig., an a. afforded by 1. 43).—ansa (prop., a nanate; pg., an o. egorseca og any one; in the phrase ansam dare or præbere es rei or ad qd. 1653. It is serong to say that C. alveaya addit tamquam to ansa in order to qualify the expression; he never does thus; for in Lat. 16, 59, tamquam belongs to ad necer does this; for in Leel. 16, 59, tamquam belongs to ade terprehendendum; see Beier in lee.)—causa (the reason with one has or finds for althy). *** All the foregoing substanties take the complement of a gen., either of a substantiee or of a gerund; but occasio, opportunitas, aditus, and anns take also ad with a gerund or the ta-pass, plepl. A good, favorable o., locus opportunius, loci opportunitas (in respect of place); opportunitas, tiones, occasio commoda et idones, occasio bons, tem-tiones, occasio commoda et idones, occasio bons, temporis opportunitas, tempus opportunum, occasio, oppor-tunitas, tempus (in respect of time; tempus is usually, but not always, followed by an infin.): on an o., per occasionem; occasione data or objata; si occasio fuerit or tulerit: at every o., omni occasione; quotiescumque potestas or occasio data est : on the first good o., ut primum occasio or potestas data est (erit); primo quoque tempore dato; ubi primum opportunum (S. Jug. 62 init.): to wait for an o., tempora sua opperiri: to seek an o., occasionem querere, or circumspieere, or cap-tare: to watch an o., tempus or occasionem observare; tempori insidiari (L. 23, 35): to seek an o. for athg qd querere (e. g. bellum): to find an o. for athg, cs rei or qd faciendi causam reperire (e. g. bellandi): to seize an o., occasionem arripere; (very eagerly), occasionem avidissime amplecti; arripere facultatem qd faciendi, quæcumque detur : to make use or avail oneself of an o., opportunitate or occasione uti; opp. occasioni deesse; occasionem amittere, prætermittere, dimittere : se give an o. to aby, ci occasionem dare, præbere; (for athg), cs rei or ad qd faciendum; casum cs rei, or cs rei faciendæ præbere; ci potestatem or facultatem, copiam dare es rei; ci ansam dare, or præbêre es rei, or ad od fa-ciendum (e. g. reprehensionis, or ad reprehendendum): to have an o., occasionem or opportunitatem habere : I here en o. of, potestas or facultas or copia es rei mihi data or facta est; aditum habeo es rei or faciendi ed

(e. g. si qui mihi erit aditus cum eo agendi).

OPPOSE, adversari qm (sot ci); repugnare; ad-OPPOSE, adversari qm (not el); repugnare; adversum esse ci (g. t.); resistere (of a party atlackéa).—
obsistere (of a party atlacking); obniti, rarvly renit; se opponere, obviam ire. To o. on ensemy, hosti so opponere, obviam ire, repugnare; hostem propulsare; dendere: to o. the opinions of others, aliorum opinionibus obsistere: to be opposed; to oppose (in argument, fc.), contra qm dicere, disserere, disputare (C.); adversario respondere (Q. 10, T, 3); obesse; obstare (to himder); repugnare ci rei or contra qd (to be repugnant, wet in unison; then also = to hinder). - obniti, obluctari (to strice against); to be opposed to aby in a matter, repugnare ci in re: I am not opposed, per me licet; nihil impedio, non repugnabo (see Zumpt, § 543 sq.): to be opposed to each other, repugnare inter se (of two things) .-

obtrectare inter se (of two rivals).

OPPOSITE, contrarius (prop., that is or lies over against; fig., exactly opposed, contradictory).—adversus (prop., turned to the spectator, lying over against him; fig., in rhetoric, that is opposed in the same kind, that ng., in raesoric, inac is opposed in the same kind, that denotes the contrary; as splientia and stultitia, according to C. Top. 11, 47; but also g. t. for contrarius; see C. Or. 19, 56; 39, 135, Gell. 16, 8).—oppositus (set or placed over against; of the action, not of the thing). disjunctus (logically opposed, disjunctive, C. Acad. 2, 30, 97).—disparatus (contradictory; see C. Invent. 1, 28, 42). O. to each other, contraril inter se: to be of an o. opinion, dissentire, dissidère ab qo and inter se.

OPPOSITE, s. contrarium (the contrary). The o. of athg, must be expressed by contrarius cs or ci rei; e. g. the o. of this virtue is moral depravity, hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas (C. Tusc. 4, 15, 34). The vices contraria est vitiositas (C. 1800. 7, 19, 197).
as o. lo the criveue, vitia, que sunt virtutum contraria (C. Pin. 2, 24, 67); the manners of the lower as o. lo the manners of the country, urbanitas, cui contraria est rusticitas (Q. 6, 3, 17); o.'s, contraria; adversa; or, more fullue. contraria more fully, contraria contrariis opposita (C.). Opposita is very late; see Ruhnk, ad Muret. t. 3, p. 489. Avoid also antithesis in this sense; in the old gramm, it denoted the substitution of one letter for another; see Preund's Lex. s. v.
OPPOSITE TO, e regione (with gen.).—contra.—ex-

adversus or exadversum (with acc. rare; Np.).

OPPOSITION, || Act of opposing, repugnantia (not contradictio).—pugna; or Crcl. by the verbs. || State of contrariety, discrepantia. || An adverse party, para adversa (Q.), diversa (Suet.), altera (L.); factio adversaria; factio adversariorum (Np.) or adversa (L.); qui sunt adversæ factionis (L.). leader of the o., alterius factionis princeps (L. 23, 3): to support the o., contrarias partes sumere (of an orator; Wolf): he had so suddenly gone over to the o., adeo in alteram causam præceps ierat (L. 2, 27). OPPRESS, premere; opprimere; vexare; affligere

injuriam ci inferre, injungere (to injure). OPPRESSION, vexatio; injuria (injustice; e. g. magistratuum).--durum imperium (harsh or tyrannical

crament). Acts of o., vexationes.

government). Acts of v., velasione.

OPPRESSIVE, gravis (burdensome).— molestus
(broublesome).—magnus (greet).—durus (bard).—acrilins (bitler).—linquus (not equilable, snjust). O. heat,
calorum molestine: o. bazes, tributa acerba: o. government, impertium acerbum, grave, inquum; imperti acerbitas : to labour under an o. debt, ære alieno premi : to become o., gravescere; ingravescere: so o. were the wrongs, that &c., tanta vis erat injuriarum, ut &c.: this is an o. feeling, hoc vaide me urit, pungit, mordet.

OPPRESSOR, qui premit, &c.; qui dura imperia exercet. Toppressor, Brut. ap. C., one who crushes

OPPROBRIOUS, ignominiosus (discreditable) .brosus (disgraceful). — contumeliosus (reproachful). — turpis (base, immoral). To be o., turpe esse; turpitudinem habere; probro, dedecori, esse; habet qd igno-

OPPROBRIOUSLY, contumeliose; turpiter; per ignominiam; cum dedecore (C.). Aroid igno-

niniose; Estrop.
OPPROBRIUM, opprobrium (Np., T.); ignominia (undeserved). - infamia (deserved). -- dedecus : contume.a

OPPUGN. See OPPOSE, RESIST.

OPTATIVE (mood), modus optativus (Prisc.). OPTICAL, opticus, ad visum or ad ocuios pertinens. An o. illusion, mendacium ocuiorum (C. Acad. 2, 25, 80).

OPTICS, optice, es (Vitr.).
OPTICIAN, optices gnarus (aft. Vitr. 1, 1, 8).-

optices peritus.

OPTION, optio, eligendi optio; Jr. optio et potestas; potestas optioque. To give one his o., es or es rei op-tionem mittere; es eligendi optionem el dare; el pertionem mittere; cs eligendi optionem ci dare; ci per-mittere arbitrium es rei; lacere ci potestatem optio-nemque, ut eligat: it is al your o, optio tua est: I have so o, nihi est medium. See also Chorce. OPTIONAL, cujus optio ci datur; or otherwise by Crcl. sulfo optio, arbitrium, &c. II is not o., nihil est medium: if it seere o., si optio esset. See Orriox. OPULENCE, divities maximae, suumme; opulentia

(S.); abundantia; abundantia opum (Just.).

OPULENT, dives; locupies; opulentus; copiosus; prædives; perdives; magnis opibus prædius; J8. locupies et copiosus; opulentus et copiosus; iocupies et refertus. To be o, divitils diffluere, affluere, abundare; omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; opidentis et refertus.

bus maxime florère; magnas opes habère; omni rerum abundantia circumfluere.

OR, aut; vel; ve (enclisic) .- sive (or seu; rare in C.; common in poets and later prose writers). W Aut stands in disjunctive sentences when one clause is entirely opposed to the other; vei when the opposition is only partial; ve is usually connected with single words, not with clauses, denoting reciprocal exclusion; sive, seu, or si, with vel, implies a condition, and sts denutes a difference merely in name or in the form of expression; e. g. audendum est qd universis, aut omnia singulis patienda (L. 6, 18); de nostris rebus satis, vel etiam nimium multa (C. Fam. 4, 14, 3); non sentiunt viri fortes in acie vuinera; vel, si sentiunt, se mori malunt (C. Tusc. 2, 24, 58); esse dico ea quæ cerni tangive possunt (C.); A. 23, 503; come accoording to the many to promit (c); Minerva sive Tritonia. We may say that aut distin-guishes, vel co-ordinates, sive denotes synonymes, ve is a milder vel. Aut distinguishes things and expressions wech are diametrically opposed to each other, or at least are considered as widely different; vel implies that it is indifferent weh of several things takes place, or weh of several propositions is affirmed; it matters not whether they be different or alike; vei for the most part dis-tinguishes only single words, more rarely whole clauses; and when it does so it implies only a slight or nominal distinction: sive is used, i) when, with ref. to one and the same subject, a choice is given between several names and predicates; or 2) when a speaker or writer, himself in doubt or suspense, leaves the choice with the hearer or reader. || In interrogative sentences (whether)...or:
utrum...an (or anne or në)—num...an.—në (enctific).—an (seld. ne...ne, as Cæs. B. G. 7, 14); e g. utrum ignorant dii, quæ res maximæ sint, an non habent quâ tantas res sustineant et gerant? (C. N. D. 2, 30, 71,—quaritur unusus mundus sit, an piures? (C. Die. 2, 4, 11,—Or not? necne; an non; e. g. dii utrum sint, necne sint, quæritur? (C. N. D. 3, 7, 17.)—fiat necne fiat id quæritur? (C. Die. 1, D. 3, 7, 17.3—nat necesse has to quertur? (C. Die. 1, 39, 86.3—rous veiline uxorem an non! (Ter. Hee. 4, 1, 43.3—15). Necesse is used mly in indirect questions, and generally settlons a verb cannot for the most part in direct questions, with or without a verb. Either in direct questions, with or without a verb. Either in direct questions, with or without a verb. Either to several to severally a verb and the sense requires a subjunctive. More under Wilking to OBACIE. To account in the values of the survey livery.

ORACLE, oraculum (the place, or the answer) .- sors (oracuii; C.) .- responsum oracuii or sortium (or simply, (oraculi; c.).—responsum oraculi or sortium (or simply, where the contest fixes the sense, responsum). An o. of the Delphian Apollo, quod Apolio Pythius oraculum edi-dit; oraculum Pythium or Pythicum; vox Pythica or Pythia; to pronounce or utter an o., oraculum dare, edere, fundere; qd oraculo edere (of the thing uttered); at the command or by the advice of the o., oraculo edito: oraculo jubente, præcipiente, respondente : to consult an o., oraculum petere (with a qo if the Deity is named): to send to Delphi to consult the o., mittere Deiphos consuitum or deliberatum. Oraculum is also used impropr., domus jurisconsuiti est oraculum totius civitatis

ORACULAR, by Crel. with oraculum; e. g. to receive aby's words as o., quæ qs dixerat, oraculi vice accipere (T. Ann. 6, 2i, 4); hæc ex oraculo Apollinis Pythii edita tibi putas (as oracular; C.). Muretus says "sententiam es propemodum in oraculi loco et numero habere.

ORAL, by Crel. with præsens; e. g. cetera præsenti sermoni reservare (for orat communication; C.); præ-sens, præsentis cum præsente, sermo (C.); præsens cum præsente colloquor ; coram habère sermonem cum qo (aft. C.). O. instruction, viva, ut dichtur, vox (Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9).
ORALLY, voce; verbis; per colloquium or collo-

quia.

Quis.
ORANG-OUTANG, *simla Satyrus (Linn).
ORANGE, maium Medicum; *maium Aurantium (kechan). O-ree, arbor Medica; *citrus Aurantium (Linn); o-colour, color luteus.
ORANGENT, i A plantation of orange-trees, *copia arborum Medicarum. Ha bouse for orange-trees, *arborum Medicarum hiberna, quibus objecta.

sunt specularia, or (with us) objecte sunt vitrem (see

ORATION, oratio (usually as distinguished from sermo, weh is less formal; but sis sermo is found in this sense; Plin. Ep.).—conclo (delivered to an assembly conrened; e. g. of the people, of soldiers) - actio (an o. delivered by an advocate before a court or in the senate; see Ern. Clav. Cic. in voc.). A short o., oratiuncuia: a premeditated or prepared o., commentatio (opp. subits

et fortuita oratio): to prepare an e., orationem meditari or commentari: to learn one's intended o. by heart. orationem ediscere: to compose an o., orationem facere or conficere: lo deliver an o., orationem habere, agere, dicere; verba facere (less than orat. hab, &c.), or simply dicere; verba facere (less then orat. hab, &c.), or simply dicere; to deliver an o. before the people, concionari; concionem habere: to deliver an o. before aby, verba facere apud qm; before or to the people, orationem dicere ad populum (de qå re); verba facere apud populum (gr. 1); ad or apud populum agrere (as adecoate): he delivered the following o., verba ita fecit: to read an orationem recitare: to read a written o., orationem de scripto dicere: to conclude his o., perorare or dicendi

ORA

ORATOR, orator.-dicendi artifex (of a distinguished o.; rarely Thetor in this erse, such denotes rather a leacher of rhetoric, rhetorician). A great, clearbase or orator magnus, clarus; Js. magnus et clarus: orator sane illustris (C.): an eloquent o., orator eloquens et ardens, disertus: a volcement o., orator acer et incensus, vehemens: an agreeable o., orator jucundus, suavis, dulcis: a poor or second-rate o., orator mediocris, ma-lus, vulgaris, infacundus, parum pressus: to be a good o., aptum esse ad dicendum (C.): to be a perfect o., o., apaim esse au dicendum (C.)! to be a perfect o., plenum et perfectum esse oratorem; perfectum esse in dicendo: to be born an o., a natura ad dicendum instructum esse (C. de Or. 3, 8, fin.): to be the first among the o. t, primum or principen inter oratores locum obtinere; principatum eloquentiæ obtinere: to be a great o., dicendo muitum valere: to be no o., dicendo nihil

valere; non aptum esse ad dicendum.

ORATORICAL, oratorius, rhetoricus (C.); oratori similis (Q.). O. ornament, ornatus oratorius: that is deficient in o. ornament, exīlis; jejunus; tenuis; strigosus: o. ornaments, lumina: o. qualities, oratorize virtutes: to speak with abundance of o. ornaments, dicere argutius (C. Brut. 11, 42): without any o. ornaments, attenuate dicere (ib. 55, 201).

ORATORICALLY, rhetorice; e. g. ornare qd rhetorice (C.); oratoric (occurs only once, C. Or. 68).
ORATORIO, *drama melicum sacrum.

ORATORY, | Art of speaking, are dicendi, are oratoria or rhetorica, or simply rhetorica (g. t.): dicendi ratio (as theory). O. of the bar, genus dicendi judiclis aptum; eioquentia forensis: a teacher of o., dicendi magister; rhetor: to teach o., dicendi præcepta tradere.

A private chapel, *sacellum; *medicula.

ORB, orb (orbiculis only = a small circular disk or roller

ORBED, in orbem circumactus or circumscriptus (aft. Plin.); ut circino circumductus (circular; Cas.); circularis (Marc. Cap.).

ORBIT, circulus et orbis (e. g. of a planet, stellæ errantis; afl. C. Somn. Seip. 3).—linea qui (terra) cursum agit circa solem (aft. Serv. V. Æn. 10, 216).—ambitus [Plin., ambitu breviore luna currit, quam sol). Sis cursus will suit.

ORCHARD, pomarium (Col.). To plant an o., pomarium ponere or serere.
ORCHARDIST, *cultor or custos pomarii; arborator

ORCHESTRA, | Place where musicians play, *suggestus musicorum, symphoniacorum, canentium. *Suggestus musicorum, sympnomasorum, cancentes.

I Company of musicians, *symphoniaci, canentes.

ORDAIN, || To appoint, arrange; vid. || Inc.

ccl. tense, *ritu sollemni recipere qm in ordinem

clericorum. || Predestinate: it was ordained that,

fatum fult, &c. (with acc and infin.) See To FATE.
ORDER, | Disposition, arrangement, ordo;
ratio. It may sts be expressed by instructio, dispositio, descriptio, or more frequently by the corresponding verbs.

O, of words, structura, collocatio, verborum: to put athg in o., qd in ordinem redigere (Auct. ad Her.); qd ordinare, disponere (C.), digerere (Suet.); see ARRANGE: in o., ordine; ex ordine; per ordinem : without o., sine ordine; millo ordine; promiscue. [Regularity, proper state, ordo; modus quidam et ordo (in isself); bona disciplina (as the effect of system or moral training; not ordo in this sense). Love of o., "bone disciplina studium: to preserve good o. (milltes) severa disciplina studium is opreserve good o. (milltes) severa disciplina studium: lo preserve good o., (milites) severa auscip.ins coercère, continère: lo maintain o, ordinem tenère, adhibère, servare, consequi, sequi: lo throw out of o, ordinem perturbare, immutare (C.): tenorem rerum interrumpere (L.): in o., compositus; dispositus; exintertunipere (L.): In h., composition, assessments, peditus: the o. of nature, constantia natures. || Command, precept, instruction, Jussus, Jussum (given by one who has or thinks he has a right to command). auctoritas (opinion or judgement of a superior).—im-parium (the command of a superior, a general, prince,

\$c.).-Imperatum (that which is ordered or commanded). -praceptum (an ordinance, arrangement).-mandatum (a commission, charge).-edictum (a public proclama-tion, ordinance).-decretum (a decree of the senate, of a consul, &c.) .- plebiscitum (an ordinance of the Roman plebes, opp. populi jussum, t. e. of the whole people; see Bremi Np. Arist. 1, 4).—rescriptum (the letter of a prince, as a command: post-Aug.): a written e, literae (e, g. Tiberius literas ad exercitum misit): a secret o., præceptum arcanum: in obedience to aby's e., jussu er auctoritate ca; jubente qo; jussus ab qo; a quo (e. g. Atheniensibus, a quibus profectus erat: Np. Mill. 2, 3, Daehne): without aby's o., injussu cs; ab qo non jussus; ultro (of one's own free will, opp cs jussus or jussus).—suå sponte (freely, from one's own impulse): to act without o.'s, privato, non publico, consilio qd facete: to give o.'s, mandare ci qd (or followed by ut). deferre, demandare ci qd (e. g. curam es rei) .gere ci qd (to tay athg upon one).—delegare ci qd (in the best age, to transfer to another what we ought to do ourossi age, lo franzer to unouser what we only to selece; in the silver age also gen.; see Herz. Hirl. B. G. 8, 22).—negotium ci dare (to lay an obligation on one; followed by ult): to give o' respecting alsh to aby, rem demandare ci, or transferre ad alterum: to fulfil or execute an o., jussum or imperatum facere; mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi: to obey an o., es præceptum observare, curare; es dicto parêre; as 0, es praceptum observare, curare; es aucto parere; audientem esse dicto or jussis es; imperio es obtempe-rare; (prompily), quod qa imperavit impigre facere; (caelousiy), imperata entre facere; (punctualiy), im-perata obedienter facere, praceptum diligenter eurare; to neglect or disobey as 0, imperium aspernari, contem-nere; imperium, mandatum negligere; decreto non stare: to act contrary to o.'s, contra edictum facere: to exceed an o., mandatum excedere, egredi. Means to an end; see Means: in order to, ad. Rank, to an end; see Mrans: in order to, ad. | Renk, class, ordo; genus: of the lowest o, infimi ordinis or generis: men of all o's, omnium ordinum homines. | Body of men, society, collegium, corpus (is modern Latin usually ordo or societas): the equestries o,, ordo equestris: | or his third edition Georges prefers classis turmally for an o. of knighthood in our sense, ordo or regula never referring to a 'society.']found an o., collegium or turmalem classem (of knights) constituere: to enter an o., collegio accedere; *cli turmali ascribi: the brothers of a (religious) o., ejusdem corporis monachi (aft. L. 6, 34): the rule of an e., *lex collegii or *ciassis turmalis: the dress of an o., vestis. quam monachi geruni, or (of knights) quam equites geruni (afl. Np. Dat. 3, 1): the cross or riband of as of, l'insigne or lemniscus classis turmalis: knights of al-sameo,, *ejusdem classis equites: to receive as o, *tur-malis classis insigni decorat (aft. L. 2, 6, 7): to sees an o., turmalis classis insignia gerere (aft. L. 45, 44, 19); *turmalis classis insignibus decoratum esse (aft. 19); "turmalis classis insignibus decoratum esse (aft. L. 2, 6, 7); men of the same o., diusdem corports homines (L. 5, 50): o. of the golden fleece, "classis turmalis velleris aurei: a religious o., "corpus or colle_tium monachorum. | In architecture, ratio. mos. genus (Fitr.); o., he Dorico, Doricum columnatum genus: ratio Dorica; mos Doricus (Fitr.). | | Orders. pl. is Eccl. sense, by Crcl. e. g. to take o. s., be admitted to a. s., "in ordinem clericorum recipi; "consecrari; "inaugment" i "inaugment". rari; in o.'s, *(ritu sollemni) in ordinem clericorum

ORDER, v. | To arrange, adjust, constituere (to Az or settle—ordinare, componen (to arrange, essiy fm a state of disorder).—dispensare (to arrange car-nilly, regulate; see Benecke, Justin 1, 6, 4).—describer (to diside, distribute duly; e. g. jura, ratione belli).— disponere (to put sech individual into its proper piaci). To command, jubëre; imperare; præcipere; præscribere; mandare, &c. [SYN. and CONSTR. in CON-

ORDERLY, ORDERLY, adj. || Regular, well-arranged, compositus; dispositus; descriptus. || Fond of order, diligens. || Well conducted, moderatus; moderatus; modestus; temperans.

ORDERLY, s. (In military language) *miles qui duci est a mandatis; "miles ad præfecti mandata

ORDINAL N NUMBER, numerus ordinarius (Gramm.)

(Gramm.).

ORDINARILY, fere (almost always).—vulgo (by nearly every body).—passim (is many different places).

Not communiter. As it o. Aappens, ut fit: it chappens so, sie fere fieri solet.

ORDINARY, # Com mon, communis; or by Orci.

with solere, consuevisse, or assuevisse; a. g. the a.

signs and traces of poison, que indicia et vestigia esse Soient veneni: as is o., ut solet; ut assolet (as one is secustomed to do.)—ut consuctudo fert (acc. to custom): o. life, quotidianæ vitæ consuetudo : an o. man, lom): o. 1/1e, quotidiane vite consuctudo: an o. man, unus e (de) muitis; unus e vuigo. Mean, leue, popularis; vulgaris; pervulgaris; vulgatus, pervagatus; ln. communis et pervagatus; plebeius. [STN. and Phanass in Common.]
ORDINATION, 1 Appointment; vid. 1 In eccl. enne, soliemnis consecratio, inauguratio, initiatio. To receive o., consecrati, sinaugurati; sin ordinen elecicorum recipi.
ORDINATION S.

ORDNANCE. See ARTILLERY. ORDURE, stercus; cœnum; oictum (human excre-

ment).—merda (of animals).

ORE, metallum; iapis ærosus (Plin.).

ORGAN, Metatuum i iapia zerosus (Pein.).

ORGAN, M. An instrument, instrumentum (C.).

A musical instrument so calied, 'organum
pneumaticum. The o. pluy, 'sonat o. p.: to pluy well
upon on o., o. p. scile tractare: the bellows of an o.,
'olini o. p.: o.-builder, 'organorum pneumaticorum
artifes, architectus: o.-building, 'organorum pneumaticorum
construendorum ratio; 'organopozia: pipe

"final organic construentorum ratio; "organoperas pipo of on o., "finula organi pieumatiei; aiso organo (Fisto): the works of on o., "machina o. p. ORGANIC, by Cret., e. g. organic substances, gignentia, nascentia, pt. (see Kritz. S. Jug. 79, 6).—animantia. An o. defect or fossil, vitium nature; "vitium

quod qs a naturâ habet.

ORGANISM, natura et figura es rel. ORGANIST, *organœdus. To be a good o., *perite

organo pneumatico canere.
ORGANIZATION, temperatio (see Kühner, C. Tusc.

(SIGANIZATION, temperatio (see Kühner, C. Tsuc., 1, 10, 21); of the body, corporis temperatio, or natura et figura corporis; tum animi temperatura. By Crcl., the new o. of a school; gymnasii ca rationes de integro ordinais (Etchst.): o. of a state, disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, or simply temperatio reipublices (C.). ORGANIZE, ordinare (to arrange),—constituere; componere (to constitute). To o. a state, civitatis atatum ordinare; rempublicam constituere or componere, or legibus temperate: seell-organized, bene constituta, ordinatus, compositus: a seell-organized constitution, ordinatus, compositus: a seell-organized seelinistrata (cfl. C.); civitas bonis legibus et institutis temperata (C. Tsuc. 1, 1, 2); civita, que commodius rem suam publicam administrat (Cas. B. G. 6, 30). ORGIES, orgia, pl.
ORIENT, oriens.
ORIENTAL, ad orientem (solem) spectans, ad orientem vergens (situate towards the east).—Asianus (belonging to state or the East).—Animicus (belonging to state or the East).—To by the gen. Asianus (of Asias ce s. oriented customas, Asiae (or Asias). Carlentent contents a state of the seast).—To by the gen.

Asiae (of Asia; e. g. oriental customs, Asiae mores).

Orientalis is not Class.

ORIFICE. See Opening.

ORIGAN, *origanum (Linn.).

ORIGIN, origo, ortus (of the place fm wch a thing comes) .- primordia, pl. (primitive state or condition). principlum (beginning).—Fig., fons; stirps; caput; radices, pl.; incunabula, pl. The second and third books treat of the o. of the Italian states, secundus et tertius liber continet unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica (Np. Cat. 3, 3): to have its o. in athg, originem a qo habere (Plin.), trahere (L.), ducere (H.); emanare ex qo fonte (C.); ortum, natum esse, proficisci ab qâ re;

gigni ex qā re.

ORIGINAL, adj. | Primitive, principalis; primus;
antiquissimus (C.); primitivus (Priscian). The natural
antiquissimus (c.); and o. meaning of a word, naturalis et principalis sig-nificatio vocabuli (Q. 9, 1, 4); ea verbi significatio, in na o. menning o a word, naturals et principalis significatio vocabuli (Q. 9, 1, 4); ca verbi significatio, in
qua natum est (Gell. 13, 28, 1); en o. piece, opus non
allunde expression are Georgian (Ph. E. p.); and onlunde expression are Georgian (Ph. E. p.); and ongraphæ (Suct. Oct. 37); epistola autographa (b. 71);
"literæ autographæ (Suct.); tabulæ authentiæ (extabulæ, autographæ (suct.); tabulæ authentiæ
ul similla. An o. genisu, ingenium plane singulæris;
ul similla. An o. genisu, ingenium plane singulæris
ingulæris
injenie ex-ellit homo ille: o. sin, "vitiosinsinnata; "pravitas insila.

Olki Girskl., s. [Paor.] l. Of a weritim g, archetypum (Plis. Ep. 5, 10, 1; in C. Att. 16, 31, ti is in Gr.);
of a letter, exemplar (C. opp. exemplum. a copy);
of a letter, exemplar (C. opp. exemplum. a copy);
of a book, \$c. = autographa, ilber idiographus (Pand.);
autographum (Syssm.): "verba serptoris i [paa (heoriginal lex!): the Labin translation view with the Greek

o., Latina interpretatio certat cum exemplari Græco (Wolf). 2. Of paintings, archetypum (Plin. Ep.); pictura, tabula picta, ab ipso auctore picta, facta. Pattern, exemplum, exemplar (C.). A living o., exemplum vivum, animale (opp. simulacrum mutum; aft. C. Inv. 2, 1, mutum in simulacrum ex animail exemplo veritatem transferre): not to equal, to come short of an o., ab archetypo labl et decidere (Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1): aby is always o. (in his speeches), potest semper esse in disputando (or dicendo) suus (C.). [Fig.) A person of peculiar or eccentric manners, qui suus est (C. Leg. 2, 7, 17); *qui suum sequitur in-genium et morem, nec ad allorum exemplum institutum, se componit: since in every thing he chose to be an o., quum in omnibus novus esse maliet et sui exempli scriptor (Eichst.): he is quite an o., homo ille novus est ac sui exempli (Eichst.); nihil æquale est illi homini (H.)

ORIGINALITY, indoles nativa (Bow.); forma quædam ingenii (C. Brut. 85, 244); inventionis via or felicitas quadam (Eichat); proprietas (peculiarity), His specches exhibit a kind of rough, unpolished orationes qua significant quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem (C. Brut. 85, \$n.).
ORIGINALLY, || At first, at the beginning, principio; primo; primum; primius. || In a singular way, "nova er singular ratione; mirum ir

modum.

ORIGINATE. See BEGIN.

ORISONS, preces, um, pl. ORNAMENT, s. PROPR.) ornamentum.—decus. Jr. decus et ornamentum: he o.'s of temples, decora et ornamenta fanorum. § P.16.) decus; lumen. J.N. decus et lumen. Pompey the o. of the empire, Pompeius decus imperii: Hortensius like ornament of the stale, Hortensius lumen et ornamentum republicæ. Retorical o., dicendi, orationis, cultus or ornatus ; dicendi, orationis, or verborum lumina; quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia. 1855 Fucus, pigmenta orationis, when excessive or out of taste.

tlomis, when excessive or out of tasse.

ORNAMENT, v. ornare; decorare; exornare; distinguere; Jw. distinguere et ornare. [Svn. in Addaw.]

ORNAMENTAL, venustus; elegans; pulcher;

comptus.

ORNAMENTALLY, ornate; venuste; eleganter.

ORPHAN, orbus; fem. orba. Half o., orbus, orba,
patre, matre: to be mode an o., orbari parentibus.

ORPHAN-ASYLUM, brephotrophium (for foundlings and orphans; see Facciolais under 'curotrophium').—orphanotrophium (late): *ædilicium orbis
alendia et honeste habendis (šlehel.)

ORPIMENTUM, auripigmentum (Plin.).

ORPIMENTUM, auripigmentum (Plin.).

ORPIMENTUM, auripigmentum (Plin.).

ORRERY, corlum gestabile (Cassiod. Ep. 1, 45) .sphæra, in qua solis et lufæ reliquarumque stellarum sphæra, in qua soits et inhæ reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt (aft. C. & Rep. 1. 14, 22)—sphæra, in quam lunes, solis, reliquarum stellarum motus illigati sunt (aft. C. Tuse. 1, 25, 25).

ORTHODOX. [10] persons, vetræ legis Christianæ studious (oft. Ammian. 15, 10, 5). But "orthodoxus is atmost indispensable as 1. t. (Krebs.) [10] fikings, "orthodoxus." vetræ, antiquæ, publice receptæ doc-

rottnouxus; verse, antiques puotico recepta ustrinae or religioni conveniens.

ORTHODOXY, *orthodoxia (eccl.); *vers, recepta, antiqua octrina or formula; verse, recepta, antiqua religionis or doctrine studium. A champion of o, acer religionis receptæ or antiquæ propugnator (Bau.).
ORTHOGRAPHICAL, By Crcl. with recte scribere,

e. g. *recte scribendi præcepta (o. rules). orthographicus.

orthographicus.

ORTHOGRAPHY, recte scribendi scientia (Q.); formula ratioque scribendi (Suet.). Muretus uses scribendi ratio, quam boboropaçias vocant; but orthographia seas used by Suet. &c. Sts scriptura; e. g. hæe est vera hujus verbi scriptura.

ORTOLAN, avis miliaria.

OSCILLATE, prps (*alterno motu) inclinari retroque recellere (aft. Luer. 6, 573).

receiver (1911. Lear- 9, 51-5).

Degy oscinizer (rest.) preparencesanry as 1. I.

OSCILLATION, jactatio; vibratio (Fest.); motus
(when the context faces the sense); oscillatio (Petron.).

OSI ER, vimen. An o.-bed, locus viminubus consitus;
viminetum (Farr.). Of o.'s, viminalis.

OSPRAY, OSSIFRAGE, ossifragus (Pila.); ossifragus (Pila.); ossifragus (Pila.);

OSFRAI, USBIFFAND (1981) (1981

OSTENSIBLY, simulate; per simulationem; pe speciem; e. g. venandi (o. for the purpose of hunting).

OSTENTATION, ostentatio sui; jactantia sui; jacatio circulatoria (puffing oneself off). -vana de se prædicatio (if exhibited in words); in alig, ostentatio, venditatio or venditatio quædam et ostentatio, jactatio

(all with ca rei).

OSTENTATIOUS, gloriosus (of persons and of things; e. g. a letter).—vanus (empty, of persons; then of empty things with have a fair appearance).—vanilo-quus. An o. display of learning, doctring suge venditatio quædam atque ostentatio; (of one's art and skill), ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio (of quack-ry; Plin. 29, 1, 8, 25).

OSTENTATIOUSLY, gioriose. To use alag o., qå

re ad ostentationem uti.

OSTLER, stabularius (g. l.); agāso (groom).
OSTRACISM, testarum suffragia (Np Them. 8, 1);
or simply testula (Np. Arist. 1, 2); or testarum suffragia (uod illi (Graci) borpassapsio vocant (id. Cim. 3, 1).

OSTRICH, struthiocameius (Plin.); struthio (Capi-

tol., Vopisc., Lamprid.).

tol., Vopiec., Lamprid.).

OTHER, alius. O.s., o. men, alii (5\times\tim sic: not o. than, non secus ac, perinde (pronde) ac or atque: it cannot happen o., fier in on potest aliter or fieri aliter non potest; if could not happen o. than that &c., fier i non potuit, quin &c. ([5]) aliter fieri non potuit, quin &c. ([5]) aliter fieri non potuit, quin &c., it un-Class,: it happened o., contra accidit: if it fall out o. (i. e. badly), si secus acciderit (see Herz. Cas. B. G. S. 57): the matter is quitie o., totum contra cat: to think o., in alià voluntate esse (to have another containe de contract of think of fire another container. opinion) .- dissentire (to think differently; fm another, cum or ab qo): to think o. than one speaks, allud sentire et loqui; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere (S Cat. 10, 5): he speaks o. than he acts, orationi vita dissentit (Sen. Ep. 20, 2). Sts 'otherwise,' when referring to a subst., must be rendered by alius; e. g. the boundary must be fixed o., alius finis constituendus est.

OTTER, lutra or lytra, æ, f. (Plin., Vitr.)

OUGHT, v. debeo. operte (op denoting the moral duty; deb. the individual's ob ligation to perform it).

-part. in dus.—Sis deect (if is becoming), acquum est (if is fair).

10. to do it is facere debeo or me facere operte: 1.0. to have div' is facere debeo or me facere operte: 1.0. to have done it, facere debebam or debui; or me facere oportebat or oportuit : and to that the indicative is used, even when a conditional t-nce is added with verb in imperf. or pluperf. subjunctive; e. g. omnibus cum contumellis onerasti, quem patris loco, si ulla in te pietas esset, colere debebas (S. Jug. 85): so if part. in dus is used ; e. g. quodsi Cn. Pompelus privatus esset, hoc tempore tamen erat mittendus (Z. 519).

OUGHT, = Any thing, allquid; res quæpiam;

quidpiam.

OUNCE, uncia. Weighing an o, uncialis (Plin.): half an o., half an o., semuncia: an o. and a half, sescuncia (= sesquicuncia): two o.'s, sextans: three o.'s, triens: four o.'s, quadrans : five o.'s, quincunx : six o.'s, semis, four o.'s, quartains: , here o.'s, quantains: s.s. o.'s, sees, lessis, m.: seven o.'s, septunx: eight o.'s, bes, bessis, m.: nine o.'s, dodrans: len o.'s, dextans: eleven o.'s, deunx: treelee o.'s, as, assis, m.

OUR, noster, tra, trum (oft. omitted in Latin). O. people, nostri: o. counirymen, nostrates: o. times, hac tempora; nostra memoria, actas: for o. sake, propter nos: nostra causa; nostri causa.

OURSELVES, nos ipsi. nosmet ipsi. As reflexive, nos, when no particular emphasis is required.

OUSEL, meruia (C.).

OUT, adv. foras (with motion).—foris (without moon). To be out = not at home, foris esse; domi non OUt, sor. Does to mid shome, foris esse; domi non esse; he is not set sono, a domo nondum excessit; this is the first time that I have been o, since my liness, ex quo convalui, primum domo effero pedem; to break o, prorumpere; le come o, i. e. to become known, exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanate in vulgus; emanate; efferti (foras, in vulgus emanate; efferti (foras, in vulgus; exire atque in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanare. But for out, with verbs. see the weeks.

for out; with seros, see the veros.

OUT OF, Beyond, a way from, extra (with
acc.): out of the house, foris (without motion).—fora
(with motion): out of the country, pergre (c. g., habitare, abtre, proficisel): to be out of bow-shot, extra tell
acc.

jactum esse : to be out of one's mind or senses, sui or mentis non compotem esse; non compotem esse animo; non apud se esse (Com.). Beyond, i. e. exceeding: it is out of my power, nequeo, non possum, non data est es rei potestas or copia; non valeo (I here not power): out of season, alieno or laud opportune tempore; non in tempore; intempestive (at an un-seasonable time). | From, e or ex; de; rarely a or ab. seasonable lime). If rom, e or ex; de; rarely a or ab.
The preposition remains untransited after a Lain eerb
compounded with (i; e, g, to get out of a ship, nave
greatl. If By reason of, on account of, e or ex;
a or ab: per (on account of, by reason of).—propher (because of) Sit the simple ab; is used; frequestly, but ever, with the picple ductus or adductus (led); motus ever, with the plept ductus or anauctus (sea; morus or permotus (mored); inductus (induced); impulsus or incitatus (urged); incensus, inflammatus (kindled, inflamed); cactus (obliged, compelled); captus ((laken); impeditus (hindered); e.g. out of a tast for philosophie, whilosophie avia dio ductus; out of shouse, pudore adductus; out of fear, metu; propter timorem; metu coactus, permotus.

OUTBID, supra or plus adjicere; qo licente contra

liceri; vincere qm.

OUTBREAK, eruptio (act of bursting forth, e. g. Etnæ).—initium. principium (beginning, e. g. of a war).

At the o. of the war, bello erumpente; bello exorto; tumultus, tumultustio (noi-y uproar, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual; then, like trepidatio, the alarm, &c., caused by it), Jn, strepitus et tumul-

OUTCAST, in exsilium actus or ejectus (C.); extorris ab solo patrio (L.). An o., extorris patria, domo

718 80 8010 patrio (L.), An o, Catorius patria, using (S.), or simply exteris (g. l.).

OUTCRY, || Loud cry, clamor. To raise an o., clamorem edere, tollere. || Opposition, vid.

OUTDO, re or in re excellere, præstare ci; qm ante-

OUTER, OUTWARD, adj. extraneus (on the outside, opp. to the thing itself within) .- externus (that is outside, opp. intestinus or post-Class. internus); or the comparative exterior (if two things be spoken of; e.g. the o. part, pars exterior, opp. pars interior). The o. circle, orbis exterior; linea circumferens: o. goods, bona externa; bona corporis (opp. bona or virtutes animi): o. means, remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur (remedies) .- adjumenta externa et adventicia (helps fm without): o. pomp, ambitio: o. circumstances, fortuna OUTER LINE, linea circum currens (forming the

outline of a thing).—extremitas (g. t., the extremity of athg).—ambitus, ûs (circumference).

OUTHOUSE, *ædificium astructum; *pars ædium

adjecta, astructa; postica pars ædium (L.), domus postica (Varr. ap. Non.; of back buildings).

OUTLANDISH, externus; extraneus.

OUTLAW, s. proscriptus. cujus vita est addicta et proposita præmiis (that has a price set on his head;

OUTLAW, v. proscribere qm; cs vitam præmiis pro-ponere et addicere; (with others), in præscriptorum

numerum referre qm. OUTLAWRY, proscriptio.

OUTLAY, sumptus. impensa. impendium. [SYN. in Expense.]

OUTLET, area (open court) .- effluvium; emissarium (of a pond or lake) .- os, ostium, caput (mouth of a ricer)

OUTLINE, s. forma rudis et impolita (prop.); extrema lineamenta, orum; extremæ lineæ, pl. (prop. and fg.); forma (prop. and fg.). To draw an o. of athg, primas lineas es rei ducere; primis lineis designare qd;

adumbrare qd (prop. and Ag.).

OUTLIVE, alteri superstitem esse; superesse ci;
qm vitá superare: loo. one's faculties, vivere tamquam
superatitem sui (Sen.). See Survive.

OUTRAGE, See OFFEND, HURT,

OUTRAGEOUS, immodicus; immoderatus; immodestus.

OUTRIGHT. See IMMEDIATELY, ENTIRELY. OUTSIDE, frons (the front).—pars exterior (outer part).—forma externa (outward shape).—species (outward appearance). The glittering o. of a thing, splendor et species cs rei : to judge othg by the o., formå externå metiri qd; omnia referre or revocare ad speciem or ad

OUTSTANDING, by in nominibus. To be o., in nominibus esse: to have many o. debts, grandem pecuniam in nominibus habere: o. money or debts, quæ in nominibus sunt; nomina, um, n.: to collect or call in o. debts, nomina sua exigere.

OUTSTRIP, cursu superare or vincere qm.

OUTWARD. See OUTER.

OUTWARDLY, extra, extrinsecus (opp. intus, intra, intrinsecus). Inwardly and o., intus et extra: o. and inwardly, extra et intus; extrinsecus et intra; extrinsecus et intrinsecus.

OUT

OUTWEIGH, præponderare (to exceed in value; prop. and fig.).—superiorem esse qo; vincere, superare qm (to exceed in value; all these fig.). Cato alone o's hundreds of thousands, unus Cato est pro centum millihus.

OUTWIT, fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; imponere ci: fucum facere ci; frustrari; circumducere (Com.).

[SYN. in DECEIVE.]

OUTWORKS, propugnacula (pl.). OVAL, ovatus (Plin.); ex longo rotundus: *ovo similis. An o., figura ex longo rotunda (aft. Col. 6, 29, 3): to be o., species est ci rei ovata: to make o., qd in ovi formam redigere (aft. Col. 12, 15, fin.).

in ovi formam redigere (aft. Col. 12, 15, fin.).

OVEN, furmus (for baking).—formax (for melting).

—artopta (for making a kind of fine bread, Plaut,
Aul. 2, 9, 4; hence, bread baked in such an o., panis
artopticius, Plin. 18, 11, 27).—cilibanus (a vessel narrow
at the top, broad below, with several openings to admit
the heat, for baking bread and cakes).—testus, testum
ten marken with called but Plins lice with a such as (an earthen dish, called by Pling, loc. cit., fictilis patina, weh was put over the bread, and then covered with hot coals): mouth of an o., os furni or fornacis.

OVER, prep. | Above, super; supra. | Beyond, ans; uitra. | Across, trans. | More than, super trans; ultra. Across, trans. More than, super quam.— Worder, in compounds, is expressed in Latin by trans (singly or in composition; the across transcripts). verb compounded with trans takes either a simple acc., or an acc. with trans repeated), citra with an acc., ex (from) with an abl., ad (to) with an acc.; or by adv. superne; huc, illuc, acc. to the sense. This prep. is often implied in the Latin verbs or phrases; a g. to have a great advantage o. one, qm longe superare; plurimum præstare ci.

OVER, adj. | More, supra; plus, amplius () equod excurrit is late, as in Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 26 § 2, decem et quod excurrit; Vegel. Mil. 1, 28, viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax): a little o. or under, haud multo (not aliquanto, i. e. considerably) plus minusve: to have o. and above, superest mini qd (I have a surplus; but relinquitur milii qd or reliquum habeo qd, I keep something as a remainder).

denote a disastrous or fatal termination, with the verb to be; e. g. to be all o., finem habere; desinere: it is all o. with me, actum est de me! peri!! occid!!

OVER, [in composition (too much)] when the particular compound is not found, may usually be translated (1) by nimium, nimis, præter or ultra modum executively or (2) by the comparative or superitative of some adj, or ade. Thus: o, frequently, finits or initium seepe: o, mach, plus justo, nimium plus; præter modum: lo be o, simid, timidiorne esse: lo overdo afly, modum excedere in qå re: o, proud, superbissimus: o.-bashful, ultra modum verecundus:

superbissimus: o-bashful, ultra modum verecunaus: o-casy (of kemper), justo facilior.

OVER AGAINST, contra. adversus exalversus, exadversus, alt with an acc.; ex adverso or exadver sum, adv. (of two sides or points opp. lo each other); expense, with a gen, of the place and dat. of the person (of two lines parallel to each other. [25] The prep. e must not be omitted, for regione alone = 'in the region of,' see Bremi, Suct. Cas. 39. [25] dvoid trans, contra as un-Class.); that lies o-a. a place, dc., quod contra locum est or positum est: quod ex adverso or exadressme situm (nositum) est, jacet. (o stand o-a, "exversum situm (positum) est, jacet: to stand o. a., "ex-adversus qm stare, contra qd esse or positum esse, ex adverso positum esse (g. t., the former of persons, the

over things),

Over AWE, timorem or pavorem ci injicere or incutere (to strike terror into) —efficere ut qs qd or qm vereatur or revereatur (to inspire with reverence). OVERBEARING, arrogans; insolens; superbus.

OVERBOARD, in undis (without motion) .- in undas OVERBOARD, in undis (without motion).—in undas with motion: e.g. to throw o., in undas projecre): to fall o., in mare excuti (if fm the stern, e. puppi: Curt, 4, 5, med.): puppi excidere (F).; in fumen excidere (L.: if into the sea, in mare). To throw himself o., in undas se projecre or desilire: to throw athgo., cs rel jacturam facere.

OVERBURDEN, *nimium onus imponere ci rei; *nimio pondere onerare qd. To be overburdened with business, negotiis obrütum et oppressum esse. See

OVERCAST, | To cloud over: the sky is a., nubilare ecepit. Aby's brow is o. (fig.), es oculi tristitize 83

quoddam nubilum ducunt (Q. 11, 3, 75). | To coat with athg, See COAT.

OVERCAST, adj. | Of the sky, &c., nubilus, obnubilus. | Of the countenance: an o. brow, frons contracta (wrinkled with care, vexation, &c.) .- frons nubila (Mart. 2, 11); vultus tristis. OVERCAUTIOUS, nimium cautus.

OVERCOME, superare; vincere; devincere, See CONQUER.

OVERDO, modum excedere in re (to exceed the proper limit).—vires nimis intendere. nimio labore frangi (work too hard).

OVERDRIVE, vehementer agitare et extendere (a

beast, kreiver, aft. Col.).

OVERFLOW, s. abundantia; affluentia.

OVERFLOW, [INTRANS.] PROPR.) redundare (of OVERFLOW, I INTRANS.) FROPR.) FROUNDATE (of displate contains neater, that stream over).—abundare (of things, when they are already full, and their contents exceed the usual quantity).—exundare (in flow over, of boiling woter; Piin.).—restingance (of standing woter; also pass. = to be overflowed, late is locus restingant, Cacs.). I INTROPEN, To o. with athy, or contains the property of the property of the property of the contains of the property of the prope in omnium rerum affluentibus copiis vivere; circumfluere omnibus copiis, atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere: to o. with joy, exsultare iætitia. trium-phare gaudio. incredibili gaudio esse clatum, &c.: pmare gauno. incremium gaudio esse clatum, &c.: overflowing, effusus (e. g. leutilia).—In over-flowing measure, see Abundance. [Thans.] of streams, super ripas redundare or effundi; extra ripas siffluere; alveum excedere: to be overflowed, superflundi and post-Aug. effundi (e. g. effusa ioca restagnare), inundare (e. g. Tiberis agros inundavit). | [IMPROPE.] of nations 'overflowing' a country (Shens.), inundare (Just.); se superfundere in terras.

OVERFLOWING, abundans; affluens.

OVERGROW, supercrescere ci rei; tegere, or con-tegere, qd; to be overgrown with fottage, frondibus contectum esse: the road is overgroun with bushes, via virguitis interclusa est: overgrown with moss, muscosus: to be overgrown with athg (fig.), Vestiri, convestiri qui re.

OVERHANG, superimminêre: overhanging, super-

impendens.
OVER-HASTILY, nimium festinanter; præpropere

(e. g. agere qd). OVERHEAD, supra; super.

OVERHEAR, auribus accipere (C.) or excipere (Plin.): we are overheard, *sunt qui sermonem nostrum, or verba nostra, auribus excipiunt.

overganistis, acrisus exercisisma, incredibili, addam voluntate: mirifice oblectare qm. To be overquadam voluptate; mirifice oblectare qm. loyed, gaudio triumphare; incredibili gaudio esse claexsultare lætitiå.

OVERLAND (journey), iter terrestre or pedestre

[Egg] iter terrenum is not Lalin): to make an o. journey, terrà iter facere.

OVERILAY, || To lay over, inducere qd ci rel, or super qd; inducere qd qå re (e. g. ceram parieti, or parieten cerå; aurum tecto; coria super lateres; seuta pellibus)—illinere qd ci rel, or qd qå re (e. g. mortunos cerà). || To oppress by too much weight or power, opprimere; obtuere.

OVERLEAP, transilie (propr. and impropr. = to pass over in silence, and to exceed, H.).—| IMPROPR.)

See OVERPASS.

OVERLOAD, | Prop.) nimio pondere onerare (navem, plaustrum).—nimium onus imponere (plaus-tro). | Fig.) obrucre: to o. the stomach, obrucre se (vino, cibis); se ingurgitare cibis (aft. C.); epulis obrui (Np.); onerari (S.); onerare ventrem (oft. S.): to be overloaded with ornament, nimis, putide, ornatum

OVERLOOK, | So that a thing may be seen or annoyed: a) in a military sense, superare locum. imminere ci loco: the tower overlooker. the high ground where the spring was, turns superabat fastigium fontis (B. G. 8, 41): the hill overlooks the lown, collis imminet urbi. β) To give a view of, qm locum prospicere. || Superintend, curare et attendere ijd; prospicere. || Supe ad qd advigilare. | To neglect, omit, omittere; prætermittere; negligere; qd non animadvertere (not by indulgently, ignoscere ci qd.—connivere in qâ re (to wink at it, C.).

OVERMUCH, adj. nimlus. OVERMUCH, adv. nimis; nimium; plus æquo;

atis superque; ultra quam satis est; plus satis.

OVERPASS, transire. or egredi, qd or extra qd

(prop. and fig.); excedere (fig.); migrare (fig.); fransgredi means 'to pass over, cross;' it is not at all

used in a figurative sense.

OVERPLUS, religium; residium; quod restat. superat.

VERPOWER, opprimere : obruere : vincere : superare (to overcome).

OVERRATE. See OVERVALUE.

OVERREACH. See DECEIVE, CHEAT.

OVERRIDE, *nimio cursu fatigare. OVERSEER, custos, curator (one that looks over, and takes care of athg).-præses, præfectus (one sel over a thing),-exactor (one that sees that athg is carefully made or done).—magister, rector (a leacher, tulor).—præfectus moribus, censor (inspector of public morals).—superjumentarius (of the drivers of beats of borden).—wdituus (of a temple): the o. of the roads, curator viarum: the o. of public buildings and the police, redilis (at Rome): o. of the works, in building, exactor operis: to set an o. over athg, custodem imponere ci rei, rarely in re (over any one).—custodem apponere or imponere ci (reis never in qo; see Bremi, Np. Cim. 4, 1): to make one o. over athy, constituere,

præficere qm curatorem ci rei; also simply præficere, præponere qm ci rei. OVERSHADOW, rei umbras inducere (F.); opacare

(C.); inumbrare (Plin., F., Lucr.).

OVERSHOOT, transgredi.

OVERSIGHT, | Care, charge, cura (care of athg).—custodia (guard, watchful o.). Jn. cura custo cura (care of diaque.—tutela (protecting o.).—præsidium (by a presi-dent).—præfectura morum (of the public morals): to have the o. of a thing, præsse, præsectum esse ci rei; ci rei præsidere (as president).—curare, regere, mode-rari qd (to manage, administer, &c.): to entrust to any one the o. of athg, credere ci cs rei custodiam; qd in custodiam es concredere or committere : to commit to any one the o. of a person, qm cs curse custodiseque mandare. | Want of care, negligence, imprudentia; incuria; negligentia.

OVERSPREAD, inducere, obducere, qd qå re (to

overiay).—tegere, obducere qd qå re (io cover). OVERSTRAIN, *nimis intendere or extendere. OVERSTRAINED, nimius.

OVERTAKE, | To come up to, assequi; consequi: to o. aby in his flight, qm fugientem excipere (C.), or in fuga comprehendere. | To surprise, vid.

or in luga comprehendere. # 10 surprise, vid.

OVERTANON. See Overwork.

OVERTHROW, v. destrucre (to take asunder; opp.

construere).—demoilri (to break down, and desiroy).—

Cliuere, proruere (to separate by throwing down, to

desiroy).—evertere (by digging and tearing up what is

fixed in the ground; opp. fundaments).—pervertere (by

publicam. relipublicam fundaments).—pervertere (by publicam. relipublicæ fundamenta).—pervertere (sp. pusiing down what stands fast).—subvertere (by secretiy undermining); e. g. imperium, leges, libertatem, &c.). delète (blot out; lence, depries of its existence).—c.s. tinguere (to put out, and so cause to couse; hope, spen, &c.).—collere (to take ausay; destroy, urbem, spen, &c.).—collere (to take ausay; destroy, urbem, legem, &c.): to o. utterly, funditus tollere, evertere, &c. | To overthrow plans, &c., ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere () woold ad nihil redigere in this sense).—perimere.—disturbare (e. g. nuptias, legem): to o. all a person's plans, disturbare ci omnes rationes: to o. one's opinion, opinione qm deficere

OVERTHROW, s. | Act of overthrowing, de-OVERTHRUM, S. | Act of overtarowing, uestructio; demolitic; or by the verb. | Destruction, ruin. obitus (the midest term; often used for natural death).—occasus (of a person or thing).—Jx. obitus occasus et ruinæ; interitus (a ceasing to be, of a person or thing; stronger than occasus).—Jx, occasus interitusque; inswonger nan occasus, —Jr., occasus interitus aque; in-teritus aque obitus; exitium (tragical end of a person or thing).—pernicles (destruction or violent end; occa-sioned by a living agent). OVERTLY, aperte (opp. occulte); palam (opp.

overtop, superare; eminere. OVERTURE, | A proposal, offer, propositum; anditio. | (In music). •dramatis musici exordium.

OVERTURN. See OVERTHROW, UPSET. OVERVALUE, nimis tribuere ci rei; nimium pretium statuere ci rei: to o. one's own powers, superbam virium fiduciam ostentare; majora quam pro viribus agitare: to o. any one, immodicum cs esse æstimato-rem: to o. oneseif, immodicum sui esse æstimatorem (aft. Curt. 8, 1, 22).

OVERWEENING, præfidens; confidens; superbus

(haughty).—temerarius (rash).

OVERWHELM, opprimere: obrvere: overwhelmed with grief, mærore profligatus (C.).

OVERWORK (oneself), vires nimis intendere;

OVERWROUGHT. nimius : arceasitus

OVIFORM, ovatus. Athg is o., est ovats cs rei species: to make athg o., qui in ovi formam redigere (qlf. col. 12, 13, fm.).

OVIFAROUS, ova gignens or pariens; oviperus (Appul., as transl. of beroace; and so Auson. Idgil. 10,

OWE, rem ci debere. To o. money, i. e be in debi, in ære alieno esse : to o. much to aby (fig.), ci maximum debère gratiam: to o. one's life to aby, alterius beneficio vivere. | Owing, = Due: a debt or sum of money o. to me, nomen (g. t.), or pecunia credita: deom e. to me, que in nominibus sunt; nomina: to call in debts o. to me, nomina exigere: to be o., in nominibus esse: to have large sums of money o. to him, grandem pecunism in nominibus habere. | To BE OWING TO, oriri or exoriri ab qa re; emanare or fluere de or ex qa re; proficisci ab qa re (to have athg for its source or origin) .fieri, effici, sequi, or consequi ex qa re (to be the consequence of). It is a to them that the populace was ex-cited, corum opera plebs concitata est: their introduction into the senate was o. to him, ejus beneficio in senatum venerunt: all this is o. to you, vestră culpă hoc accidit : it is not o. to me (= my fault) that &c., non fit meo vitio ut &c.: it was not o. to me that &c., DO.1 stetit per me, ut &c.; non impedivi, quin &c.: it was all owing to him that &c., stetit per eum, quominus

OWL, ulula, noctua (both *strix passerina; Linn.).

Of or like an o., nocturnus (e. g. oculi): o.'s eyes, nocturni oculi.

OWN, adj. | Belonging to or proceeding from oneself, proprius. But it is usually expressed by the possessive pronouns meus, tuus, suus, &c., or by ipsius, or more strongly by meus (tuus, &c.) ipsius, or simply by ipse; e. g. he had written it with his o. hand, ipsius (or suâ ipsius) manu scriptum erat; ipse scripserat: I have seen it with my o. eyes, ipse vidi; præsens vidi: I quote the prince's o. words, ipsa principis verba referam; through my o. fault, meå culph: by one's o. exertions, meo (suo, &c.) Marte (also with ut dicitur; see C. Off. 3, 7, 34; Verr. 3, 4, 9. Avoid proprio Marte): with one's own hand, manu mea (tua, &c.) factus (made) or scriptus (written): a letter written with one's o. hand, epistola, quam mea manu scripsi; literæ autographæ (Suet. Oct. 87); literæ ipsius manu scriptæ; chirographum (one's handwriting, autograph); with one's o. hand, by one's o. means, propriis viribus wind one 2 o. nand, ny one 2 o. menn, proprin virious (by one's o. iteraphor poeer); numptu priv ato (at one's o. cost or espense; s. g. bellum getere; see L. 2, 33 g. 11 g. 11 g. 12 g. 12 g. 13 g. 14 g. 15 g. in other writers also with a dat). -- peculiaris (that seek one has for his own person and ademinge). -- privatus (that belongs to one as his private property, opp. publicus). -- domesticus (that roncerns one's o. family). Jr. domesticus et privatus (e g. domestica et privata res, opp. publica).—privus (proper to oneself, one's ecry own). Here also the poss. pronouss are frequently sufficient, to which also proprius may be added for emphasis e.g. su osa anualo signare; calamitatem propriam suam queri: one's o. house, ædes peculiares (Pompon. Dig. 15, 1, 22): he has taken oney every thing that was our o., ademit nobis omnia, quæ nostra erant propria: our o., ademit nobis omnia, que mostra erant propria; to make aliq one's o., proprium sibi facere qq (so as so be able to dispose of it; see H. Sai. 2, 6, 5).—sibi acquircie qq (do acquire ac one's property).—discere, percipere qq (by learning: Ext in succum et sanguinem vertere is without any warrant); a rich man who sails in his o. yachi, dires, quem ducit priva triemis (post); each essel has ite o. lid, opercula sunt

OWN, v. | To possess, rem possidere, habere; re frui. | To recognize, acknowledge, agnoscere, cognoscere (to recognize alig as being what it s).—ap-pellare qm (with an acc. of the titler; to declare amy one to be such or such a person).-probare, comprobare (to approve of). To o. one as his son, agnoscere qm filium (opp. abdicare filium): to o. any one as king, regem appellare qm (to declare any one king).—ci parëre (to obey any one; opp. detrectare es imperium). | To confess, fateor (mly implying a previous question). -- confiteor, profiteor conf. reluciantly, fm being unable to conceal; prof. freely, openly; often joined with practice ferre): to o. a debt, confiter is a literoum (X11 Tabb. ap. Gell., \$c.); confiter i nomen; fater is debere (opp. inflatir deblum): to o. a fault or crime, confiter) pectually catum (C.) or se peccasse.

OWNER, possessor; qui possidet, &c.
OX, bos (gen. bovis, pl. bovum; bobus or bubus). A goung ox, juveneus: of or belonging to oxen, boarlus: ox-driver, bubulcus: ox tait, cauda taurina: ox-tongue, (prop.) lingua bovis: (a plant,) *anchusa (Linn.), OXALIC, OXYDE, OXYGEN, &c., must be retained

OXYMEL, oxymel (Plin.).

OYSTER, ostrea; ostreum (poel.). Of or belonging to o.'s, ostrearius: full of o.'s, ostreosus (poet.): an o bed or pit, ostresrium; ostrearium vivarium (artificially oes or ps, see Plin 9, 54, 79; Macrob. Sat. 2, 11); the beard of an o., fibra: bread eaten with o.z., panis ostre-arius: the taking of o.z., ostrearum lectio (155 not captura): a dealer in o.z., ostrearius: an o.-thell, testa: to open an o., testam discuneare.

Р

PABULAR, ad cibum pertinens; or by gen. cibi,

eiborum.
PABULOUS, alibilis (Varr.). PACE, s. || Siep, gait, passus, üs; gressus, üs: incessus, üs; ingressus, üs. A guick, slow p., incessus citus, tardus; see sloo GAIT. || Degree of celerity, by gradus.—equus cui mollis est alterno crurum explicatu gradins.—equus cui mollis est alterno crurum explicatu giomeratio [Plin. 8, 42, 67; that goes with a resular and even p): to mend one's p., gradum addere (L.), celeare (H.), corfiere (F.): lo go at a brisk p., pieno gradu ingredi (Treb. in C. Ep): a sluggish p., passus inters or lentus (O.): a quick or rapid p., passus citus or rapidus (O.). 4 A measure of five Roman free frames. feet, passus, ûs.
PACE, v. compositis gradibus ire (F.); lento gradu

incedere or ingredi .- spatiari (p. about for pleasure,

PACHA, satraps; præfectus; purpuratus (or it may

be necessary to relain the word as t. t.).

PACIFIC, pacis amator (C.) or cupidus (H. Sat); otii studiosus; placabilis (easily appeased).-placidus on students; pacamis casty appearat.—plactums (opp. ferox, immitis).—concers (concordant).—quietus (not warlike).—pacificus (making prace; C. Luc. Mart.). A p. disposition, pacis, concordiae, amor or studium (C.); aninua non abhorrens a quietis consillis (L. 30,

): p. overtures, pacis conditiones, pl.
PACIFICATION, pacificatio (C.); mly by the verbs.

PACIFICATOR, pacificator (C.); mly by the verbs.
PACIFY, | To caim, tranquititize, qm or cs
animum placare (to sel at rest).—mitigare (to mitigate). animum placare (to set at rest).—mitigare (to missgate po-lemire or delimire (to assuage)—permulcere (to ap-pease by endearment, by gentle words). Jrs. cs animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. To p. the anger of any one, cs tram lenire, mollire, permulcere, placare, sectore: to p. the multivade, multitudienen, plebem re-pendence: to p. a distarbance, seditionern lenire or sectore: to p. pasa, doloroum mitigare. To appease,

PACK, s. | Bundle, sarcina, sarcinula (as a bur-

PACK, s. [Bundle, sarcina, sarcinula (as a burden).—fascia (g. l.).—manipulus such as may be carried in the head). [Jo ounds, "canum venaticorum turba. [Jof men (contemptuously), turba; grex.
PACK, PACK UP, v. [To cottect in parcels or bundles, colligere: componere; in fasciculos colligare; sarcinulas alligate. [To gueeze together, coartare. Close packing, "hominum in anguso sedentium coartatio (al. L. 21, 46; of the close sitting in the theatre). PACK OFF, amolirl se (Plant.); facessere; se fa-

cessere. P.-off! apage te! apage sis! facesse hinci abis hine!

PACKCLOTH, segestre or segestrium; *iineum emporéticum.

emporeitium.

PACKET, || A small bundle, fasciculus (C.);
sarcinula (Petr.). || A ship or boal, navis tabellaris
(qlf. Sen. Ep. 77, 1); or Crcl. *navicula publica literis,
sarcinis, et hominibus transportandis or perferendis.
PACK HORSE, equus cillelialisis (aft. Col.); jumentum sarcinarium; or simply jumentum (Cex.).
PACKSADDLE, cliteliae, pl.

PACKTHREAD, Conjentus (Plin.); resticula

PACT, PACTION, pactio, pactum (an agreement drawn in proper form, and weh has become legal; the former as action).—conventus; conventum; constitutum (the thing agreed upon ; also, before it is irrevocably

tum (the tuning agrees agos; such, of the tuning agrees agos; such, of the bonding). See Compact PAD, s. pulvinus; pulvillus (H.).
PAD, v. pulvino (-is) sternere qd (to provide with p.'s).—farcire qd qå re (to stuff). Padded, pulvillis fartus or stratus.

PADDLE, s. * remus curtus or brevior, or prps ba-tillus. Paimuia or palma remi is the blade of an

titus. 1929: Famuus or pauma remi is tae otace of an our; pala, a shorel, spade.

PADDLE, v. || To propel by a paddie, *navigium remo breviore incltare, propeliere. || To beat or play with the water, *aquam, undas, leniter

PADDOCK, | A toad, bufo, onis, m. | A small

nclosure or field, septum.

PADLOCK, "sera pensilis; or, in connexion, simply

sera, claustrum

PAGAN, idoloiatra (Tert.); paganus (Augustin; in class, Lalin, of a village, villager).-gentilis ethnicus (eccl); non Christianus (Tert.); *doctrina Christiana, or sacrorum Christianorum, expers; *falsorum or adumbratorum deorum cultor.

sorum or adumbratorum deorum cultor. PAGANISM, "falsorum, &c., deorum cultus, PAGE, "I One side of the leaf of a book, pagina (C.), To fill a p., paginam complère. "I d boy in attendance: a royal or court p., puer ex aulà (!)—minister ex pueris regilis. puer regius. puer nobilis ex regià cohorte. puer nobilis custodize corporis regis assuerus (Curt. 10, 5, 17).—puer pedagogianus (Ammian. 26, 6), pl. pedagogia (Piin., S., Sud.): the royal p'., pueri regii (L.); puerorum regiorum cohors, regia is obe the king's p., "pueri regii minister (at a ban-auct. C.). quet; C.).

PAGE, v. (a book), paginæ notå, or pl. paginarum

notis, signare.

PAGEANT, spectaculum.
PAGEANTRY, pompa; fastus, ûs.
PAGODA, sacciium (the temple).— persona (the

image of clay, &c.).
PAIL, situlus, situla (a pitcher-like vessel for wells, &c.)—modiolus (a pail in hydraulic machines).—hama (a pail for drawing and carrying water, esply a bucket of a fire engine; see Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (42), 2. Acc. to

Salmasius, it was in the shape of a boat).

PAIN, s. | Bodity anguish, dolor; cruciatus (severe). To be free from p., dolore vacare, carêre dolore; non or nihil dolêre: to be in p., suffer p., dodolore; non or nunt clorer; to e in p., suger p., dolere; to inflict p, dolorem ci facere, effecte, dare, afferre, lmmwêre; to lose p., dolorem abjievre, deponere. | Men lai distress, grief, regritudo, solicitudo, (sironper) angor (C. Tuec. 4, 8, 18, angor est ægritudo premens; sito the pl. angores sehen the p. is frequent or lasting). Exeruciating p., dotor (C. I. e., dolore esterillador predictions). dolor est ægritudo crucians). A person gives me p., oritur mihi ab qo ægritudo; qs mihi solicitudinem affert; qs me ægritudine or sollicitudine afficit: a thing causes p. to me, qd mini sollicitudine est; qd me sollicitud habet: to sufer p. in ægritudine or sollici-tudine esse; ægritudine or sollicitudine affectum esse; tuame esse; agrituame or sometuame affectum esse; to suffer great p. on account of aths, solicitudine es rei vel maxime urgéri: free from p., agritudine or solicitudine vacuus; vacuus ab angoribus: freedom fm. p., vacuitas a solicitudine, or ab angoribus (cf. C. deak, proposită, or interposită, pena capitis (Cas.; L.); sub mortis or capitis pena (Sust.).

PAIN, v., B. od il y. dolorem ci facere, efficere, dare, efferre comparise.

afferre, commovere. | Mentally, ci mærorem dare; qm cura et sollicitudine afficere; ci tris itiam afferre: if p.'s me, doleo qd; hoc mihi dolet (with an acc. and inf, or with quod).

PAINFUL, || Causing or attended with pain, acerbus; gravis; dolorem afferens. || Causing or attended with labour, operosus; laboriosus; diffi-

cilis PAINFULLY, \$\mathbb{S}\$ o as to cause pain of mind, acerbe; dolenter. \$\mathbb{H}\$ with inbows or pains, laboriose; operose; multo labore et sudore. See the adj. PAINS, opera; labor (habors).—consentio (acertion).—challenge accession—challenge ac

—industria (université exercion)—conatas, us (1900),—studium (zeal). Js. conatus studiumque; opera et studium. To lake p., operam dare or navare; nit, entit (to strice, exerl oneself).—laboure, elaboure (to labour upon altg). Js. entit et efficere, entit et con-

tendere, contendere et laborare (all usually followed by ut); intendere (to altempt with exertion; followed by an inf.): to take very great p.'s, omnibus viribus con-tendere; omnibus nervis connit; omni ope stque operà eniti (alt fottowed by ut, &c.): to take p.'s to no purpose, operatin, operam et oleum, perdere; frustra niti: to take p.'s on aby's behalf. niti pro qo; ci ope am præstare or dicare: to take p's about athg, anquirere qd (to look carefully for), -sequi, persequi (to strive or endeacour after), studere, operam dare or navare ci rei (to make an effort fur the attainment of

PAINT, v. | TRANS.) 1) PROPR. a) To represent by colours, with delineation, plugere; depin-gere; coloribus reddere. To p. figures, coloribus figuras depingere : to p. a face, effingere oris lineamenta : to p. a thing after an original, similitudinem ex vero effingere. b) To tay on colours, colorare qd; colores inducere ci rel; fucare; infucare; pigmentis illinere: to p. white, albos colores ci rei inducere; cerussa illinere or obli-nere (with white lead): to p. a house, ædificium expolire (Vitr.): painted boards, tabulæ colore fucatæ (T.):
to p. oneself (one's face), colorem fuco mentiri; fucare to p. oneted (one x pace), content into incention colorem. In 2 P Fto.) pingere: depingere; and coculos ponere cl qd: painted, fucatus, infucatus: to p. in viti of lively colours, lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd (a/i. Gett. 14, 4, 1); to p. aby in his true c., c. ca naturam certis describere signis; ppp "ca vivam or vividam imaginem exprimere; cs vitla (or vitia et virtutes, as the case may be) detormare (Rutil. Lup.); imaginem consuctudinis atque vitæ cs expri-| INTRANS.) pingere.

mere. [INTRANS.] pingere.
PAINT, [Phors.] piguentum (r. pr.); also color, fucus (prop. and for). To mix or prepare p., *piguentum (representa temperare, subigere, miscere: prepared p.); pigui arte funt, qui mixtione, temperatură, perfeiuntur (Vitr.); to put on four coats of p., quater inducere colorem picture: the blood of the crocodile is used as a contraction of the con p., crocodili sanguine pictores utuntur. [Fig.) color; plgmenta, pt.; fucus: truth without p., veritas nuda et

amplex

PAINTER, pictor (g. t.): plngendl artifex (a good).—qui colores rei inducit. P.'s materials, *pictorum p.) .- qui cojores rei inducit.

instrumenta; supellex pictoria.

instrumenta; supellex pictoria.

PAINTING, I The art of painting, are pingendl, are pictura: (C.), or simply pictura. Il The act of painting, pictura: (C.), or simply pictura. Il The act of painting, pictura: Il A picture, pictura (the painting itself with all respect of the malerials; also fig. of deramatic representation, or of description; see Plantin, Mii. 4, 4, 52).—tabula or (dim.) tabella, with or without, Mii. 4, 4, 52).—tabula or (dim.) tabella, with or without, Mii. 4, 4, 52).—tabula or (dim.) tabella, with or without picta (the pointing and the materials).—imago, immago picta (a likeness, portrait; also fig.)—to make a p. of the discription of the picture (fig.): to hang a p. in a good sinht tabulang in hono lumine collocars. light, tabulam in bono lumine collocare.

PAiR, s. par; also jugum. In p.'s, bini: a p. of cups, bini scyphi (C.): a p. of married people, conjuges; par conjugun; or simply conjugum (Plin.).
PAIR, v. || TRANS.) Jungere; conjungere; copulare; componere. || INTRANS.) Of birds or ani-

mata coire

PAIRING (Of birds or animals), coltus.

time, tempus quo aves cocunt.

PALACE, regia (L.); domicilium regis; medes regime (C.); in tater prose, palatium (Suet.; also in poets of the gold, age, e. g. H., V.). Sts in a wider sense, turris. PALANQUIN, lectica (the person being recumbent);

PALANGUIN, lectica (the person owns recumonn);
seial Indica gestatoria.
PALATABLE, [Propra boni, jucundi, suavis saporis (Pilm.), sapidus (Apic.). [Pilo.) suavis, duleis (pleusant); jucundus, gratus, acceptus (uecleom». To be p., jucundum esse, placter (of persons or things).
PALATE, [Propra.) palatum (the organ); sensus sustafit (table) A mice or daints v. palatum sub-

gustatûs (laste). A nice or dainly p., palatum sub-ile (H.). | Fto.) sensus, ûs ; judicium.

tile (H.).

the (A), | | F(G), sensus, us; judgeuum.

PALAVER, s. | | Superfluous tatk, cantilēna (Brut. ap. C.); declamatio (Auct. Diat. de Orat.); gertæ; nugæ. | | Adutatory language, blandiine; blandimenta, pt. (C.); lenocinium (T.). Js. blanditæ et assentationes.

PALAVER, v. | To tatk superfituously, inania fundere verba; muitum esse in loquendo. | To use adulatory language, blanditas dicere ci (0.); blandiri ci; blandis vernis or blandimentis permulcere qm (aft. C.); animum es blandis verbis delinire (Ptin.); auribus cs servire (Cæs.).

Authous cs servire (v.ee.).

PALE, s. palus (g. l. for any pole, e. g. a hedgestake, eaply for fastening atly to, e. g. a tine); sudes
(chaped and pointed at the top).

Stipes and
vallus were larger stakes with required to be driven in.

PALE, v. (To fence with pales) stipitibus sepire (e.g. utlocat... stipitibus robustis sepiratur; Inser. Orell 642), or *audibus stipitibusque (Cex.) sepire.—15-57 Not palare, usch is only found in the sense of *taking vines, &c., and driving an piles *for a foundation.

PALE, adj. paliidus.-luridus (of a yeltow paleness; in a bad sense).-exsanguis (without any blood in the face, fm fear, rage, &c.) .- cadaverosus (cadaverous). As p. as a corpse, cadaverosa facie: somewhat p., subp. us a corpue, canaverous acue: somewhat p., sub-pallidus: paliena: eercy p., perpallidus, exsanguis: fo grow p., paliescere, expallescere, exalbescere: he be-came red at one moment, and p. at another, mode erubuit, modo expalinit: to be p., paliere.

PALENESS, pallidus color; palior: a deadly p.,

exsanguis funereusque color.
PALETTE, *discus colorum.

PALFREY, equus phaleratus; equus magnifice ornatus

palinodia (Macrob.); or Crcl. with quod cecini (dixi, &c.), ut indictum sit, revocare (L. 5, i5, 20). See RECANT.

PALISADE, vallum; pali (pl.); sudes: to erect a p., sudes stipltesque defigere : a large p., magnum numerum paiorum instituere (Cas.).

PALISII, subpallidus; pallens.
PALISII, subpallidus; pallens.
PALIA, s. || Mantte of state, pallium. See also
CLOKE. || Covering of a bier, paliium (Appul.;
Orid uses this word for a covering of a bed, coveriet); *tegumentum, velamentum, capuli or feretri.

PALL, v. TRANS.) facere satietatem es rei. TRANS.) (upon the taste); nulia est voluptas es rei (Jne.); qd nil sapit (Jne.); vapidi, infirmi esse saporis (fig.); jejunum, insuisum esse; satietas es rei capit

ni; qs cs rei suavitatem non (jam) sentit.

PALLET, | A low or mean bed, grabatus (C.).

Patette, *discus colorum. Patette, *discus colorum.

PALLIATE, rem colorare nomine qo (by a pretext, PALLIATE, rem colorare nomine qo (by a pretext, Val. Max. 8, 2;); rem involucris tegere et quast veis obtendere; also velare rem only: to p. athg by any accuse, practendere qd et rei; rem tegere or occuliare qå re; rem excusatione es rei tegere (by excuse; see C. Lat. 12, 43); rem in es rei simulationem ex fiérre (under a pretext; see Cav. B. C. 1, 40); to endearour to p. athg by some pretext, velamentum et rei quærere (Sen. de rit. beat. 12); rei deform dare colorem (Cav. B. C. 3, 32; Q. 3, 8, 44); to endearour to p. once guitt by fine words, splendida verba pratendere culpas sue (O. Here. 240): Monetă torseerfolione reun turpem tegere, here. 240: Monetă torseerfolione reun turpem tegere, Rem. 240); honestå præscriptione rem turpem tegere,

vitia sua fucare, colorare.
PALLIATION, excusatio; od excusationis.—nomen:

velamentum; color. See the verb
PALLIATIVE. | Remedy that lessens the randalive, | Remedy that lessess the severity of a disorder, *remedium morbum mitigans (morb. mitigare, Pin.) — *remedium spiritum protogandi. || Palliation, vid. || Palliation || Pall

PALLID See PALE.

PALM, "A kind of free, palma (also, a branch of p., Plin). "Frait of this tree, palma (Pin); palmula (Par.); dactylus (Pall.). "The inner part of the hand, palma; yola (hand spread out). "Fin, Tris mph palma; vola (hand spread out). "Fin, Tris mph palma; technic describe of the p., palmaris (C.); palmarius (Ter.). "Masser of length, palmus (EE) the palmus minor was the breadth of four finger poined together, Fire; the major was a pan. or level k forms inches, Farr.).

PALMER.WORM, croca (Col.).

PALMER.WORM, croca (Col.).

PALMER.R. WORM, croca (Col.).

PALMISTER, chiromantis, ides (but use the Greek xeipomartis; the word was not adopted into the Lutin

Allanguage).
PALMiSTRY, chiromantla (use the Greek χειρομαντεία); or Crcl., *ars e manuum lineamentis futura prædicendi.

practicens.

PALMY, forens.

PALMY, forens.

PALPABLE, | Paop.) by Crcl. with sentire, or manu tractare (palpabilis tate, Oros.). | Fio.) manifestus: evidens, certus et exploratus: to receive a p.

hit, luculentam plagam accipere (C.).
PALPITATE, palpitare.
PALPITATION, palpitatio (e. g. cordis, oculorum,

PALSICAL, PALSIED, paralyticus; membris iners or captus.

PALSY, paralysis; nervorum remissio or resolutio. See APOPLEXY.

ee Aforlexy.

PALTRy, contemnendus; despiciendus; vills.

PAMPER, saginare; pinguem facere. To p. wreself, aginari (qå rei; (largius) invitare se (cibo, vino, &c.).

PAMPHLET, libellus in vulgus emissus; or risepig

libellus: to distribute p.'s, libellos dispergere (T. Dial.

3).
 PAMPHLETEER, *qui libellos conscribit or dis-

pergit. PAN, | A kind of vessel, 'lacus (g. t.); sartago

(for rossing or baking in, Plin.): a fire-p., warming-p., batillus (Plin.). | Part of a gun, *scutula unde pulvis pyrius in telo ignifero accenditur. | Cavity in the joints of bones, acetabulum. | In architecture ture, cardo femina (the cavity in wch the looth [cardo masculus] turns).
PANACEA, panacea, panaces (Plin.); *medicamen-

tum universale.

PANCAKE, prps laganum (Apic.); or it may be

nccessory for relain the word.

**RNDECT, pandectes or pandecta, æ, m. (a trealise Comprehending the whole of any science): the Pandecta, Pandecta, pl. (a collection and digest of the Roman laws and legal customs, made by order of the Emperor Justinian)

PANDER, s. leno. (libidinis minister (L.).—cupidi-tatum cs minister (C.).—perductor (C. Ferr. 2, 1, 12). Ob. perd. applies to a single instance. PANDER, v. lenoclinium facere (Plant.); libidinis administrum, adjuurem csse (C.).

PANE, tabula (if square).—orbis, discus (if round):
of glass, *tabula vitrea fenestræ, or orbis vitreus fenestræ.

PANEGYRIC, laudatio; upon aby, cs (the speech itself, and the praise it contains).—laus, laudes; upon aby, cs (the praise). [See Elogium in this sense is not Latin, nor encomium (uch has no ancient authority).— P. pronounced in honour of one who is dead, laudatio mortui (g. l.).—laudatio funebris, laudes funebres (pronounced at his funeral). [25] C. uses panegyricus, sc. sermo, of the panegyrical orations of Isocrates; and Q. uses panegyricus absolutely of such orations — To pronounce a p. on aby, laudare qm (g. f.).—dicere de cs laudibus (in a set oration): to pronounce a p. on aby in a discourse, sermonem cum admiratione laudum cs instituere: to write a p. on aby, or othg, laudationem cs or es rei scribere.

PANEGYRIST, laudator. prædicator. præco. buccinator (e, g. cs existimationis. Syn. in Praiser). To be the p. of athg, laudare qd; prædicare qd or de re: to be one's own p., se ipsum laudare; prædicare de se ipso: to be aby's p., laudare qm, or (in a set dis-course), dicere de cs laudibus.

PANEGYRIZE, laudare qd; prædicare qd or de

PANEL, abicus (Vitr.) .- tympinum (square p. of a door, Vitr.) .- laquear. lacunar (the p.'s of a flat ceiling: laq. with ref. to the rope-like elevated edges, lac. to the sunk space).

PANEL, v. lacunare. laqueare (both of panelling a

ceiling).
PANG, doloris morsus or stimulus.
PANG, *terror panicus (Wytenb.); terror, qui
wavisor appellatur (Hym. Astr. 2, 23); pavor quasi lymphaticus (L.): to strike a p. into, terrorem ci incutere (L.), injicere, facere, efficere, inferre (C.): p .struck, exterritus; in terrorem conjectus.

PANNIER, corbis: p.'s, cliteliæ. PANOPLY, arma (pl.), armatura. PANORAMA. The word must be retained for sake

of perspicuity.
PANSY, *viöla tricolor (Linn.).

PANT, palpitare (C.); salire (Pers.); trepidare (O.). Fig. 1 to p. after, sitire; gravius, ardentius sitire, or concupiscere qd (C.); inhiare qd (Plaut.), ci rei (e. g. gazis, Sea.; prædæ, V. Flace.).

PANTALOON, mimus; pantomimus; sannio (as a

PANTALOONS, *braccæ (bracæ) strictæ. We Not feminalia, weh were bound round the thighs, &c., in cold weather: to put on p.'s, braceas (bracas) sibi induere, or braceis (bracis) se induere. See also BREECHES

PANTHEISM, *pantheismus (t. t.); or Crcl., *ratio eorum, qui omnem vim divinam in universă natură sitam esse censent (aft. C.). PANTHEIST, *pantheista (t. t.); or Crcl. as

above.

PANTHEON, pantheon or pantheum (Plin.). PANTHER, panthera (C.); pardus (esply the male, Curt.); pardslis (Plin.).
PANTILE, imbrex (Plin. Plant.).

PANTOMIME, pantomimus.

PANTRY, armarium promptuarium (Cat. 11, 3).

PAP, | Nipple, test, papilla (Plin.; mamma, uber, = rather, the whole breast or udder). | A kind of soft food, *puls densior.

PAPACY, *papatus; *dignitas, auctoritas, pontificia

PAPAL, *papalis; *pontificius; *pontificalis: the p. system, *ratio, doctrina, formula pontificia or Romano-Catholica (Buu). PAPAW, *carica papaya (Linn.).

PAPER, s. | Substance on wch we write and print, charta (with the ancients, made fm the papyrus; orbaries linica was an ancientis, made jin use pagyrus;

charies linica was an incention of the 14th century).

papyrus, in this sense, is poet.—charta tenuis
(hisch)—candida (white): glazed p.,
charta levis, levijata; with the ancients, charta
dentata (C. Q. Fr. 2, 15): bioliting p., charta bluda: dentata (C. G. Fr. 2, 15); blotting p., charta bibula: letter-p., "charta epistolaris (as inser, to Mart. 14, 11); the ancients used ch. Augusta); "charta episculis archeolis facta: pecking p., charta emporcitea: large p., charta major; charta majore modulo; marcocollum (in the ancient sense); small p., charta brevior; charta brevio chartaria: a p. maker, chartarius: p. money, *pecunia chartacea; or, in the sense of the ancients, tesseræ chartacea; or, in the sense of the ancients, tessers unmarine (suct. Oct. 41): to put p corer on a book, to bind in p., "librum charta glutinată or massă chartaceâ vincire, includere. The different sinds of paper with the ancients were charta hieratica, Augusta, Liviana, Claudia; the charta Claudia was the best. I written document, charta; scriptum: p.'s, i.e. scriptum; p.'s, i.e. scriptum; p.'s, i.e. scriptum; p.'s, i.e. scriptum; p. lierer: librui; chartne: a p. war, "bellum doctorum hominum: Contemptsously, rixe doctorum hominum: (ESS punches contemptsously, rixe doctorum hominum: exec. d. p. 12, 2, 3, 11, 3, 1 Newsymaper, vid.

see C. de Div. 2, 31, in.). [Newspaper, vid. newspaper, vid. PAPER, v. *chartâ or chartâ vestire, exornare, qd. PAPER-MACHE', *massa chartacea. Athy made of p.-m.. *opus e chartâ densatâ factum. A worker in

p.-m., qui opera e chartà densarà facit.
PAPILLOT, *seida chartacea crinibus implicandis.

PAPIST, *pontificiæ religioni addictus. *sacra Pontifice Romano instituta sequens. *legis Pontificis Romani studiosus.

PAPISTICAL, *papalis; *pontificius.
PAPPY, mollis (*soft); succi plenus (*Ter.); succidus, succosiis (*Col., *full of moisture).

PAPYRUS, papgrus (Ptin.). PAR. See EQUAL, EQUALITY.

PARABLE, parabole or pure Lat. collatio (C.) is a simile kept up through a narrative (cf. Q. 5, 11, 23); similitudo; simile (a comparison): to deliver p.'s, similitudines comparare (C., O. 40, 138): to employ a p., similitudine or simili quodam uti: to speak without a p., ut omittam similitudines (C.).

PARABOLICALLY, per similitudinem. To speak

ut similitudine utar.

PARADE, | Pomp, show, pompa ostentatio: to rande a p., magnifice se inferre (Plaut), or incedere (L.); se ostentare. || Military order, *pompa militaris: to be on p., *unteresse, adesse, pompa militari. || Place where troops are marshatled, &c., campus in quo milites exercentur (aft. Suet. Oct. 16, in.); *campus militibus instruendis, lustrandis, PARADIGM, paradigma, atis (Gramm. t. t. Charis.

Diom.)

l'ARADISIACAL, *paradisiacus; amœnissimus. PARADISE, *paradisus (Eccl.); *horti amœnissimi: locus amœnissimus; sedes or domicilium beatorum (as the region of future happiness): or divinæ amœnitatis recipiendis sanctorum animis destinatus (Tert.): bird of p., Paradisea (Linn.).
PARADOX, quod est admirabile contraque opinio-

nem omnium (C. Par. Procem. 4): p.'s, mirabilia, quæ

paradoxa nominantur (e. g. Stoicorum, C.).

PARAGRAPH, caput (C.); paragraphus (Isid.); sectio (Gramm.); articulus. PAll ALLEL, adj. parallelus (Plin.): a p. line, linea parallelos (Fitr.), or as t. t., linea parallela: to be or

ran p., paribus intervalis inter se distare (af. Ces. B. G. 7, 23). A p. passage. locus congruens verbis et sententiis (aft. C. Legg. 1, 10, 30).

PARALLEL, ade. ordine parallelo; paribus inter-

vallis

PARALLEL, s. (A comparison) contentio; comparatio: to draw a p., conferre qd; contentionem facere.
PARALLELOGRAM, *paralielogrammon. PARALOGISM. See SOPHISM.

PARALYSIS, paralysis (παράλυσιε).—nervorum remissio or resolutio. He died of p. the day after his first seizure, decessit paralysi, altero die quam correptus See APOPLEXY.

PAR

PARALYTIC, paralyticus (παραλυτικότ).-See Apo-

PARALYZE, | PROP.) debilitare: to be paralyzed, morbo, quem apoplexin vocant, corripi; apoplexi ar-ripi. -- torpere (to be quite benumbed; e. g. nervi, memtrp.—torpere (to be quite benemona; e. g. nervi, nembris ba;): to be completely paralyzed, omnibus membris captum esse. \$ F10.) debilitare; frangere; Js. debilitare et frangere: to be paralyzed, torpere (e. g. metu, L.): this misfortune had paralyzed their minds, hoc malum cum stupore et miraculo torpidos defixerat (L.

PARAMOUNT, summus; præcipuus. - antiquis-simus (e. g. cura). He considered it an object of p. im-portance, nihil el potius fuit, quam ut &c.; nihil portance, nihii et potius tuit antiquius habuit, quam ut &c.

PARAMOUR, amans; amator; amasius.

PARAPET, piuteus; lorica. PARAPHERNALIA, i. e trappings, phaleræ (pl.).

PARAPHRASE, s. circuitio; circuitus eloquendi; circumscriptio, or amtractus verborum; periphrasis is Grecism: si non reperitur verborum;

et per ambitum verborum res enuncianda est (see Suet. Tib. 71; we must gire a p.). PARAPHRASE, v. pluribus verbis qd exponere, or explicare (C. Fin. 3, 4, 15; Q. 8, 6, 61); pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum qd enunciare (Suet. Tib. 71); circuitu plurium verborum ostendere qd (Q. 10, 1, 12); circumire qd (see Q. 8, 2, 17; 12, 10, 34); circumscribere, with or without verbis, means 'to explain,

define.

PARASITE, parasitus: of or belonging to a p., parasitus: op plag the p., parasitari (Plaul.): like a p., more or moto parasit.

PARASITIC, parasiticus: a p. plant, *planta para-

PARASOL, umbella (Juv.). PARBOILED, semicoctus (Plin.).

PAROLLED, semicoctus (Piss.).

PARCEL, s. | A small pack, fasciculus: a p. of fellows, hominum turba, grex: a p. of regues, sceleratorum colluvies, | Lod, division, pars.

ratorum colluvies. | Los, divisson, pars. PARCEL, v. partiri; dividere; distribuere, disper-tire (to p. out). PARCHM ENT, membrana (Q., Plin.); charta perga-

mena (Isid.): of p., membraneus (Pand.): p.-maker, qui membranas facit. conficit.

qui membranas facit, conficit.

PARDON, s. venia; remissio pœnse: to beg p.,
veniam ab qo petere; petere ut mihi ignoscatur; deprecari qua ho qo for fm ang one.—postulare ut delicto
knoscatur; erroris veniam petere (for a fauit).—postulare ut delicto ignoscat qa (for ang osse): a beggin of
p., deprecatio (in defence of athy ereng).—ignoscendi
postulatio (prayer for forgivenes): to grant p.; See
PARDON, v.
PARDON, v.

PARDON, v. ignoscere (to overlook a fault; between equals) .- concedere (not to be severe or strict) -condoequals.—conoedere (not to be seere or strict)—condo-bare (as it were, to make a present of athy). cl ql; venlam dare cl (of superiors, not to inflict punishment).— venlam et impunitatem dare cl; gratian cr et facere. P. me, ignoscas queso. [165] 'To pordon aby his precipitate conduct!, &c. should be, not ignoscere cl testinationem (seek is O. L.); but ignoscere con cere ci festinationem (ecch is O. L.); bul ignoseere ca festination: bul 'lo pardon this, that,' êc., is ignoseere hoe, lliud, la, &c.—'Pardon my boldness in doing so and w' is ignoseere quod hoe milh sumo (Fid. C. Fam. 7, 5: 13, 31, Krcbs). PARDONABLE, veniá dignus.—quod qd excusa-tionis habet (e. g. vilium).— cui ignoseatur (Ecc. Fig.); cui llim, oid Latis and rarec.

PARE, recidere; circumcidere: to p. the nails, ungues subsecare (O.); recidere (C.); ponere, or cultello purgare (H.); resecare (Plin.): to p. fruit, *pomis cutem, or cortum, detrahere, demere, eximere; poma

PARENT, | Prop.) parens (g. t.) .- pater (father). mater (mother): the common p., communis oinnium parens; operum (or rerum) oinnium parens et effector; or maximus, mundi parens. | Fig.) mater summus, or maximus, mundi parens. [F16.] mater (e.g. similitudo satietatis mater, C.).—parens (of persons (e.g. Socr. parens philosophiæ); of things, it must be used of those that or masc., and at is used of those that ore fem. [terra parens omnium].—procreatrix, genitrix, fem.(e.g. procreatrix quedam et quasi parens omnium artium est philosophia; genitrix virtuium frugalitas).—To be the p. of, alere qd (e. g. honos alit artes). This opinion is the p. of many errones, hanc opinionem multi errores consecuti sunt. Sis causa,

opinionem main errores consecut sun. 31 causs, PARENTAL, parentum (gen., pl.); e. g., p. ofection, parentum amor: in a p. manner, parentum more or modo (after the manner of parents).— ut parentes solent (ar parents are accusioned).—ut parentes doct (as comes parents).
PARENTHESIS, parenthesis (Gramm.); interpo-

sitio; interciusio (as translation of the Greek waperfeett, Q. 1, 3, 23): to put athy in a p., *continuationi sermonis medium interponere qd.

PARGET, s. opus tectorium (not trullissatio, trowelling PARGET, v. tectorio linere, incrustare, inducere

PARHELION, parelion, image solis (the former the Greek word, the latter the Latin translation, Sen. N. Q. 1, 11, 1; Seneca l. c. says that parelia are called also simply soles; hence, two parkelia, bina parelia or bini

smpip Soles; senect, swo pursesses, time pactical or units obles: three perhelia, terms parella or tree soles): the sun with a p., sol geminatus (C. N. D. 1, 5, 14); the purhelia appear, soles bini apparent cerbo. PARIETAL By the yea, of paries.

PARIETAL RY, there parietaris (Plin. Pun. 51);

parietaria (Appul.); *asplentum recta muraria (Lius).

parietaria (Appul.); "aspientum recta muraria (Lisa).
PARING, resegmen (Pieni.); praesgmen (Pieni.);
PARISH, paroccia (Augustin. [5]) not parochia).
PARISH, paroccia (Augustin. [5]) not parochia).
Parieta, "acerorum antietes; "ecclesiastes: "perbyter (not parochus): p. church, "aces sacra parocciae: p. clerk, "famulus sacrorum.
PARIEHHONER, parochialis (Eccl.); "sacro cl

cœtui ascriptus.

PARK, || A large pleasure-ground, viridarium |C., pleasure-garden, planted with trees|...-vivarium |as a preserve: a p. of about so many acres, septa |ugera circiter - | |Tarr. |... || (Of artitlery), 'res tormen-taria: "agger tormentarius."

PARLAY, s. colloquium; colloquic: s held a p.,

PARLEY, s. colloquium; colloquic: s held a p.,

in colloquium or collocutionem venire.

PARLIAMENT, *senatus Britannicus.—consilium publicum (Doer.); cornitia regni (Sch.); parlamentum (in Latin of the middle ages): the upper (lower) house of p., suprema (inferior) regni curia (Sch.); both houses p., suprema (inferior) regni curia (Sch.): both house of p., uterque regni senatus (id.): to consene p., consilium regni advocare, convocare: act of p., senatús consultum; iex (Bau.): house of p., *regni curia; *senatús populque conveniendi locus: member of p., *uprema curia: regni senator, *senator Britannicus (Sch., of the upper house).—*unus ex evocata regni; *qui lectus est in populum regni; *qui ascriptus est ordinum conventul (of the louer house).
PARLIAMENTARY, *secundum consuetudinem et lastituta consilii publici or curia regni.

PARMESAN (cheese), *caseus Parmensis. PAROCHIAL, parochialis (Eccl.); or by the gen. of

PARODY, s. parodia (Gr. in Q., Ascon.); or Crcl., ficti notis versibus similes (Q. 6, 3, 97); poetæ versus

ad aliud quoddam idque zidiculum argumentum de-torti (Eichst.), PARODY, v. carminis argumentum ad ludum jocumque convertere; poetæ versus ad aliud quoddam

idque ridiculum argumentum detorquere (Eichet.). PAROLE, promissum, fides data (word of honour). PARONOMASIA, agnominatio (Auct. ad Her.).

PAROXYSM, accessio (febris; Cela.). - (doloris)

PAROXISM, accessio (teotis; cett.).— (quomm morsus or simulus (C.).

PARRICIDE, | Murder of a parent, particidum; ceedes (g. l. for morder): to commit p., particidum or cædem facere; particidio se obstringere; particidio se respergere. | The murderer of a parent, particida pa r necavit.—parricidio obstrictus or inquinatus.
PARROT, psittăcus (Plin.).
PARRY, | To put by a thrust, ictum or peti-

anni, 120 pui sy a rinull, tettum or peti-tionem vitane, cavére, cavére et propulsare; sise (without mention of the thrust or scapes) cavére. vitare (with the smooth).—By iteum declinare, peti-tionem declinatione et corpore effugere, or simply setum effuger (= to avoid by a motion of the body).—Te g

eleverly or successfully, recte cavere: to p. and thrust, cavere et repetere. [Fig.] To avoid, declinare, evitare, effugere.

PARSE, notare singula verba (Bau.).
PARSIMONIOUS, parcus. tenax. Ju. parcus et tenax. restrictus. Ju. restrictus et tenax.

tenax, restrictus. Jw. restrictus et tenax.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, parce, maligne, tenulter, Jw.
parce ac tenulter (e. g. vivere, to lice p.).

PARSIMONY, parsimonia (in alfag, cs rel).—tenacitas (close-fistedness, *L. 34, 7, 4).—malignitas (the
ingpardiness that withholds in mothers the full measure
of what is due to them).

PARSLY, aplum; orcesselmum; petroselmum.

PARSLY, aplum; orcesselmum; petroselmum.

PARSON, "primma cocleaine; *sacrorum antistes;

restrictus (cloreshuler): ciericus (cloresman): *verum
weabyter (vershuler): ciericus (cloresman): *verum

presbyter (presbyter); ciericus (clergyman); *rerum sacrarum minister. PARSONAGE, *domus in quâ habitat ciericus

parochiaiis; *ædes, domiciiium sacrorum antistitis. PART, | Portion, pars: portio (part to weh one has a right, portion: in the best prose portio occurs only in the phrase pro portione).-membrum (member only in the parties pro portioner.

of the body, of a sentence,...-locus (passage, section of a book, &c.). The middle, estreme, upper, lower part, is expressed in Latin by the adjj. medius, extremus, infirous, summus: by or is p.'s, per parties: particulatim (opp. summatim, or totus); ex parte (opp. totus); carpitm (opp. universi); nonnulia parte: I for my p., ego quidem, equidem (according to my views, \$c.:) not quatern, equatern (according to my versit, gc.: 200 not quot at me attinet).—pro med parte (according to my power): each for his p., gro sud quisque parte (each according to his power): to divide into p., in partes dividere or distribuere: to get or receive a p. of athg. partern as ret accipere: to have p. in adag, as rel participentena us rei accipere: so name p. in aling, es rei partici-pem, or in parte, in societate, es rei esse; partem or societatem in qå re habëre (in aling good).—es rei socium esse (in aling good or bad).—affinem esse es rei or ci rei (in alleg bad; e. g. facinori): to take p. in alleg, partem cs rei capere (e. g. administrandæ r=ipublicæ; Suel. Oct. 37).—in partem es rei venire; interesse ci rei (to be present at, to be personally concerned with: e. pugnæ).—attingere ed (to be engaged in).—commoverl que (to sympathize with): Io have no p. in athg, cs rei expertem esse; partem cs rei non habère; non contu-llase ad qd (not to have contributed to). || Party, partes (pl.: implying difference of principles or interests).

-factio (clique of partizans): to lake p. with, cs partes

suscipere, ampiecti; ad causam cs se aquingere: me ne p. ... the older p., pars ... pars; pars in pars in cals partim ... partim (also with a gen. or the prep. ex); pars or partim ... alit, ex, a; alit, ex, a... alit, ex, a. alit of persons or of things). I Character in a play, partes (pl.); persona: a second p., partes seconda, p. partes seconda p., pa suctinere, in athg, in qu re: one who plays a second p., seculadarum paritum actor. || Daily officialm second paritum actor. || Daily officialm munus. It is my your, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdots, \rightarrow, \text{menus.} \text{ of of constant paritum actor. } \text{ utim, &c. est: \$\text{ it is the post of a circ. enough point of officialm, &c. the substitution, &c. being omitica'. || Region, regio; terra. || Pi. qualities, infeculture; ingeniture; introduce; to reactivates, or facultates but facultates alone usually denotes wealth, riches). PART,

suscipere, ampiecti; ad causam cs se adjungere: the

PART, v. | TRANS.) partiri; dividere; dispertire, or more rarely, dispertiri. [Syn. and Phr. in Divide, Distribute.] | Intrans.) discedere (g. l.).—digredi (to go to different sides; of persons).—dilabi (to separale, imperceptibly; usually of things).—fatiscere (to form chinks or clefts; of things).—dehlscere (to gape open): to p. fm any one, discedere ab qo, digredi ab qo (to form chinks or clefts; of things).—dehlscere (to gape open): to p. fm any one, discedere ab qo, digredi ab qo; to form of the see Lat. Dict.). PARTAKE, habëre partem în qâ re; esse în parte,

venire in partem cs rei; capessere partem cs rei (L.); participem, socium esse cs rei (C.; to have a share or portion in) .- affinem esse es rei or ci rei (C. : to be near portion in ... — alinem esse es rei or ci e (C.; to oe neur or itke). — implicari qu e (Np.); venire, accedere in societatem es rei; habere societatem in qu re (C.); esse in societate es rei (L.; to be partner in, be mixed up writh).— interesse, adesse ci rei (to be present at).

PARTAKER, s. particeps cs rei (that takes part in, or has a share of athg; e. g. ejusdem iaudis, conjura-tionis, voluptatis).—socius es rei (that combines with others in athg; e. g. sceleris).—affinis es rei, or ci rei others in stag; e.g. sectoris).—antinit es ret, or ci ret (that take part in site), esply alip bad e.g. facinori).— compos cs rel (that has possession of alig, esply alig agreeable; e.g. consultatis, laudis, volt).—cs rel potens (master of; e.g. regni): to become p. of alig, particle perm or compotent fierd or ret.—poirt qls re.—consequiad : to make one p. of athg, qm participem or compotem facere es rei.-participare qd cum qo; impertiri ci

PARTERRE, | In a garden, *area floribus consYta. [In a (foreign) theatre, cavea media (Suet. Oct.

PARTIAL. | In part, per partes (by parts, not the whole at once).—ex parte (only in part, opp. totus).—nonnuliä parte (when the parts of a whole must be considered singly). | Disposed to favour one party to the prejudice of another, alterius partis stu-diosus.—in alterius favorem inclinatus (opp. neutral; impartial, —cupidus (acting with passion and private feeling; opp. impartial),—alteri parti or cause studens, favens, addictus (aft. C. Cæs.).—non integer (not unprejudiced: of persons).—ad gratiam factus (of things done with the view of favouring a person or party; e. g. lectio): p. judges, judices cupidi (C.). A p. judgement, ·judicium cupidius dictum. *sententia ad gratiam dicta

PARTIALITY, | Opp. to impartiality, partium studium or sts studium only (zeal or liking for a party as showing itself in actions) .- gratia (favour, as shown to aby or any cause) .- cupiditas (warm, cager, private feeling, as warping the judgement): without p, sine amore et cupiditate. The reproach of p., crimen gratiæ; amore et cupiditate. In expronen of p., camering anno, to act with p., cupiditus agere; to approve of ating fin p., studio quodam comprobare qd. | Preference, tiking, studium et amor; amor et cupiditus (aspecial liking),—indulgentia (too great indulgence); to hare a consecutive expression of the company o itaring).—Induscents two gress managenes; we make a great p, for a by, am praker exteros name (B) not præcesteris): to have a p, for a particular study or pursuit, cl rel preser extera studere.

PARTIALLY, [In part, See Parrial. [With partially, cupide or cupidius.—studie quodam (e.g.

comprobare qd). PARTICIPATE. See PARTAKE.

PARTICIPATION, societas cs rei (e. g. belli; consilli, sceleris).—contagio cs rei (e. g. criminis, sceleris. See also Part, s. and Partake.

leris. See also PART, s. and PARTAKE.
PARTICIPLE, participum (Q.).
PARTICLE, || Small part, particula (C.). || (In grammar), particula (Gel.).
PARTICULAR, adj. || Belonging only to one, proprius. || Peculiar, singular, singularis; abhorrens a communi hominum usu. || Important,

norrens a commun hominum usu. [Important, pracipuus, singularis. [Circumstantial, accuratus; copiosus (difuse, full).

PARTICULAR, s. res (circumstance)—causa (astae or posture of atha); », singuia, m. pl.; singuia res; to go isto p.'s, singuia squi; agere da singuis; seribere de singuis rebus (to give full p.'s by letter)—rem ordine, ut reata est, narran (to size a constitution). ordine, ut gesta est, narrare (to give a p. account of an occurrence).—extequi, persequi, with or without verbis; explicare (to go into details; opp, summas attingers; ee Bremi, Np. Petop. 1, 1).—exponere (to give a clear account or description of a thing).—explanare, illustrate (to represent clearly): to enter into full p; about athg, qd accuratius exsequi.-piuribus verbis disserere. -multis verbis disputare. - uberius, fusius dicere, scribere de re.

PARTICULARITY, By the adj.
PARTICULARIZE. See 'go into particulars' in

PARTICULARLY, | Singly, singulatim. | Especially, pre-eminently, imprimis.—maxime.— præsertim.—potissimum [Syx. in Especially, vid.]; præcipue (C.); peculiariter (C.); cum quadam excel-lentia.—eminenti quadam ratione (pre-eminently); to

lentifa.—eminenti quidam ratione (pre-eminently): to mention one p., pratet exteros qui nominare (aft. C.).
PARTISAN, | Belonging to aby's party, fautor, studiosus es, qui facit, sentit, cum qo: p., factio; qui sunt ab qo; qui stant cum or ab qo; qui ca partibus favet; qui student ci; qui sentiunt cum qo. | d kind of halberd, bipennis (so. securis).

PARTITION, Act of parting, partitle; divisio, or by the erb. A That weh divides, intergerium (Plin.): a p. wall, paries communis; (paries) intergerinus (Plin.). Compartment, loculus; loculamentum.

PARTITIVE, qui dividit, &c.

PARTILY . Jun part, by parts, ex parte (in parte, L., Q.); partim (C); ulla ex parte (L.). In some degree, qã ex parte; quodam modo (C). In a some degree, qã ex parte; quodam modo (C). In partly ... partly, partim ... partim (but only when an actual division of the things in question is spoken of). —quâ ... quâ (on the one side ... on the other side). et ; quum . . . tum ; tum . . . tum (both . . . and, as well ... as: SYN. in 'As WELL ... As').

PARTNER, socius: societate conjunctus: p. in i trade, socius consorsque laboris; or simply socius: at cards, *alem socius et particeps: in crime, crimini ar cara, "Mess socius et particeps: in erime, erimini affinis, ejus noxe socius, conscius (hacing a guilty knowledge of it): in fortune, cujuscumque fortune socius, socia (see T. Ann. 3, 5, 1); laborum periculorumque socius, socia (see C. ad Div. 13, 71, 2; T. Germ. 18, 7); also fm the context, simply socius (socia) comesque (see H. Od. 1, 7, 26).

PARTNERSHIP, societas; communio; commu-

nitas; consociatio; conjunctio.

PARTRIDGE, perdix, icis, m. and f. (Plin.) PARTY, | An indefinite number, aliquot (some; of a quite indefinite number) .- complures (some; and of a quasi tracipine rasmacy,—computes (some; usua several of them at least; a large p, copia, multitudo. If a ct ion, para, pates, pi. (with ref. to distinct inter-sets or principles).—Eactio (clique of partizans; poli-tical, or in a bad sense).—globus globus consensionis (as a number of persons united).—secta (a philosophical sentire cum qo (C.); rebus es lavêre, studêre (Cæs.); sequi es partes (Val. Max.): the different p.'s in a state, aliorum alias partes foventium factiones: to Male, allorum aisas parces toventum incutories. Ablong to another p., allarum esse partium; allunde stare; alterius (or alius) rebus favõer or studēre; to go over, or attach oneself to abji p., se ad causam es applicare (af. Np. Ar. 2, 3); partibus ca accedere (T.); transite, transgredi in ca parties (T.); of the popular transite, transgredi in capacita (T.); of the popular transite (T.) p , populares (opp. optimi cujusque studiosi): to make a p. aget aby, stare cum qo adversus qm (Np.): to be of no p., nullius partis esse: to be of neither p., neutrius partis esse: to support an opposite p., alias partes fovere, juvare: to divide into two p.'s, in duas partes discedere (S. Jug. 13, 1); in duas factiones seindi (T. Hist. 1, 13): (3.2 up. 15.1); in quas factiones seindi (1.2 titis. 1, 13); the opposite p., pars adversa (g. l.).—factio adversa or adversaria (in political disturbances).—diversa factio (also in political disturbances, but as a p. that pursues a different object; whereas pars and fact. adv. refer to the other p. as opponents); the strice of p.i., partium contentio (C.): the leader of a p., dux partium (T.); princeps partis cs (C.); factionis princeps (Cas. Np.); caput (Suel); or fm context, dux, caput only : p. spirit, partium studium (C.); factionum parandarum studium; or simply, factio (L. 2, 30); studia (pl. ibid.); cupiditas (C.): devoted or attached to a p., alterius partis studiosus or cupidus, alteri parti, causæ, stu-dens, faveus, addictus (aft. Cæs), or simply cupidus: acus, saveius, aquectus (d). Cas 1, or souply cuprules ap, man, homo partium studiosus; partes es fovens ac Juvans. ¶One of two litigas 1s. adversarius; f, adversarius; f, ad, 2; saversaria [H, a]; saversaria parte [B, a]; saversaria [H, a] saversaria [H, a]; saversaria [H, a] saversaria [H, a]; s into the country, excursio: a water p., navigatio: to be one of a p., una esse cum aliis: one of the same p., socius, comes [SYN in COMPANION]: to join aby's p, ci comitem se addere or adjungere: to make a p. into ct comilem se addere or adjungere: to make a p. into the c., rus excurrere: to make a water p., navigare. A detachment of soldiers, militum expedita manus, as; factio (Suet.): a p. of horsemen, equestris turma.

PARTY-COLOURED, multicolor (Plin.); non unius

coloris; multos colores habens.

PARTY-WALL, (paries) intergerīnus (Plin.); paries communis (O. Met. 4, 66).

PARVENU, terræ filius. To this p., nobody knows who, huic terræ filio nescio cui (C. Att. 1, 13, 4).—homo

PASCHAL, paschalis (Eccl.).

PASHA, præfectus; satrapes (Np.). PASHALIC, satrapia (Curi.). PASQUINADE, s. libellus famosus; scriptum famosum (Suel.); carmen famosum (H. Ep.); carmen pro-brosum (T.); carmen ad alterius injuriam factum (C.); fibellus contumeliosus (Sen.).

PASQUINADE, v. procaci scripto qm diffamare (T. Ann. 1, 72); probrosum carmen adversus qm factitare (ib. 14, 48); libelium, carmen ad infamiam cs edere (Swet. Oet. 55); carmen ad airtrais injuriam facere (C. Tusc. 4, 2, 5); also poet, versibus atris oblinëre qm (H.

Ep. 1, 19, 30).
PASS, s. | Passage, transitus; See Passage: a narrow p., angustiæ (narrow places in mountainous regions). - fauces (a narrow entrance or egress, leading to a wider space). - saltus (a nerrow woody valley). | Passport, vid. 1 (In fencing), a thrust, petitio.

PASS, v. | INTRANS.) 1) I o go and a go PASS, v. | Intrans.) 1) To go through a place, ie way, in transitu; transiens; præteriens (g these expressions the first and second are post-Aug. in this sense; but we find quasi præterieus in C.).—strictim this sense; but we find quasi preterieus in C.).—strictim (superficially, slipslity; for wech we find oblier is the time of Sen.). 2) To be esteemed or accounted in a certain way, haberi (in opinion).—ease, putari (for probable grounds).—existimari (as a result of consider-ation): he passes for a good man, probus vit habetur: he passes for one well versed in civil laws, prudens case he passes for one well versed in civil laws, prudens esse in jure civil putatur, 3) To g of mt he body, de-scendere (Cels. Plin.). || Trans.) || 7 o cross (vid.), trajecre: transire: transvehl. 2) To pass by, pre-terire (also of passing by or over in silence (silentio) preterire; and of passing by or over persons in the dis-tribution of honours, &c. Philippus et Marcellus pratereuntur, Cas.).

Pass away or off, præterire (g. t.; præterlabi in this sense is not Latin).—exire (to come to se versaon in this sense us not Latinh.—exire (to come to se end; of time; e. g. corum nullus sine ebritate exit dies).—effluere (of time, to flow away without being usefully employed).—extraît (to be its sip without being well employed; of points of time); to pass away imperceptibly, tabi: to pass away quickly, avolare, fugere, aufugere (all of time); to suffer time to pass away, tempus extrahered are (e. g. triduum dis-putationibus excusationibusque extrahitur); sool to tel a day pass away without & nullum articles at the articles and the second of the contraction of the second and away away without & nullum articles at the a day pass away without &c., nullum pati esse diem, quin &c.: to let one day pass away after another, diem ex die ducere; diem de die differre.

Pass BY, præterire, prætervehere (propr.); præter-

ire, negligere (Ag.).

Pass over, | Intrans.) 1) To cross, trajecre; transire; transvchi. 2) To change one's position transier; transier: lo pass over to the enemy, ad alversarios, or hostes, transier. 3) To be changed into ath, transier; abire; verti. [Taxas.] 1) To overlook, not to take notice of, praterire silentio, or tacitum: or simply, praterire, relinquere; Jx. praterire. ac relinquere; mittere; omittere; prætermittere ac reinquere; mittere; omittere; prætermittere (Basonly in later switers, of the site, age, transmittere or transire silentio, or simply transire). 2) To neglect in the distribution of honours, &c., præterine (g. t.).—repulsam dare el (if an application has been made on behalf of the party): to be passed over, præterini (g. t.).—repulsam ferre or accipere (lo receive a

PASSABLE, || Through wch one may pass, (via) qã commode, facile, procedere, incedere possumus; (via) facilis et aperta (Q.): to render p., vias transitu difficiles munire (L.). || Tolerable, such a s may pass, tolerabllis; tolerandus, ferendus (bear-oble: Est patibllis in this sense only in C. Tase 4, 23, init; sech, houceer, is authority enough).—medioris, modicus (moderately good).—non contemnendus (sad despicable).—Js. non contemnendus planeque tolerabillie

PASSABLY, tolerabiliter.—mediocriter. To be p. well, satis bene se habere.

PASSAGE, | Act of passing over, transitio; transgressio; transmissio; trajectio: the p. of a river, trajectus, or transvectio, fluminis. | Act or right of passing through, transitus; transvectio (carryof passing in rough, it alistics, transver, in g of goods through one country into another, transit; to give or grant p. to any one, dare cit transitum or iter per agros urbesque; qm per fines suos ire pati (e. g. of per an army, through a country).—dare ci viam (to a single person; e. g. through an estate, per fundum): to forbid a p., qm ab transitu prohibëre or arcere: to obstruct a a p., qm no transitu proniocre or arcer: 30 costract a p., ci transitum claudere. [Condition of not being stationary: bird of p., advena axis (opp-vernacula axis): birds of p., advenæ volucres (opp-vernaculæ volucres).—adventiclum genus volucrum; volucres quæ peregrinatione lætantur (see C. Fin. 2, 33, 109); coturnices ex nostris regionibus trans mare remeant (Varr.; arc birds of p.): grues calidiora loca petentes maria transmittunt (C. N. D. 1, 49, 125; arc birds of p.): de illo genere sunt turdi adventicii se quotannis in nostras regiones trans mare advolant circiter æquinoctium auciumnale et eodem revolant ad circiter aquinoctium aucummale et eodem revolant al aquinoctium vernum (Ferr.). ¶ Place through wch one may pass, way, via; iter; transitus; transitio pervia (through houses, courts). — janua (arched, voulted); a forum with p's, forum transi-torium (Eutrop, 7, 23); a house with p's, down transitoria (Suet. Ner. 31). ¶ Place in a bouk er writing, locus: p.7, loci (rarely loca; loci sunt librorum, loca sunt terrarum, Zumpt, 909; different obscure p.'s, loci obscuri, difficiles, impediti (Wyltenb.):
parallel p.'s. See Parallel. | (In music), color,
modulatio insistens (Bas.).

PASSENGER, viator (traveller),-vector (on board

ship).—hospes (stranger in a place).

PASSING, adj. or adv. See Sunpassingly.

PASSING-BELL, *campana functris or feralis.

PASSING-Delit, "campana functors or sera in. PASSION, [Emotion, animi conclusio, animi impetus: (more strongly) animi perturbatio, motus animi turbatus or perturbatus (g. f. riolent emotion of the mind; animi affectio denotes the disposition, and

animi motus, commotio or permotio, an enotion of the mind; g. t.).—cupiditas. libido (esply sensuat inclination and desire).—studium flagrans (burning zeal).—teme-ritas (rashness).—intemperantis (want of moderation or restraint; opp. equitas): violent p., acerrimus animi restraint; opp. equitas: violent p., acerrimus animi motus; vehemens animi impetus: irregular p., ilbi-dines (effrenatæ): fm p., (animi) perturbatione in-citatus: eupidiate incensus: with p., animi quodam impetu; atudio flagrante: without p., æque animo: to rause or excite p. in any one, es libidinem excitare (of sensual desires).—cs animum impeliere (g. L.): to raise or excite the p.'s, animi motus inflammare (opp. exstinguere).—animorum impetus impeliere (opp. animorum impetus reflectere): to allay the p.'s, es animum vehementiore motu perturbatum ad tranquillitatem revocare (aft. C. de Or. 1, 12, 53): to restrain one's p.'s, perturbatos animi motus cohibère; cupiditates coercère; eupiditatibus imperare; conti-nentem esse (espiy of sensuality): to be free fm p.'s, ab omni animi conestacione vacare; omni animi perturbatione liberum or liberatum esse: to act under the influence of p., cupide agere; impetu quodam trahl ad qd: it is quite a p. with me, cå re maxime delector [I take particular pleasure in alto]—magno clus estudio tener (I have on eager desire for). It A nger, vid. I Sufferi ng, dobo; cruciatus, is: susually applied to the suffering, of the Lord Jesus Christ, extremi cruciatus Christi; history of the p., "narratio suppliciorum Christi; history of the p., "narratio suppliciorum Christi; history of the p." seriatio, meditatio de batione liberum or liberatum esse: to act under the orum Coristi; "memoria lanorum, quos christus exam-clavit: a meditation on the p., "cogitatio, meditatio de morte Christi: sermon on the p., "coratio sacra de suppliciis et morte Christi: p. seck. "tempus cele-branda mortis et dolorum Christi (Bau.): the p.-PASSIONATE, impotens (not master of his p.'s; also

with the p. of wch one is not master in the gen.; e.g. irre, lætitiæ; also, that in wch one is not his own master; e. g. lætitia, postulatum).—vehemens, ardens (rehe-ment, burning). || Given to bursts of anger, &c. iræ impotens.—iracundus.—ad iram proclivis; in iram

PASSIONATELY, eupide, cupidissime (with desire, PASSIONATELY, cupide, cupidissime (with desire, eagerly),—vehementer, ardenter, studio flagranti (edice (edice (more edius (more strongly),—calidius (with the much warmth). edius (more strongly),—edius (mother) and a lamp piece cupide et quoque pretto, i. e. eagerly and al amp piece belongs in this sense only to the sile, age; e.g. animosissime, of purchasers expedience of the sense only to the sile, age; e.g. animosissime. Est Class. empide et quoque pretto).—tabulas antiqui operis comparare (Suet. Cars. 47); to maintain antiqui operis comparare (Suet. Cars. 47); to maintain athg p., cupidius ad contendere: to love athg p., ci rei effuse indulgere (to indulge in without measure; e. g. conviviis). - cs rei esse studiosissimum ; magno cs rei studio teneri (to be a great lover of).—qå re maxime delectari (to take one's pleasure chiefly in athq); to love any one p., effusissime qm diligere (as a friend, &c.) .es amore insanire (as a lover).

PASSIONLESS, animl perturbatione liber or va (without vehement emotions).—cupiditatis or cupiditatum expers, ompi eupiditate carens, eupiditate pri-

tum expers. onm euponate carens, euponate pravatus, cuplditate intactus (free fm desire).

PASSIVE, patibilis (in a philosophical sense, = capable of sufering: C. N. D. 3, 12, 29; opp. activus, Lact. 2, 9, 21. in Gramm. sense: Verbum passivum, Prise. Charis. Diom.): verbum patiendi (Gell. 18, 12).

PASSOVER, pascha, æ, f. and itis, n. (Eccl.)
PASSPORT, syngraphus (Plant. Capt. 3, 2, 6): to

grant or give a p., dare cl syngraphum: to get a p., syngraphum: to get a p., syngraphum sumere (ib.): te apply for a p., syngraphum rogare (e. g. a prætore. not commeatus [= furlough] or diploma).

tempus præteritum (C.); tempus actum (H. A. P.).

Avoid the use of clapsus and præterlapsus of p.

time absolutely; see Wolf. Anal. 1, p. 488.

PAST, prep. and adv. = more than, above. See BEYOND.

PASTE, *farina ex aquå subacta; farina quå chartæ glutinantur (Plin. 22, 25, 60).—farina chartaria (Pl·n. 1, in Ind. of book 22, 25, 60; each time, of the p. with weh the single leaves of the papyrus were joined logether to form a sheet).

PASTEBOARD, *charta densata.

PASTIL, *conulus odoratus.

PASTIME, obiectamentum. delectamenta, pl. (e. g. inania puerorum delectamenta; puerorum oblecta-menta: difference between oblectare and delectare in menta: algerence oeuween obsectate and aelectare in ENJOY.—Oblectatio.—Indus (g. t. for play): to provide aby with some p., dare ci ludum. What p. have you? quâ re tempus faliis? or tædium temporis minuis? For p., animi casuâ; per ludum.—per ludum et

PASTOR, | Prop.) pastor; pecuarius; gregis or pecoris custos (V.); pecoris magister (Col.). | Fig.

PASTORAL, adv. pastoricius (g. 1.); pastoris or per diocesin mittenda, missa: p. theology, *sacra recte instituendi præcepta, orum, pl.

PASTORAL, s. carmen pastoricium; poema bucoli-

ım (Col.); bucolica, orum (Gett.]. PASTRY, artocreas (Pers. 6, 50).—crustula, bellaria,

(both pl.: confectionery), PASTRY-COOK, *qui artocreata coquit : some say,

pistor dulciarius, or simply dulciarius. pistor artocreatum is not Lalin. PASTURAGE, PASTURE, s. | Pood for callle, radiuracie, rasture, rasture, s. | Food for callle, pastus, pabulum, pascua (pd., esplo g'rass). | Place of feeding, locus pascuus; ager pascuus (Plaul. C.); pascuus (pl. C.); rardış sinp. pascuum (Col.): common p., ager compascuus (C. Top. 3, 11): rich p., pascum pingue (Pall.); virlide (Varr-); riguum (Col.); lost pascua (pl. L.); p. land, ager pascuus (Plaul.); pascuum (Col.)

PASTURE, v. | INTRANS.) pascere (Col.); pasci (C.); pabulari (Col.). | TRANS.) pascere (e. g. sues, greges): also absol.

PAT, adj. idoneus; opportunus: the occasion was so

ras, aay, woneus; opportunius; the occasion was so pat, that fac, thata fuit opportunius, ut &c. (C.) PAT, v. palpare (to stroke or touch tightly also palpari; e., 2. a horse, and impropr. for the purpose of coating).—"leviter pulsare: (b. p. a horse, equum per-muléere or palpari (both Ulp.): to pad on the back, i. a to applaud, plaudere, applaudere, ei.

PATCH, s. pannus; dim. panniculus.—lacinia (prop. the lappet of a dress; then any pendent piece of cloth or other substance).—splenium (a little p. or plaster

PATCH, v. (male) sarcire, resarcire.—pannum assuere (to stitch on a p.): patched, pannis obsitus (covered with p.'s).

PATE, caput. See HEAD.

PATENT, adj. apertus; notus. PATENT, s. "literæ principis quibus oi munus de-PATENT, s. "literae principis quibus el munus de-fertur; under the emperor, codielli, dipióna (Suet.; p. of office).—"libellus quo beneficium qd datur (con-ferring any prisilega).—"literae quibus soil el arbi-trium or potestas es rel vendendæ datur; or simply arbitrium (p. for the sole right of sale); lo (sueca p. (for sole), dare el rel vendendæ arbitrium (oft. L. 2, b).

PATERNAL, paternus (generic; so far as things relating or belonging to a father are distinguished for each other; e. g. paterna agri, libri, equi, paterna acdes; or so far as a father is regarded in an individual capacity, distinct fm other persons; e. g. mater, frater).
patrius (modal; so far as the idea of a father is distinguished fm others more general: e.g. res patriæ, bona patria, as distinguished fm aliena, alio quovis modo acquisita).

PATERNALLY, patris instar; ut pater; ut parens; patriâ earitate.

PATERNOSTER, *oratio Dominica (Eccl.).

PATERNOSTER, "oratio Dominica (Ecc.),
PATH, via (g. l.; pro., and fg.)—iter (way, conre),
—trames (a narrow was, road, in a lown, or on an open
pain),—semina usually a fool-p., by the side of a
high road),—callis (a p. across a mountain or through a
wood),—cursu (track of a ship) or, seply, course of the
stars); a by p., devertleulum: to turn aby aside fm the
oratic to the contraversellum acres.

p. of viriue, qm transversum agere.
PATHETIC, movens; aninum movens, peliens, tangens; vim movendi habens; ad movendum compositus, fa-tus.

PATHETICALLY. By the adj. or verb; e. g. to speak p., orationem animis admovere (C.): to write p., orationem ad movendum componere (aft. C.): to utter atha very p., magna cum misericordia pronunciare qd (i. e. so as actually to call forth compassion and sympathy, Cas. B. C. 2, 12, fin.).

PATILLESS, invius (L. Plin.); viā carens; sine viā: ubi nulia apparet via.

PATHOLOGIST, *medicua, qui valetudinis genera novit (val. gen. Cels. 1, 12, 1, fsn.). PATHOLOGY, *pathologia (t. t.); *doctrina de morborum natură et curatione.

morborum natură et curatione.
PATHOS, graude diceudi genus.
PATHOS, graude diceudi genus.
PATHENAY. See PATH.
PATIENCE, patientia (wiii and inclination to endure
athy without resistance; Cf. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 168)—
tolerantia (power and endurance in the bearing of
sufferings, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\text{c}\text{u}\text{i}\text{d}\text{e}\text{u}\text{o}\text{i}\text{o}\text{e}\text{o}\text{e}\text{o}\text{e}\text{o}\text{e}\text{o}\text{e}\text{o}\text{e}\text{o}\text{e}\text{o}\text{e}\text{o}\text{o}\text{e}\text{o}\text{o}\text{e}\text{e}\text{o}\text{e}\text{e}\text{o}\text{e}\text{o}\text{e}\text{o}\text{e}\text{e}\text{o}\text{e}\text æquus animus, æquitas animi (when one does not suffer himself to be agitated, disturbed, angered, &c.): to have p., patientiä uti: to have p. with athg, pati ac ferre qd; p., patientia uti: is nace p. with sing, patiently to the end; perpeti, perferre qd (i. e. to bear patiently to the end; see L. 28, 34; H. Ep. 1, 15, 17): to have p. with aby, qm or cs mores, or naturam, patienter ferre; or qm ferre only: with p., see Patiently: to try one's p., patientiam cs tentare: to show p. in athq, patientiam adhibère ci rei: I lose all p., my p. is exhausted, patien-tiam rumpo or abrumpo (1905) not patientia mihi rum-pitur; see Bremi, Suet. Tib. 24, p. 270; T. Ann. 12, 50, 3): p. l i. e. wait! exspecta (exspectate)! mane

PATIENT, adj. patiens, tolerans, in athg, cs rei [SYN. in PATIENCE].—placidus (mild, calm): to be p., see 'To have PATIENCE.'

PATIENT, s. mger; mgrotus: to visit p.'s, mgrotos

ferre qd; patienter atque æquo animo ferre qd; and fm context, pati ac ferre; pati et perferre; perferre ac

me contest, pair act terre; pair et periorie; periorie ac pair; perferre pairque qd. PATRIARCH, parriarcha or -es, m. m. (Eccl.); *more PATRIARCHA, patriarchalis (prop. Eccl.); *more patriarcharum institutus (in e.p. menner). PATRICIAN, patricius: the p.'a., patricil; prin-

PATRIMONY, hereditas; patrimonium: to leave one's son an ample p., fillo suo amplum patrimonium relinquere (C. Dom. 58, 147).

PATRIOT, patriæ or relpublicæ amans, relpublicæ amicus,—civis bonus.—qul de republica bene sentit: a zea'ous p., acerrimus civis (C.): to be a p., amare pariam; bene de republică sentire.

PATRIOTIC. See PATRIOT: a p. society or associa-

tion, *societas patriæ rebus consulendi gratia inita.

PATRIOTICALLY, amanter in patriæm; patriæ amore, studio, caritate: to act p., *saluti patriæ reip.

consulere, prospicere (aft. C.); *patriæ rebus consulere, suiere

suiere.

PATRIOTISM, amor patrize or în patriam (C.);
caritas patrize (Np.); pietas erga patriam; fm context,
miy pietas oniy (see Cæs. B. G. 5, 27; C. Phil. 14. 3,
init. Cf. C. Inv. 2, 22, 66); relpublice studium; auddum conservandæ reipublicæ comnunis (C.); studium in rempublicæm (S.); *patriæ rebus consulendi voluntas (Eichst.); reipublicæ defendendæ studium (with a desire and efort to defend one's country); also Crcl. e. g. sl scelestum est amare patriam, pertuli pænarum satis (C. Sext. 99, 145; if p. be a crime): fm p., patriæ earitate ductus.

PATRISTIC, By the gen. patrum.
PATROL, s. prps circltores (Veget.); *excubitores

PATROL, v. stationes circumire (to visit the posts),

circumire urbem (in a lown).

—circumire urbem (in a lown). PATRON, patronus (c. pr).—fautor; qul rebus rationibus es consulit, prospicit (supporter, friend).—cultor, anator (one who is fond of ath).—*Pence quen est jus ac potestas muneris es deferendi: or, as 1. f., "patronus (p. of an ecclessistical benefice): ap. of larged men, doctorum cultor: a p. sanni, "patronus deus (hujus urbis) præses (gl. T. Hisi. 4, 3.3, 3.1).

PATRONAGE, patronatus, ûs; patrocinium; præ-sidium; *arbitrium muneris deferendi, demandandi 92

(right of appointing to an office).—Jus patronorum, jus patronatus (right of p.). To exercise p., jus patronatus exercere: to reserve the right of p., mihi in qd

servatur jus patronorum.

PATRONESS, patrona (C.); fautrix.

PATRONIZE, ci favére, studére; fovére qm; amplecti qm; rebus ca favére; gratia et auctoritate sua qm sustentare.

m sustentare.

PATTEN, *tegumenta calceorum, pl.; prps the earest word is sculponea (a wooden shoe, Plaut.).

PATTER, strepere, sonare (of rain beating agut

PATTER, strepere, sonare (a) rain beating agit alby).

PATTERN, | Paor. | exemplum, exemplar (a sample; or, a model, example, and for imilation; see Auct. as Her. 4, 6, 9. [Los Specimen, is this sense, would not be Latin)—quod imitatur qui (that we his initiated; see Q. 10, 2, 11); a p. for embroidery, exemplum ad imitationem acu pingendi propositum (aft. Q. 1, 1, 35); to show a p. (sample) of goods, mercis exemplum ostendere (Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9). [Flo.] As example with deserves imitation, ad imitandum recognitum varamble, does made to sense the second to the contraction of the second to the contraction of the propositum exemplar; also simply exemplum, exemplar (weh one is to follow).—specimen (showing how a thing ought to be; Web Never in the piural).—auctor (one who goes before as an example): a p. of perfection, exemplum virtuits: a p. of all perfection, auctor omnium virtuitum: a p. of innocence, innocentize specinlum virtutum: a p. of isnocence, innocenties speci-men: a p. of encient religion, exemplar antique religionis: a p. of lemperance and prudence, tempe-rantie prudentieque specimen: io lake albg as a p., qd ad imitandum proponere; qd in exempium assu-mere: lo regard any one as a p., qm sibl kmitandum proponere; exempium proponere sibl qm ad imitan-dum; qm exempium sibl deligere; innitart qm: le a p. fm any one, exemplum ab qo sumere, repetere.
PAUCITY, paucitas (fescness); exiguitas (smallness);

aliquantulum; pauluium (s little). PAUNCH. See BELLY.

PAUPER, inops. egens. egenus : to be a p., egere; egenum or inopem esse; in egestate esse, versari: & become a p., ad inopiam redigi (Ter.); egenum fieri

PAUPERISM, inopla; egestas; or by the adij.
PAUSE, s. intermissio (a cessation for a time; intermission).—intervalium (pages between beyinning and end).—distinctio (in music).—reticentia (when one is about to speak but refrirsis.)—intercapédo (interval between the control of about to speak but refrains;—intercapédo (internal be-tencen breaking of or suspending an action and resumis; ii. e.g., intercapedinem scribendi facere; intercapedo canendi).—respiratio, mora (edesy). Eso-pausa us an obsolete word, not found in the best prose; cessatis is = inactivity; affer a p., mora (quidam interposits; there is often a p. even in the most active life, ab actions expe fit intermissio (not remissio): to smake a

p.; see PAUSE, v.
PAUSE, v. moram facere, interponere (g. 1.).paullum respirare; intervallo or intervallis dicere: not to make a p., sine intervalls loqui (aft. C. de Or. 3, 48, 185, where we find sine intervallis loqua-citas); also, uno tenore dicere (to speak without in-termission). Il (In reading), distinguere (to observe the proper stops). | (In singing), intermittere. | (In drinking), intermittere; e. g. bibunt aves qua-

dam intermittentes.

PAVE, lapide or silice sternere or consteturer or persternere (j. ft.).—munite (to make a persmenent pawel road): to p. seith squared stones, saxo quadrato sterners. To p. a escay, viam facere, aperire, patefacere (propr. and impropr.): for aby, viam munite ci; aditum ci dave or parate (impropr. it oa the, and qd.): to p. oneself a scay, aditum expedire (v. Herz. Cas. B. G. 7, 26)—viam sib munite ad qd. e. g. ad consulatum): a paved road, via strata. Pavelny stone, lapis via sue strata (some for the pavenent). [Say pavire is to beat, 'to ram down': e. g. area pavita, made hard and level PAVE, lapide or silice sternere or consternere or

and level
PAVEMENT, via strata; *vise stratæ lapides (ibs
stones composing the p.); strata viarum (poct.); pavimentum (composed of large sidos).—routus, esta, a:
(prop., a mass of broken stones for a p., or meriar
mixed with lime, then the p. composed of such mairials): to make such a p., ruderarc: to make a:
by beating, pavimentum facere, atruer: korway at p., pavimentatus: to make a mosaic p., pavimentum teaseris strucre (Vitr.), or ex tesserā strucre (Pim.): to break or tear up the p., "viam stratam (dolabra

PAVILION, prps porticus (a hall with pillars, &c.); | r papilio (Lamprid.), or by tabernaculum, tento-

PAVIER, silicarius (late). equi lapide or silice vias ternit.

PAW, s. pes.

PAW, s. pcs.
PAW, v. *pedibus solum, terram, radere, *pedibus strephum ciero (of a horse).—pedibus, unguibus, radere, petere (of other animals).
PAWN, s. * Piedge, pignus: to be in or at p.,

pigneratum, oppigneratum, or pignori oppositum esse: to give atha in p.; see to PAWN: to receive or accept a p., pignus capere, auferre; athg in p., qd pignori acci-pere: not to redeem what one has left in p., pignus deserver: an unredeemed p., pignus deservum: to redeem a p., pignus liberare a creditore; reddere pecu-niam et pignus reciperare (JCt., as are several of the preceding expressions, wch however are undoubtedly Class.; see PLEDGE). | (At chess), latro (O.); latruncuius (Sen.); miles gregarius; pedes, Ytis.

PAWN, v. piguerare (Suet.); oppignerare (C.); pignori opponere qd (Ter.); pignori dare, obligare qd (Pand.); obligare qd pignoris nomine (aft. C. Att. 6, 1, 23): to p. one's books for wine, libellos pro vino oppignerare (C. Sest. 51, 110): to p. for so much, by ob or an abl.; e. g. agrum pignori opponere ob decem minas (Ter.); annulum octo minis oppignerare (Mart.): to p. athg to aby, apud qm pignori apponere : to p. athg for a sum of money, accipere sub pignore mutuam pecuniam.

PAWNBROKER, pignerator, pigneraticius creditor

(Ulp.).
PAY, s. merces (g. t.).—pretium (price given or received for work, \$c.).—Js. merces pretiumque.—precessed for work, gc.).—Jr. merces pretitinque.—pra-mium, hones (a researd).—quæstus, fructus (profit, adeantage, gain. Ess Auctoramentum is not = p., but cernent money recised by a gladiator, soldier, gc.): small inconsiderable p., mercedula; merces parva or small inconsiderable p., mercedula; merces parva or pauca; pretlum parvum: large p., merces magna am-pla: for p., mercede, pretio; e. g. docère: lo take any one into p., to hirs for p., mercede or pretio conducere qm: to serve for p., cl operas suas iocare: to faz, settle ke p. for any one, mercede me s constituere: lo give elany one the p. for his work, dare cl mercedem opera; solvere cl pretium opera: soldier's p., stipendium militare; fm the context simply stipendium or as; e. g. to give triple p., triplex stipendium cl dare: to furnish p. to the soldiers, militibus stipendium nume-trare (tr view out money for this purpose).—militibus parming p. to the sources, infinition supernous,—millithus stipendium or are dare (to give it into the hands of the soldiers).—See also GAIN, PROPIT.

PAY, v. TRANS.) 1) in respect of money paid for soods, service, &c., solvere; numerare (to count out; vn. in To Pay Down; dinumerare only in the Comedians): to p. ready money, præsentem pecuniam tometamen: to p. ready morely presented pecuniar in mirmerare; pecuniam repræsentane: to p. by three instalments, tribus pensionibus solvere pecuniam: to p. o.me's debts, æs alienum solvere, dissolvere; to p. a debt, nomen solvere, dissolvere, expedire; æs alienum scivere, dissolvere; se liberare ære alieno; also solvere, reddere debitum : solidum solvere (the whole debt) : to reddere debitum; solidum solvere (the whole debi); do
p. sages, mercedem dare cl. gs. 1).—(ci salarium prastare, to p. a salary for public services, Sceecola Dig.
34, 1, 16, § 1).—stipendium ci dare or prebère, sec
dare (to p. soldiers); to p. sm army (i. e. to have in p.),
exercitum alere: to be poid, mercedem accipere (g. to
p. solidum accipere (g. soldiers). Hence a) without
m acc of the shiete!——is discharacter. an ace. of the object = to discharge oneself of debt, solvere, reddere debitum: to p. all, solidum solvere: to p. to the utmost farthing, ad assem solvere () not ad denarium solvere, wch = to p. with Roman money; see C. Quint. 4, extr., and ad Att. 2, 6, extr.): to p. to the day, ad diem solvere, dissoivere; ad tempus respondere: to p. by means of a loan, versuram facere; I will not go till I am paid, nisi explicata solutione non sum discessurus: to be able to p., esse solvendo: not to be able to p., non esse solvendo or ad solvendum: to owear that one is not able to p., bonam copiam ejurare: seem mais one so no solve p., committed on the committee of the committee one's wors, vola solvere, for ally, pro re. 2) in respect
of the thing purchased, solvere pro re (e.g. pro frumento
empto; pro vectura): to p. ready money for a thing,
emere præsenti pecunia (aft. Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 87): to p. a high price for athg, magno emere; (bo high a price), disons of p., pacis conditiones accipere: to refuse commade emere: to p. the price of one's life for athg, capite distons of p., pacis conditiones dimittere; pacis conditioner. 3) in respect of the person whom one p.'s or the tiones until noile: p. to they asked that assas beine quies bound to pay, satisfacere ci (e. g. creditoribus): he has some price in the p

duly paid me, recte, quod debuik, solvit. || Fig.) to p.
one for aikly, i.e. to make ho suffer, to punish, gratiam
of referre: 1 am paid for my folly, ego pretium ob
stultitism fero (Com.): to p. one in his own coin, par
pair referre (Ego not pro part; see Bent Ter. Eur. 3,
1, 55); parem gratiam referre ci (tb. 4, 4, 51). || To
pay one's addresses to, om petero—cs amore
teixif, captum esse; qm in amore habère (to de in lowe with: cause for effect) [INTRANS.] = 10 be pro-vided by the provided by the provided by the pro-tuosum case (C.); in reditu case (Pin.); qd omnem impensam pretio uso liberat (Col. 5, 8; pays its ex-posures; see also To Covens, end); the book p.'s well, uberrimus est libri reditus.

PAY DOWN, solvere, exsolvere, persolvere; pen-dere (lit., to weigh).—expendere (lit., to pay by weighing out).—numerare (to count).—dinumerare (only in the Com.).—dissolvere (to pay a debt by counting out the money: The dinumerare only in the Com. writers). dependere (to pay down without abatement; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 1, 44). See also PAY.
PAYABLE, solvendus; dissolvendus. The bill is

PAY-DAY, dies pecuniæ (see L. 34, 6). To pray

"Of the forces, tribunus errarius (at roome;—auspensator belli or cui negotium pecunite dispensanda datum est (in war).—questor (the military p. at Rome). To choose aby he pleased for p., quem vellet, eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam (Np. In this sense the office implies virtually the whole monagement of the war).

PAYMASTERSHIP, munus tribuni erarii.—munus

questorium (in an arms).

PAYMENT, solutio; numeratio (a reckoning or counting out). Immediate p., repræsentatio: p. of a debi or loan, solutio nominis, rerum creditarum. Often by the verbs.

by the werbs.

PEA, pisum; cleer (chick-pea): of peas, pisinus: of
the size of a pea, magnitudine pisi (aft. Plin. 37, 10, 54); a
ad pisi magnitudinem (aft. Peget. 3, 12, 3): as tike as
two peas, tam similis, quam lac lacti est (Plaut. Mit.
Glor. 2, 2, 85: see Likk.)

PEACE, pax (in all the senses of the English word).—
nacht tempus (a time of nacce)—culum (nagrond sets or

FEACE, pax (in all the senses of the English word).—
pachs tempus (a time of peace).—otium (outward resi or ranquillity, whether of individuals or of states).—concordia (antis, meternal tranquillity; of individuals and of states).—tranquillitas, animit ranquillitus (peace of mind). In p., (in) pace: in new and ottomibus; collequi of peace is legal to peace of the peace in the peace of the peace in the peace of the peace in the pea concord or unity); with aby, concorditer vivere cum qo; pacern servare cum qo: to live in p. with the neigh-bours, pacem cum finitimis colere (aft. L. 8, 17, extr.): disturber of p., pacis turbator (prop.); reipublicae turbo, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otil (fig., one that undermines tranquility within a state).—homo turbulentus; turbarum auctor (g. t., a causer of disturbance): to have no p. for, = by reason of, any one, ab qo sollicitari, vexari, turbari; for athg, male habet me op solicitars, vexas, turears; for alag, male habet me qu'i loieve a person si p., qm mon turbare, mon vexaste: leuce me in p. I noil me turbare! omitte me l quid mihi tecum? to lei aby go m. p., qm cum pace dimittere: he has no p. of conscience, agitatur angore conscientites an article of p., pacis lex: conditions of p., pacis conditiones, leges: to propose conditions of p., pacis conditiones ferre: to prescribe conditions of p., pacis conditiones derective to the prescribe conditions of p., pacis conditiones derective to the prescribe conditions of p., to any one, ci ultro pacis conditiones ferie: to accept con-

(Soud of peace).—Placticus (wiet; e. g. mores, rarely used of persons). — placabilis (easily pacified or appeased).—Concors (lining in harmony: 1500 both pacificus and pacatus in this sense are bad Lain).—quictus, tranquillus (not in a state of agitation or of war; tending to peace).—pacatus (pacified, tranquillized). A p. disposition, pacis amor: to be p., pacem colere cum qo (aft. L. 8, 17, extr.).

(aft. L. 8, 17, extr.).

PEACEABLY, PEACEPULLY, quiete; tranquille

(E) pacifice is not Latin). All things seem on p.,

sine turbis, sine tumultu, transacta sunt omnia.

PEACEMAKER, pacificator (C.; rare).-pacis auctor (L. 39, 53, 2).—pacis reconciliator (L. 35, 45, 3: these esply of particular instances in wch a person has made a peace).—pacis arbiter (who decides on the terms of a reconciliation). To act the part of a p.-m., personam pacificam tueri (aft. C. Att. 8, 12, 4): to have recourse to dy as a p.-m., reconciliatore pacis (et disceptatore de iis, que in controversià cum qo sunt) uti qo (L.): a p.-m. in a state, interpres arbiterque concordiæ civium, arbiter civilis discordiæ (L. 2, 35, 113 Just. 16, 4, 9).

PEACH, malum Persicum, or simply Persicum (Plin.). P.-tree, Persica, Persica arbor (Plin.); Amyg-dălus Persica (Linn.): p.-blossom, flos Persicæ.

PEACOCK, pavo (masculus); Feb not pavus, wch is un-Class.; so also, p.-hen, pavo (femina), not pava: a p.'s fail, cauda pavonis: the eye of a p.'s fail, oculus caudæ pavonis; a p.'s feather, penna pavonina: of or belonging to a p., pavoninus: like s p., pavonaceus. PEAK, montis cacumen (Plin.); vertex (C.); fas-

tigium, cuimen (Cas.).

PEAL, s. sonitus; erepitus. A loud p., sonitus vehemens, gravis (heavy; C.): p. of thunder, fragores (e. g. inter horrendos fragores micabant ignes; L. 21, 281

PEAL, v. sonare; sonum reddere. PEAR, pirum. P.-tree, pirus, i, f.

PEARL, margarita (μαργαρίτης, g. t.) .- unio (single large p.).—elenchus (eleyxor, large pear-shaped p.'s, worn three together, as pendants to ear-rings; Böttiger's Sabina).-tympanum or tympanium (τύμπανον οτ τι-μwavior, fm being in the shape of a kettle-drum; quibus una tantum est facies et ab ea rotunditas, aversis planities, ob id tympania vocantur; Plin.). To deal p.'s, negotium margaritarum exercère (aft. Aur. Vicl. p. a, negotium margaritarum exerceré (aft. Aur. Fict. de Fir. Illustr. 73): a deuler in p., a margaritarius (fem. -a): the p.-Sishery, "margaritarum conquistic: to be engaged in the p.-Sishery, margaritas conquiere (but \$\frac{\pi}{2}\sigma} margaritas urinari is absurd: il aross probobly in a misunderstanding of Plins. 9, 35, 55 cetr., margari-In a misunderslanding of Plim. 9, 35, 55 estr., margarita than urinantium curâ peli): a ereath of p.'s. *corolla margaritis distincta: a string of p.'s. or p.-necklace, inca margaritis mis necklace of nos string of p.'s, monofinum: of two, diffraum; of three, trifrioum: 50 wear a p. necklace, margaritis in lineā uti (UIp.): p. ornamenta, ornamenta, in quibus margaritas insunt (Paul. Dg. 84, 3, 32, 47): mother-of-p., unionum conclus distinctus (Suet. Nex. 31): a direct for p.'s, urinant or urinans direct. urinator or urinans (diver).

PEARLY, germenus; germans: p. meadows, grass, prata germena (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, ii: p. with dew).—herbæ germantes rore recenti (Lucr. 2, 319; with p. arops of

dese).

deee). PEASANT, agricola, agri cultor (in respect of occupation; principal is poet)—rusticus (in respect of
occupation or of manner; a boor)—agrestis (one that
lives in the country; also in respect of manners, a
rough unmannerly boor. ** The rusticus violates the
conventional laws of behaviour; the agrestis also offende agst natural propriety; opp. urbanus), - rusticanus (grown up or educated in the country), - paganus, vica-

nus (a ristager: opp. oppidanus).

PEASANTRY, pl. of PEASANT.

PEASE, pisa, pl. Of p., pisinus.

PEAT, *humus turfa (Linn.).

PEBBLE, calculus; tapillus.

PEBBLY, calculosus.

PECCABLE, *cuipæ, delictis, obnoxius; *pravis cupiditatibus obnoxius. Rather by Crel. with the

verò peccare, &c.
PECCADILLO, levior noxa; leve delictum; vitium minus

PECCANT, vitiosus : nocens : peccans, qui peccat. PECK, s. the English peck is somewhat more than the oman modius. Prps sts to denote the fourth of a

placideque quiescas (terraque tibi sit super ossa levis; bashei, me may say quadrans, or quadrans medimai (the medimus was a measure of corn among the PEACEABLE, PEACEPUL, pacis amans or amator (Greeks containing six modil).

PECK, v. rostro appetere; pinsere (Pers.). PECKER, (A bird) picus. PECTORAL, pectoralis; or by gen. of pectus.

PECULATION, peculatus (as) publicus (robbery of berthal).

PECULATION, peculatus (us) punitus (roseeve) de public purse),—agenti circumducto (g. l. for front in money matters; Plaul. Capt. 5, 4, 31).—suppressio judicialis (embezziement of money publi into court, or for carrying on a cause: C. pro Cluent. 25. Also by Crel. edih peculian avettere (de avertendà peculia) quæro abs te, &c. C.); so also avertere merces. quaero aos te, acc. c.; so also avertere interces. 10 se accused of p., peculiatis accusari: 10 be guilty of p., peculiatin avertere (p. 1.). peculiatum facere (rob the public treasury).

PECULATOR, depeculator ararti. peculiator (of the

treasury).—qui pecuniam avertit, supprimit, &c..
PECULIAR, proprius (in C. only with the gen.; opp. communis) .- meus (tuus, suus, &c., i. e. my, thy, his, \$c., own). Jn. proprius et meus; præcipuus et proprius \$\overline{\phacessymbol{\phacesymbol{\ph suetudo communis vel tua solius et propria: the p. property of liberty is to live as one pleases, libertatis proprium est vivere ut velis: a thing has its p. nature rel est natura propria et sua: this is p. to moseif, hie meus et mos; sum natura ita generalus it is p. to nankind, est natură sic generata hominis vis, &c. (see

C. Fin. 5, 15, 43): by p. right, jure quodam suo PECULIARITY, proprietas (peculiar nature).— natura (natural or characteristic quality). One great p. of his style is, quod orationi ejus eximium inest (Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 17). Often to be rendered by the adj.
PECULIARLY, propriv (C.); peculiariter (Q.;

PECUNIARY, by pecuniæ or nummorum. Sta pecuniarius (e. g. inopla rei pecuniariæ, p. dietrest, C.: præmia rei pecuniariæ, a p. reward, C.; pecuniariam litem agere, Q).

PEDAGOGIC, •ad artem liberos educandi institu-

endique spectans, pertinens.

PEDAGOGUE, pecdagogus; magister.

PEDAL, *pedale (organ) or instrumenti musici).

PEDANT, homo ineptus (according to the def. given

by C. de Or. 2, 4, 17, comes nearly up to this notion; comp. Ruhuk. Sen. Ep. 76, 13, p. 4).—homo puttdus (wearisome, tedious fin the length of his explanations).—homo tetricus (stiff, unbending; checking every outbreak nomo terreus (1117), unocenamy; cuecking every onisoress of mirth). Obs. doctor umbraticus in Petron. (= 'a private lutor, attending at the pupil's our house).
PEDANTIC, ineptus. putidus. tetricus. Syn. is
PEDANT. I fear it would be p. 10, &c., vercot, ne puti-

dum sit, &c.
PEDANTRY, ineptiæ (g. f.).—putida jactatio. these words do not express the notion with any tolerable accuracy. Buhnk, uses pedantismus with a qualifying expression ; e. g. pedantismi vitium (utamur enum Gallico verbo, quum in Latiná lingua non satis antum huic rei nomen inveniamus). Krebs suggests vanitas, quam hodie novo vocabulo pedantismum vocant (the fault meant being partly expressed by the vanitas Gracula of Latin writers).

PEDDLE, | To trifle, ineptire; nugari; ineptias facere. | To act as a pediar, merces estiatim

PEDESTAL, stylobates (Gr.; Fitr.).

PEDESTRIAN, pedester. A p., pedes, itis.

PEDICLE, pediculus (Col.; Plin.).
PEDICULAR, pedicularis; pediculosus.

PEDIGREE, s. stemma gentile, or simply stemma (post-Ang.). To recite one's whole p. fm memory, memoriter progeniem suam ab avo atque atavo profetre (Ter.): to draw up the p. of a family, familize originem

(Acr.): to took subtexers (Np.).

PEDIMENT, fastiglum (C.: Fitr.).—tympanum (the surface or space within the pediment; Fitr.).

PEDLAR, *qui ovitatim merces venditat; institor PEDLAR. (esply of fancy articles; institor delicatarum mereium, Sen. Ben. 4, 38, 3).—circitor (espig a seller of old clothes). To be a p., *merces ostiatim venditare.

PEEL, s. cutis (thin skin of fruits).—tunica (of core

farinaceous plants) .- cottex (bark of trees). PEEL, v. | TRANS.) tunicam, cutem, detrahere: desquamare. To p. a tree, corticem arbori in orbem detrahere; decorticare arborem; delibrare arborem (to take of the inner bark). I INTRANS.) cutem, crustam, deponere or exuere; desquamari (Plin.); cortex ab

uepoinere or exuere; desquamari (Fin.); corex ao arbors resedit (pesis of).

PEEP, s. | I took, aspectus, conspectus. To take a p. at, coulls percurrere qd (hastis),—aspectum convertere qo; oculos conjleere in qd; intuéri; contuéri; aspicere qd: a p.-shoe, "clast sub rerum imagines in-aspicere qd: a p.-shoe," clast sub rerum imagines introspicientibus repræsentantur (Döer.). | First a p-pearance; at p. of day, (cum) prima luce; sub lucis ortum; diluculo (primo)

PEEP, v. (To cry as chickens) pipire (Col.); pipare (Farr. ap. Non.). | PEEP AT or 1NTO, oculis percurrere qd; oculos conjicere in qd; intueri; aspicere qd; introspicere (into). | PEEP, or PEEP FORTH, ostendere se: apparere. The day p.'s forth, dilucescit.

PEER, s. par (an equal).— magnas, unus procerum Britannize, Gallize (of Great Britain or France).

PEER, v. latius se ostendere ; se offerre ; offerri. PEERAGE, *dignitas, locus, optimatum, procerum,

PEERLESS. incomparabilis; eximius; singularis;

PEEVISH, morosus; difficilis: old age makes me

p., amariorem me senectus incit (c. 2011, 11, 21, 27, 11)
become p., incidere in morositatem (C.).
PEEVISHLY, morose.
PEEVISHNESS, morositas (C.); morositas naturæ (Ruhnk.).

PEG, paxillus (C.); cultellus (Fitr.); epigrus (a peg for fastening, instead of a nait; prps only in pl.; Sen.). To come down a p., *lenius, mollius agere; *qd remit-

PELICAN, pelecânus or pelicânus (Hieron.); pele-cânus onocrotâius (Linn.).

PELISSE, vestis pellicea, or simply pells (an outer garment lined with skin or fur). In the ordinary acceptation of the word, the same terms may be used with quam vocant, &c.

quam vocani, &c.
PELLET, pilula (Plin.).
PELLICLE, pellicula (C.).
PELLITORY, herba parietaria (Plin. Pan. 51);
parietaria (Appul. Linn.); "asplenium ruta muraria (Linn.; p. of the wall.).

PELL MELL, promiscue (without distinction) confuse, permixte (without distinction or order). To is or lies p.m., promiscuus: confusus; permixtus.

The Latin also expresses this idea by compounds with
per, &c.; e. g. permiscere; commiscere; miscere
omnis ac turbare; confundere; turbare.

PELLUCID, pellucidus, translucidus. ellucere ; pelluciditatem habere; lucem transmittere

PELLUCIDITY, pelluciditas (Plin.). PELT, s. pellis; corium; pelles feringe (of wild beasts; Just.). Covered with p., pellitus.

PELT, v. re q\(\tilde{a}\) petere; e. g.-to p. with mud, luto petere (fccdare, polluere) qm. There is a pelting shower, magna via aquæ dejicitur (L.): imber effundi-

tur (Curt.); a petting shower, imber effusus. PEN, s. penna scriptoria, or jm context, penna only (used first in the eighth century; Isid. Orig. 6, 14).—calamus scriptorius. or fm context, calamus only (of a reed).—stilus (of metal). To split a p., *pennam (c) a rees).—Stuts (c) mean. 1. 2 spirit a p., "pennam or calamum or pen-man temperare (af, C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 14); to nit a p., Calamum or pen-calamum or pennam exacure (af, Piis. 17, 14, 24, § 106); to dip omés p. in (the ink. 4c.), calamum or pennam intingere (af, C. 10, 3, 31); to take up one's promise interpret (a)r. 42. 10, 3, 31): to take up one's p., calamum (pennam) sumere; stilum prehendere; ad seribendum so conferre (b. set about writing): to be able to write with any p., quicunque calamus in manus meas venerit, eo uti tamquam beno (C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 15, no. b. § 1): to guide the p. (the hand) for aby, scribentis manum manu superimposità regere (Q. 1, 1, 27): the p. does not mark, crassum atramentum pendet calamo (aft. Pers. 3, 11): not to touch a p., nullam literam scribere: nothing but what is excellent could come fm the p. of such a man. "nil nisi egregium ab ejus viri scriptione prodire poterat.

PEN, v. See WRITE.
PEN UP, [Fig.) constipare. [PROF.) pecus textis

cratibus claudere (†).

PENAL, Relating to punishment, Crel. p. law, 'lex penam sanciens. | Having a punish-ment attached, pena or (stronger) supplied dignus (of persons or things).—animadvertendus (of things; e. g. facinus). 95

PFNALTY, pæna (g. t.).—multa (espiy a fine). To condemn to a p., pænam statuere in qm (Suet.); pænam constituere el ('Euz.); pænam irrogare el (g.)

penam irrogare not before time of Empp.; multian irrogare el (C.) was the act of the accuser, or tribune of the people, proposing that the p. should be so much). To condemn to a p. of so much, multam (with gen. of the amount imposure er el diegre (both L.). I am the amount) imponere or ci dicere (both L.). I am willing to suffer the p. of the law, non recuso, quo minus legis pænam subeam (Np. Epam. 8. 2): to subject oneself to a p., poenam or multam committere. See also PUNISHMENT

PENANCE, | Penitence, repentance, vid. To do p. for athg, qd luere, explare; poenas cs rei dare, ao p. jor aung, qui utere, expaire; permas ex rei dare, pendere, de-, ex-pendere, ex-soivere. I (Ecclesiastical) penalis or satisfaction, placulum. To impose p., placulum ab que exigere.
PENCIL, s. | A small brush, peniellus (Plin.); peniellus (C.). I A tead p., "stilus cerussatus; "gra-peniellus (C.). I a tead p., "stilus cerussatus; "gra-

phium cerussatum. PENCIL, v. PROP.) penicillo pingere. # Pro.) pin-

PENDANT, As an ornament, *ornamentum pendulum.—insures (ear-rings).
PENDING. See DURING. A suit p., lis nondum

indicata

PENDULOUS, pensilis; pendulus.

PENDULUM, prps *perpendiculum.
PENDETRATE, penetrare, intrare (to enter; prop. and fig.).—invadere (to rush in : prop. and fig. all three with a simple acc., or with in and an acc.).—influere, with a simple acc., or with in ana an acc., — innure, infund it (b fow in; of a great number).—se insiliuare (to penetrate imperceptibly).—descendere (to descend; go down: e.g. ferrum haud alte in corpus descendit; ferrum in ilia descendit [poet]: then fig., of impressions on the mind, &c.; e. g. hoc verbum in pectus ejus

sions on the mina, qc.; e. g. noc verbum in pectus ejus alte descendit). PENETRATING, penetrans. acer. acutus (sharp)— egravis (that falls heavity; fig., weighty). A p. voice, vox peracuta: a p. mind, acunen ingenii; perspicaci-

PENETRATION, acumen or acies ingenii; acutum. acre, ingenium (C.); ingenii sagacitas (Ern.); ingenii acre, ingentum (c.); ingenti sagactas (Erm.); ingenti felicitas (Rubnk.); animus acrior (C.); or simply in genium; acumen; sagacitas; soliertia; subtilitas; calliditas: to be a man of great p, ingenio esse acerri-mo, acutissimo; ingenii acumine florère.

PENINSULA, pæninsula (L., Plin.); also by Crel. e. g. the Peloponnesus is a p., Peloponnesus fere tota in

ri est (C. de Rep. 2, 4).

PENITENCE, pœnitentia (peccatorum); *dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus or susceptus. vis pœnitendi (e g., so deep or sincere was his p., tanta vis erat pœnitendi!)

PENITENT, poenitens (C.); *poenitentia tactus, commotus; *poenitentiam agens es rei. To feel p., positet me; agor ad pusitendum; subit me positentia; about or for athg, positet me es rei or (less emty) ago pornitentiam es rei: so p. was he! tanta vis

erat prenitendi i
PENITENTIAL, *prenitentiam testans, declarans, P. tears, "lacrimæ quas pœnitentia peccatorum elicit: a p. psalm, *psalmus, carmen, ad pornitentiam peccatorum vocans: p. feelings, animus ad mentem vitam-

que emendandam paratus.
PENITENTIARY, adj. by poenitentiæ; or ad poeni-

tentiam (pertinens).
PENITENTLY, *animo pœnitente or pœnitentia.

commoto, tacto.
PENKNIFE, scalprum librarium (Suet. Fitr. 2),scalprum (T. Ann. 5, 8; 5, 2) .- "culter plicatilis (a ciasp knife),
PENMAN, qui scribit (g. t.); scriptor (author).

elegant or accomptished p., qui elegant or nitidă manu literas facit (aft. Plant. Pseud. 1, 1, 28). PENMANSHIP, *ars scriptoria. *calligraphia; *ars

commode scribendi.

PENNANT, *vexillum nauticum.

PENNILESS, perpauper, egentissimus, omnibus Tebus egens. omnium egenus. cui minus nihilo est.

To be p., ci minus nihilo est. See also Poor.

PENNY, "numus, teruncius. (These words

do not, however, express exactly the value of our p., so that it may be necessary siz to retain the lerm). Not that it may be necessary as so recurs the series, as p., ne numum quidem (e. g. will I give). To agree to a p., ad numum convenire (c.): to pay to a p., ad assem reddere qd (Plin. Ep.): not to be able to get a

single p., ne numum quidem auferre posse (C.).
PENNYROYAL, *pulegium; *mentha pulegium

PENNYWEIGHT, *quadrans drachmæ. PENNYWORT, *Lysimachia nummuiaria (Linn.).

PENSILE, pensilis; pendulus. PENSION, s. stipendium; beneficium annuum; annua ad honorem præbita, orum, n. (aft. Suet. Tib. 60, § Vitr. 10, 16, 3). To grant a p. 10 aby, annua ad honorem præbëre (g. 1.); de publico quotannis certam mercèdem ci tribuere ad honorem (Vitr. 10, 16, 3; of a public life); *annuo stipendio qm juvare, susten-

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10 p. of, *pacto annuo stipendio qm dimittere, in vacationem muneris dare: 10 p. an officer, præfectum militum commodis emerite milities dimittere (af. Suct. Cal. 44); qm cum annuis præbendis dimittere

(a civil officer).
PENSIONER, miles missicius (a soldier pensioned off; see Suet Ner. 48).— qui victu apud qm utitur pactă mercede; cui gratultus victus (or victus quotipacta mercede; "cui graturius rictus (c. de Or. 1, 54), ste "alumnus.

PENSIVE, cogitabundus (very late, Appul.); in cogitationibus defixus (in a p. altitude) or animum in cogitationibus defixum habens (aft. C.).

PENT UP, clausus; inclusus.
PENTACHORD, pentachordus (Marc. Cap.).

PENTAGON, pentagon (Math.).
PENTAGONAL, pentagonus or pentagonius (Auct. FENIAUUNAL, pentagonus or pentagonius [Auct. de Limit.]; pentagonium (cinquefoit; Appul.); quinquangularis (Math.).
PENTAMETER, pentameter (Q.).
PENTATEUCH, Pentateuchus or Pentateuchum

(Tertuil.).

PENTECOST, Pentecoste, es, f. (Teriuli.) The feast of p., "dies Pentecostales or "dies feul Pentecostales or "dies feul Pentecostale." Not fe st um Pentecostale.
PENTHOUSE, 'tuguriolum parieti affixum PENULT, PENULTIMATE, penultimus. The p., costes.

pænuitima (sc. syllaba).

PENURIOUS, parcus; tenax; parcus et tenax; restrictus; restrictus et tenax; malignus (p. towards restrictus; restrictus et tenax; malignus (p. toecrae others). Ferp p., pragravus: to be p., parce vivere (live closely).—parcere (with dat.); parcum, tenacem esse (with gen.); parce ac tenuiter vivere.
PENURIOUSLY, parce; maligne; tenuiter. Jx. parce ac tenuiter (v. g. vivere, to live).
PENURY, penuria; egestas; summa paupertas.
PENURY, penuria; egestas;

PENUIT, penuita; general persons per penuita; penuita; penuita; penuita; persons (g. t.), homines, pl.; frequently, however, in Latin homines to omitted: a) with quently, however, in Latin homines is omitted: d) with adjectives: e.g. many p., multi; all p., numes; good p., honi: b) when followed by qui; e.g. there are p. who so lives, sunt, qui diennit: there are p. who believes, sunt, qui existinent: c) in the phr. people (= persons generally, most with a latin the source of the persons of th comites, qui qm comitantur (attendunts).—cs milites (soldiers): mg, thy, \$c, p, mci, tui (see Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46; of the serrants): to belong to the people of any one, esse ab qo. Persons derived fm a common origin, gens (as descended fm one ancestor). - natio (as belonging to the same country, and possessing the same national characteristics; so that one gens may include many nationes).—genus (a race distinguished by certain peculiar excellences or good qualities).—populus (a so-ciely of free citizens, or of men united under one common government; the Latins also used nomen in this sense to designate some particular people defined by the con-text; e. g. Hannibal, inimicissimus nomini Romano, to the Roman p.): foreign p., nationes, or gentes, extera:; populi externi. || The inhabitants of a town, &c., populus (the p. of all classes; distinguished sts fm the principes or senatus, sts fm the plebs).—picbs (the lower orders; distinguished sts fm the patricil, nobiles; sts fm the populus) .- vuigus (the common people; i. e. not so much those of the lower ranks as those who are personally and individually inferior to others, being culpably ign rant, low-minded, or immoral),-cives, civitas (the body of citizens): in the name of the p., publice: out of the pockets of the p., publice; publico sumptu; de publico (so that the p. bear the expense).—Impendio publico (so that the p. suffer loss): a man of the p., homo piebeius (in speaking of his descent).—homo de plebe (in speak-

ong of his actual position).

PEOPLE, v. frequentare (incolis): to p. a place with colonists, coloniam or colonos deducere, mittere qo the former when a person himself leads the colonists to a place): peopled, frequens, celeber (populous, opp. de-

PEPPER, a. piper, čris, n. : white p., p. album (H.

Sat.); candidum (Plin.): black p., p. nigrum: p. cors, granum piperis (Plin.); bacca piperis (Pitr.).
PEPPER, v. pipere condire qd: peppered, pipe-

ratus (Plin.)

Aus (ram.).
PEPPER-BOX. *pyxis piperis.
PEPPER-MII.L, *mois piperi moiendo.
PEPPER MINT, *mentha pipera (Liss.).
PEPPER MINT, *mentha pipera (Piss.).
PEPPER WORT, piperiti (Piss.). *Lepidium lati-

folium (Linn.) PERADVENTURE. See PERHAPS.

PERAMBULATE, perambulare (mly poet., but per-

ambulare multas terras, Varr.); peragrare; lustrare; perlustrare (L., Vell.); obire; percurrere.

PERAMBULATION, peragratio. lustratio (both C.);

or by the verbs.
PERCEIVABLE, PERCEPTIBLE, qued sub pectum or oculos cadit; quod in conspectum cadit; quod oculis cerni, percipi potest; aspectabilis. PERCELVABLY, palam; aperte ac palam; evi-denter; manifesto. See Plaivit.

PERCEIVE, | To see, vid. | To observe, mark, vidère; vidère animo; cernere; cernere mente: perspicere; sentire. Jx. sentire ac vidère; intelligrere; animadivertere : one may casil p., facile intelligi, or conjici, potest: as far as I p., quantum equidem video, or intelligo.

deo, or intelligo.
PERCEPTIBLY. See PERCEIVABLY.
PERCEPTION, animadversio; or by Crel. with the

PERCEPTIVE, quo cernimus, percipimus, &c. PERCH, s. | A pole, pertica; decempeda, æ (as a measuring rod); a little p., pertica pusilla. | A certain measure, pertica (Frontin: because the land was measured wild a pole, pertica). | A certain

fish, perca (Plin.).
PERCH, v. (arbori) insidere, considere (of several);

FERUIT, V. (arbort) Insidere, considere (of several); (in arbore) sedere. PERCHANCE, fortasse; forsitan (the latter always with the subjunctive. East Fortassis is rare; forean is poet.). Observe also that forte is not to be used for poet.). 25% observe also that force is not to be used for fortasse in all cases; but the rule is that the Latin has always force, and not fortasse, after al, nisi, ne (not a after num).—hand scio an, nescio an (nullua, nemo, numquam), as a modest or difficient form of expression. See also PERHAPS.

PERCUSSION, percussio; pulsus.
PERDITION, exitium; interitus. See also Dg-

PEREGRINATION, peregrinatio (C.).

PEREMPTORILY. See ABSOLUTELY, TIVELY.

PEREMPTORY, | (In law) peremptorius (Ulp.). A p. citation, peremptorium (ce. editum, Hermes, Dig. 42, 1, 53); disceptationi perimendae cictus, constitutus (aft. Cas. B. G. 5, 27, 5). § Positive, ab-

solute, vid.

PERENNIAL, [Lasting \(\sigma y \) ear, perennis; annua.

[Lasting \(\sigma n y \) year (Rot.), perennis. To be a \(\sigma p\), perennis. To be a \(\sigma p\), perennis. To be a \(\sigma p\), perennare (e. g., qu melius fecus perennet. Col. 12, 5, 2; but this is only of kepping \(\sigma \) long time; still perennia, perennare must be retained at it.).

PERFECT, pienus (g. l. heering its fall number, size, \(\sigma c.\),—integer (webde, unmutitated, 2c.).—about \(\sigma \).

lutus, perfectus. Jn. absolutus et perfectus, perfectutus, persectus. 3. ausonumo et persectus, persectus atque absolutus, expletus et perfectus, perfectus cumulatuaque, perfectus completusque (sias sas she shejaest perfection).—verus, germanus (real, germine): thoroughly p., absolutus omnibus numeris; et partibus. fectus expletusque omnibus suls numeris et partibus. -totus (whole, opp. the single purts).-totus integer (in the fullest manner or sense; Gell. 12, 1, in.): a p. duty, perfectum absolutumque officium: p. sirtue, perfecta cumulataque virtus: a p. orator, orator plenus periects cumulasaque virius: a_p , ordior, ordior plenus atque perfectus; perfectus homo in dicendo et per politus: mora p., perfectior (e, g), perquitus aq perfectiuaque, (C); moti p, summus et perfectissimus (C).—Ahg is p. madness, qd summus est dementise (e, g), expectare, dum 60; (e, g), expectare, dum <math>60; (e, g), phus absolutus: a p. orator, orator perfectus: home phus absolutus: a p. or stor, orawn periectus; noun perfectus in dicendo: a p. Siole, perfectus Stoicus (that cannot be found fault with).—germanissimus Stoicus (deviating in nothing fm the Stoic school): to make albg p., absolvere (to accomplish albg, so that mothing is wanting in it; e. g. a benefaction, beneficium).wanting in it; e. g. a overfaction, cenecium).— cumulare qd (to put the finishing stroke to a thing, to crosen it; e. g. joy, gaudium). PERFECT, v. perficere; conficere; absolvere. Ju absolvere et perficere. See To Complete.

PERFECTION integritas (completeness). - absolutio

perfectio. Jn. absolutio perfectioque (highest degree of sinish); p. of eiritse, virtus perfecta cumulataque: moral p., perfectum honestum: to altain p., ad perfectionem pervenire; ad summa venire: to bring a thing to p., qd absolvere or perficere or absolvere et perficere.

PFR

PERFECTLY, perfecte; absolute (without defect or fault). — plane, prorsus, omnino (entirely). — plene, integre (faily).

PERFIDIOUS, perfidus (as to single actions).—
perfidiosus (as to the whole character).—perfidià prie-

permissis (as the whole enaroteer).—permiss predicting (C. Flace, 3); infidus: infidelis,

PERFIDIOUSLY, perfidiose (E. perfide not before the site age); infideliter; sine fide. To act p., perfide or fraudulenter agere.

PERFIDY, perfidia (faithlessness).—Infidelitas (the fides (+ H.).

PERFORATF, terebrare (with a gimlet or other borer) .- perterebrare (thoroughly) .- perforare (to make a hole through).

a hole through).
PERFORM, I To achieve, accomplish, conficere (to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work, itinera, mandata conficiuntur, non perficiuntur. seors. Hinera, manata connecturity, non-pertetutuit mec absolvantur. D.).—efficere, ad effectum adducere (to bring to actual axistence).—perficere (to carry through to the end; to make athy perfect; opp. inchoare, to begin).—absolvere (to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete; opp. inchoare, instituere). Js. absolvere ac (et) perficere,-peragere (to carry a business through).—exsequi, persequi (to follow up till it is done; esply of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata).—adipisci, assequi (the furmer dwelling more on the object achieved; the latter on the persevering exertions by wch it was achieved).an finem adducere (to bring athg to its intended end; to complete).—patrare (of important actions publicly performed; an old and solemn word, that had probably a religious meaning at first; strengthened perpetrare) .a retigenus meaning at first; strengthened perpettare).—
sis facter alone (opp. cogitare).—To be able to p.
athg, "parem esse ci rei exsequendus. To p. one's
promises. See Paonisiss... | To act a part on the
stage, or in life, agere quo or co parten; es personant
test in first agere quo or co parten; es personant
test in first. (to pretend to be aby).—[Egg-] undere qui in
ma-Citast. exhibite en malat.—to a plan fability
malat.—to a, plan fability un-Class.; exhibere qm, unlat.—lo p. a play, fabulam agere (not fab. ducere, weh is said of the author only. To forbid the players to p., histrionibus scenam inter-dicere (Su.): the players will not p. to-night, *histriones hodie in scenam non prodibunt.

hodie in scenam non prodibunt.

PERFORMANCE, #A performing, exsecutio;

3r by the verbs. #Act, deed, factum. #Work,

opus. #A play a ceted, fabula acta.

PERFORMER, #A doer, \$e\$, qui facit, agit, perfecit, &c. #A play per, artifex scenicus (g. 1.)—actor

(accenicus); histrio; ludio, ludius (Syx. in Acron).

PERFUME. s. odot (g. l.)—uniquentum (insyuen).

—tus (frankincense); p. i., odores; p. s. (at article of

commerce). purces odorum.

commerce), merces odorum.

PERFUME, v. odoribus, unguentis, imbuere qd: oloribus perfundere qd.—unguentis, imbuere qd; oloribus perfundere qd.—unguento perficare (by un-guents rubbed on or in).—bonis odoribus suffire qd (Col); buburning n'a)—iconomencia odoribus suffire qd (Col); by burning p.'s).—locum varius odoribus infleere (Sen. Fit. Beat. 1, 11): to p. oneself, se unguere (Ter.); se odoribus imbuere; caput et os suum unguento perfricare; to be perfumed, unguenta oiere (Ter.); unguentis delibutum, oblitum, esse (C.); unguentis affluere.

PERFUMER, myropolia, se (Plaut.); unguentarius

"H.): a p * shop, myropolium (Plaut.).

PERFUMERY, unguenta (pl.); odores (pl.).

PERFUNCTORILY, indiligenter; negligenter; sine

cura: incuriose

CUTA: INCUTION:
PERFUNCTORY, parum accuratus (of things).—
negligens, incuriosus (of persons).
PERHAPS, fortasse, forsitan (the latter with the
subjunctive, except when it is inserted, as it were,

subjunctive, except when it is inserted, as it were, parenthelically, in the sentence, the verb not being dependent on it; e. g. longlorem orationem causa forsitan postulat, C. p. Lig. 12, 38; see Hand. Turs. ii. p. 715. postulat, C. p. Lig. 12, 38; see Hand. Turz. ii. p. 715.— ES Porsitan stands only in principal, not in de-pendent sentences: hence it would be wrong to say, quit for the sentences of the sentence of the sentence of these two must be used in questions, or after si, hisi, of these two must are used as questions, or after us, nist, nist, ni, no. Artiger adds no.— forter (only offer si, sin, nist, ni, no. Artiger adds second edition rejects both of these, and say that is exceed edition rejects both of these, and say that is questions 'gradups,' perchance' should be left unbreasistically.— For so, for sit, for sit are all post.—fortasse of the control of the contr

an (Varr. and Gell.: forsan is poel., fortassis once stood in several places in C., where fortasse is now read, Krebs).—haud solo an, nesolo an (after such nullus, nemo, numquam are to be used for 'any,' any body.' ever,' e. g. huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulii. wech prps never occurred to any one else, Np.). In questions: 'whether perhaps any,' (after quarter, percunctari, &c.) is to be translated by ecquis (or ecqui), ecque (or ecqua), ecquid (not by si quis). quæris ecqua spes sit ! fac sciam, ecquid venturi sitis. P. somebody, forsitan quispiam ; qs forte. Unless p.,

-P. someoda, joistan quinnam, de rote. Oness p., nisi forte: if p., si forte: lest p., ne forte.
PERIGEE (in astronomy), *perigraum (t. t.).
PERIL periculum; discrimen; Jw. periculum ac discrimen. See DANGER.

PERILOUS, periculosus; pericul plenus; ancers;

PERILUUS, periculosus, pericula presus, accept, dubius. See Dangeragus.

PERIOD, ||Space of lime, spatium temporis, tempus, (gs) tempora; ætas (age).—tempestas (a space of time with its characteristic distinctions, a p. space of time with its characteristic distinctions, a p. marked by its history)—\$\mathbb{B}_{\overline{\text{max}}} \ext{max}\$ in this sense is very low Latin; perfodus is without authority: no p. of my tife, nultium etatis men tempus. \$\mathbb{E}_{n} = \mathbb{E}_{n} = \mathbb comprehensio; JM. comprehensio et ambitus verbo-rum; verborum continuatio, constructio; conversio orationis (C.), or simply, ambitus, circuitus, compre-hensio, circumscriptio. continuatio (see C. Brut. 44, 162; id. Or. 61, 204; [35] periodus in this sense is not strettly a Latan word C. Gives ambitus, circuitio, &c., adding once quem Gracci mepiodov, &c. in Greek characters, once si sic periodum appellari placet; and so Q. Inst. 9, 4, 14; but it has been conty employed in this sense by modern writers; and sts for perspicuity it may be necessary to adopt it): well-constructed p.'s, arguti, certique et circumscripti verborum ambitus argui, certique et circumseripi versorum antottus (C. Or. 12, 138); a comprehensio et ambitis versorum (ib.); a short p., brevis comprehensio et ambitis versorum (C. Brut. 41, 162); loo long a p., nimis longa sententiarum continuatio (C. de Or. 3, 13, 49); acoid long p.'s, fugere oportet longam verborum continuationem (Auct, ad Her, 4, 12, 18): a neat and wellrounded p., apta et quasi rotunda verborum constructio (C. Brut. 78, 272); forma concinnitasque verborum facit

orbem suum (C. Or. 44, 149; the p. is well rounded).
PERIODICAL, adj. | Recurring at intervals, certo tempore recurrens: p. diseases, morbi accidentes certo tempore recurrens: p. duseases, morbi accidentes et remittentes; morbi certo tempore recurrentes: p. winds, ctesis (pl., of the winds that blev in the Mediterranean, &c., in the dog-days); verit, qui certo tempore in qo loco flare consueverun: or qui certo tempore q da cerli parte spirant (cf. Cars. B. G. 5, 7; Gell. 2, 2, extr.). P. writinys er works, prps ephemericis. Il Constructed in periods, compositus; circumseriptus; numerose et apte cadens: a state crafts structs auts vincts leng care postusis (Artusia structa, apta, vineta (opp. oratio soluta or dissipata); verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio; circumseriptus verborum ambitus (C.), PERIODICAL, s. *ephémeris, *plagula ephemeri-dum, actorum diurnorum (daisj).—!libelitus hebdoma-

dalis (weekly) .- "libeilus menstruus (monthly) .- libeilus

PERIODICALLY, | At stated intervals, certis PERIODICALLY, | At state | mercen, temporibus or certo tempore; or by Crel., e. g. morbus nunc accedit, nunc recedit. | In regular periods | Mercen, orațio (of style), circumscripte et numerose (e. g. dicere); oratio bene cadit et volvitur (C. Or. 69, 229; is constructed p.),

PERIPATETIC, peripateticus.
PERIPHERY. See CIRCUMPERENCE.
PERIPHRASE. See CIRCUMLOCUTION.

PERIPH MASE. Sec CIACULOUTION.
PERISH, perire (to lose if permeturely).—Interire
(to cease to exist; stronger than perire, and used of
lining beings, or of things without life)—occliere (to
disappear: properly, of living beings when they due, and
fly, of beings without life; e.g., spee occlid).—cadere,
concidere (to sink to decay or ruin, of things; e.g., a state, a house, a family).-tolli (of beings, to disappear): to p. in the scores, aqua mergi: to p. by shipwreck, naufragio perire or interire.

PERISHABLE, PERISHING, fragilis; caducus;

fluxus.

PERISTYLE, peristylum (C.); peristyllum (Fitr.), PERITONÆUM, peritonæum (in later writers); expressed in Feget. 2, 15, 3, by a Crcl., membrana, æ intestina omnia continet.

Que intestina omina constante.

PERIWING. See PERUKE.

PERIWINKLE, || A skell-fish, pectunculut (Plin.). || d plant, *vinca (major, minor, Linn.).

2 R

PERJURE (oneself), perjurium facere : perjurare ; | terruptedly : [assiduo is not Class.).—usque (con-

PERJURED, PERJURER, perjurus.

PERJURY, perjurium.
PERMANENCE, perpetuitas; or rather by the verbs, perminère, &c.

PERMANENT, perdurans; permanens; perpetuus; continens; continuus: to be p., manere; permanere; perdurare

PERMANENTLY, perpetuo; usque, PERMEABLE. See Passable. PERMEATE. See Pass through.

PERMEATE. See PASS TRIOUGH.

PERMISSION, concessio (a granting, conceding, C.
Fragm., Or. in Tog. Cand., ii, 1, 522, ed. Orelis).

—permissio (a permitting, allowing. See concessions et permissus only in the abl.).—potentas, copia (power, right, authority gieen.—See venia necer of itself means 'permission,' but con niva nec, forbearance, indulgence,—arbitrum (free-will).

licentia (want of restraint): to give p. to any one, venian, licentiam, potestatem ci dare: p. to do aby, or rei or qd facienti potestatem ci facere, conceders, licentiam, potestatem ci facere, conceders, licentiam is the convenient of the convenien licentiam ci concedere: licentiam ci permittere ut &c. : permittere, concedere ci, for athg, qd: to give boys p. to play, pueris ludendi licentiam dare: to ask for p. veniam petere : to obtain p., veniam accipere, impetrare; datur ci potestas, copia; fit ci potestas; p., habere potestatem, concessam licentiam; mihi licet, permissum, concessum est : with your p., permissu or concessu tuo; si per te licitum erit; pace tuâ; pace quod fiat tuã; bonâ veniâ tuâ licest; bonâ veniâ me audies (if one is about to speak): without my p., me non concedente; me non consulto; me invito (agst my will): without aby's p., injussu cs; to speak with p., boná hoc tuå veniá dixerim; sit venia verbo; sit honos auribus; tuis honos sit habitus auribus; with p. of all, consensu omnium.

p. of m', consensu omnum.
PERMIT, ¶To allow, concedere (mly on being
entreated: opp. repugnare). Permittere (opp. vetare).
largir! (fm kindness or complaisance).—facultaten
dare, or potestatem facere cs rel. permittere licentiam,
ut &c. (lo pui il in oby's power to do il).—cs rel veniam dare, or dare hanc veniant, ut &c (to show indulgence in athg).—It is permitted, concessum est (g. t.).—licet (is permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional). Jr. licitum concessumque est.—fas est (by divine law, including the law of conscience). In jus fasque est.—As far as the laws p., quoad per leges liceat (or licitum est, for present lime). | To suffer, sinere,

pati, ferre, &c. See Supper.

PER MITTED, licitus, permissus, concessus. PERMUTATION, permutatio; vices (pt.); vicissi-

See CHANGE.

tudo. Sec CNARGE.
PERNICIOUS, perniciosus (C.); pernicialis (L.,
Plim.); exitiosus, exitialis; noxius (C.; noxiosus
Sen.); damnosus; detrimentosus; nocivus (Plin.).
PERNICIOUSLY, perniciose; nocenter; pestifere
(C. 1655° no dexitiose, dasgustin).
PERORATION, peroratio, epilogus (formal).—conclusio, finis orationis (less formal).
PERPENDICULAR directus ap perpendiculum,

PERPENDICULAR, directus ad perpendiculum, or simply directus (opp. pronus, or pronus ac fastigatus); perpendicularis only in later writer; to be p., directum esse, or simply esse ad perpendiculum. A p. line, linea, que cathetus dicitur or cathetus only (ħ κάθετο, εc. γρομμή). To let fail a p., lineam, que cathetus dicitur, demittere in (with

PERPENDICULARLY, ad perpendiculum; ratione perpendiculi; ad lineam; directo (e. g. deorsum delabi, to fall down p.).
PERPETRATE. See Commit.

PERPETRATE. See COMMIT.
PERPETRATION. See COMMISSION.
PERPETUAL, | Lasting, perpetuus (uninterrupted).—perennis (of constant duration).—continens, continuus (following immediately one after another).—
sempiternus. æternus [Syn, in Etennal]. Jn. perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et sempiternus. P. anow, petuus et æternos; perpetuus et sempiternus. P. snoe, nives quas ne æstas quidem solvit; p. rain, assidui inbres; imbrium continuatio; p. droughi, siccitates (see Herz. Cee. B. G. 4, 10); p. feeer, febris continens or continua or assiduis; p. loil, labor assiduus or continuus; p. ditigence, assiduisa; p. sleep, somous continuus; p. ditigence, assiduisa; p. sleep, somous continuus; p. darsiduous, ge. assiduus. secilus. &c. [Syx.

in Assiduous].
PERPETUALLY, perpetuo (in one unbroken line).semper. numquam non (always) .- continenter. sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso (continually, without intermission; continue et continue are not Class.).—assidue (constantly, unin-

insulty).
PERPETUATE, perpetuare; perpetuum efficere (C.): to p. one's seme, nomen suum immortalitati commendare; nominis memoriam adæquare cum omni posteritate.

PERPETUITY, perpetuitas; or by the adj. PERPLEX, turbare. confundere. conturbare. See

PERPLEXED, 1 (Of things), turbatus. conturbatus, perturbatus (put or thrown into disorder; cont, and pert, also = confounded) -confusus (out of order; then also = confounded); Jr. conturbatus et confusus. -inconditus (not property varcanged).—impeditus (egge-culi, not casily to be unracelled as it were, fc.). eper-plexus (unintelligible, obscure, infricale): a p. speck, oratio confusa; sermo perplexus: a p. and infricale affair, rea impedita, contoria, difficilis; lw., difficilis et contorta. 1 (0f persona), perturbatus. (animo) consternatus (beside onself, put out of one's way). (animo) confusus (disturbed).—commotus. permo-(agitaled).—percussus (shaken).—perterritus (eiolently-friphened): p. in one's head (mind), mente tur-baté: my head is quite p., sum animo conturbato et incerto: to make aby p., cs mentem turbare (of the understanding).—cs animum confundere (of the mind, the courage, fc.).—quo conturbare or perturbare (he -inconditus (not properly arranged).-impeditus (diffithe courage, &c.) .- qm conturbare or perturbare (to confuse aby): to become p., mente turbari (to become p. in one's head),—memorià turbari, memoria es confunditur (aby's recollection becomes p.).

PERPLEXING, difficilis; impeditus; Jn. difficilis

et contortue

PERPLEXITY, mens turbata; animus conturbatus incertus. See Conguston. et incertue

PERQUISITES, pecuniæ extraordinariæ (of a public officer; cf. C. Verr. 2, 70, 170).
PERRY, vinum quod fit, or factum est, de or expiris (Pallad, 3, 25, 11 and 19).
PERSECUTE, consectari, insectari, vexare. To

p. the Christians, Christianam religionem insectari (aft. Eutrop. 10, 16, extr.); populum Christianum vexare: to p. those who have served the state well, bene de republică meritos viros consectari.

republica meritos viros consectari.

PERSECUTION, insectatio, exatio (1) persecutio is a legal term): p. of the Christiane, christiane religionis insectatio (afl. Eutrop. 10, 16): populi Christiani vexationes (Sulp. Ser.;) not Christianorum persecutio. It may often be conceniensy rendered by the verb).—Spirit of p., *cos, qui aliter sentiunt, insectandi studium.

PERSECUTOR, vexator ci infestus; persecutor in this sense is not found in good prose: a p. of the Christians, Christians religionis vexator (Entrop.);

populi Christiani vexator; Christiano nomini inimicus, or inimicissimus (aft. Np. Hann. 7, 3).

PERSEVERANCE, perseverantia (sech is nos deterred by opposition or hindrance).—constantia (constancy),—assiduitas (incessant duration),—pertinacia (pertinacity, almost to excess).—pervicacia (endessour-Aprimacity, aimois to excess,—pervicacia (enseessum) for going to accomplish a purpose or to gain a point),—obstinatio, obstinatio odinitato, obstinatio animus (frm determination or decision: in a bad sense, obstinacy); firm p. in one's opinion, perpetua in sententifa sua permansio; obstinatio sententies: p.

sententia sua permansio; obstinatio sententiae: p. in fdeiisy, obstinatio fidei.

PERSEVERE. perseverare (v. pr.)—constare (with or without sibi, to be consistent)—perstare. consistere. persistere (to stand to, not to depart fm; cf. Herz. Cas. B. G. 6, 36).—mandre, permandre (to abide by t all these usually with in re). To p. in one's principles, stare suis judiciis: to p. in one's course of life, in vitre perpetui tate sibi constare: to p. in an undertaking, perstare in incepto: to p. in a purpose or design, perseverare in proposito; tenere consilium; consilium non mutare: sibi constare.

PERSEVERING, perseverans (not deterred by obstacles) .- constans (consistent) .- firmus (abiding firmly by athg).—offirmatus (stronger than firmus).—tenax cs rei (tenacious).—assiduus (that applies steadily to athg, that does not easily relinquish) -- obstinatus (that persists in spite of entreaties, &c.),—pervicax (that pursues, or energetically persists in carrying on athg).—firmus proposito (Pell.),—tenax propositi (who does not easing

relinquish a purpose).

PERSEVERINGLY, perseveranter; constanter; firmiter; offirmato animo; pertinaciur; pervicacius; obstinate; obstinato animo. [SYN. in PERSEVERING.]

PERSIFLAGE, cavillatio. PERSIST. See PERSEVERE.

I Exterior appearance, species,

forma, corpus, statura, statura corporis. Jn. forma et species, et statura (the whole p.). To have a fine or handsome p., pulchra esse specie, forma, corporis : of a handsome p., puictra esso specie, forma, corports: of a diminuifiee p., corpore parvo; statură parvă (esse): Dionysius custodiam corporis feris barbaris committe-bat (the custodiam corporis feris barbaris committe-tat (the custodiam corporis feris barbaris committe-bat (the custodiam corporis feris barbaris committe-ut de facie (C. Pis. 32, 81). Il Part which one prays, persona; partes (pl.). See Part. I Indi-vidu at, persona (ucità ref. to the rank, churreter, con-duct, ke de the individual), on weath, the distriction duct, &c., of the individual): a name is the distinctive appellation of a p., nomen est quod uniculque personæ apponitur, quo suo quæque proprio vocabulo appelletur apponitur, quo suo quæque proprio vocanulo appelietur (C.): they gase the same pranomen to three persons successicely, continuarunt quodque prænomen per ternas persona (sc. familiæ; Suel.): the p. of the king, persona regis (e. g. sub specie majestatis occulitur; Just.): dislinguishde p.'s, homines nobiles: to hore Just): distinguished p.'s, homines nobiles: to hower respect of p., rationem haber, duerer, dignitatis es; tribuere, dare qd homini (aft. C); servire persone (C); setthout sespect of p. nullià habità ratione dignitatis, amplitudinis. I.A human being (indefinity), nome one, homo (Ged not persona in the sense); three p.'s are present, adsunt tres homines: to speck agot the person, not agot the bling, in hominem, non in rem dicere (Sen.). I Party, vid.: the chief p., caput, princeps, auctor (see Haad); he was the chief p. in the matter, dux, auctor, actor rerum illarum fuit (C, pr. Sext. 28, extr.). Il On reet f, not a representative, (mea, tua, nostra) persona (ego, tu, nos); ang one's p., sumpti es personal; es personan indiin any one p, sumpti ca personia; ces persona induentes, imitantes (E.) not sub cs personis; see Kiolz.

al C. Tusc. 1, 39, 93). || In grammar, persona (2.; e. g. tertia p.). || In theotogy, hypostasis (Eccl.); or

c. g. tertia p.). In the ology, hypostasia (Recl.); or personan (t.).

PERSONAL, adj. ** Personalis and its adverbelong only to the vertiage of lawyers and grammarians; e. g. beneficium personalie (Paul. Dig.); verbum personale (mam.); verbum personale (ramm.); verbum personale (described described (described described desc

tere privatas offensiones

PERSONALITY, | Individuality, cs persona The p. of Satan, "persona diaboli: to deny the p. of the evil spirit, "diabolum naturam esse corpoream negare. Remark directed aget an individuat, contumcila; pl., acerbe dicta, quibus qs qm perstringit, pungit: to abstain fm p.'s, abstinere omni verborum

pungit: to abstain fm p.'s, abstinere omni verborum contumelià (aft. C.).

PERSONALLY, by ipse: præsens; coram; per se; suo nomine (Esse personaliter onty once in Gell.): to be p. acquainted with aby, qm ipsum nosse, qm de facle nosse; opp. qm non nosse, qm or cs faciem ig-norare: he appeared p., ipse aderat.

PERSONATE, agere (e. g. nohlem, principem, con-sulem); (personam) sustinere; tres personas sustinere,

sulem); (personam) sustinère; tres personas sustinère, to p. three different indiciduals.

PERSONIFICATION, fieta allenarum personarum oratio (af. Q. 6, 1, 25).—fietto personarum (2. 9; 2, 29).—personarum confictio (Aguil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnk.).—usually prosopopela (Gr.; id.); conformatio (Auct. ad Her., 53, 68).

PERSONIFY, | To represent as human, humanam speciem ci rei dare; humana specie induere qd. | To introduce a thing as speaking or acting, rem in personam constituere; rem lo-quentem inducere; rem mutam loquentem facere et formatam; ci rei orationem attribuere ad dignitatem rormatam; et rei orationem attribuere ad dignitatem accommodatam aut actionem quandam (alt Aguil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnk.; Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 66); rem ipsam loqui or agere fingere (see 2, 6, 1, 25).

PERSPECTIVE, s. secnographia (of acenie paintings, Vitr. 1, 2, 2, where it is explained as consisting frontis et laterum absecdentium adumbratio, ad circlinitrontis et laterum absecdentis et l

frontis et later un ansecuentium auumorano, ac eremi-que centrum omnium linearum responsus): ea ars pictoris quà efficit ut quedam eminère in opere, qua-dam recessisse credamis (d. 2. 1; 21). In Vitr. 1, præf. 11, we find the following description of painting in p: Democritus and Anarogoras wrote on this subject of (scenic) p., Democritus et Anaxagoras de eâdem re lorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro 1, 8, 48; see Heindorf).

constituto, lineas ratione naturali respondère, uti de incertà re certæ imagines ædificiorum in scenarum picturis redderent speciem, et quæ in directis planisque picturis redderent speciem, et que in directis plansague frontibus sint figurata, alia abscedentia, alia prominentia esse videantur. According to the rules of p., ut ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, cut o loco centro constituto, lineæ ratione naturali respondeant (aft. Viir. 7, praf. 11).— *scenographice.

PERSPECTIVE, adj. *scenographicus (σεηνογραφει-

PERSPICACIOUS, perspicax (clearsighted).—sagax and perspiciendum. subtilis (fine; discriminating Philiprical Actions, perspicas, cicarsignicis,—sagas, ad of perspicadum. subtills (fine: discriminating accurately).—acutus (tharp, acute).—acct (sigorous).—[Essa arguitus is 'over-acute,' draming too subtle distinctions.] Js. acutus et perspicax. To be p. in alfs, perspicacem esse and qt (e.g. ad has res; Ter.): a p. understanding, ingenium acre or acutum; mens acris:

understanding, ingenium acre or acutum; mens acrisic cery p., peracutus, peracer: to be erey p., acutismo, acerrino esse ingenio; ingenii acumine valere. PERSPICACITY, perspicacitas (C.) perspicientia cs rei (e. g. veri, C.; insight into it). See ACUTENESS. PERSPICUITY, perspicuitas; evidentia; lux. P. is the best quality of style, perspicuitas est summa vir-tus orationis (Q. 1, 6, 41); or by an adm., e. g., plania, de exprimere, dierec (with p.; C.): diere clare, plane, distretie amunicate. dilucide, enucleate.

PERSPICUOUS, planus, perspicuus, iliustris, evidens, dilucidus (C.), luculentus (S.), distinctus, Jx. dilucidus et distinctus.

PERSPICUOUSLY, perspicue. aperte. lucide. dilucide, clare, distincte, enodate, enucleate, plane (C.), PERSPIRATION, sudor. To throw into, excite p., sudorem excutere, elicere, evocare, clere, ducere, facere: to check p., sudorem coercere, inhibere, sistere, sereprimere (Plin)

PERSPIRE, sudare (C.); sudorem emittere (Plin.);

in sudorem ire (H.).

PERSUADE, | To induce by argument or PERSUADE, I To induce by argument or fair words, persuadire et (lo succeed in consenering or persuading; pers. ut = to p, aby to do alig; with infin, or acc, and inf. = to p. or contince thin that aligh is so and so; i. e. to consince aby of a fact or the truth of an assertion [An exception is Np. Dion, 3]; it takes a simple acc. only of pronouns)—qm perpellere, ut &c. (to urge one to do a thingls—qm impeliere (to urge on), cr adducere (to bring to), or Inducere (to dead, induce) ad qd, or followed by ut—c1 unctorem (abo)—commodis verbis delimire, ut &c. (to talk over; also)—commodis verbis delimire, ut &c. (to talk over; also,)—commodis verbis delimire, ut &c. (

ipsius sequerer.

PERSUASIVE, ad persuadendum accommodatus (C.); persuasibilis (Q. 2, 15, 13).

Suasorius means 'hortatory'.

PERSUASIVELY, apposite ad persuasionem (e. g. dicere; C.); persuasibiliter (Q. 2, 15, 14).

PERT, procan (boisterously forward fin assurance and the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction.

impudence).—protervus (impeluously, recklessly, inso-lently forward).—lascivus (full of fun and high spirits). PERTAIN. See APPERTAIN. PERTINACIOUS. See PEREVERING, OBSTINATE.

PERTINACIOUS. See FERRENERING, VORLINGE, PERTINENT, aptus ci rei or ad qq; idoneus ad qq; accommodatus ci rei or ad rem; consentaneus ci rei or cum re; copportunus ci rei or ad qd. Jn. aptus et consentaneus; aptus et accommodatus.

PERTNESS, procacitas; protervitas. PERTURB. See DISTURB.

PERTURBATION, perturbatio; (of the mind) ve-hementior animi commotio ar concitatio; turbidus animi motus. See also COMMOTION.

PERUKE, capillamentum. crines empti (fatse hair). gaierus, galerieulum (tonpée) .- caliendrum (H. Sat. PERUSE,

PERVADE, tegere; pertegere: to p. nassuy, per-surrere; strictim attingere qd.
PERVADE, penetrare, pertinere per qd; permanere ad or in qd, pervadere qd (T.); vis vitatis caloris pertinet per omnem mundum (pervades: C. N. D. 2, 9, 22: 10 p. the minds, penetrare in animos, pervadere per animos (C.); descendere ad animos (L.): joy, pleasure, p.? slæ mind, animus es perfunditur gaudio, lattilå, voluptate, jucunditate, dulcedine. PERV ADING, penetrans; penetrabilis.

PERVADING, penetrans; penetrabilis. PERVERSE, perversus (not in a natural state or position; not as it ought to be, of things).—pterpositius (that is out of order, said or done out of due time, of things; also of persons who act in a disorderly or irregular manner).—pravus (irregular, defective, wrong in its lendency or end, of things; c. g. mens, ophilo). See also BAD

PERVERSELY, perverse (wrongly) .- præpostere (opp. ordine, tempore) .- perperam (opp. recte).

PERVERSENESS, perversitas (g. t., of mind).—
animus pravus: animi pravitas: mens prava (C.): ingenium pravum (S.).

PERVERT, pervertere, depravare, detorquere qd: to p. the truth, verum convertere in faisum (C.): to p. right, omne jus torquere (C.): to p. one's words, verba

in pejus detorquere.

in pejus detorquere.

PERVIOUS, pervius (opp. invius).—transitorius (c. g. domus transitoria, Suel.; as affording a passage im the Polatine to the Equiline hill.)—penetrabilis (that may be penetrated).—Pervious to the air. seri expositus (placed in the air.)—pentrabilis, aeri pervius (through sech the air can blove: the latter aft. T. Ann. 15, 45, 3).—quo spiritus pervenit, quod perflatum venti recipit (to weh the air has access)

PEST, #A destructive person or thing, pestis; perticles; pestis ac pernicles (E) not luce, or vomica); he is the p. of the youth, pestis est adolescutium. #A pestilence, vid.
PEST-HOUSE, *edificium ad pestilentiæ contagia

prohibenda exstructum (Plin. has pest. cont. prohibère;

23, 8, 80).

PESTER, obtundere qm qa re (e. q. literis, rogitando); obstrepere ci (e. g. literis); (precibus) fatigare qm; moiestiam ci afferre; ci qa re moiestum or gravem esse; sts agitare, exagitare, vexare, solli-

PESTILENCE, pestilentia (an epidemic sickness) .-TESTILENCE, pestitentia (an epiaemie secenses).—
Tues (as the impure material, or cause of disease).—
The morbid periodical (a morbal disease; pestis is
not used in this sense by the best proces writers; with
them it has only the sense of 'a pest'); a process

in a city, pestitentia incidit in urbern: a city suffers fm p., pestilentia urit urbem: to die of p., pestilentia absumi: to be a remedy agst a p., pestilentiæ contagia prohibêre

PESTILENT, PESTILENTIAL, pestilens (prop.);

PESTILENT, PESTILENTIAL, pestilens (prop.); fedus (fps.); fedus (fps.); fedy pestilentious only in lade writers, fedus (fps.); fedy pestilentious only in lade writers disease is p., pestilentia in morbos perniciales evadit (L. 27, 23); a p. almosphere, aer pestilens (opp. aer salubtis); fed are pestifer is un. Class.

PET. s. 18 tight fiel of anger, offensiuncula animi (a slipht feeling of secation: Plin, has indignatiuncula in this sense), or stomachus. indignatio: a great p., ira: in a p., (adj.) stomachosus. indignabundus; (adc.) stomachose or stomachos in (C. who also uses stomacho; in a great p., irau: to be in a p. indignation, in a great p., irau: to be in a p. indignation (go); to be in a p. (or great p.) with aby, cum qo stomachari; cl irasci: to throw one into a p., stomachum cl facere or movere: indignationen que somachari; ci irasci: lo larossone into a p., sto-machum ci facere or movere; indignationem ci movere; into a great p., bilem ci movere or com-movere; irritare quo or es iram. I A facerite, delicie; amores (pl.); Jx. delicine et amores ca; summe dilectus ab qo; ci dilectus præcipue.

PET, v. nimium ci indulgere; nimià indulgentià

criumpere qm; effeminare, emolire qm: petted children, pueri molles, delicati.

PETAL, *petălum (t. l.).

PETARD, *petada (t. l.).

PETITION, s. preces (pl.; act of asking, or thing PETITION, s. preces (pl.; set of asking, or thing asked).—rogation or rogatio (act of asking).—suppliciting saked).—rogation or the control of the control o

PERUSAL, lectio; or by the eerb (periccio occurs) also once; to also once the presence of the presence

PETITION, v. | To ask, beg, vid. | To present a written supplication, petere qd per literas (in order to obtain athg). Piteris deprecaried (in order to evert athg) .- causam deferre per literas ad (in order to avert athy).—causam deferre per literas ad justicem (accusing before a justop): 10 p. aby, libelio o scripto adire qm: 10 p. agst athg, reclamare ci rei (to express one's sinapproval of athy).—provocare adversus qd (to appeal to a higher tribunal agst athg; e. g. adversus sententiam, Modelin, Dig. 48, 2, 18; adversus PETITIONER, regator (C. Att. 14, 16), supplex

or by the cerbs.

PETREL, *procellaria (Linn.).

PETRIFACTION, || The act of petrifying, by
the verbs. || A thing petrified, *res in lapidem,

PETRIFY, | PROP. TRANS.) in lapidem vertere (0.). convertere, mutare. INTRANS.) lapidescere (Plin.); verti, mutari, abire in lapidem, in saxum; in lapidem concrescere (of a liquid): petrified wood, *lignum fossile; oryctodendron (t. t.; the ancients use fossilis only iossue; orycocendrom (t. 1. fac ancients use to sum to sup-for 'that tech may be duy'). IF 10.) defigere animum cs (L.). Esply the part., petrified, lapideus (Plaut.) attonitus, stupidus (C.); defixus (L.; defixum star; 8, 7); to be petrified, attonitum, saxi instar stare; be become petrified, obtorpescere (e. g. circumfuso unique pavore)

pavore).

PETTICOAT, "tunica muliebris; or it may be necessary to retain the word: p. government, imperium uxorium (at home; Auct. Argum. ad l'tivit. Asin. e. 2).

— imperium sexús muliebris (over a kingdom; also by

Crcl.; e. g. Medis imperat muliebris sexus).
PETTIFOGGER, rabila (C.); causidicus rabiosus et

reptus, latrator (Q.).

PETTISH, *ad iram proclivior; præceps ingenio in iram (irritable).—difficilis et morosus (of a bad temper,

tram (irritable).—difficilis et morosus (of a bad lemper, easily put out of humour).
PEITISHNESS, *proclivitas ad Iram. morositas.
PETULANCE, petulantia. protervitas.
PETULANTLY, petulans. protervus.
PETULANTLY, petulans. protervus.
PETULANTLY, betulanter, proterve.
PEW, s. *sella ecclesiastics; *sedes quæ est or quam qs tenet in ade sacra; or prosist may be necessary to add septa or obstructa foribus to sedes, &c., in order to distinguish it fm an open seat; *locus quem qs in templo sacro tenere solet,

PEW, v. *sellis in-truere ecclesiam.

PEWET, parra (Plin.); *tringa vaneilus (Linn). PEWTER, prps the nearest word is stannum, wch vas an alloy of silver and lead; it may be necessary to retain the word as t. t. (plumbum aibum = tin.)

PHAETON, *currus quem Phaeton dicunt.
PHALANX, phainnx, angis, f.
PHANTASM, PHANTOM, phantasma, itis, s.
Plin. Ep.), spectrum, visum, umbra, vans species.
—lamis et varia ex metu nostro imago (Piis. Ep. 1,

2, 7; of a p. of the imagination).
PHANTASTIC, ineptus.
PHANTASTICALLY, inepte; more, mode hominis

lymphatic.
PHANTASY, | Power of imagination, via maginand (Eichal.); mens; cogitatio. res ficta : commentum. -- somnium (dream).

PHARISAIC, | PROP.) by the gen. Pharismorum. Fig.) simulatus: fictus; or, if necessary, by the gen. harisæorum

PHARISAICALLY, more, modo Pharismorum ; simulate; speciose.

PHARISEE. | Prop.) Pharisæus. | Pro.) pietaus simulator; or, if necessary, Pharisæus. PHARMACEUTIC, medicamentarius. See Apo-

THECARY

PHAROS, pharus (C.). And see LIGHTHOUSE.
PHEASANT, phasianus, (avis) phasiana; *phasianus PHEASANT, phasianus, (avia) phasiana; *phasianus clothicus (Lism.): of a p., phasianinus: a p. heure.
*vivarium phasianorum: ose who keeps p.'e, phasianarius (Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 66).
PHENOMENON, res nova, insolita; ostentum;
miraculum (wonderful appearance).
PHILANTHROPICAL, hominibus amicus; generi

hominum amicus; hominum amans, studiosus; hu-

PHILANTHROPICALLY, humane; humaniter. PHILANTHROPIST, amicus hominibus (Np.); generi, vitæ hominum amicus; humanus (C.): to be a p., vitæ hominum amlce vivere (C. Off. 1, 26, 92). PHILANTHROPY, humanitas; animus humanus

PHILIPPIC, oratlo Philippica (C.).

oratio severa, aspera or acris. To utter a p. agst aby, qm castigare verbis. invehi multa in qm (Np.). PHILOLOGER, PHILOLOGIST, philologus (e.

homines nobles illi quidem, sed minime philologi, C.). grammaticus.—literarum antiquarum studiosus. PHILOLOGICAL, philologus (not philologicus : both

in Latin and Greek characters, in C.:—according to Sen.
a philosopher attends only to the meaning of writings,
the thoughts expressed; the philologus to the points of history, antiquities, &c., necessary for their elucidation; the grammaticus to the words. Suet places the philologus above the grammaticus and literator as a man qui multiplici variaque doctrina censebatur). P. matters, enquiries, points, philologa, n. pl. (C. de philologis, Att. 13, 29, 1).—Others give *ad studium antiquitatis or humanitatis pertinens

PHILOLOGICALLY, grammatice; or by the adjj.
PHILOLOGY, *antiquitatis studium. *antiquarum
itterarum studia (the study of ancient literature).—
humanitatis studium, humanitatis disciplina or quetrina (of study as forming the intellect) .- grammatica, n. pl.; studium literarum, quod li profitentur qui grammatici vocantur (grammatical and critical studies, exegesis, &c.).—*philologia (as t. t.). Avoid literæ humaniores, studia humaniora; sech are not Latin.

PHILOSOPHER, s. philosophus (φιλόσοφοι), or Crct. saplentiæ studiosus, philosophiæ deditus, qui rerum cognitione, doctrinaque delectatur; homo doctus, or pl. docil, is often used by Ciccro in this sense, when the context determines the meaning; philosophiae professor, appientlæ doctor (a professor of philosophy, post-dug): a true p., aspiens: a speculative p., "qu'll in return contemplatione studia ponit; a morat p., "qu'l de vità ac morbus rebusque bonis et mails quærit; a erry tearned p., doctissimus in disputando: to gice onestello utility of p., philosophiam profitier. PHILOSOPHICAL, prps philosophus (ad philosophia scriptiones, C. Tuec. 5, 41; and philosophiae, usech is a tripical profit prof or pt. docti, is often used by Cicero in this sense, when the

repecis voin adj.—ij ne is right, ine adj. must be trans-lated by philosophiæ, philosophi or -orum, &c.). P. veritings, libri qui sunt de philosophia, libri de philo-sophia; philosophiæ scripia (Ptin. N. II. 13, 27): p. sopnia; piniosopnia: scripia (***111. A. 1. 1.), 21); p. precepts, piniosophia: or philosophoum; p. enquiries, quæ in philosophia (***12.11. a. p. d'acourse, aermo de philosophia (***17.11. 5. \$ts philosophorum proprius may aeree. P. resignation, **Stolea quædam patientia: with p. indifference, Stoice: this is not a common but a p. word, hoc non vuigi verbum est, sed philosophorum

PHILOSOPHICALLY, philosophorum more; philosophi; ut decet philosophum (philosophice

late, Lactant.).

PHILOSOPHIZE, philosophari (C.). argumentari. ratiocinari.-disputare (to discuss a subject).

PHILOSOPHY, philosophia (φιλοσοφία); by Crct., sapientiæ studium or disciplina; divinarum humanarumque rerum tum initiorum causarumque cujusque rei cognitio; cognitio optimarum rerum atque in ils exercitatio. *Theoretical p.*, philosophia, quæ artis præceptis continetur; philosophia, quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur, or philosophia contempla-tiva for shortness (Sen. Ep. 95, 10): practical p., philosophia, quæ officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet; piill. quæ de vita et moribus rebusque bonis et malis quærit; or simply philosophia activa (Sen. Ep. 95, 10); fm context prudentia (opp. doctrina, C. Quint. Frat. 1, 3, 5). To be a student of p., philosophiæ studio teneri; sapientize esse studiosum: to devote oneself to the study of p., se ad philosophiam or ad philosophias studium conferre; se ad philosophiam pertractandam dare: to devote oneself exclusively to p., in una philosophiâ quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocare: to write treatises of p., philosophlam scribere. PHILTER, philtrum (O.). poculum

PHILTER, philtrum (O.). poculum amatorium (Plin.). amoris poculum (H.).
PHLEBOTOMIZE, &c. See BLEED, &c.

PHLEGM, [Pror.] phlegma, tits (Med. t. t.). pltuita (Cels.). [Fro.] tarditas ingenii (C. Or. 68, 229). tarditas animi (Gell. 16, 12, 3). tarditas inertia (C.). lentitudo naturalis (Ern.). patientia (Plin. Ep. (C.). 5, 21, 5).

PHLEGMATIC, | PROP.) phlegmaticus (Med. t. t .. | Fig.) tardus, segnis, iners (slow).-lentus, patiens (void of sensibility).

PHLEGMATICALLY, PROPR.) phlegmatice, Fig.) tarde; animo or ingenio tardo or inerti

(slowly).—lento animo (without sensibility), PHLOGISTIC, facilis ad exardescendum (C.).

PHRASE, dictio: locutio; Boy devid the Great phrasis unless it be necessary as i. i. PHRASEOLOGY, Manner of expression, dicendi genus; verba [pl.]; or locutio: modern writers asy loquendi genus (Murel.); loquendi forma (Ruhnk. Ern.); loquendi formula (Wolf.). | A collection of phrases, (*phrasinni) locutionum collectio; *(phrasium) locutionum promptuarium, horreum (a book containing such collection).

PHRENOLOGY, *doctrina de cranlis, calvis; *cra

PHRENOLOGY, *doctrina de craniis, caivis; -cianiologia (t. 1.)
PHTHISIC, phthisis, is, f. (Sen.)
PHTHISIC, phthisis, is, f. (Sen.)
PHTHISICA, phthisis (a. (Fir.),
PHYLACTERY, phylacterium (an amulet, Marc.
Cap: ta ween among the Jens, Hieron.).
PHYSICS, physiologia (\$\psi vero \text{Approximate}(0.)\$) physiologia (\$\psi vero \text{Approximate}(0.)\$) physiologia (\$\psi vero \text{Approximate}(0.)\$) philosophia de natura (C. Brut. 8, 31); or Cret., quae de natura quenturu (C. de Rep. 1, 10); ea, quibus natures ratio continetur (C. M. D. 1, 26, 73); que de naturis rerum disputantur (C. de Or. 3, 25, 127).
PHYSICAL, must be expressed by the gen. nature (retaining to nature), or corporis (retaining to the body).

(relating to nature), or corporis (relating to the body).

— physicus (adv. physice) means 'relating to naturat philosophy:' p. evil, mala natura; · relating mala quæ natura habet (in general) .- vitia corporis (of

the body): p. strength, vires corporis. PHYSICALLY, must be express PHYSICALLY, must be expressed by natura or corpus, with Crel. Not physice; See Phy-

PHYSICIAN, medicus .- medens (Curt., T., &c.) .medendl or medicinæ perltus.—A celebrated p., medlenå or arte medlelnæ clarus. A skilful p., medicus artifex (Cels.); "Medicus, ad medendum utilis (Muret.). A p. who kills all his patients, who is a good friend to the undertaker, medicus animas negotians (Plin. 28, 1, 5): to employ or consult a p., medico utl or medicum adhibere (both C.).—medicum admovere (Suct.). adhibère (bôth C.).—medicum admovère (Suet.).—
medici opera et consilio uti, medico se curandum
tradere (aft. C.): you will get well, whether you employ
a p. or not, sive medicum adhibueris, sive non, couvaiesces (C.): to fetch a p., medicum ad ægrotum
adducere (C.): medicum acressere (Plost): to run
and fetch p.'s, medicos cogere: to cali in a p., ad
medicum se conferre (C.): to pop a p. has fee, medico
d quack p., See Quack. A p.'s fee, honos, qui medico
hapetur: merces medici : to be in the hauts of the n.'s. habetur; merces medici : to be in the hands of the p.'s, in potestate medentlum esse (Curt.).

PHYSIOGNOMIST, physiognomon; in C. de Pat. 5, 10, by the Crel., qui se profitetur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vuitu, fronte pernos-cere; and in C. Tusc. 4, 37, 80, by, qui se naturam

cere; and in C. I'usc. 1, 37, 80, by, qui se naturam cujusque ex formă perspicere profitetur. PHYSIOGNOMY, # drt of determining the character fm the features, \$\phi_c\$. "physiognomia, quæ dicitur; or, by Crel., *ars hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, couiis, vultu, fronte persoscendi (aft. C. de Fat 5, 10); ars naturam cujusque ex formă perspiciendi (aft. C. Fasc. 4, 37, 80); to practise p., mores naturasque hominum conjectatione quadam de oris et vultus ingenio deque tollus corporis filo atque habitu sciscitari (Gell. 1, 9, in., as an explanation of фиσιογνωμονείν). | Countenance and features, as indicating character, oris habitus.— lineamentorum qualitas.—habitus oris lineamentaque, oris et vultûs ingenlum, or simply os vultusque, or os et vultus

PHYSIOLOGICAL, *physiologicus (t. t.); *ad na-

turæ rationem pertinens.
PHYSIOLOGICALLY, *physiologice (t. t.); *naturæ ratione; *secundum naturæ rationem.

ratione; *secundum naturæ rationem.
PHYSIOLOGY, naturæ ratio, quam Græci φυσιολογίαν appellant (C. Lie. 1, 41, 90); natura terum, quæ Græce φυσιολογία dicitur (Fifr. 1, 1, 7).
PIACULAR, piacularis (L); or by Crel. with piacu

PIANO-FORTE, *polychordium lenius ldem et acrius

PIASTER, *num: *nummus argentous apud Hispanos,

PIC NIC, cœna symbolis or symbolâ parata (not

ecena mercede condicta, weh is without meaning): a

p.n. paris, sodalitas, wen is winous meaning): a p.n. paris, sodalitum: to have a p.n., edere, or conare, de symbolis (see Ter. Esm. 3, 4, 2). PICK, || To select, eligere; seligere; deligere: to p. stones out of a field, elapidare agrum. Picked, electus, selectus, delectus (also fig. = superior). - exquisitus, conquisitus (rery choice).—eximius, egregius, præstans (excellent): a picked band or company, delecta manus; flos juventutis. [See also Select.] | To pierce nos juventutis. [See also Sklect.] | To pierce with a pointed instrument, perfodere: to p. the tecth, dentes spins perfodere (with a tooth-p. of wood or metal, Petron.).—os fodere lentisco (with a wooden tooth-p., Mart. 6, 74, 3).—dentes penna levare (with a quitt, Mart. 14, 22, 2). | To gather (fruit), demere poma arboribus; detrahere poma arboribus; legere poma ex or ab arboribus: to p. grapes, uvas legere; detrahere uvas arboribus. | Phhases: to p.a hole in one's coal, videre vitium in alio; multa vitia in notes out, videre vittum in allo; multa vitta in qo, or rather in qm, colligere (C. Tuse. 4, 37, 80; see Kühner): to p. one's pocket, suppliare, surripere; arte mala subducere; emungere qm argento (see Cheat): to p. a quarrel, jurgii causam inferre (Phædr.); in jurgium ruere (Q.).

PICK UP, colligere: to p. up one's crumbs, revales-

cere,-corpus facere (Cels.). PICK-AXE, dolabra.

PICK-AAE, gotaora.

PICK-THANK, sycophanta, ze, m.

PICKET (military term), statio: to station p.'s,
stationes disponere: to be on a p., in statione esse; stationeni agere.

PICKLE, s. muria.

PICKLE, v. muria condire qd (Col.): pickled, muriaticus: pickled meat, caro sale indurata (Ptim. 28, 20, 81) or sale condita; caro conditanea (Faber; saited

meat).
PICTORIAI, pletus; pleturatus; picturis ornatus
(pictorius = of painters, Pand.).
PICTURE, s. pletura; tabella (pleta): p. of aby,
cs picta imago, efficies. See Paintino.
PICTURE, v. pingere; depingere. To p. athg to
onesed; cogliatione sibi qd depingere. See Paint.
PICTURE-PRAME, forma in quis includitur pictura

(Vitr. 2, 8, 9); lignea forma (Plin. 35, 14, 49); tabula marginata (Plin. 35, 12, 45).
PICTURESQUE, veluti pictus: a p. country, regio

amœnissima; locus amœnus.
PIDDLE, v. | To trifte, nugari; ineptire. make water, min (Plin.), facere (Col.). mingere; meiere; urinam reddere

PIE, || A kind of bird, magpie, pica. || A pasty, artocreas (Pers. 6, 50; meat-p.).—scriblita, æ, m. (a fart, Petron.).

PIEBALD, (equus) maculis albis (F.), coloris mas-ilosi (Col.); or *coloris disparis. culosi (Col.); or

culosi (Col.); or coloris disparis.

PIECE, s. Part of all g, pars (g. t.).-fragmentum (a p. broken of).-segmentum (cut of).frustum (a small or loose p.): lo cut in p.'s, in partes
concidere; minutim concidere; minutatim consectare; in frusta desecare: att of one p., solidus: a p. of money, numus. A single thing, res. A musical composition, cantus; canticum. To compose a p. (i. e. a musical p.), modos facere.—modos fuestes componer (aft. Q. 1, 12, 11; an air).—cantum rescriber vocum sonis (C. Tusc. 4, 2, 3); musics modis canticum excipere (Q. and others).

PIECE, v. | To enlarge by the addition of a piece, producere, assuere qd ci (to stitch one thing to another): to p. out, trahere; proferre. || To patch, sarcire. resarcire (e. g. a garment).—vesti panniculum a suere (H.). || To join, rem rei, or cum re, jungere,

copulare, connectere.
PIECEMEAL, minutatin; minutim; frustatim; in

frusta (to pieces).

frusta (to pieces)

PIER, "Column on wech the arch of a bridge is raised, points pila (uch supported the arch, fornix: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberina, quibus pilis fornices ... censores locaverunt, L. 40, 51, 4). "Id mole, moles. agger—pila (F.: Fir. 5, 12).

PIERCE, "I To bore through, perforare (g. t. to moles a hole through, pectora, latus ence, &c.; also to p. [= make; windows, lumina, C.).—forare (post-dug. very rare).—efforare (only Col.; truncum).—terchrare (with a borer or alherwise).—weterbrare (with a borer or rollerwise). borer or otherwise). - perterebrare (with a a horer). | To stick athy through, trajicere, transfodere, confodere, configere, transverberare (e. g. venabates, contouers, configure, transventerare (e.g. y class)

total); precise (f. p., aby with a sword, cl. latupectus gladio or ferro haurien); with a discovery representation of the configure, with a discovery representation of the configure, it is pugious percutater (for week T. Aus folder chig); whe's heart with a knife, cultrum in corde cs.

defigere. [Impropr.] to wound deeply (e. g. the heart), percutere, vulnerare. PIERCER, terebra.

PIERCING, penetrans. See SHARP, ACUTE.

FIERCING, penetrans. See SHARP, ACUTE.
PIETY, pietas erga Deum (reverence and love towards God).—sanctitas (course of life pleasing to God).—Jn. pietas et sanctitas; sanctinionia (cirtuous innocence): to have credit for great p., disposition, magna pietatis et sanctitatis laude florère.

magna pietaits et sanctitaits a young p., porculus; por-cellus: a sucking p., porcellus lactens (Col.); p.'s, pecus or genus suillum: p. meat, (caro) suilla or porcina: to buy a p. in a poke, aleam emere (See

Freund, s. v. ALEA).

Freind, s. c. ALEA).
PIG, v. porcellos edere or parêre.
PIGEON, s. columba, columbus; dim. columbula,
columbula (the smaller tame house-p.).—palumbes,
palumba, palumbus (the larger wood-p.): a young p.,
pullus columbinus: to keep p.; columbas alere; mest,
nidus columbarum (hop not nidus columbaris; there is no such adj.).
PIGEON-HOLES, loculi (pl.).

PIGEON-HOUSE, columbarium; columbarii cella; turris, turricula (a large detached p.-h.),

PIGMENT, pigmentum; color. PIGMY, homuncio; pusio; homo pusillus,-nanus

PIKE, A kind of weapon, hasta: a p. staf, hasta pura: p. man, miles hastatus. A kind of fish, lupus (Plin.); lucius (Auson.); *esox lucius

PILASTER (in architecture), parastata, w. m. and f.

(Vitr.), or parastas, adis, f.
PILCHARD, *clupea harengus minor (Linn.).
PILE, s. | A stake driven into the ground, palus; sublica (driven into the earth, to support, e. g., a bridge). Pila pontis was the column to the spring of an arch, fornix. To drive in p.'s (for a bridge), sublicas machinis adigere. A heap acervus; strues; cumulus: a funeral p., rogus (we vus; stues; cumuus; a junera p., rogus (1975 ve property) in the post and later proce writers; it is property = rogus ardens); to construct a funeral p. rogum exstruere; to lay upon a funeral p., in rogum imponere or inferre; to mount a funeral p., in rogum ascendere; to light a funeral p., rogum accendere.

| A n edifice, redificium. | Pites (a kind of disease), homoschair is till (1975). hæmorrhois, idis, f. (Cels.)

PILE, v. construere, coacervare, accumulare, cu-mulare atque adaugêre, aggerare, in acervum cumulare, exstruere.

PILPER, furari clam eripere subripere. tollere. suffurari: fm aby, qm compilare, re spoliare
PILFERER, furunculus (petty thief).—fur (thief).

-peculator (peculator, embezzler) .- depeculator (em-

PILFERING, furtificus,

PILGRIM, peregrinstor (a wanderer, traveller, g. t.). *peregrinator religiosus; *qui in loca sacra migrat; ·qui religionis caush peregrinatur (a travelling devotee); a p.'s garb, "vestis in loca sacra migrantium or "quam in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt: p.'s staff. *baculum quod in loca sacra migrantes gerere consue

"baculum quod in loca sacra migrantes gerere consue-verunt; or /m conseat, baculum only.

PLGRIMAGE (relipions), "migratio in loca sacra; "peregrinatio sacra: to go on a p., "in locum sacrum migrare: religionis causà peregrinationem suscipere, or peregre abire; publice religionis causà peregra abire (of a large body of pigirimatonem, as that such is gulped down); pure Lat. pluia (medicata, Plin.); giobulus (Scrib, Lurg.): to lake a p., pluiam sumere. 1914, to giero one a p., pungere, tangere qui. to smallow a p., patienter tolerare, devorare acerbitatem, molestiam: he has seualioned that p., hae conocxi (aft. C.).

PILLAGE, s. direptio; expliatio; compilatio; spo-intaito; populatio; spo-intaito; populatio; spo-intaito; populatio; size

PILLAGER, s. direptio; expliatio; compilatio; spoilatio; populatio, or, more strongly, depopulatio; spoilatio; populatio; and by serbs, e. g. bona regia diripienda piebi sunt data (L. 2.5. ag. p.).
PILLAGER, v. prædari. diripere. compilare. expilare. spoliare. populari. depopulari.
PILLAGER, prædator. prædo. direptor. spoliator.

PILLAR, | Column, column (a round column for PILLAR, || Column, column (a round column for the support of a building; fig., a support).—columna (a round p. for support or ornament).—pila (square, sunally atlashed to walls, for steepport) or ornament. of Hercules, columna Herculis, || Stay, support, columna (e.g. reipublice, familles). See Sepport, PILLARED, columnatus (Viir.); columnis in-

structus.

PILLORY. The nearest terms are: columbar (a sort of wooden collar, put round the neck of staves as a punishment).—numella (a wooden machine, in wch the head and feet of slaves or children were fusiened as a

PILLOW, s. pulvinus (g. f.) .- pulvinar (used on solemn religious occasions).—culcita (hard-stufed).
PILLOW, v. pulvinis instruere.

PILOT, s. nauta, qui vada prævehens demonstrat (aft. Plin. 9, 62, 88). If = helmsman, vid. || Impropra.) gubernator.—custos gubernatorque (e. g. rei-

publicæ, C.); rector et gubernator (e. g. civitatis).

PILOT, v. •naves per tuta, brevia, fluminum,
marium, ductare, expedire.—vada prævehentem demonstrare (see Plin. 9, 62, 88). [IMPROPR.) gubernare. gubernare et regere (e. g. civitatem).—gubernare ac moderari. To attempt to p., ad gubernacuia accedere.

PIMP, leno; ilbidinis minister (L.); cupiditatum

cs minister (C.); perductor (C.).
PIMPERNEL, *pimpinella (Linn.).
PIMPING, adj. exilis (thin, mea
(small); vilis (poer).
PIMPLE, pustula. exilis (thin, meagre); exiguus

PIMPLE, pustula.
PIN, v. figere, infigere qd; affigere qd ad qm rem.
PIN, s. acus (g. 1. for needle, for fustening clothes
or the hair); to run a p. through alby, transucere acu;
trajectare acu; acum transmittere per. E65 The
ancients were not acquainted with our p.*, but used a
flutta for fastening things together: flutta (nthy for
joining, fastening, atteining, or ctarping things together).

-clavus (a peg). PIN-CASE, *theca acubus servandis.

PIN-CASE, *theca acubus servandis.

PIN-MONEY, *annua ad mundum præbita, orum,
n.: to give or alion as p.-m., ad mundum præbite: to
receise or have as p.-m., ad mundum accipere: to give
the revenue of a province as p.-m. to one's stife, uxori
civitatem tribuere, his quidem verbis, quie mulieri
mundum præbeat (aft. C. Ferr. 3, 33, in.).

PINCERS, forceps; (vuisella, a surgeon's instrument,
Cels.; aiso, tweezers, Plant. Mart.): to take hold of
alby with p.'s, apprehendere qd forcipe.

PINCH. PROP.) vellicare (Q.): comparimere distite

PINCH, | PROP.) vellicare (Q.); comprimere digitis qd: to p. one's cheeks, maia ci blande comprimere. qu: so p. ones cacees, maia ci manue comprumer, Fig.) urer, pungere qu: my shoss p., caled urunt, premuat, pedem: my stomach is pinched, torminibus laboro (Plin.). [Pinch oneself, fraudare se victu suo: fraudare ventrem.

PINCHBECK, "as facticium, or retain the word as

PINCHFIST, PINCHPENNY, tenax; pertinax.
PINCUSHION, *pulvilius acubus servandis.
PINE, s. pinus: of p., pineus.

v. confici (mærore); tabescere (desiderio, PINE.

dolore, curis). PINE AFTER, cupide appetere; rei cupiditate teneri; desiderlo es tabescere (with ref. to an absent

PINE-APPLE, *nux pinea.
PINION, s. pinnæ (pi.).
PINION, v. religare or revincire manus post tergum or post terga: also g. t., vincire, coercere; vinculis colligare.

PINK, s. (a flower), *dianthus (Linn.); *flos diantha: a bed of p.'s, *areola dianthis consita.

PINK, adj. (in colour), ex rubro palleus; hel-võius (Col.), helvus (Varr.).
PINMAKER, acuarius (needle-maker; Inscript. ap.

PINMAKEK, acuarius inecusemans, ameniperabette, 30 galu is (Gell.); lembus.
PINNACE, gaulus (Gell.); lembus.
PINNACEL, pinna (Ceas.). I Fio.) summit, vid.
PINNOCK (a bird, *parus (Linn.).
PINT, *prps extarius: half p, hemina. The measures do not exactly correspond. Sis, for distinctness, the word must be retained.

PIONEER, munitor (Cas. L.); cunicularlus (miner,

PIOUS, plus (one who maintains respect and love to God, his country, parents, and all who are near to him; where the sense is not evident fm the context, erga Deum, erga patriam, &c. must be added). -- sanctus (pleasing or acceptable to God).—JN. sanctus piusque; religiosus (religious, conscientious).—JN. religiosus sanctusque; (reispous, conscientions).—JN. religionum sultor (who zealously complies with religious observances).—castus (pure).—integer (blameless in his course of life; (pare).—integer (oranneess in his course of tipe) gary integer vitæ is poet.); J.N. integer castusque: to be p., ple Deum (or Deos) colere: to be very p., Deum (or Deos) summ's religione colere; omnia quæ ad cultum Del (or Deorum) pertinent diligenter tractare.

PIOUSI.Y, pie. sancte. caste. pure.

PIP, s. | (In fruit), nucleus; semen. | A disease

PIP. s. | (In fruit), nucleus; semen. | In discaso in fow in, putula (Col.),
PIP. v. pipire; pipine.
PIPE, s. | It of low body, tube, fistula: p.'s of an organ, "fistularum compages, structura: tobacco p., "fumisuglum; "tubulus. | In musicai instruent, tiba (clarinet).—fistula (syrine, or Pan's p.'s).—arundo (case). calamus (reed). cicuta (kemsok; all poet, for p.). | In k inid of large wine-cask, "dolium majoris modi quod vocant Pipe.
PIPE. v. tiblă, fistulă cauere; fistulam inflare (to

PIPE, v. tibia, fistuia cauere: fistulam inflare (to blow a p.).—more usually cancer or cantare tiblis, pt.
PIPE-CLAY, figlina creta (Farr.).—figularis creta
(Col.).—So Dict. Antiqp. p. 418; George and Kraft
give fm Plin. terra Samina.—targilla appra.
PIPER, fistulator (on Pan's or shepherd's pipes).—

tibicen (Aute-player).

PIQUANT, acer, acutus (prop.); acutus, salsus (prop. or fig.). PIQUANTLY, acute. salse.

PIQUE, s. odium occultum or inclusum (g. t. concented hatred),-simultas obscura (secret quarrel, esplu political)

PIQUE, v. See OFFEND, IRRITATE.

PIQUE ONESELF, gioriari re, in or de re, circa

PIRACY, *piratica; latrocinium maris. | Fig.) furtum literatum.

PIRATE, s. pirata, s., m.; prædo maritimus: a caplain of p. s. archipirata: p. vessels, prædatoriæ naves; prædatoria classis (L.).
PIRATE, v. piraticam facere; mare infestum

habère.

habère.
PIRATICAL, piraticus.
PISTACHIO, piraticus (tree, Pallad.); pistacium or pistaccum (usi, Pallad. Piin.).
PISTIL (in botany), "pistelium (t. t.).
PISTIL (in botany), "pistelium (t. t.).
PISTOL, "selopetius minoris modi (Dan.; Essential pistacum (t. t.).
selopetus manuarius); selopetus minori (Notien.); p.selopetus minoris modi: p. case, "theca sciopetaria.

PISTOLE, *aureus Hispanus: (as Louis d'Or). ·Ludovicus aureus,

PIT, s. fovea (q. l.) .- scrobs (opened for a short time, to be filled up again) .- cavea (in a theatre ; Feb in ancient theatres this denoted the whole of the space atlotted to ineutres into achoices ine unoic of the space attoites to the specialors; to dig a p., facere fovcam (fossam); fodere scrobem: to dig a p. for aby (fg.), insidias of parare or struere or ponere; perniclem el moliri; qm decipere foves (Plaut. Paen. 1, 1, 59): to fatt into a p., deciper loves (ram. 1, r. s.); to fatt into a p., in foveam delabl, decidere (prop.); in foveam incidere (prop. and fig.; see C. Phil. 4, 5, 12); in insidias incidere (fig.); he that digs a p. for another falls into it himself, qui alteri exitium parat, eum scire oportet sibi paratam pestem (Poeta ap. C. Tusc. 2, 17, 39); comedes quas ipse fecit, ipse gestabit faber (Auson. Idytl.

pedes quas ipse fecti, ipse gestabit faber (duon. ldytl. I., n fine epist. dedical.).
PIT, v. || To d ig a p it, facere foveam, scrobem. || To store in a p it (e.g. to p. potatoes), in terram infodere; *in scroben or scroblculum infodere. || To mark with holes; e., pittet with the matt-pox, *cleariebus variodarum insignis (of the face).
**Cleariebus variodarum insignis (of the face).
**Cleariebus variodarum fusignis (of the face).
**Cleariebus variodarum fus

found elsewhere).

found elsewhere).

PIT-A-PAT, palpitatio: to go p., palpitare
PITCH, a. | Resin of the pine, pix, pen. picis.
| Degree of height, gradus: highest p. of honour,
summus honoris gradus. Eest, 'To this p.' or 'to
mach a p. of'... is mly translated by adver huc, co, we
will be a summer of the property of t ientiæ processit: you seem to be aware to what a p. of madness you have arrived, scire videmini, quo amentiæ progressi sitis. | In music, sonus: a high p., sonus

progressi sitis. If In music, sonus: a high p., sonus acutus: a low p., sonus gravis.

PITCH, v. If To cover with pitch, picare; impleare (Col. 12, 29).—liquidā pice linite (Col. 6, 17, 6).

If To fasten with pitch, pice astringere (H. Od. 8, 10). If To fix, settle, ponere; statuere; collocare: to p. a comp. castra ponere, locare, collocare; to perfect tendere: a pitched battle, pagna; acte, prelium. In music, sonare: to p. high, acuto sonare: low, graviter sonare: a pitching of the voice, conformatio vocis (C.).

PITCHER nerons.

PITCHER, urceus.

PITCHFORK, furca, ac, f.

PITCHY (dark), tenebrosus; obscurus, caligi nosus.

PITEOUS. See PITIFUL.

PITH, medulis (prop. and fig.).
PITHY, meduliosus (fuit of p.).—medulias similis

PITIABLE, miser, misellus, miserandus, misera-bilis,—dolendus (of things). In a p. manner. See PITIABLY.

PITIABLY, misere,-miserandum in modum.

PITIFUL, || Compassion at e, misericors, towards aby, in qm (g. t.).—ad misericordiam propensus (given or inclined to p.): very p., misericordia singulari (vir): to show oneself p. towards aby, misericordem esse or misericordia uti in qm; misericordem se præbere in qm. | Wretched, mean, malus. miser. A p. fellow,

homo malus, nequam, impròbus ac netarius.

PITIFULLY, misericordi animo (misericorditer is quite un-Class.); cum misericordia, cum miseratione. misericordia ductus, captus, permotus (fm pily).
PITILESS, immisericors: durus: cui ferreum est

PITILESSLY, immisericorditer (Ter.).

PITY, s. | Compassion, misericordia (the feeling of compassion).—miscratio, commiscratio (manifestation of compassion).—See Compassion. —A like a limit of the mented, tree doined, &c. It is a p. that &c. doined unu est, quod &c.: incommode accidit, ut &c.: It is a p. that &c. doined accidit, ut &c.: It is a p. that &c. doined accidit, ut &c.: It is a p. that &c. doined accidit, ut &c.: It is a p. that he lost the money, "doienda est jactura pecunia: it is a thousand p.'s, maxime miserandum or dolendum est, quod &c.: "numquam satis lugëre or dolere pos-

est, quoda cc.: "uniquain saix ingere or unoire pos-simus (e. g., jacturam, quam fecimus in qo or qå re). PITY, v. miserèri, commiserèri es, miseret me es. misericordià commotum or captum esse (to p. aby). —misericordià qui or qd prosequi, nisericordiam el impertire, miserari, commiserari qd (to p. and shou the p. at the sume time; see Brensi, Np. Ages, 5, 2): to p. aby's fate, misfortune, cs fortunam commiserari; casum cs miserari.

PIVOT, cardo masculus.

PIX, *sacra pyxis (l. t.).
PLACABILITY, piacabilitas, ingenium placabile.
animus piacabilis, animus ad deponendam offensionem

PLACABLE, placabilis. To show himself p., placabilem inimicis se præbere, se præstare. PLACARD, s. libellus.

PLACARLY, s. noellus.

PLACARLY, v. 'libellos affigere, proponere.

PLACE, s. [situation, locus, (pl.) loca; sedes

(prop.) locus [fg]: in p. of, loco or in locum, with a

gen. (in the room of); vice, or in vicem, with a gen.

denoting exchange or substitution); pro, with a not. i. e. for, instead of, denoting relation); e.g. salis vice nitro uti; in vicem legionum equites mittere; in locum ejus invitatus sum; numos adulterinos pro bonis solvere: if I were in your place, si tuo loco essem; si ego essem qui tu es: put yourself in my p., fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te; eum te esse, finge qui sum ego. To be in the p. of aby, vice cs fungi; cs vices obire; cs vicarium esse (not repræsentare qm). || Office, | Residence, sedes; domicilium. | Passage in a writing, locus; (pl.) loci.
| Residence, sedes; domicilium. | Passage in a writing, locus; (pl.) loci.
| PLACE, v. rem in loco statuere, constituere, ponere;

iocare, collocare: lo p. in order, componere; ordine dispensare et disponere; digerere; apte collocare; distincte et ordinate disponere: lo p. a press or cup-board in the wall, armarium parietibus inserere: to p. athg (e. g. an image) on a shield, qd Includere in clipeo: to p. (doors, windows, &c.) properly in a house, apte disponere : to p. money, pecuniam collocare : to p. out well, bene locare: to p. = sell his goods, merces omnes vendere. See also Pur.

PLACID, placidus; tranquillus; sedatus. PLACIDITY, animus tranquillus.

PLACIDLY, placide; tranquille; sedate.
PLAGIARISM, furtum (Fitr. 7, præf.); *plagium literatum (Wyttenb.): to be guilly of p., auctorem ad verba transcribere neque nominare; or cs scripta

veroa transcrioere neque nominare; or e scripta urantem pro suis praedicare. PLAGIARIST, fur (555) plagiarius is one esho boya, kidapa, gr., persone for the purpose of selling them as slaves: in the sense of 'plagiary it occurs only Adart. 1, 53, 9, and that in a passage where he compares his writings with emancipated slaves); qui allorum scrinia compilat (off. II.); qui auctorem ad verbum verinia compilat (off. II.); qui auctorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat.

PLAGIARIZE, furari qd a qo (C. Att. 2, 1, 1). See

also 'to be quity of in PLAGIARISM.'
PLAGUE, s. | A pestilence.

PLAGUE, s. | A pestilence, pestilentia (not pestis); see PESTILENCE. | An evil, trouble,

malum; incommodum. I Annoyance, molestia onus: to be a p. to aby, ci esse molestize (Plant.), oneri (L.); onerare qm (C.).

PLAGUE, v. molestiam ci afferre; molestià qm

afficere; vexare; ci qa re molestum or gravem esse:

ameere; vexare; ci qa re moiestum or graven esse: lo p. omeelf, se magnis in laboribus exercier. PLAICE, *pleuronectes piatessa (Linn). PLAIN, adj. [Clear, manifest, carus (clear, to the sight and to the hearing; divinet; fig., intelligible). -manifestus, perspicuus, evidens (apparent, to the eyes or to the mind).-planus (nol confused, clear).-lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (luminous).-- explicatus (not intricate). — expressus (accurately expressed).—distinctus (well-arranged, methodicat): a very p. handwriting, litera compositissima atque clarissima (C. Alt. 6, 9, 1): a p. style, sermo dilucidus or distinctus: a p. pronunciation, os planum or explanatum (opp. os confusum): a p. speech, oratio plana et evidens ; oratio dilucida or iliustris: a p. image, expressa effigies or imago: a p. description, dilucida et significans descriptio: p. traces of the crime exist, exstant expressa sceleris vestigia: il is p., constat; apparet; elucct; liquet (constat ref. to a truth made out and fixed; opp. to a wavering fancy or rumour, whereas apparet, elucet, and liquet, denote what is clear and evident; apparet, under the idea of something stepping out of the appears, name the uses of sometimes expensing of of the algebraic state of a light shining out of darkness; liquet, under that of a light shining out of darkness; liquet, under that of freeze scaler melled; Dod.), If on a dor ned, stripplex; nodus; inornatus, IM ere, bare, merus; nudus. IL eret, etc., canditus; apertus; sin-acquis; planus. If Honest, canditus; apertus; sin-

PLAIN, s. planities; æquus et planus locus (level rimin, s. pianities; acquis et pianus locus (tree ground).—campus (with or seithout pianus or apertus; opp. to a chain of mountains).—equot (any extended surface, frequent in the poets, but found also in C., e. g. de Die. 1, 42, init.).—equata planities, exequatio (a place made lecel; [32] not planum in the foregoing sense; it is a plane in geometry.—camporum equotion be another of only to a very lutron, and is commended. can be applied only to a very large p., and is somewhat cun oc appied only to a very turge p., and is somewhat poet.): that dwells, grows, &c., in a p., campester: the Egyptians and Rabylonians inhabited extensive p. s, Egyptii et Babylonii in camporum patentium æquo-

ribus habitabant (C., I. c.).

PLAINLY, [Clearly, clare, perspicue, evidenter, plane, lucide, dilucide, enodate, enucleate, expresse; to speak p., perspicue dicere, plane et aperte dicere, plane et dilucide loqui, distincte dicere (p. and intelligibly); plane et articulate eloqui (so that every syllable is heard; Gell. 5, 9): to say a thing p. and clearly, articulatin distincteque dicere q(opp. fuse disputare qd et libere, C. Legg. 1, 13, 36): to write p., plane, aperte, perspicue scribere. distincte ac distribute scrispecte, perspicte stringer. Unmired act distribute seri-bere (with distinctness and proper order or arrange-ment; with ref. to the sense).—Hietate perscribere (with regard to the leiter; s. C. Pis. 25, estr.): to swite p, to aby, enucleate perscribere ad qm: to pronounce p., exprimere et explanare verba (Piin. Pang., è4, 3).— Hey evidenter is used by L., and therefore correct; but there is no authority for evidenter videre; it should but there is no authority for evidenter viders; it should be plane, aperte, pentitus, perspicus viders (Krehs)—
| Obeiously, undoubled; sine dubio (C.); proculdubio (L.); haud dubie (not sine ulto dubio),—sineulla dubitatione (wishout any hesitation)—erret (certainty). This rending is p., the right one, have lectiolections, and the render of the render of the company of the render of the certainty.

The horizontal company of the render of the certainty of the render of the render of the certainty of the render of the ren Often by Crel, with manifestum est, He is p. a

fool, manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

PLAINNESS, || Clearness, perspicultas (to the sight or mind). -evidentia, lux (to the mind). Dial. 23, 6, plenitas [nol planitas] sententiarum is the correct reading; see Ruperti in loc.): p. and agreeableness of voice, splendor vocis (but splendor aoseness of voice, splendor voics (Most splendor votos (Most splendor verborum is = beauly of expression; see C. Brat. 19, 164, & Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2); p. and correctness of style, elegantia (C. de Or. 3, 10, 39). § Si mpilexi, & c. 19 or nament, by the adj. simplex, & c. 19 Frank-nest, hone-tity, simplicities; or by the adj.

PLAINT. See CONTLAINT.

PLAINTIVELY, voce lamentabili, flebili, miserabili; flebiliter.

PLAIT, s. sinus. ruga (ruga, properly a p., pucker, rumple, projecting when the garment has been folded; sinus, a crease).

PLAIT, v. texere (as a weaver, to put together artificially).—necters (to entirine together; popularies) plectere occurs only in the ptcp. plexius, in the sense of plaited;

and that in the poets: so p. garlands of flowers, serta e floribus facere: so p. iey in the hair, hedera religare crines (poet): to p. the shair, coman in gradus formare or frangers; comere caput in gradus [353] not capilles colligere in nodum, ech = to drame the hair lege-

ther into a knot): to p. a garment, plicare; sinuare.
PLAN, s. || Design (of a building), species, formalimago, designatio, descriptio, deformatio (g. tt.)—
op-ris futuri figura (Fits. 1, 2, in def. of orthographia, elecation): ground-p., ichnographia: to sketch or draw a p., operis speciem deformare; formam or imaginen operis delineare: to build according to a p., perficere oi us ad propositum deformationls: he exhibited various p.'s of baths drawn on purchment, ostendebat depictas in membranniis varias species balnearum. [(In the mind), consilium, consilium institutum (as a resutt of deliberation) .- cogltatlo (a thought) .- propositum (a purpose).—inorptum (a beginning).—ratio (implying a calculation of the mode of proceeding and the results).— descriptio (a sketch, in wch each purticular is put in its proper place) .- ordo (the order in weh every thing is to be done) : the p. of an operation, rei agendæ ordo: the p. of a campaign or war, totius belli ratio: a settled p., ratio stabilis ac firma: without p., nullo consilio; nullâ ratione: to lay down a p., instituere, or describere, rationem cs rei: to do athy according to a p., qd ad rationem dirigere; modo ac ratione qd facere: to form a p., consilium capere, or inire, qd faciendi, or with the infin., or ut (to design); in animum inducere, or constituere, with an infin., or ut (to make up one's mind, intend), consilium capere or inire de re: to pursue a p., rationem es rei insistere: to give up or desist fm a p., rationem omittere. PLAN, v. To make or form a plan, prop. and

FLAN. v. 10 mase superfices, plana superficies. PLANE, s. | A level surface, plana superficies. | A joiner's tool, runcina. PLANE, v. runcinare (Var. L. L.; Arnob.); derun-

cinare (Piaut., fig.); *runciuâ lēvigare.
PLANET, stella errans; sidus errans; in the plural also, stellæ quæ errantes et quasi vagæ nominantur; asıra non re, sed vocabulo, errantes: the (five) p.'s, (quinque) stellæ eosdem cursus constantissime servantes: planeta (planetes) is not found in good prose): the orbit of a p., circulus et orbis stellæ errantis.

PLANETARY, adj. must be expressed by the gen.; e. g. the p. system, *stellarum errantium ordo. PLANK, s. assis or axis; tabula: to cut a tree into

p.'s, arborem in laminas secare: ouk p.'s, asses ro-borem: to lay p.'s, coassare or coaxare: to floor with p.'s, assibus consternere, contabulare: a floor of p.'s, coassatio or coaxatio.

PLANK, v. contabulare (Cas., L.); coassare or co-

PLANT, s. planta; Crcl. quod ita ortum est e terrâ, ut stirpibus suis nitatur (C. Tusc. 5, 13, 37): to set a p., plantam ponere: to take up a p., eximere plantam;

explantare qd: to remove a p., plantam transferre.

PLANT, v. | Prop.) plantis screre; serere (where
the context determines the sense).—ponere; deponere plantare, for serere, is not Class.): to p. a place, conserere; obserere; (with oaks) locum quercu arbustare. | Fig.) figere; collocare: to p. a standard, signum proponere: infigere: vexillum proponere: lo p. cannon, *tormenta disponere; upon the walls, in muris er per muros. | To settle (a colony), coloniam in go loco constituere, collocare: to p. colonies, colonias

Condere.

PLANTAIN, plantago, inis, f. (Plin.)

PLANTATION, s. || The act of planting, satio

For not plantatio; or by the verb. || A place
planted, seminarium (a young p.).—locus consitus

(opp. locus incultus).

PLANTER, sator; qui serit (not plantator, or qui plantat); p.'s of a colony, coloni (the colonists).

plantatis, p. so plantatis, p. solleant in a locus; or p. solleant in a l qui coloniam constituerunt or collocant in qo loco; or (with ref. to the state) qui coloniam emittunt or

(with ref. to the state) qui coloniam emittunt or.

PLASH, v. luto aspergere (aft. H., imbre lutoque asperaus). = Solash, vid. | Interweave, texere (sepes, F.).

PLASTER, s. | Mixture of time, mortarium maseria ex calee et arend (mortar, First).— arenatum consisting of one part time and two parts sond).

gpsum (sulphate of time; used also as a stucco).— tectorium, with or without opus (p-work).—opus abbarium (ornamental stucco work). To lay on, to cost with p.; see to PLASTER, v. | Medical application eministrum. To law as no, emplastrum impotion, empiastrum. To lay a p. on, empiastrum impopere (Cels.).

PLASTER, v. (In building), trullissare (t. t).

inducere qd ci ret or super qd .- illinere qd ci rei .-

inducere qd ci rel or super qd.—lilinere qd ci rel. circumlinere qd qi re. contegere or integere qd qi re. (SYN. in COAT, v.) To p. walls with mud, pariethus, &c lutum inducere (Vitr.). ITo put on a (medical) plaster, emphastrum imponere (Cels.); "emphastre tegere qd.

PLASTER OF PARIS, gypsum: made of p. of P., e gypso factus or expressus (light gypsus is take); cover with p. of P., gypsare: a mould in p. of P., forms gyps) (Pisn. 35, 12, 45); to take a cast of a face in p. of P., homius imaginem gypso e face iyah exprimere (ibid.): a cast or figure in p. of P., "super gypso expressus (ar an image,—"exemplar e gypso expressus (ar a mouldier) p. of P., "quyso expressum (ar a mouldier) p. of P., "quyso expressum (ar a mouldier)—gypsoplastes (late).

a modeller). -- gypsoplastes (late).
PLASTRON (in fencing), pectorale; lorica. PLAT, s. (of ground), area. (tabula, Patlad.) PLAT, v. See PLAIT.

PLATFORM, | A raised floor, suggestus, Os.

PLATFORM, || A raised floor, suggestis, is. || A plan; see Plank. || PLATE, s. || A flat, broad piece of metal, lamina; bractea (very thin): a copper-plate, 'lamina aenea: copper-p. (i. e. the impression), 'pictura linearis per laminas menas expressa (Ern.); 'limago aenea laminas ope descripta, expressa (Argiv) || A platier, caillium || Grouphi gold or silver, vasa argentea, surce; or simply argentum, surcm; supellex. argentea, aurea: chasea p., argentum cælatum: in castris Pompeii videre ijcuit magnum argenti pondus (a great quanty of p , Cat. B. C. 3, 96).
PLATE, v. *argento obducere; *inducere rei argen-

tum, aurum or bracteas auri, argenti : plated, brac-

teatus (Sen.).
PLATINA, *platina (t. t.).
PLATOON, *armatorum, militum, globus, caterva:

PLAUDIT, acclauatio (in the historians; in C. if denotes a shout of disapprobation); clamores (pl.); plausus clamoresque: to receive athg with p.'s, plausu et clamore prosequi qd; (magno) clamore approbare qd: to receive aby with p.'s, clamore et vocibus ci astrepare.

PLAUSIBILITY, | Probability, vid. | Spe-

Cious neets, species; color.

PLAUSIBLE, | Probable, vid. | Specious, speciosus (making a fair show).—simulatus, fictus (pre-

speciosus (materig is juri mone).—similiatus, netus (pre-tended)—lucatus, fucosus, coloratus (fair and delusire). PLUSIBLY, in speciem. per speciem. simula-tione, specie. simulae, fate (faises). (ALY, s. [8.79 cr.], ludus (for recreation).—lusus (as side postime)—lusio [635] ludus does not occur in C., and it is found in H. only in one doubtful passage; C. always says lusio).-ludicrum (athg by wch one amuses others): mere p., i. e. that can be done without pains, ludus. || Gaming, or any particular kind of game, alea; lusus aleæ: to be fond of p., aleæ induigere (Suet.): to be fortunate at p., prospera alea uti (Suet.): to lose at p., in alea perdere qd (C. Phil. 2, 13): to devote time to p., tempus tribuere aleæ (C.): to cheat at p., fraude decipere collusores; failere in 13): to devote time to p., tempus truvuere ascer v.,... v. cheat at p., fraude decipere colissores; failers in ludendo. I Free space or ze cop; campus (space).—motus (movement): the p. of one's hands, manuum composition, gestus; actio; free p. (of a body in motion), p. p. ce., fabula, fabelis (dwint, b. 10, 9, more fully, fabula ad actum scenarum composita). Pabulae were dissibilitied sint nullitare, the subjects of with were form. divided into pallistee, the subjects of such were fin Grecian life, and togatee, the subjects of such were fin Roman life. As subdivisions of the togate, we find a) the practicative, in such Roman generals and prisces were represented, and who concerned matters of state: b) the tabernaries, with subjects taken fm the tragedia (Greek p.'s; in comordia the subject was fm private life, in tragedia fm heroic history; cf. Diom. 3, 480, sq. ed. Putch.); to bring out a p., fabulam doctre (of the poet, i. e. to give it to the colors to study; or = to cause the author to study or compose; said of the party at whose order and command it was done; Steel. Cland. 11); fabulam discore (of an actor; see

Ruhnk. Ter. Heaut. prol. 10): to bring a p. upon the stage, fabulam dare (of the poet).—fabulam edere (of

him at whose order and command it was done; as, with

us, by the manager of a theatre).—fabulam agere (of the actors).—fabulam saltare (of the battet-dancers).—fabulam cantare (of the performers at the opera).

PLAY, v. | To sport, frolic, ludere; ludendo tempus terere: to p., i. e. to trifle, with athg, nihil randum, virtutem). [To perform a game, ludere; ludum ludere; e. g. prælia latronum iudere, ducatus indum nudere; e. g. proma intronum nudere, queatus or imperia iudere: lo p. a game of chance, aleam iudere (Suet.), exercêre (T.): to p. for money, pecunià posità ludere: to p. low or high, parvo, magno ludere; multam pecuniam dare in aleam (high); whose turn is it to p.? quis provocatt (so likevise, in hunc colorem provoco; hunc colorem pono, Bas.) | To p. a trick, fraudem, ludum ludere; fabricam fingere (Ter.); fraudem mollri (Phadr.); exogliate (Plin); to p. one a trick, ludum facere ei (Ter.); ludere, ludificari qm (C.); to p. as fe game at another person's rick, ludere de alleno corio (Appul. Med. 7, p. 193, 7). | To perform on an instrument of music, canere, cantare (Exp. not ludere); e. g. on the flute, eiolin, tiblis, fidibus: to p. week, selte canere; (tiblis, fidbus, cithatā) perite uti. sonam sustinēre or tuèri (Exp. not personam agere; for persona significar property) 'he music'; fap. (o p. the part of aby (i. e. to personate his character), agere qm, or cs partes; es personam tuèri (Exp. not seprsonam quis provocat? (so likewise, in hunc colorem provoco; part of any (i. c. to personate his connector), agere qui, or es partes; es personam tuéri (\$\frac{1}{2}\) not es personam agere); simulare qui or with an acc. and infin. (to pretend to be; \$\frac{1}{2}\) in this sense ludere qui is not Class.; exhibere qui is not Class. stultitire agere (L.; in pretence). - stuite agere (realty).

PLAYER, | On a musical instrument, canens; fidicen (on a stringed instrument). -citharista, citha-rœdus (on the cithara; the latter only when the p. accompanies himself) .- lyristes (on the tyra) .- cornicen (on the horn) .- tibicen (on the flute) .- tubicen (on the (on the norm).—tible to the good p. (on a stringed instrument), fidibus scite cauere. || On the stage, artifex scenicus (g. t.).—histrio (g. t.).—actor scenicus (the actor who accompanied with gestures the canticum or monologue recited by the comædus or tragædus).—ludius or ludio (an actor, who joined in the dancing: En comcedus denotes the reciter of the monologue in comedy; tragocus

denotes the reciter of the monologue in comedy; tragedus the same in tragedy). See also ACTON.
PLAYFELLOW, cum quo ludo. collusor (g. t., both with ref. to boys, and to pariners at games of hazard).
P.'s, ludentes; lusores; collusores.
PLAYFUL, PLAYSOME, lascivus (fm exuberani spirits, &c.).—lascivibundus (Plaut.).—lasciviens.—lucidier, ecta, ectum (serving the purpose of sport, americani, &c., e. g. exercitatio; of things)—jocosus (unha te full of jobec, causes; olice, mirth, &c.; of persons of things)—jocularius (belonging to the claus of things)—jocularius extensions. things that are found entertaining, laughable, &c.; of things), -ludibundus (acting in a playful manner;

things).—Iudibundus (acceng in a program manner, Plaut, L. 24, 16; of persons).
PLAYGROUND, locus quo pueri ludendi causà veniunt (see C. Cad. 15, 36); *locus ludendi, or ad ludendum destinatus; gymnasium (fm gymnastic exer-

PLAYHOUSE, theatrum (theatre). - lusorium (Lact.; a place for sports or exercise).--aleatorium

Sidon.; a gambling-house).
PLAYTHINGS, crepundia, pl. (Ter.); puerilia cre-

pundia (Val. Max.): oblectamenta puerorum (chil-

pundia (rai. Max.): obsectamenta puerorum (chis-dren's amnsements, Parad. 5, 2).

PLEA, || Act or form of pleading in a court of law, cause dictio. || Allegation, excuse, causa; excusatio. See also Pretexx.

PLEAD, | Prop.) causas agere, actitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro; in judiciis causas versare (C. Or. 9, 31); causas tractare atque agere. To p. a cause, causam agere (of the whole management of hence apud quos [judices] causa agebatur; C. de Or. 2, nence apid quois judices cause agreeaut; c. ac cor. z. 48, extr.)—causam dicrer (lo plead one's own cause as defendant, or another's as an orator)—causam orare, percoare (the latter with ref. to pleading it thoroughly, at great length, &c., and often with ref. to the concluding appeal: clict a est a me causa et perorata, C.).—
causam defendere (as advocate for defendant). To p.
aby's cause, orare or dicere pro qo: defendere qm: to
p. one's own cause, ipsum pro se dicere. | Fig.) To atlege, rationem, causain afferre; (as an excuse), excusare qd.

PLEADER, causarum actor; causidicus; patronus

PLEASANT, PLEASING, gratus. acceptus. jucundus. suavis, dulcis, mollis. carus. urbanus, lepidus, facetus, festivus. amœnus, lætus (e. g. tempestas leeta). [SYN. IN AGREEABLE.]

PLEASANTLY, lucunde: suaviter: amone: ve

PLEASANTILY, jucunde; suavner; amene; ve nuste; festive. [SYN. in Agreeably.] PLEASANTNESS, jucunditas. gratia. venustas. suavitas. duicedo. Jv. duicedo atque suavitas. amenitas. festivitas. lepos. [SYN. in AGREEABLENESS.]

Las. festivitas. lepos. [SYN. in AGREKABLENES.]
PLEAS P. placier (g. 1.); delectat me qd. delector qâ
re (I om delighted wish).—gratum, jucundum est mibil
qd (it is agreedle, according to my winked.)—problem
umbil qd (it meets my approbation).—artidet mibil qd;
amo, lando qd (I om weit content with). To p. greedle,
perplacère (C.; Esse accoid preplacère, often used by
modern writerit, but not Latin); not to p. displicate;
improbari; non probari: jf it p. you, si tibi placet, libet,
libitum est, vidétur, commodum est; nisi molestum
est; quod commodo too flat (C.); si volupe tibi est

[Placet Vi-Mela won n. quando visium fuerit; nibi volu-(Plast.): when you p., quando visum fuerit; ubi volueris; ubi magis probaveris (aft. C.): to endeavour to p. aby, laborare ci probari (Plin. Ep.); gratiam es captare (C.): to seek to p. every body, se venditare omnibus (aft. C. Sull. 11, 32): to be pleased with, contentum

se, acquiescere que re; ferre qd.
PLEASURE, | Gratification, delight, delectatio, oblectatio (in active or passive sense).-delecta-mentum, oblectamentum (a pleasing object, source of min, oblectamentum (a pleasing object, source of pleasure)—delicite, pl. (that we de delights the mind or senses by agreeable excitement).—voluptas (enjoyment, delight, of mind or body, in good or bad sense). P.'s of sense, voluptates (corporates; C.); voluptates corporates (Sens.; 1957) not corporate = having a body); your letter agreemer great p., ex epistoli voluptatem cept, accept; grates, jucundæ mihi literæ furunt: with p., cum voluptate, libenter: to give oneset yn p. p., induj; cre voluptat; se dedere voluptatibus; se dare jucunditati; voluptates expatra. [] Liking, what is the will dictates, libido (derire)—arbitrium (will, inclination). To find p. in alby, libidium habôre in re (S. Cat. 7, 4); —gaudere qã re (to delight in aby; see H. A. P. 162,).—delectari qã re, voluptatem or oblectationem capere ex re (to delight in, to enjoy athg)—amare qd (to conceive an affection for); to take over—adamare qd (to conceive an affection for); to take love).—adamare qd (to conceive an affection for): to take no p. in athq, rem nolle, improbare; a re abhorrêre : to no p. in alho, rem nolle, improbare; a re abhorière; do a p. lo any no, gratificari, mortm gerre ci is comply with, lo gratify).—obsequi el or es voluntait (to fall' in with aby a will fin inclination); to do athg for aby; p., ci qd gratificari; dare, tribuere el (ci rei) qd (see Cortte C. Ep. 4, 5, 16; Herz. Cax. B. G. 6, 1); and o' for aby'; p.' is frequently rendered in Latin by a simple dative; e. g. I do this for his p., ei hoe do, tribuo: for his p., eigus gratiat (E) in ejus gratiam in clustic side of the control of th (to indulge oneself). Athy done agreeably to one's with, officium (service).-beneficium (benefit) One's wiff, official (service).—beneficial (official) To do a p. to aby, gratum ci facere; (more strongly) gratissimum, pergratum, percommode ci facere; optatissimum ci beneficium offerre (unasked; Cæs. B. G. 6, 42, mum ci beneficium offerre (unasked; Cas. B. G. 6, 43; cafr.); you kave done me a very great p. in that, gratissi-mum illud mihi fecisti; you cannot do me a greater p. nihil est quod gratius mihi facere possis; boe mihi gratius nihil facere potes; if you will do me a p., si me amas (au a form of entreaty, in common life; see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 9, 33): it will be a p. lo me, hoc mihi gratum

PLEBEIAN, adi, homo vulgaris: unus e or de multis (one of the multitude) .- homo de plebe; plebejus (a citizen).-homo infimo or sordido loco natus; homo sordidus; homo obscurus (of low birth) .- homo rudis (an uneducated person).-homo inhonestus (a dishonest, vile person). Quite a p., homo ultimæ sortis (with respect to extraction) .- homo inhonestissimus (relative to spect to extraction;—notion intomessissimus (relative to character): the p.*s, pless (the common people, in opp, parlly to populus, parlly to particli, nobiles; also the lower class of the people, in a depreciatory sense,—vul-gua (as distinguished by ignorance, creduisty, &c., Im the better class of the people, and so implying a reflection on personal or individual character or qualifications) .-

nultitude (the multilude in general).

PLEDGE, s. pignus, öris, n. (prop. and fig.)—
hypothèca (cept) of immoreables; pignus, of moveables).

—fiducia (something of weh the creditor takes actual posression, but under a promise to restore it on payment of the debt).—arrhabo, arrha (carnest). To give a p., pig-nus dare: to take a p., pignus capere, auferre: to re-deem a p., liberare pignus a creditore; reddere pecuniam, or pignus accipere: a p. of love or esteess, pignus amoris, voluntatis, benevolentise.

PLEDGE, v. pignori dare, obligare, or opponere; pitternerae; oppignerare. To p. one thing for another, qri pro qi re oppignerare: to p. onesetf, se pignori opponere (prop.); se oppignerare (prop. or fig.); animum pignerare (fig.). To p. oneself, filten obligare in qi (to p. his word): spondere qd (to promise in due form, and with obligation; also absol.): to p. oneself by an oath, sacramento se obstringere: to p. another by oath, spon sione qm obstringere or obligare; stipulatione alligare qm: to p. oneself regularly to athy (to promise in a contract), stipulari qd: to p. oneself to athg in return, re-

Fraci), stiputas qu. 1. Fr. 1. Step also Complete.
PLENARY, plenus. See also Complete.
PLENIPOTENTIARY, cui rerum agendarum licentia data or permissa cat (cf. C. Verr. 3, 94, 220; sf.). Jug. 103, 2) .- qui mandata habet ab qo (a commissioner). -publica auctoritate missus; legatus (an ambassador with full powers; of not ablegatus). P's came fm Sicily, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis. Manda-Sleily, Siculi veniunt cum mangaus. Phys Pashua-tarius, now frequently used, occurs once, as a doubtful reading, in Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10. PLENITUDE. See PULNESS. PLENITUDE. See PLENITUL.

PLENTEOUSNESS. See PLENTY.
PLENTIFUL, abundans. affluens. copiosus (e. g. atrimonium) .- uber (e. g. produce, fructus) .- opimus

g. harvest, messis).

PLENTIFULLY, abunde. satis superque (more than enough; denote a quality).-abundanter (in an abundant manner).-cumulate (in heaped up measure).-protixe, effuse (in superabundance). Jn. prolixe effuseque; large effuseque. P. furnished with athg, liberaliter instructus qâ re. To reap p., large condere.
PLENTY, abundantia. affluentia. ubetas [Syx. in

ABUNDANCE], copia (a sufficient quantity of what one seams for a particular purpose; opp. inopia).—plenitas (fulness).—copias (p. of provisions; Caes. B. G. 1, 30).
P. of every thing, omnium rerum abundantia or afflu-2. Of every ining, omittum rerum copie: io have p. of albg, abundare qå re. redundare qå re (a to have too mach).—suppediare qå re (aeply of means for a purpose: Benecke, C. Cal. 2, 11, 25: scattere qå re, poel.).
PLEURIST, punctio laterum (Plin.); pleuritis, idis

Vitr.). To suffer fm the p., punctione laterum, laterum

doloribus, affectum esse, tentari, cruciari. PLIABLE, PLIANT, lentus. flexibilis, flexilis. mollls (prop. or fig.).—cereus (fig., of the mind or temper).
PLIGHT, s. See CONDITION.
PLIGHT, v. See PLEDGE.
PLINTH, plinthis (tdis), plinthus (Fitr.).

PLOT, s. | Parcel of ground, area; ager (larger).

PLOT, s. | Parces of ground, area; ages (weger p. Conspiracy, vid. PLOT, v. Sec Contaive, Conspirac. PLOUGH. s. aratrum. P-laid, burls, bura: p. share, vomes (or vomis), čris, m.: share-beam of a p., dens, densie: pole of a p., temo: handle of a p., shall (also capulus; O.): carlib-boards, mould-boards of a p.,

aures (pl.): the coulter of a p., culter (Plin.). PLOUGH, v. arare (also absol., as in English). arare (only trans.) .- aratro subigere (to work with the

arare (only trans.).—aratro sungere (to work with a plough).—subvertere aratro (to turn up with a plough). To p. for the first lime, proscindere; for the second time, iterare agrum (also offringere terram); for the third time, tertiare agrum : to p. deeply, sulcum altius imprimere: to p. slightly, sulco tenui arare: ploughed land, aratlo. | Impropri.) To p. the scares, sulcare, secare, seindere (all poet.; undas, maria, &c.).
PLOUGH-HORSE, equus arator (aft. bos arator;

PLOUGHING, aratio (g. t.); proscissio (the breaking up of ground) .- iteratio (a second ploughing) .- tertiatio (a third ploughing); with or without arationis. PLOUGHMAN, arator; servus arator.

PLOVER, *scolopax arquata (Linn.); *numentus

arquata (Latham). PLUCK, v. ¶ To put! sharp!y, veliere. vellleare. To pu by the roots, radicitus vellere: evellere, convellere: lo p. a bird, i. e. put! its feathers out, aven vellere (e. g. pullos auserum; Col.); *av! pennas vellere (a. g. nullos auserum; Col.); *av! pennas vellere (a. g. lanam, copilios.—puilos anserum, Cot.; pilos).—evellere (piuck out or up; e. g. linguam Marco Catoni, spihas agro).

To p. out aby's eyes, oculos el eripere or erucre. To p. out aby's eyes, oculos et eripere or erucre.
Pluck of f= gather, carpere decerpere (g. 4t.), legere (with selection; fruits and flowers),—aubligere (to p. of some; i. e. to thin a fruit-tree),—destringere et qd (berries and leaves),—aveilere (pluck off; e. g. poma ex arboribus, Plin),—detrahere et qd (take away fw; fruits). Plowers plucked, flores carptior demessi.
To pluck up courage, animum or (of several) 107

animos capere or colligere: to p. up courage again, animum or se rucipere: to cause aby to p. up courage, animum el facere or afferre or addere (of things): to bid

animum ci lacero or ancere or accure (of inings; 10 ora day p. sap his courage, cs animum verbis confirmare; firmare or confirmare; animum. PLUCK, s. || The heart, liver, and lights drawn from an animal, exts, orum, n. pl. || Fio. The low language = courage, animus fortis; virtus.

PLUG, s. obturamentum.

PLUG, v. farcire; infercire; vi quâdam adhibită

PLUG, v. farcure; preserve, immittere qd.

pri iiM prunum, P.-Iree, prunus (Col.); the stone
pri iiM prunum, P.-Iree, prunus (Col.); the stone PLUM, prunum, P.-tree, prunus (Col.): the stone of a p., os prun! (Pall.): p.-cake, *piacenta prunis inspersa, contecta.

PLUMAGE, pennen, pl.

PLUMB-LINE, perpendiculum (C.); perpendiculum

nauticum (as used at sea). To sound with a p., *maris altitudinem explorare perpendiculo nautico; cataprorata maris altitudinem tentare (cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 4. See also PLUMMET.

PLUMBER, artifex plumbarius (Fitr.).

PLUME S. | Feather, penna (the larger feather), pluma (the smaller). | An ornament on the head, &c., crista pennata.

PLUME ONESELF (upon a thing), re, in or de re

gloriari (C.)

gloriari (C.).

PLUMMET, perpendicilium (a mason's p.: see C. 2

Ferr. 1, 51, 133; ad G. Fr. 3, 1, 1, 52).—perpendiculum
nauticum (Dan.).—cataprorates (the lead used at sea;
Lucit. ap. Isidor. 19, 4, 5 10. Lindem. [55] Catapriates is a faise reasing). To learn to use the p., catpendiculum caigure qui made straight by the p., ad perpendiculum caigure qui made straight by the p., ad perpendiculum directus. PLUMP, corpulentus; corpulentior et habitior

(Plaut).
PLUMPNESS, corpus solidum et succi pienum (Ter.); bona corporis habitudo; habitus (ûs) corporis

(187.); Bona copinus (C.).

PLUMY, "spennis ornatus, obductus (plumes soens); plumosus, full of soft feathers).

PLUNDER, s. | Robbery, raptus es rei; rapina (the act of robbing); in the sense of raptum it is poet.). -raptum (property that has been seized by robbers) .præda (game or booty).-furtum (theft; also stolen pro-

perty) .- latrocinium (street-robbery). | Booty, præda;

perty).—latrocinium (street-robberg). | Booty, præda; raptum. To live by p., vivere rapto.

PLUNDER, v. diripere (to lay seate, destroy, &c. Flunder, compilare, expliare (to take away by steatth).—compilare, expliare (to take away by steatth).—spoliare, despoliare, expoliare (st., to depries of).—nudare (to strip).—depoculari (to steat, embezzie).—depopulari (roberpoliari, lay woste). To p. thoroughly, exhautire, exhautire, nudum adque inanem reddere or serop and brush out, facete, C. Ferr, 2, 21, 52). Js. nudar and spoliare; spoliare nudareque; nudare et exhautire; snoilare et depoculari; to v. the treasury, exhautire; spoliare nudareque; nudare et exhautire; spoliare nudareque; nudare et exhautire. exhaurire; spoliare et depeculari : to p. the treasury, grarium expilare, depeculari ; (thoroughly) grarium exinanire, exhaurire: to p. a country, (also) prædam ex agris rapere or agere (agere esply of cattle).

PLUNGE, v. | TRANS.) mergere in aquam qd (C.); intingere in aqua (Vitr.). | INTRANS.) se mergere or immergere; nergi; immergi (C.); mersari (to p. re-pealedly; H. Ep.).

PLUNGE, s. | Act of plunging, by the verbs

PLUNGE, s. | Act of plunging, by the verbs (immersio: Arnob.), | Distress, angustia, difficultas. PLUNGEON (a sea-bird); mergus. PLUNKET, cæruleus (C.); cyaneus (Plin.); thaias-

sicus (Plaut.).

PLURAL, numerus pluralis (Quint); numerus plurativus (Gell. 1, 16, 13); numerus multitudinis (Gell. 1, 18, 13); numerus multitudinis (Gell. 1); 8, 3; better than pluralitus (Charles), or numerus plurativus. A nous p., nomen plurale: in the p., pluraliter. To be without a p., not to be used in the p., pluraliter non dict; indigere numeri amplitudine. To pluraliter non dict; indigere numeri amplitudine. To

pluratiter non dict; indigére numeri amplitudine. To be found only in the p., singulari numero carère. PLURALIST, "homo beneficiorum capacissimus (aft. L. 9, 16); "beneficiarius mutitiplex; "hetuo bene-ficiorum; "homo mutitiplex, beneficiorum plenus, quem vocamus pluratist; "mutita beneficia habens; "mutiti-beneficiis instructus. To be a p., "hetuari beneficiis. PLURALITY, by plures, mutit, &c.: e. g. in India plures mutileres singulis viris nuptue case solent, men-ture de priver (C. Tuzc. 5, 27, 78). PLUSH, "pannus villosus. PLUSH, "pannus villosus. PLUSH, "pannus villosus.

PLUVIAI, PLUVIOUS, pluvius; pluvialis (Col.); pluvious (of much rain).
PLY, || To press, urgēro. || To bend, flectere (trans.), diecti (intrans.).

PNEUMATIC, *pneumaticus (t. t.).
POACH, I To steal, ptunder, furari ci qd; furto
el, ab qo, qd stubiucers; surripers: (of game), *furtim,
clam, feras intercipere. I Poached eggs, ova assa;
ova (ex butyro, ex oleo) fricta.
POACHER, *prædo ferarum; *qui furtim, clam,

feras Intercipit.

POACHING, *furtiva ferarum interceptio. To line *victitare feris furtim intercipiendis.

by p., *victitare feris furtim intercipiendis. POCK, *variola (t. t.). A p.-mark, *cicatrix variolæ: p.-marked, *cicatricibus variolarum insignis (of the face, &c.); *ore cicatricibus variolarum insigni (of

POCKET, pera (a leathern travelling bag, suspended fm the neck) .- marsupium (a money-bag or purse for Im the neck,—marsupuum (a money-oag or purie for large sums of money; for wch we find also 20na, cingulum, because fastened round the waist).—crumena (a big or purse for smaller sums of money, slung round the neck, and hanging on the breast). cients had no pockets; but instead of them they made use of the folds of their garments (sinus); hence we must always render our word 'pocket' by sinus, except when employ one of the words above mentioned; e.g. to ring home fin the city a p.-full of money, sinum wris plenum, or marsupium plenum urbe domum reportare. one's hand in one's p., sinum inxare or expedire (in general, in order to take athg out).—manum in crumensm demittere (to take out money): to p., or put a thing into one's p., prop. qd in sinum inserere; (fg. i. e. to appropriate a thing) qd domum snam avertere, convertere, or ferre; or simply, qd avertere: to p. an afront, contumelias perpeti: to search one's p.'s, qm, or cs vestem, excutere: out of one's own p., e pecu-liaribus loculis suis (Suet. Galb. 12); a book of a p. size, "liber minoribus plagulis descriptus.

POCKET-BOOK, pugiliares, pl. (Plin.); pugillaria, um, pl. (Catull.); *liber portablis, enchiridion (any

POCKET-DICTIONARY, *lexicon forma minori. POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, sudarium (Suet.). Muccinium and orarium belong to the middle

POCKET-MONEY, *pecunia in sumptum pecu-liarem data. To give aby p.-m. monthiy, *quot mensi-bus ci pecuniam præbere, his quidem verbis, ut habeat,

ous ci pecuniam præbeie, his quidem verbis, ut habeat, unde simptus peculiares tolieret.

POD, folliculus (of corn, pulse, and grapes).—valvulus (of pulse)—tunica, gluma (of corn).—vinacëa, vinaceum (of grapes). To have pods, folliculis tegl.

POEM, verus (o. 1. serses).—cartmen (a short p., espiy lyric:

tenps syste: Begs out is not class.).—poeting, and, in the longer p.). To write or compose a p., carmen (poëma) facere, pangere, pingere, scribere (g. t.); carmen (poema) condere (to lay the plan of a p.).—carmen (poema) componere (to compose with art and care). carmen fundere (to pour forth with ease and ability): I can write p.'s, possum versus facere : a short or little can write p. s, possum versus incerv: a sour; or sizes
p. poematium (son,pairos), or in pure Latin versicuii
(see Plin. Ep. 4, 14, where he modestly calls his own
p.'s dato ineptine, nugee). Odarumus is not Class.
POET, poëta; pure Lat., carminum auctor, scriptor,
conditor (an author of verse).—vates (as an inspired

conditor (an author of verses).—Vales (as an impired bard). A p.-born, ad carmina condenda natus. POETASTER, versificator.—versificator quam poeta melior (Q.); poeta maius (opp. poeta bonus, C.).

POETICAL, poeticus. A p. genius, ingenium poeticum; virtus poetica (p. talent): great p. genius, vena dives (cf. H. A. P. 409): p. licence, licentia poetica; libertas poetica: a p. spirit, spiritus poeticus or divinus; ingenium poeticum: p. glow or warmth, afflatus divinus

POETICALLY, poetice; poetarum more. word p., *poetarum more verbum dicere. POETIZE, versus fundere or pangere.

POETRY, poetica or poetice (sc. ars); poësis. To attempt p., poeticen attingere: to have no laste for p., allenum esse a poetice: a piece of p., poema; carmen: cullivation of p., carminum studium.
POIGNANCY, acumen; or by the adj.

POIGNANT, mordax; acerbus.

POINT, s. | A sharp end, aculeus; acumen; mucro (of a sword, &c.).—cuspis (of an arrow or spear). At the p. of the bagonet punctim (aft. L.): the p. of enepigram, §c., aculcus.
| A summit, cacumer; culmen; fastigum; vertex.
| A head is a d, promontorium.
| Degree, gradus.
| To the last p., ut nihil
upta.
| Criticai moment, temporis punctum or momentum. To be on the p. of. in eo est ut &c., qd

faciam, or ut qd fiat (120 Acoid in eo sum, ut, sech is found first in Servius, P. En. 3, 28). Also simply by the future participle active; e. g. I was on the p. of setting out on a journey, iter facturus eram: when he was on the p. of setting out, profecturus; or sub lipsi profectione: they were on the p. of coming to blows, prope erant ut manus conservent (L.). I Particular of the profession of the prof prope erant ut manus conservent (L.). | Favricular: the chief or main p., caput, summa (cs. rei); cardo cs. rei (post-dug., p. on sech athg turns: V. Æn. 1, 672; Quint. 5, 12, 13, \$c.).—momentum (decisive p., porn): the main p. in a dispute, questio: the main p. of the the main p, in a aispute, questio: the main p, of the question is, quæritur de, with an abl. (in a philosophical question).—agitur de, with an abl. (in a philosophical or judicial question): to touch only the main p, of a thing, summatim qd exponere; summas tantummode attingere (in a narrative; Np. Pelop. 1, 1). | Exact place: p. of view, (prop.) locus unde prospectus (to a dislance) or despectus (to a lower part) est; (sg.), e.g. to consider a matter in a right p. of siew, vere or recte judicare de re; in a wrong p. of view, qd faliaci judicio (or faliacibus judiciis) videre.

POINT, v. | To give a point to, exacuere; pra-acuere; acuminare (Lact.); acutum facere: cuspidare (Plin.): 525 peracuere does not occur. To direct, dirigere in locum. To designate (usually with out or to), significare qd or qm (prop. and fg.); digito demonstrare qm conspicuumque facere (prop., to p. with the finger to any one whom one would distinguish among a larger number; see Suet. Oct. 45, extr) .- deamong a larger number; see Suci. vol. 15, ear post-signare or denotare qm (fig., to allude to any one in a speech; see Cas. B. G. 1, 18; L. 4, 55: indigitare and innuere in this sense are un Class.). To indicale as a sporting dog, aven facere (aft. Sen.). See Pointen. || To distinguish by points. inter-punctionibus, or interpunctis, orationem distinguere; interpungere. || To finish (a wall) by inlaying

mortar, &c., (parietem) effarcire commentis.
POINTED, | Prop.) See the verb. | I Pro.) L c piquant, pungent, aculeatus.—salsus (of seit, §c.).
POINTER (dog), canis avem faciens (aft. Sen. Exc.
Contr. 3, p. 397, 27, Bip.).—°canis avicularius (Lism.).

canis venaticus (g. 1.). POINTLESS, hebes; obtusus: retusus (prop. and fig.).

POISE, qd suis ponderibus librare (see C. Tuse, 5, 24, 69).

POISON, s. venenum (any p. fm animals, plants, minerals, Gr. ior; meton. for a poisonous potion; and fig. of athy injurious). - virus (regetable p , papuagos) .toxicum (prop. in wich the points of arrows were dipped, τοξικόν; called also by Pling venenum cervarium; volkov; catted also by Fring venenum cervarum; poet for any p,1—cicuta (hemlock, kawior; see Pers. 4, 2).—pestis (fig., a pernicious thing). Prepared with p,, dipped in p, venenatus; veneno illitus (rabbed over with p,1.—veneno infectus, tinctus (dipped in p,1); p, that works or kills quickly, venenum præsens, velox, or repentinum (opp. venenum lentum): to miz p, venenum parare or coquere; for any one, cs occidendi causă venenum parare; or simply ci venenum parare; venenum in qm comparare : to take or drink p., vene num sumere, haurire, bibere, or potare (g. t.); veneno mortem sibi consciscere (to kill oneself with p.): to give or administer p., ci dare venenum: a cup of p., poculum or seyphus veneni (in C. poculum illud mortis, pro Cinent. 11, 31; or poculum illud mortiferum, as Tusc. Cluent. 11, 31; or poculum mun monnetam, so 2 a., 1, 31, 71).—cicuta (a drink of hembock, seiros): to dras a cup of p., exhaurire illud mortis poculum; cicutam sorbere: a thing is p. to aby, qd venenum est ca.

POISON, v. ci dare venenum (g. l.); veneno qu

POISON, v. cl dare venenum (g. l.); veneno qui necare or occidere (to kill suità poison).—veneno qui tollere, interimere, or intercipere (to remore, sepis secretly, by poison). To altempt to p., veneno qui tentare or aggredi: to be poisoned, veneno abaumi, occidi, or interimi; veneno poto mori; (by ony one), venenum accipere als qo (see T. Ann. 2, 96.3).

POISONING, veneficium (asa practice and a crime). -scelus veneni (as a crime) To practise p., venena facere: hominis necandi causa venenum conficere: of p., fingere crimen venenic.

POISONOUS, Pror.) venenatus (g. t.); veneno im-

butus, infectus, or tinctus (dipped in poison) .- veneno illitus (besmeared or covered with poison). Fig.) acetbus (bitter). To be p., acerba e-se natura. POKE, s. saccus. To buy a pig in To buy a pig in a p., aleam

See Freund, Alea. POKE, v. petere, appetere. To p. the fire, *ignem

movendo or movendis carbonibus excitare

POKER, rutabulum (prop., an oven rake).
POLAR, by the gen. axis, &c., or ad axem pertinens (belonging to the pole).—axi proximus or vicinus (near

the pole). P. star, septer algorithms; stella po'aris (t. t.). p. sircte, circulus Y, eris (t. t.).

POLARITY, "inclinatio, quae est axes versus.

POLARIZE, "axes versus inclinare.

POLE, "Of the earth, axis; cardo (\$\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{U}}\overline{\text{D}}\over 7971

POLEMICS, *polemica; *theologia controversa; or

Crcl. *theologiæ ea pars, quæ se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat.

POLICE, | Internal regulation or govern-ment of a city or community, *disciplina pub-lica (public discipline).—morum priefectura (oversight itea (posite asceptione).—morum priericutra (versign) of public manners)—publics securitatic cura (care of public asfety). A law or regulation of p., 'ed: ad disciplinam publicam spectantia: a matter of p., 'es ad disciplinam publicam spectantia: a matter of p. 'ers ad disciplinam publicam pertinens. I The civil *res ad disciplinam publicam pertinens. [The ciri]
force, *magistratus quibus (disciplina publica,
morum pra-fectura et publica securitatis cura) delata
est: p. officer or poticeann, *disciplina publica administer: superintendent of p., *disciplina publica
præpositus: secret p., homines qui sunt in speculis, et
observant quemadmodum sess unusquisque gerat, que agat, quibuscum loquatur (aft. C. 1 Verr. 16, 46; and

agat, quibuscum loquatur (aft. C. 1 Ferr. 18. 46; and Car. B. G. 1, 20, extr.); delatore (spies, informers). POLICY, | Act of government, prudentia or ratio civilis; disciplina relipublice (C. | | Cu nn in ng. device, prudentia; consiilum; calliditas; ars. Crafty, p., callida consiila (pt.); callida artes: to act fin p., prudenter, callide facere qd; tempori inservire, concedere, qd dare (aft. C.).

POLISII, v. | Proor.) delevigare; expolire; perpolire; cott despumare (marble, èc.). Pto) expolere; perpolire. To p. dby's manner, acceptive; elimer (Guist., but ever verve; exaclare only in exacelatus is (Quint., but very rare; exasclare only in exasclatus in

POLISH, s. by the verbs, or Crcl. with lima; e. g. his wrilings want p., deest scriptls ejus ultima lima (0.); operi non accessit ultima lima (C.); so also oratio ex-

operi nom accessit uttima ima (t.); so asso oratio ex-pelitione distincta (by its p.). POLISH ED, limatus, politus (of a refined, politus (or sor and style). Js., limatus et politus; accuratus et politus. A p. style, limatius dicendi genus; oratio accurata et polita, limata et polita; oratio subtilis. A p. man, homo omni vità et victu excultus atque expolitus

men, nomo omni vita e Victu excuttus acque exportus. POLITE, urbanus, affabilis, comis, blandus, civilis, benignus. [STR. is Civil.] POLITELY, urbane, bumaniter, comiter. POLITELY, urbane, bumaniter, comiter, affabilisque sermonis (in conversation). To treat aby with uf. p. perforiscione et peranauter om observato: que sermons (in concertation). To treat any sein st p., perofficiose et peramanter qm observare; i comitate qm complectl: lo show p to aby, gratum tor gratificari el: to diemiss aby with great p., qm

re cum bona gratia.

TIC, POLITICAL, civilis (Avoid political skilled in politics, rerum civilium, publicitus, eciones regimento political politics, recum civilium, publicitus, eciones regimento produce regimento re itus, sciens : reipublicæ moderandæ, regunuendæ peritus. P. disturbances, turbulentæ

tempestates (C.): p. ueriings, libri politici.
Fam. 8, 1, 4).—libri qui sunt de republică,
publicis (aft. C.).—scripta que ad tractandam
publicam pertinent (Muret.): fm a p. point of view,

publicam pertinent (Murcl.): Im a p., point of rew, ratione civili: on p. grounds, for p. reasons, reipublica causă: to reitre fm p. life, abomni parte reip. se subtrahere. [Politice pru de ni, dec, prudens, callidus A p. plan, consillum callidum: to derise a p. plan, pro ratione temporum moliri qui (C. C. Pam. 6, 12, 3).
POLITICALLY, (Ess. not solitice); ex civilis prudentia legibus; e republica.
POLITICIAN, politicus (occupied with state afairs).

-rerum publicarum, clvilium peritus, selens (skitled the science of politics).
POLITICLY, prudenter, callide, temporis causa.
POLITY, ratio civilis. in the act

POLL, s. I Head, caput.—Poll-tax, tributum in singula capita inpositum (Cos. B. C. 3, 32; by C. Att. 5, 16, 2, catled **siseφάλιον).—exactio capitum (C. ad 5. 16, 2, catted Existephalor).—exactio capitum (c. 100 Div. 3, 8, 5). To impose a general p.-tax, in singula capita servorum et liberorum tributum imponere. # Vote. suffragium. To send to the p., (populum) ln suffragium militero: to go to the p. (of a candidate), se committere suffragiis populi. 109

POLL, v. | To lop tops of trees, (arboces) de-cacuminare,—amputare (e. g. cacumen uluni; Ptin). | To ctip the hair, pilos recidere, tondêre. | To vote, in suffragium ire; suffragium inire (of the whote wote, in suffragium fre; suffragium inire (of the whole number of voters)—sententiam ferre (of the whole number, or of an individual)—suffragium ferre (of an individual)—suffragium ferre (of an individual, to which. If no obtain votes, suffragia or puncta ferre: to p. the largest number of votes, suffragis superace; suffragia or puncta plurima ferre. If To plunder, vid.

piunaer, viu.
POLLARD, # 4 free lopped, *arbor decacuminata
or putata. # Fine bran, furfures triticel. # The
chab fish, *perca cernua (Linn).
POLLING-BOOTH, septum: ovile.
POLLING-CLERK, regator (one who asked the citi-

zens for their votes under the older system) .- custos

(under the ballot system).

POLLUTE, maculare. commaculare. maculis asper-POLLUTE, maculare commaculare, maculis asper-gree (espl jo make spots spon white) contaminare (to defile, contaminate; but only flg.)—polluter (to pollute, defile, descrate).—spurcare, conspurcare (to defile, con-taminate).—oblinere (to bedaub, flg. for to pollute,— influence (flg. to obseure).—Fedrare (to disfigure).—vio-lare (to injure, dishonour).—labem or labeculam asper-

are (to injure, ausonour),—label or inoccuam aspered rei (to stain, politile, fig.).

POLLUTION, Crel. by the errb, \$c., contamissio, politilo [\$\frac{m}{2}\$, both late.}—macula, labes (the thing itself).

Free fm p., inviolatus (opp. politius).

POLTROON, homo [aparus, timulus [a coward; see

COWARD, COWARDLY) .- lingua fortis; Thraso (Com.);

quoris sermone molestus (poet, a braggart).

POLYANTIUS, primula (Linn.) 157 The polyanthus is believed to originate fin both the primrose (primula vulgaris, Linn.) and the oxitip (primula vertical chair). It may be necessary to retain poly-

POLYGAMY, by Crel. with plures uxores; e. g. solere plures uxores habere (of men).—pluribus nuptam esse (of a woman): in hâc regione singulæ uxores piures viros habere soient (see C. Tusc. 5. 27. 78); in hac regione una uxor duobus piuribusve viris nupta est (see Gelt. 1, 23),

POLYGONAL, polygonius (Vitr.); multangulus

POLYPUS, ¶ A kind of zoophyte, pölypus, ödis Plant); sepia octopodla (Linn.); ozana (a kind of p.; Plin.). ¶ An ulcer of the noze, pölypus (H.; Gell.), ozana (Plin.).

POLYSYLLABLE, complurium syllabarum; quod

route 15 Haraba, computed systems, complures systabas habet. POMADE, POMATUM, capillare (se. unguentum; Mart. 3, 82, 28)...—"unguentum crinibus alendis, moilendis, factum.
POMEGRANATE (the tree), "malus Punica; "Punica

granatum (Linn.): (the fresh), natum granatum (Col.); maium Punicum (Piin.), Tomagranatum (Col.); maium Punicum (Piin.), Tomagranatum (Col.); POMMEL (of the hiti of a secord), *plla, pomum capuli; (of a saddie), *apex, pila, sella equestris. POMMEL, v. pulsare. verberare. Jx. pulsare et

verberare, tundere,
POMP, spiendor (esply in style of living).—magnifi-

centia (show, with expense).—apparatus (with great pre-paration).—pompa (in processions).

POMPOUS, splendidus, magnificus. Jr. splendidus

et magnificus; magnificus et lautus; magnificus et præclarus: of style, &c., grandis, turgidus. POMPOUSLY, splendide. magnifice, laute. ample.

To be buried p., amplissime efferri (C.); apparatissimo funere efferri (Suet. Ner. 9).

POND, stagnum (a small p.).—iacus (a large p.),
piscina (fish-p.): water of a p., aque stagnantes.
PONDER, contemplari animo, or animo et coglia-

tione. considerare secum in animo, contemplari. considerare; Jn. contemplari et considerare, referre animum ad qd (to turn one's mind to) .- lustrare animo or ratione animoque (as it were to review with the mind). ratione animoque (as il seere lo reviese with the mind).—ex-ecticumspiecre mente (do examine thoroughly).—ex-pendêre, perpendêre (to weigh). To p. as accurately and corefully as possible, q duam maxime intentis oculis, ut alunt, acertime contemplari. PONDEROUS, gravis (C.): magnl ponderis (L.); ponderosus (Plim.). See lizavr. intention dagger).—sica (a PONIARID, s. pugio activitio, dagger).—sica (a thori weepon; used by banditti): to use a p., sicam vibrare; sicam intentare ci, pugione petere qm. See

SWORD

PONIARD, v. qm pugione percutere.
PONTIFF, pontifex; pontifex maximus (enpreme p.)
PONTIFICAL, pontificalis: pontificius (C.); or by gen. pontificis.

PONTIFICATE, pontificatus, ûs (C.).

PONTON (bridge of boats), ponto (Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 38).—monoxylus linter or pl. monoxyli (small boats formed of a single tree, used as p.'s, and carried, with all the accou npanying apparatus, on waggons : Hers. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 56).

Cast. B. G. 7, 56).
PONY, equulus; equuleus; mannulus.
POOL, | A small pond, stagnum. | Stakes at a game of cards, quantum in medium confertur (Cf. Sust. Oct. 71). To take the whole p., numos universos tollere (ib.). How much is there in the p.? quantum in medium confertur! (aft. same passage.)

quantum in medium confectur! (aft. same passage.) POOP, put n ich, pauper (π évin, that has berely enough for his necessary expenses; opp. dives)—tenuis (π nõive, that has a very small timited income; opp. louples)—egènus, in prose usually egena (i-bèar, that is in weast, that has not enough for necessary uses; opp. abundash.)—Jx. tenuis atque egens.—inopa ($\hat{a}\pi$ ope, \hat{a} etpless, without meass or recourses; opp. opulentes).—mendicus (π ray α e, obliged to live on charity, beggared). Somewhat p., pauperculus : rery p., perpauper; egentissimus; omnibus rebus egens; omum egenus; cui minus nihilo est: the p., in the Roman sense, capite censi (because at the census only their number was taken, without respect to their pro-perty) or proletarii (because they could offer to the state nothing else than their children): to be p., in egestate esse or versari; vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere (to live in poverly): to be very p., in summa egestate, mendicitate esse; omnium rerum inopem ease: to grow or become p., egentem fierl; ad inopiam redigi: I am grown p., res mihi ad rastros rediit I must take to the spade; Com.): to make abp p., egestatem ci afferre; ad inopiam qui redigere; ad mendicitatem qm detrudere (to reduce to beggary); to enrich a p. man, egentem divitem facere; iocupietem ex egenti p. man, egentem divitem tacere; iocupietem ex egenti.
efficere; tenuiorem iocupietare: to prelend to be p.,
paupertatem or pauperem almulare. || Defictioni, in
want of athg, inops cs rei, re or ab re; sterilis cs
rei or ab qû re (empty of).—privatus or spoliatus qû re (deprived of): a p. language, inops lingua: an age p. in virtues, sæculum virtutum sterile (T. Hist. 1, 3, 1). || Meagre, vilia (εὐτελής, mean) —aridus (opp. copiosus, e. g. victus, oratio, orator). — jejunus (barren, jejune ; opp. plenus, copiosus ; e. g. res ; oratio ; orator ; jejune; opp. plenus, copionus; e. g., rea; oratio; orator; secripten)—exilis (without power; opp. uber, plenus, of a speech, and of a speaker). Bad, is ferior, small, tenuis (slight)—miner (weretched, pil/ful)—vills (mean)—malus (bad); p. food, tenuis victus: a p. speech, oratio jejuna; a p. hut, casa exigua; a p. soit, macrum soium; a p. pretent, munusculum levidense; a p. port, poet a mulau, inceptu or insulus; p. consolation, solatium malum or miserum; p. circumstances, res pauperculæ; angustiæ rei familiaris: to be stances, rea pauperculæ; angustiæ rel familiaris: lo be in p. circumánnese, parce ao duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere (Ter. Phorms. 1, 3, 95); vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colero: lo make a p. supper, patellà modicà cenare (H. Ep. 1, 5, 2). [a Misera bl. e. us ha pp. y, miser, miseliua: infeliu; (wretched, subappy)—miserandus (plitable): data p. miserandus (Plitable): data p. miserandus

POOR-HOUSE, ptochotrophium or ptochium (Cod.

Just.).

POORISH, pauperculus.

POORLY, ade. tenuiter (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95); exiliter: to live p., parce or misere vivere (very p.); tenuissimo cultu vivere.

POORLY, adj. (Slightly indisposed), qui leviter agrotat; levi motiuncula tentatus: to be p., leviter agrotare; levi motiuncula tentatus: Vesp. 24); leviter commotum esse (C.); leviter ægrum esse. POP, s. crepitus; scioppus (sound made by striking on inflated cheeks; Pers.).

POP, v. crepare; sonare. Pop in, into, irrumpere, intro rumpere, intro Pop 18, 1870, itrumpere, intro rumpere, intro firtumpere (auddenig, and with force).—introvenire propere, *intro se proripere (hastily).—introire, or venire, introgredi, intrare (to enter): to p. into one's head, in mentem venire.

POP OUT, evadere, elabi (to come out quickly).—
effugere (to come out, and get away quickly).
POPE. *pontifex Romanus: *papa.

POPE. *pontifex Romanus; *papa. POPEDOM, *pontifical digitlas, *papatus (papal digitlas), *papatus (papal digitlas), *papatus (papal digitlas), *pontifici (subjects of the p.); *doctrines of the p., *pontifici (subjects of the p.), *addictus pontifici (subjects of the p., *addictus pontifici Romano; *sacra a pontifice Romano instituta sequens; *legia pontificis Romani studiosus.

OPISH, *pontificius: p. doctrine or system, sacra

pontificia (pl.); ratio, detti.

Romano Catholica (Bau.)

POPLAR, populus, 1, 7.: of p., populeus (F.);

populnus (Plaut.); populneus (cato).

POPPY, papāver, eris, m.: of p., papavereus: p.

fowers, comæ papaveræ: p. heads, papaverum capita

POPULACE, plebecula. Infima plebs. populi fax. POPULAR, Acceptable to the people, popularis (C.); in vulgus (E.) not vulgo) gratus; gratus, acceptus populo: a man of p. manners, homo communis (C.). In ordinary use, understood by all. ad sensum popularem vulgaremque er ad com mune judicium popularemque intelligentiam (accommune judicium popularemque intelligentiam (accommodatus (C. de Or. 1, 23, 108; e. g. oratio); intelligentia a populari non remotus. P. writings, quæ scripta sunt indoctis.

POPULARITY, aura popularis; favor populi (C.); communitas (κοινότης: Np. Milt. 8, 4. Bremi): that

communitas (solovine: Ap. 2011. 0, 7. 2011. 1). Sour courts p., populi studiosus. POPULARLY, populariter; ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam (accommodate). e. g. dicere, seribere (in a popular style).—ita—ut ab omnibus intelligar (intelligatur, &c.).
POPULATE, locum copioslorem et celebriorem red-

dere (L.); incolis frequentare (Suet.); replere (Just). POPULOUS, frequens; incolis frequens; celeber

.); frequentatus (S.).
POPULOUSNESS, frequentia, celebritas (C.); mul-

ittudo homiluum (Cees.), or incolarum.
PORCELAIN. See CHINA.
PORCEL, vestibulum (g. l. esply of a house).—propyleaum (esply of a lemple).—pronaos (Vitr., of a lemple).
[Fig.) vestibulum.

Fig.; vessionum.
PORCUPINUM.
P

rouge over the control of the contro

; animum defigere or infigere in qa re. PORK, caro suilla (Cels.); caro porcina; or simply, porcina (Plant.); suilla (Plin.): roast p., assum

PORKER, PORKLING, porculus (Plant.); por-

celius (Varr.).
POROSITY, raritas (Vilr.); or by the adj.

POROUS, Artus (C.); formina habens.
PORPHYRY, porphyrites (Pins.).
PORPHYRY, porphyrites (Pins.).
PORRIDGE, poreulus marinus (Pins.).
PORRIDGE, puls (of meal, pulse, &c.).—jus; jusculum; sorbitio (Pins.).

PORRINGER, catinus, catinum; sinus (for milk or honey, Plaut.): a small p., catillus (Col.; catillum.

Petr.); scaphium (Fitr.).

PORT, | A harbour, portus, ûs (prop. and fig.): a free p., portus de vectigalibus exemptus (see C. Phil. 2, 39, 101: 105 not portus liber; liber being opposed to servus): an artificial p., portus manu factus: to come into p., in portum venire (C), or pervenire (Cas); come indo p., in portum venire (C), or pervenire (Ces) in portum ex alio invehi; in portum deferri (Asci. Her.); in portum are recipere (Ces.): 10 make a p., portum facere (Isl.), portum capere (to reach it): 6 sail out of p., e portu solvere, navigare, profesici or extre; portum linquere (V.): 10 block by the extrave of a p. by sinking a ship, faucibus portion navem submersam objecter: a very days p., portus celeberrimus et plenissimus navium: to be safe m p., in portu este or navigare (also — lo be in a datte of security). 11 be. PROPR.) portus.-portus et refugium.-portus et per-FROFE.) portus.—portus et retuguum.—portus et perfugium: entrance of a p., portus os, ostium, adiux, ûs; fauces. # A gale, porta; janua. See Garz. # A perture in a ship for a gum, *fenestus. # Carriage, air, gestus, ûs; incessus, ûs. PORTABLE, quod portati, or gestari, potest.—

**EDPT PORTABLE, quod portatilis) and gestabilis are lale; but they are regularly formed, and may be used with advantage when the context does not admit of a Class.

circumlocution.

circumiocution.

PORTAL, porta (maxima, princepa).

PORTCULLIS, catarracta, e., f. (L.)

PORTE (OTTOMAN). *aula imperatoria Turcici.

PORTEND, ante significare qd: præsignificare, præmonstrare qd: aiso (in the Roman sense), portectore, augustari.

PORTENT, ostentum. prodigium. portentum astonishing appearance, foretelling what is about to happen),—signum (any sign, anueiov); a frightful p., objects res terribilis. Sts species nova atque insolita.

See PRODICY.
PORTENTOUS, portentosus; ominosus (Plin. Ep.). PORTER, "Keeper of a gate, janitor (C.); ostiarius (Fitr.); atriarius (Pand.). One who corrice burdens, bajuius (C.); onus humeris portans or sustinens; gerulus (Plaul.). "A kind of beer, "cerevisia, quam vocant Porter.

PORTERAGE, merces bajuli, geruli; merces quæ

solvitur bajulo, geruio.

PORTFOLIO, scrinium (epistolarum, librorum), or fm the context scrinium only.—librarium (for writings of any kind, C. Mit. 12, 33): the p. of a minister of state, *librarium literarum publicarum.

PORTHOLE, *fenestra.

PORTICO, porticus (fm porta, on account of the many doors, as it were, formed by the columns; it was a covered walk, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, wch the Romans had contiguous to their houses for walks, esply round the temples and public buildings, in order to be sheltered fm rain). (20) peristyllum was an uncovered space in the middle of a house surrounded

PORTION, s. pars (a part).—dos (a dowry).—ESS in Class Lalin portlo occurs only in the phrase pro portlone. See Part.

PORTION, v. || To parcel ont, distribuere, dividere qd qbus or in qos: dispertire; diribère; dispensire. || To endow, (filiæ) dotem dare (Np.; filiam) dotare (Smel.); filio dare, præbère, unde domum, rem domesticam instituere possit: portioned, dotatus (O.); quum ipse filie nubili dotem conficere non posset (C. Quint. 31, 98; could not p. his daughter). PORTLINESS, dignitas forme or corporis. apposita

ad dignitatem statura.-statura eminens. spectabilis

proceritas (laliness).
PORTLY, dignitatis plenus; gravis; augustus; Jr. augustus et amplus.-apposita ad dignitatem statura. -procerus (tall).

PORTMANTEAU, averta (a sort of great p.; later times of the emperors: a horse that carries it, averta-.-mantica (wallet).-hippoperæ (saddle-bags ; H. Sat. 1, 6, 106; Sen. Ep. 87, 7; hippopera, the singular, is erroneous)

PORTRAIT, effigies ad exemplum expressa: a p. of the size of life, simulacrum iconicum (see Bremi Suet. Calig. 22): aby's p., effigies ex facie ipsius simi-litudine expressa (aft. Plin. 34, 4, 9); vera cs imago or

effigies (if it be a good p.).
PORTRAIT-PAINTER, *pictor qui homines colo-

ribus reddit.

PORTRAIT-PAINTING, picturæ id genus, quo hominum efficies ex facie ipsorum similitudine expri-muntur (see Plin. 34, 4, 9).

PORTRAY, exprimere imaginem es rei (to give the general form of altg).—formam es describere (to mark out the whole shape).—delineare imaginem es (to give in outline) .- exscribere imaginem cs (to copy), -fingere (to form).—effingere (to form after an original).—qd formare, deformare (to form, fm a thapeless mass.

The four last words esply of plastic artisls).—*2qm gd coloribus reddere (to paint).

POSE, v. disputationum iaqueis irretire (to puzzle).

ad incitas redigere (to nonplus).

ad incitas redigere (to nonplus).

POSITION, | Paon-) positio, positus, positura
(1885) not in the prose of the golden period, such arailed
sized of Orcia, suith positium esse)—situs (the manner
in such athy lies or is laid; capty of the p. of a place);
to give a (suitable) p. to a thing, of (apte, &c.) positum,
situm esse: to restore athy to its former p., cs rel situm
situm esse: to restore athy to its former p., cs rel situm
place), situs naturalis; natura loci; Jw. situs atque
ratura loci; comernient, good p. of a place, situs opporplaces, situs indurates; induration of a place, situs oppor-turus, opportunitas loci. Fro.) state, circum-stances, status (state, condition).—conditio (the relastan ces, status (state, condition).—conditio (the relations under wch also seist, in wch aby lives).—locus (the circumstances into wch a person or thing is brought; see Herz. Ces. B. G. 2, 26)—tempus, tempora (sangée, the p. wech time brings about; hence in connexion frequently en bad, critical p.; see Interpp. ad Np. Mitl. 5, 1; C. Offic. 1, 23, 81; C. pro lay. Manit. 1, 1)—tes (p. d. conservation). The condition of the control of the secundæ, florentes: to be or find oneself in a good p.,

statu bono, conditione bonâ, &c., esse; causam bonam habère: to be or find oneself in a belter p., in meliore causa esse; res meæ meliore loco sunt; meliore couditione esse : a bad p., status deterior ; conditio iniqua, afflictior; res afflictæ; res minus secundæ: a hopeless smitter; les ametes; les mittes et me p. is not the best, res meæ sunt minus secundæ: to be in the same p., in eådem causå or in eodem loco esse; eadem est mea causa: to causā or in eodem loce esse; eadem est mea causa: lo find oneself in a critical p., premi qā re (re fumentarāt; see Mæb. Cæx. B. G. 1, 52, p. 96): l em greatly dissatisfied with mp p., vehementer me premitet status mei: no one is satisfied with his p., sure quemque fortune maxime pennitet (C. ad Die. 6, 1, in.)—nenno sorte suñ contentus vivit (aft. H. Sat. 1, 1, 1, 494): imagine pourself in my p., eum te esse finge, qui sum ego (C. ad Die. 5, 12. 2): l ask, what ought l to do in my p., consujo, quid faciam de rebus meis: to restore aby to his former p. (as a citizen, Sc.), restituere qm in pristinum statum: the p. of things, rerum status; the p. of affairs has very much changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio ; versa sunt omnia. | Propo-

POSITIVE, verus (true, real).—certus (certain, sure).—in re positus (not nominal).—re (opp verbo, verbis; in fact, not merely in report).—pertinax in sententiå sua tuenda (confident in assertion). # Afsententià suà tuendà (confident in ausertion). Il difirmative, not negative, ajens (opp. negani) affirmans (Exp. affirmativus is late). Il Receiving int bind ing force fine neactment, quod constitutione continetur (e. g. justum; opp. quod naturà continetur, what is binding unleccedantly to or without enactment, Q. 7, 4, 5); a p. law, lex scripta (opp. lex nata)—lux civile (opp. jus naturale); p. religion, religio lege sancia; what is p., statio (opp. natura, degree (Gramm.), positivus gradus, or positivus onig (Prisc.); in the p., absolutus (opp. comparativus; e. g.; utimur vuigo comparativis pro absolutus, Q. 9, s. 19; Conf. Geli. 5, 21, 13, in eà epistolà scriptum est, piuria sive plura absolutum esse sive simplex; piuria sive plura absolutum esse sive simplex; non, ut tibi videtur, comparativum).

POSITIVELY, re; re ipså; re verå, or reverå (really).—certe (surely).—pertinaciter (confidently).— affirmate (with an oath).—affirmanter (Gell., with con-

POSITIVENESS = confidence in affirmation, perti-

POSSESS, possidere; possessionem es rei habere or tenère, in possessione es rei esse (to have some outward good in possession; possidere also sts for, to be endued with a property; e. g. ingenium, magnam vim possi-dêre).—habêre (to have, g. t.).—tenêre (to hold, occupy). dère).—habère (lo have, g. l.).—tenère (lo hold, occupy).—præditum, instructum, ornatum, aios affectum esse (fig., lo be endowed with; the latter espig in a bad sense); inesse ci or in qo esse, esse in qo (fo reide in aby, as a property; inesse, with a dat., S. Cat. 58, 22; Np. Epom. 5, 2, &c.; with ln, Ter. Kun. 1, 1, 1; C. Off. 1, 37, 134, &c.). To express possession of a quality we frequently find esse with a gen. or abi., bat then the property assigned is not expressed by a simple subst., but by a subst. in connexion with an adj. or adj. pronoun: e. g. we cannot say for 'virtue possesses strength,' virtus est virium; but 'virtue possesses so great strength,' virtus est tantarum virium, ut &c .: Hortensius possessed so strong a memory, that &c., Hortensius erat tanta memoria, ut &c. : to p. a share of a thing, cs rei esse participem: all cannot p. all things, non omnes omnium participes esse possunt : not to p. non omme ommun participe case posson: not to p, a thing, caster qå re; er esse expertem (to be excluded fm): to p, in rich measure, qå re abundare; qå revalre. Il mranora, 10 m asiler, to fili, occupare (e. g. fenr p.'s aby or aby's mind, timor occupat qui; Cas. B. G. 1, 39).—Invadere (to assault, as if were, the mind; qm, in qm or ci: qm lubido, metus, terror invadit: furor ci invadit; vis avaritie in animum cs invadit, S).—possidere (e. g. lubido possidet qm, S.).—incessere (qm ci or in qm; e. g. admiratio, cupido, timor, indignatio incessit qm; cura patribus incessit, L. 4, 57; religio in qm incessit, Ter.); possessed with athg, es rei studiosissimus or cupidissimus: to be quite possessed with athg, occupari re or a re (e. g ab iracundià: curà); studio es rei trahi; cupiditate es an tracultural; curral; studio es rei traini; cupiditate es rei flagrare; also poet, by habère (e. g. terror, ardor, habet mentea, minds are possessed with).

POSSESSED, (as by in evil spiril,) lymphaticus. lymphatus, furibundus. As if he were p., like one p.,

velut lymphatus.
POSSESSION, | The act of possessing, occupancy, possessio: to take p., gain or obtain p. of

athg, potiri qa re or gam rem or es rel (to get into one's power; the gen., except in the expression rerum pouri, appears to be used, in good prose, only when the poirt, appears to be used, in good prose, only when the object of altainment or of p. is a person; the object of altainment or of p. is a person; the object of the property of p. is a town, d. the object of altainment or of p. is a town, d. place, &c.; see Beier, C. Off. 2, 23, 81; Bremi, d. Pat. 14, p. 31).—occupare (to take, seize; prop. adm., &c.)—in ditionem or sub potestatem suam redigere (to bring under one's power)—qd in se tradegree (to draw to onesel; e.g. munia senatus, T. Ann., 1, g. 1). To get p. of any one, capere, comprehendere, arripere qm.—possidère qm (Ap. brevi tempore totum hommem possesserat; C. Ferr. 2, 3, 68); to put oneself quickly in p. of, in possessionem cs rei involare (unjustly); to give a person p. of the goods of anatolia. (unjustly): to give a person p. of the goods of another, mittere qm in possessionem bonorum es; immittere antiter of in possessionem concrum es; minimera of in ce boust: to put a person again in p. of a thing, possessionem es rei restituere et: to put any one out of p., de possessione dimovère et dejicere; possessione deturbare, depeliere: to remain in p. of a thing, in possessione es rei manere or permanere; rem in possessione sua retinere : to come into p. of a thing, in possessionem es rei venire; (again,) possessionem amissum recuperare: to give up p., possessione cedere, de-cedere; ilia villa soitus tua (you have sole p. of). Property possessed, possessio. To have great p.'s, magnas possessiones habere (q. t.); agros or lati-

POS

p.'s, magnas possessiones habere (g. b.); agros or lati-fundis habere (in landed property).

POSSESSOR, possessor; dominus.

POSSESSOR, possessor; dominus.

POSSIBILIT', | The property of being pos-sible, possibilitas (late; to be employed only as philo-sophical 1. l.).—conditio (a possible case; C. C. Rabir.

perd. 5. 16).—facutias or potestas q faciendi (power of doing alah).—aditus cs rei or qd faciendi or ad qd faci-endum (opportunity or permission given fm suthout; sec Ces. B. C. 1, 31 § 74; B. G. 1, 43).—locus cs rei or qd faciendi (occasion given by circumsances; e.g. cous nocendi; locus vituperandi; locus est amoris augendi; There is no s. nulla datur potestas. When 'post. noceniu; nocus vituperanoi; nocus est amoris augento. There is no p., nulla datur potestas. When 'possibility' denotes the presence or existence of a thing, we must use a Crcl. with esse posse; e.g. he denies the p. of this idea, negat esse posse; hanc notionem; so also of this idea, negat esse posse hanc notionem; so also when 'possibility' denoise that a thing is capable of being accomplished, fleri or effici posse; e.g. they deny the p. of a thing, ad fiser posse negant: not to perceive the p. of a thing, and intelligere, and fier posses or quaratione and fier posses: if there be any p., si potest (ac. fiert; see Possible). If a possible thing, res, quare fiert posses.

fieri potest.

POSSIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest (that may hap-PÓSSIBLE, quod fierl or effici potest (that may happen or can be done)—quod per rerum naturam admitti potest (that is not nagimit the mature of things). Eff These words Paul. Sent, 3, 4, 5, 1 were under the second of the sunclassical possibilis, which quist, 3, 8, 25, terms an appellatio dura, and can be endured only as philosophical i. I. Potis, pote are not adji, but adverbs, and occur (rarely in C., more freq. in the comic writers) only in the phrase potis est and pote for potest, potest esse, or fierl. A p. case, conditio, quas per rerum naturam admitti potest; also simply conditio (C. C. Rabir, perd. 3, 16); if is p., i. e. o) if can be, esse potest if also simply conditio (C. C. Rabir, perd. 3, 16); if is p., i. e. o) if can be, esse potest; also potest alone; e. g. it is p. that others believe so, potest ut all ill a arbitraturi; see Ter. Amar. 3, 1, 27. β if can happen, be done, fierl or effici potest. Also freq. simply potest (for fierl potest). But the property of the control of the con e. g. so little is this p. now, ut enim id non potest. How is it p.? qui potest? if it is p., si potest: as much as p., quantum potest (poterit, &c.); see C. Ecl. p. 102 sq.; it is p. that &c., fieri potest, ut &c.; est ut &c. (see Ramsh. § 184, 1): that this is very p., id facile effici posse. 7) it may have happened, factum esse potest; posse. 7) is may have nonperior, localine cap poess; accidiase potest: is if p.? = a) what do you say? quid ais? β) what do you mean? ain'? ain' tu? It is not p. but that I kc., fieri non potest ut non or quin &c.; but that I &c., fieri non potest ut non or quin &c.; facere non possum, ut non (ut nihii, &c.): a thing is p. to me, cs rei faciendæ facultatem habeo; possum qu facere: If is be at all or by ony means p., si ulifa ratione efficere possum (potes, &c.); a i ulio modo fieri poterit.

[65] The Lains aiso expresses over if possible, in many cases by utique; as Quini. 10, 1, 20, periectus liber utique ex integor resumendus, should, if possible, as p., quoad fieri potest or poterit: as . . . as p., quam with a superi, e. o., as gengle as p., quam maturiume: or as p., quant mer power or power is p. as p., quant meth a superi., e. p. as arily as p., quant maturitme; or meth a superi., e. p. as arily as p., quant maturitme; or method as again quant brevissime potero: is everyor method, quantum que ratione; omnibus rebu: as p., fierl power ut &c. (if is p. that &c.), or by fore (espiy with puttre,

exspectare, pollicere, and like words); e. g. what sight do we imagine as p., if \$c., quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, quum &c. (C. Tuse. 1, 20, 45); att p., omnes, omnia: all p. kinds of torture, omnia exempla ornica as: to try, or to do, every thing p., omnia facete, or omnia experiri; nihil inexpertum omittere; nihil sibi reliqui facere in qa re (facienda):—'not p.' may sto renqui acere in quere (facienca):—"not p. may sis be translated by inveniri posse, esse negare, &c.; e. g. no third supposition is p.; or, it is not p. to make a third supposition, tertium nihil inveniri potest, or tertium esse quidquam nego : as far as p., quoad ejus fieri potest: as well as p, quantum or quam maxime pos-sum (as much as I can).—quantum in me situm est (as much as lies in me), -pro viribus (according to mg strength: so not pro virili parte).

POS

strength: For no pro viril parte).

POST, a. I a piece of timber set up in the ground, stipes (a large, rough p.).—palus (a smaller, used as a gen. term).—sudes (a p. more carefully wrought). He stands like a p., tanquam truncus stipesting the state why do you stand there like a p? quid statished? I station, situation, locus (ci assignate); statio. To desert one's p., tatalonem deserrer; de statio. To desert one's p., tatalonem deserrer; de statio. tione discedere; locum or præsidium relinquere: to occupy a military p., præsidium occupare: to be at tions usecurer: would be presented refinducer: so been interested and the presented refinducer. To be an interest of the management of the cursori publico perferendas committere (Rubnk.): 1

cursori publico perferendas committere (Rubak.): I weili strite to 900 by the next p., *per proximum, qui abit, cursum publicum literas ad te permittam. POST, v. | To fix on posts or waits, (libelium or tabulam) in publicum (C. Agr. 2, 5) or in publics (C. Alt. 8, 9) proponere (g. 1.); *palo, parieti, or ad parietem (libelium, tabulam) figere. To p. up a štil, tabulam proscribere (with sec. and inf., C. Qu. Fr. 2, 6). | To station, in statione collocare; *ci. stationem. locum, assignare; (milites, præsidia) disponere. ¶ To put (a letter) into the post office, *qd cursori publico perferendum committere. ¶ INTRANS. To travel with speed, *currere incitato equo; propere

Iravel with speed, "currere incitato eque; propert endere, or contendere qo; properare.

POST-CHAISE, "veheculum publicum. "rheda cursualis (under the Emperor).

POST-DAY, "dies quo cursores publici eunt aut redeunt. Il is p-d. to-day, "cursores publici hodie redeunt (when the post comes in).—"cursores publici hodie abeunt (when the post goes out].—"litera hodie hodie abeunt (when the post goes out].—"litera hodie exspectantur (letters are expected).

POST-HORSE, equus cursualis (in general).-vere-dus (one ridden by a courier: not one that draws a car-

POST-MAN, *tabellarius publicus. POST-MASTER *cursui publico præpositus (at the

post-office). -Curator rev twith purious presponding for sep-post-office). -Curator rev twicklusing (af a posting-losse). -stationarius (time of Empp.). POST-OFFICE, "sedes cursus publici. POST-PAID, "vecture pretio soluto (c. g. mitter qd). See "PostraGe FreE."

POST-PAPER, charta epistolarius (Mart.). The

ancients used charta Augusta for letters.

POSTAGE, *vecturæ (publicæ) pretium. To pay the POSIAGE, "Vectura (publice) prenum. To psycho, "pro vectura solvere: p. free (as a memorandum on a letter)," vecturar preium solutum est: "epistola perferenda merces soluta est: to send p. free, "qd mister vecturar preilo soluto; or gratis, nullà mercede: la bree of, exempl /m, poilago, "a vecturar pretio immu-

nem esse POSTERIOR, posterior.

POSTERITY, posteritas (time, and persons).-posteri, homines qui futuri sunt (persons). To hand down athy to p., qd memoriæ prodere, qd posteritati notum facere (g. t.); literis qd prodere (by arriting): to come down to p., ad posteritatem pervenire: to transmit one's name to p., memoriam prodere: this will descend to the latest p., hujus rei ne posteritas guidem omnium sacuiorum inimemor erit: to have reyard, or a view, to p., posteritatis rationem habère: posteritati servire; futuræ post mortem famæ consulere.
POSTHUMOUS, postumus; or, as some write,

posthumus.

POSTIL, *postilla (t. t.). P.'s, postillarum liber. Annotation, vid. POSTILLION, veredarius.

POSTING, res vehicularia, or by Crcl. with vehicu-

lum publicum. POSTING-HOUSE, *statio or mansio cursorum publicorum, "domus in quâ res vehicularia administratur

POSTPONE, rem in aliud tempus differre, proferre,

rejicere. POSTSCRIPT, pagella extrema (C. ad Div. 2, 13, 3); extremæ epistolæ transversus versiculus (C. Ait. 5, i, 3). Postscriptum is not Latin. As an inscription

over the p.-s., or prefixed to it, prps omissa, orum.
POSTULATE, sumptio (by wch C. translates the Gk.

rus: IULATE, sumptio (by wch C. translates the Gh. hmμω) — conjectura.—* premissa splitogismi (in logic: assumptio is 'the minor' proposition). POSTURE, # Attitude, position, (corporis) habitus; status. See also ATTITUDE. [Condition, rate, condition, status. According to the p. of things, pro re: pro re nats; prout ress se habet or habebit; ut res se dabunt ; si res postulabit (if circumstances shall demand it). See Position.

s. vas fictile. figlinum. olla (for cooking, &c.).

dim ollula. vas testaceum, testa (a flower-pot).

POT, v. condere qd ollå (Plin.). To p. fish, pisces
murià condire (if any fish-pickle is used). To gather
olives for potting, olivas conditui legere (Col.). Potted,

i.e. preserved in pols, ollaris (e.g. uva).

POTASH, *sai alcalinus (f. f.).

POTATO, || The plant, *solanum tuberosum (L.).

|| The fruit, *fructus solani tuberosi; *tuber or bulbus solani.

POTENT. See POWERFUL.

POTENTATE, princeps. rex. tyrannus. potentator (very late; Tertuil.): better prps imperii

POTENTIAL, | In grammar, *potentialis (t. t.). | Possible, quod fieri, effici potest.

POTHERB, olus, eris, s.. POTHOOK, *ansa ollæ.

POTHOUSE, caupona: taberna.

POTION, potio; potus, ûs. POTTAGE, *cibus juruientus.

POTTERY, figuius. A p.'s wheel, rota figularls.
POTTERY, || The business of a potter, figlina (sc. ars). || The place where pols are made, figlina (sc. officina). || Article of earthenware, opus figlinum, or figlinum only; vas fictile: collecticely, opera figlina (n. pl.).—ligularia, ium. Also figlinarum opera, vasa fictilia.—testa (any article of

baked earth).

POUCH, sacculus; pēruia.
POULTERER, *qui, quæ galiinas vendit, venditat (galiinarius = one scho keeps poultry, C.).
POULTICE, s. fomentum, cataplasma, ktis, n. (Cels.;

Plin.); malagma, ătis (Cels.; for mollifying). Warm p.'s, cataplasmata, fomenta calida: to apply warm p.'s, uti cataplasmatibus calefacientibus.

POULTICE, v. fomentum ci rei admovere; fomen-

tum, cataplasma imponere ægro membro (Cels.).

POULTRY, bestiæ volatiles (C.); pecus volatile; aves cohortales (Col); cortis aves (Mart). Fed or fatted p., altiles, pl. (H. Ep.; Juv.); the keeping of p. is very profitable, villaticæ pastiones non minimam stipem conferunt (Col.). POULTRY-YARD, cohors or chors (per quam galli-

POUNCE, v. *pulvere (pumiceo) levigare.
POUNCE, v. *pulvere (pumiceo) levigare.
POUNCE UPON, v. involare in qi; inpetum facere

POUNCE UPON, v. involate in qq; impetum sacretin qm; cupide, avide arripert qd (to acize greedily).

POUNCE, s. pulvisculus; "pulvis pumiceus.

POUNCE, SOX, "pyxis (pulviscull).

POUND, s. In weight, libra; libra pondo

sa in this sense is very are, and ought not to be

m, loyed in writing Latin; libra is usually omitted; m, loyed in eriting Latin: libra is usually omitted; a.g. corona aurea libram pondo (ac. valens), a golden crown of a p. weight; patera ex quinque auri (libris) pondo (of fise p. z neight). To weigh a p. libram pondo valere: weighing a p., of p. neight, librails; librarius: half a p. selibra; selibra pondo: a p. weight, i. e. that wech is used in weighing, pondus librale: a fraesce-pounder. "tormentum bellicum globos singulos duociem librarium mittens. I in money. "libra (Anglicana). If A pen, fold for beasts that irrespass

or stray, *locus, septum publicum, quo capta pecors

custodiæ traduntur.
POUND, v. || To beat as with a pestle, tundere qd in pilâ (in pollinem, in farinam); comminuere, con-terere, ohterere qd. I To shut up in a pound, *capta pecora custodiæ tradere, septo publico includere

POUR, fundere. To p. into, infundere el rei : to p.
off, defundere (not diffundere); transfundere; transferre (to p. off fm one vessel into another).—capulare (to perior (to p. og) mome vesset into another).—capturare (to p. og), of in order to purify, for rack; e.g., oleum); (o p. on, superfundere (to p. oer).—affundere (to p. to) qd ci rel: to p. out (e.g. wine into jlasses), defundere. POUT, s. (a kind of fish) mustela (Pitn.); *petromizon fluvitalitis (Linn.);

POUT, v. *labra demittere.

POUT, v. *labra demittere.
POVERTY, § Fant of money or means of subsistence, paupertas, angustic rel familiaris, difficultias domestica (of those who have barely enough for necessary expenses, nevia.

**Def Pauperios is only poet,)—tenuitas (of those who have a very small income or fortune).—egestas (of those in want of things necessary the new poet of the state of the state of the new poet of the state sary, whether the necessity be natural or acquired) .sary, whether the necessity be natural or acquired).—
inopia (deep poverly, helpless need)—mendicitas (the p. of a beggar, beggary, www.reia). Js. egestas ac mendicitas. To liee in p., paree ac duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95); to liee in great p., vitam in egestate degere; vitam in oppem colere: lo full sino p., see 'To grow Poon.' to full into deep p., ad pudendam inopiam delabl (of a family): lo plunge any one into p., qm ad paupertatem protrahere, ad inopiam redigere, ad famam reice; e: to plunge oneself into great p., se detrudere in mendicitatem : to self into great p., se detrudere in mendicitatem: to bear or endure p., paupertateun perferre; (eerg great) in-opiam tolerare; mendicitateun perpeti: to rise fm p., ex mendicitate emergere. Poor neas, want, defi-ciency, egestas; liopia. P. of intellect or wit, animi egestas (C. Pis. 11, in.)—tenuise tangusta in-genii vena (Quint. 6, 2, 3): p. of expression, inopia (C. Brut. 5); 202; where we find paupertas et jejunitas): p. of coror (in conversation), settmonis inopia (Sen. POWDER, nulvis, firs. m. vnlyseijus; (se a medi-POWDER, nulvis, firs. m. vnlyseijus; (se a medi-

POWDER, pulvis, ĕris, m.; pulvisculus; (as a medicine), pulvis medicatus; (for the hair), pulvis crinalis; cme), puris fleedants (Jor tae mar), pur is chimis, (gampouder), *pulvis nitratus; *pulvis pyrius. Not to be worth p, and shot, plane nullius esse pretii; pro nihilo putandum esse: a p, flosh, *theca pulveris pyrii; p, magazine, *horreum pulveris pyrii; p, mid, *pulveris pyrii, nitrati, officina: a barret of p, *dolium pulvere nyrin, nirati, omena: a osrrei op p., uonum pulvere nitrato repletum: p. horn, "cornu pulveris pyrii: p. room, "celia pulveri pyrio servando: "celia pulveris pyrii: p. cort, "plaustrum pulverem pyrium vehens: p. ship, "navis pulverem pyrium vehens; *navis pulvere pyrio, nitrato, onusta: to reduce to p., in pulverem conterere (Plin.) or redigere (Cels.) qd : of

p., pulvereus. POWDER, v. || To reduce to powder, see the foregoing word. || To sprinkle with powder, pulvere conspergere. To p. the hair, pulvere crimil

conspergere.

POWER, || Strength, vis (g. t. physical and moral; pl. vires, forces; hence even in L. 9, 16, virium vis, i. e. strong powers; and with the historians vires freq. = forces, i. e. troops) .- robur (sound physical strength). nervi, lacerti (muceular strength; hence fig. great p.).—opes (influence, money, éc.).—facultates, copies (means, consisting in money or froops).—facultate (afficacy; e. g. solis). Without p., see Powerlesst to be in full p., vigice corpore (ef body) or animo (ef mind): the united p.; so the zenate, consentients sense nervi atque vires: for or with one's own p.'s. suis or propriis viribus (g. l.; e. g. od exsequi): according to one's p., pro viribus; quantum in me situm est; ut potero (fig.) but not pro parte virill, ech = according to one's duy): cach according to his p., pro se quisey (ns Cex. B. G. 2, 25, extr.): with all one's p., omnibus wiribus; omnibus opplus as viribus; -nervi, lacerti (muscular strength; hence fig. great p.). viribus; omnibus nervis; omnibus opibus ac viribus; omnibus viribus atque opibus; omni ope; omnibus opibus ac nervis; omni contentione (with the greatest exertion) .- toto animo et studio omni (with all one's mind and heart); or the proverbial (but rare), toto cormind and heart); or the proverbial (but rare), toto cor-pore atque omnibus ungalis (C. Tusc. 2, 24, in)—viris equisque (C. Ogr. 3, 33, 116)—velis, ut ita dicam, remisque (C. Tusc. 3, 11, estr.)—manibus pedibusque (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 184); so put herth all one's p.'s, onni ope niti or omni contentione elaborare, ut &c.; eniti et contendere or laborare et contendere, ut &c.; I hors not p. enough for athg, non satis virium est ad qd: (scarcely enough) vix ad qd quod satis est virium habco:

I lose p., vires me deficient; to get, gain p., vires colligere; vires assumere; ad vires pervenire; convalencere (to grow strong): to recover, regain p., vires recolligere, revocare, recipere, or recuperare; se recipere: to deprive virtue of her p., nervos virtutis elidere: liberality ought not to exceed our p.'s, videndum est ne ilberality ought not to exceed our p.'s, videndum est major sit benignitas quan facultates: to hare p., vim habere, ostendere, or prodere (to produce effect)—prodese, juvare (to bengh, help): to be in p., ratum est (of law, decrees, gc.).—exerceri (to be practised; of laws, L. 4, 5): to put a law into p., legem exercer p. of mind, animi vis, virtus; ingenium (see H. Sat. 1, 4, 43, Heind.).—vis ingenii: the p.'s of the human mind, hominis sollertia (see C. N. D. 2, 6, 18); to develop the p.'s of the mind, animum mentemque excolere. p. 1 of the mind, annuum mentemque exceiere. If a fluence, a bôi ii y, y. I. potestas; arbitrium, ilberum arbitrium (free will)—jus (right). It is in my p. (to do alby), in meā manu or in meā potestate est or positum est; in meā potestate or in me situm est: ii is noi in our p., non est in potestate nostra: to have p. of life and death, potestatem vitæ necisque habere; all whose lives are in the p. of another, omnes quorum in alterius lives are in the p. of another, omnes quorum in alterius manu vita posita est. [4] Authority, do minion, potestas (g. l., esply of a magistrale)—imperium (of the commander of an army. Beg. Dictators, consuls, and pretors had both potestas and imperium; curvaic edites, questors, and tribunes of the people had only potestas. To come under the p. of a hasband, viro in manum convenic (c. Top. 4, 23); to fall into the p. of any one, in venire (C. Top. 1, 23): to fait into me p. of any one, in cs (e. g. hostis) manus incidere: to get any one in his p., qo potiri: to have any one in one's p., qm in potes-tatem suam suscepisse (as the father has a son; see C. Cecin. 34, 98): unlimited p, pitestas infinita; dominatio: to obtain the highest p., potiri rerum: to possess supreme p., summum imperium habère or tenère; summam imperli tenère (esply in war, as a general).summa potestas or summa rerum est penes qm: to be in p., cum imperio or cum potestate or cum imperio et potestate esse; versari cum imperio et potestate in republica: fg., to have athg in one's p., qd in potestate sua habere (e. g. affectus).—imperare ci rei (to moderate; e. g. cupiditatibus): to have p. over one's voice, vocem suam moderarl posse.

POWERFUL, valens, validus (g. t.) .- firmus (firm; POWERFUL, valens, valuas (g. 1.).—nrmus prm; supporting, nourishing).—robustus (strong, robust; of the human body: then also of a body politic, and of food). Jx, firmus et robustus (e. g. respublica), valens et firmus (e. g. clvitas), robustus et valens (e. g. homo). -lacertosus (muscular; of men and animals) .- corpore —lacertosus (muacular; of men and animals).—corpore vigens, corpore validus, corpore robusto (of persons, strong or able-bodied).—fortis (that operates strongly, produces a p. efact).—potens, efficax (effective; c. of medicines).—præsens (that operates quickly; of medi-cines: Framework (that operates quickly; of medi-cines: Framework (that operates quickly) of arguments or speakers).—nervosus (nervous; of speak-rayuments or speakers).—nervosus (nervous; of speak-

POWERFULLY, cum magna potentia. prævalide.

vehementer. efficienter. efficaciter (Plin.). POWERLESS, invalidus (not strong, ineffectual, in-

efficacious; opp. fortis and valens).-imbecillus (weak; efficacious: opp. fortis and valens).—imbecillus (weak; sol persons; sply of invalida and old persons: then also of food, drink, &c.; opp. firmus, fortis, and valens:

Est imbecillus is a late form,—infirmus (without firmness and strength; opp. firmus).—debilis (crippied).—incrs (without energy, lefe, or motion; of persons and of hings).—exsanguls (lifetes).—enervatus (unnerved, of immgs, —exsanguis (uptess).—enervatus (unnerved, exhausted, prop. of persons; with veint prefixed also of the state).—jejunus (poor, dry; of land, style of a speech and the speaker).—languidus (feeble).—irritus (invalid; opp. ratus). To be p., invalidum, &c., esse; deficient mihi vires (strength fails me): lo make or render p., vires or nervos or vires et robur frangere, nervos incldere, debilitare (to weaken) -irritum reddere (to invalidate): to become p., vires amittere.

POY, *perties qua saliunt. Has Halteres = two pieces of lead held in the hand by persons engaged in the exercise of leaping.

PRACTICABILITY, by Crel.; e. g. to have no doubt about the p. of athg, non dubitare quin res perfici

potest. — Factural PRACTICABLE, quod fieri or effici potest. — factu facilis. The thing is p., res facilitatem habet; res habet efficiend i facultatem (C. Of. 1, 21, estr.): it is not p., fieri or effici non potest: if it should be p., si res facilitatem habitura sit: a p. breach, apertum ruinā iter (e. g. per apertum ruinā iter in urbem invadere): a p. road, iter pervium, tritum, &c.
PRACTICAL, in agendo positus, activus, administrativus (opc. contemplativus [fecueracial: of arts.

trativus (opp. contemplativus [θεωρητικότ]; of arts, sciences, &c., that relate to practice; post-Aug. see Q. 114

2, 18, in. and fin.; Sen. Ep. 95, 10) —usu peritus; fpse usu perdoctus; ad cujus scientiam usus accedit; es rei usui perdoctus; ad cujus scientiam usus accedit; es tei usuin habens (accustomed to practice; as we say, a p. man). P. knowledge, usus: to have a p. knowledge of athg, qd usu cognitum habere; qd usu didicisse; es rei usum habère: p. utility, utilitas; usus popularis et civilis (purposes of p. utility, in daily ife); a p. doc-trine, præceptum quod ad institutionem vitæ communis spectat : I am a p. teacher, ita tracto literas, ut cas ad usum transferam: p. men, qui ad usum artes (or omnia) transferunt: to make a p. application of athg, qd ad vitæ usum conferre: qd ad vitam communem adducere; od ita tractare, ut id ad usum trans-

munem adducere; qu'in a tractare, ut iu au double liberam —qd in usu habère.

PRACTICALLY, adv. usu; ex usu. To learn athg p., usu discere qd: to apply athg p., see 'To make a

PRACTICAL application of.'
PRACTICE, usus. exercitatio. usus et consuetudo. PRACTICE, usus. exercitatio. usus et consucruo.

To grow to expert by p. that, in ean se consucruoi.

adducere, ut (Cas. B. G. 4, 1): in p., inter agendum;
in agendo: pl. practices, i.e. arts, artes; machine;
callida consilia, pl. || As opp. to theory, usus rerum. -usus et tractatio rerum. -prudentia (skill). To have learnt more by p. thon by theory, minus in studio, quam in rebus et usu versatum esse: one must join theory and p. logether, discas oportet, et quod didicisti agendo confirmes : the p. of a physician, medicinæ usus et tractatio; of a barrister, causarum actio : to have an extensive p., a multis consuli (of a physician); multas causas actitare (of a lawyer): to leave of p., curandi finem facere (of a physician); causas agere desinere (of

PRACTISE, facere. exercere. To p. a profession, facere; factitare: to p. as a physician, medicinam ex-ercere, facere, factitare: to p. at the bar, causas agere; in causis agends or in foro esse or versari; in judiciis causas versare (C.); not to be allowed to p. any longer, causas versare (C.); not so or attorea to p. any tonger, ex causidicorum ordine removéri, omnique causas agendi venià privari (of a lawyer).

PRACTITIONER, qui medicinam exercet, &c.

PRÆTOR, prætor. PRÆTORIAN, prætorius. The p. guard, prætoriani (milites).

PRÆTORSHIP, prætura.

PRAGMATIC, *pragmaticus (t. t.).

PRAGMATICAL, qui rebus alienis se immiscet er

studet. Ap. fellow, ardello.
PRAISE, s. laus (subjectively and objectively, the thing).—laudatio (a paneyyric, subj and obj., the action or the thing)—prædicatio (an extolling loudly or pub-To gain p., laudem consequi, assequi; laudem sibi parëre, comparare; (hy athg) laudem habere de er ex re: lo have p., laudem habere; in laude esse; laudari: to have great p., laudibus efferri; laude celebrari: to have general p., ab omnibus landari: to give p. to any one, ci laudem tribuere; ci laudem or qm laude impertire (see Zumpt, § 418) .- qm laude afficere : to confer distinguished p. on any one, qm laudibus ornare, illustrare, (of several) celebrare; qm eximia laude ornare, decorare : lo sirive or endeavour after p., laudem quærere, petere ; laudis studio trahi : to recken as a p. querete, petter, intuiti stumo vatur, to version da la jude to any one, ci qu'il atud lucere or dance; qu'in la jude ponere: to be to the p. of any one, ci laudit esse: ito dimnish, defract fm the p. of any one, laudem cs im-minutes, obterere, verbis extenuare: to depriee any one of due p., qm debiti laude fraudare; laudem ci destinatam præripere (by appropriating it to oneseif):
p. be to God / *Deo laudes et grates agantur; *sit laus Deo.

PRAISE, v. laudare (g. t.). laudem ci tribuere. laudem ci impertire or laude qm impertire (see Zumpt, laudem ci impertire (se Zumpt, 418).—laude qui impertire (se Zumpt, 418).—laude qui afficere (lo gire praise).—collaudare (lo p. greaily, logelher with others).—dilaudare (to p. greaily).—prædicare qui or de qo (to extel, p. loudig and publicly). To p. oneself, se ipsum laudare; de se ipsum prædicare: to p. any one lo his foce, qui coram in os laudare (Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5): to p. one very much, valde, vehementer laudare; laudibus ornare, lliustrare, efferre, laudibus celebrare (of several).—collaudare, dilaudare (see above) .- plena manu ca laudes in astra tollere; pleniore ore or utroque pollice laudare; eximia laude ornare, decorare; divinis laudibus exernare; miris laudibus prædicare: to p. excessively, nimis laudare; in majus extollere: to p. athg more than it descrees, supra meritum qd circumferre prædi-catione: not to be able to p. any one enough, qm non antis pro dignitato 'audare posse: not to iske to hear other men praised, alienas laudes parum sequis auribus accipere.
PRAISER, laudator (g. f.). — prædicator (1 ganar;

one who praises publicly),—præco (the herata of aby's praise),—buccinator (trumpeler; with contempt; e. g. es existimationis: Piny uses applausor).—approbator (e. g. profectionis mew; C.: opp. suasor et impul--probator (e. g. facti ; C.)-comprobator (e. g. auctoritatis eius et inventionis: C.).

PRAISEWORTHY, laudabilis, laude dignus, lau-PHAISEWORTHY, laudabilis, laude dignus, laudadus; (more strongly) collaudandus, prædicandus. To be p., laudi esse: to be considered p., laude dignum duci; laudi duci: in a p. manner, laudabiliter. PRANCE, gressus glomerare superbos (poet., Firg. Georg. S. 117); prps see may say exsultare. PRATE. See BABLE.

PRATE. See Bable.

PRATER, garrulus loquax (the garrulus is tiresome fon the quality, the loquax fon the quantity, of what he says).—qual silier tacenda nequit.

PRATING, PRATE, garritus (tate).—parruiltas; loquacitas; confabulatio (good-natured chattering conversation of one or more; late).

PRAVITY, pravitas; vitium.

PRAWN, *cancer squilla (Linn.).

PRAY, *I TRANS, TO supplicate, entreat, rogare, orare, a person for albg, qm qd (to address with prawer or entreats).—vertee, Doccere (to petition, de-

prayer or entreaty) .- petere, poscere (to petition, demand).—contendere (to p. earnestly, urge a request).— flagitare, efflagitare (with vehemence): all with qd ab nagitare, emagitare (with rehemence): all with qd ab qo.—precibus exposere (to p. with a vehement demand).— —implorare (to implore any one, qm. for athg, qd).— ottestari, observare, more strongly omnibus precibus orare et obtestari, omnibus (or infimis) precibus petere (to p. earnestig and imploringly).—supplicare et pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter, qd ab qo, orare qm suppli-cious verbis orare exposers om supplicate. preset, postulare suppliciter, qu an qo, orare qm suppli-cious verbis, orare or rogare qm suppliciter (to entreat humbly and submissively). To p. and beseech, Js. ro-gare atque orare; petere et contendere; orare et obtestari; orare obtestarique; orare atque obsecrare; implorare atque obtestari ; obsecrare atque obtestari (and vice versă); precari atque orare; petere ac deprecari (Cas. B. G. 2, 31); omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm; qm ita rogare, ut majore studio etiam obsectate qui; qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to p. for suy one, deprecat pro qo, deprecatorem se præbère pro es periculo (to intercede for, in order to sevet an evil, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\). Il BITRANS, TO offer a petition, precari, preces or precationem facere, precatione uti (g. 1.)—preces fundere (in the poots and T.)—supplicate (to p. with bended knees). To p. to God, precar Deum or ad Deum; orare or invocare Deum; bog aumilians. The pages debut in the process policy. To p. to God, precari bruin or an recuin, or and vocare Deum; Deo supplicare; Deo preces adhibère: to p. God that he would \$c., precari a Deo ut &c.; for athg, vota suscipere or nuncupare pro re. | Pray inserted in a sentence, queso. In a vehement question tandem may be used: 'in what way, pray?' quo tandem

PRAYER, precatio (as an action). - supplicatio (humble p.) .- preces (the words and form of p.). To offer or utter p., precationem facere; precatione uti; preces adhibère (deo or diis); preces concipere (O.); preces mithibere (deo or dils); preces concipete (U.); preces uni-tiere (L.; lineasum mittere preces); to reject aby's p.'s, cs preces repulaire: to listen to aby's p.'s, cs pre-ces audire (C.); cs precationem admittere (L); to be prerentied upon by aby's p.'s, cs precibus cedere (C.); cs precibus adduct, ut (Cas., p.); precibus impertance quality of the precibus precibus and precibus additional precibus admitted precibus specific fraid, facett in precise descenders or decurrency precibus vinci, frangi, flecti; in preces descendere or demitti; precibus qm aggredi; precibus cs parere or demitti; precibus qm aggredi; precibus ca paries or repugnare, belong to the poeta; so also preces concipere (O); fatigare qm precibus. At the p. of any one, qo rogante; cs rogatu; ab or rogatus; cs precibus adduc-tus; qo deprecatore (at the intercession of any one); a form of p., verba soliennia (the reading of a form of p., nuncupatio verborum soliennium; p. ol. Mas. 5, [0, 1]. —carpen, prollemne processions (s. of p. 1). 39, 15).—præfatio (esply before a sacrifice; Suet. Claud.
25, Bremi): to dictate a form of p., carmen præfari; verba (sollemnia) præire; to any one, ci.

PRAYER-ROOK, "liber precationum; "liber litur-gicus or ritualis; soliemnia precationum carmina (aft.

PREACH, | Prop.) 'in cœtu sacro verba facere; 'e PREACH; | FROT.) - III CETA CALL (-es) habêre; *in sacro suggestu dicere or orationem (-es) habêre; *in christianorum dicere de aŭ re (on a subject). - *de sacro suggestu dicere or orazionem (-es) nancer; 'in cectu Christianorum dicere de qà re (on a subject). — de rebus divinis dicere (Es) Avoid concionari). Il Fin.) docere; monere; hortari; cohortari. To p. agst athg, reprehendere, accusare qd: one esto p.'s to deaf eurs, monitor non exauditus.

PREACHER, *orator sacer (Eichst.); *orator a sacris.—[Muretus and Perpinian use concionator in this sense; weh others avoid: it occurs only once in ancient writers; see Krebs, Antib. CONCIONATOR.]-

everbi divini praco (Grav.) He to one of the most celebrated p.'s, præfulget nomen cs in clarissimis ora-toribus sacris (Eichet.).

PREACHING, || PROP.) By Crel. with the verbs. || Fro.) hortatio; adhortatio. | PREAMBLE, exordium. præfatio. procemium PREAMBLE, exordium. præfatio. procemium (Ka) not introductio); aditus ad causam (C.; of a indicial speaker). To make a p., dicere qd ante rem; præfationis loco ponere, scribere qd.

REBEND, *præbenda (t. t.).

PREBEND, *præbenda (t. t.).

PREBENDAL, by gen. *præbendæ (t. t.).

PREBENDARY, *præbendarius (t. t.).

PRECARIOUS, incertus, intutus, infidus, parum PRECARIOUS, incertus, intutus, innuus, partice certus or firmus. precarius, 'obtained by entreaty,' certus or firmus. of our 'precarious,' though it often a proache si t, as opp, to what is demanded as a right, &c. See Lat. Diet.

PRECARIOUSLY, non certo. parum certo or tuto.

PRECAUTION, cautlo. provisio animi (C. Or. S6).

That uses p., providus, cautus: that does not use p., in-consultus: to use p., cautionem adhibère ci rei or in re; caute versari in re; caute tractare qd; without p., inconsulte

PRECEDE, præire. præcedere. prægredi. antece dere, anteire, antegredi, præcurrere. Preceding, antecedens. præcedens. præcurrens. prior. superior

PRECEDENCE, prior locus; præcedendi, præcundi jus. To have the p. of aby, loco or dignitate priorem esse qo; antecellere ci: to give aby the p., priore loco ire om sinere.

l'RECEDENT, probatum exemplum (= established p.). Athy becomes a sort of p. to magistrates to \$c., qa res jus velut probato exemplo facit magistratibus (cs rei faciendæ): p.'s, exempla judicata (legal p.'s; Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 10, 4): to be agst the p.'s, cum rebus judicatis dissentire.

PRECENTOR, præcentor (Appul.); *qui regit, mo-reatur, cantum. To be a p., *cantum regere, modederatur, cantum.

rari; *præire cantu, modis.

PRECEPT, præceptum. præscriptum. præscriptio. lex. To give p.'s, præcipere, præcepta dare, tradere, de qå re: to observe a p., præscriptum servare; præ-

ceptum tenère (C.); præceptum observare (Cas.), PRECEPTIVE, *qui præcipit, præcepta tradit. PRECEPTOR, præceptor, magister.

PRECINCT, ager; territorium: p.'s of a town, pomerium or pomeerium (also impr. Varr. Macrob.). PRECIOUS, | Costiy, sumptuosus. pretiosus. quod magni est pretii. | Excellent, pretiosus. egregius. præstans. excellens. | Precious stones. See JEWEL

PRECIOUSLY, pretiose, sumptuose, PRECIPICE, declivis et præceps locus ; pl. derupta,

præcipitia (sc. loca, pl.).
PRECIPITATE, adj. præceps. præcipitatus. teme-PRECIPITATE, adj. praceps, pracipitatus, temp-ratius (rash). P. measures, pracipitata consilia; by p. measures, nimià celeritate consiliorum (e. g. societatem evertere, L.); lo be p., pracipitare agree (L.). PRECIPITATE, v. pracipitare qd (e. g. consilia; L.); festinate, accelerare qd. PRECIPITATELY, nimis festinanter, prægropere.

PRECIPITATION, nimia festinatio, præproperatio (aft. C.); præmatura festinatio (L. 42, 16); nimia ce-

PRECIPITOUS, deruptus, præceps: a p. rock overhanging the sea, rupes directa eminens in mare

PRECISE, | Definite, exact, constitutus. dic-is. finitus. definitus. destinatus. | Accurate, ccuratus. diligens. See Accurate. | Format, tus. finitus. accuratus. durus. rigidus. parum facilis. P. manners, mores

PRECISELY, | Accurately, accurate diligenter. exquisite. | Exactly, by ipse; e.g. in ipso temporis articulo (p. at that moment). | Formatly, dure. rigide

PRECISENESS, | Accuracy, elligentia; cura. | Formality, morestight; morositas: or use the adj. | PRECLUDE, | To shwinn, cutched quab quo loco; or with the simple abl. | To hinder, prohiber qual qual q are; | To hinder, prohiber qual q are in qå re ; arcère qm (ab) qå re.

in qā re; arcère qm (ab) qā re.

PREOCOLUS, | Paora.) præmaturus, præcox
[SYN. in Early]. | Fis.) P. abilities, ingeniorum
velut præcox genus (2, 1, 3, 3).—immature magnum
ingenium (Sen. Controe. 1, 1).

PRECOCITY, maturitas præcox (Col. 1, 6, 20).—
maturitas festinata (with biame; opp. maturitas tempestiva, av 2, 6, proæm. 10).—ingenium velut præcox
or immature magnum (of the mind: Sen.). 289

PRECONCEIVED, animo præceptus, ante conceptus (not præconceptus). A p. idea or opinion, epinio animo præcepta, ante concepta; opinio præsumpta.

PRECONCERTED, ante constitutus or compositus.

According to a p plan, (ex) composito.

PRECURSOR, || PROFR.) pracursor (L.); prodrŏmus (C. Att. 1, 12, 1); anteambulo (Suet. Vesp. 2). || Fro.) quasi dux consequentis es rei (C. Tusc. 4, 30, 64). quasi dux consequenties er et (c. 1 us. e., 30, 01).

pracursor in this sense, late; but pracursor et emissarius es for 'a person's p.' if commissioned by him, his emissary, is Class. (C.). zephyrus pracuntius veris (Lucr. 5, 736; p. of spring).

PREDATORY, rapax; prædatorius. A p. people,

gens latrociniis assueta (Curt.).

PREDECESSOR (in an office), decessor (C., T.
Antecessor only in the lawyers). He is my p.,
succedo ei: one of his p.'s, quilibet superiorum (e. g. regum)

PREDESTINATE, præfinire, præstituere qd; in theol. sense also prædestinare (Eccl. l. l.).
PREDESTINATION, by the verbs. Also prædesti-

natio (Eccl. l. t.).

natio (Eccl. 1. t.).
PREDICABLE, s. *predicabile (t. t.).
PREDICABLE, adj. *quod de re qå dici potest.
**PREDICABLE, adj. *quod de re qå dici potest.
**PREDICAMENT, || In logic, genus (g. t. genus, class).—categoris, or *predicamentum (t. t.). || Position, locus.

PREDICATE, attributio. res attributa. id quod rebus or personis attribuitur, or attributum est: more gen. quod dicitur de quodam (C.). We We do not find accidens, accidentia rerum or personarum, until the time of Q.

PREDICT, prædicere, vaticinari, futura pronun-tiate, augurari, To p. aby's fate, prædicere, quid ci eventurum sit (C. Dies. 1, 1, 2).

PREDICTION, praticipate, vaticipium, prædictio

PREDICTION, vaticinatio. vaticinium. prædictio. prædictum. præsagium. PREDILECTION, studium et amor. amor et cupi-

ditas: to have a p. for any particular pursuit, ci rei præter cætera studere.

PREDISPOSE, præparare, parare apparare qd; the mind, animum præparare, componere ad qd. Premind, animum præparare, componere ad qd. Fre-disposed to athg, propensus or prociivis ad qd; pronus in qd; inclinatus ad qd (see INCLINED To).—oppor-tunus ci rei (predisposed to a disease; e. g. gravedini;

opportuniora morbis corpora).
PREDISPOSITION, prociivitas ad qd (natural pro pensity) -inclinatio voluntatis; studium.

p. for, propenso animo, propensa voluntate esse in; proportinum esso (to a disease, morbo).

PREDOMINANT, victrix. To be p., or to predominate, prævalëre, obtinere; dominari.

PRE-EMINENCE, excellentia. præstantia. emi-

nentia (superiority), - principatus; prior locus (pre-cedence). To have the p., eminere, excellere inter-allos: with respect to aby, loco, dignitate, priorem esse

; præcedere ci; antecellere, antecedere ci. PRE-EMINENT, excellens; insignis; conspicuus. See also EXCELLENT. To be p., præminere qm ci, or See also Excut.

PRE-EMINENTLY, præter cæteros (more than all others).—præcipue (especially, particularly). See also

PRE-EXISTENCE, PRE-EXISTENT. By the verb. PREFACE, procemium (an introduction at the beginning of a treatise, &c.).—præfatio (a verbal introduction to a speech, &c.; but allowable in the sense of prej. to a book, as a written work take the place of a spoken disputation, ëc.; thut Col. often uses prefari in this sense; e.g. Lib. 1, pracf. § 33); the p. to a book, procemium libri (\$\frac{1}{2}\sigma\) not ad librum); procemium libro additum. To write ap., procemium serbiere: to prefix a p. to a work, libro procemium addere or affigere: I will make no p., omitto proloqui (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 21).

PRINTALE

PREFACE, v. procemiari or procemium scribere (to

write a p.).—præfari, præfationem dicere (orally): to p. a few words, pauca præfari. PREFATORY, By Crel with substl. or verbs; e. g. to make some p. remarks, pauca, paucis, præfari: without any p. remark, nihil præfatus; nulla præfatione usus. PREPER, | To value a person or thing more highly than another, præponere, anteponere, præ-

highly inducating representations an exponence pre-ferre, antelerre (g. tt.),—qm potissimum diligere (be love aby before others).—rem qå re potiorem habere (be p. one thing to another as being better, more important or advisable, &c., Cæs. B. C. 1, 8 and 9).—præoptare [1]

(with following infin. ; to desire rather). -malle (to wish unin joutowing infin.; to desire rather).—maile (lo wish or choose by proference, with following issf., e. g. he preferred death, mori maluith. If to promote, vid. 30 offer, fe. To p. a complaint, libellum dare judici, agsi aby, de qo; a petition, libello or scripto adire que (of a scrittum petition)—rogare qm qd (to ask him). PREFERABLE, potior, antiquior, præstans. præcellens norsatabilis.

PREFERENCE, prior locus; priores or prime partes: to give one the p., priores or prime partes; qui en or prime partes; qui en or the p., priores or primas partes de deferre; qui anteponere or anteferre ci: to have the p.,

qm antecedere; qo potiorem, or priorem, esse; in atha, qà re præstare ci ; qm qà re præstare, or superare : to qui re præstare ci; qui qui re præstare, or superare: to feel a p. for aby, qui potissimum diligere; qui præster cæteros amare (E) not præ cæteris): to give a thing the p., potissimum probare qd; qd mihi potissimum probatur; qd anteponere, anteferre, præponere or præferre el rei, el rei principatum dare; qd qå re potiorem habère

PREFERMENT, | Advancement to a higher station, amplificatio honoris (C. Off. 2, 12, 42). | Office of dignity or honour, dignitas; honoris

gradus: a piece of p. in the Church, beneficium (Eccl.): h(ph. p., fastigium. PREFIGURE, rei fu'uræ imaginem fingere (aft. C.). — præfigurare (late and Eccl. Lacksani. Cypr.). PREFIX, (sate ponere; præponere qd; prætexere, præscribere, inscribere rei qd [in writing; e. g. uomina auctorum prætexere volumini, aft. Plin. 18, 25, 57; libelio inscribere nomen suum, C. Arch. 11, 26).

petio inscribere nomen summ, o articosita.

PREFIX, s. *syllaba apposita, anteposita.

PREGNANCY, graviditas; prægnatio: during her

PREGNANCY, graviditas; pregnatio: during aer p., dum gravida or pregnans erat.

PREGNANT, 1 With young, prægnans (g. t.).—
gravidus (only of humon beings).— Gretus (of any unumal).—fordus or hordus (only of coses).—incleas (of mail animals, septy serior): to be p., gravidam or prægnantem esse; ventrem fetre; partum fetre er programment esse; ventrem terré: partum ferre or gestare: to be p with, prægnantem alvo continêre qm (prop.); parturire qd (fg.). Il mportant, full of consequence, magni or maximi momenti. See In-PORTANT.

PREJUDGE, præjudicare qd (C.); prius judicare

rresidence, prepunitare qu (c.); prius junceare quam quid re sit scias (Ter. Heast 2, 2, 8). PREJUDICE, s. | Preconceived opinion, opinio præjudicata; qd præjudicati; opinio præ-sumpta (m. rot præjudicium in this sense).—opinio prava (a urrong opinion, p.).—opinio ficta atque vana (false, untenable opinion); often simply opinio, where the context determines the sense. - opinionia commentum. To come to the consideration of athy under the influence of some p., ed prejudical afferre: p. confirmed by the arguments de. of others, opinio confirmata: to have a p. in furonr of aby, bene de que existimare; agst aby, male de qo opinari: to be under the influence of p., opinione præjudicata duci. I Hart, detrimentum. damnum. incommodum. fraus : to cby's p., cum damno, detrimento, dispendio.

p.. cum damno, derimento, dispendio.

PREJUDICE, v. 1 To predispose aby a get a tag
or a by, qm in suspicionem adducere ci (to make aby
look spon another with suspicion).— Sefficere ut qs de
qo male opinetur.—qd ci suspectum facere (2). This
p: 1 the judge aget the ceuse, hoe suspectum facit iduation
causam (2. 5, 13, 5). Aby is prejudiced aget athy, qd
di suspectum, or suspectum et invisum, est: many
persons are prejudiced aget the medicine of the mind,
medicina animi pluribus suspect act invisa (C): to
prejudiced aget aby, male opinari de qo: in favour of
aby, bene de qo existimare. Do not come to the consideration of this question with prejudiced minds, postulo,
ut no quid prejudicat thue affertais (C). 1 To be
prejudicial to, See Hurt.

PREJUDICIAL, damnosus (L.); noxius. malus.
adversus. inlimicus allenus (C; detrimentosus, once.
Car.; dispendiosus, erey rare, Col.). To be p., damno,
Car.; dispendiosus, erey rare, Col.). To be p., damno,

Cas.; dispendiosus, very rare, Col.). To be p., damno, detrimento, fraudi esse; obesse; nocere.

PREJUDICIALLY, perniciose; cum damno, detri-

ento.

PRELACY, *præsulis or prælati munus.

PRELATE, *præsuli; *prælatus (t. t.).

PRELECTION, iectio: prælectio.

PRELIMINARIES, initia, pl. (c. g. pacis).

PRELIMINARY, ar tecedens.

PRELUDE, s. præcentio (in muric, of a leader, who gives the time) .- procemium (a beginning, with a musical instrument; citharcedi, C. de Or. 2, 80, 325),—prolusio or præiusio (the beginning of a buttle, or fig. of athe weh may be compared to it). To be a p. to athe (fig.), ci rei antecedere

PRELUDE, v. | PROP.) præire ac præmonstrare (al.

præministrare) modulos (Gell. 1, 19, 11); præcinere (of the player, or of the instrument). | Fig.) ci rei ante-

PREMATURE, | PROP.) præmaturus. FREMATORS, PROPERTY PREMATURE. PREMATURE. PREMATURE (Flo.) Immatura (C.); prematura (Plin.); decessio matura (C); p. old age, canlites prematura: a p. birth, abortus (C.).
PREMATURELY, premature; ante tempus; ante

PREMEDITATE, præmeditari qd (C.). Premeditaled, cogitatus (e. g. facinus, parricidium, Suet.); quod consulto or cogitatum fit; JN, quod consulto et cogitatum fit.

PREMEDITATION, przemeditatio (C. Tusc. 3, 14, 29): done with p., i. e. with design, quod consulto et cogitatum fit: with p., consulto; cogitate; Jx. consulto et cogitate; voiuntate (opp. casu); dedită operă; de or ex industria

de or ex industrià.

PREMIER (prime minister), *princeps regis in rebus publicis administrandis consiliariorum: more ancienily, princeps amicorum regis; princeps purputatorum (Cart.).

PREMISC, the prediction and propriance for the understanding of this peaid)—premunire qu' (reliquo) termont [p. what is of importance for the understanding of what is lo folione, C.).

PREMISCS, *l'(In importance for the understanding of what is lo folione, C.).

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PREMIUM, præmium; donum. PREMONISH, certiorem facere; præmoněre. PREMONITION, praemonitus, ûs (O.; præmonitio,

Tert.); or by the verb. PREMONITORY, qui præmonet &c. (præmonito-

rius, Tert.)
PREMUNIRE. To incur a p., exsiiio multari or

bonis publicatis in exsilium exigi or expelli. PREOCCUPATION, præoccupatio (Np.).

PREOCCUPY, præoccupare (propr. and fig.; e. g.

PREOCUPY, preoccupare (propr. and Ag.; e. g. timor animos pree-cupaverat)
PREPARATION, apparatio or apparatios (esply on amagnificant scale; e. g. epularum).—preparatio (a preparing beforehand; e. g. belli).—compositio (a compounding); e. g. of medicinea, anguenta, §c.).—elaboratio (careful working us) P. for ear, belli comparatio (preparing oneself for war, as an action).—belli ratio (preparing omeielf for war, as an action).—belli apparatus (all preliminary measures for war, supplies, &c.). To make p. for athg, parare, apparare, comparare, preparare, adornare qd (to get rendy things necessary).—se comparare or preparare ad qd (to make one-self ready): to make p. for war, parare or apparare bellum; for the defence of a town, parare que usul sunt ad decendendum oppidum; for a size, &c., que ad oppugnationem oppid pertinent, administrare; se expedire ado, pugnationem time at a make great p. for athg, for athg, omnes tes ad qd comparare: with p., parate; parat

for all g, omnes res su qu comparate: wine p., passay, praparate; ex preparate.

PREPARATORY, qui parat, præparat, &c.

PREPARATORY, qui parat, præparat, &c.

PREPARATORY, qui parat, præparat, &c.

provide).—apparate (to make preparations for; e. g. bel; um, convivium).—præparate (provide beforehend; animum or se ad qd; aures auditorum: also of food; animum or se ad qd; aures audiorum: also of food; ova, Marl.)—comparare (to p. for allg by bringing logether all that is requisite; also to procide or procure; also of preparing a snare for aby, insidias al or la qm).—atruere. Instruere. comparare (to p. maticosas); plots, sorrow, misfortune)—alornare (farnish with sheaf is necessary, cyaip, &c.; e.g. naves).—conputer (by by compounding ingredients, medicines).—moliri (by the application of force; to p something bad, —machinar (to plot or halch, by deecil, &c.). To p.— -machinari (to plot or hatch, by deceit, &c.). To p. medicine, medicinam parare or facere medicamentum concinnare. remedium salutare componere; a draught, medicamentum in pocuio diluere; a banquet, ornare et apparare convivium; a sumptuous banquet, magnifice comparate convivium; a sumptions banquet, magnifice comparate convivium: to p. to answer, comparate se ad respondendum. I To get ready for at hg, preparate se ad qd. se parate or comparate ad qd.—Spear Accingt or se accingere ad or in qd are not found to core, but occur in Ter. and L. and vere after in C, or Cas, but occur in Ter. and L., and very often in T.; a dut. or an inf. after this phrase is poet.) Often by presparare or comparare qd: to p for his departure,

præparare profectionem (Suei): to give abu time to p., tempus ad comparandum dare; for a journey, comparare se ad tier: to p. or be preparing for sær, beilum parace, apparare, comparare, adornare, instrucer; beili apparatum instrucer; omnia, que ad belium pertinent providere : to p. a lecture (at college), res in schola exproviders: to p. a terrure (as contege), res in schola ex-plicandas meditari (of the teacher).—quae in schola audienda sunt prædiscere ac meditari (of the pupil; see C. de Or. 1, 32, 147): to p. oneself for the University, se præparare ad studia academica: to p. one for athy, qm præmonēre de qá re (to warn beforehand).—cs asimum ad qd componere or præparare (to bring one into a due state of mind): I was prepared for it, qd mihi non imparate accidit: to p. oneself for athg, se præparare ad qd (g. t.) .- parare or apparare qd (to make preparations for) .- præparationem adhibere in gå re ; animum præparare ad qd; se, or animum, componere ad qd (to make up one's mind to).—meditari qd (to study or practise beforehand).—commentari qd (to think over, a speech.

peech, §c.).
PREPAY (a letter), *epistolæ perferendæ mercedem ersolvere: prepaid, *immunis a mercede cursus pub-

persolvere: prepaid, *iminunis ă mercede cursus publici; *a vectures pretoi immunis.

PREPONDERANCE, *quod justum onus, or pondus, executit (prop j; major auctoritas, or vis (\$B_2): lo have the p, propendère preponderare (prop, of \$B_2); potentia, opibus, or viribus antecedere, anteceliere, anteires, antestare, exceliere, pracedere, pracultrete, praestare, superiare, prapoliere (\$B_2): pracultrete, praestare, superiare, prapoliere (\$B_2\$): pracultrete, praestare, superiare, prapoliere (\$B_2\$): pracultrete, praestare, superiare, praepulare (\$B_2\$): pracultrete, praepulare, praepulare (\$B_2\$): pracultrete, praepulare, praep

PREFOREEROUS, EACH of the rest DEBANCE :

reason).-ineptus, absurdus; Jn. ineptus et absurdus (of persons or things).

PRESAGE, s. omen. portentum. augurium. præ-

PRESAGE, v. divinare (by inspiration).-præsagire (by natural sagacity).—præsentire (by presentiment).— vaticinari (to prophesy).—prædicare (to predict). PRESBYTER presbyter, eri, m.

PRESBYTER presbyter, eri, m. PRESBYTERY, presbyteri (pl.). PRESCIENCE, by the adj.

PRESCIENT, præscius (T., V.): to be p., prænoscere qd (C.).

erre qu (c.),

PRESCRIBE, || To command, præcipere or præseribere ci qd or with ut: to p. to aby what to do, præseribere ci quæ agenda sunt: to p. a rule or law to onesets, sibi ipsi qd præscribere, or legem scribe.e, [(As a physician), medicamenta præscribere

statuere. $\parallel (Ad \ a \ physician)$, incureaments piezare. (Np.); for a disease, mothor termedium propon re (Np.); valetudinis curationem præscriberte (C.). PRESCRIPTION, $\parallel (In \ law)$, præscriptio (Pand.); auctoritas $(C. \ Off. \ 1, \ 12, \ 37)$; usus. $\parallel (Of \ a \ physician)$, medicamenti diluendi formula, $or \ simply$ scient), medicamenti diluendi formula, $or \ simply$ formula: to write a p., medicamenti compositionem iit-ris mandare (Sen.); formulam medicamenti concinnare (Bau.); formulan mencament concinnare (Bau.); a p book, "iber medicorum formulas contineus; "dispensatorium (Med.).

contineus; "dispensatorium (Med.).

PRESENCE, præsentai (e. pr.).—assiduitas (frequent p. at a place).—frequent (ef several persons):
in the p of aby, qo præsente (flog) not in præsentis
co).—coram qo (under the eyes of aby; the action not
necessarily being directed to him) — ajud qm (not only
in his p, but also with ref. to him; e.g. diecre, lonju,
verba facere ajud qm): p. of mind, animi præsentia; animus præsens.

presens.

PRESENT, adj. [Not past or future, qui nunc est (now existing, living, &c.) for never holdernus, = of the p. day, in the strictest sense).—presens (at the p. moment; opp to that uch occurs at another lime. Most frequently showever by hic, when = 'this one, where presens would be wrong): the p. day, hodi-ernus dies; hic dies: men of the p. day, homines qui nune sunt or vivunt; hujus or nostre ætatis homines: the p. times, heec tempora : the p. age, heec or nostra mtas: up to the p. day or moment, ad or in hodiernum diem (in the strictest sense of 'to-day') .- usque ad hunc diem (in the stricted sense of 'to-day').—Usque ad note diem (eren up to the p. time).—usque ad hot tempus, adhuc, usque adhuc (up to the p. time).—Al the p. day, hodie, hot tempore, his temporibus, nunc (g. ti., opp tune). Eren at the p. day, or eren up to the p. day, hodie, hodie quoque: and eren (or up) to the p. day, et hodie; hodiequoque: and eren (or up) to the p. day, et hodie; hodiequoque: and eren (or up) to the p. day, et hodie; hodiequoque (In hodieque, C. [e. g. Ferr. 5, 25, 48.c.] He que = et, -and a iso. The form does not occur for hodie or hodie quoque. is quite barbarous): the p., priesentia,

nose p.).—instantia, ium (the time close at hand; opp. venientia): to enjoy the p., and not think of the future, praesentibus trui, nee in longius consultare (T. Hist. 2, 95, 3): to have a correct judgement respecting the p., de instantibus verissime judicare (Np. Them. 1, 4): at p., hoc tempore, in præsentiå (at this moment).—in hoc tempore, in presenti (at this moment).—In noc tempore, in presenti (under existing circumstances).—in present (or now and the time immediately following). (impresentiarum, depresentiarum, in presentiam and ad presents, are not Caust. impresents tands however Np. Hann. 6. Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16 (at. in present) Bc. See Hand, Turs. 3, p. 234). [Not absent, present; qui adest: hose p., qui adant; spectatores (speciators)—auditores, audientes (sewers). corona (hearers round a speaker); a great number p., requentia; frequentes: to be p., adesse (opp. abesse).

-presentem esse or adesse; presto esse or adesse; coram adesse (with the notion of assistance, if necessary): to be p. in an assembly, in concione stare: to be p. at athg, adesse, interesse, with a dat. of that at weh a person is or was p. (adesse, g. t., to be p as spectator,

a person is or was p. (adesse, g. l., to be p as spectator, helper, &c.; interesse, to be p. as a participator in alth; thus, at a sacrifice, rebus divinis interesse, of the pries; sacris adesse, of the propie; Cf, Hera. Cac. B. G. 6.13. PRESENT, v. If o bring to view, sistere; in conspectum dare, in conspectu ponere, ante oculos ponere, proponere, exponere (to set, or place before the egal—astendere, oscillario itself to view, occurrere, object (of things; enply accidentally).—se sistere; se dare in conspectum, se representare, so ostendere; dare in conspectum, se repræsentare, se ostendere, offerre (of persons).-apparere, manifestum esse (to be apparent). || To make a present, ci donum (munus) uare; qm uono uonare; ci oonum imperuri; munus ci deferre: to make one a strifing p., munusculum ci con-cinnare (Trebon. ap. C. Ep. 12, 16, 3): to give one athg as a p., dare ci qd dono or muneri; ci qd or qm qa re at a p., dare et qu uono or munert; et qu or et qu at e donare. Il 70 offer, offerte, prebère (g. tt).—circumferre (to carry round and offer; e. g. dishes of food.) Il 70 in troduce aby to a not her; see INTROUVES. Il 70 present arms, "telum (tela) erigere honoris causă; in honour of or to aby, "telum erigere cl.

PRESENT, s. donum (any voluntary gift, esply in order to please, dopor). - munus (a p. wch one feels bound to make; esply as a token of affection or favour, yépus) .- præmium (a reward of honour, with respect to the desert of the receiver, ablov) .- Jactura (a p. for some definite purpose, such as involves a sacrifice the part of the giver; see Interpp. on Cas. B. G. 6, 12; Matthia, C. Manil. 23, 67).—donarium (a consecrated or dedicated offering). - corollarium (originatly, a chaplet or decicated offering).—corollarum (origisatis, a chapter of gilded or silvered flowers as a p. to actors, &c.; see C. Verr. 3, 79, 184; 4, 22, 49; then fig., a douceur in money, C. Verr. 3, 50, 118).—strena (a p. giren on a feast, seply on new-year's day, for the sake of a good omen).—xenium (térvou, a p. to a guest, Viir. 6, 7 (10).
4; in the time of Pliny the Younger; also a p., consisting chiefly of eathelies, sent to one's intimate friends; see Gierig, Plin, Ep. 5, 14, 81.—apophoretum (aropóprov, con the Colorada C Gierig, Ptin. Ep. 5, 14, 51.—apoptorecum (unopoparor, a p., on the Saturnalia, afterwards also on other occasions, sent home with the guests; usually articles of dress or ornament).—donativum (a p. in money, made on extraordinary occasions, to the solders).—congia-rium (oil, wine, corn, sall, in kind or in money, distri-buted by magistrates or other public men, afterwards by oura vy magistrates or other protice men, afterwards by the emperors, to the poor; sometimes also volviers, fa-wourites, or artists, received a similar p.— [55] liber ralitas was used first in the silv. age in the sense of donum; but never otherwise than to denote imperial liberality): a small p., munusculum: a birth-day p., munus natalicium (Val. Max. 9, 2, extr. 5): to make a p., munerari qm; donum or munus ci dare, afferre; munus ci or munere am donare : to make a p. of a thing to aby, munerari (rarely munerare) qm qå re; donare qm qå re or ci qd; dono mittere ci qd (to send donare qm qa re or ci qu; dono mittere ci qu (to sena as a p.).—largiri ci qd (to distribute, deal out abun-dantiy).—augère qm qa re (to enrich, esply with chit-dren): to make large or handsome p.'s to aby, magnis muneribus donare, afficere ; donis amplissime donare ; amplissimis donis decorare; muneribus explère; amplis præmiis afficere: ci non pauca large effuseque donare: præmis ameere; ci non pauce a large enuseque donare: o receire altg as a p., dono or muneri accipere qd: lo bring aby over lo owe's side by great p.'s and promise, magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque adse perducere qm. PRESENTATION, #Act of presenting, Crel. by the worb. #Appointment to an office, "com-mendatio" letters of p., "literae quibus qs commen-

PRESENTIMENT, præsensio; præsagium : I have a p of ceit, animus præsagit mihi qd mail (Ter.).

PRESENTLY, \$ Soon, mox (at a short time after rreservit, \$300n, max (at a more time after the present, e. g. nunciari mihi jussit mox se venturum C.). \$\[\begin{align*} \limin mediately, statim; illico; confes im; e vestigio; continuo. \$\[\begin{align*} \lambda t present, now, hoc temvestigio; continuo. pore; in præsentiå; in præsenti; in præsens [Syn. in

RESERV, adj.].
PRESERVATION, conservatio; or Crcl. with the verbs: if = safety, salus; incolumitas (safety without

wros: y = sajety, band, incommune (e.g. rem familiarem). -sustinere, sustentare (e.g. one's health). -tuëri (to watch, to look to athy, to keep in repair). Jy. tueri et conservare.—alere (by nursing or nourishing; then in general). Jn. alere et sustentare; sustentare et alere. To p. one's health, valetudinem tueri: to p. aby's life, qm (integrum) conservare. ci saluti esse; salutis anctorem esse ci (g. t. for saving one's life); ci sanitatem restituere (as a physicien). | Of fruit, condire; *saccharum incoquere ci rei (aft. Plin, 34, 17, 48). - *saccharo condire.

PRESERVER, servator. verbs.—qui condit (fruit, \$c.). conservator. Or by the

reros.—qui conqui [rms, qc.), conditio (act of p.).—PRESERVING (of fraisis, qc.), conditio (act of p.).—conditura (manner of p., qc.). To gather olives for p., olivas conditui legere (col. 2, 22).
PRESIDE, presser: præsidere.
PRESIDENCY, "præsidendi jus.

PRESIDENCY, "presidency us.

PRESIDENT, prefectus (one who presides over an office or business; E/S in the best prose always with a gen, or dal. of the effect, Sc.).—magister (one who is estrusted with the oversight or care of an institution, or the like).—preses (one who persides, as the Acad).—autistes (the head of a temple, and of sacred offices belonging to it: Trarely, and only in the silver age, in the more general sense of 'a president'). To make one p, of alig, qin ci rei præficere or præponere.

PRESS, v. | To squeeze, impose constraint, promote (in nearly all the senses of the English word). -comprintere (to p. together) .- exprimere (to p. out). -imprimere (to p. in or upon ally, qd ci rei or in re).
-intl, vergere (to p. with its weight upon a body; agit
athg, in qd; see Plin. 2, 65, 65).—urere (to cause pain by pressing; to pinch, as a shoe),—vexare. pungete. cruciare (to oppress, harass). To p. a person's hams, manum es prensare; to p. a kiss upon aby's lips, ci or cs labris basium imprimere (poet.); osculum ci applicare (poet.): to p. aby to one's bosom, qm premere ad pectus or ad corpus suum (poet.); qm arctius complecti, qm amplexi (to embrace): to be presed to death in a crowd, præ turbá elidi examinarique. | To wrge, premere qm (g. l.).-urgere qm, er absol. (lo urge or press hard).—instate ci, or absol. (to press close upon the heels; all these three esply as press close upon the hects; all these three espin as military terms of pressing an enemy).—vexaxe (to harass, annoy, altack, &c., on different sides; also as a military term).—propeltere (to drice forward). To p. the enemy in front and in rear, hostem a fronte et a tergo urgere: to be hard pressed, in angustias adductum csse; in angustias esse or versari; acriter ungeri (by creditors): when the creditors pressed hard, instantibus creators): when the creators pressed hard, instantibus creditoribus: necessity pressed him, necessitas cum premebat: to press oneself upon aby, se injectere or se obtrudere ci; se venditare ci: to be pressed for time or by business, muitis occupationibus distinct. To try earnestly to persuade, petere a qo.-contendere a qo, ut.-instate (absol. or with inf., or with ut, ne).-solliqo, ut.—Instate (about or with unj., or with ut, ne;—solicitare qm ad qd, or with ut. To p. aby earnestly, summe contendere a qo (e. g. quum a me peteret, et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem; C.): Hortensius presses you to confer, &c., tibi instat Hortensius ut eas in consilium, &c.: if you p. him, to instante. || To act upon with weight, make smooth by compression, put athg in a press, prelo premere: to p. grapes, uvas in torcular deferre prelisque subjicere, ut quantum possit exprimatur (Col. 12, 52, 10): to p. clothes, vestes ponderibus premere (Sen.): cloth, *pannum pondetibus premere (aft. Sen.).
*pannum prelo bene solidare (Ban.). || To force,
constrain: to p. sailors, nautas vi comparare (aft.

constrain; to p. sailors, nautas vi comparare (af. cas. B. G. 3, p. in.).—remiges in supplementum extrahere (aft. L. 26, 36, extr.).

PRESS, s. [Instrument by wch alkg is pressed, prelum (g. l.); torculum, torcular (for agapes, 8c.).—tormentum (for clothes; Sen. Trenq. l, 3; tater, pressorium). To put clothes in a p., vestey ponderious premere (Sen.): the beam of a p., athor; vectis: p.-room, torcular; cella torcularia. If nstrument for printing; printing, prelum (g. l.) send a book to p., "librum literarum formits exercised dum curare." slibrum prelo subjecte. "librum deere (s

publish): to be in the p., "sub prelo esse (not sub prelo sudare); "literarum formis exscribi; "prelum prelo sudare): "Piterarum formis execribi; "prelum exercivo rsubiisse: a book fresh fin the p., liber adhuc musteus (Plin.): lo come fin the p., "prodire ex official typographici; edl; emitti: a sheet that has passed through the p., "pisqula typis execripts: to have passed through the p., "prelum reliquisse: error of the p., "mendum typographicum (when a verong letter is used, "mendum typographicum (when a wrong letter is used, \$\phi_c.\].\"="erratum typographicum if a wrong word is pul, as \$C. All. 6, 1, 17, erratum fabrile: \$Post-dug, a error: see \$2, 1, 5, 47\).\"="epecatum fabrile: \$Post-dug, a faulti of the compositor; \$C. Tusc. 3, 20, 47\), paucis verbile tria magna peccata]\"="viium typographicum (abimode desiroying the sense; see \$Q. 1, 5, 5 ag.): a book disfigured desiroying the sense; see \$Q. 1, 5, 5 ag.): a book disfigured descriptus: a book free fin errors of the \$p_*\$ "liber emendate descriptus or ab omnibus mendis purus. \$\begin{array}{c} Act of printing and publishing, e. g. the liberty of the \$p_*\$ "libertas sentiendi, que velis, et que sentias interarum formis exscribendi; in a republic the freedom literarum formis describendi; in a republic the freedom literarum formis describendi ; in a republic the freedom literarum forms describendi: in a republic the freedom of the p. is a first principle, &c., in civitate sentire que veits, et que sentias literarum formis exscribere licet (aft. T. Hist. 1, 1, 4): in a free country the freedom of the p. should be conceded, in libera civitate linguam mentemque liberas esse oportet.

PRESSURE, pressus, pressio, pressura, compressio (a pressing, pressing together).—impetus, via (force of weight).—vis. vexatio. injuria (oppression). The p. of the atmosphere, *pressus acris: the p. of a pen, *nisus: the p. of the times, iniquitas or injuria temporum : the p. of age increases, setas ingravescit : to groan under

p. of age increases, setas ingravescit: lo groom under the p. of tases, multitudine tributorum premi: to feel the p. of the wor, incommoda belli sentire. PRESUME, || To suppose or believe preci-ously; to take for granted, animo, opinione, precipere qd; opinari, putare (to think, conjecture). || To centure, dara, audere; id shil sumere, ut &c.; haud verëri: I do not p. to assert that my advice ought to have been followed, mihi non sumo, ut meuni consilium valëre debuerit: though I do not p. &c., quamquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arrògo (ut)

PRESUMPTION, || Opinion, conjectura; opinio; præsumpta opinio (Q.). || Primd facie probability, This is a p. that &c., this constitutes a p. that &c., ex qã re (conjectură) colligere potes, or "colligi posse videtur. | Boldness, daring, audacia; confidentia;

PRESUMPTUOUS, audax (of persons or things).—
PRESUMPTUOUS, audax (of persons or things). audaciá præditus; ad audendum projectus (of persons). -arrogans: I am not so p., as ... non tantum mihi sumo neque arrogo (ut &c.); non (id) mihi sumo ut &c. PRESUMPTUOUSLY, audacter (rarely audaciter); confidenter

PRESUPPOSE, sperare, confidere (to hope). -- ponere, sumere (to take for granted). Supponere and præsupponere are barbarous. The decorum necessarily p.'s the honestum; quidquid est id quod deceat, id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas. PRETENCE. See PRETEXT.

PRETEND, simulare, assimulare, or (when an adj. PRETEND, simulate, assimulate, or (when an ear), follows as the object) assimulate se; either with an acc, of the object, or with an acc, and infin., or with quasi and subjunctive. To p. friendship towards any one, amicitiam simulate; amicum assimulate: to p. to be sick, simulare ægrum; to p. to be mad, simulare se furere

furere.

PRETENDED, qul perhibètur, dicitur, or fertur (that is said to be).—opinatus (imaginar y; opp. verus.).—simulatus, fictus: Jx. fictus et simulatus (feigned; opp. verus).—imaginarius (that is present, happens, -simulatus, netus: Jr. netus et simulatus (jegrea; opp. verus).-imaginarius (ihat is present, happens, \$c., only in form, without having full talidily; imaginary; first in L., neque se imaginaris lascibus corum cessuros esse, 3, 41).—adumbratus (sketched in corum cessuros ense, 3, 41)—adumbratus (séchéd is appearance only; fegual; opp. verus).—fuculus, ducusus (deceiving by a fair appearance; hence, not genue; opp. verus). Eg5 Specions is e "striking the senses by its fair exterior." Sts "pretended" may be translated, a) by the ade. fitte; a preconciliation, gratia fiete reconciliata. b) by id quod videtur neque est; e.g., p. expediency, a quae videtur utilitas, neque est; e.g., p. expediency, a quae videtur utilitas, neque est; e.g., p. expediency, a quae videtur utilitas. PRETENDER, "qui sibi petit, deposelt, qd. P. to a throne, amulus regni ("Jest)—imperii affectator ("Fior.")—qui fasces regni sibi deberi contendit (Nollem.):

iro p.'s, qui de regno inter se contendunt (Cas. B. G.

PRETENSION, jus (right).—postulatio, postulatum (demand).—vindiciæ (judicial or formal claim). To make p. to athg, rem sibi or ad se vindicare: moderate p. 1, postulata ienissima. See atso Claim.

cloak of: Ref sub pretextu or obtentu not Class.)—
Ds. simulatione et nomine es rei. fronte or in frontem
(opp. pectore).—per causam es rei. simulată qă re.—
[Ref Tittuius apparently not before the Aug. age:
under the p. of equalizing the laws, sub titulo acquandarum iegum (1.); you may remember what p. you heldforth, liest vobis meminiase quem titulum prætenderivia de la forth in the control of the co Jorin, Meet vous meminise quem timum pracenueritis, &c.]. Under the p. that, &c., causâ interposită or iliată (with acc. and inf.); causatus (with acc. and inf.): to invent a p., causam confingere or reperire: to inf.): lo invent a p., causam confingere or reperire: is allege as a p., causam interponere or interserere: to use also as a p., causari, pratendere, practeare que simulare qu' (e.g. bonum publicum). To believe athg to be a decetifni p., qd ostentul credere (e.g. signa deditionis, S. Jug. 46, 6).

PRETTIL: velle; remuste. A p-servitien teller, price price price proposed properties de l'entre properties de l'entre properties de l'entre de l'entre properties de l'entre de l'entre properties de l'entre properties de l'entre properties de l'entre d

PRETTINESS. venustas : forma venusta : and

PREITINESS, venusias; forms venusias; ano otherwise by the adj.
PRETTY, belius (v. pr.).—pulchellus (tolerably opof persons and things).—formosus (weil-shaped; of
persons).—lepidus (neal, elegant; of persons and
things).—venusius (egreeoble, charming; of persons things).—venustus (agrecable, charming) of persons and things).—festivus (eigent, espig in behaviour; of persons; then, like our 'prelig; also = not inconsiderable, of anumber, multitude, &c.).—bonus (not inconsiderable, good, tolerable; of a number). Si Housestus, of those, &c., expresses more than 'prelig;' it is 'stately,' imposing,' &c. To pouseus a p. considerable number of books, habive festivam librorum coplam: a mamber of books, habive festivam librorum coplam: a

P. Mare, bons pars: it is p., bellum est.
PREVAIL, | To obtain force, currency, &c.,
invalescere, convalescere, ingravescere (to gain
strength).—increbrescere. percrebrescere (to become frestrength).—increbrescere.percrebrescere (to lake deep root). strength),—increbrescere. perretbrescere (to become fra-quent or common).—inveterascere (to take deep root), estrence (to spread abroad gradually and imperceptibly)—late se diffundere, late serpere (to spread abroad videly): lo p. throughout athy, diffundi or se diffundere per qq: pervadere per qq: a ferer p.', febris augetur, increscht: luxury began to p., luxuria pullulare inclebat (Np. Cat. 2, 3) If to be in force, have influence, vigere; increbruisse; invaluisse; obti-nice (post-Aug.), bdy's opinion onght to have preadic, cs consilium vaiere debult. If To conquer, vid. PREVAIL UPON. movère, adducere, perducere.

ca consilium valere debuit. "To conquer, vid. PREVAIA UPON, mover, adducere, perducere, impeliere qui ad or in qd or ut faciat qd. He could not be prevailed upon to take the oath, adduct non potult ut juraret (Car.). I cannot p. on myself to &c., a me or ab animo meo impetrare non possum ut (faciam qd); animum or in animum inducere non possum,

qd); animum ori nanimum inducere non possum, facere or ut faciam qd; not bo do: t, quin faciam.
PREVAILING, PREVALENT, #That is in force, &c, quod viget, increbruit, &c. To be p., vigére, &c.: lo become p., increbrescere, percrebrescere (C); invalescere (Suet., G.); (inquius) serpere (C).

Common, general, vulgatus, pervagatus (spread abroad among the common people) .- communis (common, or belonging to all); Jn. communis et pervagatus. Also by the genities vulgi (= vulgatus) or omnium (= com-munis); e. g. the p. opinion, vulgi or vulgata or om-nium opinio: a p. fault, vitium commune et per-

PREVARICATE, prævaricari; prævaricari et colludere (C.).— prevaricari is to defend or accuse a person in a collissive manner.— tengiversari or hue illue tengiversari (to seek consions to escape from the necessity of jiving a straightforward answer).— *secum pugnantia respondere (to give contradictory answers). PREVARICATION, prævaricatio (C.).

PREVARICATOR, prævaricator (C.); coliuser

(Matc).

PREVENT, ¶ To go before, prævenire. præire.
intervenire (to get the start of), ¶ To anticipate,
præcipere, anticipare. (ante) occupare. Set Anticipate.
Fars. ¶ To hisder, impedire qd. impedimento
eese ci rel, impedimentum afterre ci ref facientes

(g. 11.).—obstare or officere ci rei cs.—prohibēre [Stn. in Hinden].—non sinere qd or generally non sinere qd fieri (ούκ έψε τι, not to allow alkg, not to let it pass or happen; e. g. the passage over, transitum or transire non sinere): to p. aby fm doing athg, prohibère qin qd facere; qm impedire a qa re; impedire ne quis qd faciat; non sinere qm qd facere; qm arcere or prohibere q\(\text{ire:}\) to p. approach to the shore, qm e nave egredi prohibere: nothing p.'s our doing it, uihii impedit, quominus hoc facianius: sech you both could and should have prevented, quod et potuisti prohibère ne

PREVENTION, prohibitio (seld. but Class.; e. g. non poena sed prohibitio sceleris).-impedimentum;

obstacuium.

PREVENTIVE, quod præcipit, &c.; e. g. p. measures, cautio: lo adopt p. measures, providere (used abouteley in this sense; Cess. B. G. 5, 33): lo adopt all possible p. measures in allag, omne cautionis genus adiibère in qu'e.

PREVIOUS, antecedens; quod ante omnia dicen-

Ourn, agendum, est; prior.

PREVIOUSLY, autr; antea: antehac; prius (folPREVIOUSLY, autr; antea: antehac; prius (folPREVIOUSLY, autr; antea: antehac; prius (folPREVIOUSLY, autr; autr; (folPreviously, folPreviously, fo

bestia prædatrix (Ammian.).
PREY, v. prædari. prædam or prædas facere or agere. To p. upon, exedere. consumere. absumere: grief p's upon the mind, mæror exest animum plaue-

que conficit.

PRICE, pretium. To set or fix a p., pretium statuere (Plant.), constituere (C.), ci rei imponere (Q): to set a p. upon aby's head, mercedem mortis ca promittere: the p. of estates is fallen, pretia pra-diorum jacent (C.): the p. of lend falls, pretium agro-rum retro abit (Plin.): to fall in p., vilius fieri or venire : corn is lower in p., vilitas annonæ consecuta est, annona laxavit: to agree upon a p., de pretio convenire (A.): to raise the p., pretium es rel efferre (Farr.), augère (Plin.): to raise the p. of corn; see Coax. Corn does not bear a good p., annona non habet pretium (C.): to be at a high p., pretii esse magni; at a low p., parvi; rery low, minim: to sell at a low p., parvo pretio vendere qd (C.): what is the p.? quanti indicas? quanti vendis rein? what is f pigs here? quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? Men. 2, 2, 15.) the p. of

PRICK, s. | A puncture, ictus; punctio; punctum. A stight p., punetiuncula. A sharp in-strument, goad, prickle, stimulus; aculeus: to kick against the p.'s, adversus stimulum calcare

PRICK, v. | Propr.) pungere, compungere (ev. pr., both of persons and of things). -stimulare (with a goad). To p. with a needle, acu pungere or compungere: to p. one's hand with a needle, *acu sauciare manum.

Fig.) pungere, compungere, urere, infestare.

PRICK UP (the ears), aures erigere (C.) or arrigere (Ter., V.). To p. up one's ears when aby is speaking,

aures erigere et qm dicentem attendere. PRICKLE, scuieus; spina.

PRIDE, I Haughtiness, superbia (opp. to humility and modesty, haughty sense of superiority).—insolentia (active and offensive insolence).—fastidium.—spiritus (a middle word, in good or bad sense).—animus inflatus, turnens, sublatus.—fastus (esply in poets, and prose of tumens, sublatus.—Instus (esply in poets, and proce of sile, age). To charge aby with p., superblue tribuere qd cl (Np.): to bring down aby's p., superblam cs retundere (Phaer. 4, 22, 21): to let go p., superblam ponere (II): abjicere (Plaut.); spiritus remittere (Cax). Il That on wech one prideo meach, gloria. The husband is the p. of his wife, marito superbire potest

PRIDE ONESELF, superbire re.—jactare qd (e. g. urbanam gratiam, Cee.; ingenium, Q.).—gloriari re. in -qâ re inflatum esse or tumëre (to be puffed up re, de re.-

by it).—qā re elatum esse (e. g. opibus).

PRIEST, sacerdos (a sacrificer, heathen or Jewish). -presbyter (in the Christian sense) or sacrorum antis-A parish p., curio (in the Roman sense, president

of a curia): high or chief p, pontifex.
PRIESTHOOD, sacerdotium (in the heathen or Jewish sense),—*presbyteri munus (in the Christian sense).
PRIESTLY, sacerdotalis; sacerdoti convenieus;
sacerdote dignus (heathen or Jewish).—*presbytero con-

veniens, or by the gen. presbyteri (Christian).
PRIM, prps *in severitatem (vultūs) compositus; in
ostentationem compositus; putidus.

PRIMACY, principatus; *archiepiscopalis dignitas

PRIMARY, primus; principalis. The p. meaning of a word, naturalis et princi, alis verbl significatio (see PRIMITIVE): the p. impulses or instincts of our mature, principia initia or prima natura. principia naturalia (see C. Off. 3. 12, 52; de Fin. 2, 12, extr. and 5, 7).

PRIMATE, princeps (archiepiscoporum, or episco-

poruni)

porum).
PRIME. s. [Best of atkg, flos. [See Plowra.]
To be in the p., florere: the p. of life, setas florens or
optima; retain flos: to be in the p. of life, in flore
setatis esse; seta'e florere; to be get in the p. of life, integra case natae: lo die in the p. of yearth, in flore primo juvenis exstinctus est qs; in flore actatis eripi rebus humanis. || Beginning, vid. || Morning, vid. || The first canonical hour, Pprima hora, or prima only, for context.

PRIME, adj. See Pirst, Best.

PRIME-COST. See Cost-Price.

PRIME, v. || To put powder into the pan of a gun, *puiverem pyrium in scutulam or receptaculum infundere, injicere. || In painting, *primis coloribus imbucre.

PRIMER, | Prayer-book, vid. | A horn-book. *libelius elementorum; *tabulæ literariæ. A cheld in the p., qui prima elementa discit (aft. Q.); puer elementarius (aft. Sen. Ep. 36, 4).

PRIMEVAL, antiquus. perantiquus. priscus. Js. vetus et antiquus. vetus et priscus. priscus et antiquns.

PRIMITIVE, primus; primigenius (Parr.); principalis (e. g. causa, significatio).— primitivus is lale.—nativus (natural). The p. meaning of a word, ea verbi significatio, in qua natum est (Gell.).—natur raiis et principalis significatio verbl (see Q. 9, 1, 4) .vera atque propria significatio verbi (its true and pecu-

vera anque propris significatio verol (tim srace and peculium meaning; Gell. 12, 3, 5). See slao ANCIENT.
PRIMITIVELLY, primo, principlo, primitus.
PRIMOGENITURE, primogenitura (JCL.); beitse
actatis privilegium (Just. 2, 10, 2).
PRIMORDIAL, primor; primordius (Cel.); primor-

dialis (Tertull.); primigenius (Varr.).
PRIMROSE, *primula vuigaris (Linn.).

PRINCE, A supreme ruler, princeps (g. t) .rex (a king, sovereign p.) .- reguins (a petty king) .tetrarcha (u petty sovereign p. of Asia, who had kingly rank and power, but was not regarded as a king by the Romans, hence usually, regis atque tetrarchæ: tetrarthomas, made aways, use a sque tectual references to the regesque power in a free state; of or belonging to a principal (see suder its emperors — for princeps juventuits does not belong to this; see T. Ana. 1, 3, 1). I The son of a overeign, adolescens. or juvenis, regii generis; puer, or juvenis, regius (a junior member of a royal family).—filius regis, or regius (a king's son): the p.'s; by the plural of the foregoing nouns; also, principis liberi; pueri regii (L.): the tutor of a p., principis educator pracceptorque (T. Ann 15, 62): to be the tutor of a p., educationi filii principis Ann 15. Principis puertiam moderari: a crows p. vid. PRINCELY, Principalia (under the emperors), or ight for gen. principis (or principuni): regalis, regius (kingly; uch see): in a p. manner, principaliter (under the emperors). See also ROYAL.

PRINCESS, princeps (g. l.).—regina (a queen).— mulier regii generis, virgo regia (as a junior member of a royal family) .- filia regis, or regia (a king's daughter): a royal jamily, --nila regis, or regis to any a adapter, a acrosso p., "filia regis or principis natu maxima (elicat daughter of a king or prince). --conjux heredis regni (wife of the heir to the throne).

PRINCIPAL, adj. primus, princeps, principalis (the first and most important; the latter post-Aug.).—pracipuus (chief) .- potissimus (by far preferable; beyond

cipuus (enter).—poissimus (op r progradus: e-syona comparium)—summus, maximus (greatest): sia a p. manner, przecipue, potissimum. imprimis. maxime. PRINCIPAL, s. 24 chief person, caput, princeps, przepositus. przesui: p. of a college or school, gymnasiarchus. 1 Money laid out of interest, sors. caput vivum (as opp. the interest).—pecuniae. numi. res (money operatily): that the women's p. might be sofer, ut mulier! esset res cautior, &c. C. Cerin. 4.11): n. lainia idie. pecuniae closure ex rune. might be nofer, ut mulieri esset res cautior, &c. C. Cacen. 4, 11): p, lying idie, pecunire otiose er vacue, pecuniue steriles: the p, lies idie, pecunize otiose pacent. to lite on the interest of p, de fenore viere: lo deduct what is over f m p, as alienum de capite deducere: to deduct m p, de vivo detrahere: the interest due is greater than the p, mergun; sorten usure: p, artes p in interest, oors fit ca, usurfa. PRINCIPALITY, principatus, ûs.

PRINCIPALLY, maxime. practipue imprimis. praesertim, ante omnia [SYN. in ESPECIALLY].

PRINCIPLE, | Origin, principium, origo.

| Maxim laid down, opinion, practical sentiment, dogma (δόγμα), or pure Latin, decretum, or (post-Aug.) placitum or scitum (of philosophers; see C. Acad. 2, 43, 133; 2, 9, 27 and 29; Sen. Ep. 95, 9).— tatio (at the foundation of thinking and acting; of phitosophers and others. West in this sense principium is Latin) .- consilium (rule for a rational mode of acting).—præceptum (a precept regulating actions, a rule; also a maxim of a philosopher, as Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18; Sen. Ep. 95, 12; different fm præceptio).—institutum (that weh use or custom has established as a rule, different fm institutio). — Jn. præcepta institutaque philosophiæ; sententia (an opinion) — judicium, also with animi (a conviction, view, founded on judgement) — regula cs rei or ad quam qd dirigitur (rule by weh one directs himself in athg, that weh one ought to follow in athg. For never without a gen. of the object, &c.; e. g. athy. Boy were without a gen. of the object, &c.: c. g., eadem utilitatis que honestatis est regula = the same, p. avaits for &c., C. Off. 3, 18, 75).—lex (law. rule for direction, a. C. de Or. 2, 15, 62, priname esse historize legem): p.'s of sound reason, integra certaque ratio (see C. Tusc. 4, 17, 38); p.'s for our conduct in it, ratio vitus; ratio ac vita: the p.'s of an individual; ratio vitus; ratio ac vita: the p.'s of an individual; and individual control of the control of one who acts up to his p.'s, vir sui judicii (according to one who acts up to his p.'s, vir sui judicii (according to his convictions, whereas vir sul arbitrii would be one who acts according to his own will and pleasure): fm p., ratione (agreeably to adopted p.).— judicio, animi quodam judicio (fm certain conviction).—doctrinà (fm natruction) opp. naturà = fm natural inclination; see Np. Att. 17, 3): to remain true to one's p., rationem et institutionem suam conservare; sibi constare; obtinere eandem antiquam rationem (of conduct).—in pristinis sententiis permanere (of opinions): to change one's p.'s, mutare snimi judicium: to adopt the p.'s of aby, es rationem suscipere: to have p.'s, sentire, with an adv. expressing the nature of the .'s: as, recte (correct), bene (good), maie (bad), humi liter demisseque (low), temere (not firm): this is my p., mea sic est ratio.

PRINT, v. formis pingere (linen) .- *typis or literarum PRINT, v. formis pingere (linen).—"typis or literarum formis describere or executere or typis exarate; not librium imprimere or excudere or typis exarate; not libri impressi or excussi); a book is being printed, "liber ab operis describitur; "liber prelum exercet or prelum sublit: a book is being printed in London, "liber Londinensibus typis exercibitur: to publish a correctly printed book, "librum emendate descriptum edere: is have a book printed, "librum prelo subjicere; "librum editotit "librum prelo subjicere; "librum editotit "librum relium".

formis deserveneum curace: a oven mes oven promos, "liber preium reliquit.

PRINT, s. | Mark impressed, signum. nota (impresso, Appul.). | M picture, "sigura, imago, ligno, æri, incias. | M printed paper, "tabuia, charta, pisquia, typis descripta.

PRINTER, "typographus; "libos typis, literarum formulis, exercibendi artifex: a p's apprentite, "officina typographice alumnus: p.'s devil, "qui operam suam locat typographice." "opera typographice." can typographics alumnus: p. s aces, "qui operam suam locat typographic; pt. *operae typographicæ. PRINTING, *ars typographica; *ars libros typis exacribendi or formulis describendi.

PRINTING-HOUSE, *officina typographica; *ty-

pographeum.
PRINTING-PRESS, *prelum typographicum.

PRIOR, s. *comobil antistes or magister; or retain PRIOR, adj. See First, Former.
PRIORESS, "econobil antistita, magistra, re.f.
PRIORITY (not antecessio in this sense), Crcl. by
the adj., prior, antiquior, superior.
PRIORY, "econobium."

PRISMA, prisma, atis (Marc. Cap.).
PRISMATIC, *prismaticus (t. t.).
PRISON, custodia (prop. guard, watch; then also a place, where one is in custody, -carcer (a public p. for criminals), -ergastulum (a place in wech slowes were kept at hard labour), -vincula, orum (prop., chains and bonds; then also, the place where they are used.-Robut was not prop. a p., but a deep place in a public p., into weh criminals were thrown, a keep, dunto put or throw into p., in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere; in cus-121

todiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere: custodiæ (or vinculis) mandare; in carcerem conjicere, detrudere; in ergastulum mittere: to send lo p., in custodiam or in vincula ducere, deducere: to bent to p., in custodiam or cula abripere: to send to p. for life, vinculis atern's mandare: to be in p., in custodia esse or servari; custodia tesse o todià teneri; in carcere or in vinculis esse: to be put todià teneri; in carcere or in vinculli esse: lo be pus of in p., in custodiam or in vincula mitti, or by pas, of the other eerbs under '10 put or throw Into PRISON: I be secape fm this earthip p., e vinculis corporis evolare: ex vinculis his emissum ferri: lo thrust into the inner prison, in inferiorem carcerem demittere: to die in p., in robore et tenebris exspilare: thrust into the inner p., clausus in tenebris.

PRISONER, captus (p. 1.)—comprehensus (in the honds of the police): p. of ear, captivus; bello captus;

(pt) captivi; corpora captiva (L. 31, 46): to make aby a p. of war, belio capere qm: to exchange p's of war, captivos commutare (C.): to ransom p.'s, captivos redimere : to release p., captivos reddere, remittere (C.).

PRISTINE, pristinus; priscus. PRITHEE, quæso; dic tandem; tandem.

PRIVACY, solitudo (toneliness).—secessus (retired residence): to liee in p., in secessu vivere; procul cœtu hominum vivere: tempus solum in secreto degere.

1 Joint knowledge, consciousness, conscienta
(es ret, joint knowledge)—scientia or notitia (es ret,
knowledge); without my p., me inscio, me
me nesciente: not without my p., me conscio, me sciente.

PRIVATE, privatus (opp. publicus; may be used in nearly all the applications of the English word when nearly all the applications of the English word when joined with a subst., as domus privata, homo privatus, luctus privatus, &c., &rebs.,—domesticus (that belongs to one's own affairs or family; opp forensis = that belongs to public tife, to an office, &c.; or opp, com-munia = that concerns all : rec C. Att., 17, 6: non forenses res, non domesticse, non publicse, non privates carried thinks. carere diutius tuo suavissimo atque amantissimo consilio ac sermone possunt): to inquire whether one came in a public or p capacity, quærere privatimne an publice venerit (C. Off. 1, 41): to give a p. audience, qm in secretum recipere (Sen.): to give p. lectures, or be a p. tutor at a university, "acholas privatas habere (Krebs); to attend p. lectures, "scholas privatas audire, privatim docéri or erudiri (Id.); a p. person (not in office), privatus; qui ab omni reipublicæ administratione vacat : a p. secretary (of a prince), quem princeps ad manum habet, scribe loco (see Np. Eum. I, 5).—scriba prinnaoet, scribe 10c0 (see Np. Lum. 1, 5).—scriba principle.—scriba cubicularius (g l., Inercipl.): p. interest, utilitas privata, domestica, or mea; commodum meum: compendium privatum (cupiditas mea = 'selfshness'): p. interests, necessitates or necessitu-'actione's: p. interests, necessitates or necessitate of dines privates (circumstances arising fm one's p. connections: see Intpp. on Cas. B. C. 1, 8); cupiditas mea (opp. salus communis, C. 0ff. 1, 19, 63): to neglect one's p. interests, rei familiaris commoda negligere: to sacrifice one's p. interests to alth, utilitates privatus cir rei remittere (see T. Ann. 1, 10, 20). utilitates privatas ci rei remittere (see T. Ann. 1, 10)
2): to take care of one's p. interests, usu utilitati, or suis
commodis servire; suis rationibus consulere: to consider every thing with ref, to one's p. interest, omnis ad
utilitatem domesticam referre; p. life, vita privata
(g. f.).—vita otiosa (teith ref, to the leisure weh one
enjoya).—vita umbratilis (with ref to retirement and
observiry).—Js. vita otios at umbratilis; vita privatum or
observiry).—Js. vita otios at umbratilis; vita privatum or
otio vivere; to retire into p. tipe a negotila publicatio
otio vivere; to retire into p life, a negotila publicatio
removere ad otiumque perfugere; privatum fier; eluvato magistratu se privatum fierere tof one who ejurato magistratu se privatum facere (of one who lays down a magistracy): to quit p. life, and enter upon public business, ex umbratili et otiosa vita in solem et puiverem procedere: p. circumstances, res privatæ or domesticæ, res familiaris: to gise p. in-struction, qm domi et intra privatos parietes insti-tuere: to keep under p. tuttion, qm domi et intra privatos parietes discentem continere; *om privatis præceptoribus erudiendum tradere : to have as p. tutor, præceptoribus erudiendum tradere: lo have as p. tutor, institution e ne privată uti p. education, *institutio privata or domestica. P. tutor, *preceptor privatus (opp. præc. publicus, Q. 1, 2, in.): to put aby under a p. tutor, *qm præceptori privato in disciplinam tradere: for one's own p. use, in privatum (L. 40, 51, 45): p. theatre, seena domestica p. theatricats, spectaculum privatum (in time of Empp. a play such the emperor did not himself order to be exhibited; see Bremi, Suet. Ner. 21). PRIVATEER, navis prædatoria. Captain of a p.,

dux navis prædatoriæ.

PRIVATELY, ciam; secreto; occuite (secretly).—

remotis arbitris (without mitnesses) .- privatim (in one's !

private character; o.p. publice).
PRIVATION, privatio (e. g. doloris, culpæ).—
ademptio.—orbatio; or Crel. by the adj. P.'s, inopia

PRIVET or PRIMPRINT, ligustrum (Plin.) :

·ligustrum vulgare (Ling.)

PRIVILEGE, privilegium (a special right) .- beneficium (an advantage or favour granted).—commodum (an advantage or favour received and retained; all three are post Aug. in this sense).—jus præcipuum (C.); jus paucorum (that to weh few have a right; see S. Cat. 20, 5, respublica in paucorum potentium jus con-cessit).—inmunitas (immunity, right of exemption).— patrocinium (the protection a thing or person receives; e. g. patrocinio quodam juvari; Q 10, 1, 28). To grant .. ci privilegium dare; with respect to atha, ci priviep... privingium unic; what respect to any, ct privi-legium ben-ficium, cs reid are: to possess a p., privi-legium habère: pracipuo jure esse: to hase the p. of doing athy, privilegium of faciend habère: to take areay fin aby the p. of doing athy, privilegium or bene-ficium cs rel adimere.

PRIVILEGED (in bad, or at least incorrect or inelegant, English, = having or possessing a pri-vilege), qui privilegium qd faclendi habet; ci privi-

eiteges, qui privagami, legium, beneficium, es rei datum est. PRIVITY, by the adj.; e.g. without my p., me insciente: me inscie; me nesciente. PRIVY, adj. [Private, privatus.] Secret, secretus; arcanus; reconditus. [Conscious, partaking of knowledge, hand ignarus; conscius: to be p. to a crime, facinoris cum quo societatem habere.

be p. lo a crime, facinoris cum qo societatem habere.
PRIVY, s. sella familiarica; or simply sella. A public p., fotica: to go to a p., alvum exoneratum ire.
PRIVY-COUNCIL, consilia interiora or domestica.
PRIVY-COUNCILLOR, qui principi est a consilia
interioribus (aft. Np. Hann. 2, 2).—comes consistorianus (in the time of Empp.); or Crel. amicus regis
quocum secreta consilia agitare solic (L. 3S, 13); amicus regis omnium consiliorum particeps; amicus regis, qui in conslioram common particeps; anicus regis, qui in conslio semper adest et omnium rerum habetur particeps (aft. Np. Eum. 1, 5, 6).
PRIVY-PURSE, ærarium privatum—fiscus (the

Roman emperor's p.-p.; opp. ærarium publicum). PRIVY-SEAL, signum principis (aft. Suet. Oct. 94).

PRIZE, præmium certaminis (in the games; Suet. PRIZE, præmium certaminis (in the games; Suet. Cat. 20, in.; [45] not brabeum, exch is late). To ofer a p., præmium proponere: to fix or appoint a p., præmium ponere: to gain a p., præmium accipere, auferre (propr.); palmam accipere or ferre (propr.) the palm, except, then impropr. = to get the eictory or advantage).—præmio augeri, ornari (afi. C.): to gain the first, excend p., præmio primas, secundario ornari Eichet.); to seward a p., præmium stribundario ornari Eichet.); to seward a p., præmium tribundario ornari Eichet.); to seward a p., præmium tribundario ornari Eichet.); to seward a p., præmium secundario ornari (Eschsi.): lo award a p., præmium ci tribuere, dare, deferre palmam deferre, dare, ci (C.): lo award the first p., ci primum præmium tribuere (propr.): primum seterec, concedere, dare, priores deferre ci (propr. and impropr.): the second, secundas dare (C.): subject for a p., quarsiic concertationi instituendæ proposita (Eschsi.). or *ad disceptationis certamen posita (Wythmb.). The p. of Jemate merit certamen posita (Wytlenb.). The p. of female merit was adjudged to Lucretia, muliebris certaminis laus penes Lucretiam fuit.

PRIZE-ESSAY, "scriptum de præmio proposito certans (proposed for the prize).—"dignum, quod præmio ornetur, scriptum (deserving the p.).—"scriptum præmio ornatum, "libelius præmio ornatum, "libelius præmio ornatum, "siber qui præmio ornatum, to the p. has been awarded!

PRIZE-FIGHT, *de præmio proposita certatio, or certainen; (in the ancient sense) certamen gladiatorium.

PRIZE-FIGHTER, pugil (boxer) .- (in the ancient sense) gladiator.

PRO AND CON, in utramque partem [See 'for and against' under Against]. To state the p.'s and c.'s, causarum contentionem facere (C. Off. 2, 2, 8): to argue p. and c., et pro re et contra rem disputare (aft. C. et pro omnibus et contra omnia

PROBABILITY, verlsimilitudo.—probabilitas. In all p., haud duble. But mly by Crci. with verisimilis or videri. In all p. he will not come, verisimilimum est, eum non venturum; or, non venturus videtur; or, vereor, ut venturus sit. In all p. a war is at hand, bellum imminere or exarsurum esse videtur.

PRODABLE, adj. veri similis rarely vero similis).—probabilis (satisfectory, fm wcb one cannot withhold assent; e. p. probabilis cause, conjectura: but a p. story, verisimilis narratio). To be p., verisimile or 12.

probabile esse; a vero non abhorrère; accedere ad veri-tatem. To be highly p., proxime ad verum accedere, vero proximum esse: it is p. that, veri simile est (seith an acc. and infla.; sts, but selfa., with ut and sub.); is do be more p., vero propius esse or abesse: it now seems to me more p., nunc facilius adducer [\$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\sq cause of his wrath than &c., earn magis adducor ut credam causam irze fuisse, quam quod &c.: to render. or cause to seem, p., probabilitatem conciliare, or fidem

PROBABLY, With proof, probabiliter (i.e. satisfactority; for in the sense of 'perhaps' this is not Latin). Perhaps: for verisimiliter is late; we must employ a circumlocution with videri, non dubito an, nescio an, haud scio an, vereor ne or ut. It is p. a lie, vereor ne mendacium sit; Milo p. slew Clodius, Milo Clodium interfecisse videtur. See in all Proba-

PROBATION, spectatio. exploratio. probatio. examen (C.; inspection, examination).—tentatio (L.; trial). The period of p., *vita in quâ exercêmur ad virtutem, ad felicitatem futuram: a time of p., *tentation. pus ad es facultates experiendum constitutum; *tem-

pus tirocinii.

PROBATIONARY, by the substt. P.-year, *annus ad cs facultates experiendum constitutus; *annus tirocinii; *aunus rudimentorum; *annuum rudimentirocini; 'aninus rudimentorum; 'annuum rudimen-tum, tirocinii: a p. sermon, 'oratio quâ dicendi periculum fit: to preuch a p. sermon, 'oratio quâ dicendi periculum fit: to preuch a p. sermon, 'de sacro suggestu dicendi periculum facere: a p. composition, liber quo ga documentum sul dat (qft. L. 32, 7, 10): a p. felios; ' novicius socius

PROBATIONER, tiro.

PROBE, s. specillum (C. ; Cels.).

PROBE, v. || Paor.) *specillo vulnus explorare. || Pio.) explorare. exquirere. scrutari, perscrutari qd. Jn. investigare et scrutari. indagare et pervestigare.

PROBING, exploratio. investigatio. inquisitio.
PROBITY, probitas. integritas. fides. fidelitas.
innocentia, continentia (esply in discharge of a public

office): a man of p., vir probus, &c.
PROBLEM, quæstio (a question proposed, weh is to be answered) -quæstio difficilior, non facilis ad explicandum or expediendum.—problèma, itis, n. (espiy a mathematical p.; of the silver agc).—mnigma, itis, n. (a riddle; of later authority). To propose a p., quærendum, expediendum ci qd proponere: solve that p. for me, mihi, quod rogavi, dilue (Plaut.): it is a p., quæstio est; magna est quæstio. Alag is a difficult p., res magna est: to solve a difficult p., id quod est PROBLEMATICAL, de quo quaritur, quæstio est,

It is p.,

PROBLEMATICAL, debius (doubtful). It is queritur, questio est.
PROBOSCIS, manus (C.); proboscis, Ydis (Pin.). PROCEDURE, || Mode of proceeding, agendi ratio, or simply ratio. || Action, res gesta (a thing done).—actio (course of action).

PROCEED, | To advance. go forward, procedere. progredi. prodire. | To make progress, procedere. progredi. Jn. procedere et progredi. proficere (in re).

PROCEED AGAINST (in law). See 'To BRING AN ACTION.

ACTION.'

PROCEED FROM, proficisci a (ab) q\(\tilde{a}\) re. oriri ab qo (to arise on the part of aby).—manare ex \(\tilde{a}\) re (to arise on the part of aby).—manare ex \(\tilde{a}\) re (see 'FLOW from'). Love p.'s fun this beginning, ab istle infitiis amor proficiscitur: every treatise ought to proceed fin a definition, omals institutio a definition open proficisci debet: fear proceeded first fin the military tribunes, timor primum a tribunia militum ortus ext.

PROCEEDING. | Procedure, agendi ratio, ratio.

Action, res gesta. actio. (Syn. in Procedure.)

In law, lis; legal p.'s; see Action.

PROCESS. | Progress, progressio. progressus, as. processus, as. P. of time, temporis decursus, as, in course of time, wvo. | Course of taw, lawswit: see Action. | Methodical management, agendi ratio.

PROCESSION, | Proceeding, processio; or by the cerb. || Train marching solemnly, pompa; pompa sollemnis (a solemn p.). To make a p., pompam

PROCESSIONAL, ad pompam pertinens; or by pompre.

PROCLAIM, promulgare (to make publicly known) pronunciare (to p. publicly) .- denunciare (to make a

threatening announcement).—edicete (to make publicly known by a written or ord proclamation).—proponere (to make known by a public noitee).—praceonium facere (of a herald).—praclicare (also of the herald; to p. oby the conqueror; an auction).—indicere (a war or festieal),-salutare, consalutare (to hail as king, dictator, ray,—sautare, consultare to have as king, dictator, \$c.; the inter, of several).—declarare (e.g. aby consul).

To p. aby the conqueror, an victorem prædicare or citare (the latter, if he is called up); the names of the conquerors, nomina victorum pronunciare; an auction, auctionem prædicare; auctionem fore conelamare: to have athy proclaimed by the herald or crier, qd per præconem pronunciare; qd præconi, or sub præcone, or præcone ved subjicere; qd per præconem vendere (to make him p. that something is going to be sold).

Tonunciare and renunciare are used, the latter espty, of proclaiming the persons chosen by the comitia as magistrates; renunciare by those who collected the

as magistrates; renunciare by those who collected the votes of each centuria; pronune. by the herald. When 'proclaim' is = declare, announce, it may be rendered at by discrep, profilerl, prae se ferre.

PROCLAMATION, 1 Act of proclaiming also promulgatio, pronunciatio (the proclaiming also public authority).—preconium (by a herald).—evocatio (ap. to call aby to serve as soldier in a time of sudden danger).—libelius (as a writing). To distribute p.is, it belios dispergree (aft. T. Dial. 9. 3). See ProcLaiv.

I That wich has been proclaimed, edictum.

PROCLIVITY, proclivitas (prop., ducl. B. Afr.:

PROCLIVITY, proclivitas (prop., Auct. B. Afr.;

PROCLITAIL, Proc. Ag. C.). See PRONENESS.
PROCONSUL, Crcl. with pro consule (e. g. to go as p. into Cilicia, pro consule in Ciliciam proficisel, C.) or, as one word, proconsul (this form is found in C., e. Divin. 2, 36, 76); proconsularis (I. ; not C. or Cax.) or Crcl. with pro consuler or consulbus; e. g. to go or Crcl. with pro consuler or consulbus; e. g. to go or Crcl. with pro consuler or consulbus; e. g. to go or Crcl. with pro consuler or consulbus; e. g. to go or consultation or consultation or consultation or consultation or consultation or consultation.

pro consule.

pro consule.

PROCONSULSHIP, proconsulatus, ûs (T., Plin.).

PROCRASTINATE, TRANS.) differre (to put off to a more consensient lines, to defer)—qod procressinare (to put off m day to day)—qd differre in crastinum, qd in posterum diem conferre (to put off until the following day).—in aliud tempus differre, proferre, or rejicere (to put off until the following the put off until the processes and the processes and the processes and the processes are processes and processes are processes are processes and processes are processes are processes and processes are processes are processes and processes are processes and processes are processes are processes are processes and processes are processes are processes and processes are processes are processes and processes are p

DELAY. 8.

PROCREATE, procreare. See BEGET.
PROCREATION, procreatio; or Crcl. with the

PROCREATOR, procreator (C.). See PARENT.

PROCTOR, procurator (in a court of justice; see ATTORNEY; explained by alieni juris vicarius, C. Cæcin. 20); pl. delecti, allegati (deputies, e. g. fm the clergy).*procurator (in a university, t. l.).

PROCUMBENT, inclinatus (leaning forward),—
cernuus (leaning or fatling forward; every rare and only
puel.).—qui procubuit (that has fallen forward).—
humi jacens (tying on the ground).—
bumum spectans

(thourds the ground).

PROCURATION, procuratio (v. pr.).

PROCURATION, procuratio (v. pr.).

The state of delegation in C: = an assignment? in Sen. it has the meaning of 'delegation' delegationen lists res non recipit.

PROCURE, parare; comparare. See Acquine, OB-

PROCUREMENT, comparatio. adeptio [Syn. in PROCURER, leno. libidinis minister .- cupiditatum

cs minister (C.).—perductor (C. Verr. 2, 1, 12).
PROCURESS, lena. libidinis ministra; (sequestra

stupri: Appul;

RDDIGAL, prodigus (of persons).—profusus, effu-sus (of persons or things), in qu re. A p., homo pro-digus, profusus, or effusus: helto; gurges; Ns. gurges atque helto; nepos (belto and nepos seith ref. to the whole character): to be p. of alig, effundere, profundere, conficere, consumere (to consume or destroy by lavishing, to master, edissipare, abligurire, lacerare (e. g. patria bona, rem familiarem).—perdere (to throw away).—be-luari (to consume by luxury.—Ee prodigere is an old word, revived after the best period of the language; and therefore to be avoided): to be p. of time, or words, tempus, verbs, perdere: to be p. in the bestowal of hospars, in decernendis honoribus nimium esse et

tamquam prodigum (C.).
PRODIGALITY, effusio. profusio (as act). 123

sumptus effusi or profusi (extravagant expense).--profusa luxuris (luxurious and expensive habis)
PRODIGALLY, prodige; effuse.
PRODICIONS

PRODIGIOUS, monstrosus; portentosus, prodi-giosus (2., Oe.; propr.).—admirabilis. stupendus. im-manis (impropr.): a p. sum of money, immanes

PRODIGIOUSLY, monstrose; prodigialiter (†); prodigiose (propr.).—stupendum in modum (in an autonish-ing manner).—valde. vehementer (all impropr.). PRODIGY, PROPR.) monstrum; portentum; prodi-

gium; ostentum. Impropr.) A p. of alag, prps mira-culum es rei (aft. mir. magnitudinis, L. 25, 9); in quo plus est es rei, quam videtur humana natura ferre posse; quasi unicum exemplum es rei (e. g. antiquae probitatis et fidei; or by some other turn): a p. of learning, mire or doctissime eruditus; exquisità doctrina pereruditus: aby is a p. of genius, plus in qo est ingenii quam videtur humana natura ferre posse. See MIRACLE, MONSTER.

PRODUCE, v. | To bring forward, producere (lead forward a person).—afferre, profetre (bring forwards).—memorare, commemorare (make mention of). -laudare (espiy, to praise; not = to quote a passage).eitare (to call forth; e. g. qm auctorem, as one's authority; but rare in this sense). To p. wilnesses, testes proferre, laudare, proferre, citare, excitare: testimony, afferre testimonium : a passage, locum afferre ; see CITE : afferre testimonium: a passage, locum afferre; see CITE; a reason, rationem, eausum afferre; afferre cur with subj. (e. g. cur credam, afferre possum, C.). [3] not producere, adducere, locum, rationem. If o yield (of trees, fields, &c.), ferre, efferre, proterre, fundere, effundere (of naisre, the sarth, a field, &c.; fund, and effund. p. abundantly): to p. crops, ferre furges, or ferre only; fructum afferre; efferre (exply of a field). See BEAR. If of a use, afferre (to bring).—facere, efficere (to cause, essee (with dat.)—partic (to beget; sorrow, weariness, sleep, &c.).—creare (make, couse; danger, mistakes, pleasure, &c.).—presented. (10 oeget; sorrow, weariness, steep, gc.).—create (make, coasse; danger, mistakes, pleasure, &c.). — præstare (supply): to p. profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre; usui or voluptati esse. For other phrases see the substantives.

PRODUCE, PRODUCT, PRODUCTION, fructus, ûs; reditus, ûs; opus (work). The p.'s of art, opera et artificia. Whether this is a natural or ortificial p., sive est nature hoc, sive artis (†): p. of the earth, sive est nature hoc, sive artis (†): p. of the earth, terms fruges; id quod agri afterunt; quue terms gingui or parli; quue gignuntur în or e terră: the products of manual labow, manu questia (c. N. D. 2, 60, 151). || Product (in arithmetic), summa, que ex multiplicatione effecta est (Col. 5, 2, 1).

PRODUCTION (det of producing), usually by the

rkuduutitus (act of producing), usuatty by the werb; procreatio (procreation).

PRODUCTIVE, ferax(v. pr. of thesoil, &c.).—fertilis (εξφορος; that bears wetl, or produces much; opp. infecundus, barren; cs. rei).—opimus (rich, in respect of corn and produce, of a country, &c.; both are opp. to sterilis).—Jr. opimus et fertilis; fecundus, cs rei (that bears well, evronor, usually of living animals; of things order wett, evrokof, usuaisy of siving animals; of things only when personified).—Uber (abounding in p. power).—frugifer, fructuosus (bearing much fruit).— largus (copiaus, abundant; e. g. messis): a province p. of corn, fecunda annonæ provincia: to be very p. of athg, copiam cs rei effundere; this year was very p. of poets, magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit (Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1): this age was very p. of orators, have set as effudit copiam oratorum (C. Brut. 9, 36). See also FERTILE.

PROEM, procemium. præfatio. (See Obs. on PRE-

PROFANATION, violatio (templi, L.; religionum, Sen.; profanatio, Tertuil.). To order an investigation on the subject of the p. of the holy rites, quantionem

de pollutis sacris decernere.

PROFANE, v. profanare, profanum dicere (in the best age only = to confound divine things with human, sacred with common; opp. sacrum esse velle: in later with common; opp. sacium esse vene: in later writers = g. l. to violate.—exaugurare (to recal a thing fm sacred to common use; opp. inaugurare; see L. l, 55).—polluere, maculare (to dishonour what is sacred or pure) .- violare (g. t. for any breach of what is due to

PROFANENESS, impietas; profanum (Plin.). PROFESS, profiteri: to p an art, artem colere; ir. arte se exercere: to p. philosophy, philosophiam profi-

terl: to p. oneself a consulting barrister, se jure consultum esse profiteri: to p. medicine, or to be a physician, medicinam profiteri. See also Declare, PROCLAIM.

PROFESSEDLY, ex professo; aperte; or Crcl. with

libere profitëri, ingenue confiteri.
PROFESSION, || Avowal, professio (e. g. bonæ voluntatis). || An employment, learned avocavoluntatis). Ha employment, tearned avoca-tion, ars; disciplina: the p. of arms, disciplina mili-taris: the p. of medicine, medicina: to follow the p. of medicine, medicinan profiteri: the liberal p.'s, artes Ingenue, liberaies, homeste or elegantes; studia liberalia: to study a p., arti ci studere: to follow a p., artem colere, factitare: in arte versari, se exercere (exercere artem, doubtful, Krebs): to relinquish a p., artem desinere.

PROFESSIONAL, By the gen. artis, muneris, &c. :

PROFESSIONAL, By the gen. artis, muneris, ac.: a p. income, muneris commöda (p.i., C.).
PROFESSOR, professor (Plin., e. g. eloquentiæ, civilis juris, eloquentiæ). To be a p., profitéri (post-Ang.; e. g. translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profipublica auctoritate tradere. To blame align for the faults of its p.'s, studium quodpiam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qul in eo studio sunt (Auct. ad Her. 2. 27, 44.)
PROFESSORSHIP, *professoris munus or partes.

PROFFER, rem cl offerre. See OFFER.
PROFICIENCY, Crel. with adj. in PROFICIENT.

PROFICIENT, eruditus, doctus, doctrina instructus or eruditus: a great p., vir perfectà eruditione; vir perfecte planeque eruditus.

PROFILE, faciel latus alterum; lmago obliqua, opp. imago recta (see Hand. Plin. 35, 8, 34): p.'s may also be expressed by the t. t., catagrapha, orum, n. (pi.): to draw in p., Imaginem es obliquam facere (Plin. 35, 10, 36); Imaginem latere tantum altero ostendere (Q. 2, 13, 12).

PROFIT, s. jucrum. emolumentum quæstus. compendium, fructus, utilitas, commodum [SYN, in Ap-VANTAGE .- lucr., emol are g. tt ; quæst. and compend. are mercantile terms]. Jn. quæstus et lucrum. quæstus et compendium: source of p., quæstus; res ex quá qd acquiritur (C. Off. 1, 42, 151): great p., quæstus mag-nus. lucrum magnum, ampium: small p., lucellum. lucrum non magnum. quæstus turpis, mediocris, &c. ; to derive p. fm athg, utilitatem capere or percipere ex re; fructum capere or percipere ex re [] fructum cs rel is more common than ex re when the thing fm weh the person derives p. is possessed by himself; e. g. capio magnum laboris mei fructum]: to make great p.'s, multum lucri auferre: to be making no p.'s, nullum facere quæstum; nihil proficere: to have an eye to one's own question; min proneers: to have an eye to one some of the p., qd ad fructum suum referre. private suo commodo servire (of the habit): the p. of a farm, &c., fructus quem prædia reddunt; prædiorum mercedulæ (both of quein praeux redunut; praenorim merceduna: toin of prenti; praediorum proventus (of the whole produce); the landlord receives a great p., puri atque reliqui qi ad dominum pervenit: to make p. one's first object, or the first consideration, onnia questu mettir; omnia ad emolumentum revocare: what p. have I in deceiving you ! quid mihi lucrl est te fallere ! (Ter.): to bring in your quid mini tueri est te initere (L.); lucrum apportare (Plaut.); lucrum sportare (Plaut.); lucrum or questum facere: I calculate my p.'s, enumero quod ad me rediturum puto. See ADVANTAGE, GAIN.

PROFIT, v. || TRAMS.) utilem esse. usul esse. ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum præbère.—prodesse. conducere. To p. aby much, magnæ utilitati esse; magnam utilitatem afferre; plurimum or valde prodesse; not to p. aby much, non multum prodesse: to p. aby, esse ex usu cs: esse ex re or in rem cs (of a thing).—ci prodesse (of persons or things).—qm juvare (by assistance), ci adesse (by advice or support; both of men). || INTRANS.) To profit by athg, utilitatem or fructum capere or percipere ex re (but also ca rel, esply if the person himself possesses the thing; e. g. capio magnum laboris mei fructum),—commodum facere ex re (both of gaining advantage fm).—proficere. progredi. progressus facere. procedere (all in re; to make progress). See To GAIN.

PROFITABLE, quæstuosus. lucrosus. utilis. com-modus. fructuosus. [SYN, in ADVANTAGEOUS.] To be p., fructum edere ex se; uberrimus est reditus vine-

m (the vineyards are p.).

PROFITABLY, utiliter, bene, commode, PROFITLESS, inutilis, cassus inanis, vanus, irri-

tus. Jn. vanus et Irritus. frivolus et inanis. [Syn. in USELESS.]
PROFLIGACY, animus perditus (depraced dispo-

sition). perdita nequitia (extreme vice or wickedness). 124

PROFLIGATE, perditus (lost to all sense of virtue, nopeiessiy corrupt).—profligatus (abandoned); Js pro-fligatus et perditus.—sceleratus, scelerosus (excous, wicked). The most p. of men, profligatissimus omnium mortalium et perditissimus: to lead a p. is/e, voluptati-bus se dedere or se tradere, servire, deditum esse. PROPOUND. See Deer.

PROFOUND. See DEEP. PROFOUNDLY, subtiliter, abscondite (e. g. dis-

serere)

serere;
PROPUNDITY. See DEPTH.
PROFUSE, || 4 bundant, abundans; affluens.
| Lavish, prodigus (of persons; careless of properts,
\$c.).—profusus effusus (of persons and things; c. g. sumptus, that spends freely or consumes). P. in athg. prodigus or effusus in qa re.

PROFUSELY, abunde. satis superque (more than enough, denote a qua'ity).—abundanter (in an abundant manner).—prolixe, effuse (in superabundance). Jr.,

manner).—proise. Estuse (in superannanner).—Jr. proise estuseque; large estuseque.—Siz not profuse in this sense (profuse tendere in castra; L.).

PROFUSENESS, PROFUSION, | Abundance, abundantia, affluentia; ubertas. [Syn. and Pin. is Abundancia, amuenta; ubertas, loris, and park, in Abundance.] | Lavish expenditure, effusio, profusio (the action).—sumptus effusi or profusi (money lavishly expended).—profusa luxuria (the habit of spending lavishly). - also pl. effusiones (C.). PROGENITOR, See ANCESTOR.

PROGENY, progenies (proles is poet.; prosa-pia obsol.)-liberi, nati, pl. (children).-posteri, pl;

posteritas (posterity).

PROGNOSTIC, signum. nota futuræ es rei (Ceis.; both epply = 's ym pt om, 'in med.'; prenunctus leither as subst. before measubst., or as add agreeing with a subst. before meationed, to each it refers! p.,'s practicet, or um (as published beforehand). Logic prognostica in C. only as little
of his translation of Arabus, mopyworted. To be a p. of athg, cs rei esse prænuncium; qd prænunciare. See FORERUNNER

PROGNOSTICATE. See FOREBODE, PROPHECT.
PROGNOSTICATION, | Act of prognosticating; see Prophecy. | Prognostic; vid.
PROGNOSTICATOR. See Prophet.

PROGRAMME, some say prologus or prolusio; but prps programma (although not classical) is sts necessary as t. t. Georges gives libellus, with ref. to C. Quint. 15, 50, and 19, 61; C. Phil. 2, 38; T. Dial. 9, 3.

sary as 1. 1. Georges price investion, according to the 15, 50, and 19, 61; C. Phil. 2, 38; T. Diai. 9, 3.

PROGRESS, a progressus, progressio (prop. and 3p.).—processus (fg.). To make p. in ahlp, procedere, progredl; Js. procedere et progredl, proficers in reprogressus, (fg.) in the best age never profection (fg.) in the best age never profection proficers in the best age profile profil proficers in re: he made such extraordinary p., that &c., tantos processus efficiebat, ut &c (see C. Brut. 78, 272):

I am satisfied with my p., me, quantum profecerim,

I am satisfied with my p., inc., among penitet.

PROGRESS, v. (not good English). See ADVANCE.

PROGRESSION, progressio (also as arish. t. t.).

PROGRESSIVE, qui (quue, quod) progreditur. procedit. = gra d u al, vid.

PROGRESSIVELY, gradatim, gradibus (step by
step).—pedetentim (by slow advances. gradually).

PROHIBIT, interdecero. vetare. prohibère. [SYX.
and COMSTA. in FORBID.]. Prohibited goods, "merces
vetties. See also CONTRABAN."

To issue a p., interDOMINITION. interdictum. To issue a p., inter-

PROHIBITION, interdictum. To issue a p., inter-dicere ci qå re (for not ci qd, in the best age), or with ne; ci prædicere, with ne or ut ne; vetare (to

PROHIBITORY, qui (quæ, quod) vetat, &c.

PROJECT, s. consilium.—machina, machinatio, conatus (a secret, bad design). To form a p., consilium capere, Inire; against aby, concerning athg, contra qm, de qa re; also consilium qui faciendi capere or agitare: to form secret p.'s, clandestinis consiliis operam dare; consilia ciam inire: to form a p. for abg, consilii auctorem esse ci: to adopt a p., consilium sequi; to hinder or defeat a p., consilium perimere or

confringere ; conatum infringere.

confringere; conatum infringere.

PROJECT, v. | INTANS.) To jut out, prominère (to hang over in Iront; fig. = to stretch out, extend: to, éc., in . usque).—emistere (to jut out).—exstare (to stand out; prop.).—projici, projectum esse (to be built out; e. g. in the sea; of a toen, fx.).—prosilire (to spring forth)—procedere (to go forth or out).—procurere, exterreet, fin alp, ab q a; e. g. or into atta, in qd (to run forth, run out; e. g. into the sea, of a penisasia, fx.). I Tansa. To form a project; see Pacès.

PROJECTILE, missile (telum or ferrum).

PROJECTION. PROJECTURE (in architecture).

projectura, ecphora (Vilr.)
PROLEGOMENA. See PREFACE.
PROLEPTICAL, Crcl. with anticipare or antici-

PROLIFIC, | PROP.) (of land, &c.) fertilis; fecundus; uber; ferax (usually with a gen., rarely with abl.; C. uses it almost always flo.).—fructuoaus; frugifer.—
(of animals.) fecundus; multos partus, fetus, edens.
[] Fig.) ferax; copiosus; fecundus; uber [Stw. and

PRO. Is ferax; copiosus; tecunius;
PRA: in Fravite, Fruitful;
PRO. IX, latus (wide, set forth in all its parts, opp.
contractus; of persons and things).—copiosus (copious).
—verbosus (using many words, where the matter minds

madu expressed, verbose: **

prolixus in

constalo, disbe more simply expressed, verbose: **En prolixus in this sense is not Class.**). A p. disputation, questio, disputatio lata: a p. speech, oratio longs or lata or copiesa or verbosa: a p. tetter, epistola longior or verbosa: a p. work, opus diffusum: to be p., longum esse; in athg, multum esse in qà re : to be too p. in athg, nimium esse in que re: I should be too p., longum est (longum esset is not Latin; see Krüger, § 463; Zumpt, § 520): in order not to be too p., ne multus sim; ne piura dicam; ne longior sim; to become p., provehi; to become too p.,

longius provehi.
PROLIXITY, verbositas (verbosity, a making use of great many words, as quality; late) - anfractus. ambages (a roundabout narrative ; e. g. ambages narrare,

Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77).

PROLIXLY, late (widely). —longe (long).—fuse. diffuse (diffusely, extending widely); Jn. latius et diffusius (Las. but prolixe is quite un-Class. in this sense).
—copiose. Verbose. [Syn. in Prolix.] To speak p., copiose et abundanter dierre; luse et iate dierre; on any subject, uberius et fusius de qu re disputare (opp. any subject, therius et fusius de qu'e disputare (opp. brevius et angustius); also dilatare qu'enp premeire qu'; lo speak too p, longlus, latius, et diffusius diere: more p. lhan necessary, verbosius, quam necesse erat: fo write p. on a subject, late or verbose qu'enribere. PROLOCUTOR, orator (g. l., e. g. in an embassy or any mission)—cognitor (gent) of a perty present accourt of justice; see Heind. H. Sai. 2, 5, 38)—prolocutor (one who speak to nebalf or in defence of another; Aucl. Quint. deel.).

PROLOGUE, wolkers (pack)

PROLOGUE, prológue (spohoyee).

PROLOGUE, prológue (c.g. the time of an office, the term is wech a payment ought to be made, &c.; e.g., delem ad solvendum: the chief command, imperiume of the chief command, imperiume the chief command for one year, imperium nannum; hence to carry on, e.g. the war, belium)—producere (to carry on for some time tonger, e.g. an sulertainment, feats, &c., convivium vario sermone, exit hat ge, g., until midnight, ad mediam nectern continuare (to cause to continue or to exist, with ref. to time; e.g. militam; et consulatum, magistratum. PROLOGUE, prologus (πρόλογος). continuare (ic cause to continue or to exist, with ref. to fime; e. g. militiam; cl consultatum, magistratum)—trahere (to make ath) last longer than increasing means of energy, proper measures, &c.; e. g. bellum; different from ducere bellum, i. e. to profract the war purposely, in order to live the enemy out, by not engaging in a general ballet)—proferte (to defer, to postpone; e. g. diem)—prolatare (to defer to nonther period; comitia. To p. ady's life, el vitam producere (e. g. by gieing alims to aby that would otherwise staree; Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 59)—cl vitae spatium prorogare (of aby that is to die, e. g. a criminal; T. Ann. 3, 51, extr.)—ci splittium prorogare (of a patient), on the part of the physician; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7): to p. one's life by attag, "vitam ship producere (a re; vitam prorogare (a) witam ship producere (a) er; vitam prorogare (a) F. To PaoLoxa,—prolatio diei (of a term of progment). PROLUSION, precentio (beating the proper time in music, leading)—procemium (introduction made with a

music, leading).-procemium (introduction made with a musical instrument; e. g. citharcedi; C. de Or. 2, 80, musical instrument; e.g. cittarceat; C. de Or. 7, 20 3251.—prológus (prologue; of a plus).—prolusio or prælusio (the commencement of a Aght, skirmish sch precedes the general combat; hence fig. = opening of athg; see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, extr.): lo be the p. of

atag; see viereg, Pan. 5p. 6, 13, czw.); to oe me p. of adbg, fg. j. c rei anteceder.
PROMENADE. s. ambulatio. spatium.—ambulacrum.—xystus (alleg; open at lop, but with trees, \$c. on each side). See Walk.
PROMENADE, v. ambulare, inambulare, in qo

loco (to walk).-deambulare in go loco (to walk as long seed to wain!.—deambulare in qo loco (to waik as ton as one likes).—spatiar in qo loco (to waik leisurely).— ire (to waik up and down, II. Sat. 9, 1, 1). PROMINENCE, eminentia (eminence, vid.); o Crcl. with verbs.—

nere (to rise high, to tower : also Fig. = to distinguish oneself among the rest, inter omnes) .- exstare (to be oneself among the rest, inter omnes).—exstare (to be above the level: e.g. explice soil ex aquá)—projeic projectum esse (to be built in such manner as to project; e.g. in altum, of a toem with regard to the seal. Impropr., excellere (to excet, vid.). If = Distinguisher, vid. To make albig a p. part in a speech, premere qd (to dwell on it particularly)—imprimis predicare qd; e.g. es unertial in reinpublicam (to make peculiar meases). tion of: p. eyes, oculi eminentes, prominentes, or exstantes: a p. tooth, dens exsertus; dens brochus (in animals) PROMINENTLY. See 'in a DISTINGUISHED man-PROMISCUOUS, mixtus permixtus (mixed) .- pro-

riscuss (composed of earlous parts, or of parts of various nature).—E5 miscellus and miscellaneus are not found in standard prose. P. writings, opera varii et diversi generis, or varis et diversa genera operum (aft. C. Manii. 10, 28). If = COMMON, vid. P. lore, amor venereus or libidinosus: to be given or to indulge in it, rebus venereis deditum esse, or amare simply (kody. see S. Cat. 11, 6)

PROMISCUOUSLY, sine delectu (without choice), temere (without discrimination). Quite p., sine ullo

delectu

PROMISE, s. promissio; pollicitatio (see the verb),-PROMISE, a promissio; polititatio (see the eveb).—
fides (one's word given or piedged to a certain effect).—
promissum (that sech one has promised, a thing promised). To give a p., el promittere or politicer
(E-3) not el promissum facere); with an acc. and inf.
(de da re. he makes fam p.'s (trovicully), saits secit
(th) promittit (in comedy): to make many p.'s, multa el
politicer's to keep or fuelly one's p., promissum facere, efficere, præstare, servare, solvere, exsolvere, persoivere; promisso stare or satisfacere; quod prumisi or poliicitus sum, or quod promissum est, servare, observare, or efficere; quod promissum est tenere; fidem vaie, or emere; quod promissum est tenere; fidem servare, præstare, solvere, or exsolvere: p.'s are not kept, promissa ad irritum cadunt: to be bound by a p., promisso teneri.

promisso teneri.

PROMISE, v. || To make a promise, promittere
(usually, in annever to a request, to engage onseel) to a
performance of the thing required at some future time;
cl qd, or dc qk nc.—polliceri (for the most part, spontameously or of one's own accord; also e not to refuse; voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de med pol-liceri, C. ad Div. 7, 5, 1; promittere here denoting to give the actual expectation of a thing in prospect, pol-liceri merely to manifest a willingness to do it if possible) .- pollicitar! (with repeated assurances) .- appromittere (to take upon oneself a promise already made by another in one's name).—in so recipere, or simply re-cipere (to undertake, to become responsible for).—re-cipere et ultro polliceri; spondere, despondere (form-ally, so as to come under a legal obligation to fulfil auy, so as to come under a legal obligation to fulfil one's engagement),—proposer to do not as a reward: e. g. servis libertatem),—pronunciare (publicly). 'To p. that or to,' is expressed in Latin by an acc. and infin. (usually a future infin., rarely the present) aft, the everb of promising: e. g. I. p. to do so or so, promitto, or policeor, me hoc facturum case: to p. as the control of the c give hope, promittere; spem facere or dare cs rei.
He p.'s well, qs alios bene de se sperare jubet; alii de qo bene sperare possunt.

PROMISING, qui promittit, spem facit or dat. See

PROMISSORY NOTE, chirographum; chirographi cautio. To borrow money upon a p. n., *per chirogra-phum pecuniam mutuam sumere: to lend money upon printin peculiam inditaini sintere: to tena money upon a p. n., "chirographo exhibito pecuniam ci credere: to give a p. n., chirographum exhibere (aft. Gell. 14, 2, § 7)—chirographo cavere de qă re (Suet. Cal. 12). PROMONTORY, promontorium; lingua (= pro-

PROMONIOUR, promontorium; inigua (= promontorii genus non excellentis, sed moliter in planum devex), Fest.: L., O.). To turn or double a p., flecter promontorium (C. de Die 2, 45).

PROMOTE. || To aid, assist; vid. || To forward aby's inferests, service cs commodis; robus or

rationibus es consulere or prospicere; the interests or rationious ex consister or prospecter; the interests or weifars of a state, sainti reipublicae consulere; rempublicam juvare, tueri; relipublicae salutem suscipere; a stadg, studils favère, studia concelebrare (by purssing it eagerly; of several persons, C. Incent. 1, 5, 4). If To advance to honour, qm augère, tolkere, stift of a stift of the stift of t

tollere (to raise a man to posts of honour in a state).fovere (to show favour to by one's acts).-ornare, excontrol of these of man to prove you do not a same to the control of the control any one, auctum adjutumque ab qo sscendere altiorem any one, autum autumque ao qo sacenaere autorem gradum; in altiorem locum ascendere per qm; cs beneficio altiorem dignitatis gradum consequi: lo be promoted fm a lower post to a higher, promoveri ab humili ordine ad altiorem gradum; to the highest posts, ad summos honces provehi.

PROMOTER, adjutor cs rel (a helper, supporter).—
auctor cs rel (one through whose sightence, persuasion,
\$\frac{d}{d}\$, and \$\text{sightence}\$, persuasion,
\$\frac{d}{d}\$ is a bad action).—fautor cs or cs rel (an action of a person or thing by active or actions).

(a person or thing by active or actions).

PROMOTION, | Act of promoting, Crel. by verbs under Promote. | Advancement to honour, webs under FROMOTE. # A dwa neement to honour, dignitatia accessio. officium amplius, promotio (post-Aug). To hinder aby's p., aditum ad honores ci inter-cludere: to receive or obtain p., honore augéri; muneri præfici (to som particular office); to receive firsther p., see phrases in Paostore: in hope of (military) p., spe ordinis or (of several) ordinum (see Cas. B. C. 1, 77).
PROMPT, adj. cleri (quieke, expeditious).—promptus,

PROMPT, adj. celer (quick, expeditious),—promptus, expeditus (caday).
PROMPT, v. I o heip by secret instruction, suggerere ci qd. suggerere, si qm memoria deficit.— subjicere ci verba (the latter, of the theatricat 'prompter,' or of one who acts like him | I To incite, instigate, insulurrare (to whisper in aby's ears, cl or ad the latter of the latte

of mind; p. in using means at hand, &c.).

DEXTERITY.

PROMPTLY, prompte (T.); celeriter, cito (quickly).
PROMULGATE, palam facere (to make known).—
aperire. patefacere (to bring to aby's knowledge); Jr. aperire. patefacere (lo bring to aby's knowledge); Jx. aperire et in lucem proferre.—denunciare (lo denonne, to declare publicly; e. g. war).—prodere. memorize prodere (to deliver to posteriy).—promujgare (to give public wolice of albg; e. g. a law. &c.).—proponere (lo post up: e. e. ediletim, ediet; fastos postu, Sc.).—predicare (as by a herald, snpirress, uvanportres).—promunciare (lo announce to the public; e. g. an order with regard to mili ary matters, napayyehheir). -edere. foras dare (to issue, to give out; e.g. a writing, &c.).

See also To Divulge.

PROMULGATION, prædicatio. pronunciatio. promulgatio [Syn. in To Pronulgate]. Or by Crcl.

with the werhs. PROMULGATOR, Crcl. with the verbs in To PRO-

PRONE, | Tending downward, devexus; declivis or declivus; inclinatus. | Inclined, pronus

civis or declivus; inclinatus. Il netined, pronus (g. 1.)—procivia (emit to something good)—propensus (emit to something good)—procensus (emit to something bod) See 'INCLINED TO. PRONENESS, (voluntatis) inclinatic; animi propensio; proclivitas. (Expression of the something reading in Senece, and therefore to be carefully grounded. Klotz.—See INCLINATION, PROPENSITY.

PRONG, dens. ramus.

PRONG, dens; ramus.
PRONOMINAL, by gen. pronominis; pronominalis (Priscian)

(Priscian),
PRONOUNCE, To articulate by the organs
of speech, appellare (C. Brut. 35, 133)—enunciare,
cforre (to denote by sound: Expression pronunciare is
rather = to deliver; first in Gell. to prosounce)—
decret to utilize, to provide to broadly, voces
decret to utilize, to provide to broadly, voces
putidius exprimere literas to p. distinctly, plane lough;
cle ets on blanum or explanatium: to p. sports property putdus exprimere literas to p. distincts, plants equi; clest os planum or explanatum: to p. words properly and with the right lone of voice, exprimere verba et suis quasque literas sonis enunciare: to p. indistinctly,

verba liti ras (negligentius) obscurare: to p. incorrectly, qd perperam enunciare: to p. a spliable short, syllabam corribere or breviare: long, syllabam producere: not to be able to p. the letter R, literam R dicere non posse. be above to y, me terror h, merian a universe non house histed and audible voice)—elloqui, verbis exprimere (to supress well is words)—enunciare, also weith verbis (is speak out),—proloqui (to say out, say alond),—effar (to speak out, religions-archaic, and posite word; but cf. C. speut out, resputs-archite, and poster to the de Or. 3, 38, 153).—explicare, explanare verbis (to explain in words).—edicere (to give to understand, to make known; see C. Ecl. p. 225). || To declare solemnly: to p. sentence, sententlam dicere (vf as judge) .- sententiam pronunciare (to publish the judgejudge].—sententiam produnctare (to publish the judge).— ment after and according to the decision of a judge).— judicium facere (KS) not judicium ferre, though sen-tentiam or suffragium ferre are correct): to p. an opinion, dicere quid sibi videatur; sententiam suam dicere; aperire sententiam suam: to p. guilless, absolvere (propr. and impropr.); of athg, qa re or de qa re (e. g. regni suspicione, de prævaricatione).—exsolvere re (e. g. suspicione).-liberare qu re (set free :

PRONUNCIATION, Act or mode of utter-ance (of syllables or single words), appellatio (not pronunciatio, wch is always = actio, the whole delivery). -prolatio (the uttering a word; L. 22, 13, Punicum os abhorret ab Latinorum nominum prolatione, i. e. the Latin names are very difficult to the Carthaginians).— locutio (a speaking). An agreeable p., suavis appellatio literarum; literarum appellandarum suavitas: a gentle ilterarum; ilterarum appellandarum suavitas: a genite p., lenis appellatio literarum: a correct p., emendata locutio: a pleasant and distinct p., emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio (Q. 1, 5, 33: by a broad p., valde dilatandis literis: the sharp or acute p. of a syllable, correptio (opp. productio). D elivery of language: accent; os (lenguage utlered).—voc (coiec) 3k. os a vox (full-loned).—vocis sonus, or full the context, simply sonus (lone of voice). A correct p., vocis sonus cortus (non cris vasitias) a cleare context. vocis sonus rectus (opp. oris pravitas): a clear p., os explanatum or planum (opp. os confusum): agreeable p., suavitas vocis or oris ac vocis; os jucundum: e refined or elegant p., os urbanum: an easy or smooth p., os facile (opp. asperitas soni): a rude p., oris rusticitas; on Iacile (opps. aspectias soni); a rade p., ora uscietas; sonus subrusticus: a foreign p., sonus peregrinus; oris peregrinitas; os barbarum; os in peregrinitam sonum corruptum (broken). I don't like an affected p., nolo exprimi literas putidius (C.); we must write according to the p., perinde seribendum est ac loquamur; sica seribendum quidque judico, quomodo sonat; not to write bendum quidque judico, quomodo sonat: not fo write words according to the p., verba aliter scribere ac enun-ciantur. To have (such) a p.; see the corresponding phrase in To Pronocouce. PROOP, § The act or mode of proving, pro-batio (in the Dig, also of proving before a court of pu-ice),—demonstratio (a showing by strong p.; in Fibre.

9, praf. 4, also of mathematical p.).—argumentatio (by argument). To bring p. of athg: see To Prove: it is difficult of p., difficile est probatu. | Converse it is argument, argumentum. ratio. To bring or allege p.'s, argumenta or rationes afferre: lo derive p.'s fm, argumenta ex re ducere, sumerc, eruere (a p. of athy, not argumentum pro qa re, but argumentum quo qd esse demonstratur, &c.): to bring many p.'s for the existence of a God, multis argumentis Deum esse docere: that is no p., nullum verum id argumentum est: to produce or allege many p.'s for that opinion, multa in eam partem probabiliter argumentari (L.).

**Targumentum is often left out when an adj. is need; e. g. 'the strongest p. for this is,' \$c., firmissi-mum hoc afferri videtur, quod &c. (C.) | Sign, token signum indicium specimen (a risible sign; to ken signum. Indicium, specimen (a visiole ngg; Bes not in the plural) - decumentum sui (ngn of one's ability) - rudimentum, tirocinium (first nign of one's proficiency in an art, &c.). To give or furnish a p., ru-dimentum or tirocinium ponere; documentum sui date (of one's ability) -- specimen cs rel date; nignifi-cationem cs rel facere (e. g. probliatis); lo serve as a p., signo initicio documento passe. Il direct to the serve of proposition of the serve of the serve of the serve of the serve of proposition of the serve of the serve of the serve of proposition of the serve of the serve of proposition of the serve of proposition of the serve of proposition of prop signo, indicio, documento esse. Il llempt to ascer-tain the quality of a person or thing, tentatio, tentamen, experimentum (an altempt, in order to gain asperience)—periculum (an altempt, altendo sinita some risk). To make p. of a thing, experimentum er eri capere; periculum en ret or in qãr e facere; qd tentare, experirt, or periclitari: fidem en explorare (to put to the p.). [In printing) trial is heel, *periculum typographicum (Rubak); *plagula exempli causa typia exercisia. signo, indicio, documento esse. | Allempt to ascer-

typis execripta.

PROOF, adj. fidelis; (of armour, &c.) ad omnes letus tutus (L.); impervius ferro: the mind is p. agst mis-

fortunes, animus malis sufficit (O.): cirtue is p. aget

parlanes, animus malis sufficit (O.): cirtus us p. agst uti force, nullà vi potest labefactari virtus (C.). PROP, s. || Paor.) statumen. pedamen. pedamen. tum; adminiculum (for a vine). || Plo.) Support, colimen (espi of persone on schom others depend).— firmamentum (that gives stability to aths)—prusidium (adsparad.)—aubsidium (aid, assidance).—munimen-tum (defence).—(tamquan) adminiculum. PROP v. || Paona) kalan destriction.

PROP, v. | PROP.) fulcire. adminieulari. statumi-PROP., v. || PROP., tuteire. adminieulari. statumi-nare (by building, &c., underneath).—pedare (of trees). To be propped up by athg, niti, inniti q\(\bar{a}\) re. || P10\) fulcire; præsidle esse. To p. oneself up on athg, inniti

qå re ; confidere ci re or qå re.

PROPAGATE, propagare (propr. and impropr., of propagating a race).—disseminare (e. g. a report, rumorem; an evil, malum). The disease p.'s itself by contagion, contactu morbus in alios vulgatur (L. 4, 30). so p. a report, rumorem or tamam unicite; rumorem spargere, dispergere, divulgare, &c.: to be propagated, se diffundere, diffundi (to spread itself; propr. and fig., of rumours, errours, &c.); late serpere (of rumours, &c.).

PROPAGATION, propagatlo; or by the verb. Society for the p. of the Guspet, and fines Christianæ religionis propagandas consociatio.

PROPAGATOR, Crel, with the verbs, wot propagator in this sense.

PHOPEL propellers (e. pr.),—protrudere (more rare). PROPENSITY, proclivitas; animus proclivis or propensus ad qd; libido es rei. P. lo saires, acethitas (as a trast of character; Q. 10, 1, 117). The Latins also frequently denote it in compound words by the termination -entia, and the person possessing the p. by -entus; e. g., p. to drinking wine, vinolentia; one who has such p., vinolentus; p. to extravagance, prodigentia (T. Ann. 6, 14, 1); one that has such p., prodigus : to have a p. to athg, non alienum esse a re (in a good sense),—
pronum esse ad qd or in qd (in Claes, Latin onty in a
bad sense; not as Suet. Ner. 52, pronum esse ad poeti-

cam). See Inclination.
PROPER, || Right, fit, true, verus (real; opp. falsus).—germanus (genuine). Jn. verus et germanus.
—justus (right, legitimute). Ap. (opp. to a figurative, &c.) word, verbum proprium (opp. verbum translatum). To denote athg by the p. term or expression, qd verbo proprio declarare. See also Fir. | Peculiar, vid.

PROPERLY, Strictly, proprie. To use a word p. (i. e. in its proper sense), verbum proprie dicere. [Filly, sniiabiy, apte. idonee. recte. commode. bene. (Str. in Commodiously.)

bene. [Str. in Commoniously.]
PROPERTY, | Peculiar quality, proprietas,
proprium (e. pr.).—natura (nature or quality).—ratio,
vis (efficacy).—qualitas (noiver, peculiar nature)
cadad. 1, 6 and 1; N. D. 2, 37, 94). The Latins frequestity use, in connexion with ease, the simple genitive
of the pronoun to which the p. belongs, omitting proof the pronoun to which the p. belongs, omitting proprominence to the quality us characteristic; cf. Grotef.
4, 188, obs. 3; Herz. Ces. B. G. 6, 23, in); it is the p.
of a good orator, est boni oratoris, Sec.: 4t is the p. of a
wise man to do nothing of wich he may have to report of a good orator, est boni oratoris, &e.: it is the p. of a strie man to do nothing of such he may have to repent, sapientis est proprium (i. e. it is peculiar to him, it is a mark of his character) nihil, quod poemitere possit, facere: or see may psi, instead of the noun in the gen, the neuter of an ad, answering to it; e. g. it is the p. of markind, humanum est: it is the p. of a Roman, Romanum est (as L. 2, 12, Romanum est, et agere et pati fortia). So also 'o' shad p' is expressed by qualls, and 'of such p.' by tails or by sie comparatus. Good p.', yirtules; animi bona, orum. n.: bona indôles. and of such p' by talls or by sie comparatus. Good p', virtues; animi bona, orum, m; bona inddles: one possesses mensy distinguished p', multa in qo eminent et elucent (Ptis. Bp. 1, 10, 5); a bad p, malum; vitium. I Thai wch is on v'e own, goods possesse distinguished by res (pl.); as, more able p, res moventes; res, quae moveri possunt: or by proprius, a, um; also, fm the contest, by the possessive pronous, proprius meu, and every often pronous, proprius meu, titus, &c.), and every often by the possessive pronous alone: c, g. this is my p., ho emeum or meum or meum proprium est: to consider alby a his own p., suum qd ducere: to give aby alby as his pan qd proprium citradere: to have some p., to be a gerson of proprium ci tradere: to have some p., to be a person of p., opes habere; bona possidere; in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse: to have much p., to be a person of large p., magnas facultates habere; locupletem et pecuniosum esse; copiis rei familiaris abundare: to have no p., facultatibus carère; pauperem esse: lo acquire p., bona sibi parare or sibi colligere: to be or become the p. of aby, cs esse; es fierl: to disturb aby in

his p., to endeavour to deprive aby of his p., vexare es bona fortunasque: they take their p. and go to Rume, sublatis rebus commigrant Roman: take your p. mad look for another place, rea tuas tolle et allum locum quwere: right of p., dominium; autoritas or jus autoritatis (the right to a thing lawfully acquired).—mancipium or jus mancipii (right of p. by format purchase), PROPERTY-TAX, tributum ex cenau collatum (see

PROPERTY-TAX, tributum ex censu collatum (see C. Verr. 2, 53, 131).
PROPHECY, ||Act of prophesying, vaticinatio; divinatio; praedictio (e. g. rerum futurarum) [Syn. in Prophesy]. ||A prediction, predictum; vaticinium; augurium. His p. seas faifilied, non faisits vates fuit.

vates fuit.

PROPHESY, TRANS.) vaticinari (g t).—canere (fe p. in serze or rhythm).—augurari (fe foreteil by the shight of birds, &c.; then generally). To p. (= anticipate aths), qd augurari; qd opinione or conjectură (C.) on mente (Carr.) augurari: to p. aby's fate, praedicere, quid ei eventurum sit; his death, ei mortem augurari. I stranas, l'utura praedicere, praeuneiare.—vateinari | (to p. ; be a vates).

PROPHET, vates; fatidicus, fatiloquus (L.; propheta, Appul., Lact.): a false p., pseudopropheta (Tertull.). He was a true p., non falsus vates fuit; ab eo prædictum est, fore eos eventus rerum, qui accide-

PROPHETICAL, vaticinus (of or relating to prophecy).—cœlesti quodam mentis instinctu prolatus (inspired).—fatidicus, fatioquus (faticanus, O.): a p. PROPHETICALLY, divinitus;

instinctu mentis; instinctu divino afflatuque.

PROPINQUITY. See NEARNESS, AFFINITY.

PROPITIATE, placare qm or es animum offensum; mitigare, lenire qm or cs animum (0.); propitiare (Plaut, T.).

PROPITIATION, || Act of propitialing, plaeatio; reconciliatio; reconciliatio gratize or concordize.

An atonement, explatio.

PROPITIATOR, gratize reconciliator (aft. L. 35, 45); gratize reconciliandze or reconciliatze auctor (aft.

PROPITIATORY, s. *gratiæ reconciliatæ testimornoritianos, s. gratus reconcinata testimo-nium, indicium, signum. A p. sacrifac, piaculum. hostia piacularis, piaculare, with or without sarrificium: to offer a p. sacrifac, piaculum, hostiam cædere. PROPITIATORY, adj. ad reconciliandam gratiam. PROPITIOUS (of persons), propilius; æquus: favens, amicus, ci; benevolus ci or in qm.—(of things),

secundus; faustus; prosper; commodus; opportunus;

PROPITIOUSLY, | Favorably, benevole; amice.

PROFILIOUSLI, | Faboracy, penevoie; amice. | For lun aiely, prospere; fauste. PROPORTION, | Comparative relation, proportio (explained by Vitr. 3, 1, 1, est rate partis memberorum in omni opere totiusque commoduiatio).—commensus (the proper quantity determined by measurement: also with gen. proportionis; see Vitr. 3, 1, 2). -symmetria (the whole whose parts are in p.; Fitr. 1, 2, 4, ex ipsius operis membris conveniens consensus ex partibusque separatis ad universæ figuræ speciem ratæ partis responsus; and 8, 1, 3, expressed by Crel.; ad universam totius magnitudinis ex partibus singulis ad universam tottus magnitudinis ex partibus singulis convenientismus commensuum responsus. Plin. says the Lal. language has no corresponding word, 31, 8, 19, no. 6, \$65).—congruentis acqualitasque (correspondence and equality of parts, with ref. to the whole; see Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11). The p. (symmetry) of ody's figure, limbs, convenientia partium; apla membrorum compositio; membrorum omnlum competentia (Gell.); membrorum æquitas et commoditas (Suet. Oct. 79, of the body); his other timbs were without exception in the exactest p. (i. e. to the breadth of his shoulders), ceteris quoque membris so me oreusan oj nis snousaers), ecteris quoque membris usque ad imos pedes fuit æqualis et congruens (Suel. Tib. 68, init.): in p., proportione; æqualiter; congruenter: buill is p., proportione constructus (of a bodg): in perfect p., omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes æqualis et congruens (of a person: Suel. Tib. 68, init): to be (to be made, &c.) in p., inter se eum quodam lepore consentire; suos habere commensus proportionis; proportionibus ad summam figurationem corporis re-spondère (of the members of the body; see C. Off. 1, 28, 98; Vit. 3, 1, 2 and 4); in p. to, ad (with acc. of thing). 98; Fit. 3, 1, 2 and 4): in p. 10, ad (with acc. of thing), -pro.—pro ratā parte. Sis by ut est, &c. In p. to his times, ut tum erant tempora. | Fixed part, rata part. | An alogy, analogia.—proportio (Varr. and C).—similitudo (likeness).

PROPORTION, v. *justā ratione describere.—pro ratā parte ratione distinguere (C. Rep. 6, 18): seeli

proportioned, proportione constructus (of bodies): perfeetly well proportioned, omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes æqualis et congruens (aft. Suet. Tib. 68. init.; of a man): to be well proportioned, See 'to be made in Proportion.' To be beautifully propor tioned in all its details, ad universam totius magnitu dinis summam ex partibus singulis convenientissimum habere commensuum responsum (of the details &c. of a temple; Vitr. 3, 1, 3). PROPORTIONAL, s.

PROPORTIONAL, s. *numerus, magnitudo, &c. proportionalis (Math. t. t.). An instrument for ascertaining mean p.'s, mesolablum (μεσολάβιον, Vitr. 9,

PROPORTIONAL. adj. pro rata parte ratione distinctus (e. g., p. intervals, intervalia, C. Rep. 6, 18); or by other Crcl. with proportione, pro rata parte (g. tt.). pro cujusque opibus et facultatibus (in proportion to the wealth, &c. of each). He proportionalis very late;

PROPORTIONALLY. See PROPORTIONATELY.

PROPORTIONATE, æqualis et congruens; æqua-See also Proportion and Proportional PROPORTIONATELY, pro portione; æqualiter;

congruenter.

PROPOSAL, conditio: a p. of marriage, conditio, with and without uxoria: to make a p. of marriage to aby, conditionem ci deferre: to make a p., conditionem ci ferre: to make an advantageous p. to aby, luculentam conditionem ci facere: to accept a p., conditionem accipere; ad conditionem accipere; ad conditionem accipere; ad conditionem sideration) descendere (opp. conditionem repudiare,

respuere, aspernari).
PROPOSE, proponere ci qd; conditionem cs rei proponere; offerre ci qd (when one can give or do the thing weh he p.'s). - commendare, suadère qd (to advise): to p. a law, legem proponere, rogare; legem ferre (to bring before the senate or people); to p. a question (for discussion), ponere, proponere, afferre quæstionem; also

simply, ponere, quartere. | Purpose, intend, vid.
PROPOSITION, | Proposal, conditio (g. t.).—
rogatio (to the people).—relatio (to the senate). To make
a p. to the people, cogationem ferre ad populum; also simply rogare: to make a p. to the senate, referre ad senatum: to reject a p., rogationem antiquare; relationem rejicere: to carry a p., rogationem perferre. See also Proposal. | (In logic), propositio (Q.; major, minor).

PROPOUND. See Propose.

PROPRIETARY, proprius, peculiaris, with gen. or dat. A p. school, *school quam quidam peculiarem habent.

habent.
PROPRIETOR, possessor (a possessor).—dominus
(master, lord). A laseful p., dominus justus: to be the
p. of alig, possidere qd; of a house, dees peculiares
habers (Pompon. Dig. 15, 1, 23).
PROPRIETY, | Peculiarily of possession,
see Right of PROPRIETY, | Saliableness, filmess,
convenienta (Masses,—congruenta depty in outsear conduct) .- decorum (in all one's behaviour and demeanour) .- honestas (in a moral sense). - venustas or dignitas

PROROGATION, prorogatio dilatio prolatio [Syn. in Depen]; or Crel. by the verbs. P. of Parliament,

*comitia regni prolata.

PROROGUE, protrudere, proferre, conferre, in aliud tempus differre (e. g. comitia protrudere in Januarium, C.; with us, to p. Parliament).—omnia in mensem C.; with us, to p. Parliament).—omnia in mensem Martium sunt coliata (C.). To p. an assembly, consilio diem eximere.

PROSAIC, | Pror.) solutus; or by the gen., prosæ

orationis. | Fig. Dry, uninteresting, siecus.
PROSCRIBE, proscribere qm; in proscriptorum
numerum referre qm (together with others).—cs vitam
præmiis proponere et addicere (to outlaw). To cause any one to be proscribed, proscriptionem facere de capite ca; to move (in the senate) that any one be proscribed, de capite civis bonisque proscriptionem ferre.

PROSCRIPTION, proscriptio; or by the verb.

PROSE, prosa oratio (post-Aug.).—oratio soluta (opp. oratio astricta, devincta). C. usually says simply oratio (e. g. sæpissime et in poematis et in oratione peceatur); but it is generally expedient to use the more definite phrase, prosa oratio. (55) Oratio pedestris is not = 'prose,' but = 'a low style;' and moreover it is a Greeism; see Q. 10, 1, 81, ed. Froischer.

Greeim; see 4. 10, 1, 51, ec. Frouszer.
PROSECUTE, | To continue, pursue e sleadily, facere qd pergo: exequi. espity persequi qd (to carry out to the end)—ci rel instare (to pursue earnestiy and ventously: e. g. operi).—perseverare in re, or followed by an injusti perseverance; e. g. perseverare in bello 19

or perseverare beliare; perseverare in obsidione)—continuare or non intermittere qd (to carry on setthous interruption). To p. a thing further, qd longius prosequi; to p. a journey, iter persequi; ter conficere persequi; ter conficere peregre: iter continuare, non intermittere: to p. one's studies, studies insistere; studia sua urgere (responsity): to p. a victory, a victoria nihil cessare (L.); recentibus prœiii vestigiis ingredi (Hirt.); to p. one's right, jus suum exsequi or persequi. I (At la m), judicio persequi qm; judicio experiri cum qo. See

PROSECUTION, | Act of prosecuting; by the verbs. | Action at law, actio; lis. See Action

PROSECUTOR, actor (p. l.).—accusator (in a public ction)—petitor (in a civil or private action).

PROSELYTE, s. proselytus (Eccl.); *qui a patriis

sacris ad alia transit. PROSELYTE, v. *studere or conari alios a patriis

sacris ad sua abducere.

PROSELYTISM, *alios a patriis sacris ad sua abducendi studium. The spirit of p., *studium propa-gandæ suæ doctrinæ calidius.

PROSODIAL, prosodiacus (Mart. Cap.). PROSODY, versuum lex et modificatio (Sen. Ep. 8, 3).—°prosodia (t. t.).—°doctrina, ars prosodica.
PROSOPOPŒIA, ficta alienarum personarum ora

to (aft. 6, 1, 25).—fictio personarum (2, 9, 2, 28).—
personarum confictio (Aquil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnk.);
usually prosopopæia (Gr.; id.).—conformatio (Auct. ad
Her. 4, 53, 68).

PROSPECT, PROP.) prospectus (to a distance in front).— despectus (looking down).— conspectus (wiee). To hace a p. of aldp, prospicere, prospectare, despicere qui locum: lo afford a p. to any place, prabère prospectum ad qui locum: there is a p. to the Capitol, conspectus est in Capitolium : there is a clear p., even to a great distance, liber prospectus oculorum etiam quæ procui recessere, permittitur (Curt. 5, 9, 10): this room commands a p of the sea, hoc cubiculum prospicit mare, or practed prospectum ad mare: the fish-pond of sectifiere is a p. fm the windows, piscina que fenestris servit ac subjacet: to have a distant p., longe or multum prospecter: to take away the p., prospectum impedire or prohibere: to take away the p., prospectum adimere; prospectum oculorum auferre (e. g. as a cloud of dast): prospectum ocutorum auterre (e. g. as a ciona of disal); to lake away one's p. of alsp, conspectum es rei interacpire el: to deprice of a p., prospectum oculis eripere (V. Æm. 8, 254; for nech L. 10, 32, in more prossic siyle, says, usum lucis eripere, of a cloud); to intercept seger, ages, usum nucus eripere, oj a ciomaj: to interceje or to take aeony the p., occilo or luminibus or auspichis officere (the latter fm persons about to take the auspices). Officere ci in this seeme is not Classical: it is not supported by C. Tuac. 5, 32, 92, and de N. D. 2, 15, 501, 17 to 1, 18 to 10 to the mind is directed, spec (of athg pleasing) .- exspectatio (of athg, whether pleas-(q ating pleasing).—exspectatio (q ating, whenever piecasing or not): p. of punishment, exspectatio prenarum: some p, specula: disfant p. s, sera spes: charming p. s, spec uberiot to have good p. s, bene sperare: to deprive one of all p. of ating, onnem spem are rei ciercies one of all now has some p. s, locus virtuibus pere: merit now has some p. s, locus virtuibus calcactus est in peace I have no p. s, mihl composition robus nulls spec (T. Hist. J. 21,); to have a very distribution specific production of the state of the server distributions. the p.'s of the consulsing, longe a spec consulstia abease: the p.'s of the country are gloomy [See GLOOM], tenebrae cacaque nubes et procellar rejublicar impendent (aft. Auct. pro Dom. 10, 24): still more gloomy p.'s, spes muito asperior.
PROSPECTIVE. See FUTURE.

PROSPECTIVE. See FUTURE.
PROSPERIE, [INTRANS.] util prosperă fortună (to be prosperous).—bene or prospere succedere: successul năcie (to succeed seril). [TAANS.] fortunare qui or qu'i (to gire good fortune to).—prosperare qu'i (to cause to succeed: [[a]]) secundare is poete;—prosperare ci qu'i (to cause one to succeed in athy). augere om qå re (to furnish copiously or abundantly with athq).

PROSPERITY, prosperitas; res secundæ, pl. PROSPEROUS. | Thrieing, prosper or prosperus; fortunatus. See Fortunate. | Facorable, secun-

dus. faustus. prosper.
PROSTITUTE, s. meretrix ; scortum ; meritorium scortum (one who prostitutes herself for pay; scort, a lower, more dissolute merctrix; but both these are above prostibula and lupse).-prostibuium. mulier emnibus proposita. scortum vulgare. meretrix vulgatissima (common p.).-mulier quæ domum omnium libidinibus patefecit; also quæstuaria (sc. mulier, Sen., who lives by the wages of p.). The son of a common p., ex vulgato corpore genitus: to turn a common p., plane se in vita meretricia collocare : to be or lead the life of a (common) o vorpus vulgo publicare (Plant.) -vitâ institutoque esse meretricio. meretricio more vivere, se omnibus

Pervulgare, pudicitiam in propatuio habére (8.).
PROSTITUTE, v. [PROPR.) publicare (e. g. corpus, pudicitiam). [Fro.) dehonestare: dedecorare; atso by habére se venalem, or habére venalia; e. g. omnia habet venalia, fidem, jusjurandum, veritatem, officium (C. Verr. 3, 62, 144).

Ferr. 3, 62, 144).
PROSTITUTION, vita meretricia.
PROSTRATE, adj. prostratus. P. at aby's feet,
ad pedes es prostratus. projectus (C.), provolutus (L.);
genibus es advolutus (Curl.). To be p. at aby's feet, ad
pedes es jacére, stratum case, stratum jacére.
PROSTRATE, v. | INTRANS.) ad pedes es des
incre monitare monitarer. provolver; ad pedes ci

jicere, projicere, prosternere, provolvere; ad pedes ci or ad genua cs procumbere; ad pedes cs procidere; ad or an genua es procumbere; ac peues es procuere; au pedes es or genua ci accidere; genibus es advolvi; prosternere se et supplicare ci (as supplicant). Trans.) See Turow Down.

PROSTRATION, # Act of prostrating, Crel. with verbs in To Prostrate. # Depression, vid.

See DEPEND, GUARD. PROTECT.

PROTECT. See DEFEND, GUARD.
PROTECTION, 1 Defence, tutela; præsidium; defensio. To ask for p., præsidium ab qo petere.
Patronage, fides; patrocinium. 1 Refuge, arx; portus; perfugium.
PROTECTIVE, by the verbs, qui protegit, &c.
PROTECTOR, defensor, propugnator, tutor, qui

(quæ) defendi et protegii.

PROTEST, s. interpellatio (propr., an interrupting
of a person speaking).—intercessio (espty before a
higher power: e. g. by the tribunes). To enter a p., intercedere; intercessionem facere; interpellere or interpellatione impedire qd; intercedere ci rei. I Of a bill

of exchange, "syngraphæ rejectio.
PROTEST, v. | To make a protest, intercedere; intercessionem facere (to enter a protest); against athy, ci rei intercedere; vetare, with an acc. and infin.; qd deprecari, or recusare (to refuse vehemently). | To affirm strongly, declare solemnty, asseverare (v. pr.).—testari (as witness, to testify).—affirmare, confirmare (to declare strongly).—adjurare (upon oath): to p. on oath, politicel et jurejurando confirmare (Cass). To p. by the gods, testari, obtestari deos; per omnes deos adjurare: to p. most strongly, firmissime asseverare; omni asseveratione affirmare. || Of a bittle of exchange, *syngrapham non expensam ferre; *syngrapham non recipere.
PROTESTANT, *a lege pontifiels Romani plane

abhorrens

PROTESTANTISM, *protestantismus (t. t.).
PROTESTATION, pollicitatio (a promise). Usually
by the verbs in Protest: to make p.'s, profiter atque Usually

PROTOCOL, tabulæ; commentarii (C.). pro-

PROTONOTARY, *scriba primus, * not primawitte a

PROTOTYPE, *exemplum primum (original, in-slead of wch C., Att. 16, 3, makes use of the Greek άρχέτυπον, weh we find afterwards as a Latin word in

ieggiverow, such we find afterwards as a Latin word in Pfin. Ep. 5, 10, 1).—exemplum (model, or any object to guide us, in general).—species (tdeat, used by C. for-be Platonic idea; see Schutz. Lex. C. in v.).
PROTRACT, trahere (g. 1. to allow to tast longer than necessary).—extrahere (to draw out, to defer).—ducere, producere (to put of continually, to prevent the trahi. duel, product, used, to de, g. of ror, ec.; see above the difference between trahere and ducer; see also the Sty. in To PROLOM, USERN): to p. the. also the SYR, in To PROLONG, To DEFER): to p. the matter as long as possible, tempus quam longissime ducere

PROTRACTION, productio prorogatio. [SYN. in To PROTRACT. See also DELAY.] PROTRUDE, prominëre. eminëre. projici. exstare

ISYN, in PROJECT!

PROTUBERANCE, *ecphyma, sarcoma, atis, n. (διφυμα, τό, any excreacence of the animal body).—gluber (hump; but gibba, in Suet. Dom. 23, and gibbus, in Juv. 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303, are not usual).—tumor ('umour, swelling).—tuber (ulcer).—
panus (a swelling of the glands of the neck, under the armpit. &c.). See also TUMOUR.
PROTUBERANT. Crct. with verbs in To PROJECT.

See also PROMINENT.

PROUD, [Haughty, superbus; fastosus; arrogans [SYN. in ARROGANT].—contumax (stiff-necked; unwilling to bend to the will of a superior) .- tumens inani superbia.-fastidiosus (contemptuous).-magni-

fleus. splendidus (of things: in this sense superb, is only poet): to be p., sublati esse animi. magnos gerere spiritus. inani superbia tumere; of athg, superbire qu re .- qa re inflatum esse, tumere, elatum esse (lo be puffed up by athg): to grow or become p., magnos spiritus or magnam arrogantiam sibi sunicre : to be intolerably p., haud tolerandam sibi sumere arrogantiam to make aby p., qm superbum facere; ci spiritus afferre (both of things): to make aby intolerably p., inflare cs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (L. 45, 31). § (I n

surgers), p. flash, caro funçosa (flins); caro super-crescens (Cels. 5, 22).
PROUDLY, superbe; insolenter; arroganter; mag-nifice. To behave p., clasius se gerere; insolentius se efterre; magnifice se jactare: to behave p. in prospersiy, præbere se superbum in fortuna : to act p., superbire.

fastidire.

fastidire.

PROVE, [TRANS.] 1) To show, manifest, evince, significare; ostendere (to show)—declarare (to declare, publish; both stronger than the first, CV. Ferr. 2, 60, 148; ad Die. 5, 13, 4)—probare, comprobare (so at to convince others of the truth or execution) to one obtained to the structure of a thing),—præstare (to fistfil an obligation); to pose obtinging disposition to aby, probare et official summer to p. athop by act and deed, and præstare re; and comprobare er: to p. oneseff, i. e. to show, \$c., as prestare, stare, as præbere, as aby, qm; exhibère qm (ES) not see exhibère oui; e. a. to p. oneseff the freind of the rowsell. exhibere qm); e. g. to p. oneself the friend of the people, exhibere virum civilem. 2) To show by arguments, exhibère virum civilenn. 2) To 1 houe by a rg u me a it, docère, esply with argumentis.—demonstrate (to give futi proof).—firmare, confirmare, esply with argumentis. [proof).—firmare, confirmare, esply with argumentis.—probare ci qd (to p. the possibility of a thing; see Herz. Ces. B. G. 1, 3).—therefore (to make out by strict logical proof).—vincere, evincere (to p. irrefutably; see Cort. C. Ep. 11, 28, 4): to p. to aby by exemples, cum qo auctoritatibus agere (Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4): this will p. that \$c., ejus ret testimonium est, &c. that is difficult to p., hoe difficile est probatu: that p's nothing at alt, nultum verum is argumentum est. the event proceed it, exitus appro—I INTRANA) fieri; esse; se ostendere; ostendi.
PROVENDER, nabulym.

PROVENDER, pabuium.

PROVERB, proverbium (v. pr.).—verbum.

adagio, adagium never occur in Class. prose. To pass
into a p., in proverbium or in proverbii consuetudinem into a p., in proverbium or in proverbii consuetudinem venire; in proverbium cedere; proverbis eludi (to be the subject of a feating p.; Scytharum solitudines Graceis proverbis eluduntur, Curl.). To be a common p., proverbio increbuit with acc. and inf. (e.g. rem ad triarios rediisse—proverbio increbuit, L.).—proverbii occum obtinere; ad in communibus proverbis versatur. This has passed into a p. amongst the Greeks, hoc Græcis hominibus in proverbio est: as the p. says (or, has it), ut in proverbio est; quod proverbil loco dici solet; also, quod ajunt; ut ajunt; ut dicitur (as people say): there is an old p., sech &c., est vetus proverbium; est vetus verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est:

est vetus verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est: according lo the old p., veteri proverblo.

PROVERBIAL, proverbli loco celebratus (e. g. versus)—quod proverbil locum obtinet,—quod in proverbli mor proverbli consuctudinem venit. Athg is p., qd proverbli loco dici solet: see anto 'to be a p. versus in Gell') late: to Ep Proverblails (only p. versus in Gell') late: to Epp. versus in Gell') late: to Epp.

versus in Gett., late: to be p., in ore vuigi aique in communibus proverbis versari.

PROVERBIALLY, proverbii loco.—ut est in proverbio.—ut proverbii loco dici solet.

very late.
PROVIDE, parare, comparare (for money or otherwise). - preparare, providere (to take cure that a thing be ready): to p. the necessaries of life, res ad vitam degendam necessarias præparare: to p. provisions for the winter, in hiemem providere frumentum: to p. a very great store of corn, frumenti vim maximam com-

very great store of corn, frumenti vim maximam com-parare: that is easily provided, parabilis.

PROVIDED, i. e. furnished, supplied, instructus, ornatus, exonatus, armatus, præditus, qå re: veelf p-, omnibus rebus instructus, or simply instructus: to be well or richly p, with adh, qå re instructissimum or apparatissimum eses; qå re abundare; qd mihi largis-

apparatissimum esse: (à re abundare; qd mihi largissime suppetit (I em seile, p. stih.).
PROVIDED TilAT, dum, modo, dummòdo, estih
subj.: p. that mot, dum ne; dummodo ne; modo ne,
suih subj.: aiso, èy e à lega, e à conditione ut or ne.
PROVIDENCE, providentia (foresight):—cautio,
ditigentia, cura (care, circumpection): Diving Pro
VIDENCE, providentia divina; mens divina; or simply
VIDENCE, providentia divina; mens divina; or simply

PROVIDENT, cautus. providus. circumspectus

diligens. To be p. in athg, curam adhibére de or in qû re; curlosum or diligentem esse in qû re; diligentiam adhibere ad qd or in qa re; curam conferre ad qd.

PROVIDENTIAL, quod divinitus accidit. divinum numen instituit.

PROVIDENTIALLY, divinitus (fm God).—ducente Deo (under divine quidance).—Deo juvante, Deo bene juvante (with divine ossistance, by God's help) .- Deo annuente (by divine farour).
PROVIDENTLY, diligenter; provide; caute: to

act p., circumspectius facere qd. cautionem adhibère in qå re. onne cautionis genus adhibere in qå re. diligen-

tiam habère ad qd or in qa re. PROVINCE, | Region, tract, regio (g. t. a tract of country).-provincia (a tract of country subdued, and annexed to, or incorporated with the conquering state; never to be used in any other sense): to divide a country into four p.'s, terram in quatuor regiones describere or dividere: to reduce a country to the form of a p., terram in provinciae formam reducere; terram provinciam conficere (L. 27, 5). | Office, munus; officium; partes; also by the pronoun meus &c.; e. g.

non est meum, it is not my p.
PROVINCIAL, *regionis interioris.—provincialis. A. P., "lucola regionis interioris, deseller in the interior of a country),—provincials inclus; provincials (inhabitant of a provincial; properly ac called).

PROVINCIALISM, "werbum regionibus quibusdam magis familiate. To be a p., regionibus quibusdam

magis familiarem esse.

PROVISION, copia; apparatus: to make p. = to PROVIDE: it is a p. of nature that, est autem a natura

comparatum, ut &c.

PROVISIONS, cibus; cibaria, orum, n.; alimenta, orum, n. (g. l.)—victus (food, necessaries for support.
— victualia is barborous).—penns, copim (a store of p. s) .- frumentum, res frumentaria (corn ; forage for the army) .- commeatus (p.'s supplied, supply) .- Jn. the army).—commentus (p.'s upplied, supply).—J.N. frumentum et commentus (when commentus is — all other supplies except corn).—autona (a store consisting of the yearity produce of the earth): p.'s for a gen; alimenta annua; copia autum; for ten days, alimenta decem dierum: p.'s begin to fail, alimenta deficient; cibus deficit: to furnish oneself with p.'s, res ad victum necessarias parare (g. t.); rem frumentariam provinecessarias parate; frumentum parate; comparate; comferre; comparate; frumentum parate; comparate; commentum praparate [for an army]; for the winter, alimenta in hiemem providere, commentum in hiemem parate [for on army]: to cui of p.2 fm aby, qu commentu (or commentum) intercludere; qui re frumentaria excludere.

frumentaria excludere. PROVISIONAL, quod ad tempus constitutum, est: p. command, imperium fiduciarium (Curt.; thus also, legatus qui fiduciarium operam obtinet, Cæs. B. C. 2, 17): I have a p. charge, *ad tempus delatum, denandatum, est mish munus.

POVISIONALIT, ad tempus (L., e. g. ad temp. deligere, qui jus dica!)— temporis gratia (for the pre-deligere, qui jus dica!)— temporis gratia (for the pre-

sent time or crisis; e. g. qm regem statuere, Curt. 5,

9, 8) PROVOCATION, By the verbs .- (provocatio in

PROVOKE, movere, commovere (g. t.),—concitare (stronger term).—stimulare (lit. to spur, to stimulate).—stomachum ci facere or movere. indignationem ci movere (to make angry),-bilem el movere or commoweek, or littlare qu or es iram (stronger terms)— veek, or littlare qu or es iram (stronger terms)— purgere (to sting, to mortify aby, of things, to cause purgere (to sting, to mortify aby, or of persons and creation)—offendere (to challenge aby, or y, to fight); also qm ad certamen irritare—concitare ad or in qd dato qm ad certamen irritare—concitare ad or in qd. and off an electrome initials.—Constrain an or in quite po, aby to athey, e. g. ad arma; to violence, ad vim afferendam; aby's enger, in iram).—irritare ad qd (to excite to athay, e. g. ad certamen; to anger, ad iram).—stimulare ad qd (to urge men's minds, animos, e. g. to stimulare at qu (to arge men a minus, accurre commotion, ad perturbandam rempublicam).—acuere at qu (lit. to sharpen, hence to excite, e. g. qm ad crudelitatem)—provocare at qu (to challenge, e. g. at pugnam).—adhortari ad qu or with ut (e. g. ad beilum pugnam).—adhortari ad qd or with ut ic. g. ad beilum faciendum, to go to war).—tentare ad qd (to be always at aby, to tempt him to do athg, e. g. animos ad res novas, to insurrection).—qmillicere ad or in qd (to estica aby, e. g. to go to war, ad bellum: to commit adultery, in susprum; athg p.; me, qd mihi stomacho est; qd ester lero (qd mihi or meo animo ægre est, est adverte lero (qd mihi or meo me pungli; qd male me habet; that has proceded me pungli; qd custom termina himself, buse mihi majori stomacho; duunto furunut: to be proceded indigari stomachari: Quinto fuerunt : to be provoked, indignari ; stomachari;

consideratus.-Jn. cautus providusque; cautus ac commoveri dolore; frasci [Syn. abore]: to be much diligens. To be p. in athg. curam adhibére de or in qu provoked, dolore or ira exardescere; dolore or ira incensum esse; he is provoked that &c., or it p.'s him that, were ille fert, guod &c. : to p, the people still more, per se accensos animos incitare : to become provoked, (irâ) exacerbatum or iratum esse : to be much proroked, iracundia ardere: to be rather procoked, sub-irasci ci: to be dreadfully procoked, sævire. To provoke hunger, thirst, famem, sitim facere or gignere or afferre. See also To Excire.

PROVOKING, plenus stomachi (deserving or causing indignation), -gravis molestus (troublesome, annoging), -quod qm pungit (that stings aby); a p. matter, molestia. incommodum: to be p. to aby; see To Pro

PROVOKINGLY, moleste. ægre.

PROVOST, magister (g. 1.)—præses (a president). princeps, caput (chief, head).—antistes, præpositus. e p. shouse, sedes, domicilium præpositi, antistitis. PROVOSTSHIP, *præsidis, præpositi, antistitis

munus (office).—dignitus (rank).

PROW, prora (πρώρα).—or, pure Latin, para prior

PROWESS, fortitudo, fortis animus, virtus (virt. shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive; fort. in energetic resistance and unshrinking endurance, like constantia).—acrimonia (fiery courage). To be distinguished by personal p., manu fortem or promptum

PROWL, ¶ To rore about, vagari qo loce, præter or circa qm locum (g. t.).—ire per qm locum (e. g. per urbem).—discurrere qo loco (to run about all very presentation productive que noto to fun docta a funce, e. g. vota urbe).—Peragrare (to wasder about, e. g. venando peragrare circa saltus, to po hunting about in the woods). ¶ 70 rore a bo sut for plu n der, vagari latrociniaque facere (Hirt. B. G. 8, 23, 1).—populabundum in qo loco vagari (L. 3, 5, 13; 2).)—populabundum in qo loco vagari (L. 3, 5, 13; 2). 32, 1).—populaoundum no lo loco vagari [L. 3, 3, 13; both of persons].—pervagari (un locum; e. g. prædonum naviculæ, C., and therefore a good word for prædones themselves).—oberrare (poet, and post-Aug. prose; to wander about. mustela in domibus nostris, Piin.).

PROXIMATE, | Near, vid. | Proximate causes, PROXIMATE, [Near, via. [Proximate causes, cause adjuvantes et proxime (C. Fal. 18; opp. cause perfectæ et principales or prime cause or ipas cause, C.).—adjuvantia (pl. partep.) causarum (i. e. the circumstances and conditions that enable the true cause

PROXIMATELY, prps *proxime; or Crel. with proximus: allg was p. the cause of, *qd proxima fuit

causa cs rei or cur &c.
PROXIMITY. See NEARNESS.

PROXIMITY. See NEARNESS.
PROXY, I Procur acy, procuratio (g. t.)—cognitura (in a matter of law, and esply in state affects)
post-dug),—advocatio, patrochium (Svx. in Abovecate); to vote by p. *per procurationem alterius sententiam ferre. [I One who acts for an other, procurator (g. t.)—cui rerum agendarum ticentia data or
permissa est (cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220: S. Jug. 103, 2)—
qui mandata habet ab qo (who has full power of sensacting aby's affers).—*Dublich autoritate missus;
iegatus semply, if on state business. (g. mandatarius is a doubtful reading in U(p. Dig. 17, 1, 10; C.
Heinecc. ad Brisson. de verbb. signif, p. 182.—vicarius
(who officiates for another person): to act by p., alienh stennece, ad Brisson, de verb, signif, p. 782. — vicartus (who officiates for another person): to act by p., alienà fungt vice, procurare (to officiate in aby's place as well in private as public business, to act in aby's absence—cs vice or officio fungi (to act in aby's attend)—cs negotia or rationes procurare, or simply of procurare (to take care of aby's affairs, to mind but interest).

PRINE PRUDE, sæva (v. pr.); fastidiosa.

PRUDENCE, prudentia.—providentia (foresight, guarding aget a foreseen danger L. 30, 3, 5).—circum-spectio (C.).—circumspectum judicium (wedi-weighed judgement; for wch Gell, has circumspicientia).—Js. circumspectio et accurata consideratio (C.).—cautio. diligentia.—gravitas (habit of acting carefully after deliberation). The thing demands much p., res multas cautiones habot; res est multas diligentise: to act with much p. in any matter, cautionem or diligentiam

with much p. in any matter, cautionem or disperitam adhibère in que rei omne cautionis genus adhibère in que rei omne cautionis genus adhibère in Rei with p., See Paudenti.

PRUDENTI.; circumspectus (post-Closs.; in Q., Cels., Suct. &c., of persons and things. e. g. circ. judicium.)—consideratus (both pass. 'well-excipled,' of things (e. g. cons. judicia, C.), and act. 'one who excipled things well,' [e. g. homo, C.]).—providus, prudens cautius; J.N. prudens et cautius; prudens et providus cautios in credites—differential control of the country of the control of the cautius in the cau cautus et providus .- diligens (careful; also of things). -gravis (one who acts for sound principles after due deliberation).

PRUDENTIAL, Crel. with subst. under PRUDENCE. PRUDENTLY, omnia circumspiciens (pericuia, C.).-considerate. cogltate (sol cogitato. Sturenburg ad C. Arch. 8, 18); caute. circumspecte (Gell.) .- diligenter. attente. - circumspecto judicio.

PRUDERY, animus sævus; sævitia

PRUNE, s. prunum.
PRUNE, v. #Paop.) (arbores) putare, interputare (Col.); interpurgare (Plin.); collucare, interlucare; amputare; compessere (vitem, Col.; ramos, 7.); to p. a eine, vineam pampinare; supervacuos pampinos detra-here (Col.); vitem purgare a foliis (Cato); vitem am-putare, deputare, rescindere (Col.). | Fig.) amputare; resecare : circumscribere : coercere. PRUNER, arboreus putator (Varr.); frondator (V.).

PRUNING, | Prop.) amputatio; putatio (C.); recisio, interlucatio (Ptin.). | Pro.) by the verbs.

PRUNING HOOK, falx arborea or arboraria; falx putatoria (late)

PRURIENCE, prurigo, inis; pruritus, ûs.

PRURIENT, pruriens: to be p., prurire. PRY INTO, speculari; expiorare; indagare; rem or

in rem inspicere PSALM, *psalmus (Eccl.); hymnus; canticum or

carmen sacrum.
PSALMIST, *psalmista, psalmographus (Eccl.);
*psalmorum scriptor, auctor.

PSALMODY, *psalmorum cantus. PSALTER, psalterium (*Eccl.*). PSALTERY, *psalterium.

PSEUDO, pseud (o); e. g. pseudo-Cato (a would-be Cato; C.) pseudo-Damasippus (C.); pseudanchūsa (Plim.); or falsus; fictus; simulatus. PSHAWI apage! phull turpe dictu (expressing de-

testation).
PSYCHOLOGICAL, *psychologicus.
PSYCHOLOGIST, *humani animi investigator.
PSYCHOLOGY, *psychologia (t. t.).
PTARMIGAN, *betrao Lagopus (Linn.).

PTARMIGAN, *tetrao Lagopus (Linn.),
PTISAN, ptisana (Pin.); ptisanatrum (H.),
PUBERTY, pubertas: of the age of p., pubes;
pubens: to arries at p., pubescre.
PUBLIC, publicus (opp. privatus, domesticus)—
apertus, communis (for the use of escry one).—celler
(frequented by ail).—vulgatis (belonging or accessible to
cell): to come before the n. in unbilique, in solorm of (frequence by air).—rugais (occompany or accessor in all): to come before the p., in publicum, in solem or in solem et pulverem prodire (of a statesman).—in medium procedere, surgere or aggredi ad dicendum (of medium procedere, surgere or signed ad dicendum (of an actor)—
se efferre, existere (g. t. to raise ensest) to eminence;
p. tife, vita forensis (opp. umbratilis); also by Crei.
seith rempublicam gerere: to enter upon p. tife, and
rempublicam accedere; rempublicam capessers; his
first enternee into p. life was, primus gradus full
capessendu reipublicar (bp. Them. 2): the p., populus;
valigas (Egg.) no publicam;
pu

house; tavern on the road).—taberna (a drinking-booth, where a person might likewise find meals and lodging); also taberna diversoria or deversoria, and diversorium

or deversorium (see Dict. of Antiq. 208). See 18 N. PUBLICAN, [Farmer of the revenue, publications. I An innkeeper, caupo. PUBLICATION, promulgatio: or by Cret. seth erbs under Publish. [55] publicatio means 'con-Ascation

PUBLICITY, aperta, manifesta, ratio es rei: obtain p., in vuigus emanare, or simply emanare (C.): to avoid p., lucem, oculos, aspectum aliorum fugere; odisse celebritatem; fugere homines: to court p., ver-sari in celebritate (Np.); vivere in maximâ celebritate

(C.), PUBLICLY, | Open iy, manifeste; aperte; palam; propalam. | Before a il. in publico (165) not publico, usch mecans by the authority, or at the expense of the state); palam (C.); palam populo (L.); ante oculos populi; omnibus inspectantibus (C.); iuce ac palam (C.).

palam (C.).
PUBLISH, I To make known, aperire (to disclose).—patefacere (to discover).—in medium proferre,
adas profetre only (to make alay generally known, in a
good sense).—Jx. profetre et patefacere,—enunciare,
cvulgare, divulgare (to bring to the knowledge of the multitude what ought not to be told at all, or, at least, only
to confidential persons).—cum hominibus communicare (to reveal to men, fm God, Eccl revelare). I To
put for th a book, (in lunem) edere: emittere
'oras dare: to p. a work on any subject, librum emittere
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de qå re (of the author) .- "libri exemplaria dividere divendere (of the act of publishing), or "librum im-pensis, sumptibus, suis edere; "librum typis exscriben-dum curare; "libri ea-ndi sumptus facere (with regard to the risk, of the publisher).

PUBLISHER, [One who proclaims, prædicator (one who proclaims aby's praise aloud and publicly).—præco (a herald).—buccinator (the trampeter, as | One who publishes a book, *redemptor libri (Ern.); *qui sumptibus, impensis, suis librum typis exscribendum curat.

PUCK, larva, æ, f.

PUCKER, rugas or in rugas cogere.

PUDDING, globuius (farinæ; Farr., Cat.) .- globus ex farina Britannorum more factus. The proof of the

ex Iarină Britannorum more factus. The proof of the p. is in the cating, exitus acta probat. PUDDLE, aqua feculenta (fictutina, Appul.). PUERILE, puerilis.—Ineptus (istonger term): p. conduct, puerilitas; mores pueriles: to lake a p. delight in &c., pueriliter exsultant: it is p., puerile est: in a p. manner, pueriller. P. piag, lusus infandum or puerum; p. fooferies, ineptine, nugares pueriles. A puerilisis of pueriles actum (C). Tieb. 5, 153. ehere we find acta puerilisis; commit in Victoria (153. ehere we find acta puerilis).

503, where we find acta puerlia): to commit p.'s (all manner of p.'s), pueriliter multa et petulanter agere; pueriliter so agere or facere (the latter in C. Acad. 2, 11, 33); pueriliter ineptire.

PUFF, Puff vr. || TRANS.) inflare (prop. and fig): to p. up aby with pride, inflare cs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (of fortune, L. 43, 31). || 1x-TRANS.) se sufflare or inflare; intumescere (with without superbia).

PUFFING, venditatio (C.); jactatio circulatoria (Q.

2, 4, 15).
PUFFY, turgidus; tumidus; inflatus.
Peanis fricator (Linu.) PUG, | A dog, *canis fricator (Linn.). | An ape,

simia PUG-NOSE, nares resimm (Col.): a man with a p.-n.,

homo sima nare (Mart.); simus (Plin., Mart.).

nomo sima nate (mort.); anus (rim., mart.).
PUGILIST, qui pugnis certat; pugi.
PUGILISTIC (contest), pugilatus (Pt); pugilatio (C.).
PUGNACIOUS, pugnans. alacer ad pugnandum : fm
the contest also alacer only: cupidus pugnandi or pugnæ, cupidus bellandi (rarely).-certaminis avidus

(fond of, or eager for, battle).

PUGNACITY, pugnacitas (Q.). With p., pugnaciter, pugnacius. alacritas pugnandi; studium pugnandi or pugnæ, or ad pugnandum alacritas studiumque pugnandi; pugnandi cupiditas; alacritas ad litigan-

pugnandi; pugnandi eupiditas; alacritas ad litigandum (readiness lo quarrel.)

PUISNE, natu minor (younger).—minor y l.). A
p, judge, prps judex minor (aft. L. 22, 57, 3; Cf. Gell.

13, 15, 1 aqq.).

PUKE. See Cay, Whine.

PULE. See Cay, Whine.

PULE. See Cay, Whine.
PULL, v. traher; attraher (to p. towards oneself),
To p. back, retrahere: to p. down, (wdificium) destruere (opp. construere), demolif (with violence)—
evertere (c. g. a statue).—disjleere (e. g. waits, fortifications, statues).—disurcere (to shatter to pieces;
a cotumn, part of a wait, \$c.\), 1 To with offdetrahere (e.d., de q. dr. a shecindere. Es) not abscidere); aveilere (to pluck off, p. off).—abrum-pere (to break off); to p. off fruit fm trees, poma ex arboribus avellere (C. Cat. Maj. 19, 71, Oreiti); to arboribus aveilere (C. Cat. Maj. 19. 71, Oreili): to p. off bars fm doors, claustra portarum aveilere: to p. off elothes, exuere (opp. induere; to be distinguished fm deponere, to pat off, opp. amiclie): to go any one's clothes, exuere qm veste; exuere or detrahere ci vestem; one's own clothes, se exuere or vestibus; vestes sibi detrahere: to p. off any one's shoes, qm excalceare; one's own shoes, excleart, excalceare pedes: to make another p. of one's shoes, pedes excalceandos præbère cl. To vull our, vull or, vellere, evellere; revellere (to lear away)—intervellere (to p. out here and there, to p. out in part)—eruere (to p. out here and there, to p. out in part)—eruere out). To p. up by the roots, radicitus vellere, evellere extrahere; exatispraer: to p. out a tools, dentem evel-extrahere; exatispraer to p. out a tools, dentem evel-extrahere; exatispraer to p. out a tools, dentem evelextrahere; exstirpare: to p. out a tooth, dentem evel-lere (ci); dentem eximere (ci): to p. out one's eyes,

oculos ci eripere or ertuere.

PULL, s. tractus, ûs; or rather by the verbs.

PULLET, pullus gallinaceus.

PULLEY, trochlea: the first p. (in a system of p.'s). trochiea superior (called by some rechamus, Vitr. 10, 2, 1): the third p, trochlea tertia. artemon (λρτέμων, 2 T 2

secord, to Vitr. 10, 2, 9, the right expression): a system of p.'s, to be translated by so many orbiculi; a system of three p.'s, tres orbiculi; orbiculus (round weh the rope runs)

PULMONARY, ad pulmones pertinens; pulmo-narius; or by the pen, pulmonum. Ap. disease, peri-pneumonis (late: Cels. has the word in Greek; but Pliny has the adjective peripneumonleus).—*phthisis pulmonalis (t. t.): that has a p. disease, peripneumouicus (of persons; Plin. 20, 17, 68, &c.).—pulmonarius (diseased in the lungs; of animals).

PULP, caro (Plin); puipa (Scrib. Larg.).
PULP, caro (Plin); puipa (Scrib. Larg.).
PULPIT, *suggestus sacer; *suggestum sacrum;
in connexion also suggestus only. P. eloquence, *ars de sacro suggestu bene dicendi.

PULPY, mollis; carnosus.
PULSE, | Motion of an artery or vein, arteriarum or venarum pulsus (the beating of the p. in the arteries or veins). -- arteriæ or venæ (arteries or veins themselves). Our p.'s beat incessantly, venæ micare non desinunt : the p. is weak, arteriarum (venarum) exigui imbecillique pulsus sunt; bents irregularly or flutters, venæ non æquis intervalils moventur; is quick, pulsus arteriæ est citatus: it is a natural p., venæ naturaliter sunt ordinate (Cels.): to trust the p., wch is very decriful, venis maxime credere, fallacissima rel: to make the p. beat quicker, venas concitare or resolvere or movere or turbare (all Cels. 3, 6): a slower, quicker p., venæ leniores, celeriores (venæ ieniores celerioresve sunt et ætate et sexu et corporum natura ; Cels.) : to feel aby's p., a) propr., pulsum venarum attingere (T.); qm or cs manum tangere (Plin.); cs venas tentare (Suel.); apprehendere manu brachlum (Cels.). B) impropr. = to sound a man, qm tentare. IA leguminous plant, legumen

PULVERIZE, in pulverem qd redigere (Cels.) or

conterere (Plin.) PUMICE-STONE, pumex. To smooth with p.s., pumice qd levigare (Plin.): of p.s., pumiceus (Stat.): full of p.s., pumiceus or

PUMP, s. | A machine for drawing water, antlia (Fitr.). A ship's p., sentinaculum (Paul. Nol.). A single-soled shoe, calceolus (C.); socculus

(Sen.).

PUMP, v. antliå exhaurire. To p. out bilge-water, exhaurire sentinam (sentinare, Paul. Nol.): fig., to p. athgout of aby, qdex qo exquirere, percunctari, percunctando atque interrogando elicere; qd ex qo sciscitari or sciscitando clicere; qd a or ex qo explscari: to p. aby, (i. e. to try to learn his optaton), animum cs explorare; voluntatem es perserutari; degustare qm (facetè); per-

tentare cs animum; sciscitari quid cogitet.

PUN, logi (pl.).—logi ridiculi. Bad p's, *logi frigidi
(aft. in jocis frigidum, Q.). To make p.'s, see Punning. PUNCH, s. | An instrument for piercing, ferrum in context with pertundere, &c. | A kind of drink, "calda citrea saccharo et vino Indico condita.

P. bowl, "cathus capacior caldæ citreæ: p. ludle,

truila caldæ citreæ hauriendæ. || A kind of buf-

foon, mimus.

PUNCH, v. pungere; pertundere; perforare; fodere,

figere (to pierce, transfix).

PUNCTILIO: to stand upon p.'s, *minutius et scrupulosius (Q.) agere or res tractare: don't let us stand on p.'s with these matters, cum his non magnopere pugnemus; in his rebus non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulo-

PUNCTILIOUS, scrupulosus (post-Aug.); argutus;

captiosus; subtilis.
PUNCTILIOUSNESS, scrupulositas (Col., in the sense of anxious exactness) .- tenuis et scrupulosa dili-

PUNCTUAL, diligens; in rebus suis administrandis diligentissimus (aft. C.). *qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime aglt or administrat (in the p. performance of duties, business, &c.). To be p. (as to time), ad tempus

PUNCTUALITY, diligentia (carefulness); or by Crcl.

with the adj.
PUNCTUALLY, diligenter; (as to time), ad tempus PUNCTUATE, punctis notare, distinguere; inter-

pungere.

PUNCTURE, punctio (the act).—punctum (a point).

Punctura, Jul. Firm.; punctus, Appul.; = a

PUNGENCY, acerbitas; acuieus; morsus. See the adj. PUNGENCI, acerbus (bitter),—malignus (maticious),—sculeatus, mordax (pointed, bitting),—criminosus (reproachful; of a speech, \$c.).—acutus (sharp),—salsus

(propr., seasoned with salt; then also impropr., karing a witty piquancy; of men, speeches, &c.). To be p., mordere; aculeum habere (of speeches, writingsi.—acerbum esse in vituperando (in blaming), in convictis

(in scolding; both of persons).

PUNISH, punite (g. t.).—puna afficere (to inflet punishment).—punam ci irrogare (to intle or fix a punishment).—punas ab qo or in qo () not in qm) petere, expetere, or de qo capere (to bring to pumiebmenti .- pænas ab qo repetere (to seek satisfaction fue). -ln om animadvertere or vindicare (to rescut or p. a crime; animadvertere also by blows, verberibus) .emplum in qm edere or facere (to make an example of; see Ruhnk. Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 24).—multare (to p. with sensible or painful loss, esply with the loss of money or life, when pecunia and morte are added) -castigare (to chastise, with a view to improvement; verbis or verberibus). - mulcare (with corporal severity). - plectere Dus). — mulcare (with corporal severity). — plecters (usually in the passire, plecti; and exply of punishment by a magistrate). To p. athg, qd vindicare (to resent), castlgare (to punish); qd culicach, persequi; st. ulcirate et persequi, qd exsequi (to resent or arenge by punishment; so execut (to resent or arenge by punishment; so execut (to resent of deg.); to p. a person severely, gravissimum supplicium de qo a person severes, gravissimum supplicium de ção aumere; serçy secrets, quam acribissimum supplicium sumere de qo; most cruelly, în qm omnia extenpla cruciatusque edere: to punha à bing most severely, acerrime vindicare qd: to p one with exile or imprisonment, exsilio or vinculis multare: to p. cme with death, morte punire or multare; morte or summo supplicio mactare: to be punished, puniri; plecti; pornas dare, solvere, pendere, expendere; by any one. ci; on account of athg, es rei: to be punished with death, prenas capite luere.
PUNISHABLE, prena or supplicio dignus (of per-

sons or actions; the latter, of the higher degrees punishment, death, &c.) .- sons (guilty; of persons only). - animadvertendus (only of actions, e. g. facilius).

Athg is p. by law, cs rei poena est constituta (e. g. re-

, C. ticentia

PUNISHMENT, | The act of punishing. punitio (Val. Max. 8, 1, 1).—castigatio (a chastusing.—multatio (esply by a fine, or loss of life); or by the verbs. That wch is imposed or inflicted as a penalty, poena (as that weh is to atone for a crime). -noxa (as suffering incurred in consequence of a crime). - muicta or (more commonly) multa, multatio (p. considered as a less, esply in money; a fine).—damnum (reparation, in money).—lis. lis æstimata (legal dam-(reparation, in morey).—In a solution (regard pages).— supplicitum (severe corporal p.; scourging, death).—animadversio (as a means of manifesting the displeasure of him who punishes). - castigatio (chactisement, designed for the benefit of the sufferer). Jx. animadverslo et castigatio. Capital p., perna vite or capitis; supplicium capitis; ultinum or extremum supplicium; dread of p., metus pœnæ or autument... sionis: to inficie p., punire qm; pænå afficere qm; pænå qm multare; pænam capere de qo; pænam petere or repetere de qo; pænas expetere ab qo or in qm; pænam statuere or constituere in qm; pænam "immars... sunnilein afferer or punire qm; supplisupplicium: dread of p., metus poense or animadverci irrogare; supplicio afficere or punire qm; ci irrogare; supplicio ameere or punite qui: suppli-cium sumer de qo: lo suffer p., penam pendêre, de-pendere, expendere, solvere, persolvere, dare, subire, perferre, luere, or ferre: supplicium dare, solvere, pendêre, luere, or subire (gen. of the crime for wed). To suffer p. fm aby, or at aby's hands, penas ci dare, pendere, or dependere: supplicium ci dare: lo suffer pendere, or meritan penam or meritas pernas accipere; penas merito luere; jure plecti; also penam
dignam suo scelere suscipere (C.): to be suffering
merited p., meritam penam or meritas penas habers To punish aby in behalf of (of a continued state) aby, is pro qo poenas capere in S.; but the usual form is es pornas capere, persequi, &c. (Krebs). To bring abg to p., in poenam on detrudere; to incar or render one-self liable to n. prenam whi contrals. liable to p., poenam sibi contrahere; poenam or seej timote to p., peruan sini contrainere; peroam or multam committere: to \$F_a\$ a p., permam constituere, dicere (trogare, post-Aug., in earlier times if memal, to propose a p. to be inflicted by the people). PUNNINO, annominatio (g. t. for play on words: one species Golled by Cornifican, traductio) was the

using the same words, or the same words with a different cantity, in different meanings; e.g. avium duicedo ad avium ducit; so amari jucundum est, si curetur ne quid insit a m ar i, Q. 9, 3). To be guilty of, or have the habit of p., logos dicere (aft. logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, &c., C. fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18). PUNSTER, qui logos dicit (aft. C. fragm. ap. Non.

63, 18)

PUNT (a kind of boat), lembus; alveus.

PUNY, pusilius. exiguus, perparvus, perparvulus. minimus, minutus. Ech. The best writers do not say homo parvus or pusilius, but homo brevi corpore, or staturā brevis, or staturā humili (shorf). A p. little fellow, homulus, homuncio, or homuncuius.

PUPIL, Al a echolar, discipulus; alumnus. I A word, pupillus. I A pole of the eye, pupula, pupillus, else dischary sight; see C. N. D. 3, 57, 142; acies ipaa, qua ernimus, que pupula vocatur, PUPILAGE, I Minority, entas pupilaris. I State of a lear ner, tirocinium; discipulatus (Tert).

PUPPET, νευρόσπαστον (ap. Gell. 14, 1, § 23, Gr.)

simulacrum ligneum, quod nervis movetur et agitatur (Schol. Crnq. ad H. Sat. 2, 7, 82),-ligneola hominis figura, in qua gestus nervis moventur, or ce membra fills agitantur (see Appul. de Mundo, 70, 19, sqq., for a further description). A p. show, "theatrum Too vevpooraoro pegma, quo simulacra lignea nervis moventur et agitantur (Schol. Cruq. ad H. Sat. 2, 7, 82). You are a PUPPY ISM, by home insulsus or ineptus; e.g. his

is a piece of p., est hominis insulsi. PURBLIND. See SHORT-SIGHTED.

PURHAINI. See SHORT-SIGHTED.

PURCHASE, v, emer, redimere (prop. and fig., also

to bride).—mercari, emercari (to obtain by purchase;
often in a contemptuous sense; prop. and fig.).—corrumpere (fig., to bribe). To p, one thing with another,
compensate ad cum re (see C. Fins. 5, 18, 48; but post.

emere qd qå re, H. Ep. 1, 2, 55); to p, peace, pasem

redimere (d. e. e. e. beddelban autr). passem unerati redimere (q\hat{a} re; e. g. obsidibus, auro).—pacem mercari q\hat{a} re (e. g. ingenti pecuni\hat{a}; and this word expresses more forcibly the disgraceful nature of the act): to p. peace im any one, pacta mercede aboo pacem redimere; to p. victory with great loss of troops, victorism damno amissi militis pensare.

PURCHASE, s. | Aet of purchasing, emptio.
| Thing purchased, mercimonium.

PURCHASEABLE, quod emi potest. venalis (that

is to be sold).

FURCHASER, emptor, emens (g. t.).—manceps (one who thus acquires property in a thing). The p. of a thing, emens qd, qui emit qd (one who buys).—enipturus ad or qui qu'emere vuit (that desires to p.; e. g. equum); to find a p., vendi (to be sold). Not to find a p., *repu-ciari: good wares find p.'s enough, proba merx facile

emptorem reperit. emptorem reperit.

PURE, # Free fm stains, mixture, &c., purus
(without any spot or bleminh).—mundus (only of solid
surfaces, ucch are free fm driv or stains). Js. mundus
purusque. P. air, aer purus: p joy, sincerum gaudum: p. mathematics, *mathesis pura: p doctrine,
formula doctringe incorrupta: a p sirgin, virgo casta: formula doctrine incorrupta: a p ergin, virgo casa; \$\overline{g}_0\$, to have \$p\$, hands (= not to have a stochen dals), manus abstinere alleno; ab alleno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus: \$p\$, water, aqua limpida. \$\overline{g}_0\$, \$\overline{g}_0\$ and a stochen Js. purus et castas. castus purusque (both of body and mind),—impollutus. incontaminatus. To lead a p. life, sancte vivere. | Of language, purus, emendatus. Jn. purus et emendatus. P. Latinity, Latinitas pura et emendata: a p. siyle, pura oratio pura et incorrupta dicendi consuetudo (C.); purus et emendatus sermo ("pp. inquinatus sermo); purum dicendi genus. | Of metals. P. gold, aurum purum. aurum purum putum. aurum cui obrussa sdhibita est: p. silver, argentum purum putum. argentum pustulatum (puri

argentum purum purum, argentum pastuatum para-fied fin any admizture of other metals, fin all dross). PURELY. See CLEAN, adv.; CLEARLY; MERELY. PURELSS, munditia (165 not puritas). P. of morals, castitas; castimonia: sanctitas: p. of language or sigle, serme purus or emendatus. Js. purus et etnendatus. See more in Pusity. PURGATION, PURIFICATION, purgatio; puri-ficatio (Plin., Mart., in a religious sense).—lustratio thus saccisios.

(by sacrifice).

PURGATIVE, medicamentum carharticum.-medicina alvum solvens or movens. To administer p.'s, cathartica dare: a p. must be administered, or one must take a p., dejectio a medicamento petenda est: to try to give relief by p.'s, to administer a p., dejectionem alvi ductione moliri; purgatione aivum sollicitare: to take a p., alvum dejicere (of the effect); *alvum medicamento cathartico movere, solvere,

PURGATORY, purgatorium (Eec.); *locus purgan-dis post mortem animis destinatus (Mure); *ignis maculas in animis corpore soluta residuas exurens Moshem). Fm context, *purgans ignis.

PURGE, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. l. 1645). Aroid purificare).—mundum facere, mundare (to cleune fm dirt; the two latter words are post-dus).—Unitarate (by a purifying sacrifice). To p. the body, purgaione alvum sollicitare, (1) Of the medicine, alvum movier, cière, solvere, ducere, subducere; (2) of the physician; see 'administer a Pragative.' To be purged, alvum dejicere, or dejicere only (Cels. 2, 12, 2, seems to show that ducern is bu an inicetion).

ducere is by an injection).
PURGING, purgatio (g. 1.): (of the body), purgatio;

dejectio; detractio.

PURIFICATION, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio A means of p., februum (for an offering).—purgamen cs rei (for expiation).—purificatio (Plin., Mart. Ep. lib. 8, pref.). PURIFIER, purgator (e. g. cloacarum, of the sewers).

qui qd purgat, repurgat, emundat, mundum facit,

PURIFY, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (g.tt. purificare not to be recommended).-februare (by a sacrifice; a religious word).-mundum facere, mundare, emundare (purge fm derl; mund., emund... post-Aug.) —eluere (wash or rinse out).—abluere (by washing off).—tergere, detergere (wipe off, sneep).— extergere (wipe out).—verrere, everrere (sneep, sneep. out).—lustrare (consecrate by a purifying sacrifice).— ex. iare (expiate) To p. the sewers, cloacas purgare, detergere: the stables, stabula, bubkis purgare or emundare; the body fm fith, abinere corpus illuvie: to p. the language, expurgare sermonem; sermonem usi-tatum emendare; consuctudinem vitiosam et corruptam pura et incorrupta consuetudine emendare : to p. the forum fm the marks of crime, explare forum a sceleris vestigiis.

PURISM, in loquendo (or scribendo) non sine mo-

FURIDM, in loquendo (or seribendo) non sine mo-lesti diligens elegantia (aff. accurata et sine molestià diligens elegantia (C); or in loquendo, &c., diligentia nimium soliicita (aff. Q. 3, 11, 23).

PURIST, *sermonis (Latini) expurgandi nimium studiosus (aff. C. Bruf. 4, 288); *in sermone expur-gando moleste diligentis; or in expurgando sermone (or in loquendo, seribendo) diligentise nimium soliicitæ (C. 3, 11. 21).

3, 11. 21).

PURITY, | Cleanness, munditia, mundities

(E) puritus does not occur in the best prose). | In a
moral sense, integritus (unspoted cheraeter).—castitas, castimonia (chastity).—sanctitas (holiness). | (Constitute of the constitute of language), integritas (incorrupti sermonis integritas; C.).—munditia or mundities verborum or orationis; captitas; sinceritas. Not puritas; but the adj. purus is used, pura oratio, &c. Sce Pure (of language).

PURL, labi cum murmure; murmurare; susurrare

PURLOIN. See PILFER, STEAL

PURLOINER. See PILPERER. THIEF.

PURPLE, | The colour, purpura (g. t.) .- ostrum (the liquor used in dyeing) .- conchylium (p. colour (the liquor used in dyeing).—conchylium (p. colour properly so called).—color purpureus (a purple tind or huc). If purple garment, purpura; vestis purpura; unaticus purpuratus; callum purpureum: clothed in p., purpuratus; conchyliatus (Sen. Ep. 52, 21: to appear in gold and p., Insignem auro et purpura conspict. A dealer in p. garments, purpuratus (Inseript, falso p.-dyer): to self p. garments, negotium purpurarium exercere.

PURPORT, sententia; e. g. recitatæ sunt tabellie eadem fere sententia. See EFFECT, s. = TENOUR, &c. PURPOSE, s. consilium, or Cret, id quod volo or cupio (what one intends, the design in a subjective sense).—propositum, or Cret. quod specto or sequor or sense,—propositum, or tree, quoa specto or sequent or peto (that one wich a person has set before him to be attained, a design in an objective sense).—Anis (end, uttimate design, objectively, as C. Og 1, 39, in; domins finis est usus. See also END): for that p., hane ad nms est usus. See data END); for that p., naire aren, hac mente, hac consilio, câ voluntate (bat ad eum finem not before T. Ann. 14, 64, 3, in this sense); for this p., that \$c., co consilio, ut &c.; for what p.? quid spectans? (vi σκοπών; but not quem ad finem?): fm spectans! (vi acome; but not quem ad finem?): for or contrary to the p., allenus a consilto or proposite; non kloneus: to be quite contrary to the p., alienum esse a re proposità; repugnare consiliere di kare not considered il contrary to the p., to relate, &c., haud ab re duxi, referre, &c.: on p., consulto; cogitate; also Js. consulto et cogitate (with premeditation).—voluntate (designedly; opp. casu, by chance).—Js. voluntate t judicto; datà or dedità operà. de industrià, or (L.) ex industria (stronger terms, quite on p). — prudens ex sciens (knowingly, with consideration): on p. to &c., eo consilio, ut &c. (see also 'in Onden to'): of set p., de

industria; sedulo; consulto; data or dedita opera (see] above 'on purpose'): I am doing athg of set p., prudens ac sciens facio qd: athg is done of set p., consulto et cogitatum fit qil; with no p., "quod sine consilio fit or accidit (without plan): to no p., inutilis (uscless); supervacaneus (superfluous ; but supervacuus is not classical) ; Jn. supervacaneus atque inutilis; cui eventus deest, irritus (to no effect, in vain): to be to no p , successu carere(t): to do a thing to no p., frustra laborem suscipere; saxum sarrire (prov. 1. e. to hoe a rock, Mart. 3, 91, 20): things that are to no p., nugæ. cassa, orum. inania, ium: to take pains to no p, operam perdere; oleum et operam perdere; see also 'in Vain: to the p., ad usum accommodatus; conveniens (answering a certain p., e. g. vestis) ci rei or ad qd; utilis (useful, serviceable) ci rei; necessarius (necessary) ad qd: not to the p., alienus ci rel, qâ re and ab qâ re: it would seem to me to the p., ad rem pertinère videtur: to adopt measures that are more to the p., fortioribus remediis agere; this is nothing to the p., hoe non hujus loci est; hoe alienum or hoe sejunctum est a re proposită: to disappoint aby of his p., ci conturbare rationes omnes (Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29); omnem ordinem consilii turbare (L. 40, 57, 3).

PURPOSE, v. | To design, intend, spectare qd or ad qd, or with ut (to intend).—quærere qd (to try to reach athg, to aim at) .- propositum habeo er est mihi qd (or with infin., I have proposed to myself).-cogitare qd (or with infin., to think of athg).-animo intendere (with acc. of a pronoun, or with ut, or with infin.). animum intendere ad or in qd (to direct one's thoughts to),-tendere ad qd (to be striving after).-id agere, ut (to be actually at work to &c.).-He could not accomplish what he purposed doing, quod intenderat, non efficere poterat. | To resolve, see To determine.
PURPOSELY, consulto; datâ or deditâ operâ; de in-

dustria; ex industria (L.). But instead of an adverb, we frequently find an adjective agreeing with the substantive of person who p. does athg, as, prudens, sciens; prudens et sciens; sciens prudensque (e. g. facere qd); or agreeing with the thing weh is p. done, e. g. cogitatum; con-sulto et cogitatum (e. g. fit qd): not p., per imprudentiam

PURSE, sacculus; marsupium (sacc. properly any little sack or bag; then = marsup., money bag, purse, weh was only a small leathern bag often closed by being drawn together at the mouth) .- crumena (money bag, usually worn round the neck, Plant. As. 3, 3, 67; Truc. 3, 1, 7).-zona (the girdle to weh a p. was fastened, or weh was so folded as to serve the purpose of a p. : so also cinguium). - loculi area theea numaria (money chest). congining.—locur area these numera money eness.—lollis (any leathern hog). A full p., marsupium bene numatum: an emply p., crumena deficiens (†): lo put money in a p., numos in crumenam demittere: to empty one's p., exinanire : to fill it, implere (both Varr. of fish-ponds, the produce of web fils or empties the p., according to its abundance or deficiency): to empty one's whole p., marsupium exenterare (Com.): to open one: whole p., in arrupium exenterare (Com.): to open one: p. (i e. to draw money out of it), thecam numariam retegere (C.): out of one's p., e peculiaribus toculis suis (e. g. donare qd): privato sumptu (at one's own cost; e. g. bellum gerere); impendio privato (to one's own lose; e. g. fidem publicam exsolvere); de suo (e. g. numerare pecunian); suis opibus (from one's oun re-sources; e.g., juvare qm). To consider aby's p. one's own, cs arca non secus ac mea utor; his p. is open to every body, nulli deest res ejus familiaris: to make a p. for himself, prps * suo privato compendio servire; *suis rebus or rationibus consulere: they have a common p., pecunize conjunctim ratio habetur : a cut p., sector zonarius (*Plauf.*). PURSE-PROUD, pecuniæ confidens.—pecuniā su-

perbus (H. Ep 4. 5).
PURSUANCE, Crcl. with the verba. secundum; ex; pro; ad. See Acconding to.

PURSUE, persequi; prosequi; consectari; insequi; insectari; insistere or instare alicui; I will p. the subject, pergam atque insequar longius (C.). See also CHASE

PURSUER. By the verb. (insecutor, late.)
PURSUIT, | Act of pursuing, insectatio; consectatio. | That which one follows, an occu-PURSY, *obesus aique anhôms.
PURTENANCE, exta, orum, n. pl.

PURULENT, puruientus (Cels.).

PURVEY, obsonat. See also PROVIDE, PURVEYOR, obsonator (Plant, Sen., Mart.) PUS (medical term), pus, puris, n. Pus forms, pus ornur: to turn to p., in pus verti, converti, or vergere : to ripen p., pus maturare, citare : to promote or

assist the formation of p., pus movere: full of p., puruientus.

PUSII, v. pellere; trudere: to p. forward, propellere protrudere: to p. out, expellere; peliere ex: to p. on,

see IMPEL, EXCITE. PUSH, s. pulsus; petitio (thrust): when it comes to the p., ubl ad rem, ad discrimen pervenerit; ubi res in discrimen deducta fuerit (Bau.): to make a p., conari, audêre.

PUSHING, importunus; immodestus; molestus, PUSILLANIMITY, animi demissio or (strunger) infractio; animi contractio, imbecilitas; animus parvus, demissus, fractus, imbecillus (C.); also simply contractio (C.)

contractio (C.).

PUSILLANIMOUS, qui est animi parvi; qui est animo debilitatua et abjectua; fractua; demissus.

PUSILLANIMOUSLY, animo algecto, demisso, fracto; demisse, abjecte; timide; humiliter (C.).

PUSTULC, pusual (Pila.); pusual (Ceta.).

PUSTULOUS, pusualosus (Ceta.); pusualosus (Col.).

PUT, ponere; collocare. See also PLACE, SET. You will p. yourself on of court., ipse te impedies; ipse tuda defensione implicabere (C.).

Pur Away, ponere; deponere (to lay down); abiicere (to cast away); exuere (to put of). To p. away childish things, nuces relinquere (proverb, Pers. 1, 10). PUT BY. See LAY BY. | Divorce, vid

PUT IX, ponere in loco (propr.); in locum (\$\beta_p\$, e.g. in historiam (\$C.); imponere in qd or in qo loco (the abl. rery rare; in navem, in plausirum, \$\beta_c\$: in equuleo, Val. Max. See Haase ad Reisig. note 573); deponent nere apud qm (to deposit for safety); ponere, pangere, depangere, plantare, deplantare (to set, plant); infigere (to fix or drive in claws, teeth). To p. windows or doors in a house, fenestras, ostia, in ædes imponere (Juliun Dig. 6, 1, 9).

Put oyr, [(prop.) ponere, deponere (to lay down); exuere (c. g. vestem); abjicere (to cast away). To p. of a garment, vestem ponere, or deponere, or ablicere (of a garment thrown or wrapf round one); vestem exuere of a garment thrown on wrapf round one). If To sell, extrudere (merces). If To defer, procrastinate, different proferre, conferre (with this difference, that with difference that with difference that with the sell of the sell the term may be def. or indef.; with proferre and con-ferre, for such we rarely find transferre, the term is always def.); procrastinare, Js. differre et procrasti-nare (to p. off to the next day, esply in a dilatory way). —producere, prolatare (to delay, procrastinate).—rejicere, reservare (to reserve for another time what ought to be done now). To p. off from one day to another, diem ex die ducero or prolatare: to p. off for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovère; prodere (nuptias) aliquot dies

Pur on, imponere, ci or ci rei (e. g. ci coronam); superponere ei rei (e. g. capiti decus); apponere qu re (e. g. iumen mensa); aptare, accommodare ei rei or ad qd (e. g. sibi coronam ad caput): to p. on a hat, causiam capiti aptare ; caput operire or adoperire (g. L., to cover the head): to p. on his cap again, pileum capiti reponere: to p. on a helmet, galeam inducere () inducere is bad; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 2, 21): to p. on a hood, calanticam capiti accommodare: to p. food on the table, cibos apponere; mensam epulis exstruere: to p. on the dessert, mensam secundam apponere : to p on colours (on a picture), (picture) inducere colores : to p. on clothes (on another person), induere ci vestem or um veste (opp. exuere ci vestem); on oneself, calceos et vesti-menta sumere; induere sibi vestem; se amicire (only of clothes wrapt about one, as the toga, never of those drawn on): he p. on his shoes and his clothes, et caice-abat ipse sese et amiciebat (Suet. Vesp. 21).

Put out, | To expel, movere; removere; sub-movere: to p. out of office, loco suo qm movere (in general); removère, amovère, or submovère qui a munere (esply from offices of state): to p. a magnirate out of office, abrogare or abolère ci magistratum (botà in the Roman sense; abolere with the notion of putting out finally): to p. one out of power, a republica qui removere: to p. a governor out of office, qui provincia demovere ; qm expellere potestate : to be p. out of office, successorem accipere (to receive a successor). ogner, successorem accipere (10 feetite a successor), I To exilinguish (fert, existinguere (g. f. nocturnum lumen; incendium, &c.); restinguere; compescere (incendium), I To dislocate (vid.), extorquere (with or without suo loco); ossa suis sedbus movere; luxare. | To place at interest, fenerar; fenore occupare or collocare (to lend out money): to p. out money to any one at interest, pecuniam ci feneri date; pecuniam apud qm occupare (with or without fenore; see Mach. Cie. Man. 2, 4): to p. ont one's money

safely, certis or rectis nominibus pecuniam collocare or expendere numos (cf. H. Ep. 2, 1, 105): to p. out money at two, four, five per cent. interest, fenerari pe-cuniam binis, quaternis, quinis centesimis (see Cic. cuniam binis, quaternis, quinis centesimis (see Cic. Verr. 3, 70, 165); at high interest, grandi fenore pecuniam occupare; at higher, graviori fenore pecuniam occupare. | To publish, edere (see Publish). | To disconcert, perturbare; confundere.

Pur oven, transmittere; trajicere: to be p. over

transmittl, &c. (Cas.)

PUT To, jungere; adjungere: to p. to the horses, equos curru jungere or carpento subjungere: to p. to the ozen, juvencos piaustro jungere. See also LAY BY, REPER.

PUT TO DEATH. See KILL.

PUT TO SEA, solvere navem, or simply solvere (poet. vela ventis dare): with a fleet, classe proficisci; c navigare (but the latter only when the place to weh one sails is named, e.g. in Macedoniam).—a terra soivere (p. of fm land) .e portu proficisci (of the person or e portu extre, prodire (also wi/hout e the ship) .- naves e portu educere, classem deducere (of the admiral)

PUT UNDER, supponere (to lay under); subjicere (to throw under); subdere (to place under); substernere (to

spread under); cl rei or sub qd.

PUT UP, To start (an animal), feram excutere cubili (Plin Pan.); excire e cubili (L.); bestiam excitare (C.); (leporem) exagitare (O.); (cervum nemorosis latibulis) excitare (Phædr.). | To expose publiciy for sale, qd venale proponere, or simply pro-ponere. | To ofer oneself as a candidate, munus, magistratum, petere; munus rogare, ambire: o p. up for, ambire, petere, expetere; exposeere, orare, qd. | To build, ereet, vid.

Pur up ar, devertere, deverti, deversari; with any

one, ad or apud qui; any where, ad or in locum
Divertere can be used only of several presons,
who separate and go one to one place, one to another.
See Goerenz. Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5, p. 534.

Pur up ro, | To give a hint of (in vulgar language), indicare of qd; docere of qd. (1995) Not indigitare or innuere.) | To excite, vid.

Put up with, æquo animo recipere (e. g. injuriam); tacitus habet injuriam (he puts up with it).—devorare tacitus habet injuriam (he puts up with it).—devorare (to swallow it): hominum ineptias stutitias; pauco-rum dierum molestiam, &c.): hardly to be able to p. up with, mgre ferre.

PUT UPON, see PUT ON, IMPOSE: lo p. honour upon, honore qm afficere; ci honorem habere, tribuere: to p. all honour upon, omni honore afficere, ornare qm; summå observantiå colere qm.

PUTREFACTION, putor (Cat.); putredo (Appul.):

to cause p., putrefacere.

PUTREFY, putrescere; putescere (Col.); putrefieri
(Lucr.); vitiari (Plin.).

(2mcr.); vitinar(prims,).
PUTRID, putridus, putidus (C.); puter (Cols.),
PUTTY, gluten or glutinum vitrearforum.
PUZZLE, v. impedire, turbare: conturbare. obturbare: athap p's us sadily, qui os acriter torquet (Cal.
ap. C.); to be puzzled with abla, impediri, implicari

qu te: to be puzzled to know what lo do, incertum esse, quid faciam : to be puzzied how to do othe, as magna difficultate afficitur, qua ratione qd faciat.

PUZZLE, s. | State of confusion, dubitatio (doubt) —angustiæ. difficultas. To be in a p., incertus or dubius sum, quid faciam, &c.; in angustiis esse: we or duous sum, quid taciam, &c.; in angustis esse: see Anee goi isto a sad p., incidimus in difficilem nodum (Cacl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 11). § Something proposed to try in gr am si g, lusoria quæstic (Pinin, as problem proposed).— Plusus ad acuenda puerorum ingenia accommodatus (as g. 1.); or "nodus quidam in lusum oblatus or offerendus (qd in lusum offerre, Q.). Discreting prastice, prps * figuræ sectiles pueris in lusum

offerend

PUZZLING, obscurus; perplexus; ambiguus

PUZZLINGLY, obscure; perplexe; per ambages. PYGMÆAN, PYGMY, pygmæus (O., Jue.). PYRAMID, pyramis, ldis, f.; meta (= a cone, co-

nicel figure).

PYRAMIDAL, * pyramidis formam habens; * in pyramidis formam redactus, erectus; in pyramidis modum erectus (Curl.—pyramidatus, once in C., omitted modum erectus (Curl.—pyramidatus (Curl.—pyrami

in ed. Ern.); (collis) in modum metæ in acutum cacumen fastigatus (L.).

PYRE, 1920s (C.); pyra (V.), See Funeral PILE.
PYRITES, pyrites, re, ru. (Plin)
PYROTECHNIC, *pyrotechnicus (t. t.).
PYROTECHNY, *ars ignium artificiorum fingendorum; *ars pyrotechnia (t. t.).

PYRRHONISM, dubitandi or omnia in dubium revocandi studium; o omnia in dubium incertumque vocandi or revocandi libido.

PYX, pyxis, idis, f.

QUAB (a kind of fish), gadus loba (Linn.).

QUACK, v. | To cry as a duck, tetrinnire (Auci. Carm. ad Phil.). || To brag, se jactare; insolenter gloriari; gloriosius de se prædicare. See also BRAO. To practise medicine as a quack, * pharmacopolarum more medicinam exercere; * pharmacopolæ negotium exercêre. | To lake quack medicine, * pharmacopolam morbo adhibere ; * malis medicaentis uti

QUACK, s. | Irregular medical practitioner, pharmacopola circumforancus; empiricus(sc. medicus, deriving his knowledge from practice only); medicus artis sum parum peritus. An empty boaster, jactator; ostentator; homo vaniloquus; homo vanus

or gioriosus. See Braggart.
QUACKERY, | Art of irregular medical
practitioner, *circulatoriæ medicamentorum venditiones. | Empty boasting, circulatoria jactatio: of literary men, &c., circulatoria literatorum vanitas; ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio.
QUADRAGESIMA, *Dominica Quadragesima: In-

vocavit (Eccl.).

QUADRAGESIMAL, quadragesimalis (Eccl.). QUADRANGLE, quadratum (C.); quadrangulum

Gloss 1 QUADRANGULAR, quadrangulus. - quadratus

(quare).

QUADRANT, || The fourth part, quadrans;
quarta pars. || A d instrument for taking stitfudes, "quadrans (t. L).

QUADRATE, quadratum; figura quadrata.

QUADRATE, quadratum; figura quadrata.

QUADRATE, v. quadrate ad or in rem, or shool. (C.);

congruere cum re or ci rei; convenire ad rem; conve-

nientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rei. QUADRATURE, quadratura (e.g. circuli, Appul.). QUADRIENNIAL, quadriennia (Avrel. Fict. Fics) quadriennalis only in a prob. corrupt transl. of a Gk. usariennam bray in m. p. assage in Modestin. Dig. 50, 12, 10) QUADRILATERAL, quadrilaterus (Frontin.); qua-

tuor habens latera

QUADRIPARTITE, quadripartitus (C.).

QUADRUPED, quadrupes (C.). QUADRUPLE, quadruplex (L.); quadruplus (Sucl.);

quadripartitus (C.). QUADRUPLICATE, quadruplicare (Plant.).

QUAPP, haurire (pocula, Pita:; spumantem pa-teram, F.; and impropr. sanguinem, C.).—potare (as trans. it is pra-Class. and past-Aug.).—pottare (to q. often, a Plautine word). Obs. perpotare is about, in C. ceply with totos dies or some other ref. to a space of

composition of the composition o

QUAGGY, paludosus (O.); paluster (Cas.); uliginosus (Col.)

QUAGMIRE, locus paluster; palus (Cas.); locus uliginosus (Varr.).

QUAIL, s. coturnix: q. pipe, * fistula coturnicibus alliciendis, decipiendis.

QUAIL, v. pavere; demisso, abjecto, fracto esse animo; animum abjecisse, despondisse (C.); trepidare (when fear is manifested by trembling, &c.).

QUAINT, captatus (hunled after; opp. oblatus, Q.); Insolitus: to say q. things, captata dicere non oblata tantum (aft. Q. non captata sed tantum oblata vox)

QUAINTLY, miro, insolito modo (O.).

QUAKE, tremere; contremiscere; intremere; hor-See TREMBLE. rescrie.

QUALIFICATION. By Crel. with the verb.

QUALIFIED, aptus; idoneus; opportunus (see Fir):

QUALIFIED, aptus; idoneus; opportunus (see Fir); to be q. to kill gome, jus venationis habere; "jus minores feras venaudi habere. QUALIFY, aptare. Instituere. aptum or opportunum reddere, facere qua ad që: to be qualified for alba, aptum, lioneum, opportunum esse ad që: he ti qualified for this post, par, aptus est hule muneri sus inendo, administrando (= he ti fit for til); "nulla lex

excipit eum. ne &c. (e. g. ne el en potestas curatione mandetur, u/t C. Agr. 2, 8, 21, he is not disqualified

QUALITY, | Nature, kind, qualitas (ποιότης, only as phil. t. t.).—natura; ratio (C.); indoles, ingenium (natural, peculiar, essential q.) .- constitutio (q. as derived from its formation). Peculiar q., proprietas; (of wine) nota (C. H. Col.), e. g. vini nota optima, acetum primæ notæ, diversæ notæ esse (Col.). | High rank, claritas generis (Q.); claritudo familiæ (T.); persons of q., homines illustri loco nati: he is a mun of q., est vir nobiliore, illustriore loco natus; genere et dignitate

QUALM, animæ defectio, or defectio only. See PAINTING. A q. of conscience, conscientia mala; mens mala sibi conscia. See Conscience.

QUANTITY, quantitas (Plin.); copia. numerus (C.): a great q., magnus numerus; multum: a considerable q., aliquot (of number) .- aliquantum (of q., with gen., g. auri): in q., copiosus; adv. copiose: (in prosody)

e. g. Auri): in q., copiosus; sue. copiosus; im prosusy; mensura, "quantitas (gramm.). QUARANTINE, "tempus valetudini spectandæ præstitutum: to perform q., "quadraginta dies extra qm locum propter suspectam valetudinem morari; * valetudinis spectandæ causa in statione retinēri.

QUARREL, s. jurgium. altercatio. contentio (pas sionate and violent, but confined to words). -controversia (between two persons in array on opposite sides).-rixa (a fray, broil, that threatens to come to blows).—pugna (a fight); see also Dispuys. To begin or seek a q., causam jurgii inferre; controversiam intendere or struere; jurgium excitare; rixam movere: the q. is ended rixa sedata est,

QUARREL, v. jurgare. rixari [SYN. in QUARREL, s.]: to q. with aby, jurgio contendere cum qo; jurgiis certare cum qo; rixari cum qo; rixa mihi est cum qo: to q. among themselves, inter se altercari; jurgiis certare inter se; rixari inter se.

QUARRELSOME, jurgiosus; rixosus; rixæ cupidus [SYN. in QUARREL, S.]: litigiosus; litium cu-pidus: altercandi or rixandi studiosus: to be very q., mirå esse ad litigandum, er ad rixandum, alacritate:

nira esse ad litigandum, or ad rixandum, alacritate: a q. fellon, botton jurgiosus (Gell.); home rixous or rixæ cupidus (Ell.) rixator occurs first in Q. 11, 1, 19): a q. temper, rixatud, altercandi, studium, cupiditas. QUARIY, || A ston = mine, lapicidinæ (Ell.) not lapidicinæ. Ell. lautumia or latomia, Plaul.; but alferwards only as the name of the famous Syraeusan prison, or of other similar prisons; Varr. L. L. S. 32, 42; L. 37, 3, 8; c.): verseer or inspector of a q., lapicidinarlus (Inscript. Orell. 3246): q. stone, camentum: saxum commenticium (sukens; opp. quamentum: saxum commenticium (sukens; opp. quamentum: saxum commenticium (sukens; opp. qua mentum; saxum comenticium (unhewn; opp. qua-

dratum). | Prey, vid.

QUARRYMAN, iapleida (l.., Farr.); lapidum exemptor (Plin.). | ool lapidarius, in this sense, weh

QUART, quadrans. QUARTAN, quartus: a q. fever, (febris) quartana; febris quadrini circuitus (Plin.); quartis diebus re-

QUARTER, # A fourth part, quarta para; qua-AUARTER, I. A fourth part, quarta para; quarta para; quarta phora); o, of a pear, spatium trimestru; a year and a q., annus ac tres menses; every q. terilo quoque menses. I Region of the skies, para; could the wind blow from any q. that \$\frac{1}{2}\end{case}, there, are could the wind blow from any q. that \$\frac{1}{2}\end{case}, there, Bec. C. 3, 47). I Particular region of a town or county, para; vicus. IP. Quarters, habitation, abode, habitatio (g. t.).—tectum (house).—hospitum (ceptly in the house of a friend).—deverorium (at an inn).—statio (builing-house on the road, \$\frac{1}{2}\end{case}.).—manbi of place of a night's lodging). To take up one's q'i swith aby, devertere ad qm (in hospitum); to have one's q's with aby, devertere ad qm (in hospitum); to have one's que's vich. deversari apud qm; test with, deversari apud qm; habitare apud qm; tecto receptum esse ab qo; nti es hospitio: to pay for one's q.'s, pretium mansionis persolvere ei (for the night's q.'s, pretium mansionis persolvere ci (for the night's lodging). (Of froops) summer, winder q's, sativa, hi-berna, pl.: to station troops in winter q.'s, copias in hibernis collocare: to be is q.'s, per hospital cis-positos esse; in oppido (oppidis) collocatos esse; positive esse; in opping (opping), concerne sesse; in opping (opping), concerne sesse; in opping (opping), concerne of the soldiers),—milites tecto (tectis) recept (is respect of the host); to change soldiers' q' z, "militum hospitia mutare; "milites in alia hospitia deducere (when they leave a town): to change aby's q.'s, "in aliud (unen they tene a own); so campe way st, s, manual hospitium traducere qui so change one's own q.'s, in alian domum immigrare. If The grant of his life to a conquered enemy, missio; g. (las exclam.) parce or partie wite meee: to grant no q., nulling wite parcere: q. was neither aixed nor granted, slive

missione pugnatum est (Flor.; sine missione also L. Al, 20, of gladiators): to ery for q.'s, rogare ut qs milai pareat: to give q., vite cs pareere; victo dare vitam. I Close quarters, pl.: to come to close q., manum I Closs quarters, pt.: to come to close q., manum conserver, ad manum accedere; cominus pugnare (gladils); cominus gladils uti; manu decertare (atl these = 0 fight closs logether, or to come to close q.'s with the sword, after the commencement of the fight with faretim, arrows, d.'s...—inter se (collaits signis) concurrere; proclium committere (conty of two hastile armies) .- (armis) congredi cum qo: manu confligere cum qo; ferrum et manus conferre cum qo; signa

cum qo; ferrum et manus conferre cum qo; signa conferre cum qo (all, e. g., cum hostibus). Quarter-deck, prps *constratum navis posterius. See Deck. QUARTER, v. ¶ To divide into four parts, quadrifariam dividere or dispertiri: to q. the body of a criminal, in quature partes distrabere (aft. See. de ard, 3, 17, in.); corpus in diversa distrabere (L). de ird, 3, 17, in.); corpus in diversa distrahere (L.);
| To station, put into quarters, collocare in loco or apud qm: to q, soldiers, milites per hospitia disponere or in hospitia deducere (with the citizens).—
milites per oppida dispertire (to station in the different towns); to have soldiers quartered upon me, "milites mee hospitio utuntur: to have guartered one's army in a town, exercitum in tectis habere ; to q. one-

self upon aby (as a guest), devertere or deverti ad qm; es hospitio uti. QUARTERING (of soldiere), deductio (e.g. in op-pida militum deductio, C. Phil. 2, 25, 62, web some plus minitum aeductio, C. Phil. 2, 25, 52, web some, however suppose to be settling them there as colonists, with grants of land, \$c); or by Crcl. with verb.

QUARTERLY, adj. trimestris: a q. account or settlement of money, ratio, computatio trimestris: ratio

settlement of money, ratio, computatio trimestris; ratio tetrilo quoque mense confecta: s q. payment, "quarta para annuæ mercedis (s quarter's pay)...—"pecunia tetrilo quoque mense solvenda (sum to be paid q.). QUARTERLY, ads. terilo quoque mense. QUARTERN, "modil quarta para or quadrans. QUARTETTO, "cantus quaternarius.

QUARTO. *forma quaternaria; *quarti ordinis forma (Rushak): large, small q. *forma quaternaria major, minor: is q., quaternis: a q. eolisme, *liber forma quaternaria: a q. leof, *folium, seheda, formae quaternariae. QUARTO. *quaternum (Lisn:).

QUASH, exstinguere. restinguere. sedare (e. g. seditionem, tumultum). See also QUENCH.
QUATRAIN, tetrastichon or tetrastichum (Mart.). QUAVER, s. vox or sonus vibrans (Plin. 10, 29,

QUAVER, v. vibrissare (Titinu. ap. Fest.); vocem in cantando erispare (Fest. p. 159, Linden.). QUAY, crepidines (bank protected with masonry).— lapideus luvii margo (Parr.).

QUEEN, regina (prop. and fig.); (To regnatrix is an adj. royal, T.); the q. bee, see Bee. | Queen at chess, compar (i.e. mate; of two lovers, &c., as q. at chess, O. A. A. 3, 359).
QUEER. See Comical.
QUEERLY. See Comicality.

QUELL, comprimere. sedare. See also QUASE. QUENCH.

QUENCH, restinguere, exstinguere (g. t. as well of QUENCH, restinguere. exatinguere (g.t. as well of fire as of lines and thirst)—compescere (to put out, of fire).—opprimere (to put out or down, e.g. fire, fiame, \$\insert{c}\),—JN. extinguere et opprimere: explice. sedare. reprimere. depellere (to still, e.g. one's thirst; see also To Extraorius, To ALAY): to q. one's thirst, situm explice, &c. (see STM. above): to q. one's these by a drink of cold water, sitim haustu gelidue aques sedare: he is only permitted to q. his thirst with water, potione aques tantum a siti vindicari debet. I To destroy,

QUENCHLESS. See UNQUENCHABLE.

QUERIST, Crel. with verbs in Ask, INQUIRE.

QUERN, mola versatifis or trusatilis. QUERULOUS, querulus, queribundus: to be q.,

quitere (to take great pains in finding out).—conquirere (of several objects that one is in q. of, also with the accessory notion of taking much trouble about it); one accessory noison of taking much probble about (i); one that is in a, of athy, conquisitor; inquisitor (the latter of one who follows the traces of any suspicious person). If equest, rogatio, petitio; libellus supplex (if conched in writing, Mart. 8, 31, 3). If aquest or jurg sworn to inquire, questio; inquisito (the exemi nation of any matter in order to come to the truth, veri). ! See also EXAMINATION, INQUEST.

QUESTION, s. interrogatio (prop. an asking, order to gain an answer, or to learn the opinion of another; then, g. t., any interrogative),-quæs, o (implies close and continued inquiry or examination; hence used eaply of scientific and judicial investigation).—percunctatio (close or accurate enquiry into the particulars of a fact) .- disceptatio (discussion, debate): a slight or trifling g., interrogatiuncula : rogationcula : quæstiuncula : disceptatiuncula: a captious q., captio; interrogatio captiosa; captiosum interrogationis genus; to put a captious g., captioso interrogationis genere uti: captiose rogare: to answer a q., ad rogatum respondere; interroganti ci respondere (see also Answen); to put a q. = to ask, see Ask : to propose a subject for debate, questionem ponere, proponere, afferre; de quo disceptetur ponere; or fm the context ponere only: the q. arises, quæritur; oritur disputatio; exsistit quæstio: but here a somewhat different q arises, whether &c., exsistit autem hoc loco quæstio subdifficilis, num &c.: the q. now is, nunc id agitur: here prys the q. may arise, hic fortasse quærendum sit: that is not the q., hoc non dublum est; de hac re non dubitatur, dubitatu non oritur; it is a q., res in quaestionem venit or vocatur; res in diaceptationem vocari potest: q. by for ture, quaestio ac tormenta; quaestio tormentis habita: a boundary q., controversia finalis; jurgium finale (Leg. Agr. p. 341, 342, Goes.): to debate a boundary q., de finibus ambigere: there is a boundary q., de finibus controversia est: to discuss, more, agitate a q., agere rem or de re (g t. to treat it, discuss it).—disputare, dissecret de qà re (of the discussions of learned men, the latter eaply of a continued discourse).—sermo est de re (of a conversational discussion, whether of two perwas or more). qd in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere (to make it a subject of dispute). Obs. agitare questionen is, to think it over, weigh it in the mind. To be made a q., in controversia esse or versari; in controversiam deductum esse; in contentione esse or versari; in disceptatione versari: to become a q., in contentionem venire: in controversiam vocari, adduci,

QUESTION, v. || To ask, interrogate, interrogate, rogare, qm qd or (more rarely) de re. See Ask. || To doubt about, throw doubt upon, dubitare, addubitare aliquid or de re (with the acc. usually only when it is a simple neuter pronoun, or pass, with a nominative, as, dubitatus parens; otherwise with de; see Ochs. C. Ect. p. 25).-ponere in dubio (to bring in question) .- in dubitationem vocare (to call in question). QUESTIONABLE, incertus; ambiguus; anceps; de quo dubitari potest.

QUESTIONLESS, haud dubie (indubitate, doubtful; indubitanter, late) .- certo, certe. See also CER-

QUIBBLE, v. cavillari, QUIBBLE, s. cavillatio. QUIBBLER, eavillator.

QUICK, adl. | Swift, nimble, celer (swift, fleet, of persons and things; opp. tardus).-præceps (hasty, of persons and things).—citus (swift, often with the notion of great rapidity, usually of things, rarely of persons or animals).-properus, properans (hastening in pursuit of an object).-festinans (poet. festinus, anxously in Ansiely.—citatus, incitatus, concitatus (set in augusty in Ansiely.—citatus, incitatus, concitatus (set in augusty in Ansiely.—citatus, incitatus, concitatus (set in augusty in augusty). Augusty (set).—citatus (set).—citat both of living creatures) .- promptus (ready, prompt, soin of steing creatures,—prompus (reausy, promps, never at a loss or unprepared).—præsens (speedy in operation or effect.— Ref. præsentaneus is late).—subitus repetitinus (swiden). A q. pace, incessus citus (opp. incessus tardus): with q. siep, citato gradu; cito: a q. pronunciation, citata pronunciatio: a q. reply, promptum responsum : q.-footed, pedibus celer; reps, prompton responsant; q.-jouen, pentons ceret, pernix (celeripes is poet.); a q. sailer, ceiox; this vessel was a very q. sailer, have navis erat incredibili celeritate velis. | Alive. vivus. | Ready, active, versatile, &c., agilis (nimble, alert, of body or mind). -facilis (that moves with ease) .- versatilis (accommo dating; versatile, of the mind) .- callidus (clever, expert, from practice: [42] [not versutus, weh = sig, cunning]).

soilers (skifful): q. in athg. exercitatus in re (practized).—peritus es rei (experienced).

QUICK, s. viva caro: to cut to the q., ad vivum

resecure (Col. e. g. extrema ipsius unguis pars ad vivum resecetur): to cut or touch one to the q, to sting aby to the q., quain acerbissimum dolorem inurere ci; (by

one's words) qm gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficere; es animum graviter offendere: athg touches me to the q., valde doieo qd; gravissime fero qd; mordcor, quod &c.: that has touched me to the q., meum ilie

QUICKEN, | To accelerate, accelerare qd; ma-WICKEN, # To accelerate, accelerate qq; maturare qq, or with inf;; pracelplare qd. Syn. in Accelerate. # To make alive, animare (poet. also Ag.).—vivificare (late, Tertuill.). # To excite, excitare, incitare; qm alacriorem ad qd efficere (e.g. ad pugnandum); cs animum incitare : to be quickened, accedit mihi animus; alacriorem fieri; magna alacritas studiumque cs rei magnum ci injectum est. nos animi, except as = ferociorem reddi (T. Germ. 21, 3).
QUICKENING, s. acceleratio, maturatio (both in

duct. ad Herenn.).
QUICKENING. adl. Crcl. by the verb.-vivificans.

late

QUICKLY, | Speedity, celeriter: cito; festi-nanter; velociter | Soon, contestim; illico; ex-templo; statim continuo. QUICKNESS, | Speed, swifiness, velocitas; ce-leritas; pennicitas; agilitas | Syx. in Quicx. | Rea-diness, briskness, solietta (dexterity or eleverness in an art; see Hers. Cees. B. G. 7, 22)—exercitatio (practice)—calliditas (aktil, adroiness).

QUICKSAND. arenie pedum vestigio cedentes; (also

simply) sabulum (Plin.): the quicksands, syrtis. QUICKSET HEDGE, sepes viva. QUICKSIGHTED.

See ACUTE. QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, perspicacitas; ingenii acu-See also ACUTENESS. men or acies.

QUICKSILVER, argentum vivum (Plin., Fitr.; in its natural state).—hydrargyrus (Plin.), mercurius (pre-

QUID (of tobacco), eglobus tabăci manducandus er manducatus

WUIDDITY. See ESSENCE.

QUIESCENCE. See ERSER. QUIESCENCE See RESE. QUIET, add. | Denoting a state when one is without motion and without physical exerlion, quietus (g. t., being al rest, taking repose, in as far as it implies a notion contrary to that of exertion) —tranquillus (still, without strong motion, esply of the sea, that is not disturbed by any external cause) .- Jn. tranquillus et quietus. pacatus (at peace, tranquillized, esply of countries in wch a war, insurrection, &c., has been waging) - sedatus (without stormy motion, sedate, e.g. step, gradus; time, tempus).—placidus (placid, soft, without disturbance or any violent motion, e.g. river, amnis; flumen [opp. rapidus amnis]; weather, cœlum; day, dies; sleep, somnus).—otiosus (at rest, not engaged in any business, idle): a q. life, vita quieta, or tranquilla, or tranquilla et quieta; vita placida; vita otiosa: to lead a q. life, vitsm tranquillam, or placidam, or otiosam degere; quiete vivere; otiose vivere: a q. province, provincia quieta (g. t.); pro-vincia pacata (in wch a war has been carried on before). -q. sea, mare tranquillum or placidum : to be q., quietum, &c. esse: to remain q., quiescere (also = to remain neuter); silentium tenere (to observe silence †): -to remain q. at athg, otiosum spectatorem esse es rei (to be a q. spectator, e. g. pugnæ), —se non admiscère or se non immiscère el rel (not to mix oneself up with athg): be q. l'avete linguis i silentium teneatis: to make q., see To Calm. Relating to a state without mental agitation, and to whatever manifests such tranquillity, quietus (not taking a share or an interest in athg, not moved by athg).— tranquillus (q. disposition of mind or temper, not excited by atha externat).-placidus (placid, peaceable, in contradistinction to tempestuous or hasty temper) .- placatus (become q. again after violent irritation). — sedatus (pacified, sedate; all these speaking of the 'animus,' t.e. the mind).—Jr. placidus quietusque; placatus et tranquillus; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque; a q. or caim speech, oratio placida or sedata (e. g. manner of delivery, or elocution); temperatum orationis genus; quietum disputandi genus (in conversation).-to do athq with a q. mind, or in a q. temper, placatiore animo facere qd: to write in a q. disposition of mind, redutiore animo scribere: to be q., animo esse quieto, or tran-quillo, or piacato; animo non moveri: one can never be q., nun quam quietà mente consistere licet: be q. ! bono sis animo or bonum habe aninum (be of go cheer).—to be q. by athg, placide or sedate ferre qd (to bear athg quietly): not to be quiet at or unaer athg, qd wgre ferre (not to bear it with indifference).—sollicitum esse de qu re (to be annoyed at or alarmed about athy).

QUIET, s. See QUIETYESS.

QUIET, v. tranquillare (prop. mare, fig. animos) .-

QUIET, v. tranquillare (prop. mare, fg. animos).—
pacare (to establish peace, e.g. in a province).—sedare,
placate (to still, appease).—permulcére (to southe).—
lenire (to cause to abate, mitigate, allay).

QUIETNESS, #The state of being free fm
ment at a git ation or physical exertion, tranquillitas (propr. the state of the sex, when not agitated
by storm: different fm million, backeting the set of the
state of peace, settled stote of things; opp, tumitius),
requies (of taking some relaxation after work; opp,
tabor, i.e. trouble).—oliving to being after work; opp,
labor, i.e. trouble).—oliving to being a free work; opp,
tabor, i.e. trouble).—oliving to being a free work; opp,
tabor, i.e. trouble).—oliving to being state of peace, settled stote of things; overnty fm ordinary labor, i. e. trouble) .- otium (a being exempt fm ordinary occupations; hence also = tranquillity of a state, veace),-otiona vita (a life without occupation),-pax bettee,—clusted vita (a sije winous occupation,—pax (peace; then, lasting repose and security),—silentium (when nothing is said or spoken, or no noise made, &c.); to live in peace and q., in oth et pace vivere (g. t.)— mirà concordià vivere (of man and wife, T. Agr. 6, 1): to live in peace and q. with aby, concorditer vivere

CUM QO. QUIETUDE. See QUIETNESS. QUIETUDE. See QUIETERS.
QUILL. | The feather of a goose, penna anserina. | The dart of a porcupine, spina. || The reed of waver, disula textoria. || The instrument with with some stringed instruments are struck, plectrum (for the lyra).—pecten, inis (for the cithara Freand). To strike with the q.,

pectine pulsare (†).

QUILT, s. *stragulum textile; *stragula vestis;

*stratum. **Ey** peristroma = a curtain large enough to hang round the sides of a couch or bed.

QUILT, v. refercire qa re (to stuff with athg) .- "(vesti)

xylinum insuere (if with wadding).

QUINCE, maium cydonium (*pyrus cydonia, aft. Linn.): a q. tree, cydonia (*pirus cydonia, Linn.): q.coloured, melinus (unheror, e. g. vestimentum): the coloured, melinus (μήλινος, e. g. vestimentum): the kernel of a q., *granum mali cydonii: the juice of q.'s, kernel of a q., *granum mall cydon1: the juice of q.'s, succi (malorum) cydoniorum (Pollad. 11, 20, 2).—
melomell (Col. 12, 47, 3): oil made of q.'s, exise made of q.'s, exise made of q.'s, exise mall sydoniis factum Eggs
cydonites (Pallad. 11, 20) does not stand for wine made of q.'s, but for the juice of q.'s mist with honey,
subawwinch; see Schneid. on that parage.
QUINCE TREE. See QUINCE.
QUINCLAGESIMA, Dominica quinquagesima;

quinquagesima prenitentiæ (Eccl.).
QUINQUENNIAL, quinquennalis.
QUINQUENNIALLY, quinto quoque anno.

QUINSY, angina.
QUINSY, angina.
QUINTAL, pondus centenarium (Plin.); centum (et duodecim) pondo, ibirae.
QUINTESSENCE, succus subtilissimus (propr.);

also by flos, robur, medulla (fg.).
QUINTETTO, *cantus a quinque symphoniacis

editus. QUINTUPLE, adj. quincupiex (Mart.); quinque-

partitus (C.)

QUINTUPLE, v. quinquiplicare (T. Ann. 2, 36). QUIRE, | A choir, vid. | A bundte of paper, scapus (Pin. 13, 12, 23; containing twenty sheets): in (liber) non compactus.

QUIRK, cavillatio (quibble). - aculeus, dicterium (sharp, witty saying). QUIT, discedere, &c.

See DEPART, LEAVE.

QUITE, ex toto (entirely : e. g. tutum esse, to be q. safe).-ex integro (afresh; e. g. qd efficere novum).ex omni parte (in every respect; e. g. to be happy, beatum esse), -omni numero, omnibus numeris, ombibus numeris et partibus (in all its parts and details; e. g., q. complete or perfect. omnibus numeris absolutus; perfectus explaturation 4. 9., q. complete or perfect. omnibus numeris absolutus; perfectus expleitusque omnibus numeris et partibus; be eq. perfect or complete, omnes numeros habère or continere),—omni ratione (is every kind of wevy; e. g. qm eximaire),—longe, multo (by a great deal, with alius or diversus, different)—provaus, plane, penitus [SYM. in ALTOGETHER],—funditus (fm. the foundation).—in or per omnes partes; per omnia (in every respect).—totus (e. g., he is q. altered, totus commutatus est). Numantia was q. destroyed, Numantia funditus deleta est. -Sts expressed by a com-pound word, or by some other turn of expression; e.g. pound word, or by some other turn of expression; e.g. to emply the bottle q., lagenam exaccare; a hya, potar face tenus cadum. To leap q. over othy, transifier qd or trans qd. I am q. miserable, provus minil abest, quitn sim misertimus: he is q. muleraned, omnino quitn sim misertimus: he is q. muleraned, omnino quitnessi accepts est: he is not q. unicarned, one tamen accepts the different opinion, longe alter sentire; toda sententia disastice: to be q. 1132 otherwise, longe secus esse; longe aliter se hat ere.

right (in answers), ita est.
QUITCH GRASS, *triticum repens (Linn.).

QUITA GRASS, "triteum repens (Linn.).
QUITS, interf. nihil reliqui est.
QUITANCE, # Act of quitting, by the verb.
Discharge, apocha: to give one a q., apocham dare; acceptum referre ci qd (C.); acceptum qd testari.

QUIVER, s. pharetra. QUIVER, v. tremere; contremere; intremere. See

also SHAKE, TREMBLE.

QUOIF. See BONNET, UAP. QUOIT, discus: to play at q.'s, disco ludere.

QUOTA, rata pars or portio.
QUOTATION, Passage quoted, locus allatus
or (if with approbation) laudatus (citatus, allegatus, productus, not goodh—] Act of quoin q (passagers, examples, qc.), prolatio (e. g. exemplorum)—commencatio (the mentioning of them)—relatio (Q.). (200TE, proferre, afferre [Eg5] not producere; and it is better to avoid adductore, for web Sex. de Ird. 2. 16.

it is setter to about adducere, for wen sen. de 174, 2, 16, 2, 16 the only passage cited, ea animalia in exemplum hominis adducit, quibus &c.—Krebs allows citar with or without testes or auctores. Livy has magistratuum libros Macer Licipius citat identidem auctuum noros macer Licinus citat neentiem auctores].—laudare (to q. with approbation).—notare (with eensure).— memorare. commemorare.—ponere (of examples). To q. as authorily, auctorem laudare or memorare (C.) or citare (L.): a passage, laudare or memorare (L.) or chare (L.): a prosenge, to locum afferte; dictum scriptoris commemorare; referre (often, habitually); usurpare: I tike better to quamples fm Grecian history than fm our own, malo Graccorum quam nostra proferre: I will q, this one example, ponam illud unum exemplum: to q. the words of an author without naming him, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (Pin. H. N.).

QUOTH. ait; inquit. QUOTIDIAN, quotidianus (daily; diurnus = throughout the day, a day long).

RABBET, s. coagmentum; compactura (Fitr.), conclusura (Fitr. 6, 11); compages. See also JOINT.

RABBET, v. conjungere; committere; coarmentare RABBI, *Rabbinus; *magister, doctor, Judaicus.

RABBINICAL, *Rabbinicus RABBINICALLY, *Rabb · Rabbinorum · Rabbinice :

RABBIT, cuniculus: r.-hole, lustrum, cubile cuniculorum.

RABBLE, vulgus multitudo de plebe, muititudo obscura et humilis. sentina reipublicæ or urbis. fæx populi: one of the r., unus de multis, or e multis.
RABID, furens, furiosus (furious, raving).—insanus

(mad).—rabidus (in the best age only in poetry; but rables, and even rabide, occur in Class. prose, so that rabidus is not to be regarded as un-Class. in prose;

See also Punious. Krebs).

Arboid. See also Evaluous.

RACE, s. | Family, slock, dc., genus (g. l.).—
gens (all who belong to one slock; then, all who
bear the sume family names (nominal); opp. familia,
wch denotes the subdivisions of a gens, distinguished
by cognomina (family names).— strps (the slock of oy cognomina (Jamiig names).— surps love sources of a family as spring fm a gens).—homines qui extended que vivunt (men living at one time, contemporaries; e. g. hujus ætalis homines; qui nune vivunt e. g. nujus exais nomanes; qui nuoe vivum homines): an ancient r., genus antiquum; gens antiqua: to be of an aucient r., generis antiquitate florere: one of a very ancient r., homo veteris pro-sapito et multarum imaginum; ex familià vetere natus. Stirps, genus, and gens, denote the race usually in an ascending line, as abstract and collective terms for majores; whereas prosapia, progenies, propago; proles, suboles, in a descending time, as abstract and collective terms for posteri (Död.). || Course, cursus, ûs ; curriculum; cursus certamen (foot-r.).—cursus or curriculum equorum; cursus equester (a horse-r.).

RACE, v. cursu certare. certare pedibus. pedibus contendere (on foot).—cursu equestri certare (with horses).
RACE-HORSE, equus curulis (in the Circensian

games)—equus pernix or velox (g. tt.).

RACER, cursor (C. Die. 2, 79, 144).—stadiodromua (Pl·n.).—ertans (C., on foot or with horses).—agitator (in a chariot-race).

Race-horse, vid. RACINESS (of sigle), succus or succus et sanguis (C. Brut. 9, 36, &c.) .- sapor vernaculus (idiomatic ... C. Brut. 46, 172). A certain peculiar r. of its own, color quidam et succus suus (C. de Or. 3, 25, 96).—nescio qui sapor vernaculus (a certain peculiar idiomatic r.,

. ut supr.).
RACK. | An instrument of torture, equuleus. -catasta (the scaffold itself, later only): to put to the r., in equuleum imponere, inlicere, conficere qm: equuleum torquere qm: to be brought or put to the r., in equuleum ire, imponi, injici (in fidiculæ are the ropes used in ire, imponi, injici (1975) indiculte are the ropes used in torfure, but not the r.): to die on the r., extortum mori: to abide by the truth even on the r., vi tormentorum adductum in veritate manêre: to undergo or go through the torments of the r., vim tormentorum perferre; see also Tontune (respecting the abstract sense): to put one's brains to the r., *cogitationem in qd maxime intendere. If = Torture, vid. | A wooden or ate in weh hay is placed for cattle, cratis.—jacea (a common name : wch Freund does not mention : cratis,

common name; wen erruna aven no menion: craits, que jacea vocatur a vuigo; Feget 1, 56).

RACK, v. To streich, vid. To otrure, see to put to the RACK. To clearify, capulare (c. g. oleum, Plin.). See also Clanify.

RACKET, The bat used at tennis, *prps re-

ticulum (i. e. a small net). | A clattering noise;

RACY, habens succum qm (C.), or nescio quem saporem vernaculum (aft. C. Brut. 46, 172); to be r., habēre succum qm (C. Brut. 23, 76); *habēre (nescio

quem) saporem vernaculum.
RADIANCE, claritas, fulgor, candor [Syn. in

BRIGHTMESS].
RADIANT, clarus. lucidus. filustris. splendidus.

RADIANI, clarus. incluse. Interest. processing fulgers. nitidus, niters [Syn. in Bright].
RADIATE, radiate (to cast rays: in the sense of 'gitter' it does not belong to Class. prose).—radios spargere ; relucere ; refulgere.

RADIATED, radiatus.
RADIATION, radiatio (Plin.); or by the verb.

RADIATION, radiatio (Plin.); or by the verb. RADICAL, | Primitive, native, primitivus; nativus; insitus; innatus; ingenitus; primitivus; nativum; vocabulum rimitivum (Gramm.); the r. syliable, "syliable primitivum (Gramm.); the r. syliable, "syliable primitivum (Gramm.); the v. syliable, "syliable primitiva: the r. meaning, naturalis et principalis significatio, in quantum est (Gell. 13, 29, in.). | Fundamental, Crolby radix or fundamentum, e. g. pletas est fundamentum omnium virtutum, is the r. virtus; or by the deferble pentus, &c. Let us dare to alternal a r. ever adverbs, penitus, &c. Let us dare to attempt a r. cure adeers, penitus, &c. Lei us dare lo allempi a r. cure of our miseries, audeanus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere (C. Tasc. 3, 6, 13); r. reformer, see REFORMER. (Z. Tasc. a), 6, 13); r. reformer, see REFORMER. (Z. Täfferaee, quanta maxima esse potest distantia. RADICALLY, penitus: radicius. RADICATE, radices agere (Col.); radicari (Plin.). See To Root.

RADISH, raphänus (Pin.); radlx Syriaca (Col.); also simply radix (Col.); radicula (a kind of small r., Col.): *raphanus hortensis (Linn.).

RADIUS, radius (C.). RAFFLE, s. alea. To be the winner in a r. . *sors es cum lucro exlit.

RAFFLE FOR, v. *de re qa alem jactu contendere : to put up to be raffled for, "rem proponere de qua alese jactu contendatur: "talorum jactu rem acquirendam

RAPT, ratis. R.-me tiator): ligni negotiator. R.-merchani, lignarius (sc. nego-

RAFTER, canterius (Vitr.) .- (trabs, tignum = a

beam).

RAG, pannus; pl. panni (also = an old garment).—
cento (a garment of old r.'s). Covered with r.'s, pannis
obstuus; pannosus: to deal in r.'s, negotium panniculailum exercère (oft. Aurel. Fiet. de Fir. ill. 72). *panniculas or pannos venditare: a dealer in r.'s, qui
panniculos venditat r. man, *qui panniculos ostiatim colligit.

COUNCIL.

RAGAMUFFIN, pannosus. mendicus (as beggar).

Rerey r., levissimus quisque (e. g. Gallorum): r.'s,

homines perditi; fex populi.

RAGE, s. | Vehemence, fury, rables; seulint Rauro (only in poetry, and post-Aug. prose). [SYN. in FUN.] | Anger excited to fury, ita (anger).—

indignatio; iracundia (great rage, violent anger).—

RAUGEN: to fall into ar., indignatione exartescere; ita

incendi: into a great r., iracundia se attemache exar
incendi: into a great r., iracundia se attemache exar
incendi: into a great r., iracundia se attemache exarincendi; into a great r., iracundià ac stomacho exar-descere; iracundià efferri or inflammari: to put aby in ar., stomachum ci movere or facere; iram cs concire.

**I Enger desire, studium (immodicum; e g., ar. for *immodicum, or insanum, adificandi stubuilding, 190

dium).—aviditas (insutiable passionate desire; e. g. glorise, imperandi, &c.).—temeritas qd faciendi (a rash, thoughlises fondness for doing it: e. g., a r. for play, tem. lucrandi perdendive, T. Germ. 23, 3). To have a r. for athg, omni impetu ferri ad qd.
RAGE, v. | To be furious, furere (of persons; of things personnifed, only in the poets).—savire (to be suvegely violent: of persons, and also of things; mare ventis, S.; ventus, Ces. B. G. 3, 13, fur, and poet. of last, loce, &c.). | To be violently angry, indignational, exacerbard, or excandescere. Incundia

nari, raincendi, exaceroari, or excandescere, iracundia exardescere, inflammari, efferri. RAGGED, pannosus. pannis obsitus (of persons covered with rags).—lacer, detritus (of clothes, \$c., in

RAGING, adj. rabidus (of animals and men, RABID).—rabiosus (of animals, of men, and of things).—furens. furiosus. furibundus (raving with passion). sævus (transported with rage: impropr. of things, mare, S.; ventus, C.).

RAGING, s. rabies. furor. sævitla [Syn. in Fury].

-violentia (e. g. maris, ventl: then impropr. of the violence of men).-sæva vis ca rei (the fearful strength of alhg, e. g. morbly.—impetus (the violent attack: e. g. the r. of a fever, impet. febris). The r. of the sea, violentia or (Vell.) sævitia maris.

RAGOUT, prps minutal.
RAIL, s. tignum transversum (nailed across betenth, s. tightin transversum (natica arrow se-tween two upright posts); r.'s, railings, septa (ps., g. t, for fence; with boards, laths, &c.).—cancelli (pl.; clathri, trellis-work).

RAIL, v. To enclose with rails, cancellos cir-

cumdare ci rel. - or sepire (g. t., with or without stipi-

tibus, &c.).

RAIL, RAIL, RAIL AT, v. To use opprobrious language, convicium ci facere; qm convicius con-To use opprobrious sectari, incessere; qm maledictis insectari; maledicta in qm dicere, conferre, conficere: railing language, maledietum; convicium; probrum. See more ABUSE, CHIDE.

BUBE, CHIDE.

RAILLER, in qm maledicus; consectator.

RAILLERY, jocatio, or pl. jocationes (C.); caviitio (ironical, leasing r.). See JOKING, s. RAILROAD, RAILWAY, *via ferrea or ferreis orbitis strata: a r. train, *ordo vehiculorum viam

ferream percurrentium.

RAIMENT, vestis. vestītus. cultus. ornatus. Jn. vestis atque ornatus. See also CLOTHES, DRESS: to put on r.; see CLOTHE. RAIN, s. pluvia (as a beneficial natural phenomenon).

-imber (a shower) -nimbus (of rain attended with cloudy weather; aquæ cœlestes is poet.). Adrizzling r., pluvia tenuissima: a sudden shower of r., pluvia re-pentina; imber repente effusus; imber subitus: hearn r.'s, aque magne (L.): heavy and continued r.'s, imbres magni et assidui: we shall have r., imbres imminent; nubilatur or nubilare coepit; we shall have r. to-day, hodie pluet ; the r.'s have swelled the river, aqua pluendo crescit: the r. beats agst my face, imber in os fertur: the r. does not cease, imber non remittlt in os lectur: the r. aces not cease, innoer non remitti (see L. 40, 33): the r. comes through the roof, ex im-bribus aqua perpluit; tectum imbres transmitti (see Plin. 18, 11, 29): much r. fell that year, aque magne et ingentes eo anno fuerunt: during the r., in imbri; per imbrem ; dum pluit.

RAIN, v. pluere (for the most part only in the third person, personally and impersonally, pluit, 'it rains,' &c., prop. and fig.); imber or nimbus effunditur: it r.'s such a thing, such a thing comes down in r. (stones, 's such a taing, such a taing comes acousts in ', (stones, blood, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\); res, re, or rem pluit, \$\tilde{x}\$, go sanguine, lacte, lapidibus, &c., pluit, terrà pluit, terram pluit, also imber lapidum, sanguinis, &c. defuit; and de coclo lapidat; imbri lapidat: it raised all night, imber continens per totam noctem teutit: it never raised more heavity in those parts, numquam illis locis majores aquæ fuerunt (Cæs). Prov. it necer r.'s but it pours, malim malo additur (aft. L. 1, 3); it is constantly raining, or rains without any cessation, continuos or assiduos (/ess strong) habemus imbres.

RAINBOW, arcus pluvius (H.): cmly, ecclestis arcus, or fm context arcus only.

RAIN-DEER. See REIN-DEER.

RAIN-WATER, aqua pluvia, aquæ pluviæ, im-brium aqua or aquæ (in respect of its source).—aqua

brium aqua or aquae (in respect of its source).—aqua pluvialia or pluvialiti or in respect of its quality).

RAINY, pluvialitia (in respect of its quality).

RAINY, pluviaus (bringing rain with it: of winds, seasons, &c., or where it usually rains, of a country).—pluvious (where or when it rains much: e. g. of winder): r. weather, tempestas pluvia; pluvius cedis winder): r. weather, tempestas pluvia; pluvius cedis

status : cœlum pluvium. The r. season, mensis, quo (or menses, quibus) imbres continui deferuntur (when it regularly r.'s with little or no cessation; aft. Sen.

N. Q. 4, 4, extr.).

RAISE, || To lift up, tollere. elevare (the latter only of things really lifted up: hence elev. manus, but not oculos: and not in the fig. sense, e. g. laudibus qm elevare. West verbis qm elevare is to depreciate a man; to run him down, the opp. of extotling) .- subducere (to lead or draw fm below) .- moliri (to r. up heavy weights, lead or draw fin below).—motir (to r. up neavy weights, by pulleys, fc.). To r. the curtain, natieum toilere (with the ancients, at the end of the piece, to draw up the curtain before the stage; opp, autuum premete or mittere, at the beginning of a piece, to let the curtain of any, so that the actors were seen; see Schmid. H. Ep. 2, 1, 189): to r. one's hands to heaven, tender manus (suppliexs) ad culm (in prayer). ¶To erect, educere. excitare (pyramids, lowers). - exstruere. ædifi-care (to build): to r. fortifications, munimenta excitare: to r. a dam, aggerem jacere, exstruere; a wall, murum ædificare. See To Enect. | To excite, arouse, erigere; excitare.—firmare. confirmare (to confirm, strengthen) .- relevare, recreare (to refresh): to confirm, strengmen).—retevare, recreare (so regress): w r, the spirits of a dejected person, afflictum es animum recreare (Cf. C. Att. 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum, unumquemque confirmans, exci-tans); animum es Jacentem or qui abjectum et Jacentem excitare; sublevare stratum et abjectum; ad animi æquitatem extollere qm. | To give forth, occaarrival of aby, clamoribus qm excipere: to r. a laugh, cachinnum tollere; in cachinnos effundi. Such phruses cachinium toliere; in eachimos effundi. Sach phrases ore frequently expressed in Latin by single words; e.g., to r. a laugh, eachimiani; to r. a charge, accusare qin. It ob bring forward, proferre producere in medium proferre; to r. an objection, opponere, contra dicere qd, obloqui, occurrere. If ocause to rice (fm the dead), qin excitare ab inferia; qin a morte um me acca, qui excutare an interis; qui a morte ad vitam revocare (to recal to life).—qui ab Orco reducem in lucem facere (to cause to return to the world. Vivificare is bad Latin). To levy, prepare, parare, comparare; conferre, conquirere, confecre, cogere (to collect, bring together): to r. troops, copias parare or comparare; exercitum conficere; r. money, cogere pecuniam, fm aby, ab qo; pecunias expedire. || To augment, increase, efferre (to bring forth).—augere (to increase).—majus reddere (to oring forth).—augere (to increase).—majus reddere (to render greater, enlarge).—exaggerate (to make higher or larger). To r. the price of a commodity, pretium cs rel efferte (to make the price higher).—carius vendere qd (to sell al more): to altempt to r. the price of corn, annonam flagellare (of a corn factor who keps bock his corn, that prices may rise; Plin.); annonam incendere, excandicacere (Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16); annonae caritatem inferre. Prices have been ratiod, merces cariores sunt or pluris vencunt: the price of atter has been ratised. See 'prices &c. have 'isen' in Kisz. Tor, the pay, stipendium augére: to r. courage, majorem reddere animum; addere animum. IT o promote, advance (to konour), augere, ornare (g. t.); producere ad dignitatem or ad honores, evehere ad honores: to r. to great honour, amplis honoribus ornare or decorare: to r. fm the dust, aminia nonintende de contrate le 7-30 for ania, ex humili loco ad diguitatem producere; e tenebris in lucem evocare; e tenebris et silentio proferre; lo the highest homores, ad amplissimos homores or ad summam dignitatem perducere; to r. aby lo the throne, regnum et diadema ci deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22). # To

mgrum levare (to set him on his legs again), - mgro dare saluten or salutem et sanitatem, ægro again),—ægro dare salutem or salutem et sanitatem, ægro ranitatem restituere (to restore to heal h); ægrum levare ex præciphi (fm a very dangerous disease, H. Sat. 2, 3, 293). || To arouse, vid. | To cause to appear or come forward, afferre, parère, movere (to cause). -- prabère,

forwara, anerre, parcie, movere (to cause).—pravere, dare (to aford).—elifecte, petitiere (to bring about).

RAISIN, acinus passus (Ext. not uva passa; = a dr. ed bunch of grapes): poel., racemus passus (V. Georg. 2, 269): r. wine, passum (sc. vinum): stone of

nucleus acini passi.

RAKE, s. | An agricultural implement, rastrum (quadridens), pt. rastri (a garden-rake), -- irpex (a targerake with iron teeth for breaking clods) .- pecten (a hay rake, Ov. Rem. Am, 192), poet, | A dissolute fellow, homo dissolutus, profligatus, perditus.
RAKE, v. | To clear with a rake, pectine ver-

rere (O. Rem. 192). To r. up (a crop. \$c.), pectinibus legere qd (Col. 2, 21). || To scour, stringere, destringere. || To rake up = 10 collect, vid. RAKISH, profligatus, perditus; JN. perditus profligatusque (of persons); corruptus, depravatus; Js. corruptus depravatusque (of manners, &c.). RALLY, Tanna.) (of tr-ops), ordines restituere (jf by force; e.g. fugilices). || INTRANS. (of troops) e.g. fugilices. || INTRANS. (of troops) e.g. milles in eo loco denue consederum. (Menial sumilies in eo loco denue consederum.) milies in eo loco denuo consederunt. (Mentally), se or animum colligere; ad se redire; se recipere. See also To COLLECT.

RALLY, | To banter (vid.): aby on alhg, per ludi-

brium exprobrare ci qd.

orium exproorare et qu.

RAM, s. | M male sheep, aries. Of a r., arietinus.

| The vernal sign, Aries. | A battering-ram,
machina, quá muros quatiunt or p-reutiunt (g. t.);
aries (with the ancients): to apply the battering-ram to the watt, arietem muro (muris) admovere : to shake the wall with the r., ariete or arietis pulsu murum quatere: the r. made a breach in the wall, aries percussit murum.

RAM, v. fistücâ adigere (Cas.), fistucare, fistucatione solidare (Fitr.).

tione solidare (r sir.).

RAM-ROD, vvirga pyrobolaria.

RAMBLE, Pror) vagari (e. pr).—circumcursare (to run to and fro).—palari (to struggle, of several).—

Plo.) evagari; vagari; excurrere; a proposito digredi (C.); exspatiari (Q.).

RAMBLER, RAMBLING, vague; vagane; errans. || Rambling (of style), vagus (C. with blome; opp. olutus, of an easy step).—dissipatus. fluctuans et dissolutus (unconnected, loosely put together). RAMIFY, &c.

See BRANCH, &C. RAMMER, fistuca. pavicula (used for paving or for

levelling the ground).
RAMMISH, olidus. hircosus (prop. goatish).

RAMP, v. | To jump about, circumsilire, also with the addition of modo hue, modo illue (Catati. 3,9); insultare ci loco or qo loco; qå re or in qå ie persultare (to be ramping about, e. g. in a field, to mischievously tread down the fruit): to be ramping about chievously tread down the fruit; to be ramping about before a place, ante locum persultane. I To climb, vid. I To creep up (as a plani), se circumvolvere et rei; claviculis adminicult tamquam manibus apprehendere atque ita se ciigere (of vines, C. N. D. 2, 47, 120; cf. Cat. Maj. 15, 52).—peierrase qd (of plants round the trunk and branches of a tree, truncum et ramos, c. s.

of icy). RAMP, s. RAMP, s. | Leap, vid. A spotted plant,

RAMPANCY, Crcl. with verbs, invalescere. convales-RAMPANCY, Crcl. seith verbs, invalescere. convales-cret. ingravescere (to grow in passer in general,—in-crebrescere, percrebrescere (to become very frequent); r. of vices, vitia pravailad (T. Ann. 3, 53, 2); the r. of luxury was then first noticed, luxuria pullulare ine-plebat (Np. Gal. 2, 3); which is bern at, lasec'us, petulana: RAMPANT. RAMPANT. of perb in TO BANF: r. vices, vitia pravailad (T. Ann. 3, 53, 2). If Rear ing (of onimais, in heraldry), prps Crcl. with exsultare (as Np. Eum. 5, 5) to re sarrectum tollere (as F. Em. 10, 392), or erizers

b), or se arrectum tollere (as F. En. 10, 392), or erigere pedes priores; e.g. erectis pedibus prioribus.

RAMPART, | Paor valum (the whole of that part INAMPART, | Paor valium (the whole of that part of fortification, with its pullsades, fascines, &c.)—agger (a mound either of atene, rubbis, or carth). To erect or make ar, aggerem jacere, or fascine, or extruere; valium ducere: to intround the comp with a r. and ditch, castra munit vallo fossique: to surround a town with a r. and ditch, urbom value of fossic cingere. | Promote Any thing serveing as a defence; teo Defence.

BULWARY. RAMPION (a creeping plant, see CREEPING), "phyteuma (the common r. growing in fields, Linn.).—
*campanula rapunculus (Linn., the r. with estable roots)

RANCID, rancidus.

RANCIDNESS, * rancidus sapor.

RANCOROUS, malignus, malitiosus, infestus, in-fensus, infmīcus; Syn. is Inimicus, infestus, infensus atque infestus; Infestus atque inimicus; infensus atque infmicus; Inimicus infensusque: r. fecting, animus infestus or himicus; infensus animus atque ini-micus. To enterlain a r. feeling, infenso animo esse in qm. odium occultum gerere adversus qm (aft. Plin. 8, 18, 26).
RANCOUR, odium. ira. simultas. odium et offensia

SYN and PHR. in HATRED. (rancor Hieron.)

RAND. See BRIM.

RANDOM, quod sine consilio fit or accidit (without context often simply pretium; pecunia: to restore, up plan).—In easu positus (depending on channel)—
receive without r., sine pretio dimittere, recipere.
RANSOM, v. qm pretio or pecunia redimere (e any plan).—in easu positus (depending on chance)-fortuitus (brought to pass by accident). See al.

RANDOM (AT), per imprudentiam. imprudenter; inconsuite; temere; also Jn. inconsuite ac temere; temere ac fortuito; casu. Syn. in Chance. To talk at r., aliena loqui ; voces inanes fundere (stronger term); delirare (to tatk like a fool): to fight at r., temere in acie versari : to act at r., temere ac fortuito agere. See gleo 'without CONSIDERATION.

RANGE, s. | Row, ordo (a row of things that stand in a relative proportion to one another with regard to space a relative proportion to one another with regard to space or room).—series (the successive or consecutive following of several objects, a series). See also Row. IC tass, vid. [Course, vid. | A step of a ladder, gradus scalarum (cf. Cels. 8, 15, med., where we find the wansus gradus scalars also scala simply [cf. Mart. 7, 19, 20]). [A kitchen grate, see GRATE. 1A stee, vid. | A chain (of mountains), see ChATE. | Reach (of cannon-shot). * tormenti jactus or conjectus: to be within r. of cannon-shot, ictibus tormentorum interforem case (aft. L. 24, 74); to be begond r. of cannon-shot, extra tormenti lactum or conjectum.

torum interforem esse (aft. L. 23, 13): to se oegona r. of camon shof, extra tormenti Jactum or conjectum esse (aft. Cart. 3, 10). RANGE, v. 17 o piace in proper order, see TO ANRANGE. [INTHANA.) To rose over, petva-gari, peragrare. tota urbe discurrere (birough the whole lown): the mercury ranges (in the barometer), *mercurius (in tubo Torricelliano) ascendit or descendit.

rius (in tubo Torricelliano) ascendit or descendit. RANGER, | One that rores about, Crcl. with serbs in To RANGE, | In a bad sense, viarum obsessor (according to Fest.); latro (a robber). | An officer who tends the game in a forest, "rel saltuarize præfectus or magister; "a conciliis rel saltuarize. | A dog that beats the ground, canis

RANK, adj. | Strong-scented, graveolens, male olens; fortidus: to ber., male olete. | Gross, coarse, olens; fætidus: to ber., male olete. | Gross, coarse, vd. | Liko in composition, e.g., r. rogue, trifurcifer (Com.); caput scelerum (Plant. Perud. 4, 5, 3); princeps flagliorum (C. Verr. 5, 1, 4); r. fool, homo sluttor stullissimo (Plant. Amph. 3, 2, 25); sultus bis terque (aft. C. Gu. Fr. 3, 8, extr.). Line of toldiers, ordo: the first, second, thred r., sclee prima, diere, ordo: the first, second, the dr., sclee prima.

media, extrema : in close ranks, munito agmine (e. g. incedere, S. Jug. 46, 3): to quit the ranks, ordine egred (of one or several); ordines deserve or re-linquere (of several): to break through the ranks, ordines perrumpere: to break the ranks (i.e. to throw the troops into confusion), ordines turbare, conturbare: to march in r. and fie, compositos et instructos proto march in r. and pie, compositos et instructos pro-cedere: to reduce to the ranks, see To Degrade. [Class, classis.] Grade, dignity, ordo (statism). coun (by brih or distinction, often = auctoritas, dig-nitas, graiis; see Herz. ad Ces. B. G. S, 41).—gradus (degree, often seith honoris, dignitatis).—honos (post of honour). -- fastiglum, amplitudo, summus iocus (high rank). A man of r., vir honoratus: a man of respectabilily and r., vir ampius et honoratus; vir persona et dignitate clarus or præstans (aft. C.) .- the first r., prime, priores (sc. partes); principatus: secondary r., secundus locus (Np); sors secunda (L.); secundæ (sc. secundus locus (Np); sors secundas (L.); secundus (experiments, C.); the lowest r., infimus locus: to be of the first r. in the state, principem ease in civitate, or principis personam in civitate tuctif (C.): philosophers of the first r., philosophers of the state; primum classium (Wyterho); viril docti, qui primas in literia tenent, or qui principatum in doctrina et cruditione obtendent to be of inferior r., loco, ordine, dignitate ease inferiorem: to be of higher r. homoris gradue ease superform: and advantage of r. directions. honoris gradu esse superiorem: gradation of r., dignitatis gradus.

tatis gradus.

RANK, v. ||TRANS. (primas, priores, &c.) ci deferre;
(principatum, chief r.) deferre, dare: loco qo ponere,
disponere (of seeral). ||INTRANS.| locum (primum,
secundum, infimum) tenere, obtinere.

RANKLE, suppurare (to fester, prop.); inflammari, incendi (to be inflamed, prop. or fig.).
RANKNESS, "Strong scent, "rancidus sapor (1965) rancor, Pallad.). "Exuberance. See Excess,

EXUBERANCE.

RANSACK, | To plunder, vid. | To search thoroughly, persecutari (C.); rimari qd (Q.) | To violate, throw into confusion, fediendo disji-

RANSOM, s. pecuniæ, quibus qs redimitur (Suet, cool deliberation: of things, consilia, Cas.). Hozard-Cas. 4): pactum pro capite pretium (when one purchases his life with it; C. Of. S. 29, 107): from the periculosus et calditus (c. g. plana, consilia; opp. 141

servitute); qm redimere.

RANT, v. (quasi) furere et bacchari (lo be mad. as it were, like a Bacchanalian; C. Brut. 80, 276, of those quibus oratio altior, actioque esset ardentior) .- inaniquibus oratio altior, actioque esset ardentior),—inani-bus iocis bucchari (le r. is emply common-piaces, Q. 12, 10, 73; of the speech).—"fanaticum quoddam carmen bacchari (afr. Juse, grande carmen bacchari).—"fana-tică quâdam verborum magnificentiă declamare (of fonatical rening; cf. Q. 3, 8, 61); emugire, muito discursu, anhelitu, jactatione, gestu, motu capitis furentem (R. 2, 12, 3).—iumultinari, or omissă ra-turentem (R. 2, 12, 3).—iumultinari, or omissă ratione, qua tullt impetus, passim tumuituari (esply with ref. to a disjointed, wild style, &c., Q. 2, 12, 11).

RANT, s. oratio, quæ manibus locis bacchatur, or oratio furiosæ vociferationi similima (both aft. Q. ; see NANTING), or furiosa vociferatio only: sententiarum vanissimus strepitus (Petron.): fanatical r., "fanatica cantilena

RANTER, clamator, or clamator odiosus et molestus

KAN LAR, custamot, or cannot outside at moiestus benier, opp., orator, C.).—clamator tantum et fa-undiâ rabidă (Geli. 19, 9, 7); or Crci. with eerbs under To Rawr. RANTINGs. dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchatur (uech runs rioi on emply common-places, 0, 12, 10, 73).—dicendi genus furiosas vociferationi similii-

RANUNCULUS, "ranunculus (Linn.).
RAP, s. ictus (g. t. for blow): r. with the knuckles, talitrum (Suet.). You will get a r. on the knuckles, verbera tibi parata erunt; vapulabis: you deserve a r. on the knuckles, dignus es qui vapules; a r. at the

door, pulsatio ostil.

RAP, v. plagam ci inferre, infligere; qm pulsare, verberare: with the knuckles, *talitrum ci infringere; vetoetare: with the smacries, 'talitum ci infingere; with a stick, qm baculo perculere: lor. at the door, pultare force, onlium (Ter.), Januam (Plaut.); pulsare force, onlium (Plaut.); pellere forces (Ter.); pultare ædres (Plaut.); lor. (at the door) gently, placide pultare force (Plaut.). Q. 1, 1, 4.
RAPACIOUS, rapax. cupidus. avidus.

RAPACITY, rapacitas (C.); cupiditas, aviditas.

RAPE, | Violence, raptus, ûs; raptio (abduction); KAPE, | Priotence, raptus, us; rapto (acasticon); obtatum per vim stuprum or vitium; vis illata pudicitise. | Something snatched away, raptum; præda. | A plant, rapum; *brassica napus (Linn.): wild r., *sinapis arvensis (Linn.).

RAPID, rapidus. citus. celer. velox. citatus [Syn.

RAPIDITY, rapiditas. velocitas. celeritas. festi-natio (too great r.). SYN. in SWIPTNESS. RAPIDITY, rapide. celeriter. velociter. propere. cito.

RAPIER. See Swond.
RAPINE. See Plumde.
RAPTURE, summa voluptas; suavissimus voluptatis sensus; secessus mentis et animi a corpore; animus abstractus a corpore; mens sevocata a corpore (these three = ecstasy: ecstasis late). - furor (of a poet, prophet, &c.) : to be in a r. of delight, summa voluptate affici: in a r. of delight, quasi quodam gaudio elatus.
RAPTUROUS, suavissimus: to be in a state of r.

delight, lætum esse omnibus lætitlis; totum in læti-

tiam effusum esse.

RARE, | Of unfrequent occurrence, rarus. — (unusual, uncommon), insolitus; insolens.— (strange), mirus; novus. || Excellent, select, &c., conquisitus. conquisitus et electus. exquisitus. eximius egregius. præstans: rarest, conquisitissimus (rarus in this sense is poet.): r. wines, veterrima vina.

RAREFACTION, Crcl. by the verb.

RAREFY, rarefacere: to be rarefied, rarescere (of

clouds, moislure, &c.) .- extenuari : rarefied air, aer extenuatus

RARITY, | Rareness, raritas. | A rare thing,

RARITI, PROFESSION AND STATE OF STATE O erase, expunge, See ERASE.

RASH, adj. temerarius (both of persons and things; e. A. S. (a.), temerative to the of persons and inneg; e. g. contilla,—inconsideratus; inconsultive (Srx. of their opposites in Circumspect).—in consilius praceps of persons).—calidus (shot, as it were; struck on the spur of the moment; opp. coglatus, what receives coul deliberations of thing, consilius, Cex.). Hozardquietus et cogitatus, Cas.), Appearing r. at first sight, | clattering noise).-etrepere; strepitum dare (to make 3

primă specie temerarius.

RASH, s. formicatio (with itching, Plin.). *varus;
ionthus (t. t., on the face).—boa (a disease in wch red
pimples rise on the shin, Plin.).

RASHER, (lardi) offula or segmentum.

RASHLY, temere. inconsiderate. inconsulte. temeritate quadam sine judicio vei modo (C.).

RASHNESS, temeritas: inconsiderantia (C.), [STN. in RASH.]

RASP, v. *scobina police or persequi. To r. off. descobinare.

uesconnare.

RASP, s. scobina (Feb not radula).

RASPBERRY, *morum Idæum: r. sree or bush,
rubus Idæus (Plin. 16, 37, 71; and L.). R. seine,
*vinum ex moris idæis factum (aft. Pailad. 3, 25, 19). R. eineger, *acetum ex moris Idwis paratum. RASURE, litura (smearing over a wax tablet).

RAT, *mus rattus (Linn.; included by the ancients under the general term mus). To smell a r., subolet ci

qd (Plaul.); qd maii suspicari (C.).

RATE, s. | Price, ealue, prellum. A Reing of a r, indicatio (Plaul.). | Valuation of property for the purpose of laxation, census: money paid as a tax, &c., census; vectigal (see Tax): r.-payer, homo vectigalis. | Manner, modus; ratio: at this r, in hum modum.

RATE, v. | To estimate, vid. | To tax pro-perty, &c., censere (See Tax). | To chide, See Chide.

CHIDE.

RATEABLE, *quod æstimari potest.

RATH, adj. See EARLY.

RATHER, potius (by resy of preference).—multo
magis (of degree).—quin etiam, quin potius, quin imo (intensive, with reference to something foregoing) -imo (denotes either correction or complete opposition = nay rather; hence it is also conjoined with other words, as imo potius, imo vero, imo enimvero, imo etiam): and not r., ac non potius, or simply ac non: so far from this, that r., tantum abest, ut . . . ut () but not ut tass, tast r., tantum avest, ut... ut (5) on hold ut to pool us, for which lare is no good authority). The policy for adjectives, r at her is usually expressed by the comparative, with or without paullo [55] not aliquanto; r., ilmid, paullo timidior; rather tonger, paullo longior (in measure); paullo duttus (is inse). It is also for (in measure); paullo duttus (is inse). It is also gor in measure;; pantin titutis (in same). It is associated for foregardig sepressed by the compounds such modifying the word; e.g. rather angry, subbratus; rather usly, subturpis; rather obscure, subobscurus; to be rather irritated, subtract; to be rather afraid, subtimeter (EAS) of an of subtimidates). If I had rather, malo (1955 but not subtimidus). If had rather, maio toft, each acc. of personal pronous it sometimes inserted). I would r., maio or malim (mallem if it alliades to the past, the wish being one that cannot now be realized). But The subjunctive after malle, instead of acc. and infin., is poet.: mallem divitias mini dedisses, Caluili). Had far r., multo maio; haud malle mainter. paullo maiim (C.)

paulio maim (c.).

RATIFICATION, by Crel. with verbs under RATIFY.
(approbatio, comprobatio = approbation.)

RATIFY, sancire (to make irrevocable, declare inviolable; e. g. augurem; pactum; legem).—es rei auctorem fieri (to approve of and accept).—ratum facere or efficere, ratum esse jubère (to confirm).

RATIO. See PROPORTION.

RATIOCINATION, ratio; ratiocinandi vis; ratio-natio. See Reason, Reasoning. cinatio.

RATION, demensum; cibus or victus diurnus: ra-

RATION, under the state of the ratio non est (if is not r.).

RATIONALISM, *corum opinio qui soli rationi omnia tribuenda esse statuunt. *ration*iismus (t. 1). omnia tribuenda esse statuunt. *rationalismus (t. 1).
RATIONALIST, *qui statut, omnia rationi tribuenda esse: to be a stout r., *pro rationis humanæ dignitate et jure propugnae.
RATIONALLY, ratione (abl.). — prudenter (prudently).—sapienter (wisely).
RATILE, s. crepitus (r. of a single sound repeated;

sapping, stamping, &c.).—strepitus (loud, notsy sound, of bawling, shricking, &c.; but also of chains, vincuof causing, anterang, qc.; one asso of casins, vincu-lorum),—soutitus (ringing, clinking sound; catenarum: also of wheels, rotarum).—fragor (crash, e. g. of thunder). If An instrument to make a rattling noise, crepitaculum (g. t.; hence also of watchmen's r.'s). A child's r., crepundia, orum, pl. (C.); puerile crepitaculum (Q. 9, 4, 64); or fm context, crep. only.

HATTLE, v. crepare, crepitum dare (to make a

loud sharp rattling noise).—sonare (to resound, g. 1.).
To r. with their arms, armis concrepare: his throat r.'s, faucibus ejus illiditur spiritus (e. g. in febre).—inter-ciusus spiritus arte meat (he breathes hard). RATTLE-SNAKE, *crotalus (Linn.).

RAVAGE, v. See DEVASTATE, DEPOPULATE. RAVAGE, s. See DEVASTATION. R's of RAVAGE, v. See DEVASTATE, DEPOTULATE. RAVAGE, s. See DEVASTATION. R's of time, insects, &c., prys quæ de qo (anni, &c.) prædati sunt (aft. H. Ep. 2, 2, 55): to repair the r.'s of time, &c., "dettimenta ci rei per annos cuntes importata recon-dettimenta ci rei per annos cuntes importata recon-

RAVAGER, vastator. populator. eversor. Jn. populator eversorque. See the verb.

RAVE. tumultuari; tumultum facere (to make a noise or disturbance; of persons), -- strepere (to make a loud noise; of persons or things), -- bacchari (to rage enthusinotes; of persons or inings; -- bacciant (to rage estiman-astically; of persons). -- debacchart (to r. at aby till one is lired, to r. one's fill, Ter.; of persons; in the poets also of things). -- accirc (to storm, be angry, of persons; Ag. also of things) .- furere, insanire (to be mad; of

RAVEL, implicare (prop. and fig.): to r. out (in-

trans.), "solvi or se solvere.

RAVELIN (in fortification), "munimentum exterius.

RAVEN, s. corvus.

RAVEN, v. See DEVOUR, PLUNDER, RAVENOUS, edax; vorax; cibi avidus. RAVENOUSLY, by the adj. (voraciter, Macrob.) RAVIN E. fauces, pl.; prærupta, pl. RAVIN G. furiosus. insanus (prop. or fig.).—rabidus

(see RABID). See also MAD.
RAVISH, 1 To carry off by force, rapere; vi abducere or abstrahere. | To assault criminally, ci stuprum inferre or offerre. ci vitium offerre. ci vim ci stuprum inferre or offerre. ci vitium offerre. ci vim afferre, up ner vim stuprare, um vitiare, pudicitiam ci expugnare or eripere. decus muliebre or pudicitiam ci expugnare. 17 o charm, aftract ad miration, capere. oblectare. volupitate perfundere. suavissime afficere (to delight in a high degree)—animum a cor-pore abstrahere. mentem a corpore sevocare. vim animi a corports sensibus sejungere (to throw isol ecstasses).—retinère, detinère, attrahere allicere (a per-son, or the mind). One who ravishes hearts, ca forma rapit (Propert.): a picture ravishes the eyes, tabula

oculos tenet.

RAVISHER, stuprator (Q.); or Crel. by the verb.

RAVISHER, stuprator (Q.); or Crel. by the verb.
RAVISHMENT, | Criminal assault, stuprum
nulieri illatum; vitium or stuprum mulieri illatum; vitium or stuprum mulieri oblatum.
| Intense delipht, summa votuptas. suavissimus
votuptatis sensus (agreesble sensation in the highest
degree).—secessus mentis et animi a corpore, animus abstractus a cornore, mens sevocata a cornore (ecstare :

abstractus a corpore, mens sevocata a corpore (versas); [ES] certasias is isiale).

RAW, || Unripe, immaturus (v. pr.).—crudus (vpp. maturus et coctus). || Not dressed, unecooked, crudus; incoctus: half r., subcrudus. || Unwrought, crudis (in a naiwral state).—impolitus (unpolished).—incultus (not cultivated or adorned); r. suctal, (aurum, before). neutius inos custroates or asorneoj: r. metal, (aurum, argentum) infectum (opp. a. factum, wrought). Rude, unpolished, unmannerly, rudis (inexperienced, unpractised). — incultus. agrestis (clownish).—ferus agrestisque (coorse and unpolite; of persons or manners).—asper (of persons, rough in og persons or manners;—aspec (of persons, rengh in manners).—rusticus (boorish, of persons or manners). || Deprived of skin, attritus saucius R. places, partes attritus attritus orum, pl.: to make r., atterere (e. g. femora equitatu or eundo atterere, Plin.). || (Of the weather), asper.
RAW-BONED, macer. strigosus. strigosi corporis.

RAWNESS, Bu Crel, with adii, under RAW.

RAY, A beam of light, radius luminis. lumen. lux [Syn. in Light]: ar. of hope beamed forth, lux quædam videbatur oblata (C.); lux venisse quædam quedant visicatur obtain (c.); the verifies quedam et spes videbatur (ib.); inx quædam affulsisse (civitati) visa est (L.). #A kind of fish, raia (Plin.).

RAZOR, novacula (v. pr.).—culter tonsorius. To

RAZOR, hovecus [v. pr.).—cuter tensorius. 2 share aby with a r., radere or abradere barbam es (novacuià): to use sta scissors, sta a r., modo tondere, modo radere barbam (Suct. Oct. 79): to teach aby how to use a r., qm tonstrinum docere; qm tondere

REACH, v. [INTRANS.) A) PROP.) 1) To extend, stretch, pertinere, porrich attingere, patène (C.), excurrere; procurrere [Svx. in EXTEND]. 2) To attain by the hand or the body, attingere, contingere. To be able to r. with one's hand, manu attingere. gere, contingere, posse qd: I cannot r. so for, istum

locum attingere, contingere nequeo; eo usque manus porrigere non possum. B) Fig. 1) To overtake, assequi, consequi; adipisci (to arrive with exertion at a point; to r, at last; locum or qm). 2) To equal, conprints; to r, at tase; loculin or qin). 2) 10 equa, con-sequi, assequi (to equal a person in any property or quality; assequi usualty to attain to the quality or property itself).—admquare. exequare (to attain to a property or quality) .- Jr. exequare et assequi; equare (to eyad a person in a property; rarely = altain a pro-perty). The heaps of arms reached the top of the walls, muri altitudinem acervi armorum adequabant: to r. the number of athg, multitudinem es rei assequi et exæquare: to endeavour to r. a person or thing, um or qd imitari: not to be able to r. aby (by imitating), qm imitando consequi non posse: to r. with words, or a description, oratione assequi; verbis æquare; dicendo mequare (to make a representation equal to the greatness of a subject; Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 3). 3) To come to a place, pervenire ad or in with an acc. (g. t.)—attingere locum (to touch, approach) .- capere locum (to gain a place, esply fin the sea to land; see Herz. Cas.

B. G. 4, 26, extr.). To r. a harbour, portum capere; in
portum pervenire, pervehi: to r. a very great age, ad summam senectutem pervenire: to r. the ears of aby, ad es aures pervenire; ab qo audiri. || TRANS.) porrigere. præbëre. suppeditare. suggerere ci qd. To r. a kand, manum ci porrigere, præbëre.

Banda, manum ci portigere, præcete.
REACH, s. | Power of attainment, by Crcl. selih quod manu prehendi, quod contingi, potest (wishin grasp, prop.).—"quod adipisel queas: "quod Obtinderi potest (\$\beta_2\$).—eaptus (especial). | Extent, especial policy of the property of the p

mutuam inter se vim exercere.
 REACTION, *vis mutua.

READ, legure (g.f.),—recitare (to read aloud, recite),—prairie, with or without voce (to r. beforehand what another is to repeat; 1895 prailegers in this sense is not Latin). To be able to r., legure posse; literas or linetarum elementa didicisse: to leach aby to r., qui mistiucre ad lectionem (Q. 1, 7, 17).—elementa literarum ci tradere (elementery knowledge). To learn of r., primas literas, prima elementa discre: to r. velt, commode legere (with good emphasis, &c., e. g. a speech, sermon, &c., opp. male legere); librum ab oculo legere (Petron. 75, 4; to r., it of, without spelling, &c.): to r. athglopp, to repeating fin memory), de strip dicere; orationem or sermonem ex libello habëre (cf. 8 Nut. Oct. 84). Hence et become acquainted with self-READ, legere (g. t.) .- recitare (to read aloud, recite). Suet. Oct. 841. Hence = to become acquainted with the contents of athg by reading; to amuse oneself by reading, contents of aing by reading; to amuse onesel by reading, \$\frac{\text{de}}{\text{e}}\color=\text{(inverty-modester, epp)} \text{with} attention = 60 study; see Np. Lys. 4, \$1, Dal. 5, \$n. pt. \$2 sed. Gramm. 24, \text{ini.}; \$C. Or. \$3, 105; to \$r\$, all \$p\$ frequently, lectitane (see Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8), libri non legendl, sed lectitandi); every frequently, legendo conterer (= fo seem out by reading); to \$r\$, (a eriting, 0.00) cardfully, diligenter revolvers; diligenter repeters: to r. allg repealedly, over and over again, repetere (g 1.); crebro regustare (e. g. epistolam, C. Att. 13, 13, (g 1.); creon regulate (e.g. epistolain, c. Atl. 13, 13, order to make corrections, &c.): to be r. much (of books woch have a large circulation), frequenter lectitari, in manibus esse (see Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6); you have r., own writings, Demosthenes through; you still read this, and yet also, r. our writings, Demosthene totum cognovisti, neque eum dimittis e manibus, et tamen nostra lectitas : to r. a book, legere librum : to r. athg in a book, legere qd in libro. Hence fig., to r. in or fm athg = to discover signs fm &c.; e. g. to r. futurity in the stars, e siderum positu et spatiis conjecturam facere de rebus futuris (Cf. T. Ann. 6, 21, 3): to r. aby's mind (i. e. to know his most secret thoughts, &c.). consiliorum omnium participem esse: to r. athg in the looks of a person, qd ex es oculis et vultu cognoscere, pernoscere, perspicere:
one could r. in his countenance the nobleness of his sout, quos spiritus gereret, vultu præ se ferebat (see T. Hist. 4, 85, 1). To read a leclure, legere, prælegere qu (to lecture upon and explain; esply a poet, of the sile. age).—scholas habère de re (to give lectures on any abject)—scholas nancre de re (to give lectures on any abject)—scholas practipere qd or de re (to give instructions or lessons on alby, in single lectures); to r. on the Stoic philosophy, scholam Btoicam explicare. Well r., qui multa legit et pervolutarit; multa lectione exercitus: well r. in the writings of the ancients, in scriptis veteribus multum volutatus: a tolerably well r. man, homo satis literatus.

r. man, nomo saits interacts.

READER, lector (g. 1.).—recitator (one who reads over or recites).—anagnostes (one who reads to persons at table).—prælector (one who reads and explains the table).

works of an author. In the sile, age lector was used in this sense: for such in the golden age the Greek 1. i. Anagnostes appears to have been employed; see Np. Ait. 13 and 14). Also by Creit, with legerte: e.g. ar. of the writings of Archimedes, qui Archimeds throu legit: I believed that it would not be unacceptable to my r. i. judicavi non ingratum fore ils qui bæc legant.

READILY, | Prompily, with facility, facile. commode. parate (e. g. dicere). To speak a language r., commode uti qå lingua (aft. Np. Them. 10, 1): he speaks Greek as r. as an Athenian, sic Græce loquitur, ut Athenis natus videatur: to speak Persian more r. than a native, in Persarum lingua commodius verba facere, or Persarum lingua commodius uti, quam hi possunt, qui in Perside sunt nati (see Np. loc. cit.). Cheerfully, willingly, prompte. prompto or parato anima. iibenter.

READINESS, State of being ready, habitus (acquired r. in an art, &c., when one is as it were at home in it; see C. Invent. 1, 25, 36).—facultan (g. 1. home in ii; see C. Inveni. 1, 25, 36).—facultas (g. i. home in ii; see C. Inveni. 1, 25, 36).—facultas (g. i. adapt power or ability to do athle)—usus (practice and experience in a thing. See In a facilitas. i. e. talent for athle; see C. Tusc. 4, 12, 28: ner dexteritas. i. e. cleverness, adroiness). R. in swrifing, usus scribendi. r. in a language, scientia ca linguae (thorough knowledge of ii; Cex. B. G. 1, 47): r. in speaking Latin, Frompita atque expedita Latine loquendi facultas: lo yronipa saque expensa Lanne roquent atchias: to citain a certain r. in allo, quandam facultatem in qã recessiva expeditum esse ad dicendum (by pratitice)—promptum esse linguâ (with anisral eloquence)—commode verba facere (by knowledge of a language; Np. Them. 10. 1): to sland in r. paratum, promptum, promptum paratumque, expeditum esse (of persons; SYN. in READY); sub manibus esse (of serents, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\); ad manum esse (of be at hand; of persons and things).—in promptu esse, paratum or provisum esse, præ manu esse (to be elose at hand; of things): to have or keep in r., habere paratum, in expedito, in procinctu. 3 Will in go ess, animus promptus or paratus, facilitas (complationec)—officium (r. to serve)—studium (zeal, good-will): esit all

r., naimo promptissimo; libentissimo.

READING, | The act or aubjects of reading, lectio librorum; lectio, legendi usus (practice of r.).—
libri quos lego; libri legendi; lectæ literæ (books sech one reads). To take pleasure in r., literis delectari. librorum lectione delectari mirifice: to give one's time to the r. of the poets, tempus in poetis evolvendis consumere: to spend one's mornings in r., matutina tempora lectiunculis consumere: to amuse oneself with light r., remissius et dulcius qd legere: to be a man of extensive r., muita legisse et pervolutasse (to have read much).—multà lectione mentem formasse, multis read much).—multá lectione mentem formasse, multis literis doctum esse (to have formed onc's mind by much r.). || A lecture, prælectio, See Lecture, || W ord a of a passage, "lectio, Scriptura (the former the more perspicaous word: since scriptura may also = manner of worting)!: a different r., "lectio varia; "lectionis varietas; "scripture discrepantia (1995" but not lectio descripture discrepantia (1995" but not lectio valietas, seriptere description (CEEF) on r., section diversa, lections diversitas): the common r., section vulgata: lo depart fm the common r., sa lectione vulgată recedere: various r.'s (of a passage) in a manuscript, *librorum varietas: the true or genuine r. is, *vera Ciceronis (Horatii, &c.) manus hac est: a cor-"vera Ciceronis (Horath, &c.) manus haccest: a cor-ruppi r., "lectio vana; 'seriptura librarii manu depra-vata; 'seriptura mendosa; 'corrupteia; 'mendum: lo adopta r., "lectionem recipere, reddere (EE) but not adoptare): to reject a r., "lectionem rejicete. Also sto by Crel, exist legence: as, the r. of most codices u, "in EE, and the sequence of the control EE, and the control of the contro

READY, Prepared, paratus (heeing seill and power to &c., ad qd, or the infin.—promptus (close at hand; spick and stilling to &c., ad qd, or the qd, and qd, in qd, or in qd re: ES-With the dat, post-Aug.)—Jx. promptus et paratus; expeditus (not hindered, excive). R. to do athg, paratus facere qd or ad qd faclendum: to be r., ad paratus facere qd or ad qd faciendum: 10 be r., ad manum esse; præstoadesse, for aliga, ad qd: 10 hoser, qd expedire (r. g. arma): 10 make r., parate, instruere qd; see Paraka E: 10 kepo noself r., paratum promptumque esse. If Well furnished or equipped, able to act promptly, instructus, paratus, expeditus (freed fm hindrances). R. for see, ad navigandum paratus, paratus danuparatus, paratus danuparatus adque ab orna nibus rebus instructus. paratus instructusque remigio.
To get a vessel r. for sea, navem aptare ad cursum,
or aptare veiis (†), or parare instructueque remigio;
navigium instrucre armamentis ministrisque.] A ready spenker, orator semper ad dicendum expeditus: to make oneself r. for athy, se parare, ac expeditu

ad qd; parare, comparare, instruere qd; to get r for a ad qd: parare, comparare, instruere qd: to get r for a fourney, parare iter; parare proficisci; se comparare ad iter, for the next day, in diem posterum. Hence a Able to accomplish atlag easily and quickly, paratus; promptus: r. with the fist, manu promptus; manu fortis. R. disputant, promptl ad disputandum homines (C.): that has a r. tongue, promptus lingua; homines (C.): that has a r. iongus, promptus linguis, facundus (see ELoayusvi): śa a r. maner, parate (s. g. dicere). b) Willing, libens (r. pr.).—alacer ad qd. (actise).—promptus ad qd. (at head).—Js. alacer et promptus ad qd. proclivis ad qd. (inclined). To ber. to do athg. prompto ad qd faciendum esse animo. c) (of things) Completed, fisithed, perfectus. absolutus. To make athg., perfectus, conficere; absolvere:
Js. conficere et absolvere. It is r., rem absolvi (I have completed it). | Immediate (of money): r. money, pecunia præsens or numerata; numi præ-sentes or numerati; also simply numus (esply if in sentes or numerati; also simply numus (esply i) in opposition; e. g. prædia locare non numo, sed partibus): payment in r. money, repræsentatio, with or without pecuniæ (cf. C. Att. 12, 29 and 31; ad Div. 15, 24, 3): to have r. money, numos numeratos habére; in suis numis versari: to pay r. money, præsenti pecuniå or numeratos solvere; pecuniam repræsentar else Herz. Cez. B. G. 1, 40): to aby, in pecunia el satisfacere; for athg. præsentibus numis emere qd: to self for r. money, præsenti pecunia vendere; die oculata vendere (Prov. ap. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 67): ocuiata venuetre (Frov. ap. Fraus. Freed. 1, 3, 6); he pays r. woney for every liking, semiper Greech file mercatur (Plaul. Asin. 1, 3, 47). To have a good deal of r. money about him, secum alquantum numorum ferre (C. Incent. 2, 4, 14). Ready sole, "facilis et expedita venditio merclum: to find a r. -iaciis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a r. sale, facile vendi: that finds a r. sale, vendibilis.

REAL, verus (true) .- germanus (one's own, genuine; e. g. germanus frater; germanus Stoicus, a r. Stoic).
—solidus (substantiat). — certus (certain). — ipee (the thing itself). —qui (quæ, quod) est (opp. quod vidètur esse; e. g. induxit eam, quæ videretur esse, non quæ esset, repugnantiam, an apparent, not a r., contrariety,

REALITY, quod est seu quod esse potest (in the concrete, that with is or may exist).—Tes. res verse. verum (in the concrete, things really existing; opp. res fictre) .- veritus (in the abstract) .- natura (nature, in the abstract). In r., in vero. in veritate. To become a r., fleri. effici. ad effectum adduci.

REALIZE, | To effect, facere, afficere perficere qd (C.), at effectum adducere qd (L.), To \(\tau\), one's plans, consiliorum suorum exsecutorem esse. Not to be able to r. alhg, non parem esse ci rei exsequendæ. place a notion before the mind as if it were a real thing, repræsentare qu' (e.g. memoriam con-sulatûs mei, C. Sesl. 11, 26; imagines animo, Q. 6, 2, 29) .- am or ad oculis or ante oculos proponere; or only qm or qd sibi proponere (to place it as it were before one's eyes, that one may dwell upon the thoughts of it) imaginem rei absentis ita repræsentare animo, ut eam cernere oculis et præsentem habere videamus (Q. 6, 2, 29). | To make money, pecunias facere or capere; by athg, ex qa re.

REALLY, re. re vera. reapse. re et veritate (r., sot

in words only).—sane. profecto (assuredly, words of assereration). Sis 'really' is omitted (e.g. multis, ut erat, atrox videbatur ejus sententia): so after 'if' fol-lowed by 'any,' sensus moriendi, si qs esse potest (if there r. can be any); and efter quam following a comparatire, procerior quam erat (than he r. was). | Ironically, in a reply, itaue vero? (imp/ying that the thing is absurd).-ain tu? (an expression of surprise at an

assertion)

REALM, regnum. See Kangdom.
REANIMATE, | Prop.) vitam es restituere, vitam ci reddere. qm a morte revocare (V.). || 1 MPROPR.) To r. aby, ad novam spem qm erigere or excitare. novam

REAP, metere (to mow).—demetere (to mow down). spem ci ostendere.

KEAP, metere ilo mone).—demetere (to mone donn).
desecare (to cut)—colligere (to gather, prop, and fig.)
percipere (prop. to gather). Il MEROFR.) fructum
capere or percipere ex re—consequi [fig. to acquire,
attain): lo be reaping the fruits of attag. tructum ex
taboribus percipere: to r. praise, laudem et admirationem consequi; laudem ferre. As you have soved, so you must r., ut sementem feceris, ita et metes (C.). tute hoc intristi : tibi omne est exedendum (Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4).
REAPER, messer qui messem facit.
REAPING-HOOK, falx.

REAR, v. | TRANS.) To bring up, educare (see

EDUCATE). | INTRANS.) exsultare (v. pr.; see Np. Burn 5, 5); erigere pedes priores (to raise the fore feet, L. s. 7).—tollere se arrectum (F. Æn. 10, 392).

REAR, s. agmen extremum or novissimum (Cas.); REAR, s. agmen extremum or novissimum (Ces.); extrema agmins (L): fm the consiet also, novissim (opp. primum agmen). To bring up the r., agmen claudere or cogere. Exp. The foregoing when the army is considered as on a march; of an army in order of battle, we must say acies, not agmen, and then 'the rear' is novissima acies; e. g. ab novissima acie anic signa procedere (L.).

REASON, s. ratio (faculty wch calculates or delibe-

rates) .- mens (understanding) .- sanitas (soundness of rates, --mens (unaerstanding). --annitas (soundless of the mind, weh displays itself in thinking and acting ac-cording to truth and right). --prudentia. consilium (pra-dence, insight). Sound r., ratio sans or rects or integra. mens sana, sensus communis, naturalis or vulgaris prumens sana sensus communis, naturalis or vulgaris pru-deutia (common senet. To folious sound r, rectar rationi patére. Endoued with r, ratione præditus or utena, rationis particeps (tiber rationalis si firsi used by Sen. Ep. 113, 14). Without r., rationic carens. rationis ex-pers. To lose one's r, mentem amittere. To recover one's r., ad sanitatem reverti or redire. resipiscere. ad or redire. ad bonam frugemes recipere. To bring aby to r., ad bonam frugem corrigere or compellere, ad sanitatem adducere or perducere or revocare.

Ground, cause (efficient or final), causa, ratio (see To state a r., causam or rationem afferre. CAUSE. To state a r., Causam or rationem afterre. To be principally ted by such or such a r., qd or nonnihil sequit. (in athp), in qå re (C. Offic. i, 11, 35, Beser. p. 81, qd; Rosc. Am. 3, 8, Maithie). I here good reach for de, non sine gravi causa facio qd. graves causae me impeliunt, ut faciam qd (i.e. I am guided by sery me impeliunt, ut faciam qd. (i.e. I am guided by sery strong reasons). I will admit your reasons, accipio. For no other r. whatever than that, nihil same, accipio. For no other r. unascere sana sana, muni baste, mis, ut (a enseer to a question why he had done so and so; C. Leg. 1, 1). Not without r., non sine causà. cum causà. For or from good reasons, justis de causis, Without any r., nullà ratione; de nihilo (not C.; without Without any r., nulla ratione; de nibilo (not C. : writhout any cause; s. g., hospites corripi; fiducia, que non de nibilo profecto concepta est, L. 39, 29). Without the sightest r., temere. There is no r. for it, or I have no r., followed by 'to' and infin., or by 'w by, 'or 'for with the participal subst.; non est, nibil est, quod or cur; non habeo, nibil habeo, quod or cur (e. g. gon have no r. to put yourself out, nibil est quod to moveat. I have r. to, \$c., est quod (e. g. I have r. to be athamed of muself, est quod me pudent): what r. is there for, (to, or why), quid est, quod, quamobrem or cur (e. g. festines): what possible r. is there for \$c., quid and for nibil quid, are also found: non fuir causa, cur equid erat cause, cur meturers; quid erat cause, cur meturers! \$\fine \frac{1}{2} \text{ also } \frac{1}{2} \text{ cut of discert the had r, to hate' defensorem salutis mese (C. de Die 1, \$6).—so non est igitur ut mirandum sit (C.; Z. \$522). My r. for doing alsy suas, that \$c., quod qd 29e. 1, 80]—so not est gutt u mrandum st C.: 2.
\$502]. My, for doing alsh was, that \$e., quod qd
feel, eo pertinuit, quod, or, if a purpose is sweelsed, ut:
my r, for naming several, was that, quod plures a nobis
nominati sunt. oo petinuit quod &c. (C.) I bees
greater r, to congratulate than to entreat you, magis est, quod tibi gratuler, quam quod te rogem (Comp. Krüger, § 615, A. 6, p. 838; Zumpt, § 562). I can give a r. for my belief, cur credam, afferre possum (C.). find out some r. for athg, quærere causam cs rei. causas To state athg to be the r. of, &c., prætexcontingere. To state athy to be the r. of, &c., prietex-ere qd. To state a r. for it, pretexere causam ad qd. For that r., eå de causå. ob or propter eam causam. For more thom one r. aliquot de causå. For what r.? quam ob tem? quå de causå? Weh (e.g. circumstance) is the r. that &c., quod facit, ut &c. (i.e. when it happens that &c.) For this r. ..., that, il directions il happens that &c.) For this r. ..., that, ldcirco ... quod, or quoniam (idcirco ... quia rare); ideo ... quod or quia (not quoniam in the older writers.— The or quia (not quoniam in the older veriers.—[15] The clause with quot, &c., at precedes when more emphasis is to be laid on the cause).—If the 'that' denotes a purpose, ideo or ideiron ... ut or quo (no or ut a) purpose, ideo or ideiron ... ut or quo (no or ut a) are used. Was it for this r. ... that \$c.\$! idericane ... t ideo; atque ideo (neque ideo = neque e en magis). \$\frac{1}{2}\text{\$\text{of}\$}\text{ in adigans questions.}\$\text{}\text{\$A\$}\text{ of this r.}\text{ ut of constant in significant expensions, and as the second constant or syllogismus (verhorene, used as t. of the modern logicians; but pure Latin is ratio-cination rationis conclusio). \$\text{ Right, equity, e. }\text{ exception of according to all \$r\$, optimo jure; merito atque optimo jure; jure merito que; jure a merito; merito ac jure; \$f\$ or what \$r\$! quo jure 1 according to \$r\$, ex aque; sicut acquum est: it stands to \$r\$, acquum, verum [ecc

reason in order lo come lo a conclusion, ratolcinati. I To discourse by way of reasoning, agere rem and de qå re (g. 1, to treat on any
subject; see Ochsn. C. Rel. p. 280)—disputare, dissecret de qå re (to hold a dissertation on a subject,
esply by way of discussion; see C. Eel. p. 12, and 354).
—estmonom habere de qå re (to have or to hold a conestation, of two or several persons); also sermo ext de que course. If To debate, consider, ponderare (to seeigh also serm ones mind)—reputare (to reckon over, as it were, in one's mind)—reputare (to reckon over, as it were, in one's mind, the probable result of athy, generally with secum or animo or cum animo). -scrutari, perscrutari (to dive into any subject, to find by way of reasoning the truth of it). See To Con-SIDER

REASONABLE, [Endowed with reason, ratione præditus or utens; rationis particeps. Frationalis is not found before Sen. Ep. 113, 14. That maniis not jound oefore Sen. Ep. 113, 14. "That manifests reason, samus (betraying good eeuse, opp, insanus, insanlens).—prudens (prudent, showing natural good sense,—modestus (that does not transgress the limits of what is proper and becoming). "Agreeable to reason, "rationi conveniens, consentancus." Not immoderate, equus (according to principles of equity).—justus (according to natural law; both of things and persons).—modicus (moderate, not too little and not too much, e. g. price, &c.) .- meritus (that weh and not soo mach, c.y. price, cy.).—Interitis (into second in owing or due to our deserts, c. g. praise): if iar., æquum. verum (see L. 3, 49, fm.), par, jus, fas est, with infin, or acc. and linfin, (see Grocef. § 236, 5, 6; Zumpl, 600 and 623). I consider if r., equum essecence: more than r., plus equo (†): as is r., ex equo; sicut æquum est; ut par est: agst or confrary to what is r., contra quam fas est; contra fas; agst what is r. and right, contra jus fasque; to make r. demands, æqua postulare : in a r. manner ; see REASONABLY.

REASONABLENESS, | Faculty of reason, see REASON. If Agreeableness to reason, or re-lating to the proper use of it, usus rationis.— sanitas (swandness of mind such displays itself in the mode of acting of rational beings).—prudentia. consi-lium (prudence, insight). Il Compliance with num (prudence, insigni). || Compliance with reason, *consensua cum ratione. || Equity, moderateress, æquitas, justitia. Syn. in Reasonable.—moderatio. liberalitas (r. in thinking or asking, demanding. &c.): to see the r. of athg, acquitatem cs rei per-

REASONABLY, merito. jure. non injuria. SYN. REASONABLY, mento. jure. non injuria. STS.
in RRASONABLE; quite r., jure optiline; jure meritoque: to buy r., or at a reasonable price, bene emere.
REASONING, ratio(r. used in argument; e.g. cos ...
qui ratione nullà vincerentur, were convinced by no r.,
C. Tuse. 2, 2; la ragumentatio = explicatio argument,
C. Partit. 13; rhetorical t. t.)—ratocinatio (C.). To
stabilish atla not merely by plausible r., but by strict
demonstration, non modo probabili argumentatione,
and etiam necessaria mathematicatura ratious conclu-

sed etiam necessarià mathematicorum ratione concludere (C. Fin. 5, 4, 9).

dere (C. Fin. 5, 4, 9).

REASSEMBLE, recolligere. The troops reastembled in the same place, milites in eo loco iterum consederunt. For the intrans. meaning, iterum with the verbs in Assemble, INTRANS!

REASSERT, iterum affirmare, asseverare, &c. To alba casin and again; etiam atoue etiam confirmare r. athg again and again, etiam atque etiam confirmare

qd (C.). REASSUME, resumere. recipere.

REASSURE, confirmare et excitare (afflictum) es animum; confirmare em diffidentem rebus suis (C.) or qm timentem (Cas.); ad novam spem qm excitare or erigere; novam spem ci ostendere. To be reassured, confirmare se, or erigere se et confirmare; animum recipere, se or animum colligere, erigere, a pavore, ex timore se recipere.

REBAPTIZE, *anabaptizare (ava Banzileir), *iterum

REBATE, # To blunt, hebetare qd or aciem cs rei (propr. and \$99, e. 9. hastas; aciem oculorum).—obtundere qd or aciem cs rei (propr. and \$99, e. 9. gladios or aciem gladiorum; aciem oculorum). # To deduct fm the price, on the part of the seller, *remittere de pretio indicato: to r. ten per cent, *remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. [See also BATE.]

REBEL, v. seditionem movere (to get up a conspiracy).—imperium auspiciumque abnuere (lo refuse

L. 3, 49, 5n.), par, jus, fas est with infin., or acc. and 'chedience, of soldiers).—rebellere. rebellionem facere infin. tee Grolef, § 236, 5, 6; Zumpl. § 600 and 623). (to renew the war, to rise or take up arms again, of By reason of; see 'on Accourte of: REASON, v. | To employ the faculty of statec c! (to resist).—imperium as detrahere (to reason in order to come to a conclusion. I refuse obscience, deficere ab go on be imperio. namete u (10 resust),— imperium es detrahere (6 refuse obseinee),—delicere ab qo or ab es imperio, deciscere ab qo (10 make a defection, to fall of),—

gy "rebellar noi in C, or Cas., but in Hiritus and L, yet atseags in the sense of renewing a wer; Krebs.

REBEL, s. turbe as tumultus concitator, atimu-

lator et concitator seditionis. novorum consumrum auctor: seditionis fax et uba (the leader of a rebeilion, in general)—concitator multitudinis, turbator pleblis or vulid (one that in weigles the people to insurrection)—evocator servorum et civium perditorum (one that catts on the states and the mob to take up arms, *C. Cat. 1, 11, 27)—concionator (the inveiging arms, *C. Cat. 4, 11, 27)—concionator (the inveiging arms, *C. Cat. 4, 20). lator et concitator seditionis, novorum consiliorum speaker, opp. animus vere popularis, C. Cat. 4, 5, 9).
—homo seditiosus (he that takes an active part in a rebellion).

rebolion).

REBELLION, ¶Insurrection agst a lawful authority, seditio.—motus (disturbance in a state).

-concitatio (rebelious commotion, e. g. of the peace agst the senate, plebis contra patres).—tumultus (by this appellation was denoted any insurrection of the allies, the slaves, or the peasants agst the Roman citizens) .- vis repentina (a sudden commotion or revolt) .rebellio, rebellium, rebellatio (of a nation subdued, aget their conquerors; the rebelium, L., not C.). Ar. among the cilizens, seditio domestica: to get up a r., &c. seditionem, tumuitum facere, conci are; seditionem commovere, concire : to increase the flames of r., ignem et materiam seditioni subdere : to induce, to prompt to r., soliicitare, concitare qm: to quell a r., seditionem sedare, lenire; tranquillum facere, comprimere, exstinguere : a r. is breaking out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: a r. breaks out again, seditio recrudescit; "denuo exardescit or (if it had been quite suppressed) de integro exoritur: the r. decreases, sed. languescit,

REBELLIOUS, seditiosus (being in the act of rebelling, or about to rebel) .- rerum evertendarum rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis cupidus (inclined for the overthrow of the existing order) .rebellans (rising agst the conquerors, of a nation not long since subdued). — turbulentus (revolutionary). — Jr. seditiosus ac turbulentus (e. g. civis): to be r.. novas res quærere; novis rebus studere. To make r. speeches, seditiosa per cœtus disserere (T. Ann. 3, 40, 3): the Gauls are a r. people, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitantur (Cas. B. G. 3, 10); to make the people r., seditionibus agitare

ebern. In a r. manner, see REBELLIOUSLY. REBELLIOUSLY, seditiose. turbulente or turbu-

lenter or turbide. Syn. in Refellious.

REBOUND, v. repercuti. recellere (quickly, or smartly).—resultare (of the voice, and of solid bodies).

—resilire. repeill (of solid bodies; resilire also of

REBOUND, s. repercussio (as act).-repercussus (as etatel

REBUFF. See REFUSAL. REBUILD, ædificare qd totum denuo (to build; REBUILD, Redineare qu totum denuo (to obita; e.g., a house, again entrely, or fin the foundations: Registration for the foundations: Registration for the foundation next age after it had been destroyed, urbs ea ætate, quæ excidium sequuta est, resurrexit.

REBUKE, v. vituperare (qin de qa re).-reprehenre, or qå re). Syn. in Blame.
REBUKE, s. vituperatio, reprehensio. objurgatio: a

gentle r., ienis objurgatio. Syn. in BLAME.

REBUS, *ænigma, quod vocant Rebus. REBUT, repellere. See REPEL.

REBUT, repellere. See Refer.

RECAL, IT o call back, revocare (by word or writing; propr. or fig.),—qm clamitare, ut revertaute (to call out to aby to return)—qm reverti jubre (to command to return). To r. troops, signa receptui dare: to r. to life, qm in vitam revocare: athy to people's memory, memoriam cs rel renovare or redinegrare: athy to aby's mind, cl qd in memoriam redigere or reducere; qm in memoriam cs rel renovare or reducere; qm and memoriam cs rel renovare or reducere; qm and memoriam cs rel excitare. - (to one's own memory), memoriam es rei repetere or renovare: to r. fm banishment, revocare de

or ab exsilio, reducere de exsilio; in patriam revocare.
—in patriam restituere (to restore to all one's honours, property, \$c.). To r. dy fm a post, revocare qm e munere; an ambassador, revocare qm e legatione; elegatione; every elegation revertif jubére: lo r. (a governor, riceroy, \$c.), revocare ex provincia (Suci.). In L. 5, 15, que cecinerit, ea se mee, ut indicta sint, revocare posso, tis, to r. his prophecy, so that it might be actually usuald; but revoc. prob. the best single word. If or rearst, refract, reso the, vid.

RECAL, Levocatio; or by the verb: past r., irrevocabilis. in perpetuum ratus (faed for ever)...

vocabilis. in perpetium fatus (seed for ever). immutabilis (unchangeable). Attig is past r., qd dixi or feel, ut indictum or infectum sit, revocare non possum or revocari non potest (aft. L. 5, 13).

RECANT, revocare (post-Aug. in this sense, Freund).—dicta retractare (F.); recantare (H., of withdrawing poetical abuse; of withing ii, not win a id, but un sung). Exp palinodium canera, every late, Macrob.? *quod dixi, indictum esse veile, faiter or profileri (readily).—sententiam mutasse (declare that one has ch anged one's opinion).

unum in locum cogere et reminiscendi causă unum sub aspectum sublicere (C. de Invent. 1, 52, 98). coligre et commoière quibus de rebus verta feceri-mus breviter (Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 47).—enumera-tionem subjicere (Quint. 6, 1, 3).—*rerum capita sum-matim repetere; *docurrere or repetere per_capita; **summa repeters; **docurrers or repeters per capita; **summa rerum capita, or potiora, repeters (Krebs).

RECAPITULATION, s. enumeratio. rerum repetitio et congregatio (see C. de Invent. 1, 52, 98; Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 47; Q. 6, 1); also by the verbs.

RECAST, || Propra.) recoquere.—conflare (to melt it down).—|| Impropra.) totum denuo fingere; fingere, or formare, in aliud .- rescribere et corrigere .- crebris locis inculcare et reficere (to introduce many changes, \$c., in a writing, book, \$c.).—commutare. immutare. novare: to r. a work, retractare () not denuo elabonovare: to r. a work, retractare (typy not dente conservare). I send you the work r., idem (opus, &c.) mitto ad te retractatius (C. Alt. 6, 16, 3). You will perceive that this has been entirely r., heec quasi nova rursus et

rescripta cognosces.

RECEDE, recedere, decedere (g. t.).—declinare (a little).—deflectere, degredi (with the will; prop. and \$3.).—aberrare (without knowledge or will; prop. and \$g.).—discedere ab qå re (g. 1. to depart fm, leave, abandon): not to dare to r. a finger's breadth fm athg (Prov.), ab qå re, non licet transversum, ut alunt, digitum discedere; ab qå re transversum unguem non

oportet discedere.

RECEIPT, | Act of receiving, acceptio (opp. deditio, donatio); or Crel. with accipere: after the r. of the money. pecunia accepta: after r. of your letter, literis tuis acceptis or allatis: to certify the r. of athg, testor me accepisse qd: to enter the r. of athg in a book, acceptum referre qd. [Money received, acceptum (opp. datum or expensum): r.'s and expenses are equal, ratio par est acceptorum et datorum. knowledgement of payment, apocha (ἀποχή, g. t. for r.), or accepti iatio. *apocha manu sigilioque firmata. *literæ rei acceptæ or traditæ testes. | Pre-

scription (in cookery), *præceptum.
RECEIVE, accipere (to take something offered).recipere (to take, admit).—excipere (to calch, take quickly); to r. into one's house, recipere, excipere (recipere rather as a benefactor, excipere as a friend).—hospitio accipere or excipere; tecto, ad se, ad se domum excipere ; tectis ac sedibus recipere. To r. one as a guest, tecto ac domo invitare; ad se hospitio recias a guest, tecto ac domo invitare; ad se hospitio reci-pere domum; hospitaliter excipere: to r. one in a friendly, kind manner, benigne or benigno vultu ex-cipere; benigne salutare, aliquui (to adress)—benigne audire (to altend or isiten to; opp. aspere tractare, male accipere): to r. weith open arms, amantissime excipere: to be received by all with open arms, carum omnibus exspectatumque venire : to r. a person coming (by going to meet him), ci obviam venienti procedere (L. 44, 1, 6); to r. one as a citizen, asciscere in numerum civium; facere civem; to r. one into a league or covenant, ad fædus asciscere; into an alliance, in societatem assumere: to r. into a family, in famillam assumere: to r. into a college, cooptare (in collegium et in ordinem): lo r. into the senate, legere in senatum or in patres: to r. a reading, scripturam or lectionem recipere (\$\frac{1}{2}\infty\$ not cooptare; op. rejleere): the Manssur, scch r.'s the Varranus, Anassus, in quem Varranus delinit. \$\frac{1}{2}\infty\$ admit, allow, vid.

RECEIVER, fone who receives, qui recipit fm the still, excipula or excipulum (Plin.); vas ex-RECENTLY, recens. nuper; cery r., nuperrime.

See LATELY.

RECEPTACLE, receptaculum (magazine, recevoir).

receptus, ûs. perfugium (place of refuge).
RECEPTION, receptio, hospitium (at one's house and toble)—aditus (access to aby)—salutatio (greef-ing),—cooptatio (into a college). A kind, hearly r., liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, qua qs excipitur or accipitur: to meet with a good, a bad r., benigne, male

excipit with aby, ab qo.

RECESS, | Retreat, remote and solitary place, recessus, ûs. | Pacation,

RECHARGE, impetum redintegrare or repeters.

iso by cerbs in CHARGE, with rursus, iterum.
RECIPE, formula (medici),—mixtura (mixture; RECIPE, formula (medici).—mixtura (mestrure; Ceia.).—compositio (e. g. Ceia. S. S. 6, fin. &c., and the title of Scribonius's work, 'Compositiones medice'). The most celebrated r.'s, compositiones nobilissimæ (Ceia.); see also RECRIPT: to prepare medicine accordical; ing to a physician's r., *medicamentum ex medici for-muià dijuere.

RECIPIENT. See RECEIVER.

RECIPROCAL, mutuus (when like is repaid by like). — not alternus (one after another). — re-ciprocus is un-Class. R. acts of kindness, beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta: r. services, merita danda recipiendaque.

RECIPROCALLY, mutuo (when the same thing is done on both sides).—Resp in vicem (by turns).—invicem (in return). See ALTERNATURY.

RECIPROCATE, "uitro citroque dare et accipere

. g. beneficia). RECIPROCITY, *mutua ratio.

RECITAL, narratio. rei gestæ expositio. relatio (e. g. in chronicles, &c., post-Aug.). To gire a r.; see

RECITATION, recitatio. lectio (reading).
RECITATIVE, *recitatio notis signisque composita.

episodiorum recitatio tibia succinente.

RECITE, | To read over, repeat, pronunciare (g. t. to pronounce audibly).—recitare (with due em-phasis). To r. fm memory, qd memoriter pronunciare or proferre: to r. word for word, lisdem verbis qd red-dere. | To narrate, relate, narrate ci qd or de qå re. exponere. explicare (fully) .- enarrare (fully and in To r. at length, pluribus verbis exponere. rem ordine enarrare. cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere: to r. accurately, with exactness, enarrare ci rem, quo pacto se habeat

RECITER, by the cerbs.

RECKLESS, securus (unconcerned, fm an opinion of safety).—Imprudena (fm want of proper foreight; opp.
paratus).—socors (stupidly thoughtless).—incuriouss
(wanting activity and proper care; indifferent).—negligens (opp. diligens).—in qå re (e.g. in re familiari)

negligens ac dissolutus, parum accuratus, RECKLESSLY, sine cura secure incuriose (post-

RECKLESSLY, sine curà secure incuriose (postduo).—negligenter. dissolute (in a careles, expensive
way).—indiligenter.

RECKLESSNESS, securitas (freedom fm care amd
fm fear of danger).—imputulentia (want of foresight).—
secordia (want of thought, observation, &c.).—incuta
(want of activity and good heel; indifference).—negligentia (negligence and indifference).

RECKON, | To count, caleulate; vid. Phrator, without his host, frustra secum rationes reputare (Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 54); spe frustrari. It To exteem, ponere with in and the abl. Tor, athga want
it; ducter so and the abl. Tor, athga vie.

ponere qd in vitils, ducere (with dat. of what one r.'e
it; ducter sibi qd laud).—numerare ad in cs rei lost it ; ducere sibi qd laudi) -numerare qd in cs rei loco (e.g. to r. a thing a kindness, in beneficil leco). To r. alhg a gain, deputare qd csse in lucro (T. Phorm. 2, 1, 16). If r j sudge, decem; vid.

RECKONING, ratio, computatio, supputatio (act of

r.) .- ratio subducenda or subducta (account to be made

up, or already made up) See more in ACCOUNT.

RECLAIM, | To demand back, reposcere (v. pr.).

-repetere (with entreasy, \$c.). || To cause to im-

prove or amend, mores cs emendare or corrigere.

Jn. corrigere et emendare, emendare et corrigere. revocare qm a re (e. g. ab errore, a cupiditate, &c.; qm a perditâ iuxuriâ ad virtutem; to wch may be added the state to wch a person is reclaimed with ad: e. g. ad mansuetudinem, humanitatem, &c.). To be re-claimed, in viam redire. ad virtutem redire or revocari. ad bonam frugem se recipere. | To recover; vid. | To reclaim against, fremere adversus

RECLINE, Inclinare (se) .- recumbere (to lie down).

Se- atro LEAN.

See atto LEAN.

RECLUSE, solitarius (adj. or subst.). A r. life, vita solitaria: I lead a r. life, vitam solitarius ago (in solitude).—habeo or ago ætatem procul a republică (in retirement or privacy).

RECOGNITION, By the verb recognoscere, or ag-

noscere qd.

nescreted. RECOGNIZANCE, sponsio. fidejussio. vadimo-nium (bail to appear in a court of justice).—cautio (a security).—satisdatio (guaranty, security for the performance of a stipulation). To enter into a r., performance of a stipulation). To enter into a r., sponsionem or vadimonium facere; sponsione se abstringere; satisdare: to take a r., satis accipere. To forfeit a r., vadimonium deserce: to appear to one's r.'s, sistere se or vadimonium. sisti.

RECOGNIZE, recognoscere qd; also agnoscere qd.

There I r. the Greek, jain agnosco Græcum : to r. one's mistake, agnoscere erratum: to r. one by athg, nos-citare qm qå re (e. g. facie, voce); abjudicare cl qd (not to r. in him). See also Acknowledge.

RECOIL, v. recidere in qm. To r. fm, refugere. re-

fugere et reformidare qd.

RECOIL, s. by Crel. with verbs. RECOLLECT, repetere qd memoria, or memoriam rei, or qd (but Cicero rarely employs the tast construction). - nieminisse. reminisci. recordari. See also

RECOLLECTION, memoria: to preserve or cherish the r. of athy, memoriam cs rei tenère, rethière, servare, conservare; memorià qd custodire, sepire, tenère. To entertain a grateful r. of aby, memoriam es colere; gratissimam es memoriam retinêre.

RECOMMENCE, || TRANS.) integrare. redintegrare

(to begin afresh) .- renovare (to renew) .- iterare (to do you og a spenier tenerate (renew processor) to wo one more, to begin a second time)—repetere (after an interruption, of long or short duration). To: hostilities, bellum novum de integro instaurare, bellum redintegrare or novare, rebellare, rebellonem facere (of a conquered people recotting). Il NYRANS) renasci

aby to the best of one's power, de meliore noth commen-dare qm; earnestly, urgently, etiam atque etiam, or magnopere, valde commendare; most earnestty, intime commendare. To r. oneself to the love and care of aby, se commendare cs amori et fidei : to seek to r. oneself to aby, quarrer sibl apud qm commendationem: to r. itself, gratum esse (to be pleasent).—placere (to please).
—probarl (to find approval). To r. oneself by athg, se commendare qa re: to r. itself by athg, commendari qa re: suapte natura gratum esse. | To persuade,

adrire, vid
RECOMMENDATION, commendatio (commenda-tion).—suasio (advising). To give one person a r. to another, qm commendare ci; ad qm de qo seribere. A r. fm one person to another; so ft the greatest service to me, maximo adjumento mihi est es commendatio apud qui: the greatest r. of a youth is modesty, prima commendatio proficiscitur adolescenti a modestiâ: a letter of r., literæ commendaticiæ (C. ad Dir. 5, 5, 1). To give one person a letter of r. to another, "qm commendare ci per literas : to have a letter of r. to aby, "literas commendaticias habere ad qm.

RECOMMENDATORY, commendaticius; or by the

RECOMPENSE, v. See REPAY, REWARD.

RECOMPENSE, s. præmium. remuneratio. merces, See also REWARD

pt. See also REWARD.

RECONCILE, || Paopra.) aby to aby, animum cs in qm offensiorem recolligere; placare qm ci or in qm; qm cum qo (or qm or cs animum ci) reconciliare or reducere or restituere in gratiam : also qm in cs gratiam reconciliare or restituere; qm in concordiam or gratiam cs redigere (Com.). To r. enemies, inlinicos in gratiam reconciliare : componere gratiam inter amicos (Com.): to r. aby to myself, reconciliare sibi qu or es animum, or cs gratiam: to be reconciled to aby,

reconciliari ci; in gratiam eum qo redire or reverti: to be sincerely reconciled to aby, bonă fide cum qo in gratiam redire. [F16.] To be reconciled to athy, eqd toleranter (sequo animo, sapienter) ferre didicisso. I cannot r. myself to do athg, a me impetrare nequeo, ut (faciam, &c.). ITo bring one thing into agree-ment with another: to r., facere ut qd cum qa re-conveniat: one thing cannot be reconciled with another, qd cum qa re non convenit (e. g. hæc tua deliberatio

non convenit eum oratione Largi).

RECONCILEMENT, RÉCONCILIATION, reconciliatio gratim or concordim, or simply reconciliatio (C.). Or by the verbs.

(C.). Or by the verbs.
RECONDITE, abstrusus. reconditus. Jw. reconditus

strususque. See also AbstrusE.
RECONDUCT, reducere (to lead or bring back again); or by rursus, &c., with verbs under CONDUCT.
RECONNOITRE, explorare. speculari (the former,

RECOGNITION TO SERVICE SPECIAL THE PROPERTY OF the former to intelligence gained by means of others) .cognoscere situm es loci ; cognoscere qualis (sit) natura cs loci () not cognoscere, or recognoscere, qd).— situm loci visere; naturam loci perspicere; situm loci perspeculari; visere qd (g. t., e. g. coplas hostium): to send to r., qualis (sit) natura loci qui cornoscant mit-

RECONQUER, recipere (to relake a town; e.g., Tarento amisso—id oppidum rec. L.).—recuperare (to recover, locum; and impropr. libertatem, &c.).—revincere (poet. e. g. H. Od. 4, 4, 24, and T.); iterum

RECORD, v. | To relate, memorare. rei mentionem facere, proferre, narrare, celebrare, [Syn. in Relate.] | To register in public monuments, &c., in acta publica referre.—qd in tabulis consignare; qd in tabulas or commentarios referre: also perscribere only (C. Sull. 14, 41).

RECORD, s. | Relation, mentio. narratio. [Sys. in Relation.] | Register, &c., of judicial proceedings, tabulæ. commentarii (g. l.). periculum (labée on web the verdict agut an accused person is written down: Np. Ep. 8, 2).—conscriptio quæstionis (written report of a judicial investigation: in C. Cluent. 67,

RECORDS, tabulæ publicæ (1955) acta publica or acta are the r.'s of the proceedings of the senate, people, &c. RECORD OFFICE, tabularium (archium; archi-

vum, grammatophylacion, post-Class.).

RECORDER, | A keeper of records, registrar, chartularius (Cod. Just); ab actis (Inser.); tabularil præfectus (Jan.); a commentarils (Inscr.). I A

latil præiectus (Jan.); a commentaris (Inacr.). ¶ A kind of judgo, judes questionis; quassitor. RECOUNT. See Relate. RECOUNT. See Relate. RECOUNT. See perfugeru. To have r. to = fly to, fugere, confugere, perfugere, refugere, ad or in locum; se recipere qo for retreat bo): a person or thing, perfugere, confugere, refugere ad qm or qd; es rei perfugere, confugere, refugere ad qm or qd; es rei perfugio uti. = app to to, se conferre ad qd, animum ad qd attendere, acficere, applicare; cogitationes ad qd

dirigere, ad or in qd intendere.

RECOVER, | TRANS.) recuperate recipere. redipleci (Plant.). To r. my strength, vires et corpus revocare (C. Fam. 7, 26): one's tiberty, libertatem recuperare: to r. tosses, damnum or detrimentum sarresarcire; detrimentum reconciliare; jacturam real familiaris resarcic, resiliure; lacunam rel familiaris expière: tor. oné influence, weelth, \$c., auctoritatem, opes recuperare: tor. oné sight, oculi restituntur: to r. costs and damages, litem cum impensis obtinère. | INTRANS. se reficere se rereceare or recolligere; refici, recreari (tor. oneself fut toil, sickness, \$c.).—se or animum colligere, or re-cipere, with or without ex (a) pavore; se recreare ex timore; respirare a metu; respirare et se recipere; ad se redire (to r. fm alarm, &c.).—se or animum erigere (fm dejection of spirits).—se energere, or energere, and, (c.) afte (to r. fm some overwhelming evil; incommodà valetudine, were alleno). To recover once health, convale-secre, sanisatem recipere or health, convale-secre. recuperare (Reconvalescere is not Latin): to r. fm a disease or sickness, convalescere e morbo; morbum (e. g. quartanam) passum convalescere viresque inte-gras recuperare; recrearl e or a morbo; evadere e morbo (to rise) .- salubriorem esse incipere (said of the disease; the others of the person) .- sanum fieri e morbo: Im a tedious and dangerous sickness, ex longinquitate gravissimi morbi revocari; a longă valetudine se recolfigere: to r. fm the effects of a wound, convalescere de vulnere (†); the patient has recovered, wgrotus e morbo rasit (C.): a person begins to r., melius ci fit.

RECOVERABLE, reparabilis. equod recuperari

RECOVERY, recuperatio; or Crel. by the verbs .-RECOVERY, recuperatio; or Crcl. by the erbs. resilutio; foreistiation, restoration; or, S. ilbertaits, Fal. Max.; pristinæ fortunæ, Suet.). (Of health), refectio, correctatio (a receavring).—sanitas restituta; valetudo confirmata; salus; sanitas ægri. To endeavour to effect the r. of a sick person, petere sanitatem ægri: to have no hope of a person's r., qm or cs salutem desperare (cf. C. N. D. 3, 38, 91); all the physicians doubt his r., omnes medici diffidunt; a medicis desertus est: he had no great hopes of r., exigui cum spe trahebat aniunam: there appears to be hope of r., sees ostenditur sanitais: to promise a speedur, to spes ostenditur sanitais: to promise a speedy r. to
aby, dicere ci ut perbrevi convalescat. centia is un-Clais.

RECREANT, | Apostate, defector (T.; apostata, Tertuit.). | Coward, ignavus, timidus,

RECREATE, recreare, relaxare: to r. oneself, vires

reficere; requiem quærere. respirare (to take breath again; C. Fin. 4, 23, 64).—se remittere. remittl.—animum remittere or relaxare. requiescere curamque animi reintitere of tenantie: requescre cutainque animi rentitere (after long continued mental exertion), —se reficere. se recreare. refich recreari (lo get fresh strength, after tabour, an illness, &c.).

RECREATION, animi remissio. relaxatio. requies: R. of the mind and body, requies animi et corporis: gentlemanly r.'s, honestæ remissiones (Gell. 15, 2): for r., animi relaxandi causă; laxandi levandique animi gratia. To seek r. after business, exertion: requiem quærere ex magnis occupationibus: to indulge in a little r., aliquantulum sibi parcere (Com.): means of r., avocamentum, iaxamentum curarum (see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 3): hour or time of r., remissionls or respirandi tempus; otium (leisure).— recreatio only the eld, Plin.

RECRIMINATE, crimen ci regerere (Sen. Hippot. 720); regerere culpam in qm (Plin. Ep. 20, 30).—

regirer cuipain in qm (Plin. Ep. 20, 30).— regirere convicia ci (to return abuse; H.). RECRIMINATION, accusatio mutua (the charge, counter-charge, of two persons, each of whom accuses the other: T. Ann. 6, 4, 2).—*accusatio contra intenta.

RECRUIT, v. | To refresh, repair, vid. | (Of the army), INTRANS.) i. e. to beat up recruits, scribore, or legere, milites in supplementum; scribere or conscribere milites; delectum habere; militam cogere (L.). A recruiting serjeant, conquisitor (milltum): to (A.). A recruising serjeant, conquisitor (mintum): obe on a recruising parity, ease or versari in daubt ad milites comparandos ||Tnans) i. e. to restore or supply with r.'s, supplemented electibus supplements applement and supplement of the cone's shafttered forces, deminutas copias redintegrare (Cas. B. G. RECRUIT, s. novus miles. tiro. miles tiro (opp.

vetus miles, veteranus): r.'s, milltes tirones. milites in supplementum lecti; supplementum. RECTANGLE, angulus rectus or quadratus.

*figura quadratis angulis (rectangular figure).

RECTANGULAR, orthogonius (Vitr.); rectis or quadratis angulis (the three is no authority for rectangular figure). gulus). To describe a r. triangle, trigonum orthogonium

RECTIFICATION, emendatio, or by the verb.
RECTIFY, corrigere, emendare. Jn. corrigere et

emendare. emendare et corrigere. [SYN. and PHR. in

CORRECT.]
RECTILINEAR, directus.

RECTILINEAR, directus.

RECTITUDE, acquias (g.t.).—recta ratio (***E** rectitudo very late)—probitas (probity).—sincertuas (sincertis).—disc (good faith).—simplicitus (open dealis).—integritus (uprightness).—abstinentia (refraining fin taking what belongs to others).—animi candor (ingenuis). See also HONESTY.

RECTOR, "rector (e.g. scholarum, gymnasii, academis). To be the r. of, præesse or præfectum esse circl

ci rel

RECTORIAL, Crci. with gen. of rector.
RECTORSHIP, "munus rectoris. "rectoris vices.
To offer aby the r. of a college, &c., "offerre ci gubernationem gymnasil. "qm literis invitare ad gymnasium ernandum. RECTORY, | Rectorship, vid. | House of a

RECULER POUR MIEUX SAUTER, to be formed fm, valida ingenia, quo plus sumunt recessús, hoc vehementiores impetus sumunt (Val. Max.). RECUMBENT, recubans: agst athg, Crcl. with techniari in qd; ci rel or in qd incumbere: to be r., recumbere.

recumbere.

RECUR, | To return; vid. | To come back
again to a thought, as rel reminiscl or recodart. | To have recourse, perfugere, confugere
or refugere ad qd. ca rel perfugio uti. decurrers ad
qd. ad extrema decurrere (to the last): one hope was
still left to wech S. Roseius might r., una spea reliqua erat & Roscio.

RECURRENCE. See RETURN.

RECURRENT, with pres. part. of verbs in RECUR. RECUSANT, imperium detrectans (refusing to obey authority),-contumax (contumacious). He not refractarius or præfractus.

RED, adj. rufus (g. t.).—ruber (like blood).—russus (Lucr. 4, 73).—rutilus (fiery r.).—rubicundus (a deep r., like glowing coals) —rubidus (a duil r., brick colour). purpureus (a purplish r.) —badius (brown r.).—coccinus (scarlet).— melochinus (crimson).— miniaccus (vermilion) .- roseus (rose colour); somewhat r., sub-(vermiton).—roscus (rosc-colony): somethat r., suo-ruber. subrussus. subrubicundus. rubicundulus. ru-fulus (Plin.—russeus Petron.). R. as fire, igneo colore; igneus; flammeus, flammeolus: r. in the face, rubicundus; rubicundo ore; rubida facie: r. with blushes, pudore or rubore suffusus: r. heir, capil-lus rufus or rutilus; comæ rufæ or rutilæ (capillus rufus was considered unsightly; rutilus beau-tiful); having r. hair, rufus; capillo, or capite, rutilo; the r. sea, mare rubrum : to dye r., rutilum reddere : r. ochre, rubrica (µiλτος, sc. terra, any r. earth).

REDBREAST, *sylvia rubecula (Linn.). REDDEN, TRANS) rufare, ruthum reddere (with the colour of a fox).—cocco tingere (to dge scarlet).— miniare (with a sort of dark red).—e nigro ruthum capillum reddere (to dge black hair red). See also To DYE. | INTRANS.) rubescere. rubefieri (propr. of the face, to blush).

face, to blush,

REDDISH, rubens.—subruber (of the colour of blood).—subrufus. rufulus (Plin.; of the colour of a fox).—subrubleundus. rubicundulus (with a red tinge). ruber subalbicans (of a light red colour: tub-seus Petron.). To look r., subrubère. REDDISHNESS, Crel. with Coloun, and the adjj. seus Petron)

in REDDISH.

REDDLE or RUDDLE, rubrica (sc. terra).

REDERN, redimere, with or without pecunia or pretio: to r. fm slavery, redimere e servitute: to r. aby with one's blood, sanguine suo redimere qui; e. g., fm death, ab Acheronte (Np. Dion. 10, 2). To r. a captire, captivum redimere ab hostibus: to r. a pledge, repignerar quod pignori datum est (Up. Dej. 21, 6, 5) 12). To r. the land-laz, agrum eximere de vectigalisation, or "de excitgalisation, or "de extimatione publice probată. See Land-tax. || To repair, vid.

REDEEMER, || One who redeems, qui re-dimit, &c. () Redemptor in this sense is not Class)-liberator. vindex. || The Saviour of the world. Servator (better than Salvator); or prps it may be necessary to retain the word Redemptor, or Salvator or necessary to reason the word redemptor, or Salvator (Eccl.: multi redemptor, Fulgent), at t. t.—Murchus says Jesus Christus humani generis assertor; or it may be Class. to day Christus vindex periculi nostri (aft. L. 10, 5).

REDEMPTION, liberatio. redemptio (by purchase). salus (deliverance); or by the verb. The work of huma r., *salus divinitus missa; *humani generis servandi, conservandi, sospitandi opus.

RED HOT, candens. ardens (prop. and fig.). RED LEAD, minium: covered with r. l., miniatus.

REDNESS, rubor. color rubens. REDOLENT, olens cs rei. redolens qd (e. g. situm).

TO be r. of, redolère ql. (e. pr., prop. and fig.).— REDOUBLE, duplicare (e. pr., prop. and fig.).—in-geminare (f).—augère (fig., to increase, augment). To r. onc's pace, gradum addere: to r. one's industry and efforts, majorem industriam ac diligentiam adhibère:

eforte, majorem industriam ac diligentiam achibère: swih redosbied zeal, acriore etiam studio.

REDOUBT, propugnaculum, munimentum, castellum, To throw up r.'r, castella constituere, efficere (Ces.; ad extremas fossas castella constituere ibique tormenta collocare, Ces. B. G. 2, 8).

REDOUBTABLE, See FORNYDABLE, TERRIBLE, REDOUBD, I PROPA, resilite, rejeil. Pro. By castella constituere in minima despit. Sit, but rarely, instead of a dat. we find a nom. in apposition; = ji r.'s to our disprace, cut dedecus nostrum; but we must acroid ease with an abi. (instead of a dat.) of that to sech alby r.'s; as

to r. to great glory, not magna esse gloria (for magnæ esse gloriæ), wch in Ctass. Latin is = to have great glory, to be illustrious (see Bremi, Np. Thras. 4, 1).—cl verti or vertere ad qd, ci converti ad qd, ci redere in verti or vertere ad qd, ci converti ad qd, ci vedere m qd (to lurn out to adendage for aby, when the recress had been expected).—verti ci in &c, (to be imputed to aby; e. g. as blame).—afferre ci qd (to bring alah do one; e. g. profit, loss, &c,)—valère ad (to contri-bute to its production; e. g. ad gloriam).—ad qm re-dundat (umetting comes to me fm another's superfluity; e. 9. laus adoles-centis ad meum quemdam fructum redundat, C.).—gloriæ tuæ ad me pars qa redundat (Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 2).

REDRESS, v. | To amend, repair, corrigere. emendare. See AMEND, REPAIR. | To assist, find a remedy for, mederi. consulere. occurrere. succurrere. subvenire. providere. Jn. providere ac consulere. remedium adhibere el rei, sublevare qd. Tor. grievances, medèri malis or incommodis: to r. an injury, sarcire injuriam (C. Phit. 9, 4; of the person who having com-mitted afterwards repairs it); ulcisci qm; ulcisci qm pro ea, quam accepit, injuria (Cæs.); ulcisci injuriam

(C., Cas., S.). REDRESS.

s. eompensatio. satisfactio.

REDRESS, a. compensatio. satisfactio, explatio. Unless aby has obtained r, nist of astisfactum statisfactum st. (Syrs. and Phn. in AMENDS.) | Remedy; vid. REDUCE, | To bring again or back, reducere. redigere. revocare: to r. a sum to our movey, "ad noatrae pecuniar rationem revocare od. | To constrain, force, redigere (e.g. ad nihilum, in fornam provinciae, in ordinem, Sec.) | To subdue, vi subjecte. domare. In ditionem redigere. | To lessem, bring down, "ad minorem modum redigere (to make oring aown, an innorem modum reagers (10 mars smaller).—contraher (10 contract)—minuere. Imminuere. To r. the price of alts, pretium cs rei imminuere: to r. the price of corn, annonam laxare, levare; pretium frumenti minuere; frugum pretia levare; ex hominum millibus LX vix ad D, qui arma ferre possent, fere redactos esse dixerunt (Cas. B. G. 2, ferre possent, lere retactos esse tilaciam (v.as. 15.6. s., 28; reduced fm sixty thousand to scarce five hundred).

To reduce fractions. *fractiones ad minimos numeros reducere (t. t.). || To reduce a distocasee DISLOCATION.

REDUCIBLE, "quod ad minorem modum redigi REDUCTION, 4 diminishing, lessening, minutio.

portatio. # A diminishing, lessening, minutio. imminutio. extenuatio (in size or circumference).—levatio (a lightening).—remissio (a relaxation) To suffer a r. in price, villus fierl or venire; see Fall. A subduing, taking by storm, expugnatio; or Crel. with the verbs. A rule in arithmetic, reductio (t. t.). Other meanings by Crel. with verbs.

REDUNDANCY, redundantia, or by the adij. ; e. g. to prune (an author's) r. of style, redundantem qm et superfluentem juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia reprimere (if they are the r.'s of a young man's style).—luxuriantia (pl. partep.) com-pescere (II.), or astringere stilo (Q. 10, 4, 1). The r.'s of an over-fertile imagination, luxuriantis ingenii fertilitas (Plin.).

REDUNDANT, redundans, supervacaneus, supervacaneus et inutilis (ES) in the golden age supervacua weas used only by the poet; superfluus did not come into use at all until the third century). Bo e., redundare (2. 1, 4, 9); supervacaneum esse.

auperesse (opp. deesse).

H EDUNDANTLY, redundanter (Plin.); immodice et redundanter (id); nimium.

R EDUPLICATION, duplicatio; or Crel. with verbs.

RE-ECHO, | TRANS.) See ECHO. | INTRANS.) re-sonare. personare, with athg, qa re; e. g. vocibus, strepitu. &c.

REED, calamus (g. t.) .- arundo (long and strong) .-

canna ismall and thin; see Col. 4, 33).

REEDY, arundineus (reed-like, or made of reed).—
arundinosus (obounding in reeds, Catull.).—arundinaceus (once in Plin.).

REER, s. (of rocks), cautes (pt.).
REER, v. (a sait), velum (vela) subducere (Anct.
Betl. Alex.); vela contrahere, &c. (c); velum subnectero antonnis (O.); velum legere (F.).
REEK, fumare. vaporare. vaporem, fumum, emit-

tere

REEL, s. rhombus. A r. of thread, glomus lini. To wind thread on a r., *fila deducere in rhombum.

*fila in thombum giomerare.

REEL, v. || Trans.) Wind on a reel, see

REEL, s. || INTRANS.) titubare. vacillare (e. g. ex vino).

RE-ELECT, *iterum creare. See ELECT.

REELING, port. adj. titubans. ex vino vacillans. temulentus. crapulæ plcnus.

RE-EMBARK, || Transs.) in naves rursus imponere. || INTRANS.) pavem rursus or iterum con-

scendere RE-ENTER, iterum ingredi, intrare, introire, &c. [SYN. in ENTER.]

RE-ESTABLISH, restituere, refieere, See also RESTORE.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, restitutio. refectio.

REFECTION. See REPRESHMENT. REFECTORY, econaculum (Varr.); econatio (Plin. Ep.); conclave ubi epulamur (C.): a small r., cona-

tiunenla (Plin. Ep.).
REFER, | TRANS.) To direct to another for REFER, TRANS. J. TO diffees to another just information, \$c., qm or qd delegare ad qm or ad qd (e. g. rem ad senatum; qm ad volumen).—relegare ad qm (e. g., ad auctores; \$c., bm not allegare ad qm or ad qd, in this tense).—revocare qm ad qm or ad qd. or ad qd, in this sense).—revocare qm ad qm or ad qd (e. g. qm ad Gracorum poetarum fabulas; qm ad philosophos).—rejicere or remittere qd ad qm (e. g. causam ad senatum); to r. adlg to (nome deitherative body), referre rem or do re ad (e. g. ad senatum. Bd B) ad populum ferre qd, noi referre, because the people were not called upon to advise, &c.; see Ruhnk. ad Murel. Op. 4, 9. Hence also referre ad concilium, to a council of war); to r. a matter to arbitration, rem cs arbitrio permittere. If o reduce to, ascribe to, referre ad qd.—trahere in or ad qd: tor. athg to something else, qd ad aliam rem transferre : to r. every thing to sensual enjoyment, omnia ad voluptatem corporis referre. INTRANS.) To regard, have relation to, spectare ad qd; referri, referendum esse ad qd; atti-nere ad (Fee not pertinere ad). See REGARD. Fre ad [50, not pertinere ad). See REGARD.
REFERÉE, arbiter. disceptator. [Syn. and Phr.

in ARBITER. REFERENCE. Bu the verb: with r. to, see 'with RESPECT TO. | The act of sending a cause to an umpire for an extra-judicial decision.

Crel. To submit to a r., arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere. Aby gives a reference to aby, equinominat or indicat qm, cui notus sit.

REFINE. || Paor J defecare (e. g. vinum).—liquare. eliquare. deliquare (of liquids). To r. sugar. *sac-charum coquere. || Fi.a. expolire. perspoire. excolere. Refined habits. &c., politior humanitas: refined likus cultus: *refined likus erudius: vita eultus: *refined likus erudius: *refined lik

REFINEMENT, | Act of refining, by the verbs. Fig., politio. expolitio. || Refined manners, hu-manitas. politior humanitas. eultus (vitæ). REFINER, qui defæcat, &c. Sugar r., *coctor

REFINERY (of sugar), officina saccharo couendo.

REFIT, refieere, restituere. See also REPAIR.

REFLECT, | TRANS.) To give back a reflec-tion, radios repercutere. radios regerere (in oculos): to r. as a mirror, in modum speculi imagines reddere (see Sen. N. Q. i, 11, 3).—qd est tantl spiendoris, ut imaginem recipiat (Plin. 31, 7, 41; is so bright as to be capable of reflecting): the house is reflected in the water, aqua domûs imaginem reciplt : human nature is faithfully reflected in boys, in pueris ut in specuis natura fully reflected in boys, in pueris ut in specuis natura cernitur, or pueri sunt specula naturae: the mind is reflected in the countenance, imago animi est vultus. Il stransa, I oc consider, de, meditari: to r. upon atho, meditari (euit onesel), secum) de re, or qd (to think how a thing ought to be, or to be done, to devise means for accomplishing athy swith as new smaller entered to the stranger of the stranger of the security de re, or qd (to meditate spon; to study).—commentari aque meditari de re, considerate (sectum in animo) qd. or de re it to consider how to choose or decidel.—Detpenor de re (to consider how to choose or decide) .- perpendere qd (to weigh carefully) .- qd reputare, with oneself, secum, in or cum animo (as it were, to calculate results; also = to recollect) .- cogitare qd or de re (g. t., to think over or upon alha): to r. much, diu multumque secum reputare; toto animo or toto pectore cogitare; inten-dere cogitationem in qd. || To reflect upon aby, see ANIMADVERT, CENSURE.
REFLECTING, REFLECTIVE, consideratus (con-

siderate).—prudens (prudent, wise).—magni eonsiili (intelligent).—sollers (skilfut).

REFLECTIVE (or REFLEXIVE) VERB, *verburn reflexivum

REFLECTION, | Prop.) colorum repercussus (of colours).-radiorum dupilcatlo (of light; Sen. N. Q 4, 8, extr.). [Consideration, meditatio, commentatio. Jn. commentatio et meditatio, upon athg. cs rei : ! cogitatio (SYN. in REFLECT): the matter requires some r, res habet deliberationem; res cadit in deliberationem: to require much r., multæ cogitationis esse: to be void of r., nulla cogitatione esse; imprudentem, inconsideratum, inconsultum, or temerarium esse; nullius consilii esse (nullius consilii esse (nullius consilii esse (nullius consilii esse (nullius ess nullius consilii esse () not ji neogitantem or incogitationibus: tabliem esse): in deepr., defixus in cogitationibus: with r. (considerately), cogitate, considerate () but not cogitato; in C. Off. 1, 8, 27, modern writers read cogitato; not consulto, such even in C. N. D. 1, 31, in and Off. 1, 8, 27 = purposety, designadly); without r., inconsiderate. temere; sinc consilio: after due r., red diligenter perpensa or considerata; initá subductáque ratione; omnibus rebus circumspectis; re consultà et explorata. Animadversion, vld.

explorata. #Anima aversson, via.

REFLECTOR, #One who refiects, Crct. with
the verbs. #An instrument for reflecting
light, *quod radios regerit or repercutit.

REFLOW, retro fluere (refluere only in the poets and

Plin.).

REFLUENCE, recessus (of the tide).

REFLUENT, qui retro fluit, refluus (Plin.).

REFLUX, recessus, ûs.

REFOLM, recessus, as, REFOLM, v. TAANS.) melius facere or efficere (to make better)—cortigere (to correct or improve as a whole something defective, not right, &c.)—memdare (to free athy fin finitis).—JN. cortigere et emendare: emendare et cortigere or to roots ways, mores cortigere or emendare. (The younger Plin. has cortuping depravatosque mores are form are et cortigere.) I INTRANS.) To improve, with rapped to morals. mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

REFORM, REFORMATION, | Improvement, correctio. emendatio. Jn. correctio et emendatio, cs rei [Syn. in Reform]. | Amendment in morals and conduct, mores emendationes (vita emendation

Ulp. Dig.)

REFORMATION, (ecclesiastical) *sacra in melius restituta (pl.); *disciplinæ Christianæ correctio et emendatio. Usuatty (but not Class.) reformatio sacrorum, or reformatio (i. l.): the Lutheran r., inchoata a Luthero veritatis obscuratæ reformatio (Mosheim); **sacræ res Christianorum per Lutherum emendatæ, restitutæ: a history of the r., *historia rerum Christianarum in melius restitutærum.

REFORMED, mutatus. emendatus (C.); reformatus (Ptin. Ep.). In a limited sense, as opp. to 'Lutheran,' Reformatus (t. t.); *Calvini doctrinam amplexans. Calvinianæ legis studiosus (aft. Ammian.): to be one of the r., *probare formulam Calvinianam: to join the r., *amplecti formulam sacrorum a Calvino constitutam; *transire ad sacrorum rationem per Calvinum

refictam.

REFORMER, # Generally, emendator. corrector et emendator es rei, -veteris es consuetudinis mutator, A radical r., rerum evertendarum cupidus, or equi ita est mutandarum or novarum rerum cupidus, ut omnia, quæ nunc sunt, a radicibus velit evertere (in a bad sense), or qui vult non solum ramos miseriarum nostrarum amputare, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere (in a good sense; aft. C. Tusc. 3, 6, 13). || Eccle-siastical reformer, *discipline Christiane cor-rector et emendator. *melioris formulæ auctor (in ecclesiastical matters); *sacrorum instauratorum, emendatorum, auctor.

emendatorum, auctor. [24] reformator is not Latin. REFIRACT, infringere: refringere (e. g. radii infracti resiliunt, Plin.); solis radii aquae immissi refringuntur (id. 2, 59, 60).
REFIRACTION, *refractio radiorum.
REFIRACTIONY, contumax. imperium detrectans.
[25] Refractatiolus (= 'contentious' of judicial oratory) occurs C. Alt. 2, 1, 3, in a passage web Orelli rejects.—refractarists, Sen. Ep. 73. Præfractus has not

this meaning; see Dict.).

REFRAIN, [TRANS.) To check, restrain;
vid. [Intrans.) abstincte or se abstincte ab qu re. se continere ab qa re (to keep oneself back fm),—temperare sibi, quominus. temperare (sibl) ab qa re (not to seize upon, to abitain fm; fey nut temperare ci rei, with is = to set measure or bounds to athg; see Krüger, wen is = 10 set measure or bounds to allog; see Krüger, § 359: temperare & r o is not a Latine construction; for in L. 32, 34, 3, risu is the dat),—parcere cl red (to spare; e. g. ut neque lamentis neque exsecrationi-bus parceretur, L. 8, 7, 21; parco nonshiibus viventium, Lectrain for measure: bus parcereits. L. 8, 7,21; parco nontilibus viventium, dengare, petentil ci decesse, preces a reputent et qualification dengare, petentil ci decesse, preces a reputent et qualification dengare, petentil ci decesse, preces a reputent et qualification dengare, petentil ci decesse, preces a reputent et qualification dengare, petentil ci decesse, preces a reputent et qualification dengare, petentil ci decesse, preces a reputent et qualification part, submitted participation precision of precision processes and precision processes precesses and precision precision precision processes precesses and precision preci

perare a lacrimis († F. Æn. 2, 8; whereas temperare lacrimis, L. 30, 20, 1, = to moderate one's tears): to r. fm laughter, risum tenere or continere: to r. fm intercourse with aby, ca aditum sermonemque defugere : not course with aby, as aditum sermonemque defugere: mot to be able to r, sibl temperare or se continere non posse, quin: a se non impettare posse, quin: to be scarcely able to r, fm, vix se continere posse, quin &c.; vix temperare sibl posse, quin &c.; vix com-primor, quin &c. (Pl'nst Most. 1, 3, 46). REFRESH, refuere (to restore lost strength).— recraste (to give fresh life and spirith).—Jx. refuere et recraet; recreare et refuere. To r. aby with food, cibo juvare qui; with food and drink, cibo ac potione firmare om: to r. onself, se referere, se recreare;

cibo juvare qui; with food and drink, cibo ac potione firmare qui; with food and steep; Curt. 3, 8, 22). To, onesely by alloy die refice; se recreare; corpus curare (with food and steep; Curt. 3, 8, 22). To remove the property of the refice; se reficere, or virea reficere (e. g., by vicluats and drink, 8c.).—qå re delectari (of the body or of the mind).—qå re recreari (of the mind).—animo relaxari; animi remissionem quærere: to r. one's memory in alla, grata memoria renovare qd: to r. the courage of soldiers, ardorem militum, qui resederat, excitare rursus renovareque (L. 26, 19).

REFRESHING, reficiens, recreans (see REFRESH).

suavis, dulcis (pleasant, sweet).
REFRESHMENT, refectio, recreatio (act of refreshing).—id, quod recreat, reficit corpus (vires) or animum (that uch refreshes the body or mind).—oblectatio, oblectementum, voluptas (delight, mental enjoyment): to find r. in athg, qa re recreati, refici (of body and mind); qa re delectari, objectari (of the mind): to take r., cibum, quo corpus recreatur, sumere (to take food) .-

*caldam sumere (a warm drink).
REFT, orbus. orbatus. See Bereave.

REFUGE, perfugium (a secure place of shelter, open to all in time of danger: [he] Avoid profugium, wech is of very doubtful authority].—refugium (a place of r. prepared or al least thought of beforehand in case of a prepared or at least thought of beforehand in case of a retreat; only once in C.; confugium only in the poets; sufflugium, in O. and T., is, if not a secret, at least an occasional and temporary place of shelter fm incon-veniences; Did |.—as\u00e4lum (an asylum provided for refugees).—receptus (a place of secure retirement)— receptaculum (place of retreat, shelter); to aford or receptaculum (pace of recircus, inevier): so uports or offer r, perfugium præběre (C.); refugium dare (L.), to cut off all hope of r, excludere qm e portu et perfugio (C.); ultimum el perfugium elaudere (T.); omnium respectum abscidere cl (L.): to betalæ oneself for r., qu confugere, perfugere, refugere. To take r. in aby's bosom, confugere ad cs sinum (Plin. Jun.)

HEFUGEE, profügus (the unfortunate person obliged to forsake his home, &c.; mly considered as a citizen, Död. Les not refugus (T.), wch = one who is flying,

fugitive). By the verbs, confugere, perfugere.
REFULGENCE, fulgor, splendor, candor, claritas

[SYN. in BRIGHTNESS.]
REFULGENT, clarus. fulgens. splendidus. nitidus.
nitens. luminosus [SYN. in BRIGHT]. REFUND, reddere (pecuniam): to r. athg to the last

reddere ad assem (e. g. ci impensum). penny, reddere ad assem (e. g. ci impendum).

REFUSAL, recusatio. detrectatio (e. g. militiæ, to

RÉFUSAL, recusatio, detrectatio (e. g. milities, to serve): lo perstair a r., in recusando perstare: to meet with a r., repulsam pati († 0.). || First offer of athg to be sold. To give aby the r. of athg, rei emendae optionem ci dare; "el permittere ut rem, si velit, emat. But mity by the verbs.

RÉFUSE, v. [* To decline accepting, abnuers renuere (prop., by shaking the head)—recusare (to r., esply for some reason)—repudlare (to disdoin, despire, scorn)—deponers (to decline)—deprecent (to secuse corn)—deponers (to decline)—deprecent (to secuse oneself) .- detrectare (to endeavour to withdraw fm a thing) - contemnere, aspernari, respuere (to reject with contempt).—fastidire (to r. haughtity): to r. an office, munus or provinciam recusare; honores, munus deprecari: to r. offices in the state, imperia non accipere; honores deprecari: to r. a wife with a large down, uxorem cum grandi dote recusare : to r. an inheritance, hereditatem repudiare; also hereditatem adire or cernere nolle (not to enter upon it). To r. one's friendship, amicitiam cs recusare: to r. a triumph, triumphum deponere (L. 2, 47). || To deny a request, negare qd; recusare qd or de re (for sufficient reasons). -renuere qd (by gestures, &c); also by notic with an inf. (to be unwilling): to r. a request, petenti ci qd

REFUSE, s. | PROP.) Shreds, waste, &c., ra-mentum (fm metals, skins, &c.; by filing, or rubbing). —scrobis or scrobs (fm wood, metals; by sawing, filing, -actions or serios (1 m wood, means; og sawing, jaing, boring),—intertrimentum, retrimentum (by melting),—recisamentum (chips of wood, &c.). | Pro.) The worst of athg, offsecuring, purgamentum (e. g. servorum: urbis, Curt 6, 11, 2, and 2, 10, 7),—sentina (qu. the sink ; canaille) .- quisquilim (qu. the sweepings ; all of an entire class of bad or worthless persons). homo ad extremum perditus, homo despicatissimus (a very depraved and most contemptible individual): the r.

very acpracea and most contemption individual; time.

of the people, perditistima at the x popul.

REFUSE, adj. abjectus (worthless)—villis (mean)—
malus (bad)—rejectus, rejleiendus (cati away, or fi
only to be cast away, C.).

REFUTATION, refutatio. confutatio. responsio (Q.

5, 7, 14).

REFUTE, refellere (to prove by good grounds and convincing arguments that a thing is false; to r. a person or thing).—redarguere (to convict a person or thing of errour or falsehood).—refellere et redarguere.—convincere (to convict a person of errour fully, to show in-controvertibly that a thing is false, errores).—revincere (to show by convincing counter arguments that the oppo-site is true; of persons or things; cf. L. 6, 26, 7, crimina revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihil attinet). confutare (to overbear by argument or disputation: it is only in this sense that it is = r.; a person or thing; argumenta Stoicorum),-refutare (to repel: the refutans acts on the defensive; the confutans on the offensive).—refutare oratione (e. g. contraria, qd magis re, quam verbis).—diuere (to do away with, to show its nothingness; e. g. crimen; confirmationem adversariorum).—Jn. refutare ac diluere, diluere ac refeilere, diluere qd et falsum esse docere, dissolvere (to destroy

REGAIN, recuperare, recipere, redipisci (Plaut.).

See also RECOVER.

REGAL. See ROYAL. REGALE, | TRANS.) blande, benigne excipere qm hospitio (L.) —convivio excipere qm (C.).—laute excipere qm (H.).—apparatis epulis excipere qm (T.). lautissimas epulas, conquisitissimos cibos apponere ei (magniscently). || INTRANS.) epulari. convivari. REGALE (The). *jus principis proprium.

REGALIA, ornatus regius (royal ornaments). — sceptrum regium or regis (the sceptre). — insigne regium (distinctive badge of royalty). — insigne

REGALITY, dignitas regia (royal dignity).- regia

potestas (royal power).

REGARD, s. ratio. respectus. To pay r. to = To REGARD: with r. to; see 'with RESPECT to.' | Affection: vid.

REGARD, v. | To respect, pay regard to, es tel rationem habére or ducere; respectum habére ad qu tal rationem habete or ducere; respective masere as qualities (to have respect to, \$c_i\$.)—respicere (to have respect to, \$c_i\$.)—respicere (to have respect to, \$c_i\$.) then also to care for all \$a_i\$.)—cogitare die quor de re to take thought for). Not tor, a thing, nillii curare, negligere qd: to r. nothing, nillii penal habete. If To concern, period in co, attiniere ad. As r.'s myself, and ad me attinier (\$b_i^{(i)}\$) quoid ad me period in the period of the concern when the total period is the period of the concern when the total period is the period of the concern when the total period is the period of the p reach any one, to affect any one well or ill, to do good or harm to; attinere ad qm, to belong to, to concern). l To esteem, vid.

REGARDLESS, negligens (cs rei). incuriosus (T. recentium, &c.) .- securus (without any anxiety about; e. g. pelagi atque mei, V.; poet. in this sense). See also CARPLESS.

REGARDLESSLY, negligenter; incuriose; sine eura

REGENCY, regni procuratio (Cas.).

REGENERATE, edj. renatus, regeneratus (Eccl.). REGENERATE, v. | Prop.) regenerare. revivificare (Terbull.). To be regenerated, renasei, renatum esse (of the state). | Fig.) renovare, restaurare. See Renew. REGENERATION. By the verbs. Regeneratio

(Bect.) REGENT, rerum publicarum rector or moderator REGEN1, rerum publicarum rector or moderator (g. 1.)—princeps (a prince; in the site, age).—procurator regni (one who administers public affairs during a minority or the like). To be r. (in the luller sense), in regni procuratione case (Cas. B. C. 3, 104).
REGICIDE, regis interfector or particida; fm the context also percussor (see Justin. 9, 7, 9).

sor regis only in Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.
REGIMEN, victus.—certus vivendi modus ac lex.-

tex quædam ciborum (diet).—exercitatio et lex quædam ciborum (Q. ; exercise and diet). See DIET. 151

REGIMENT, || Government; vid. || A body of soldiers under one colonel, usually rendered by the Gr. chilias; better prps by legio. Ar. of cavalry, the Gr. chilias; better prps by legio. Ar. of cavalry, turma equitum: the band of ar., milites symphoniaci (analogous to pueri symph., C. Mil. 21, 55): to ask a r. for aby, petere (ab qo) præfecturam (i. e. of cavalry) el, or tribunatum (both C.).

ci, or tribunatum (both C.).

REGIMENTAL, eigionarius, or by gen. legionis.

REGIMENTALS, ornatus vestitusque militaris (Np.

Dat. 9, 3); also fine oneset, vestitusque minitals (47).
Dat. 9, 3); also fine oneset, vestitus, ornatus only
REGION, regio (g. l.).—tractus (in reference to extent: a tract of country).—plaga; ora (miy of regions in the heavens, with or without ceril). Regions, regiones (g. t.; also tracts of country) -partes (parts, districts; (g. 1.; also tracts of country)—partes (puris, assiries; also of the heavens).—loca (places, usually with an adj. denoting the physical quality of a place; e. g. loca amæna): flat r.s. loca patentia; campi (opp to mountry). sincenay: nat r. s, toca patentia; campi (opp to moun-tains): in the r. of, &c., regione, with a gen. (see Bremi, Suct. Cas. 39); in with an abl. of the name of a town (at, near; e. g. in Philippis; see Benecke, Justin. 11, 5,

REGISTER, s. commentarii (Inser.) .- index (list; catalogus, late). An atphabetical r., qrm rerum in literas digesta nomina: lo set down in a r., •in indicem referre. •in acta publica referre (in an official r.),—qd (in tabulis) consignare; in tabulas or commentarios referre: r. of dcaths, annales funesti (L. 4, 20), or prps ratio Libitine (cf. Interpp. ad Suct. Ner. 29).

REGISTER, v. | PROPR.) in acta publica conferre (of a public registrar).—In tabulas referre, consignare or in tabulis consignare. Pig.) tueri, ab oblivione de-

REGISTRAR, ab actis. a commentariis (both Inser.).

REGISTRATION, *actorum publicorum consig-REGISTRY, commentarii (the thing; Inser.) .- *ac-

torum publicorum consignatio (act). REGNANT, qui nune præest civitati. Or by Crel. with verbs in REIGN.

REGRESS, reditus, reditio. See also RETURN. REGRET, s. doior (sorrow) .- desiderium (the long-

ing after something of with one feels a want, hence my after what one no longer possesses)—partitentia (penitential r.). To be moved with r., see To Regret. REGRET, v. doiere .- mgre or moleste ferre .- jugere

(to mourn for). It is to be regretted that, dolendum est, quod &c. Hence, a) To rue or repent of atha, poenitet me es rei. I do not r. having been of their opinion, me non pornitet corum sententie fuisse: I that I was not present, dolet mihi, non a fuisse, b) To miss an object, desiderare qd .- desiderio cs moveri (to r. a person who is dead; e. g. Scipionis; C. Læl 3); he made us bitterly r. his prudential wisdom, prudentiæ suæ triste nobis desiderium reliquit. I r. town, desiderium me tenet urbis (C.).

REGULAR, | Well arranged, compositus; bene et ratione dispositus. | Lawjul, correct, justus. legitimus. Jn. justus et egitimus. | Bound by a religious vow, *religiosæ vitæ legibus adstrictus. regularis (Eccl. t. t.). | Well formed, omnibus membris equalis et congruens — bene figuratus (aft. Vitr. 3, 1, 1). | Constant, constant. | (Of troops) of the line, pl. (*milites) discipling militari assue-facti (aft. Cas. B. G. 4, 1).—*mi ires legionari (with the ancients; opp. velites, i. e. light troop.) | Format, ne uncreass; opp. ventes, i.e. light froup.) #Form at, set, complete, solemnis (fesiee, solemn).—verus (frue, real).—justus (due, proper, as it ought to be).—iegitimus (conformable to law). A r. will, testamentum nuncupatum (made before witnesss): a r. engagement, prælium justum : to meet in 1. engagement, profilo justo congredi cum qo. acie concurrere, congredi, confligere, devernere, dimicare.
REGULARITY, ordo (due arrangement).—constantia

(quality of not changing) .- apta membiorum compo-

(quality of not chancing)—apts membrorum compo-atio (regular adjustment of the parts of the 6-dy). REGULARLY, # decording to rule, ordine (in order)—constante (without variation: e.g. cursus suos servare, of the planets)—ad regulam (to a rule; e.g. exequare or dirigere qui airo ad normam dirigere qd, e.g. vitan; these housever are seld, ward about, seithout a gent, thouch Q. has ad legem a regular compositus, 12, 10, 52, r., i.e. by line and rule). To increase and decrease r., statis auctibus ac dimini-tionibus crescere decrescereque (Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 2); formed, hous fluctuatus. Richtlus, correctly: r. formed, bene figuratus. | Rightly, correctly;

REGULATE, | To adjust, adapt, qd ad regulam exaquare. qd ad regulam or normam dirigere (e. g. vitam). Tor. oneself by athg, se recommodare, fingere

or formare ad qd, by aby, cs rationem habere (to r. one's movements or actions according to those of another person).—ad cs voluntatem se conformare, ad cs arbitrium et nutum se fingere (to r. oneself by the will and fancies of others): to r. oneself entirely by the will, &c., totum se fingere et accommodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad es nutum et voluntatem convertere: to r. one's conduct by athg, cs rei rationem habere, qd spectare (to take into consideration, to regard). -ci rei obsequi (to r. one's mode of acting according to athg) -qd sequi (to take athg as a pattern or model): lo r. oneself by the limes, or by the circumstances of the limes, tempori or temporibus servire or inservire: to r. oneself by time and circumstances, tempori et rebus service: to r. one thing by another, accommodate qd ci rei or ad rem (e. g. sumptus peregrinationis ad mercedes; suum consilium ad consilium aiterius). -dirigere qd ad rem (to r., e. g. to r. one's mode of living by a certain law, vitam ad certain normam; one's opinion by the will of another person, sententiam suam ad voluntatem alterius): to r. one's (mercantile) dealings according to the times, negotia cum tempore commetiri. | To arrange, ordinare, constituere. com-See ARRANGE. ponere.

REGULATION, Act of regulating, ordinatio. REGULATION, A set of reguestry, ordinamo, dispositio. constitutio. institutio. | Order, ordo. ratio. | Rule, præceptum. institutum. lex. These are excellent r.'s, hæc optime instituta or instructa

REGULATOR, | One who regulates, Crcl. by the verbs. | A part of a watch, *machinatio, qua horse tardius aut celerius moventur (aft. C. N. D. 2, 38 971

REHEARSAL, | Relation, narratio. commemoratio. Previous practice, meditatio (the pre-paratory study or practice; e.g. of a gladiator, C. Tusc. 2, 17, 41). [65] Præxercitamentum is an attempt of Priscin's (1329, P.) to translate the Gr. προγύμνασμα.

Prietins (1325, F.) to transate the Ur. προγωμασμα. R. of a play, "fabulæ agendæ periculum. REHEARSE, ¶ To relute, narrare. commitare. ∦ To practise beforekand (of actors), meditari (μελετῶ).—Το r. a play, "fabulæ agendæ periculum factor." »præludære fabulæ: (of mu-

sicians,) *præludere concentui.

REIGN, s. regnum (untimited power in a country, esply that of a monarch; at Rome, after the expulsion of the kings, it denoted despotic rule).—imperium (the of the Kings, if denoted deepotic rule).—Imperium (the supreme authority of any commander; at Rome, in the time of the emperors, if denoted their r.; over aby, in qm).—duminatio, dominatus (with ref. to the uncon-ditional subjection of those over whom the authority extended). To begin his r., diadema accipere, imperium inire or auspicari (post-Aug.).—regnare cœpisse: in aby's r., qo imperatic or regnante. qo imperatore or rege: of the beginning of his r., inter initia regni: rege: at the eigenming of his r., linter linua regni: in the first year of his r., eo, quo regnare primum cepit, anno: shortly before the r. of Dionysius, paulo ante, quam regnare cepit Dionysius: the first year of aby r., primus imperit dies; of my r., dies imperii

REIGN, v. | PROPR.) imperium tenere, imperare (g. t., to be a covereign or ruler)—summæ rerum præesse (L.) sedere ad clavum, ad gubernacula (to be at the head of affairs.— Avoid regere without an object).—regnare (esply as a despotic prince). To r. over qm: over a country, imperium cs terræ obtinere (100) dominari in am = to tyraunize over him); the reigning prince, qui nunc præest civitati; qui nunc est in magistratu: the reigning family, regum domus (domus regnatrix, T. Ann. 1, 4). 1 Impropra.) See Rulk.

REIMBURSE, rependere (C). remunerare ci qd (e g. pecuniam or aurum ci, Ter., Plaut.).—reddere ad assem ci impensum. To r. himself, impensum (or

-as) cs rei reficere,

REIMBURSEMENT, Crcl. with the serbs. To undertake a new war for the r. of his expenses in the former one, impensas belli allo bello reficere

REIN, s. habena. lorum (frenum, usually pl. freni, or frena, bridle). To give the r.'s, habenam remittere (prop. and fig.); frenos dare (prop. and fig.; C.): to draw in or lighten the r.'s, habenam adducere (prop.

supiditatibus frangere cupiditates.

REINDEER, *tarandus (Linn.), 1(As a constellation), rangifer (t. t.).

REINFORCE, firmare, majoribus copiis firmare, exercitum confirmare (C.), augêre (Fell.), incremento novare (Curt. 5, 1, 39). To r. one's army, majorem manum accessere, novis opibus copiisque se renovare (C.). novis peditum et equitum copiis sese firmare (T.

(C.). novis peditum et equitum copiis sess firmare (T. Ann. 2, 63). See To RECRUT.
REINFORCEMENT, | Act of reinforcing, confirmatio; usually by the verb. | Fresh rampoly of troops, incrementum, supplementum; also aux-lila, subsidia (pl.; C.). To send ar., mittere ci subsidia (um, or militers subsidio mittere ci. integros milites submittere defessis (in action).

REINS, renes, um, pt. REINSTATE, restituere (to restore).-qd in suo loco reponere (to put a thing into its former place). To r. a king, in regnum restituere or reducere. regem reducere (of another prince or general who takes him back

aucere (of another prince or general was takes him back and restores him)—qui in regnum reducere: lor r. aby in aby's favour, reducere qui in statiam cum qo. REINSTATEMENT, Crcl. by the verbs; restitutio in integrum (JCL). Ambassadors come fm Porsena to negotiate the r. of Tarquinius, legati a Porsena de reducendo in regnum Tarquinio venerunt. REITERATION. See REPETITION. REITER (I see) rejicere improbate. Propubate (see

REJECT, (a se) rejicere. improbare, reprobare (to disapprore),—repudiare (to be ashamed of),—respuere (to repel with digust),—spernere. aspernari (with contempl).—Jx. a se rejicere et aspernari.—[65] abdicare tempi).—J.s. a se rejicere et aspernari.—<u>155</u> abdicare rem chiefgi in Plin. To r. entirely, omnino non probare; funditus repudiare: to r. advice, consilium improbare, reprobare, or repudiare: to r. an opinuon, sententiam aspernari or contemnere: to r. the terms, conditionem repudiare or respuese.

REJECTION, rejectio (e. pr., e. g., of judges).—
improbatio (disapprovat of).—repudiatio (with shame).

impronato (ataapprovaet of). - reputativo (with aname).

-aspernatio (with diadain); or by the eerb.

REJOICE, | INTRANS. | gaudere. | lietar! (bo be glad;

see Joy).—gestire (to show joy by outward gestures).—

subridire (to smile). To r. at athy, gaudere, lactari q3

re, do or in q4 re (the lather construction schen the joy is represented as lasting: the construction with the acc. almost entirely limited to pronouns in the neuter) . - delectari qà re (to delight in athg): to rejoice rery much, gaudere vehementerque lætari, non mediocrem voiupgaudier vehementerque letera, non mediocrem voiup-tatem animo capere; (in a thing) magnam lavititam, voiuptatem, capere (or percipere) ex re. magnae lavitiam mili est qd. qå re gaudio exsuitare (to leap or jump for jog); lo r. secretly, secum tacitum gautière: to r. settla-no oncetf, in sinu gaudière (of mulicious jog): to r. sen-peakably, incredibiliter gaudiere: viny kearly. r. m. pettlo mili anima gaudière. (raudio ex. raudière (rather pendio mini animus gaudet (2 er. Lan. 5, 5, 5); 10 r. with any one, und gaudiere, gaudio ces gaudiere (rather poetic; T. Andr. 5, 5, 8, and Cel. ap. C. Ep. 8, 2, 1).

| Trans.) gaudio afficere. See Dellght, v.
| REJOICING, letatio, gaudium, letitia (joy). See

Jor.

REJOIN, | To join again, by verbs in Join, with iterum or rursus. | To answer to a repty, excluere qm or cs sermonem (to speak immediately after

cipere qm or cs sermonem (to speak immediately after another person)—cl responder (to respond, to answer in general). He rejoined, inquit (following the quota-tion of shad the person responded). REJOINDER, responsio. responsium (g. t.)—de-fensio. excusatio, putgatio (answer to a charge)—vre-sponsio altera (on the part of the defendant with regard to the accusation of the plaintif, of couched in writing, according to Roman civil law).

REKINDLE, PROPR.) ignem languentem excitare (V. Moret. 12, cf. Cas. B. G. 7, 24).—ignem exstinctum suscitare (aft. O. A. A. 3, 597).—sopitos ignes suscitare (V., O.).-invalidas flammas admoto fomite excitare (Lucan). [IMPROPR.] iterum excitare incendium (exc. incend, impropr. C. Phil. 7, 1, 3). cendium (exc. incend. impropr. C. Phil. 7. 1, 3).— refovère (e. g. studia prope exstincta, Plin.; studia partium, Suel.; post-Aug. in this sense).—rursus qd, quod jam exstinctum crat, incendere (e. g. odia populi in nos. C. Att. 1, 9, 3). To r. a scar, belli reliquias restaurare et renovare (C.). RELAPSE, v. recidere (g. l.). See also 'To have

a RELAPSE. RELAPSE, s. morbus recidivus (Cels.); febris reeidiva (in a fever); also recidiva only (Cels. 3, 4).—novæ tentationes morbi (opp. vetus morbus (C. Att. 10, 17, 2). To have a r., in eundem morbum rec'idere; a serere r., in graviorem merbum recidere: lest there be a r., ne febris recidat: to fear a r., recidivam timere. RELATE, || To narrate, narrare ci qd or de qu

re (to describe and tell of).—referre (to inform, report; whether by word of mouth or in writing; v. pr. of chronicles, annals, &c.) .- memorare, commemorare (to mention).-prodere, with or without memoriæ; posteris tradere; scriptum relinquere (to hand down to posterity; of historians).-cs rei suctorem esse (to declare a thing, and more or less to pledge oneself for its truth) .exponere explicare (to expound; opp. summas tantum attingere).—enarrare (to r. in order, and with all the circumstances).—persequi (to go through athg. to r. it thoroughly)—garrire (to chatter of athg; e. g. fabellas, H Sal. 2, 6, 77, sq.): to r. at length, pluribus verbis exponere: to r. in due order, rem ordine enarrare: to r diffusely, rem paulio altius repetere. To r. the progress of a thing, cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enar-rare ci rem, quo pacto se habeat. A thing is related in two different ways, de que re duplex memoria est (of traditions) or duplex fama est (of rumours). The event traditions) or duptex fama est (of rumours). The event is related (traditionally) in different ways, variatur memoria actæ rei: they r. (as a phrase: parenthetical), traditirs, terrur. I cannot suffer this to be related, abhorist qd ab antium approbatione. § To have reference to, spectare ad qd; referri, referendum esse, ad qd; this r, s to me, hoe ad me attinet.

RZLATED. | PROP.) propinquus ci cof near rela-AZLATED. § Prop.) propinguis ci (of near reintenship in general).—necessatius (connected by itenship in general).—necessatius (connected by itenship in general propinguis (r. on the father's or mother's side).—aspnatius (on the father's side) —aspnatius (on the father's side) —aspnatius (on the father's side) —aspnatius (by marriage).—consanguintus, consanguintus (or plot side).—consobrinus (of the same mother's children).—sobrinus (of cousins) .- gentilis (of the same clan). To be r. to aby, ci propinguum esse; ci or cum qo propingultate conjunctum esse (in general) .- cognatione qm contingere or cum qo conjunctum esse (on the father's or the mother's side). - affinitate, or affinitatis vinculis, cum go conjunctum esse (by marriage).—consanguinitate cl propinquina esse; sanguinis vinculo cl, or cum qo, conjunctum esse (by blood). To be distantly r. to aby, am longingua cognatione contingere ; to be not at all r. to aby, nulio gradu es domum attingere. [Pio.) pro-plaques, finitimus, vicinus, el or ej rei. Jr. propinquus et finitimus; vicinus et finitimus. All the arts are r. to each other, omnes artes quasi cognatione qa later se continentur. Not to be r. to each other; see ' to have no RELATIONSHIP.

RELATER, narrator, auctor, rerum gestarum pro-nunciator (esply of historians; auctor so fur as the narrator serves as a coucher).—fabulator (, or the amusement of the hearers; see Suet. Oct. 78).

RELATION, & A narration, narratlo (the act, or the thing) -relatio (notice in chronicles, &c. fo) of the silv. age).-memoria (handed down).-fabrila (a Or by the verb. | A relative, propinguus, &c. ; see Relation: a sear r, anta projunquiate, or pro-pinqui cognatione conjunctus: a distant r, longinqua cognatione que contingens: r, propinqui; genere proximi; necessarii, &c. | Reference, ratio: in r, lo, ad. super, quod attunt ad. | Intercourse, com-

to, ad. super. quo attine ad. #Intercourse, com-mercium: friendly r's, gratia. RELATIONSHIP, #Paor.) propinquitas. propin-quitatls vincuium. necessitudo. cognatio. agnatio. affinitas: affinitatis vincuium. consanguinitas. consanguinitatis vinculum, sanguinis vinculum [SYN. in RELATED]. To have r, i. e. to be related, see RE-LATED. [F10.] i. e. nearness, resemblance, cognatio; conjunctio: to have r. to, cognationem habere cum qu re; propinquum, finitimum, or propinquum et finitimum, esse es rei. est quædam inter has res cognatio Q.). To hare no r., non habere qum necessitudinem

RELATIVE, adj. | (in grammar), relativus (e. g. pronomen, Gramm.).—quod ad alterum qd refertur. quod sibi aliud qd assumit (weh implies and has ref. to quod sibi aliud qd assumit (sech implies and has ref. lo something else; opp. quod simpliciter et ex suñ vi consideratur, C. de Invent. 2, 33, 102). [(In philo-sophical language), by Crcl. (Spc. in this sense re-lativus and relative are not Latin; e. g. all these are r. ideas, seith respect to length or shortness, omnia tu to culque dara sunt pro rată parte, ita longa aut brevia receimature (C. Ture. 1, 30 44).

ur cuique data sunt pro rata parte, ita longa aut orevia nomianatur (C. Tiset. 1, 39, 44). RELATIVE. See RELATIOR, RELATED. RELATIVELY, habita ratione ca rei; or Crel. by Illud spectare, illius rei rationem habère. Nol abra-lutely but r., "non simplicier et ex vi suā sed allā qā lutely but r. re assumptà, or alius rei ratione habità. RELAX, [TRANS.] laxare. relaxare. remlitere

RELAX, | TRANS.) laxare. relaxare. remittere (prop. and fig.).—moilire, emoilire (to soften).—frangere; languorem afferre ci (to render [mentally] duil):

to r. the body and mind, i. e. to weaken, frangere vires animi, corporis: to r. the mind, debilitare animum: to r. the mind and body, mentis et corporis nervos frangere: to be relaxed by athg, qd languorem affert mihi: gere. to or reacted by dong, qu'anquorem anert min; to r. the mind, i. e. to refresh, animum remittere or relaxare: to r. military discipline, disciplinam militarem resolvere. [[INTRANS.]] laxarl, relaxari, remitti. ianguescere, elanguescere. reianguescere (to become dull, feeble, &c.) .- flaccessere (to become loose, of sails :

then fig. of speech.) See also Abate.
RELAXATION Refreshment of mind, re-laxatio or remissio animi. See also Recreation.
Weakness, debilitas (of mind). - languor (of

RELAXED, laxus (opp. astrictus, artus).—remissus (opp. adductus, contentus) .- flaccidus (opp. rigidus) .-

(opp. adductus, contentus).—flaccidus (opp. rigidus).— languens, languidus (languid). RELAY, equi recentes. To provide or appoint r.'s, equos recentes per vias disponere (see Suet. Oct. 49); commeatus per oppida et pagos disponere (see Suet. Tib. 38).

RELEASE, v. exonerare qu re (fm a burden, weight). RELEASE, v. exonerare que te (m a ouraen, vergas), levare, liberare qui que (to free fm athg).—demere ci qd (to retiere fm athg; as, fm fear, &c.). To r. fm bonds, e vinculis qm eximere; vinculis qm liberare: to r. aby fm fear, exonerare qm metu; metum qo

demere.

RELEASE, s. | Dismission fm confinement, &c., liberatio. See Discharge. | Discharge for money received, apocha. See Receipt.

RELENT, mollin. lenin. miligari. animo flecti

atque frangi; se molliri or mitigari pati; residit ira

RELENTLESS, durus, crudelis, sævus, atrox,

[SYN. in CRUEL.]
RELIANCE, fiducia.—fides (faith in aby's integrity).—spes firma or certa (firm hope): r. on oneself, fiducia (sui). fidentia (boldness).—confidentia (a blind trust; esply in one's own strength) -audacia (boldness). To have or place one's r. in aby, fidere or confidere ci and ci rel; fretum esse go or ga re (to rely upon atha). fiduciam habere es rei (to have r. in athg): to have r. on oneself, fiduciam in se coliocare: to place too much r. on oneself, nimis sibi confidere : to place one's whole r. in aby, se totum ci committere : fm r. in muself, nourself, fiducia mea, tua; fm r. in athg, qa re fretus (objectirely; as being protected by it) or confisus (subjectively, as trusting in it, and so making oneself easy. Dod.). To place r. in oneself, sibi confidere; (great r.), multum ln se fiduciæ certa cum spe coliocare : to place no r. in a person, ci diffidere.

RELIC, | That weh is left, or remains of athg, reliquum; pl. reliqua or reliquiæ (also Crcl. quod super rendum; pr. lenguaw rendum east; e. g. quod membroum reliquum est). Body deserted by the sout, corpus. That weh is kept in memory of another, prps monumentum. See also REMAINDEM, REMAIN.

RELICT. See Widow.
RELICT. See Widow.
RELIEF, | Alleviation, levatio. allevatio. mitigatio (as act or thing; r. administered;...levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing; r. received),—levamentum (as thing; r. received),—laxamentum (not C. or Cees).—nedicina es rei (remedy for it).—fomentum (as southing application; (remedy for it)—fomentum (a southing application; fomenta dolorum, C.). To cause or bring with it some r, habére levationem as rel (e. g. agritudinum); levationi or levationem con rel (e. g. agritudinum); levationi or levationem invenire ci rei (e. g. doioribus), fl. (n mititary language), "obsidionist liberatio (fm blockade),—auxilium, subsidium (hefp, succour). To control of the control of t blockade)—auxilium, subsidium (kelp, succour). To come to the r, of, auxiliu centre; subsidie profesici (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{post}\) not suppetias ferre, ire, proficisci, venire, advenire, accurrete, in the best switers). 2) Trough with come for succour, auxilia, orum, n; auxilia subsidiaria, orum, n; subsidiar: to send r, mictere, submittere, auxilium. \(\begin{align*} \left(n \text{ ap} \) painting), sublimites (in pleturs, \$Pisn.\) eminentia (C), asperitas. See Contrast. \(\begin{align*} \left(R \) tieve, opus cellutum, celatura (but prep this is = chasing). Toreums (toreutice areas to have been the art of working in r, property). so called); a work in r., anaglyphum; in bas-r., pro-

restraints to the transfer of tristitiam, severitatem, dolorem, labores, febrem, &c.). -mollire (to soften : iram, impetum) .- levare, alievare (to lighten; partially remove: lev. luctum, metum, molestias, curam; also levare qm luctu, L.; allev. sollicitudines, onus) .- sublevare (puricula, offensionem, sollicitudines, onus).—sublevare (puricula, offensionem, res adversas).—laxare (be lessen the lightness of alightat compresses: laborem, L.)—expedire. explicare (be render the performance of aligh easier.)—temperate (be lemper by an admixture of an opposite feeling; e. g. hilaritatis or tristitize modum, C.). To: admix laboritation of tristitize modumer: to: in some degree, ql ex parte alievare: to r. hard work by relaxation, graviora opera lusibus jocisque distinguere: to r. fm pecuniary difficulties, difficultate pecuniarum exuere. | To take the place of another at a post of duty, &c., subire cl or qu, with or without per vices; succedere ci or in es locum (to succeed in office). To r. wearied troops by fresh ones, milites integros submittere defatigatis; defatigatis integri et recentes succedunt : to r. soldiers on quard, vices stationum permutare (Curl. 8, 6, 11.

Size vices variare, V. En. 9, 164, is pres only poetic).

The guards r. each other, succedunt alli in stationem alionum

RELIEVO. See RELIEF.
RELIGION, religio (in its widest sense; reverence for every thing sacred, and any manifestation of this feeling).—pietas erga Deum (the fear of God).—res divinæ (things divine or sacred, g. t.) .- religiones (the course of religious observances). - cærimonia, cærimoniæ (acced ries).—sacra, pl. (religious worship).—iex (the law or doctrine of a r.; as lex Christians, the Christian r.). A man of no r., homo implus erga Deum: religionis contemptor; religionum omnium contemptor; religionum negligens: not to be without a sense of r., haud intacti religione animi case: the r. of a country, cultus deorum ab omnibus fere civibus susceptus (aft. C. de Legg. 1, 23, 60).—sacra publica, orum, n (g. t. the public service of God: opp. sacra privata).—formula. doctrina, ratio rerum divinarum or sacrorum (a system of r. or religious doctrine; e. g. the Romish r., sacra Pontificia, pt.): to adopt a r., sacra (e. g. Romana) suscipere: to embrace the Christian r., *sacra Christianorum suscipere: to renounce one's r., *patria sacra deserere: a change of r., *sacra commutata; *sacrorum professio mutata.

RELIGIONIST, *religionis studiosus (g. t.) .- qui onnia quæ ad cultum Dei pertinent diligenter tractat (a careful observer of religious rites and duties; aft. C. N. D. 2, 28, 72).—homo religione nimius (excessive in religious observances; aft. T. Hist. 1, 35, 2).—"pletatis

erga Deum a mulator (in a bad sense, a hypocrite). A co-r., sacris conjunctus cum qo (aft. C.).

RELIGIOUS, "Influenced by religion, religiosus, plus. sanctus. Jn. sanctus plusque; religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus [Svn. in Provs]. || Relating to religion, ad religionem, ad sacra, attinens; de rebus sacris or divinis: a r. book, *liber præcepta de rebus divinis continens; *liber, qui est de rebus sacris : r. zeat, estudium religionis, pietatis : r. literly, *ilbera quo ritu veils Deum colendl potestas;
*sacra omnia libera, n. pl.: a r. peace, *pax de religionibus conventa (not pax religiosa): a r. ceremony ritus sacer; cærimonia; a r. war, belium pro reli-gionibus suls susceptum (aft. C. Font. 9, 20). A r. teacher, *qui tradit præcepta, decreta, doctrinæ sacræ : Seacher, "qui tradit pracepta, decreta, doctrime sacres: ar. opinion, sententia, opinion, ad res sacras, divinas, attinens: ar. party, "religionis (or iegis, e. g. Christiane) studiosi: founder of ar. party, conditor sacri (see L. Sy, 17, § 7): a r. matter or question, "res ad religionen, ad sacra, attinens, spectans: a r. system, "sacrorum ratio, formula: or, in a wider sense, sacrarum certimonisrum et institutionum divinarum characteris described in the contraction of the contra crarum cerimoniarum et institutionum divinarum complexus. A r. custo nor practice, "busus sacrorum, pt. quæ ad cultum dei (deorum) attinent: r. instruction, "institutio reigionis, "bintitutio al reigionem, ad res sacras, spectans. To give r. instruction in a achool, "præcepta legis, religionis Christianæ in schola tradere; "præceptis doctrinæ Christianæ instituere discipulos: a r. constitution, *instituta ad res sacras or divinas pertinentia, spectantia: r. truth, *sacrorum, doctrinæ sacræ veritas: a r. truth, *præceptum, decretum, sacrum: r. despotism, *sacrorum jus lmmlnutum, negatum: to exercise il, *dominari velle in sacris: r. toleration or moderation, *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens.

Belonging to an order of monks, &c., *ordini religioso, sacro, addictus.

reignoso, sacro, addictus.

RELIGIUSILY, || Plowsly, religiose. pic. sancte
[Sym. in Provi). || Strictly, corefully, vid.

RELINQUISI reliquere (to leave bohind in any
RELINQUISI reliquere (to leave bohind in any
abandon it deliberatelely or only.—dereliquere (to
abandon it deliberatelely or not).—dereliquere (to
abandon it deliberatelely on the province of the pr

one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance). - abjicera, deponere (what one does not find it good or profitable to retain; a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope).—desistere qu re or de qu re (implies a sudden change of intention).—omittere (to give up; let a thing go; a contest, wrath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportu-nity).—destituere (to desert one in need, just when our assistance is expected) .- Jn. relinquere et deserere; descrere et relinquere ; destituere et relinquere .- To r. a cause, affligere causam susceptam (abandon and so ruin if); causam es deponere; a causà es recedere.

ram id) causan et aepouere; a causa es receatere. RELIQUARY, 'theca reliquiarum sacrarum. RELISH, v. [Taxns] To give a fiarowr, saporem admisedre; with adhg, qd condice qd re. [To snjoy a flasour, &c., sapere (prop. and \$p\$): tor. one's food, libenter clum sumere. [Intrans) sapere, # To resipere: to r. well or badly, jucundo or ingrato esse sapore; jucunde, male, sapere: to r. one's food, libenter

RELISH, gustus, ûs. sapor (both used either actively or passively; but more frequently gustus act. taste for a thing, sapor, pass. flavour, sacour). He has no r. for food, abest desiderium cibl potusque; aspernatur cibum potumque.

RELUCTANCE, animus alienus, aversus, ab gá re. stomachus.

RELUCTANT, invitus. invito animo: to be r., animus abhorret ab qa re; odium me tenet cs rei;

aspernari, ægre ferre qm rem. RELUCTANTLY, ægre. ægre, animo invito, averso, alieno

RELY ON, fidere or confidere ci or ci rei or qu re (to place one's confidence in aby or athy).—fretum esse qo or qà re (to trust in, depend upon).—niti qà re (to tean upon).—fiduciam habère es rel (to have confidence in athg) .- credere, fidem habere or tribuere or adjungere (to put faith in; all four without distinction; see C. de Divin. 2, 55, 113. 2, 59, 122): not to r. upon aby, ci parum fidere; ci fidem non habere; ci parvam fidem

parum fiddre; ci fidem non habère; ci parvam fidem nabère; ci fididrer: rejuigo on, fretus qu'a re; nixus qu'a re; (trusting in aths, leaning on it).—ferox qu'a re trejuigo presumptionestly, e.g. ex parte virium).

REMAIN, || To continue to be, to last, eardure, maniere, permaière durare (to endure).—service (to stand). As long as the remembrance of Romanum manichit; to r, for whole ages, durare per succula. See also CONTINUE, INTRANS. || To continue to be in a certain state, or to have certain properties, maniere, permaière. I am and r. thy friend, et sum et ero semper tibl amicus; "me semper tui studionum habebsi: to r, ligns, non surgere (not to rise); diosum habebis: to r. lying, non surgere (not to rise); to remain unmoveable, immobilem manere (prop.); immobilism se ostendere (T., fig.): moveri or flecti non posse (not to suffer his determination to be staken): to r. alive, in vita maniere or remaniere: lo r. asfe and sound, salvum atque incolumen con-servati: to r. in ond's habit or cuslom, in consuctudine perseverare; Institutum suum ienere (opp. a consuctudine declinare). To r. firm to one's purpose, in proposito persistere or perseverare (opp. declinare or degredi a proposito). To r. frue to one a promise, promissis stare: to r. unhurf, nilhi mali nancisci: to r. silent, tacère; tacium tenéri: let flat r. as a secret between us, hae tu tecum habeto; hæe tu tibi soium dieta puta; secreto hoc audi, tecumque habeto; hæe rosa tibl hoc dixerim; hac lapidi dixerim (sub rosa tibl hoc dixerim is not Latin): if r's, manet. rosh tibl hoc dixerim is not Latin): if r.i. manet. Tiberius remained unmored by those speeches, immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio futi (foliowed by an infin. T. Ann. I. 47, inst.). Il To continue in a place, manere: morari, commorari (to larry),—sustiniere se in qo toco (to stay any mèere because it is dangerous to proceed; or waiting for intelligence; see C. Att. 10. 2, inst.)—consistere (to make hall)—considere (to lie any where; epply of ships after a hall)—considere (to lie any where; epply of ships after a the might also where mapere (t. a. extra damum. Inter vices or inter vias; see Suet. Oct. 39). domum, inter vicos or inter vias; see Sues. ver. 39;—
pernoctare (e. g. apud qm, in publico): to r. in bed, se
continere in iectulo: to r. in the camp, castris se tenere
(of all who are there); in castris subsidere (of some, (of all who are there); in castria subsidere (of some, while others 30 away). Remain a little longer, mane paullisper: to invite one (who is about to go away) to r, nivitatione familiari retinere (m: to r, al a distance fm aby (i. e. to avoid his society), cs aditum sermonemque defugere. Hence fig. | Not to come at the time when one is expected, to remain behind, morari (to stay away too long).—cunctari (to detay).— non venire (not to come). || To be over and above, manere reliquum esse, relinqui (to be left).—superesse

(to be over)—superstitem ease (to have survivea).—"tria si subduxeris a tribus (or tria de tribus detracta) nihil faciunt reliqui (nothing r.'z). REMAINDER, reliquum. reliqua, pl.; quod re-stat; pl., quæ restant. quod reliquum restat (Plaul.); quod reliquum est cs rei (C.); residuum (C., Suet.); quod reliquum est es rei (C.); residuum (C., Suet.); residua (pl., e. g. residuum cibariorum; residua vest-igalia). The r. of the money, pecunia residua : all the r., quiequid reliquum est or reliquum restat. REMAINS, reliquim (the rest).—fragmenta, pl.: ruine (fragmenta, ruins). Mortai r.'s, cadaver. quod membrorum reliquum est.

REMAKE, iterum facere. See also Restore. REMAND, remittere (to send back).—comperendi-nate (e. g. reum; to call on him to appear again on the day). Sts amplius dicere (i. e. to adjourn the

REMANDING, comperendinatio.

REMARK, s. notatio (a marking down) .- annotatio (critical; post-Aug.) .- dictum (a short or well known certifical; post-Aug.).—accum (a snort or west known saying or observation; its omitted, e.g. præclarum filud Platonis, the celebrated r. of Plato).—schollon (an explanation, note, for learners; in Greek, C. Att. 16, 7, 3).—nota (the Censor's mark of disapprobation. Moderns use this word incorrectly; as also admonitio and animadversio, instead of annotatio). A sh rt r., and animal ersol, instead of animolation. A section, annotation (Gell. 19, 7, 12): explanatory (grammalical) r.'s, commentaria (Gell. 2, 6, in.): r.'s on language, observationes sermonis (Suet. Gramm. 24): a severe r., nota censoriæ severitatis; animadversio, To escape unpleasant r.'s, effugere animadversionem (e. g. neque enim effugere animadversionem possemus, si semper iisdem pedibus uteremur, C.). To make severe r.'s on alkg, notare od; reprehendere et exagitare qd: on aby, notare ac vituperare qm. I made this r. amongst others, tum multa, tum etiam hoc dixi.

(something notable); res memoratu or historia digna (something notable); res memoratu or historia digna (a circumsiance worth mentioning or recording); res memoria digna (worthy of record): r. things, ea que visenda sunt (C. Verr. 4, 59, 132): r. sayings or actions, dicta factaque cs. Too r., ad reprehensionem (T.) or in pejus (Q.) notabilis.

REMARKABLY, notabiliter (Plin. Ep.), insigniter:

REMARKABLE, BORDING (2.1), Employers manifesto (C.), significanter (4.),
REMEDIABLE, sanabilis; quod sanari potest.

medicabilis is poet, curabilis is not Latin in this

REMEDILESS, insanabills (propr. of things; e. g. diseases, wounds. immedicabilis poet.),—irremediabilis (post-Aug. and Plin.).—quod curationem non

REMEDY, s. remedium (prop. and fig.) .- medicina (170), and fig.)—medicamentum (170),—meturina (an antid-te). To apply a r. to a disease, motho m-di-cinam adhibëre: to seck a r for athy, medicinam ci rel quertere (170), and fig.). To find a r., auxilium (or medicinam) repetire, or remedium invenire, ci rei; res adversus qui præsenti remedio est (is a quick r.); si peritus sit, qui laborat, nisi temerarià quoque vià fuerit adjutus.....satius est anceps auxilium experiri quam nulium (Cels. 2, 10; desperate remedies must be tried in desperate cases).

REMEDY, v. mederi cl or ci rel (prop. and fig.). sanare or sahum facere qm or qd (to make a person or thing sound or whole, prop. and fig.). See also Cure, v. edlo esse, athg, ad qd (to serve as means agst athg; of medicine).—utilem esse, athg, contra qd, ci rel (to be useful or serviceable; of medicine and other things). prodesse, athg, adversus qd, ci rei (to be good jor athg; of medicine and other things) .- salutarem esse. athg, ad qd (to be whotesome; of medicines and other things), — posse ad qd (to operate in or agst athg; e. g. ad morsus serpentum). - valere adversus qd, efficacem esse contra qd (to be good or effectual agst athg): to r. a want of qui uo os goos or egectuai ogsi zing): for, a want of provisions, tei frumentariæ medêri; rem frumentariænexpedire. To r. quickiy and effectually (of a medicine), res adversus qd præsenti remedio est. To discover how to r. a thing, auxilium reperire or remedium invenire ci rei: that cannot be remedied, insanabilis (E) immedicabilis is poel.).
REMEMBER, meminisse. commeminisse. remi-

(to be over) .- superstitem esse (to have survived) .- etria | nisci. recordari (with this difference, that meminisse, nisci. recorcari (with this algorence, mis leveling the periodic it, it, lo know aday without having forgotten it; reminisci, dwapupiyesev, to r. a thing weh had escaped the memory; recordari, kebyeseised, to call talk up in one's mind, and to dwell upon it. Meminisse and one's mind, and to dwell upon it. Less Meminisse and recordari are followed by a gen., an acc., or by de; reminiscl only by a gen or acc.: meminisse generally takes the infin. of the present, the speaker placing himself as it were at the time of the occurrence, and describing it as going on; the perf, however is also found, when a fact is to be represented as completed, or simply a result stated. Thus, meministis me its initio distribulance causam, C. Rosc. Am. 32, they were or, not how he distributed it, but the simple fact that he did so distribute it. The present is however the prevailing usage; cf. Krüger. 473. Obs. 3. Haase ad Reisig. Obs. 452).—Jn. reminisci et recordarl. nuemoria. Reisig, Obs. 3021.—38. reminisci et recordati. internovia tenère (lo bear in mind, e. g. plures turres de cœlo esse percussas, C.). To r. aling, memoriam es rei tenère or habère; memorem or haud immemorem esse es rel (= meminisse); memoriam es rel repetere, revocare, renovare, redintegrare, memorià repetere qd (Cicero rarely says simply repetere qd); subit animum es rei memoria; res mun reun in memoriam; venit mihi in meniem res, cs rei, de re (all = reminisch). I cannot r. a thing, memorià qd excessit, delapsum est; e memorià qd que est e memoria qd effunti; fugit or qd); subit animum cs rei memoria; res mihi redit mihi exiit, excidit; ex animo qd effluxit; fugit refugit qd meam memoriam : not to desire to r. a thing (purposely), nullam cs rel adhibère memoriam (Np. Epum, 7, 2). To r. well, very well, bene, præclare meminisse: to r. a person or thing with gratitude, grato animo cs nomen prosequi; gratissimam cs memoriam retinere; grata memoria prosequi qd: to r. with affec-tion and kindness, memoriam es cum caritate et benevolentia usurpare: to r. athg with pleasure, recorda-tione cs rel frui (C. Læl. 4, 15). I will always r. a person or thing, numquam ex animo cs or cs rel discedet memoria; cs or cs rei memoriam nulla umquam delebit obiivio; semper memoria es rei meis erit infixa mentibus : I r. having read, memini me legere : as far as I r., ut mea memoria est; quantum memini; nisi

REM

animus or memoria me fallit. REMEMBRANCE, memoria. recordatio (the former = memory; the latter, recollection). -J x. recordatio et memoria. A constant, perpetual r., memoria semplterna, æterna, or immortalis; memoria diuturna: a fresh r., memoria recens: to keep in r., memoria custodire, tenere qd; memoriam es rei servare, conservare, retinêre (of athg); memoriam cs colere (of a person); to retain a grateful r. of aby, gratissimam ce memoriam retinēre: to keep athg fresh in r., recenti memoriā tenere qd: to have or keep athg always in r., immortali memoria retinere qd: to keep a person always in r., meternam or sempliernam cs memoriam servare; he will every where be had in evertasting r., in omnlum gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper hærebit numquam ulla de eo obmutescet vetustas : to bring athg again into r., to renew the r. of a thing, memoriam es rel revocare, renovare, redintegrare, repræsentare : to destroy the r. of aihg, tollere memoriam cs rei; qd e memoria evellere: to erect a statue in r. of aby, laudis ut maneat memoria statuam ci ponere. See also Me-

REMEMBRANCER, monitor. admonitor.

REMIND, monère, admonère, ci qd in memoriam redigere, reducere. qm in memoriam es rei reducere. qm in memoriam cs rei excitare. This r.'s me of Plato, hæc res affert mihl memorlam Platonis: to r.

one of a debt, qm appellare de nomine.

REMINISCENCE, | Remembrance, vid. | A thing remembered, res, que mihi in mentem res, cujus memoria animum subit.

REMISS, negligens, indligens, incurlosus (negligent) .- ientus. tardus (stow) .- remissus (inactive).

grow r. in one's studies, studia remittere (C.).
REMISSION, remissio (a remitting the payment of a tax, punishment). R. of taxes for three years, remission tributi in triennium; to pray for r., remissionem petere: to pray for r. of past offences, veniam præ-leritorum precari: to obtain r. for past transgressions,

impunitatem peccatorum assequi. REMISSLY, negligenter, indiligenter, incuriose.

REMISSLY, regugenter, indulgenter, incuriose,— iente, tarde, remisse (Col.). See the adj. REMISSNESS, negligentia, indiagentia, incuria (negligence).—lentitudo, tarditas (slowness, slugyish-

REMIT, solvere. exsolvere. liberare qu re (to free fm an obligation).- remittere, condonare ci qd. gratiam cs rel facere ci (to r the payment of money, a punishment, \$c.; gratiam facere, S. Cat. 52, 8; Jug. 104, 5. L. 3, 56, in.).—ignoscere cl rel or cl qm rem; cs rel veniam dare (to pardon for a fault). Tor. a debt to aby, pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere; creditum condonare; debitum remittere ci : to r. taxes, vectigalia omittere; tributa remittere; to r. a portion of the rent to aby, qm parte mercedis relevare: to r. nine parts of a fine, detrahere multæ partes novem : for. a punishment, pœnam remittere; multam condonare; delicti, criminis gratiam facere: to r. sins, peccata or delicta criminis gratiam facere: to r. sins, peccata or delicta ci ignoscere; peccata ci concedere. | To send (money), (pecuniam) mittere ci or ad qm.

REMITTANCE, | Money sent, *pecunia ci

REMNANT, reliquum. quod restat. See REMAIN

REMODEL, totum denue fingere (propr. to begin to make it over again; aft. Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 36).—fingere or formare in allud (to make it into some other shape) .recoquere (mell it down again; then fig. = r., make new; see Heind. H. Sat. 2, 5, 55. Q. 12, 6, 7),—commutare (to alter ; e. g. rempublicam).-immutare (to make a complete change; give athg quite a new shape, qd de institutis priorum) .- n ware (to make athg new, give it a new form; qd in legibus) .- transfigurare or transformare (in qm or qd): to r. a work, &c., retractare (not denue elaborare). | Remodelled, retractation. — crebris locis inculcatus et refectus (of a literary work; both C.)

REMODELLING. transfiguratio. - immutatio (change)

(change).

REMONSTRANCE, admonitio monitus. To make
r.'s, see To REMONSTRATE: not to produce any impression by mild r.'s, enliet agendo nibil proficere: to
bring back to allegiance by mild r.'s, oratione reconciliare qm (e. g., a people; opp. cl reconciliare): to listen to aby's r.'s, qm monentem audire; ci monentl ob-

REMONSTRANT, * Arminianus. * dissentiens a formulå Batavorum.

REMONSTRATE, monère. admonère.-agere cum

ob de da re (to treat or speak està ady on any subject).

To r. sarnestly, diligenter qui monère; sgut sià doing attende est està subject est de la contrata de la conscientime anger, sollicitudo, angor conscientime fraudumque cruciatus, morsus, stimuli, cruciatus conscientime anger, esta bicitatudo esta de la conscientime anger esta bicitatudo esta de la conscientime anger esta bicitatuda esta de la conscientime anger esta bicitatuda esta de la conscientime angere esta bicitatuda esta de la conscientime angere esta bicitatuda esta de la conscientime de la conscientime de la conscientime angere esta bicitatuda esta de la conscientime del conscientime de la conscientize angore et sollicitudine agitari, vexari (C.); conscientia exanimari (C.); conscientia maleficii (orum), sceleris (um), vitiorum, qm stimulat (C.); conscientia scelerum agitatur animus es (S.); excruciari conscientiă delictorum, peccatorum, scelerum; conscientia stimulis vexari, morderi (aft. C.); conscientia stimulis vexari, morderi (aft. C.); conscientia cum esse (L. 33, 28).

REMORSELESS. See CRUEL.

REMOTE, amotus (removed). - disjunctus (separated, not in connexion with, prop. or fig.) .- remotus (that lies far off, or at a distance, prop. or fig.) .- longinquus (at a great distance),-ultimus (that lies or dwells at the extreme end; see Held. Cas. B. G. 3, 27): to be r., distare; abesse a (ab) &c. (with this difference, that distare, to stand or be apart, or asunder, gives the idea simply of the interval wich separates two objects; such simply by the interval went reparates two objects, but abosse, to be away, signifies either that the r. object went away fin another, or that the distance between the two is measured. Both are used of persons or of things; and with an acc. of the distance).—alienum esse, abhorrere a (ab) &c. (fig., to be strange to, not to have).— dissentire; dissidere; discrepare ab qo (not to agree with). To be far r. fm a person or thing, longe distare a loco; longo intervallo or procul disjunctum esse a (ab) &c.: not far, parvo spatio disjunctum esse a (ab) &c. ; rather far, satis magno intervallo remotum esse a loco: a r. place, longinquus et reconditus locus; latebra (a hiding place): ar. part of a house, abdita pars ædium.

REMOTENESS, longinquitas (C. Fam. 2, 9, in this sense) .- distantia. Fm the r. of its situation, propter

longinquitatem (C.).

longinquitatem (C.).

REMOVAL, ablegatio. amandatio (the sending a person away, in order to get rid of him).—rel-rgatio (a person away, in order to get rid of him).—rel-rgatio (a removing, fm oneself.).—abitus. discessus (a removing, soing aixay; e. g., fm a company, 8c.).—abscessus (separation of persons, esply implying change of residence.). Or by the eerbs.

REMOVE, s. #Removal, vid. #Course of dishes, see Course. # Degree, gradus (c. g., of consenguisity).

REMOVE, v. | TRANS.) PROP.) amovere. removere. abducere, deducere (to lead away; the latter monally followed by a (ab) or de with an abl. of the place whence) .- ablegate (to send away in order to be quit of aby, under some pretext).—amandare. relegare (so banish the latter to a definite place; both with the idea of the disgrace affecting the person sent away) .- aspol ri (to r. a person or thing with pain or effort).—avertere (to turn away a thing unpleasant to the sense; see C. (10 term away a uning unpoessant to tee sense; see c. N. D. 2, 56, cetr.).—subducers submovère (to r. gradually and unobservedly).—depellere. repellere, pulsare (to drive away by force; fm a place, ex lewexpellere, ejicere): to r. the cloth, mensam tollere is the Roman sense): to r. one fm an office, loco suo qu movere (g. f.). - removere, amovere, or submovere and a munere (esply fm an office of state). To r. a sag-trate, abrogare or abolère ci magistratum (both in the Roman sense; and abolere with the notion of total and final removal): to r. a senator, movere qm a or de senatu; movere qm loco senatorio. To r. aby fm a public office, a republica qm removere: to r. a governor, qm provincià demovère; qm expellere potestate: to be removed, successoreni accipere (to receive a successor). Fro. demers, adimer (to take away, deprive of a bing, so that a person has it no longer).—auterre (to take away, deprive of a bing, so that a person has it no longer).—auterre (to take away).—tollere (to take away, entirely, r, wholly, destroy).—eripere (to snatch away, to take away) by force).—detrahere, subtraher (to withdraw: subtrahere, secretly).—privare qm qå re (to deprev).—intercludere, practudere (to obstruct, stop; e.g., spiritum or animam, vocem).—levare, liberare qå rz (to r. a burden. fer fin adhe opperasiere).—abstrepre, abstrepre tum or animam, vocem).—levare, liberare q\$\hat{z}\$ is to r. a burden, free fin ally oppressive).—abletegrete, abletegrete (to shake off, drive away ally unpleasant, esply jeer, &c.).—evellete, excutere (to plack out, shake off, drively to r.) to r. hope, spem adimere, unferre, incidere, tollere, præcidere (quite to cut of). To r. mounteiss, montes sede suff molif (L. 9, 3). To r. fear fra asy, metum ci tollere, abstergère, metu qui levare or liberare, om metu exportant timazem et arisens. rare, qm metu exonerare, timorem ci eripere, Tor. doubt or hesitation, dubitationem et tollere or eximere; scrupulum ci evellere; religionem ci extrahere ex animo: to r. an errour, erroren ci extrahere, eripere, extorquere (implying the notion of resistance). Ila-TRANS.) se movere. se amovere. abire. discedere (so depart, go away).—ex oculis or e conspectu abtre; e conspectu recedere (to r. oneself out of sight of aby). conspectu recedere (to r. oneself out of sight of abs).—
excedere. evadere. evumpere (out fm a place; the late
= to break or burst out fm; eec C. Cat. 2, 1, 1, abit.
excessit, evait, evumpt.—se subducere (gradually and
imperceptibly; also with clam; e. g. de circulo). To
. oneself in haste, celerine abire; e conspectu fugere
or evolure; se eripere or proripere: to r. oneself out of
the way, de vià deflective or declinare; aberrare vià,
deerrare lilinere (to wander fm the way, to sander syst
hongitus procedere: neere to heave removed oneself fm
a place, nuunquam ex loco (urbe) afuisse.
REMUNERATE. remunerati pensare or comese.

REMUNERATE, remunerari pensare or compen-are qa re. See also REWARD.

sare qà re.

REMUNERATION, remuneratio (the act).—munus quo qm remuneror (the thing itself). To make a farr r. to aby, remunerari qm quam simillimo munere: to make aby, if not an adequate r., at least, one deserving of thanks, qm remunerarl si non pari, at grato tamen munere: if you know what r. he would make, si scias quod donum huic dono comparet.

RENCOUNTER, s. concursus, ûs. concursio.

RENCOUNTER, v. || To meet, fall in with, offendere qm (to meet with accidentally).—incidere in qm (to light upon, happen to fall in with by accident) .incurrere in qm (to come quickly upon). Jn. in qm incurrere et incidere. ci obviam fieri (to meet). | To meel, as enemies or contending forces, (inter-se) concurrere (of men or things).—(inter-se) congredi (of armies, or single combatants). -- signa inter se conferre, cum infestis signis concurrere (of two sr-

REND, lacerare. dilacerare (r. asunder).-laniare. dilaniare (in pieces) .- discerpere. conscindere (e. g., s garment, vestem, Ter. pallulam, Plant.) - findere. dif-

tindere (to split, e. g., an oak).

RENDER, reddere tribuere, dare præbere (furnish). -tradere (deliver). To r. service, operam cl navare, dare, dicare: to r. grutuitous services to the state, suo sumptu reipublicæ operam præbëre: to r. gresi ser-vices in a war, cs plurima est in belio qo opera. To r. an account, rationem reddere: to r. good for evil, an account, rationem reudere: fo r. good for est, maleficia benefactis pensare: evil for good, benefacta maleficils pensare. If To make (with predicative of), reddere. facere. efficere: it in the passive beti hardly ever reddi (nor can every adj. he so used; e. g. not reddere qd verisimile, but qd demonstrare, studëre, mot reddere qu' verisimile, but qu' demonstrare, studére, probare; Krebs. aft. Klotz. ad Sint. p. 162: reddere qm qd or qm ex qo is right; e. g. homines ex feris). —mansuetos reddere (fac. and effic. are simptly out ably into a certain state; redd. implies a change of its preceding state!). If o translate, vid. I Pius. Po render homage, in verba or in nomen es jurare (to take the oath of altegiance).—no bosequium es jurare (so vow obedience).—qui venerannes regem consalutare (to ilule solemnly or formally as king).
RENDEZVOUS, s. locus ad conveniendum dictus. salute solemnly or

constitutum (both the appointment, and the place

fixed for meeting).
RENDEZVOUS, v. in locum dictum, constitutum,

RENDING, laceratio (a tearing asunder) .- laniatio, laniatus (a tearing in pieces, of flesh; the former Sen. Clem. 2. 4. 2).

Ctem. 2. 4, 2).

RENEGADE, qui sacra patria deserit or deseruit.—

*rei Christianæ desertor.—apositia (Eccl.).—desertor
(a deserter; e. g. fin the army, C.).—perfiga. transfûga
(perf. as a delinqueni who betrays his party; transf.

*a waverer, who changes and forsakes his party; Död.).

RENEW, 1 To make new again, restore to reficere (to mend, repair; reficere, esply by building). I To begin anew, renovare, renovare et instaurare. instaurare de integro (to arrange, begin anew. But instaurare of itself never means to r., but = to enter upon, &c.: see Död. Syn. 4, p. 300).—integrare. redintegrare (to begin again, go over quite fm the first),— repetere (to repeal, take in hand again).—iterare (to take in hand for the second time). To r. a war, bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare; rebeliare, rebellionem facere (both only of a conquered people, without the idea of rebellion): to r. a battle; see BATTLE. To r. friendship, amicitiam renovare; with aby, se restituere in cs amicitiam: to r. pain or grief, dolorem renovare, refricare: to r. a custom, referre consuctudinem, morem; institutum referre ac renovare: to r. itself, recrudescere (of pain, disturbance, war, &c).

RENEWAL, Coly by the verbs. renovatio (a making new, renewing).—instauratio (a repetition),—redinte-gratio (rare;) issually in later Latin in the sense of repetition); r. of hostitities, rebellio, rebellium (by a conquered people); or by belium renovare, redintegrare,

compared people; j or oy weithin tentrales, commenced, in the de integro installarae (g. f. d. a re or de q a re (g. g. de suis bonis; Jure suo or de jure suo).—qd missum facere, mittere (to lef 30).—deponere qd (to lay down or aside? e. g. omnes curas doloresque; imperium).—di rei renuntiare (Q., Plin. Ep.),—alienare qui (to alienate, sell).—se subtrahere ci rei (to wilhdraw fm): to r. a post or office, abdicare munus, or (more emly) se munere; abire magistratu or honore; abacedere munere (L. 9. 3); (magistratum) deponere.

RENOVATE, RENOVATION. See RENEW, RE-

RENOWN, fama. laus. gloria. claritudo. claritas. [SYN. and PHR. in GLORY.]

RENOWNED, clarus. przeclarus, iliustris. perillustris. inclytus. nobilis. ont famosus. [SYN. and Phr. in Celebrated.]

PHR. in CELEBRATED.]
RENT, s. (fm REND), scissura. scissum.
RENT, s. || Annual payment (for land, &c.),
fructus. reditus (received).—vectigal (received or paid). -pretium conducti (paid). - merces (the payment: annua merces, if calculated yearly): house-r., merces habitationis. habitatio. What r. does he pay? quanti habitat? to give a high r., magni habitare: he pays the r. of thirty thousand asses, triginta millibus (understand eris) habitat : to remit, return the house-r., conductoribus annuam habitationem remittere, or annuam mercedem habitationis donare: r. day, *dies vectigalis: r. rott. "index, codex, vectigalis.

RENT, v. conducere (to take on hire; e g. hortum, domum).—mercede conducere. A rented house, domus (mercede) conducta: to live in a rented house, habitare in conducto: I have rented a place for him in my neighbourhood, huic ego locum in proximo conduxi (C.).

Bournoud, Ruic ego loctum in proatmo consular (*.).

RENTER, conductor,

RENTER, Conductor,

RENTER, BUNCAIATION, Conju by the cerbs (Ego not renunitation in this sense).—abdicatio (of an office).—

cessio (cession in favour of another). R. of the world,

rerum humanarum contemptio ac despicientia (C. usc. 1, 40, 95): self-r., animi moderatio.
REPAIR, s. refectio. To need r., refectionem desi-

derare: to keep in r., tueri (tecta, or sarta tecta ædium; vias); in good r., sartus tectus: to keep a house in r., sarta tecta ædium tueri; domum sartam ac tectam conservare. To examine whether a house be in good r.,

conservare. To examine uneiter a nouse ve in good r., exigere sarta tecta aedium.

REPAIR, v. || Trans. | To mend, reficere. renovare (to restore to its former state; | Activizeparare in this sense). - in melius restituere (to put in a better state, to improve). - sarcire, resarcire, reconcumnare (e.g., clothes, a house; see C. Qu. Fr. 2, 6, 3, tribus socis mdifico, reliqua reconcinno, I am having them repaired. -emendare is = to correct, improve ally urniten, and retractate, to look through again and correct), 1To supply, make good (a loss), explère. supplere (to supply, fill up).—pensare. compensare; by athg, q2 q2 fe or cum re (to make cough, balance).—sarcire. resarcire (Suet., Ptin.). - reconcinnare, reficere, Tabarare, restituere (to restore): to r. a loss, damnum explére, pensare, compensare, sarcire, restituere; detrimentum sarcire, reconcinnare; quod amisi, reparo; quæ amisasunt. reficere. [INTRANS] To betake oueself. resort to a place, se conferre qo. petere, capessere locum (to make a place the end of one's journey).—cencedere qu' (to return lo a place).—ire, profuelen qu' (do travel lo a place).—ire, profuelen qu' (do travel lo a place): to r. lo aby, se conferre, accedere ad qm; adire, convenire qm (esply in order to speak with him): to r. in great numbers to a place, in locum confluere; frequently, frequentare locum. He repaired to Argos (in order to dwell there), Argos habitatura con-cessit: to r. to the interior of the kingdom, petere interiora regni: to r. to a monastery, *capessere monasterium; capessere vitam monachorum; to r. to a place of safety, in tutum cedere or se recipere; in portum se conferre.

REPAIRER, refector.

REPAIRER, refector.

REPARATION, Usually by the verbs.—refectio (a repairing, Vitr., Suel.; reparatio, Prudent.).— restitutio (a restoring, Val. Max.; rebuilding, Suel.).—

satisfacio (for an injury; by apology, C.; by punishment, T.). To demand r., res repetive (of a state, propr. demanding restitution of property taken away).

To make r., see Repair.

REPARTEE, acute responsum.—*quie qa contra respondit: guick at r., promptus (C. Or. 1. 19).

REPARS, [INTRANS.] reditio. [Taans.) iterum transito (over and aeross).—Pratertire or pratergredi

(al or near).

REPAST, clbus (g. t.) — prandium (at or before middey).—ccna (a principal meal); to lake a r., clbum sumere or capere. A moderate r., cibus modicus.

also MEAL

REPAY, reponere (e. g. nummos).—gratiam referre ci (aby).—referre, reddere, remunerari (athg, in a good sense).—pensare, or compensare qd qa re; rependere qd qa re () not recompensare). To r. good for evil, maleficia benefactis pensare: to r. eril for good, bene-

maiedra veneractis pensars, to first for your facts malefuls pensars.

REPAYMENT, By the verbs.

REPEAL, v. toilere, aboliere (to do away with alloyether).—abrogare (to abolish by the authority of the people).—decogare [agi or qd de lege (of a pertial)]. abolition: but sts with acc. for abrogare, Ochsner). —
obrogare legi (to r. it wholly or in part by a subsequent enactment)

REPEAL, s. abrogatio (legis, C.); derogatio; obro-

gatio. See Syn. in Repeal, v.
REPEAT, | To do again, repetere (r. pr. and g. t.).—Iterare (to do a second time).—redintegrare (to do or say afresh).—iterum legere (to read again.not relierare). | To recite, rehearse, recitare, pronuntiare, reddere qd: to r. fm memory, memoriter pronuntiare: to r. word for word, tisdem verbis qd reddere (C.): to r. letters backwards, literas retro agere (Q. 1, 1, 25).

REPEATED, iteratus (for the second time) .- repe-

titus (more frequently).
REPEATEDLY, rursus (once more, again).—iterum ne sæpius (again and often).—idemtidem (continually, in succession).—etiam atque etiam (again and again, earnestly). The Repetita vice, and iterata vice, are bad Latin.

REPEATER, *horologium tempus sonis indicans.

REPEL, amovere (to turn away). - recusare (to refuse). - abnuere (to refuse courteously). - deprecari (to pray to be excused fm). To r. an accusation, culpam a se amovere; crimen diluere or criminationem dissolvere (to prove its falsity).-crimen amoliri, propulsare (to disprove).

REPENT, poenitet me es rei (rarety res me poenitet), or followed by an infin., or by quod with

suhj.—agor ad pænitendum, subit me pænitentia. (rarely) ago pænitentiam es rei. To be repented of, pænitendus (L., prps not præ-Aug.; mly with a negatire, non, hand)

REPENTANCE, poenitentia (g. l.).—*dolor ex pec-catorum recordatione conceptus (in the theological sense). R. comes too late, sera qm subit poenitentia; celeris poenitentia, sed cadem sera atque inutilis se quitur: where r. is not possible, unde receptum ad prenitentiam non habeas: so deep was his r., tanta vis fuit poenitendi (Curt.); "to leave room for r., poeni-REPENTANT See

See PENITENT. REPERCUSSION, repercussio (as act). - reper-

cussus (as state)

REPERTORY, promptuarium. REPERIORY, Prompusatum.
REPERITION, repetitio (r. of a word, statement, &c., in speaking or writing; in C. only of the rheto-rical r. of it = ἀναφορά)—iteratio, redintegratio (e.g. ejusdem ve.bl; Auct. ad Her. 4, 28. reiteratio).

REPINE, pigere, piget, tædet me es rei, male me habet qd. est mihi ægre qd.—murmurare, fremere (when one gives utterance to his feelings). To r. at or agst, queri de qâ re; non sedate, non æquo animo ferre

REPINING, s. querela. questus. querimonia. la-mentatio [Syn. and Phr. in Complaint]. REPINING, adj. Crel. with the verbs under Re-

REPLACE, | To put back into its place, qd loco suo reponere. | To put one in the place of another, am substituere in cs locum. | To re-REPLENISH. See FILL.

REPLETE, See Pull.
REPLETION, nimia ubertas, abundantia.-(of the body), piethora (t. t.); *sanguinis abundantia, redun-

REPLEVY (in law), repignorare quod pignori datum

REPLY, s. responsio. responsum (g. t; the former in Q. a refutation; the latter, also the answer of an oracie) .- defensio, excusatio, purgatio (r. to a charge). -oraculum. sors oraculi (oracular response) .- rescriptum (written r. of a prince: site. age). A r. giren to oneself to a question put by oneself (of an orator), sibi ipsi responsio, subjectio (ωνθυποφορά). R. to an objection that might be made, anteoccupatio. præsumptio tion that might or made, anteoccupatio, præsumptio (rpolyhyko). Sharp, withy r.'s, accute responsa. To read a written r., ex libelio respondére (Plin. Bp. 6, 5, 6). To make a reply, see To likrux. To receive a r., responsum ferre, suferres: I receive a r. to myletter, meis literis respondeut or rescribitur: I god a r., responsum mihi est; responsum datum est: to bring

responsum mini est; responsum catture est to oring back ar., responsum referre, renunciare.

REPLY, v. respondere; to athg, ad qd or ci rei.—responsum dare, edvre, reddere.—reseribere (ad qd or ci rei.—excipere qm or ca sermonem [Svv. in Anci rei.—excipere qm or es sermonem [87N. in AN-swent]. To r. lo an objection, referre. reponere. re-spondère contra qd. id quod opponitur refutare. respondère de jure. responsitare (lo r. lo legal ques-tions whenever applied to; of lawyers).—respondère. se defendere. se purgare (lo r. lo an accusation; criminilus respondère). To r. lo a question or questions, respondere ad interrogata (rogata) or ad quæ quæsita sunt : not to r. to, non respondere ; tacere ; obmute-cere: to r. to, nullum responsum dare; nullum verbum respondere: omnino nihil respondere: to r. boldly, fiercely, &c., fortiter, audacter, ferociter respon-dere: to r. constrously (by letter), rescribere huma-nissime. It is easy to r. to this, hujus rei facilis et prompta est responsio.

REPORT, s. | Rumour, fama (g. t. = tradition; not = a single narralive or account, such is rumor; hence fama in this sense is never to be used in the pl.; see Krebs, s. v.) .- rumor, narratio. narratiuncula (a see Krets, s. v.).—rumor, narratio, narratiuncula (a story).—sermo (the talk of people among each other respecting athy).—opinio (an opinion spread abroad so far as it shows itself; see Interpp. ad Cas. B. G. 2, 33). —auditio (henray).—JN. rumor (or fama) et auditio; a futer r. rumor falsus; pl., auditiones falsus; a under circulated r., disseminatus dispersisaque sermo; an uncertain r., rumor incertus or non firmus. There is a r., a r. is current that &c., rumor, fama, or sermo est; sermo datur (L. 2, 2;) not rumor or fama est; sermo datur (L. 2, 2; ppp not rumor or lamo oblinet, i. e. ther, is generally received, it continues to be the general account, &c.; see L. 21, 46, estr.). There is a very general r. about athq, do & re rumor calet (Cat. ap. C. Ep. 8, 1, 5): a r. spreads, that &c., rumor oritur or exsistit or exit, venit. A r. spreads on all sides, rumor differtur; fama differt (Suel. Cas. 33, Bremi): a r. spreads over the town, fama tota urbe discurrit. The following r. is in circulation, serpit hie rumor (C. Muren. 21, extr.). The r. having been quickly spread abroad that Dion had been killed, celeri rumore dilato, Dioni vim allatam : a r. reaches my ears, rumor (fama) affertur or perfertur ad me, respecting athg, de re: r. says. that &c., fama nunciat: to know athg only by r., fama et auditione accepisse qd : to hear an obscure r of athg, quasi per nebulam audire qd (see Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 26; Pseud. 1, 5, 48): to spread a r., rumorem spargere; (on all sides), rumorem dispergere or differre: to spread evil r.'s of aby through the town, qm per to spread evil r.'s of aby through the lown, am per totam urbem rumoribus differre: to stop a r., ru-morem exstinguere. #A relation, narrative, general account, relatio. relatus (intelligence of general account, relatio. relatios (intesisgence of albs; post-Aug).—narratio (a narratine, relation).—rel gestæ expositio; conscriptio quæstionis (law r., in pl. C. Cluseni. 67, 191).—renuntiatio (of an ambassador.)—libellus. literæ (g. l. a veritten r.; libellus in the form of a treatise, literæ in the form of a letter). To make ar., deferre, referre ad qm de re (both esply to a superior, but with this difference, that deferre is used of one who out with this difference, that deterre is used of one who voluntarily gives a r., referre of one who does this by wirtue of his office and duty): to make or render a r., renunciare, to aby, ci (see Held. Cas. B. G. 1, 10).—referre or renunciare legationem (of an ambassador): to draw up a r. (of a judicial investigation), perscribere (e. g. omnis judicum dicta, interrogata, responsa perscriberent, C. Sull. 14, 41). To give an accurate r. of an event to the senate, ordinem rei gestæ ad senatum perferre: to make a full r. of atha. omnem rem ordine enarrare : to make a circumstantial r., pluribus expoenariate to make a coremnantal r., puttious expo-nere: to give in a r., libellum tradere (to deliver in with one's own hands) or mittere (to send in). A r. came fm the quæstor, a quæstore literæ sunt allatæ. \[An exact or official account, return, nuncius, of atha, es rei (prop. oral intelligence by messengers, &c., as opposed to that by writing; then also g. i.). —literae (written intelligence): by oral and toritien r., nuncias literisque: to receive a r., nuncium accipere; nunciatur mihi qd; nuncius mihi perfertur; certiorem fieri, respecting allig, cs rei or de re; acci-pere, audire, comperire: I have received a r. respecting it, mili allatum est de ea re: he received a r. of all the proceedings, quid ageretur rescitt: to receive a circum-stantial r. (fm aby) concerning a matter, cuncta edoceri de re: r. having been brought, nuncio allato, nunciato, comperto, audito, wch may be followed by an acc. and infin. (with the historians; therefore not to be rejected fm historical style: see Held. Cas. R. C. 1, 30; cf. Zumph 1 647): a r. is brought, arrives, nuncius affertur: to bring a r. to aby, ci nuncium afferre; also simply afferre: to have received a r., nuncium accepisse; comperisse; nuncius milh peristus est. || Repute, reputation, vid. || Loud noise, crepitus; fragor every load). There is a r., fit fragor ab qu'et e to make a r., crepare, sonare: to make a toud r., fragorem dare or edere ; crepitare vehementius.

or edere; crepitare venementus.

REPORT, v. || To relate what one has heard,
referre (165) only poet, renarrare). You can r. it after
me, "mea autoritate hoc referre licet: I merely r. it os
I heard it, hac auditu comperta habeo; hac auditione et fama accepi. | To say athg of a person, de que dicere, with an adv. (g. t. to speak of one).—incusare qd in qm (to accuse a person of a thing; see Döderlein, Syn. 2, p. 66): to r. badly of any one, maledice dicere de qo: to r. well of one, bene or honorifice dicere de de qo: lo r. well of one, bene or honoritiee dieere de qo: lhey r. well of any one, bene audit qa: lhey r. of me, you, him, that I, lhou, he, \$c\$. dieer, dieeris, dieitur [foll. by a nom. and infsh.; see Zemph; \$607; c. c. dives esse dictur). Reported—alleged, qui (que, quod) dicitur, fertur, editur [GS] dietus, editus are not class. in lhis sense). \$\frac{1}{2}\$ To give a ceur ate in leigence, or an official account, nunclare (ligence, or an official account, nunclare (ligence, or an official account, nunclare). announce) .- renunciare (to bring back word, in com quence of a commission received, or as a return for other intelligence; see Held. Cas. B. G. 1, 10); aing to a person, ci qd .- certiorem qm facere de re (to inform).docere, edocere qui qd or (rarely) de re (lo instruct; edocere = lo give accurate information on a definite subject; see Herz. S. Cat. 48, 4).—deferre, referre ad qui de re (to give information, &c, esply to a superior; deferre voluntarily, referre by virtue of office and duty). -per literas significare (by writing) .- narrare (g. t. to narrate) .- memoriæ tradere or prodere, or simply prodere (to hand down to posterity; of historians): to r. the whole progress of an event, omnem rem ordine enarrare; ordine edocêre omnia (orally).--omnia perscribere (**

writing). To make a sudden noise, crepare.

(when very loud), REPORTER, [A narrator, narrator. who takes down notes of speeches, and re-ports them, notarius, (scriptor velox, † Manil.

notatius velox is not Latin; see the comminuous an Plins. Ep. 3, 5, 15.)

REPOSE, v. [Thanks.] To place, sel, pul, vid. Pr. c. confidence in, fidere or confidere cl and cl rel; fretim esse qu or qã re (to rely upon athg).—fiduciam habene es rel (to r. in athg). To r. one's whole confidence in shy se totum cl committere; omnia confidence in a person, cl diffidere.

1. To take real. oulescere. conquiescere. h intrans.) To take rest, quiescere. conquiescere. requiescere (g. t. also of taking rest in sleep)—quieten capere (to take rest in sleep).

REPOSE, s. requies (rest) .- quies (freedom fm inter aption and noise, a quiet life).—otium (leisure, free-dom fm business).—somnus (sleep). R. of mind, animi tranquillitas. animus tranquillus. To find r. after one's troubles and toils, ex omnibus molestiis et laboribas conquiescere: to give aby a liftle r., qm respirare et conquiescere jubere: to allow aby three hours for r., horas ad quietem dare: a place of r., tranquillus ad quietem locus (prop.); portus otil, or portus only See REST

REPOSITORY, receptaculum (any place in which a thing can be laid or kept) —cella. cellula (esply a storeroom) — horreum (a waseroom, store, granary). — apothēca (for wine).—penus (for victuals).—armarium

(for clothes) .- claustrum (for wild beasts).

REPREHEND, reprehendere, vituperare, cuipare, increpare, improbare, [Syn. and Constr., in Blame.]
REPREHENSIBLE, reprehendendus, vituperabilis. KLIBLENSIBLE, representation vituperations vituperations vituperations dignus (blameworthy, Syx. of repreh, and vitup, under To blameable). Not to be r., a reprehensione abesse (not blameable).—nihii in se habere, quod reprehendi

possit (to be without fault).

REPREHENSION, reprehensio (the censure with tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future; opp. probatio) .- vituperatio (the censure weh passe; opp. promaino,—vituperatuo (nee censure uca lends lo existr a confession and preduce repenhance; opp. laus)—Fig. Vituperlum is spurious Lutin, intro-duced (C. de Legs. 3, 10, 23) by ignorant copyiets. To visit aby with r. on account of athy, reprehendere qual de qi ro ri ng åre. Vituperace qual de åre. objurgare qua de qà re, or in qâ re, or qâ re. accusare qm de qà re or in qa re : to be visited with r., reprehendi. vituperari. in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere or adduct.

vituperationem subire. REPRESENT, | To depict or describe the form of a thing, repræsentare (Plin., Q.; to set clearly before the view).—exprimere. fingere. effingere (to express; of an artist) .- pingere. depingere (to paint). -reddere et offerre ci qd (of the memory).-oculis, sub oculos, or sub aspectum es subjicere qd (of persons, by oculos, or sub aspectum es subjicere qd (of persons, by description, \$\delta \cdot\). The artist represented him in the act of sacrificing, artifex eum sacrificantem expressit. If To describe mimetically, to sustain the person of, agere. To r. an individual, ca partes agere, expersonam inducer, suscipere, or gerrete (either on the stage, or otherwise); for r. a play, fabulant date [ESF] not fullam dore; for the him in different properties of the properties of the subject of the subject. — ostender of admonish), -qm qd docëre (to instruct), -ostendere ci qd (or with an acc, and infin.): to r. to any one the impossibility of a thing, ci ostendere rem fieri non posse: to r. to one the benefits of a thing, qm docere quanta sit cs rei utilitas: to r. to oneself, cogitare, animo cogitare. cogitatione sibi fingere, animo sibi effingere, animo conrepers, under grade cuits or ante oculos proponere, qm, qd, sinpere, qm or qd oculis or ante oculos proponere, qm, qd, sinpere, cogitare de qo or de qà re.

To be in the place or act on behalf of any or, agree qm or pro qo (ES) not se agree qm).—

one, agere qm or pro qo (gets) not se agere qm).—
gerero or sustinere es personam (Egt) not agere es personam.—vicem es impliere (Piin. Ep.).

REPRESENTATION, || Act of representing,
By the verbs. || Exhibition, vid. || I mage, like-

ness, vid.

REPRESENTATIVE, s. and adj. qui vice es fun-gitut or vicem es implet: (of the people) qui personam populi gerit (see C. Off. 1, 34, 124). A r. constitution, or, a r. and constitutional government, "civitas in quâ ex eorum arbitratu qui singulorum ordinum personas gerunt, leges feruntur; e. g. *civitas quæ convocandis ad comitia civium ordinibus ferendisque ex illorum

arbitratu legibus popularem gam formam induit (aft.

C. Off. 1, 34, 124).

REPRESS, reprimere (to press back, and so prevent fm breaking out, lacrimas, fletum, tracundiam).—comjm oreasing out, lacrimas, netum, tracundiam).—com-primere (to press logether, and so precent fm spreading; e.g. tumultum, seditionem, motus).—supprimere (to press under, and so keep dewn; agritudinem, tram).— opprimere (to press agat athg, and so keep it back; e.g. tumultum, libertatem, rumorem). See Restrants. REPRIEVE, s. mora mortis (e.g. non modo effugium sed ne moram quidem mortis assequi excitivit.

sed ne moram quidem mortis le. g. non mono enugum sed ne moram quidem mortis assequi potuit, C.). IMPROFA.) dilatio, &c. To beg for a r., dilationem petere (of a debtor): to grant him a few days' r., paucos dies ad solvendum proregare.

REPRIEVE, v. *moram mortis el concedere or dare (mora mortis, C.). To be reprieved, moram mortis REPRIMAND, s. reprehensio. vituperatio. A gentle

r., lenis objurgatio.

REPRIMAND, v. vituperare. reprehendere. (verbis) increpare. increpitare. culpare [Svn. in Blams].—
objurgare (to reproach with a fault; opp. laudare) conviciari (to make railing accusations).—exagitate. de-stringere (to make sharp attacks on aby).—corripere (to blame with harsh words).—cavillari (to blame with rrony).—exprobrare (ci qd, to reproach aby with some-thing as dishonourable to him). To r. aby on account of alhg, reprehendere qm de or in qa re. vituperare qm de qa re. objurgare qm de or in qa re, or qa re only : to be reprimonded, objurgari. vituperari. in vitupera-tionem incidere, cadere, venire, or adduci. vitupera-tionem subire: to r. in gentle terms, levi brachio objur-

gare qm (de qå re).

REPRINT, v. *librum denuo typis exscribendum curate (of the author)...*typis denuo exscribere (of the printer).

rare (of the author).— typis denue executere (of ine inter).

**Finiter*). **Finiter*: The interpretation of Latin.

REPRINI, s. *exemplar typis denue executer.

REPRISALS, vis vi repuisa. To make r., par parl ferre, vim vi repellere.

REPROACH, s. probrum (r. wch may be justly made), opprobrium (r. actuatly made).—maledictum. vox con-

tumeliosa, verbum contumeliosum.

REPROACH, v. objicere (v. pr.) -exprobrare (ci qd, REFROACH, V. objecte (v. pr.) — exprourate (v. 14), or de qå re. — objurgare (qm, qm de qå re or in qå re; also qå re only, and with quod).— qd ci crimini dare. Also reprehendere qm de or in qå re. vituperate (qm de qå re) [Syn. in Blame]. Tor. in midl terms, levi brachlo objurgare qm (de qā re): to r. aby seterety, qm graviter accusare: when I was reproached with being almost beside myself, quum objurgarer, quod pæne desiperem (C.)

REPROACHFUL, contumeliosus, maledicus [Syn. in REVILING

REPROACHFULLY, contumeliose, maledice, Or by Crct. with the subst. or verb.

REPROBATE, adj. damnatus (condemned : hence also r., vile: quis te miserior? quis te damnatior? °C. Pis. 40. extr.).—profligatus. perditus (abandoned).

Jn. profligatus et perditus. sceleratus. REPROBATE, v. damnare. reprobare. See Con-

REPROBATION, damnatio (condemnation),-reprehensio. Vituperatio (blame).—reprobatio (Teriull.).
REPRODUCE, *denuo generare.—denuo ferre or

Proferre (of the earth).

REPRODUCTION, by the verb: power of r., via

denuo generandi or proferendi.

REPROOF, reprehensio. vituperatio. objurgatio. culpatio. A mild r., lenis objurgatio.
REPROVE, reprobare (ex. ress disapprobation; opp. probare, approbare) .- damnare, condemnare (condemn; also opp. approbare) .- reprehendere. vituperare (opp. ass opp. appropare).—representere, vituperare (opp. probare, laudare. Svi. in BLAM). Jv. represendere et exagitare qd. To r. in no measured terms, vehe-menter represendere qm de qå re or in qå re. vitupe-rare qm de qå re i to be reproved, represendi, vituperari. in vituperationem venire, incidere, cadere, adrari. In vituperationem venire, incluere, cadere, adduci. vituperationem subire. See Condemn.

REPROVER, castigator (H., L.).—exprobrator (Sen.). Also by the verbs.

REPTILE, *animal or bestia repens (oft. C. bestus

volucres, nantes).

REPUBLIC, civitas libera, civitas libera et sul juris, respublica libera; also simply respublica when the context fixes the sense: the monarchy is changed into a r., a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicatur respublica: the r. of tetters, prps we may say civitas crudita or literaria, or respublica crudita, docta, literaria, or doctorum, eruditorum hominum; but these phrases denote an actual, rather than ideal, republic. Some adopt senatus doctorum (fm C.] N 1. 1, 34. cum tamquam senatum philosophorum re-itarus). Avoid orbis literatus or eruditus. Notten. Antib. II. p. 165. Othis never denotes a number or body of men. (Krebs.)

REPUBLICAN, adj. must, for the most part, be expressed by a gen.; e. g. a r. constitution, reipublice (liberar) forma: to give a r. constitution to a country, reipublic e formam civitati dare: to have r. feelings or predilections, relpublicæ liberæ esse amicum. libertatis

ease attuniter

REPUBLICAN, s. relpublicæ liberæ civis (citizen of a republic).—"Lipublicæ liberæ amicus, communis libertatis propugactor (a friend of the republican form publica libera propugnator.

REPUDIATE, || To reject, repudiare (to reject as methics as lab.)

worthless or bad).—spernere (opp. concupiscere).—as-pernari (opp. appetere).—1espuere (with toathing or disgust) -aspernari ac respuere. rejicere (to turn back) .recusare. renuere, abnuere (to refuse). | To divorce;

REPUDIATION, repudiatio (C. seld.; but Class. in

ne) Or by the verb. discordia rerum. repugnantia Terum (contrariety of nature and qualities. Plin. also uses antipathia, ἀντιπάθεια).—odium. fuga. aversans et repugnans natura (natural feeling of dislike: these three esply of persons),—natural feelium (C., of the consequence of a natural antipathy between animals: est ci cum qol. To feel r. aget athg, abhorrere a re. aversarl qd. qd spernere, aspernari, respuere. Jn. aspernari ac respuere qd.—fastidire qm or qd (feel disgust or loathing): to entertain a r. aget aby, animorum contentione and: to emerican a r. agai arg, annount common a quo discrepare: to feel a great r. agat athg, magnum odium cs rei me capit: there is a great r. between two things, res quædam pervicaci odio dissident: without

things, res queedam perviced one desident. Since-any r., prompto animb. libenter: with r., repugnanter. BEPUGNANT, odiosus (hatefut).—alienus (foreign to, &c.).—pugnans. repugnans (contradictory, incon-sistent: of things).—aversus. contrarius. See also istent; of things).— aversus, contrarius. See also
Contrant, Alfg is r. lo me, me ca rei pertæsum
est. tædet me ca rei, res tædium mihi creat, qa or ca

ammus abhorret a re.

REPUGNANTLY, repugnanter, animo averso, alieno. invito.

REPULSE, s. repulsa. To suffer a r., repulsam ferre, accipere. repulsum abire: to give a r., petenti ci deesse. qs cs rel ab qo repulsam fert. cs precibus non satisfacere: you shall not suffer a r., haud repulsus abibis. quidquid me ores impetrabis (aft Plant. Capt. 3, 2, 14)

REPULSE, v. depellere (to drive away).-repellere (to drive back: see Cohs. C. Ecl. p. 70).—propeliere. propulsare (the latter the stronger word). To r. an enemy, hostem or impetum hostium propulsare; hostes rejicere or fugare; hostes terga vertere cogere (Cas.):

to r. force by force, vim vi repeliere.

REPULSIVE, || Prop.) quod repellit, propulsat.

|| F10.) quod fastidium or odium affert ci; quod affert ci non fastidium modo sed plerumque etiam odium

(aft. Q. 1), 1, 15).

REPURCHASE, v. redimere.

REPUTABLE, REPUTABLY. See RESPECTABLE,

RESPECTABLY.

REPUTATION, REPUTE, fama. existimatio (good or bad r.). Good r., bona fama. bona existimatio; also simply fama (see Herz. ad S. Cat. 25, 3).—existimatio. nomen ; high r., magna fama, existimatio : bad r., infamia. mala fama. mala existimatio: to be in good r., bene audire, bene existimatur de qo (C.).—in famā esse Dene audire, bene existimative qo(0, -)—in tatularese (T, Hist. 2, 73): to be in bad r, male audire (C_1) —in infamilà esse (Ter.)—esse infamilà (C_2) —infamilà asperaum esse (Np.)—infamila mhabère (Cas.): to be in very bad r, infamilà flagrare (C_2) : in bad r, infamilà : to bring into r., ad famam proferre (T. Ann. 16, 18).—in famam provehere qm (Plin. Ep. 9, 14): to be in r., esse in numero qo et honore. qm numerum obtionse in numero qu'et aonore, qui numerum outi-nêre: to be in very great r., magno honore esse (apud qm): to care for one's r., fame servire (Np.), con-suiere (S.), — fame studère (Q.),—existimationi servire (C.): to be tender or careful of another's r., existi-mationics consulere, service: to injure or detract fm aby'sr., famam es imdere, atterere (S.) .- existimationem es perdere (Auct. ad Her.).—spoliare qm famâ (C.)—est qd contra famam es (C.).—detrahere de famâ cs (C.). est qu'entra famam es (C.).—detraiere de latitate (A.), obtrectare es glorine, laudibus (L., when the r. is high).
—infamiam ei movère (L.), ferre or parare (T.), inferre (C.),—infamare qui (rarely; Nep., Q.:) not dif-

famare qm; late) .- invidiam ci facere (Suel.): to loss

lamare qm; iare;—invitain ci incere joses; ...
, amittere famarin. deserti qm fariou, fertur, existi
matur () not dictus, editus. The r. acthor, "qui
auctor hujus libri fertur, dicitur, existimatur.

auctor highs sibri fertur, dicitur, existimatur.

REQUEST, s preces [pt].—rogatio. rogatius (only in abl. sing: [see] not petitio). At any one's r., or rogante, petente: lo listen to a r., precess ca audire (not exaudire) or admittere; cl patenti satisfacere, annuere; quod petit (gs. dare: lo rojase a r., precess es spernere (O.). aversari (L.). repudiare (C.); cl petenti decase. What is your r.1 quid petit If you great my r., sei feceris, quod rogo: lo make a r.; see the eerb.

REQUEST, v. | Invanas.) rogare, postere (g. t. for asking, whether as a request or a demand: in the middle therefore history and over history measures.

therefore between poscere and orare, but somewhat nearer therefore between posterie and state, on somewhat nearer to a require st: petere mly refers to the object, rogare to the person; hence petere qd a qo. rogare qm qd. I Tanns.) rogare, orare qm qd. flagitare. efflagitare qd a qo (with eagerness and impetuosity). To r. the gods, precari a diis. precatione uti, precationem ad des, facere: to r. humbly athg fm aby, supplicare ci pro re. petere, postulare suppliciter qd a qo. orare qm supplicibus verbis. orare or rogare qui suppliciter : to r. portunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to r. in the most carnesi manner, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to r. the life of a malefactor, petere vitam nocenti: let me r. of you, oratus sis. pl., rogati sitis or estate: let me r. and beseech you, quæsa. aro. obsecto: to r. the favour of aby's company, qm invitare, vocare: to r. aby's company to dinner, qm ad comam vocare or invitare: to r. aby's company at one's house, qm domum suam invitare (condicere ci, with or without comam, or ad comam, is to invite oneself; to fix to dine with

REQUIRE, || To need, poscere. postulare. requi-rere, desiderare (to hold as necessary).—esse, with a gen. of a subst. together with an adj.; e. g. it r.'s much labour, multi laboris est: to be required, opus esse: the times require it, tempus ita fert : if circumstances r. constances): the afair r.'s great foreight, magnam res diligentiam requirit: as a thing r.'s, pro; e. g. as his dignity requires, pro ejus dignitate. | To ask, re-quest; vit. it, si res or tempus postulat. si res cogit (of urgent cir-

REQUISITE, necessarius. quod requiritur, desideratur in qa re. quod abesse nequit. To be r., requiri. desiderari, opus esse. See also NECESSARY. REQUISITION, rogatio (act of requiring or asking).

-rogatus (only in abl. sing.) .- quod qs petit (subject of —Togatus (oney is not, ang.).—quod qt petit (suepect of an entrealy).—Imperatum, quod imperatur (subject of a command or injunction). See also REQUEST. REQUITAL, par gratia (the same favour in return). —præmium. Imerces (reward, wages; imerc. also in a dod sense). To make ar., par par inferre; see also To

REQUITE

REQUITE, referre, reddere (g t.) .- gratiam referre ci, or parem gratiam referre ci (see Bentl. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51; in a good or a bad sense) — remunerari (in a good sense) — pensare or compensare qd qå re (lo make eren; e. g. benefactions by benefactions, beneficia beneficiis: merits by benefactions, merita beneficiis: precom-pensare is to be ovoided).—rependere qd qa re (lit., to pensanc is to ve ovoidal.—repensate qu' qu' pe le (lit., to veigh like one against like other; fig., to set off, make up; e.g. dannum, by athg, qû re).—par pari reberre (to reader like for like). To: aby's love, qu redamare: to r. kindnesses, beneficiis respondère or vicem exsolvere: I cannot r. your terrices, tantum tibi debeo, quantum solvere difficile est; to r. athg badly, malam gratiam referre.

RESCIND, rescindere (to cancel and make void; e. g. decrees, compacts, wills, &c.), -inducere (to strike out a resolution, a decree of the senate, a contract, locatlonem).-pervertere (abolish by violence; laws, justice, tionem).—perveriere (noosish oy viosence; tams, justice, &c.).—abolere. abrogare. [Stvs. in Abolish.]—derogare legi or qd de lege (of a partial abolision: but sometimes with acc. for abrogare; Ochen. C. Eclog. p. 85).—obrogare legi (to render it a dend letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment)
RESCRIPT, rescriptum, libelli (pt.), codicilli (pt.),

RESCUE, s. liberatlo. conservatio.

Usually by the rerb.

RESCUE, v. liberare qm qå re or ab qå re. servare, conservare, vindicare, cripere qm. salutem ferre, afferre, ci. ad salutem vocare qm (C.). To r. fm denth, eripere qm a morte, ex cæde (C.): to r. fm danger, qm servare, eripere, ex periculo (C.R.).—eripere qui periculo (C.R.).: to r. one's country, patriam eripere ex hostium manibus $(L. 5, 46; fm \ an \ enemy)$. patriam e servitute in libertatem vindicare (Np. Thras. 1, 2; fm oppression); to r. fm prison, qm liberare custodiis, eximere vinculis (C.)

RESEARCH, quæstio. inquisitio. cognitio (inquiry).
—investigatio. indagatio. exploratio (investigation).
To make r., quærere qd or de qa re. inquirere in qd.

To make r., quærere qd or de qå re. inquirere in qd.
investigari, serutari, perscrutari, explorare qd. Our
r.'s on this subject led to nothing satisfactory, nos nihll
de RESEMBLANCE, similitudo. See Likeness.
RESEMBLE, cs or cs rei esse similem. accedere ad
similitudomen es rei (C. Aut. 7, 2, 3,...-similitudinem
specienque es gerere (C. Ogf. 3, 4, 16).—est mihi cum
o o uurdam similitudo: iii charactere mosa es referen qo quædam similitudo; (in character) mores es referre (Plin.): (in features, &c.) os vultumque es referre (ib.):

(Clin.): (In peasures, GC.) on vulumque es reterre (10.): or . closely, prope (proplus, proxime) accedere ad qd (of internal or outseard resemblance). RESEMBLING. See Like. RESENT. || To Lake ill, qd in malam partem ac-cipere. ferre qd ægre, graviter, moleste, acerbe (C.), indigne (Np.), liniquo animo (C.).—gravius excipere (Sset.). || To acenge, ulclaci, vindicare qd. ulcisci qm pro acceptis injurils. ulcisci or persequi cs injurias. See Avvior. See Avvvov

RESENTFUL, qui succenset ci, qui odium occultum

RESENTHUL, qui successet c, qui outuin occultus gerit adversus qm. See also Angay. RESENTMENT, ira (anger).—ultio (revenge). odium occultum or inclusum (concealed hatred). feel r. agst aby, odlum occultum gerere adversus qm. Often by the verb.

Often by use vero.

RESERVATION, retentio (a keeping back).—repositio (a laying by for future use). Usually by the verbs. See also RESERVE.

RESERVE, v. ¶ To lay up, servare, reservare (lo lay by, or keep in store for a porticular purpose, to refrain fm using allag until a certain season or occasions. necuri,—conservare (to keep in good order, let alone, refrain fm injuring),—reponere seponere (to put aside for future use) .- condere. recondere (to lay by, or in jor justire use; -condere trecondere (to tay 09, or store, e.g., fruit).—Jn. condere et reponere; reponere et recondere. To r. for another time, in aliud tempus reservare or differre. | To keep back, retinere (prop.), celare, occultare, tegere, dissimulare qd. comprimere (to conceal).

comprimere (to conceal).

RESERVE, s. | A keeping back, retentio; usually by the verbs. To keep in r., see the verb. | Studied silence, tacitumitas (silence).—modestia, verecundia (modesty) .- dissimulatio (not telling all that one knows). (modesty)—dissimulatio (not telling all that one knoest) cautio (caution). Without r., aperte. ingenue. libere, plane. simpliciter. non timide: to speak with r., verecundius loqui de që re: to practise r., tergi-versari (L., C.), veram animi sententiam celare, premere: that practises r., tectus. occultus. dissimulator: they practised no r., quid sentirent non reticurunt (C. Att. 13, 27, 1). | A body of troops kept back, subsidia, orum (s.), copice subsidiariamility. L.)—acies subsidiaria (dracen up in order bottle). To be in r., pro subsidio consistere. collocare.

RESERVED, | PROP.) repositus. reconditus. repositus et reconditus. See the verb. || Fig.) taci-turnus (silent, in a good sense). — tectus, occuitus, occuitus et tectus (that conceals his true sentiments). occuttus (careful in speaking and acting)—modestus. cautus (careful in speaking and acting)—modestus. verecundus (modest, shy). R. to aby, tectus ad qun. cautus (in speaking)—timidus (timid), tectus ad qun. To be of a gloomy and reserved disposition, esse natura tristi ac recondità (C.).

RESERVOIR, lacus (a large deep tank).—castellum. dividiculum (a building in wch water is collected, and thence distributed to other places by pipes).—cisterna (a

issence assiriouses to other places of pipes;—Cisteria to cistern under ground, in such rain-scater is kept). RESIDE, habitare (qo loco). domicilium or sedem ac domicilium habëre (qo loco). degere or degere vitam, vivere loco (to live at): with aby, in cs domo or apud am habitare, apud am or in es domo deversari (for a

ym monnare, nym ym ym er in es aomo deversart (for a time, as a guest).—cum qo habitare (lo ties together).— commorari (lo be stopping at en abiding for a lime). RESIDENCE, || A place of abode, domicilium (abode, as far as one is at home there).—settles (as the fared spot where one resides).—habitatio (duciliing house or chamber, as long as one resides therein; hence also, todging). To choose a place for one's r., iocum domicilion deligere, qo loco domicilium collocare, qo loco sedem ac domicilium constituere, qo loco considere (to take up one's r. at). See also House. || Time of one's abode, commoratio. statio. mansio (opp. itio. decessio; implying a stay of

some length) .- habitatio (the dwelling at a place). R. in

RESIDENT, by the verbs, or Crel.; e. g. to be r., sedem stabilem et domicilium habère: in a place,

locum sedem sibi delexisse.

RESIDUARY. R. legatee, heres will cmly suit. He lest that son (such a sum) and made Oppianicus his

RESIDUE. See REMAINDER.

RESIGN, To give up, cedere, concedere (to yield).—abjicere, deponcre, omittere (to let go, abandon).—desistere q\u00e5 re or de q\u00e5 re (implying a sudden change of purpose) — renunciate ci re (to renounce). To r. oneself to an occupation or pursuit, ci rel se dedere, studio cs rel se dedere or se tradere: to r. oneself to studio es rei se dedere or se tradere: to r. oneself to suffering, aquo animo ferre or tolerare qd. in se recipere qd. I To abdicate or retire fm an office, abdicare munus or far more mly) se munere, abire magistratu or honore. absecdere munere (L. 9, 3).—magistratum deponere (of magistratu).—missionem postulare (to demand a discharge of soldiers: Est discovered of the discovered of the

RESIGNATION, || The act of giving up, renunciatio (g. l.),—abdicatio (of an office, e. g. dictature),—cessio (arenouncing or giving up alha in facous
of another person). Or by the everb. || 3 wh m is xi on of
mind, patientia—æquus animus. To bear alha with
r, qd æquo animo ferre (Np.); accipere (S) or tolerare
(S.); qd patienter ferre: with perfect r, requissimo
animo. All this I bear with perfect r, tranquillissimus
animos meus totum istuc æqui boni facit (C.).
DESIGNUD game animo patiens, tolerans es rei.

RESIGNED, æquo animo, patiens, tolerans cs rei. RESIGNED, Equo animo, patiens, tolerans es rei-placidus (with good humour). See PATIENT. To be r to athy, pati, patienter ferre, tolerare, æquo animo ferri or tolerare qd. in se recipere qd.

RESINOUS, resinaeus (of r., Pinn.). - resinatus (full of r., Plin.).
RESIST, resistere, obsistere (C.); reniti (L); re-

pugnare: to r. the enemy, hosti se opponere, obviam ire, repugnare. hostem propulsare, defendere: to r. athg, resistere ci rei. To r. an attack successfully,

amp, resistere ci rei. 10 r. an attack successfutty, impetum sustinère.

RESISTANCE. Usually by the verbs; e. g. to make r, resistere, obsistere, repugnare. For r., ad resistendum: nature endures no r., naturæ nullo modo obsisti potest (off. C.).

RESISTLESS, cui nullo modo resisti or obsisti

RESOLUTE, firmus. constans. stabilis. obstinatus. obfirmatus. [SYN. 18 RESOLUTION.]
RESOLUTELY, firmo animo atque constanti. obfir-

mato animo. [Sys. in RESOLUTION.] fidenter. con-

mato animo [578, in RESOLUTION.] Educate. Confidenter. audacter (boldly).

RESOLUTION. || Firmness of purpose, firmitas. stabilitas. constantia (opp. mobilitas).—gravitas (opp. levitas),-animi fortitudo, animus certus or con-(opp. levitas).—animi fortitudo. animus teritus or con-firmatus. "Defermination, purpose, consilium (plan, design); or Crel. consilium captum; quod qs apud animum statult, in animum induxit (C.).—sen-tentia (will, opinion).—voluntas (pleasure). A sudden r., repentina voluntas; impetus; consilium repentir., repentula vountas; impetus; consinum repentum or subitum: to form a r., consilium caper; to do athg, qd faciendl; qd facere [C. Quint. 16, fm.; Cee. B. G. 7, 71], or ut qd faciam (e. g. subito consilium cepl, ut, antequam luceret, extrem, C. Att. 7, 10]).—consillum infre: to have formed a r., in animo habere: my r. is firm, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum; also con-silium est qd facere (C.) To adhere to one's r, in sententia manere, perstare; sibi constare; consillum tenere; consilium non mutare; in proposito susceptoque consilio permanère: lo change one's r., consilium mutare, abjicere; de sententià decedere; a sententià discedere. | Solution, solutio. dissolutio (both esplu of a captions question).—explicatio, enodatio (of a per-plexed, difficult matter).

EESOLVABLE, qui (quæ, quod) solvi, dissolvi,

RESOLVE, | TRANS.) To dissolve, solvere. dissolvere, resolvere; if = liquefy, liquefacere, liquare, diluere. || To separate, dissolvere sejungere, secernere. || To solve, solvere (quæstionem, Gell.); dissolvere (interrogationem, C.); solvere (anigma, solvere, resolvere (ambiguitatem, Q.); tollere (dubitationem, C.). | INTRANS.) To determine, statucre, constituere, decernere, upon athg, qd, or followed by an infin. (lo fiz, settle, determine).—consilium capere (lo form a determination or resolution: followed by the gerund in di or inf. or ut; see in 'to form a Reso-LUTION'). - Inducere animum or in animum (to bring one's mind to; followed by an infin. or ut): decernere (prop. to decree that athg shall take place; then = to r.) .- apud animum statuere, constituere (to fix, settle). -destinare, animo proponere (to propose to oneself, described to be latter without animo, esply in the sile. age).

-censere, placet ci (of the senate).—sciscere. jubere. JN. sciscere jubéreque (to make a law or ordinance, sciscere esply of the plebs, jubere of the populus; see Interpp. ad Np. Arist. 1, 4. Heusingg. C. Off. 3, 11, 1). I am resolved, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et de iberatum: to be sufficiently resolved upon &c., satis habere consilium de &c. (C. Ali. 12, 50, extr.) See also 'my Resolution is firm.' Not to be able to r. on athg, animi animo pendere : or animo pendere; varie or in diversas partes dis-trahl; certum consilium capere non posse; certa qa in sententia consistere non posse; hæreo quid faciam; in

nincerto habeo, quidnam consilli capiam.

RESORT. v. || (To a place), frequentare (to visit frequently; cs domum, scholam, &c.).—celebrare (to come to in numbers, or often: cs domum, dedin delubra, Lucr. &c.). — se conferre qo, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere qo (retire). — commeare (to travel backwards and forwards, e. g., of merchants, Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commendant, C.). (To a person), se conferre, accedere ad qm. adire, convenire qm (for protection or aid). — ad cs open confugere, perfugere. If To resort io means, confugere (to fly 6, as a resource, e.g., ad preces)—adhitier (to employ; p. 4.). To r. lo a different section of corresponding to method of corre, aliam quandam ad quadrover confusers to method of corre, aliam quandam ad quadrover current concern. See To Earn Lox.

novere curationem (C.). See 10 EMPLOY.

RESORT, s. 1 Meeting, assembly, frequentia.

conventus. A place of much r., locus celeber (opp.

desertus). I winhed to be in a place of less r., volebam

loce magis deserto esse. Aby distikes a place of so

much r., offendit qm loci celebritas. Refuge, refugium. perfugium.
RESOUND, resonare (prop. and fig.).—personare (to

sound through; ring with). See SOUND.
RESOURCE, auxilium. subsidium. præsidium. ad-

jumentum (aid). - instrumentum (means): resources

Property, &c., facultates, opes, copie, pt.

RESPECT, s. | Account, regard, respectus.

ratio: in respect of a thing, cs rei ratione habita; ca rei respectu. Without r. of persons, nullius ratione habită; delectu omni et discrimine omisso: in every r., omnino (claiming general acceptance or assent) .- ab omni parte. (claiming general acceptance or assent).—ab omni parte, omni ex parte, in omni genere, omnibus rebus (in all points or particulars). In both r.'s, utrăque in re (see C. Lat. 18, 14); also by the acc. qd (e. g. Cats. B. G. 1, 40). In many r.'s, multis locis (see Kłotz. C. Tsuc. 4, 1, 1). This can help in no r., hoc utulam ad parte valet; this is troublesome to me in every r., hoc in valet: this is troublesome to me in every r., hoc in omnes partes molestum est: with respect to, quad attinet ad (what pertains to; as C. ad Die, 3, 5, 3, quad ad librum attinet quem tibi fillus dabit, and C. Fam. 1, 2, 4, quad ad popularem rationem attinet, what concerns; and ESS this is the only sense in such quad attinet ad it = with respect to in good Latin)—ad (in reference to, in respect of; as C. 2 Ferr. 1, 22, 58, adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu: and C. N. D. 2, 62, 155, rulla [species] ad rationem sollertiamque præstantior; and C. Tues. 3, 5, rationem soliertiamque præstantuor; and v. tass. v., v., 11, mentis ad omnia carcitas)—de (in r. of, concerning, about; as, Ter. d.d. 2, 1, 9, d. argento sommium; and Cass. B. G. of, 19, 1, 2, recte non credit de numero wenit; and C. d. 19, 1, 2, recte non credit de numero militum)—a or b (on b b and b a a b C d a a b. 229, nihil enim istl adolescenti neque a natură, neque a doctrina deesse sentio). Sis this may be rendered by respiciens, in such phrases as, with r. to those things the people chose rather, have respicions populus maluit: or by sl judicandum est qa re; in such cases as the following; he had a household, excellent indeed with r. following; he had a household, excettent indeed with r. to their serviceablenes, but, with r. to appearance, very inferior, usus est familia, si utilitate judicandum est, optima, si forma, vix medioeri (Np. Att. 13, 3). With r. to such & c., quod with a verb; with r. to your doubling, fin the nature of my plone, whether you shall see me in the province, quod thereum medically appearance of the province, quod thereum medically in the statement of the province rum ratio te nonnullam in rationem videtur adducere, visuruene me sis în provinciă (ea res sic se habet, &c.; C. Fam. 8, 5, 3; see also L. 3, 12, 7, \$c.): with r. to myself, quod attinet ad me, de me, a

me, per me; out of r. to, i. e. on account of, ob; propter; caush. # High esteem. reverent repard. chuer. causa. | High esteem, reverent regard, observantla (r. shown to aby by waiting upon him, &c.).verecundia (regard) .- reverentia (esteem; these three of r. shown to another) .- honor (honour) .- dignatio (esteem caused by desert). To possess, enjoy r., habetur ci honor, coli et observari, qui numerum obtinere: to entertain or feet r. for aby, vereri, revereri qm, qm colere, tribuere ci cultum: to show r. to aby, observare, honorare qm; reverentiam adhibere adversus qm or præstare ci: hence also Jn. colere et observare qm: to show due r. to aby, qm prosequi, with or without obser-

Namik (opp. elevare qm).

RESPECT, v. | To regard, cs rei rationem ducere
or habère: not tor., negligere qm or qd; nihil curars
qd: tor. as, ponere suit in and the abi; t cucre qd
of rei; numerare qd in cs rei loco See also Rusans, v. | To relate to, ad rem spectare. See also Rr.
LATE. | To entertain or feel respect for; see
in Respect, s. Tor. aby's will or pleasure, cs voluntatl obsequi or morem gerere: to r. aby's commands, ab

qo imperata facere.

RESPECTABILITY, bona existimatio. locus. nu-

RESPECTABILITY, bona existimatio. locus. Inserties, Js. locus et numerus. dignitas. suctoritas. RESPECTABILE, colendus. suspiciendus (to belooked up to)—honestus (honourable).—venerabilis (deserving of ceneration).—conspiciendus and spectabilis (test no before the Augustion age): a r, man, vir honestus, gravis; spectatus et honestus; vir bonæcitistimationis (of unblemished reputation).—vir spectationis (of unblemished reputation). tabilis (as a title, under the emperors; Cod. Just.).

RESPECTABLY, honeste, decore (creditably). -laudabiliter, cum laude (so as to deserve praise). -- ut decet (becomingly).—bene (well). To live or conduct oneself r., decore, honeste, vivere.

RESPECTFUL. observans (towards aby; cs) .- reve-

rens. venerabundus (Srn. in Respect). To be r. lowards aby; see 'to show Respect.'
RESPECTFULLY, reverenter: to speak erry r. to aby, qm reverentissime alloqui; to rise r. before aby, in venerationem es assurgere.

in venerationem es assurgete.

RESPECTIVE, proprius, peculiaris et proprius, singularis; sis with quisque; e. g. that all might be responsible for their r. portions, ut sure quisque partis tutandar reus esset (L.).

RESPECTIVELY, By ut quisque est; suus cuique; hic—ille; tu—ille, alter—alter. They rely on the will, and the claims of relationship r., hic testamento, ille provinciare nitiure (A.): the oratogs who pleaded for proximitate militur (4.); [the orators who pleasted] for Scairus and his son, r., pro Scauro hic, ille pro filic; you and he are equally desirons to see your sons r., tuum tu gnatum, ille suum cupit viõere (gl. Plant. Capt. 2, 5, 39). They require r. a bride and apure, alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus.

RESPIRATION, respiratio, respiratus (sof sof

respiritus). See BREATH.

RESPIRE, spirare, respirare, animam reciprocare, spiritum trahere et emittere, animam or spiritum See BREATHE. ducere. RESPITE, mora (Held.; mora mortis = reprieve).

-dilatlo. prolatio (adjournment, putting of). R. fm

—dilatio, prolatio (adjournment, pulling off). R. fm trouble, intercaped moleculine. RESPLENDENCE, RESPLENDENCY, fulgor. splendor, mitor. claritas [SYN. in BRIGHTYES]. RESPLENDENT, fulgens. splendidus. nitidus. niteus. illustris. clarus. [SYN. and Pans. in BRIGHT.] RESPLENDENTLY, splendide, nitide, &c. RESPOND, RESPONSE. See ANWER. RESPONDENT, qui ci respondit (in a controversy).

RESTUNDENT, qui el respondit (in a controvers).
—qui contra disputatur.—"propugnator questionis.
RESPONSIBILITY. By the adj.
RESPONSIBILITY. To such considered, end ratio reddenda est. To be r., præstare qd. I am r. for their
mili res præstanda est. To such consequir, qd into
mili res præstanda est. To such consequir, qd into
cipen, rem quan sui periculi Entreculum in serve
cipen, rem quan sui periculi Entre della concipen, rem cipes, rem qam sui periculi facere: lo be r. for a loss, præstare damuni: to be r. for charges, sumptus tolerare, suppeditare: you shall be r., tu culpam præstabls: lhat each might be r. for the agirty of his compart, ut sum quisque partis tutandæ reus esset (L.). I Able to pay, qui est solvendo or ad solvendum.

RESPONSION, responsio. responsum. See siso

RESPONSIVE, ex altera parte respondens. Sis alternus. See also Answerable.

REST, s. | Repose, requies (after activity).—quies

disturbance): day of r., dies ad quietem datus; hour of r., hora ad quietem data. You give yourself no r.

reliqua. quod reliquum est. quod superest (as regards the remainder).

REST, v. || To be still, non moveri. || To re-pose, quiescere. conquiescere requiescere (g. t., of persons and things).—quieti se dare or tradere (to take r., of persons). Tor. fm all trouble and toil, exomnibus molestiis et laboribus conquiescere : to recommend aby r., qm respirare et conquiescere jubëre: not to let aby r., qm numquam acquiescere sinere. I will not r. untii, haud desinam, donec: the land r.'s (i. e. is unwatii, haud desinam, donec: the land r.'s (i. e. is uncalitizated, lies failone), ager quiescit or requiescit. If To lean, nith, innit in re or in rem; sustineri questions, nith, innit in re or in rem; sustineri questions of the land of the land

e. g., of oxen, Col.).— frenis non parens.

RESTIVENESS, prps contumacia (used by Col. of

the obstinacy of oxen, cont. pervicax boum).
RESTLESS, inquietus. turbidus (opp. quietus).turbuientus. turbatus. tumultuosus (agitated, stormy). perturbatus. commotus. sollicitus (troubled, disturbed, esply in mind).—rerum novarum studiosus, cupidus (de sirous of change or innovation). A r. mind or spirit, animus numquam agitatione et motu vacuus (C. de Div. 2, 62, 128). To pass a r. night, noctem perpetuis vigiliis et cum magno animi motu agere : to hove r. nights, insomnils fatigari : to be r. (in mind), angi (to be disturbed

with fear).—sollicitum esse (to be tronbled).

RESTLESSIX. Usually by the adj.

quiete, sech is late; turbale is = in disorder, conjusedly).—turbulente. turbulenter (C.); turnultusse
(L.) of civil commotion).

RESTLESSNESS, inquies (a state of disquietude, chen one cannot rest ; post-Aug. e. g. inquies nocturna, Plin., r. by night).-turbidus motus (unquiet motion, g. t.; see C. Tusc. 1, 33).-animi motus (disturbance of 9.1.; see C. 1 size. 1, 55).—annul motus (assuroance of the mind, 2, 5., in sleep, and Curl, 7, 5, 16).—assus (un-settled state of mind, when one is at a loss, or does not know what course to adopt).—perturbatio (great dis-turbance, whether in the state, usually with rerum, or of the mind, usually with anim);—sollicitudo (exciteof the mind, statisty with anxiety).—allgor (disquietude arising fm fear of impending calamity).—turba (mly pl. turbæ), tumultus, tumultusio (disturbance: Syn. and Pen. in

RESTORATION, restauratio. redintegratio (re-newal: reparatio, Prudent.; restitutio, Eumen.). Usualty by the verbs. R. of concord, reconciliatio gratime: to demand the r. of athg, repetere, reposcere qd.

RESTORE, # To give back, reddere, restituere:
lor. to life, ab inferis excitare, revocare: restored to iffe, ab inferis excitatus, revocatus (E) not redi-vivus). It o put into its former condition, restituere (g. t.).—rursus restituere; reficere (to repair what was injured).—reparare (to renew what had been more completely destroyed).-renovare (to renew). In a wider sease, also, revocare (L.); reducere (Plin Ep.); referre qd (C.). Avoid restaurare; even instaurare occurs but seldom in the best writers: to r, a picture, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate colo-ribus iisdem quibus fuerat renovare (C. Rep. 5, 1, 2).— novâ pictură interpolare opus (to r. with fresh colours; Plant. Most. 1, 3, 103).

RESTORER, restitutor (C., L.); reparator (Stat.).

RESTOREH, resinance, or by the corbs.

RESTRAIN, IT o confine, keep in, terminis or cancellis circumscribere, finire, definire, terminis circumscribere et definire. also circumscribere only (to surround with boundaries, as it were).—finire, definire (to keep between ceriain outlines).—coercere (to keep 163

within proper limits, to curb or bridle). To r. a thing within its proper limits, qd intra terminos cocreëre: to r. one's empire within its ancient limits, antiquis ter-minis regnum finire: to be restrained within their own narrow limits, suis finibus exiguis contineri : to r. a thing within a narrow sphere, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g., friendship, C. Off. 1, 17, 53, Beier.): to r. an orator within narrow limits, oratorem in exi-guum gyrum compellere (C. de Or. 3, 19, 70): to r. one's speech, orationem finire or in angustias compellere (opp. oratio exsultare potest): to r. oneself, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possis: to r. oneself to athg, se continere re or in re (of things and persons). To be restrained, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse: to r. oneself (= rerum cancella circumscriptum esse: to r. oneself (secondain oneself), se tenère, sustinère, cohibère, coercère: to be hardig able to r. oneself fm doing atleg, vit se continère posse, quin &c. To r. onesel fm to the posse, quin &c. To r. onesel saughter, risum tenère, continère, continère, lacrimas tenère, continère, lacrimas tenère, continère, lacrimas temperate (C.); lacrimas cohibère (Plin); fletum reprimere (C.); onese songe, linguam comprimere (Plant.); continère (C.); onese serath, iracundiam cohibère. cohibère (C.); one's hands, eyes, &c., manus, oculos cohibère (a qu re). | To repress, coercère. continere, cohibere, frenare, refrenare (to hold in check; all nere, conhibere, frenare, refrenare (to hold in check; all with acc.)—inhibere (to stop)—comprimere (to suppress)—reprimere, supprimere (to repress)—obviam ire ci rel (to lake pracentise measures). To r the ardons of goath, juventutem refrenare or coercies: to r. one's passions, cupiditates coerciere, continere, comprimere; cupiditatibus imperare. To r. by severe leave, vincire og deservis legiblus. Circumseribere (to suere, sincire qui severia iegiuus. circumacrioère (id. erestrici doby. e. g., in his liberty, manner of life, \$c.).—in angustum deducere (reduce to a narrow compass, e. g. perturbationes, C.).—moderari. temperare. modum facere ci rel (to put a limit or bound to alsp). 18x. collibère et continêre. reprimere a coercere. See also To COMPEL.

RESTRAINT, coërcitio. vis (force) .- necessitas (r. imposed by necessity).— moderatio. temperatio (of things). To do athg fm r., vi coactus qd facio: to use r., with aby, qm vi cogere; qm per vim adigere: to use r., vim adhibère. Without any r., non vi coactus: the right of r. over aby, coercitio in qm (see Suet. Oct.

RESTRICT, circumscribere. moderari, temperare, modum facere ci rei (to set a measure to athg).—coer-cere (to keep within limits or bounds; to keep in check). -reprimere (to bring back to its former limits). To r. to alhg, temperare qd qa re : to r. aby, qm coercere, to ainst, temperate up up it is 10°, aog, up conteste, continêre, circumscribere (it his liberis), mode of lising, &c.).—qm parce abore, qm arte colere (in diei; the diter, S. Jug, 85, 35).—in breve tempus conjicere qm (in time, Ter. Hec. 8, 4, 2). To r. oneself, parce vivere, sumptus circumcidere, modum facere sumptibus, impensas corripere (in respect of expense; the latter, Suet. Tib. 34) .- modeste or continenter or sobrie vivere; se

cohibère (in one's mods of living).

RESTRICTION, moderatio, temperatio (of a thing. not conscriptio and restrictio in this sense): with a r., cum or sub exceptione (with an exception, conditionally; not circumscripte in this sense). - par (sparingly). With the r. that &c., Ita quidem, ut &c.

RESTRICTIVE. By the verbe.

RESULT, s. eventus (a consequence) .- exitus (an issue) .- Jr. eventus atque exitus ; exitus eventusque ; emolumentum (adeanlegs, profit). A fortunale r., proventus secundaus; proventus (see Interps. ad Cas. B. G. 7, 29); with a r., non frustra (sol in vain).— prospere (fortunalely): without r., frustra; nequid-quam or incassum; to be without r., Irritum or frustra esse; ad irritum cadere; secus cadere: to have a good r., succedere; bene or prospere cedere; prospere evenire: not to doubt of the good r. of a measure, rem confici posse non diffidere: to have the desired r., optabilem exitum habere; ex sententia evenire; to have not the desired r., haud bene, minus prospere evenire. To have a fortunate r., felicem exitum habere; pros-pere, feliciter evenire: to have a remarkable r., notabili pere, remember to save a remarkable r., notabula exitu concludi: to forciel like r., de exitu divinare: to know the r., scire quos eventus res sit habitura. A fear like r., hace quo sint raptura timeo; quorum hoc evasurum alt vereor.

RESULT, v. sequi, consequi (to follow upon).— evenire (to fall out as a consequence).—manare, fluere,

proficisci (to proceed fm), with ex.
RESUME, resumere. recipere (to take again). denuo incipero, repetere, redintegrare, revocare (se begin again).

RESUMPTION, By the verbs.

RESUMPTION, sty the veros.

RESURRECTION, resurrectlo mortuorum (Lacl., to be relained as l. l.).—excitatio a mortuis, revocatio in vitam do not meet the Christian notion. 'I am the r. and the life:' Kraft gives ego sum vitæ æternæ r, and me 11st. ** A raft greet ego sum vine weterne auctor et parenn; but, in quoting the Bible, the literal interpretation musil be kept, wch is by no means adequately expressed by the substitute recommended. ** The R. at the tast day, 'dies, quo in viam redibunt mortui (Kraft); better 'dies, quo corpora hominum in vitam redibunt; *dies quo Deus jubebit manes (better corpora) exire ex sepulcris (aft. O. Met. 7, 206). . The day of

RES

our Lord's R., '* edles Christo a morte redeunti sacer.

RESUSCITATE, revocare qm a morte ad vitam.—
revocare qm ab inferis or a mortuis. mortuum ab

inferis excitare (C.).

RESUSCITATION, excitatio a mortuis, revocatio in

RETAIL, s. mercatura tenuis (g. t. for a business in a small way). A r. shop (for cloth), *taberna, in quâ panni ad ulnam venduntur (C. Off. 1, 42, 151). RETAIL, v. divendere, distrahere,-ad uinam ven-

dere (of siuffs, &c.) .- mercaturam tenuem facere (aft. promiscua et vilia mercari (T. Germ. 5). RETAILER, qui (quæ) tenuem mercaturam facit,

or "merces minutim divendit; in the Roman sense, also, caupo, propoja; institor (a hawker).

RETAIN, To keep, servare. conservare (lo keep, preserve, not lose; opp. rejicere) —cs rel detrimentum facere nullum, nullam facere in qa re jacturam (not sacere numer must make re in qu'et pacturam (nou suff-r or sustain a lous, e.g., in enc's credit or au-thority, consequently to r. it): to r. aby, qm tenère or retinère (not allow him to go).—hospitio qm exci-pere or accipere (to take or keep him under one's roof, \$c.).—cuenne adhibère (at a meal): to r. a custom, see Custom : to r. the magistracy, manere in magistratu (orp. magistratu abire). To r. its colour, magistratu (opp. magistratu abire). To r. is colone, coloren servare or retinère. ¶To keep in pay (e. g., soldiers, \$c.), alere (milites, excetium).— mercède conducere (to kirr, e. g. milites).—mercède arcessere (of soldiers fon a different or foreign country, e. g. Germanos; sec Ces. H. G. 1, 31, init). RETAINER, ¶On e who retains, Crel. with the verbs in To RETAIN. ¶One that is retained

RETAINER, | One who retains, Crcl. with the verbs in To Retain. | One that is retained in aby's pay. See Domestic. | It follower, seeclator, assecl. (assecl. in a good, assecl. in a bad sense; see Creaters). | The retainers of aby (i. e. his hangers on), qui faclunt or sentiunt cum qo; qui stant cum or ab qo: our r.'s, nostri. qui nobicum stant: the can depend or reckon on those that are his r.'s. habet certos sul studiosos. If = Client, vid. | A fee to secure counsel for a trial, arrha or arrhabo (Plaut. and Gaj. Dig.).

RETAKE, resumere, recipere. To r. athq, ci qd auferre.

RETALIATE. See TO REQUITE.
RETALIATION, Crel. by the verbs. The law of r., jus lojuriam illatam ulciscendi; "jus talionis (t. t.). In r. for, nt ulcisceretur (ulciscerentur, &c.).

RETARD, See DELAY, HINDER.

RETCH, nausea segnis et sine exitu torquet qm, quæ bilem movet nec effundit (Sen. Ep. 53),—*nauseâ

segni et sine exitu torquêri.

RETENTION, retentlo (as act of retaining). If = Memory, vid. R. of urine, stranguria (στραγγουρία, also δυσουρία, used by C. Attic. 10, 10, 3, as a Greek word: in later writers it stands as a Latin expression; the pure Latin however is urinæ tormina, n., or urinæ difficultas or augustia.

RETENTIVE, Crcl. with the verbs in To RETAIN.

A r. memory, memoria bona (C. Att.), tenax: a more r. memory, memoria melior (C.): a very r. one, tenaelssima (Q.): to have a r. memory, memorià valère, vigère. If preceded by 'so'- (that), tantus. Aby vigete. If preceded by 20 — (that), tailing. Any had so r. a memory, that, ci memoria tanta fuit, ut &c. (e. g. llortensio, C.)

RETENTIVENESS, Crcl. with the verbs in To

RETICLE, reticulum

RETICULAR, RETICULATED, reticulatus.

RETINA, *retina (t. t.).

RETINUE, comitatus, ûs. comites (pt.). stipatio. assectatorum turba (large r., great number of followers).

See also RETAINERS. RETIRE, | Prop.) recedere (g. t.).—migrare, emi-grare, demigrare (ex) loco, in locum (to remove fm, &c.). miligrare, eningrare dono or e domo (lo remore fin a direlling).—secuelre in locum (to separate and with-draw to another place; see L. 2, 32, 49, Tor. out of sight, abdere so in locum (to rely with a dative). | F10.)

| Transport | Tr

a republică recedere or se sevocare, a negotiis publicis se removère, de foro decedere. To r. entirely fm public business, ab omni parte reipublice se subtrahere (gradually), - a negotijs publicis se removere ad otiumque perfugere : to r. fm life (i. e. to die), de præsidio et que perugere: to r. jm sije (t. e. to are), ue præsicio et statione vitæ decedere; (fm an office) abdicare munus (ach houever is rare) or (more commonly) se munere; abire (magistratu or honore); abscedere munere (L. -magistratum deponere,

RETIRED, solitarius (of places or persons). life, vita solitaria: to lead a r. life, vitam solitariam agere (in solitude) .- in solitudine or secum vivere: lucem conventumque hominum vitare (C.); tempus solum in secreto terere (L.); vitam agere segregem (Sen. Benef. 4. 18, 2); habeo or ago vitam procul a republicà (not a public or political tife): a r. place, locus desertus (opp. loc. celeber); solitudo; locus ab arbitris

RETIREMENT, | Act of retiring. by the verbs. R. fm office, abdicatio muneris. || Retired place, solitudo; locus desertus; locus ab arbitris remotus (C.). || Retired state or life, solitudo; vita solitaria; otium (freedom fm business, leisure). A person living in r. in the country, solitarius homo et in agro vitam agens : to live in r., vitam solitariam agere (in soli (ude) -habère or agere ætatem procul a republică (for fm political life): to spend one's youth in r., juventu-ten procul a cortu hominum agere: to withdraw into r., vitam solitudini mandare; a turbă în otium et solitudinem se conferre (to go into solitude). - a negotis publicis se removêre; de foro decedere (to withdraw fa political tife).

RETORT, v. referre. remittere. rejicere. regerere (retorquere, e. g. crimen, argumentum, late). An argument that can be easily retorted, contrarium genus argumentationis (Q., but not C.; see Ern. Lex. Rhetori-

RETORT, s. ¶ A reply, responsum. responsio; or rather by the verbs. ¶ A chemical vessel, "vas chemicum curvo colio (Kraft); prps *lagena curvi colli

RETOUCH, retractare od (C., with the accessory notion of improving it) .- emendare (to amend) .- recudere (carmen, Murel.), refingere (orationem, Wolf.); ia several places, crebris locis inculcare et reficere (C.). To r. a picture, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate coloribus iisdem, quibus fuerat, renovare (to freshen an old painting) - novâ pictură interpolare opus (to put on colours here and there).

RETRACE, revocare, referre To r. one's steps, recedere, reverti se referre, redire : to r. in memory, memorià repetere qd; memoriam es rei repetere.

RETRACT, dicta retractare (V.); revocare (post-Aug in this sense): prps qd, ut indictum sit revocare

Aug in this sense!: prps qd, ut muccum sit revocare velle (oft. L.). See Berant.

RETRACTATION, \$650.

RETRACTATION (c) sense of selection about a receptual sof soldiers). To sound a r., receptual soft soldiers). To sound a r., receptual soft soldiers. canere: to stipulate for a safe r., ut incolumibus abrevocatio a belio (C. Phil. 13, 7, 15): to provide the means of r., receptui sibi consulere (Cæs. B. C. 3, 11): to lose the means of r., receptum amittere (Pomp. ap. C.); the r. being difficult, haud facili inde receptu (L.); let us cut off all the means of r., that our only hope may be in victory, nos omnium rerum respectum præterquam victoriæ nobis abscindamus (L. 9, 23). | Place of retirement, solitudo. locus ab arbitris remotus. (as a refuge) refugium. perfugium. respectus (propr., place to which one may look back, and fall back upon; place of refuge; C., L.).—(for pleasure) secessus, ûs

RETREAT, v. (of troops) se recipere. se referre (not common).—referre pedem () but not retrabere pedem, weh is poetical).—referre gradum (of retreating fm actual engagement). To r. in excellent order, quietissime se recipere (Cas.): to r. to the camp, se recipere ad castra (L.), in castra (Cas.); se referre in castra

(Np.).

RETRENCH, circumscribere. finire. coercère. reprimere. modum faccte ci rel. To r. expenses, sump tus circumcidere (L); sumptus contrahere, minuere;

parce vivere (C.).

RETRENCHMENT. By the verbs.

tiam. In a good sense = Reward, which see. To ex- | contegere; to r. secrets, crimes, &c.). - aperire (discover, tlam. In a good sense = it en ara, umen see.

act a server r., ulcisci injuriam a qo illatam.

RETRIEVE. See RECOVER, REPAIR.

RETROGRADE, adj. [PROPR.] retrogrădus (Plin.);

usually by the adv. retro, retrorsum. To have a r. mo-tion, recedere (opp. adire; of the planets); to make a r. movement, se recipere; pedem referre: a r. motion, regressus (opp. progressus, C. N. D. 2, 20, 51; of the planets) .- recessus (opp. accessus). | Fig.) irritus.

RETROGRADE. v. | Propr.) To go back, retrogradi (Plin.).—retroire (Sen.).—se recipere; pedem referre (to retire, give ground). | Fig.) To decline,

RETROSPECT, respectus, fis (act of looking back). -præteritorum recordatio (opp. exspectatio quorum, the prospect before us; C. Brut. 76, 266).

take a r. of, respicere qd.

RETROSPECTIVE. To be r., or have a r. effect (of a law), in præteritum valere: not lo have a r. effect,

prps *in posterum valère.
-RETURN, || TRANS.) To give back, reddere (g. l.). -restituere (to restore the same thing) .- remittere (to wood back). redhibere (or a purhaue that is imperfect with the additional to the control of the send back) .- redhibere (to r. a purchase that is imperfect, services).—officiis beneficia remunerari (C. post Red. 18. 76. 12. 30.): to r. a present (69 giving one simila), qm remunerari quam similiimo munere: I will r. this farour if you require it, and even without your requiring it, reddam vicem, si reposces; reddam et si non reposces (Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 6). Il To reply, respondêre, to athg, ci reli. referre. reponere (60 ansuer an objection).—subjicere (10 answer immediately): the shout was returned to athese, clamor excentive set ab allis. If To relurned by others, clamor exceptus est ab allis. If To give in an official account of one's property, &c., profiteri. Il INTRANS.) To come or go back, redire (In be on the way back or home).—reverti (lo lurn back). -reducem esse (of a happy return fm a distant country, captivity, &c.).—revenire (to come back; opp. advenire). capitity, qc. 1.—revenire to come back, upp. automic, —recurrer (hashly).—revolare (still stronger, to fly back). To order aby to r., qm revocare; qm repetere (urgently); to r. to any place, qo reverti or realire; qm

(ergently): to r. to any place, or revent or weller; on locum repetere (a p place where one and (a be)-remigrate (to a place where one inted before; e. g. Romam).

RETURN, n. | A coming bock, reditio reditius.

R. home, reditus domum. R. of a disorder, real redition. Fig. 1. A giving back, resitutio (Pand.; real redition).

By the serbs. In r., vicissim. | Regulate. | Republic of the place with referred to the place with red to the place R.'s fm estates, fructus, quem prædia reddunt; prædiorum mercedulæ (in moncy)—preciorum procentus (in fruits)—quod ex qå re refectum est (cf. L. 35, 1; Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 39, 8): some clear r. still comes to the proprietor of the land (se. after deducting tithes, 3c.), puri atque reliqui qd ad dominum pervenit (C. Ferr. 3, purl sique reliqui qui ad dominum perventi (c. rerr., o. 86, 200): lo piedo or producer, fructum ferre; fructum edere ex ae; fetum edere: the vineyards yield an abundant r., uberrimus est vinearum reditus: this estate makes an excellent r., hie fundus est fructuosissimus; hie ager efficit plurimum. There is a r. for the onlay, impensam ac sumptum factum in culturam, fructus reficit (Farr. R. R. 1, 2, 8). § Report of roperty, &c. (under an income tax), professio (with or without bonorum). or without bonorum).

REUNION, | Act of rejoining, Crcl. by the cerbs in Unite, with iterum or rursus. | Reconciliation, reconciliatio.

REUNITE, || To rejoin (trans. or intrans.), By verbs in Join or Unite, with iterum or rursus. || To reconcile, reconciliare.

REVEAL, detegere retegere (vv. pr., opp. tegere, 165

also of secrels, crimes, &c.).—patefacere (open what was before concealed; rem, odium, &c.)—in medium pro-ferre, or proferre only (to make athg generally known; in a good sense). Jn. proferre et patelacere.—enunciare, evnigare, divulgare (to declare publicly what ought not to be declared at all, or at all events only to confidential persons).-manifestum facere (Feet manifestare never occurs in good prase),—cum hominibus communicate (to reveal; of God; eccl. revelare).—prodere (to betray), Rereated religion, orcligio divinitus patefacta or eum hominibus communicata: to be revealed, patefieri. paterscere: to r. itself suddenly, e tenebris erumpere

REVEL, v. | PROPR.) comissari. S.
ROUSE. | Pig.) To delight; vid.
REVEL, s. comissatio. See Carousal.

REVELATION, Act of revealing: Crcl. with the verbs. Addiscovery, vid. A diviner., visum a Deo missum. Revealed religion, "religio divinitus patefacta or cum hominibus communicata. The Apocalypse, Apocalypsis (t. t.).
REVELLER, comissator.

REVENGE, s. vindicta (as an act of justice).-ultio (as an act of anger).—talio (as an act of retaliation).—pcna (satisfaction by punishment inflicted).—ulciscanis construction by puntament inflicted).—ulciscendi cupiditas (the spirit of r.).—ira. iracundia (anger, wrath). To take r. on aby, expetere penas a qo or in qm: a spirit of r., ulciscendi cupiditas. To glut one's ., see To GLUT.

REVENGE, v. ulcisei qm or qd. vindicare qm or qd. persequi c spornas, or post-Aug. exequi qm. pennas capere pro qo or se ti, punire qd. Js. ulcisei et punire. [For Sym. see REVENGE, s.] To r. abys death, cs mortem (or necen) ulcisci or vindicare or persequi: to r. aby by the blood of his murderer, ci or cs manibus sanguine cs parentare (Herzog. Cæs. B. G. 7, 17, extr.): to r. oncelf on aby, ulciscl or persegui cs injurias; ulciscl qm pro acceptis injuriis (never ulciscl om alone in this meaning). vindicare in qm; poenas petere or repetere a qo; oneself on aby for athg, or lor. a person (by punishing him who wrouged him), ulcisel qm pro qa re or pro qo (the person punished in the acc.).—vindicare qd a qo (to visit align upon aby).—

pænas cs or cs rei repetere a qo. REVENGEFUL, uiciscendi cupidus (in a single case).—qui nuliam injuriam inultam atque impunitam

dimittit (that is of a r. disposition).

REVENGER, ultor or vindex cs or cs rei. punitor cs rei (one who recenges aby or athg. Syn. in Revenge, s).—ultor injuriarum. punitor doloris (one who avenges himself for injury or wrong done).

REVENUE, vectigal. Vectigalia (whether public or REVENUE, vectigal. vectigaia (whether public or privale income; in C. Freq. in the latter sense; see Off. 2, 25, 88; Parad. 6, 3).—reditus (alseays in the singuistar; that wech comes in, return).—Tructus (returns yielded by a thing, as by an estate, \$c.).—pecunia. reditus pecunius (income in ready money). Public r., fructus publici (T. Ann. 4, 6, 3; If consisting of money, pecunia vectigales): r. from mines, pecunia, cup redit ex metallis; pecuniae, quas facto ex metallis; pecuniae, quas facto ex metallis; pecuniae. have or derive r. fm alls, pecunias facere or capere ex re: to furnish r., in reditu esse: a fixed r., statum re-ditum præstare (Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 5): the expenditure exceeds the r., reditum impendia exsuperant.

REVERBERATE, resonare. voci respondere (return an echo).—turres septem acceptas voces numerosiore repercussu multiplicant (Plin. 36, 15, 23; cause to reverberate). -- vastis saltibus clamor repercutitur (Curt. 3, 10, 12; reverberates).

3, 10, 12: rereberates),
REVERBERATION, resonantia (Fitr. 5, 3, 5),
sonus relatus (C.), vox reddita (L.), repercussa (T.).
There is a r., noni referuntur (C. N. D. 2, 57, 144),
REVERE, venerari, colere, observare. 3s. colere
to observare. [Sept. C. user venerari only with ref. to
divine worship, or had such is allied to it; observare. only of reverence towards men; colere of both: observare has respect rather to the feeling of reverence; colere to the act.

REVERENCE, s. reverentia, verecundia, veneratio, admiratio. [Syn. in Awe.] As a title, *vir reverendus.

rendus.
REVERENCE, v. Sec Revere.
REVEREND, venerabilis, venerandus, reverendus
(cenerable, deserving of respect).—gravis, augustus
(exply with ref. to unitward dignity). ¶As a title,
*reverendus; when prefixed to a nome, add vir; e.g.
the Rev. A. B., vir reverendus A. B.; so likevise, her-Sir, "vir reverende.

REVERENT, reverens (T., Piin.). verecundus (of the habit or disposition).

REVERENTLY, reverenter (T., Plin., Suet.).

verecunde.

REVERIE, somnium (vigilantis).

REVERSAL (of a judgement), destructio sententiæ (opp. confirmatio; Q. 10, 5, 12).—rei judicatæ infirma-

REVERSE, s. | Change, vicis, vices. vicissitudo. commutatio. [Syn. in Alteration.] R. of fortune, fortune vicissitudo: to sufer a r. of fortune, alteram fortunae vicissitudo: to super a r. of fortunae, alteratii fortunam experiri. I opposit s, contrarium. To do the sery r., contra facero (ES) not contrarium facero); my opinion is the ecry r., ego contra puto (C.); inihi contra videtur (S. Jug. 85, 1); to maintain the r., in contra videtur (S. Jug. 85, 1): to maintain the r., in contrainm, in oppositam, ire or discedere sententiam; contra dicere: whether he is happy or the r., utrum felix sit an contra. If The contrary to the observe in a coin, pars aversa.

REVERSE, v. If To alter, change, mutare, immutare, invertere, variare, [SYN, and PIN, in ALTER].

I To averthrow, rumere, evertere, pholire. To.

To overthrow, rumpere, evertere, aboicre, Tor. Phil. 11, 5, 11): to seek to r. a judgement, rem judicatam

labefactare conari.

labefactare conari.

REVERISION, || Act of reversing, by the verbs, or by subst. in REVERIS. || (In law), spes muneris.

spes succedend (with ref. to an office. spes hereditails. pecunia morte es ad quempiam perventura (off. C. Top. 6, 29; with ref. to the fut. inheritance of office.** To promise aby the r. of an office, **spem succedendi ci facere.

REVERT, redire, reverti, revenire.

in RETURN. PHR.

PHR. in IETURN.]

REVIEW, s. recensio. recensus (the former as action; the latter as state).—lustratio (celebration of the lustrum).—recognitio (an inspecting, L., Suet.). To hold a r., recensum agere: to pass in r., transvehl (of the caralry; the action, transvectio equitum) .- transire

the catasty; her action, transvection equitation, "resoning to (g) infantity, REVIEW, v. recensive. recension cs agere (to go through singly, in order to satisfy oneself of the proper nature, number, &c.: e, g, of troups, the senate, the people,—inspicer (to inspect); e, g, the legions, &c.: cf. L.41, 6, arma, viros, equos cum curá inspicere),-numerum es inire (to take the numbers).—qd recensère et nume-rum inire (Cas. B. G. 7, 76).—lustrare (to make the solemn r., national and religious, every five years by the censor; and with the army by a general every time that he came to the army, or at his departure out of his province, or before a battle): to r. a book, *libri censuram scribere : *libri cs argumentum recensere atque

judicium de eo ferre (Wytienb.).

REVIEWER (of a book), *censor. *judex doctus, literatus. *novi (-orum) libri (-orum) censuram (-as)

scribens (Wyttenb.).

REVILE, convicium ci facere. qm conviciis consectari, incessere. ci maledicere qm maledictis insectari. maledictis qn dicere, conferre, conjicere. probris et maledictis qm vexare. maledictis or probris qm increpare. maledictis qm figere. contumeliosis verbis qm

Prosequi
REVILER, maledicus. Or by the verbs.

REVILING, adj. contumeliosus. probrosus (of persons or language).—maledicus (only of persons). REVILING, s. maledictum. convicium. probrum.

[SYN. in ABUSE.] REVISAL, REVISION, recognitio (a reconsidering, Or by the verbs .- retractatio (Augustin.).

reviewing). Or by the verb.—tetractatio (augustin), REVISE, percenser, recenser (to sit in judgement on also critically).—corrigere (to correct il).—tetractare, recognoscere (to go through it again to remove what faults may remain). To r. and enlarge, crebris in locis inculcare et reficere (C.). All carrfully revised and collated, omnia summa curà recognita et collata (C.).

REVISIT, revisere. iterum visere or invisere

REVIVAL, renovatio. Usually by the verbs. REVIVE, | Thans. Propr.) See Resuscitate. Revived, i. e. restored to life, not redivivus, but ab in-feris excitatus or revocatus. Fig.) vires reficere (bodily strength or eigour).—animum reddere, renovace, ex-citare (to give fresh courage or spirits). [INTRANS.) reviviscere (propr.; then fig. to recover, of persons and things).—ad vitam redire (to come to life again)

and initigs),—au vitam reture (to come to type again)—as colliquere, see or aninum recipere, respirare et a recipere, and so reclire (to recover oncelf; of persons).

REVOCATION, revocatio. Usually by the verbs.

REVOKE, revocate (g. t.).—tollere (v. pr.: e. g. of an office, a law, a command, a judgement, friendship).—

1be

abolère (v. hist., not to suffer to be any longer walid, to abolish, abrogate).—abrogare (to r. by authority of the people a law, a decree; also ano office.—derogare legi or qd de lege (to r. part of a law; but derogare is si used with an acc. for abrogare; see Ochsus, C. Ecl. p. 85).—abrogare legi (to repeal one law by another, or a liesal to depreve it of its pilit force).—inducere (to strike out, cancel; e. g. a degree, contract).—solvere, dissipation of the other contracts of the other contracts.—Solvere, dissipation of the other contracts of the other contracts of the other contracts. The other contracts of the other contracts of

sumption of hostilities by a conquered party, or one who

sumption of notification of a conquerca party, or one was has been compelled to maintain peace. To attempt or plan a r., defectionem moliri, attentare. REVOLT, v. rebelliner rebellionem facere (to renew a war, to rise again: of a vanquished people).—sedi-tionem movier (g. 1. to raise a disturbance).—imperium auspiciumque abnuere (to refuse obedience : of soldiers. auspietumque aonuere (to rejuse obeaterice; o) sociers, L. 27, 27). To r. against any one, resistere ci (to oppose).—Imperium cs detrectare (to rejuse obeatemee to).—deficere ab qo or ab cs imperio, desciscere ab qo

(io) fall of from).

REVOLTER, defector (T.), rebellis (F., O.); rebellans. (S.N. in REVOLT.) Or by Crcl.

REVOLUTION, || Rotation, circular motion, circumactio. circumactus. ambitus (soiis). or not revolutio, sech is very late; August. | Change in a state or government, rerum publicarum commutatio or conversio, rerum mutatio, res commutatæ. civilis perturbatio, seditio (tumult, disorder). To seek or endeavour to effect a r., res novas quærere or moilri; novis rebus studere; rerum evertendarum cupidum esse: to promote disturbances and r.'s in a state. novos motus conversionesque rejoublica

REVOLUTIONARY, rerum evertendarum cupidus. rerum mutationis cupidus, rerum commutandarum cupidus, rerum novarum cupidus er molitor (all ef persons).—seditiosus (of persons or things; e. g. voces, colloquia). A r. temper, ingenium ad res evertendas or commutandas proclive (aft. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 51): to hold r. language in the clubs, seditiosa per coetus dis-

serere (T. Ann. 3, 40, 3).
REVOLUTIONISTS, homines rerum commutandarum cupidi (C.).—rerum novarum molitores (Suet.).—rerum mutationis cupidi (C.). Or Crel. with rebus

novis studere ; res novare.

REVOLUTIONIZE. | To overthrow a government by violence, rerum publicarum statum vioienter commutare, perturbare, or evertere (aft. C.). || To excite men to an uproar, tumuit, cives ad

res novas sollicitare, stimulare, incendere,

REVOLVE, TRANS.) revolvere, circumagere, circumvertere. To r. a thing in one's mind, rem secum animo volvere (L.); consilium animo volutare (Curl.); animo volvere (L.); consilium animo volutare (Curl.); rem in corde versare (Plaul.); cogitare or meditar de qåre. See also Consider. | Lyrrans.) se revolvere revolvi (of stors, seasons, years). — circumvolutari (Plin.). circumagi. se circumagere. circumferri. cir-cumverti (of sekels, the heavenly bodies, &c.).—in orbem circumagi or se circumvolvere.

REWARD, s. | The act of rewarding, remu-neratio, for athg, cs rei (a repaying). | A thing given as a reward, premium. pretium () pre-mium is a prize that confers distinction on the receiver. as ar., op. to prins; whereas pretium is a price for the discharge of a dobt, as a payment.—however, of honour.—merces (pay for services performed).— fructus (produce of pains and exertion: [5] pramio-lium, common in modern writers, is without authority. To give or receive a r.; see REWARD, V.: to expect a r. for one's services fm any one, pretium meriti ab qo de-siderare: to propose a r. for alleg, præmium cs rei pro-

REWARD, v. præmium ei dare, tribuere, persolvere, præmium ei deferre, præmio qm afficere, donare (g. 1. to gire a reward). - præmio qm ornare or decorare (to distinguish by a reword) - remunerari qm præmio (to remunerate by a reword). To r. with money, præmia rei pecuniariæ ei tribuere: to r. rickly, præmium ei dare amplissimum; amplis præmiis qua afficere: to r. meril, virtutem honorare: tor. one according to his desert, meritum præmium ci persolvere: to be rewarded, premium consequi; premio donari: for athg, premium or fructum es rei capere, percipere, fetre: èg any one, fructus es rei ferre ex qo: I consider myself richly revarded, magnum rei fructum perceptses

RHAPSODICAL, interruptus (unconnected, of style, \$c.) .- dissipatus (rambting ; of a speaker).

RHAPSODY, carmen (Lucr. 6, 9, 38).—rhapsodia (a name given to each of the books of Homer's Hiad and Odyssey) .- farrago (a medley) .- cento (a compilation; Isidor.) .- opus in breve tempus refectum (a light composition).

RHETORIC, rhetorica or rhetorice; oratoria ars (Q.).—ars orandi, or bene dicendi scientia.

write on r., de oratoribus scribere.
RHETORICAL, rhetoricus. R. embellishment, cultus. ornatus. dicendi or orationis cultus or ornatus, di-dicendi or orationis or verborum lumina (any con-spicuous r. embellishment).—quasi verborum senten-tiarumque insignia (with ref. to expression and thought). fucus, pigmenta orationis (of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste)

RHETORICALLY, rhetorice.

RHETORICIAN, rhetoricus. rhetor.

RHEUM, gravedo. catarrhus. destillatio (narium). See CATARRE.

RHEUMATIC, rheumaticus (Plin.). RHEUMATISM, rheumatismus (Plin.).

RHINOCEROS, rhinoceros (Ptin.).

RHOMB, rhombus (Frontin.) RHOMBOIDAL, rhomboides (Frontin.).

RHUBARB, radix Pontica (Cels.: rha in very late writers; Ammian) — "rheum rhaponticum (Linn.).
R H Y M E, s. "extremorum verborum similis sonitus.

R's, versuum clausuim inter se consonantes (see Q. 9, A s. versulin classific inter se consonance (see 4. 9, 45); bad r. V. extrema verba on bene consonantia; serses in r., "versus extremis verbis in se consonance: "versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant. Eps." Avoid such expressions as versus similiter desinentes or cadentes; for c. employs the phrases similiter desinences or cadentes; for c. employs the phrases similiter desinences or cadentes; for c. employs the phrases similiter nentes or cadences; for c. employs the purases similiter desincre or cadere only to denote the similar fall or termination of periods; see C. de Or. 3, 54, 206. I see neither r. nor reuson in this, *hæc quomodo inter se cohæreant, non intelligo,

RHYME, § INTRANS.) *in cundem sonum exire.

*extremis verbis inter se consonare. § TRANS.) *facere at versus cum antecedente consonet extremis verbis.

RHYMER, versificator (Q, Just).

RHYMER, versificator (Q, Just).

merus, eccl. C. always uses), or numer (numeros βοθωσία accipi volo, Q.).

RHYIHMICAL, rhythmicus (βοθμικός, C. Q.), or

pure Lat. numerosus. pure Lat. numerosus.

RIB, costa. To break a r., costam frangere: his r. ts quite broken, tota costa perfracta est (Cels.): to stick a man in the r.'s, cs slatus transfigere, confedere or transfodere gladio (sicâ, &c.). $\parallel Ribs$ (of a ship), coste. statumna (the framework): the keels and rivere first mode of tight timber, carinue primum ac statumina ex levi materià fiebant. $\parallel Ribs$ (on leaves), follorum pervulue (Plin.). $\parallel Wife$; vid.

RIBALD chestour.

RIBALD, obscēnus. RIBALDRY, verborum obscenitas (C.).

RIBAND, vita (F.). tenia. fascia (strip or band of stuff for the forehead or hair).—lemniscus (r. of a gorland; the best word for the r. of an order); also prob g clavus (the purple stripe or stud worn on the sanic of Roman men). To trim with r.4, *clavia, vittis

timic of toman men, Avaria and Avarias, pretexers.

RIBBED. costatus (propr., Farr.; e. g. boves).—

revosus (of plants; e. g. cauliculi, Plin).

RICE, origan. Ar. pudding, *pulmentum ex oryzå

confectum. *puls ex oryzå confecta (f soft or fisid).—

*oryza cocta (baked).

RICU = Panna i dives (cossessing much money.

RICH, PROPR.) dives (possessing much money, pecuniosus; opp. pauper). — locuples (far above wast; opp. egens, egenus).—fortunatus (in good circumstances; less than dives).—opulentus (weathy, and thence possessing influence).—copiosus (possessing the necessaries of life in abundance; opp. tenuls, exilis).—beatus (possessing abundance of earthly goods; opp. mendicus). Jn. locuples et copiosus; opulentus et comendicus.) Js. locuples et copiosus; opulentus et co-piosus; locuples et refertus: When there is an especial rd. to mosey, pecuniosus. bene nummatus. argento copiosus (C.). nummis dives (H.). pecunice opulentus (T.). Very r., prædives (L.); perdives, magnis opibus præditus (C.): to be erry r., divitiis diffuere, affuere, abundare; omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; abundare; omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; amplissimam possidère pectuniam; opibus maxime flo-tère; magnas opes habère; maximis esse fortunis; omni rerum abundantià circumfuere: to made r., locupletare (C.); ditare (L.; but chieffy in the poctis); opibus, divitis augère, ornare qm; divitem, opulentum facete qm (C.); pecunià augère qm (T.): to become r., div'tem fieri (C.); diescere (H. Sat.); ditari, locuple-div'tem feri (C.); diescere (H. Sat.); ditari, locuple-

RII APSODIST, qui poetarum carmina pronuntiat | tari (C.); ad divitias pervenire; opes nancisci (L.); augeri, crescere opibus, divitiis, pecuniis, fortunis (aft. c.) I fig. 11) reaving annuance of aing, co-plosus, largus, uber, iocuples, 2) Abundant, copi-osus, largus, pienus, opimus, R. presents, munera locupletia, magna (Np); ampla (Cax). || Costiy, dives; pretiosus. 'A r. cloth, pannus auro, argento

ves, pretiosus. RICHES, | PROPR) divitiæ (opp. paupertas; of a private man). - opes (as a means of influence; hence of the wealth of nations) .- opulentia (power and greatness with good circumstances).—facultates, pl. (means; privale).—fortunæ (goods, in general).—copiæ (plenliful means). - abundantia (affluence). - gazæ (royal treasures). | Fig.) divitiæ (rarely in this sense). - copia, ubertas, crebritas, abundantia.

RICHLY, large, abunde copiose, cumulate (C.): liberaliter (Cæs.); benigne, prolixe (Ter.): very r., effuse, uberrime (C.).

RICHNESS, abundantia. copia (abundance). — bertas. fertilitas. fecunditas (o the soil: fec. also ubertas, ferifiitas, fecunditas (o impropr. of the mind). Or by the adj.
RICK, acervus: a r. of hay, meta forni.

RICK, acervus: a r. of hay, meta forni. To make r. of hay, fromm existrace in metas (Col. 2, 19, 2).
RICKETS, *rachitis. *cyrtonosis.
RICKETY, # Afflicted with rickets, *rachiti laborans. | Weak, crazy, fragilis (not durable)—caducus (inclined to fait or give way). — ruinosus, promus in ruinam (tottering to a falt).

RID. See CLEAR, DELIVER.
RID. Jee CLEAR, DELIVER.
RID. (properly past partep.) 1) To get rid of aby,
qm amovere, removere, amoint (g. it.),—qm ablegare
or amandare (by sending him away with some commisor amandare toy sensing nim away with some commu-sion or erand).—JN. qm removère atque ablegare (C.).—qm absolvere, dimittere (by satisfying his demands; e.g. creditores (Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2). To get rid of one's e.g. creditores (Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2). To get rid of oue's creditors by giving them security, creditores Interventu sponsorum removère. 2) To get rid, or be rid of a thy, solvid are (to be freed fm an obligation, &c.; c. g., of serving in the army, milittià,—liberari qà re (to be freed fm id),—emergere ex qà re (to escope fm what one has been, as it were, sunk in; fm difficult circumstances, &c., —amoliri, amovère, removère (g. tt., between; amol by great exections). To get rid of one's debts, were alieno emerger; or zere alieno extre: to get rid of expense, sumptum removère. removere.

RIDDANCE. See DELIVERANCE.

RIDDANCE. See DELIVERANCE.

RIDDLE, S. | A prazzing question, enigma, senigma, stis (C.) griphus (an artificial and puzzling combination of words, used by the Greeks at their enter-toinments; the word is employed with ref. to Greeks, Gell. 1, 2, 4: Appul. Flor.)—ambäges ta dark and obscure expression; e. g. L. 1, 23). To propose a r., "am enigma solvere jubëre; "ænigma cl interpretandum, explicandum, proponere. To soice a r., ænigma solvere (Ruhnk.), interpretari, explicare, griphum disolvere: not to understand a r., ænigma non intelligere. solvere: not to understand a r., enigma non intelligere. || Fig.) R.'s, verba cæcis latebris obscura (O. Met. 1, 388); sermones perplexi (L. 40, 5). It is all a r. to me, hoc vero obscurum mihi est; hoc mihi non me, noc vero obscurum mini est; noc mini non iquet; hoc non intelligo: it is a complete r., hoo nemo conjectură assequi potest; hoc nemini liqurt. To speak in r.'s, zenigmata loqui (Plin. Ep. 7, 12). A coarse sieve, cribrum (carbonarium).
RIDDLE, v. | To sift, cribrare, cribro subcer-

RIDE, v. ||INTRANS.) equitare; equo vehi (q. t .- 150) ALLE, Y. [ATTAMA]. equilate; equoveni [g. 1.— ESF equo or subper equo ine is poeteai).— equo invehi (for. info).— equo gentari or vectari (fo take exercise on horseback). To tack aby to r., que equo docéric: fo learn for., equo docéri: for raveny fin a place, avehi (error evehi equo: for. or or ihrongh, perequitare (for. through, r. about; e.g. per omnes partes).— equo collustrare (to inspect or survey on horseback; T. Ann. 3, To r. round, circumequitare or equo circumvehi locum: to r. round between the ranks, interequitare ordines: to r. a horse round, equum agitare (for exercise): to r. round in a circle, certum equitare in orbem. | To ride at anchor, consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras, stare in ancoris (L.).—navem in ancoris tenère, or in statione habère (of a pitot or crew; of whom was also said, in ancoris commorari or exspectare; the last with dum). | TRANS.) equo vehi, invehi, vectari (Syn. above) .- equum exercere (for exercise) .equum tentare (for the purpose of trying a horse): not to bear to be ridden (of a horse), sessorem recusare

or non pati.

RIDE, s. equitatio. vectatio (for exercise). To take a r., equo excurrere; equo vehi qo. See the verb.

RIDER, | A horseman, eques (as distinguished fm | a pedestrian; also of a horse-soldier) .- sessor (one who a peacerrian; asso of a norse-soluter;.—sessor (one who guides a horse): to be a good r., equo habilem esse (to sit a horse wet!). a good r., equo naniem esse (to ssi a horse wett).—
optime equis uti (to manage a horse wett).—equitandi
peritissimum esse (to be skilful in horsemanship). A
horse without a r., equus sine rectore: to have lost its
r. (of a horse), rectorem amisisse. #A e lause added,

adjunctlo

RIDGE, | Earth thrown up by the plough, porca (carth believes naturous furrous).—Its quark believes weide furrous). The to pot f as on min is or this, dorsum, logum, most most believe to the furrous of (earth between narrow furrows).—lita (earth between wide

RIDGE-TILE, imorex, icis (Pin.); teguia coni-cialis (Cat. 14, 4). RIDGY, jugosus (O.). Or by phrases in RIDGE. RIDICULE, s. risus (laughter).—ludibrium (mockery, sport): to excite r., risum movere, concitare: to expose to r., risui, ludibrio, qm exponere: a subject of r.. ridiculus (um),

RIDICULE, v. ludere, ludibrio habere, ludificare (to make an object of sport or r.) .- illudere (to jest upon,

amuse oneself with).

amuse onedeu wins, RIDICULOUS, ridiculus. ridendus (C.); deridi-culus. ridicularis (Plaul.): extremely r., perridiculus (C.): a r., fellow, homo ridiculus (C.); deridiculus (Plaul.): caput ridiculum (Ter.): homo perridiculus (C.). A r. thing, res ridicula: to be r., risum movère. concitare. To make aby r., ridiculum qun facere (Jue.); risui, ludibrio qui exponere: to make oneself r., riden-dum, irridendum se proponere; risui, irrisui se exponere; also, risum dare (H.) or prabëre (Just.).

RIDICULOUSLY, ridicule. Very r. perridicule.

RIDING, [(On horseback), equitatio.—vectatlo

(g. tt., for being carried, opp. walking ; vectatio et iter reficiunt aulmum) .- vectatio equi (horse exercise). give lessons in r., equo docere alios: to receive them, equo doceri. | A district, ager. territorium.

RIDING-COAT, vestis quam equites gerere consue-

verunt (aft. Np. Dat. 3, 1); lacerna, amiculum. RIDING-SCHOOL, hlppodrömus.

RIDING-SCHOOL, inpronounce. RIFE, See Common, RIFLE, v. przedari, spoliare. See Plunder. RIFLE, s. *sciopetum striatum. RIFLEMAN, *sciopetarius.

RIFT, rima (small),-fissura (large),

RIG, | PROPR.) navem armare. naviglum, navem armamentis instruere. | Fig.) rebus omnibus instruere

or armare.

RIGGING, armamenta (pl.; Cas., L.); instrumenta pavalia (L. 45, 23); also simply navalia (Plin. 16, 11, 21); in a narrower sense (of the ropes), rudentes (C.). To arrange the r., armamenta Instruere (Cas.) or componere (Ptaut.); rudentes disponere (Q.).

RIGHT, adj. | Opp. to left, dexter: the r. hand, dextra manus, or simply dextra: the r. eye, dexter oculus (Np.). On the r. side, ab dextro latere: on the oculus (Ap.). On the r. side, as decknot neces to ine r. hand, ad dextrain; a dextra (C.), or simply dextra (C.es.). To be aby's r. hand (fg.), consilio ct re its juvare qm, its adesse ci, ut opera mel carere non possit; also, in this sense, Quintus filius ut actibis, Antonii est dextella (is Antoniy's r. hand, C. Alt. 14, Antoni ext dextella (is Antoniy's r. hand, C. Alt. 14, Antonii est dextella (is Molonje r. hana, C. All. 14, 20, 5; a plagful expression). § SI raight, in a direct line, rectus (e. g. recta linea, rectus anguius). § Jareable, according to one's wish, gratus; commodus; exoptatus. § Not wrong, fil. unitable, proper, rectus, verus, idoneus, aptus. To take the r. road (prop.), veram, rectam, ingred! viam: to go the r. road (prop.), veram, recam, ingred vam: to go user, erroy (fs.), rectam, veram, infre vlam, rationem, qua perveniam, deducar ad id, quod maxime volo (aft. C.). To set r., see RECTIFY, CORRECT. That is not the r. place, non est life locus quo tendebam: that is not the r. book, non est ille liber quen quærebam: to apply the r. remedies, apta, efficacia, remedia adhibere morbo: to hit the r. nail on the head, rem acu tangere (Plaut.). At the r. time, opportune, ln tempore, ln ipso tempore (C.). Home, opportune, in tempore, in ipso tempore (C.). A manyou (S.); per tempore (Ter.), To do attly at the fact, Tempore facere qd (cf. Tempore facere qd (cf. Tempore facere qd (cf. Tempore facere qd (cf. Tempore)). The same are measure (fin.). To make a r. ne justa tunguitudo, mensuta (Fin.). To make a r. ne

of athg, recte, bene uti qå re (C.). | True, real, verus (not false), -sincerus, germanus (genuine). verus (not false),—sincerus, germanus (genuine). The r. meaning of a word, vera notio, vis ac potestas, signi-ficatio, vocis, verbi. I say this in r. earnest, hoe scrio, ex animo, dico (aft C.): the r. ground or reason of actio, vera es rei ratio, causa. I registim atc. regustar, justus. legitimus. I say, equitable, regustar, justus. It is r. and fair, hoe requum est et bonum: It is not r., minime convenit: all is not r., fraudis qd subest; hoe monstri simile est (Ter.). iraunis qu subest; noc monstri simile est (Ter.). | Not mistaken; mis by Orcel, e. g. you are-r, recte dicis, dixisti; recte suades; vera prædicas: verum dicis; est ut dicis (aft. C.); res ita est ut dixisti (Ter.); recte intelligis (C.).

RIGHT, RIGHTLY, adv. | Properly, fitty, apte. accommodate. | Truly, not fattely or wrongly, recte: vere: if I understand r., nisi failor, nisi animus recte; vere: y I understand r., met fallit (C.); nisl quid me fefellerlt (Ter.). Not to understand r., non satis intelligere qd. nuarisana r., non satis intelligere qd. [Fuily, completely, accurately, accurately, accurate; probe: bene; plane: to his alby r. in the middle, plane medium feire. I do not r. comprehend it, non satis, non plane, hoe selo, novi. [Fery (with adjectives and adeerbs), value; almodum; bene; lato by a superl. adeeros), value; admodum; bene; also by a superi., or quam and superi.; e. g., r. often, supplissine: r. willingly, libentissime. Duly, recte; rite (formally).—satis (sufficiently). With justice or equity. alty).—salts (supressing). If it is justice or equity, recte; juste; bene; ut par, ut æquum, est; ut decet. It served you r. (colloquial), jure, merito hoc tibi accidit; non immeritas luis pænas (aft. C.); haud immerito id tibi accidit (L.).

immerito id tioi acciant (L.).

RIGHT, s. Liberty, privilege, claim, jus;
potestas; copia: common r.'a, jura communia. Wirechace the same r.'a as the husbands, unores codiem jure
sunt quo viri (C.). To grant equal r.'s, in parem juris libertatisque conditionem recipere (Cas. B. G. 1, 28): with r., jure; non injurià; nec, neque injurià: with full r., jure optimo (mot summo jure) — recte ac jure; merito atque optimo jure (C.;) jure tegaliy; merito, morally; recte, logically). To defend or main tain one's r. strenuously, omnia pro suo jure agere ; jus tain one's r. stremountly, omnla pro suo jure agere: Jus suum sible ripi non pati; jus suum tenere, obtinere: to have r. to athy, jus ac potestatem cs rei habère: to yeteld one's r., (dee) jure suo decedere (C., L.): att have equal r.'a, equatum est jus omnium (L. 2, 3). Alt the editaren must have equal r.'s, jura paria esse debent evorum inter se, qui sunt cives ejusdem civitais (C. de ero. 1, 32). It hat to wek one has a legat ela im, jus: to give aby sit r., jus suum tribuere cl; juddere clquod jure suo postulare

RIGHTEOUS, #Religious, pious, plus. sanctus. religiosus.—pius erga Deum. Jn. religiosus sanctus-que: sanctus et religiosus [Syn. in Holy]. #Upright, justus. æquus. rectus. integer. Ocer-r., nimis sancte plus (Ptaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8): to be r., pie Deum

sancte pus (Plant. Rud. 3, 1, 3): 10 or r., pie Deum colere; pietatem erga Deum colere. RIGHTEOUSLY, || Religiously, piously, pie. sancte. religiose. Js. pie sancteque; also religiossime. sanctissime. || Uprightly, Juste. æque. recte. ho-

RIGHTEOUSNESS, | Piety, vid. | 1 Upright-

RIGHTFULLY, legitime. debtus, justus.

RIGHTFULLY, legitime. jure. jure jure; jure meritoque, Js., merito ac jure. jure ac merito.

RIGHD. See Stipe, Skverk.

meritoque, Js. merito ac jure, jure ac merito, RIGID. See STIPF. SEVERE. RIGIDITY. SEVERELY. RIGIDITY. SEVERELY. RIGIDITY. SEVERELY. RIGOROUS, With regard to enjoyment, durus. Ar. mode of living, durital (relative to abstinence or hard living, also of hardening the bods)—parlimonia victus at unceutita (with ref. to abstinence parallimona victus at unceutita (with ref. to abstinence). Im all luxury). A man of a very r. mode of living, vir vità durus: to lead or tive a very r. life, parce ac duriter vitam agere. § Striet, severe, severus (severe in a moral point of view, as well agst oneself as agst others, then also of what shows such a character; opp. indulgens clemens, e. g., judge, judex).—rigidus (rigid, e. g., censor, consor; disinteres canes, lnuocentia).—(Lefrigotosus, formed fm the French, is a barbarism.)—accr (lit. sharp, opp. lenls, mollis, e.g., judgement, judicium).
—acerbus (harsh, opp. lenis). Jx. acer et severus; acerbus et severus.—austérus (austere, e. g., tike the Stoics, opp. comis). See also Sevene.

RIGOROUSLY, severe. 1lgide. acquistère, diligenter. Syn. in SEVERELY. ilgide, acriter, acerbe RIGOUR, Iln a physical sense, rigor (e g. of the co'd, frigoris).—asperitas (roughness, asperitg, e. c., of the winter, hlemls).—sævitia (e. g. frigoris hiemis, excessive cold). | In a moral sense, severitas. | rigor, acerbitas, austeritas, sævitia [SYN, in SEVE-

RILL, rivulus. rivus.

RILL, rivulus. rivus.

RIM, margo (e. g., of a shield, plate, &c.).—ora
(broader than margo).—labrum (e. g., of a ditch).—
crepido (a brink, edye). See atso Enge.

RIME, pruina (gelicidium, Cato; gelu is frost,

ice, cold). KIMY, prulnosus.

RIND, cortex (outer). -liber (inner) To be covered with r., cortice, libro, obduci: to strip of the r., decorticare (Plin.); delibrare (Col.); delibrare corticem

(Coil.).

RING, v. || Trans.) tinnire: to r. at a door, pulsare fores or januam (in the sense of the ancients, who always knock-[...-*agittare intininabulum forium (in our sense). To r. the bell for aby. *eris tinniu qm arcessere; digitis concepare (lo bong with the finger, as the ancient did, in calling slaves). || Intrans.) tinuire (only prop.) .- sonare (g. t. to strike the ear). The ears

r., aures tinniunt.

RING, s. | A circle, orbis, circulus, Ar. round the mon, halo (Sen.); round the mon or sun, corona lines or solis (Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 1). If A circular substance, annulus: a finger r., annulus: a tittle r., annulus: a seat r., annulus signatorius, or, fm the context, simply annulus: a marriage r., annulus pronübus (JCI.; annulus in fidem conjugii datus): adorned with r., annulatus: a r. chain, catena annulis conserta (aft. V. Æn. 3, 46): to exchange r., a nnulus conserta (aft. F. As., 3, 46): to exchange r., a nnulus consumatare, dare et accipere: to wear a r. on the finger, annulum in digito inducere, aptare, inserere. To on a r., annulum digito inducere, aptare, inserere. To take of a r., detrahere el annulum (Ter.): an earr., ipauris (Plaul.), or annulus de aure dependens; curlain r.'s, velares annuli. An open place in a town,

RING-DOVE, *columba caudâ torquatâ (Linn.). RINGER, *campanaram agitator.

RINGING, Crcl. Ar. in the ears, murmur aurium

RINGING, 7, 3).
RINGLEADER, caput, signifer, fax (r. of a party, a conspiracy, &c.). The r. in a civil war (who gave the signal for its breaking out), tuba belli civilis (C. ad Div. 6, 12, 3).

RINGLET, annulus. cincinnus (Plant.; artificial). cirrus (Mart. ; natural). RINGWORM, lichen, or pure Latin, mentagra (see

Plin 26, 1, 2). [mentigo, impetigo = scab.

RINSE, eluere, collucre. To r. the mouth, collucre os

RINDE, citeric contacts of the plane of the

tumutus. section talos, pr. (COMMOTION.)
RIOT, v. 4 To revel, comissari, bacchari, debacchari. # To be in a state of uproor, tumultuari; tumultus movēre; tumultum facere or præběre.

RIOTER, # A receiler, comissator, bacchans.

I turb wlent person, seditiosus, turbulentus.

RIOTOUS, # Disorderly, dissolutus. A r. liver,
homo vinolentus ac dissolutus; dissolutus; luxuriosus; potator (fond of drinking). | Seditious, seditious, turbulentus turbultuosus.

RIOTOUSLY, seditiose. turbulente or turbulenter. turbide.

RIP, divellere, scindere, discindere. To r. open a wound, vulnus divellere (Flor.); refricare, exulcerare

RIPE, | PROPR.) maturus (of fruit that has attained its full size and flavour) .- tempestivus (of fruit that has grown quite long enough) .- coctus (mellowed by the sun, of grapes, &c.). A r. ulcer, ulcus ad suppura-tionem perductum. Thoroughly r., permaturus: to become r., maturescere (Cas.); ematurescere (Plin.); percoqui (Col.); maturitatem adiplaci (Plin.), assequi (C.); ad maturitatem venire (Ptin.): to be almost r., (C.); ad maturanem venue (rinn): 10 on nomentum on multum abesse a maturitate (Cox.). #F10.) maturum (C. Cacin. 3, 7); judicium firmum, certum, subtile, rectum, verum (C.): r. age, actas matura (C.). R. in gears, in understanding, naturus annis, animo (O.).

RIPEN, [TRANS.) ad maturitatem perducere. maturare. To r. an ulcer, ulcus ad suppurationem perduere. [New Awa) maturari, maturescere, ematurescere, ad maturitatem venite or pervenite (prop. physically),—maturitatem et alia ad prudentiam assequi (fig. of the mind; oft. C. ad Die. 4, 4, 4).

RIPENESS, maturitas. tempestivitas (prop. and fg.). - maturitas tempestiva (prop.). R. of judgement. judicandl maturitas.

RIPPLE, v. leni murmure delabl, defluere. lene susurrare (Claud.). rorare (Col.). A rippling stream, fons iene sonantis aquæ (O.); Jucundo labens murmure rivus (id.).
RiPPLE, s. •lenis, placidus, lapsus (of the sound).

unda parvula (of the form).

unda parvula (of the Jorm).

RINE, v. | Pruopa.) surgere. exsurgere. — consurgere (espig of secretal).—se erigere (to raise oneself up; of tittle children trying to raise themselves fin eyround): fm a seal, surgere e sellà: to r. up (uchen a person appears), assurgere et (as a mark of respect) fm bed, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo or (e) lecto. surgere cubitu (propr .- ex niorbo assurgere, of leaving surgere cubitu (propr.—ex morbo assurgere, of leasing ones bed after a disease; !m lable, surgere a cecini; also posecre calcoo, (asking for one's shore as a sign of intending to r, fin table). If To moust up on high, se levare (of birds; pennis or alls).—levalet sublime ferrit sublime ferrit sublime ferrit sublime certification. Clouds r, nebule levantur in certification. The berometer r'.'s argentum vivir have until levalet in the distribution of the property continues and the subject of the subject in the berometer r'.'s argentum vivir have until levalet in the berometer r'.'s argentum vivir have until levalet in the subject of the subject metri tollitur. A storm rises, tempestas cooritur.

|| To swell, vid. || (Of the heavenly bodies), oriri.
exoriri.—emergere (of the stars; not of the sun). || (Of exorit.—emergere (of the stars; not of the sun). \(\(\frac{1}{2} \) (Of the stars; in the mind), subire menten or a unimun.—succurrere. \(A \text{ thought } r.\ \)'s in my mind, subit cognitatio animum. \(\frac{1}{2} \) (Fm the dead), reviviseere. in vitam redire, ab inferis exsistere, ab Orco in lucem reducem reduce ab interis exsistere. ab Orco in lucem reducem fieri (according to heathen notions).—ab interis excitari or revocari. # (Of the day), appetere. dies appetit. lucescit. dlucescit. llucescit. As soon as the sun rose, ubi primum illuxit. # To rise in the stomach (of food), ructum ciere, movere, or facere. To rise in blisters, pustulari. Fig.) To come into notice. appear, produce.—existere. se effecte (of eminent men).—exorit (of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad; e. g. libido; ferrea proles; Sulla; utlor, &c.). ¶ To advance in rank or dignity. procedere honoribus longius; altlorem ascendere gradum; in ampliorem gradum provehi; altiorem dignitatis graduni consequi: to r. above others, alios supetatis graduni consequi: to r. above olhers, alios superare, vincere, post ex relinquere. To r. to the highest pitch of human greatness, in summum fastigium emergere et attolli. #To robet, exsurgere contra or adversus qm (T.); cooriri in qm. imperium cs detrectare.—consurgere ad beilum. ad boilum cooriri.—rebellare (x. pr. of those who had been subdued). See REBEL, REVOLT. || To mount up, become higher, (of prices), carlorem fieri, pretium es rei excandescit, incendi, ingravescere, crescere, angeri (of the descit. incendi. ingravescere. crescere. angeri (of the price of cont. aniona). Il To advan ce to ath (e to past fm a lower to a higher point), transire ad qd. To r. fm the necessary aris to the aris of luxury, a necessariis artificilis ad elegantiores deflucte (C. Tucc. 1, 25, 62). Il To flow or proceed (fm), to be generated (by), fluere, manure, proficisci, nasci, y over a rea (vg), meter manner, prontest, noce, the figin, existeric, erumperc, ex qli re. - orlir! (s. 1.).— scaturire. excurrere: fm a place, ex (of springs, fountains, §c.).— origineur habère (of streams, fountains, §c.).— origineur habère (of streams, exqui ql (to result fm athp). ¶ To raise streams;—sequi qu (to result fm alm). If o raise itself (of things), se tollere, se attollere, surgere, assurgere, cassurgere, A hith that r's gradually, chementer editus (or assurgens) collis rising a ditte fm the plain, paullum ex plantile editus: not to be able to r. higher, se tollere a tertà altius son posse (of plants).

RISE, s. [(Of the heavenly bodies), ortus, ex-ortus (of all the heavenly bodies).—ascensus, cmersus (of the planets or other stars; the former esply of the moon). The r. and selling of the stars, siderum ortus et occasus; siderum ortus et obitus; at sunrise, sele concasus; sucrum ortus et obitus; al surrise, sele oriente; sub luce. A little before sunrise, sub ortum lucis. #Rising ground, clivus lemter assurgens. #Source, origin, fons. causa. Initum. caput. To gire r. to, efficere; occasionem prachère. See

RISIBILITY, Crel. by verbs in LAUGH, or subsit. in LAUGHTER

RISIBLE, ad ridendum compositus: there is nothing to excite my r. faculties, non habeo, or non est, quod rideam.

KISING, By the verb, or RISE, s.

RISK, alea, periculum, discrimen (attended with danger); at my r., meo periculo; meo Marte (E); not meo proprio Marte). R. of one's tife, vine or mortis periculum (g. t.). vitee or saludis discrimen (dangerous situation in weh one is placed, involving r.

of life) .- capitle periculum or discrimen (when one is of Mej.—capitis periculum or discrimen (when one is in danger of suffering capital punishment): at her. of one's life, cum capitis periculu: to run ther. of losing athg, deg for ein dublum venire (r. g. de civitate, C. Caein. 1, 18): for run or incur the r. of one's life, adire vite or capitis periculum; mortis periculum adire vite or capitis periculum; or vite periculum ventum est. of mortis periculum ventum est. ium adductum esse (of an accused person).—in præ-cipiti esse (of a sick person). To run a r., periculum

subire; fortunæ se committere.
RISK, qd in aleam dare. ire in aleam cs rei (to peril or r. athg) .- qd audere (to dare athg) .- pericuium es rei or in qa re facere; qd tentare, experiri, periclitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business). JN. exper.ri et periciltari: one's life, committere se periculo mortis. adire vitæ or mortis periculum: to r. one's life on aby's behalf, vitæ or capitis periculum pro qo subire; inferre se in periculum capitis atque iu vitæ discrimen pro qo; vitæ dimicationem subire pro qo: not to refuse to r. one's life for aby, pro qo vitæ dimicationem non

profugere.
RITE, ritus, ûs. See also CEREMONY: funeral r., see FUNERAL.

RITUAL, adj. ritualis (Fest.); solemnis.

RITUAL, s. liber ritualis (Fest.).

RIVAL, s. emulus (e. g. gloriæ, laudis, regni).— rivalis (aimost aiways of a r. in love).—obtrectator (a political r.).

RIVAL, v. æmulari (to emulate) .- certare, concer-

tare, contendere cum qo (lo contend with).
RIVALIKY, æmulatio. obtrectatio rivalitas (in love).

RIVE. findere. diffindere. discutere (to strike asunder)

assunder).

RIVER, flumen. fluvius. amnis (E) flumen usuoity of larger r.*s. flowing into the sea; fluvius, of smaller fresh wotler r.*s. wch are ast dried up; annis, a stream, with ref. rather to the flow of the water, or its breadth and depth). Of or belonging to a r., fluvialitis edge, piscis; fluvialitis. fluvialiticus. or by the gen. fluminis, e.g., a r. God, "fluminis numen. A great r., fluvius magnus, flumen magnum: a small r., anniculus: a rapid r., flumen rapidum, fluvius rapidus; annis incitation: a slow or genite r., annis sedatus; incredibili lentiate flumen est, ils ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non potest (Cas. B. G. 1, 12; is so slow): to turn the course of a r., amnem in alium cursum deflectere et contorquere (C. Div. 1, 19, 38). The r. has shady and pleasant banks, amnis multa riparum amounitate inumbratur (Curt.). The r. divides the city, amnis mediam urbem interfluit (C.). flows into the sea, amnis in mare evadit (Curt.); flumen in mare influit (C.): the bed of a r., fossa (e. g. fossa Rheni; see C. Pis. 33, init.): down the r., secundo flumine: up the r., adverso flumine. RIVER-HORSE, hippopotamus.

RIVET, s. clavulus (little nail),-cuneus trajectus

(a wedge driven through).
RIVET, v. *clavulo figere qd: to r. one's attention, aures es tenère.

RIVULET, rivulus. rivus.

RIX DOLLAR, *imperialis, or thalerus imperialis (the term Rix Dollar is a corruption of the German Reichsthaler, i. e. dollar of the empire).

ROACH, *cyprinus rutilus (Linn.) ROAD, | A way, prop., via (th ROAD, A way, prop., via (the r. itself).—iter (journey, route): a made or paved r., via (lapidibus) strata (L. 8, 15, 9; in later writers also simply strata; see Eutrop. 9, 9, 15). To pare a r., viam lapidibus sternere, consternere. | Fig.) A way, means, via: a right r., via; via certa: a wrong r., error (an errorr).

-vitium (a fault): to fall into the wrong r., in errorem induci, rapi (to be ted aside, through want of consideration).—a virtute discedere, honestatem descere (through one's own evil inclination): to be on the wrong r., errare (without knowing it).-vitam deviam sequi (wilfully). To bring aby into the wrong r., qm in errorem inducere (to lead into errour).—qm transversum agere (to lead fm the path of virtue). A station for ships, statio navium (any anchorage).—salum (a part of the open sea, opposite the coast): to the at anchor in the r.'s, stare in salo, or in salo ante ostium portus, with or without in ancoris (of ships) .- in sale esse (of easlors).

ROAM, vagari, palari (to wander about alone). ROAN, (*equus) aibus maculis albis sparsus.

ROAR, (requis) mous inactins more speasure.

ROAR, rudere (V.); rugire (Spart.; of lions).—

rudere, vociferari (of men).— mugire, fremere (of thander).—immugire (of a storm, a voicano).—mugire, immunical (of the not).

immugire (of the see).

ROARING, mugītus, ûs. ROAST, | TRANS.) assare (meat; Apic. 2, 1); co

quere (g. l., to bake dry, e. g., bread, lime) .- torrere, torrefacere, siccare (to dry, scorch, e. g., fruit) .- frigere

ROAST MEAT, assum. caro assa. assa, orum, n. (of several joints). R. beef, assum bubulum: r. veal, assum

vitulinum.

ROB, privare qm qa re (to take away athe fm s person, so that he suffers loss).—spoliare, (more strongly) despoliare or exspoliare (to strip, deprive of). — Jx. despoliare or exspoliare (to strip, deprice of).—Jx. detrahere spoliareque; spoliare nudar-eque; either a person or a thing, que or qd, or a person of a thing, query et a desired person of a thing, query et a deprivation of a thing, query et a deprivation of a thing, query et a deprivation of a primare (to ryter) qu'; inte intiter auso qui le. Irautaire qui re (to cheai o).—nudare, denudare, exuiere qui re (to depriee or make bare of utbs).—orbate qui re (to depriee or take afty extended production and take afty extended production. expellere, multare : to rob one of one's country, patria qm multare, privare, expellere; in exsilium qm ejicere, pellere (by sending him into exile): to rob one of one's whole forlune, qm omnibus bonis evertere, expellere; qm de fortunis omnibus deturbare : to rob one of one's children, qm orbare liberis; liberos ab qo abstrahere: to rob one of one's senses or understanding, qua deturbare de mente et sanitate; robbed, orbus qà re (azd most participles of the verbs already given): robbed of one's children, liberis orbatus: of the use of one's timbs, membris captus: of sight and hearing. of one's understanding, oculis et auribus, mente captus: of hope, sie orbains

ROBBER, raptor (one who violently takes away athe specified).--prwdo (one who seeks for plunder).--latro (one who robs openly, and with violence).--fur (a thief, one who robs secretly).-pirata (a sea-r., pirate). band of r.'s, latronum or prædonum globus (or turbs,

H.1 lattones: prædones.
ROBBERY. See PLUNDER.
ROBE, s. See LOKE, Gown. Gentlemen of the
long r., homines forenses. Moster of the r.s. prys
vestlapex (Inser.). Mistress of the r.s. resultspica

ROBE, v. vestem talarem, togam, sibi induere (oneself) .- togam induere ci or toga induere qm (another).

ROBIN, *motacilla rubecula (Linn.).

ROBING ROOM, *vestiarium (although this denoted properly a place where clothes were kept, not where they cere put on; see Böttig. Sabin. il. p. 91).
ROBUST, robustus. validus. firmus. valens. integer.

Jn. robustus et valens, firmus et valens [Srs. in

HEALTHY!

ROBUSTNESS, robur (corporis). vigor. nervi, pl. ROCHET, || An episcopal vestment, *roche-tum (t. t.). || A kind of fish, erythinus (Plin.), ROCK, a. saxum (g. t., any large mass of stone).— rupes (a steep, rugged r.).—scopulus (in prose, a sharp,

dangerous r. in the water, a cliff) .- cautes (a long nar row bank of sand or r.'s in the sea; a reef, ridge; sata et cautes = r.'s and reefs; Cas. B G. 3, 13. petra is a Greek word, and not used by Latin writers in the best age). That is or lives among r.'s, saxatilis in the best age). That is or lives among r.'s. saxatiis (e.g. piscis, piscatus); as frm as a r., adamantious: as hard as a r., saxeus (prop. and fig.); to strike against a r., scopulum offendere (prop. and fig.); to strike or founder on a r., ad scopulum appellere (n. strike or founder on a r., ad acquilum appellere (n. strike or founder on a r., ad acquilum appellere (n. fig. acquilum appellere acquilum appellere (n. fig. acquilum appellere acquilum acquilum appellere acquilum appellere acquilum appellere acquilum appellere acquilum appellere acquilum appellere acquilum acquilum appellere acquilum ad quos Sex. Titii affiicam navem).—ad scopulam allidi (prop., of ships); to escape the r.'s. scopulos prætervelni (prop. and fig.).

ROCK, v. Trans.) movere. To r. a cradie, cunas

infantis movere (Mart.): to r. a child to sleep, prps "infantem cunis mois sopire, or "cunsaum agita-tione sopire (prop.); sopire, securum redder (fg., to-render securum motor (Marl. 11, 39, in. fem. cunaria, Inser). 1372ANN; moveri. agitari, jactari.

ROCK SALT, sal fossilis (opp. marinus, Farr.). ROCKET, | A plant, *brassica eruca (Linn.). | An artificial firework, *missile pyrium. *radius pyrius (Bau.).

ROCKY, saxosus (saxeus rather = stony).

ROD, virga (g. l., a long thin twig, \$c.).—fasciculus WOD, virga (g. l., a long thin twig, \$c.).—fasciculus ROD, virga (g. l., a long thin twig, \$c.).—fasciculus deveral twigs bound ingelheth-.—ferul (for punishing chitiren). To best with r.z., virgis qm cedere (C.) avariate (Plaus), multare (L.): to give a boy the r., variate (Plaus), multare (L.): to give a boy the r., puerum ferula cædere (H.), castigare : to be under the puerum ierma cædere (r., casugare: 10 os unaer me r. (Ag.), disciplinæ, imperio cs subjectum esse: to use the rod (Ag.), severà disciplinà coercère, continère qm; severius adhibère qm: a measuring r., decempéda: a

ROGUE, nequain. furcifer. An arrant r., trifurcifer (in the earlier comic writers) .- caput scelerum (Plant. (In the earlier comic writers).—caput scenerum (Plant. Pseud. 4, 5, 3).—princeps flagitiorum (C. Verr. 5, 1, 4). A r. in grain, homo nequissimus ac sceleratissimus; or, by Crel., homo qui perbibit nequitiam, et ita visceribus immiscuit, ut nisi cum ipsis exire non possit (Sen. de Ir4, 1, 16, 2). ROGUERY, flagitium. scelus.

ROGUERI, nagritum, scelus.

ROGUISH, | Bad, wicked, nequam. pravus. See

BAD. | Wanton, petulant, lascivus (e. g. homo, full of r. tricks).—protervus.

ROLL, v. volvere (trans.) .- volvi (intrans.). To r. up or together, convolvere: to r. into a ball, glomerare:
to r. up in athg. involvere or obvolvere qa re; amicire qå re (e. g. chartà): to r. round athg, involvere circum qd ; amicire qa re ; circumvolvere qd ci rei : time r.'s n, tempus devolvitur, effluit: tears r. down the cheeks, lacrimæ per genas cs manant.

ROLL, s. circumactio. circumactus (circular motion). volumen (that which is rolled up).—chartæ convolutæ (a r. of paper). The r. of a drum, *tympani crebra, (a r. of paper). T

ROLLER, cylindrus (a large cylinder for pressing ROLLER, Cylindrus (a large cysisnaer for pressing surfaces and making them smooth).—scapus (a cylinder on which paper, ribbon, &c., is rolled).—phalanga (a cylinder put under a heavy body to assist in moving it). rotula (a little wheel).

ROLLING, volubilis. ROLLING, volubilis. Or by the verbs.
ROLLING-PIN, *radius, or *cylindrus parvus.

ROLLS = public documents, tabulæ (g. t.).-literæ publicæ (archives).-acta publica, or acta only (records

of the proceedings of the senate, magistrates, or people).

ROMAN CATHOLIC, *Romanze sacrorum formulæ addictus. Romanze legis studiosus (off. Ammian. 25, 10, 15): *pontificis Romanzl assecta. To turn R. C., adaictus. romanae iegis studiosus (oj. Ammun. o., 10, 15): "pontificis Romani assecial. To tiera R. C., sacra Romana suscipere (of a whole church, aft. L. 1, 7). — doctrinam pontificis Romani amplecti (of a church or an individual). To be a R. C., legis Romana studiosum esse (aft. Ammian. l. c.).- Romanæ sacrorum formulæ addictum esse.

ROMANCE, s. It may be necessary to say fabula Romanensis (t. t.: fabula Milesia is rather = tale,

story). See also Pable.
ROMANCE, v. *fabulas or fabulosa narrare. See

ROMANIZE. See 'to turn Roman Carnolic.'
ROMANTIC, fabulosus. fictus (fictitious); see also PABULOUS .- gratus. amœnus (of place, charming). R. shores and coasts, amounitates litorum et orarum

ROMANTICALLY, fabulose, ut in fabulis fit, ROMP, s. | Rude p lag, ludus protervus. | A boisterous girl, spuella proterva or lasciva. ROMP, v. proterve ludere.
ROMP, v. proterve ludere.
ROMD, | A pole, pertica; see Pole. | An image

of the cross, *crux sacra.

ROOP, s. | Prop.) tectum (g. t., esply the outer part of ar.)—cantherii (the inner part, the rafters).—culmen (the highest line of a r., the ridge; then also the whole r.; see L. 27, 4, wells culmen Jovis fulmine ictum) .- tegulæ (a r. covered with tiles) .- tectum scanictum).—tegulæ (a r. covered with files).—tectum scan-dulare (a r. of shingle; Appul. Met. 3, p. 137, 2).—sug-grundium or suggrundatio (a pent-house, 2).—sug-grundium or suggrundatio (a pent-house, caese). A building (temple, 9c.) without r., uchificia hypethra: to have advanced as far as the r., all extern pervenisse (of a house in course of building): to keep the r., 9c., of a house is acond completed to the control of the course of building). house in good repair, domum sartam et tectam conservare; sarta tecta ædium tueri : to blow of the r., deturbare tectum ac tegulas ; de tecto tegulas deturbare (Plust.); tecto nudare. || F10.) = House; e.g. to live under the same r. with one, una adesse in unia ædibus (Ter. Run. 3, 2, 76); habitare cum qo: to weicome aby under one's r., tecto ac domo invitare qui (to invite) .- hospitio qm excipere (to receive) .- mænibus tectisque accipere qm, or tectis ac sedibus recipere qm (of the inhabitants of a town who give shelter to persons in flight, &c.).

ROOF, v. tegere, integere, contegere qu re; with wood, scandulis contegere; with thatch, stramento integere

ROOFLESS, non tectus (not covered in) .- apertus

ROOK, | A bird, *cornix nigra frugilega. | At

chess, turris. KOOM, Space, spatium (g. 1.).—intervallum (space between). There is not r. enough in the house, domus parum laxa est: to have r. for athg (prop.), non comus parum laxa est: to have r. for alkg (prop.), not capere qd; (fg.) admittere, accipere; locum dare: plenty of room, haxitas (e. g. in a house; C. Off. 1, 39, 139). ¶ An a port ment, chamber, conclave (r. that can be locked up, chamber, dining-r.).—cubiculum that can be locked up, canmoer, aming-r,).—cuniculum (r. for lounging or reclining in; but cmly sleeping r,).— diæta (any r, in wch one lives; e.g. a summer-house with chambers attached).—membrum (chamber, as porseild chambers atlached).—membrum (chamber, as por-tion of a house; apariment).—cubiculum hospitale (disning-room).—cubiculum dormitorium. membrum dormitorium (steeping r.). A side r., cubiculum conti-neus, or junctum et continens, conclavi; cella minor (a smaller r. in general; Vitr.). [O Ccasion, op-ports nity; vid. | Place, vid. | HOOMINESS, jaxtus C.).

ROOMY, spatiosus (that occupies a large space) .amplus (of great extent).—laxus (not narrow or con-fined).—capax (that can hold much). Jn. spatiosus et capax. A r. house, spatiosa et capax domus; laxior domus (Vell. 2. 81). ROOST, s. stabulum (avium cohortalium, pavonum,

ROOST, v. stabulari (Col.).

ROOT, s. | PROPR.) radix. stirps (the r. with the whole of the lower part of a tree). A little r., radicula. radicina. To take r., pull up by the r.'s: see the verb. [Fig.] radix. stirps. causa semen. fons. See also Cause, Onioin. [In grammar, vocabulum primitivum

(Gramm.).

(Orlumn).

ROOT (itself), v. radicem or radices agere (also impropr., C. Off. 2, 12, 43), capere or mittere. radicari (only propr.)—in radices exire.—Iradicescere only once:
Sen. Ep. 86, fm.]—insidere. inveterascere (f.g., to become investerate; the former of something suspected; the latter of a custom or evil). To let align tisself, favere or alere (fig.); the tree is deeply rooted, radices arboris altius descenderunt : to be deeply rooted, altisaimis ra dicibus defixum esse: rooted, radicatus; quod radices egit (propr.).—inveteratus; confirmatus: deeply-rooted, penitus defixus (impropr.; of faults, &c.).—penitus insitus (of an opinion, implanted): there he stood as if routed in the ground, defixus stabat (†): the Gaula stood as if rooted in the earth by fear, pavor defixerat cum admiratione Gallos. | To root out or up, a) PROFR.) eradicare. exstirpare. radicitus evellere, extrahere, evellere et extrahere. eruere (dig up) .- runcare (hie up weeds). \$\beta\$). Fig.) exstirpare, delere, exstinguere, excidere. To r. athg up or out thoroughly, es rel radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes es rei stirpes ejicere; qd funditus tollere. Jn. exstirpare et funditus tollere (e. g. superstition; the last also of faults, passions, &c.) .- e natura rerum evellere (annihitate); to r. out a nation; see Extinpate: to r. all human feeling out of aby's heart, omnem humanitatem ex animo cs exstin

ROPE, funis (a thick r.).—restis (a small r.).—rudens (sail r.).—retinaculum, ora (anchor r., cable). To stretch a r., funem extendere: to dance on the tight r., per funem ingredi (Q.); per funem extentum ire (H. Ep.); per extentum funem ponere vestigia (C. Mauil.

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ROPE DANCER, funambulus (Ter., Suel.); schoe nobâtes (Inser.); Cred. qui meditatus est (i. e. didici) pet extensos funes ire (Sen. de Ird. 2, 13); petauris a de aeutler). Ar-d's pole pertica libratoria [52] Italier would be incorrect; for haltere (â\ranger) tere masses of lead held in the hands in teoping, \$c., in order to assist the swing of the arms.

ROPEMAKER, restio (Plant., Suct.).—restiarius

(Front.).

ROPEWALK, *locus ubi funes texuntur. ROPEYARN, *stamen.

ROPY, lentus. tenax. viscosus (Pall.), ROSARY, *rosarium (t. t.). See also Brad. ROSE, rosa (the plant and the flower).—rosæ flos (the flower).—rosæ flos (the flower).—rosæ oli of r.'s, eleum rosæcum or rhodinum

(Plin): r. leaf, rosæ floris folium: the seent of r.'s, odores qui afflantur e rosis (aft. C. Cat. Maj. 17, 59); *odor rosarum: to lie among r.'s, in roså jacère (Sen. Bp. 36, 9); vivere in æternå roså (Mart. 8, 77). Of or belonging to a r., roseus : r. colour, color roseus : s on the cheeks, color egregius (C. Fin. 2, 20, 64): oil of r.'s, oleum rhodinum, oleum rosaceum, or rosaceum onlu.

ROSEBUD, calix rosæ.

ROSEBUSH, rosæ frutex. rosa. ROSEMARY, rosmarinum or rosmarinus (Plin., Col.). Ilbanotis (Plin.).

ROSEWATER, aqua rosata.

ROSIN, resina. ROSTRUM, rostra, pl.

ROSY, roscus. rosaceus (made of roses). R. lips, labra quæ rubent rosis (aft. Mart. 4, 42, 10).

ROT, v. putrescere. putrefieri. putescere or putis-cere. vitiari. fracescere (of fruit, espiy of olives). To

cause to rot, putrefacere.
ROT. ROTTENNESS, putor. putredo. caries ROT, ROTTE

ROTATION, rotatio (Vitr. 10, 3).—circumactio (a turning itself round, Vitr. 9, 8, 15): in r, per ordinem: r. of crops, ordo culturæ (e. g. hunc ordinem culturæ experti probavinus).
ROTATORY, By Crel. with verbs in Tunn, in-

trans

ROTE. To learn by r., ediscere. memoriæ mandare, tradere, committere, infigere. To say by r., memoriter pronunciare, recitare; ex memoriâ expo-

ROTTEN, putidus (of flesh, fruit, &c.).—putridus (decayed, rotten; of teeth, a house, &c.).—cariosus (eaten away).—vitlatus (spoiled, putrefled; of flesh, fruit, &c.).

-marcidus (e. g. asser).
ROTUNDA, *ædificium rotundum, rotundatum; or ædes in modum circini exstructæ (aft. Plin. Ep. 5, 6,

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ROTUNDITY, forma rotunda (C.). rotunditas (Plin.). ROUGE, s. purpurissum. fucus (non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, C.).

ROUGE, v. purpurissare (trans.; Plant.).—*purpurisso linere. To have one's cheeks rouged, buccas belle purpurissatas habere (Plant.): rouged cheeks, buccæ purpurissatæ (C.).

ROUGH, asper (opp. levis or lenis; of roughness that causes pain, as of thorns, &c.; also of the sea, and of the voice) .- salebrosus (rugged) .- confragosus (with broken fragments of rock, &c., in wild confusion).—pro-cellosus (stormy).—horridus. horridus et durus. asperi animi (r. in mind).—incultus. inhumanus, inurbanus (r. in manners) .- infabre factus, inconditus, non artificiosus (roughly made, not well finished). The r. breath-

ficiosus (roughly made, not well finished). The r. breath-ing (in grammar), spiritus asper.

ROUGH-CAST, trullissanio (with lime).—arenatio, arenatium (with sand and mortar). To r.-c., parietem trullissare; parieti trullissationem inducere (to cover with course mortar).—By parietem loricare opere tectorio = to schilewesh.

ROUGHLY, aspere, horride (Syx, in Rouon).—

ROUGHLY, aspere. horride [Svn. in Rouon].— crasse (coarsely). To live r., horride vivere: to treat aby r., aspere tractare qm: to speak r., aspere loqul (with secerity, &c.)—horride loqui (in a strong and forcible, though rough manner). To speak r. to aby, horride alloqui qm (T.); qm severius adhibere (C. ad Att. 10, 12, 3). Radely, in an unpolished manner, inurbane, rustice vaste (c. g. loqui).—in-ficete, liiberalite: incomposite. If n an was kiffui, w finished manner, inselte. Incommode. ROUGINESS, asperitas (c. g. vlarum, faucium, ccil, vocis, opp. lenitas vocis, vini; also natura, and of

cccii, vocis, opp. lenitas vocis, vini; also natura, and of character). — aspredo and asperitudo (Cets.)—crassitudo (opp. to finenees). § Roughness of manners, dc., inhumanitas, inutranitas, custicas, mores incuiti or rustici. R. of speech, verba rustica (rough, coarse words)—maledicta, probra, probra et maledicia (abme. dc.)—contunctia (tending lenguage). R. of characteristicas and contunitation (tending lenguage). R. of contunitation (tending lenguage c.)—feritas admini. de secondo c.) peritas animi (savage r.).—feritas animi. A savage or brutal r. of mind, feritas animi et agrestis lmmanitas

ROUND, adj. rotundus (g. t.) .- globosus (globular). orbiculatus (eircular) .- teres (cylindrical ; rounded (not square), said of long bodies). To make r., rotun-dare, corrotundare, To take a r., form, se rotundare, or rotundari; conglobari; conglobari undique æqualiter. A r. number, numerus par (equal number), solidum (a whole). A good r. sum, magna pecuniw summa, or numi non mediocris summæ.

ROUND, prep and ade. (of local surrounding) circum; circa (for the difference between these words, we About. Ego Circumcirca, r. about, does not belong to Class, prose, we have instead of st circum et circa): r. in a circle, in gyrum: r. in succession, in ordem: all r., totus circum—in circultu. Often by orden: dit r., totus circum.—In cruttu. Open by circum in composition: to ride r., circumequitare or equo circumvehi (locum): to roll r., circumevolvere (trans.), circumvolvi (intr.).—Sts by per: to wander r., pervagari (locum): to look r., circumspicere. circumspicere. spectare, oculos circumferre, perlustrare (omnia, &c.): to look r. in a threatening way, oculos minaciter circumferre: to dig a trench r. a city, oppidum fosså (vaile fossåque) circumdare.

nosaque) circumdare. ROUND, v. rotundare: to r. itself, se rotundare or rotundari; conglobari (spherical). To r. itself equally on all sides, conglobari undique æqualiter. [Fig.) to r. a sentence, sententiam, ordine verborum paulio commutato, in quadrum redigere (C. Or. 70, 233). commutato, in quadrum redigere (C. Or. 70, 233). The rounding of a senlence, verborum spia et quasi rotunda constructio; structura (***) not circumscriptio in this sense): rounded, rotundatus (mode r.) — rotundus (r.) —conglobatus (like a ball): fig., of speech, quasi rotundus. A sentence is properly rounded, forma concinnicasque verborum facio robem suum (C. Or. 44, 149).

ROUNDLY, libere. To deny r., ci præcise negare; ci plaue sine ullå exceptione præcidere.
ROUSE, exsuscitare. expergefacere (e somno). ex citare (e somnof. suscitare somno or e quiete; all may be used without e somno, &c.: also fig. See Anovse.

ROUT, s. | A clamorous multitude, see Cnowp. ROUT, s. | A clamorous muitting, sectamm, | Discomfigure, sec Defeat, To put to the r., fundere fugareque: to put to the r. seith (great) stangation, stangem dare or edere or facere. cl cladera afferre or inferre. qm prosternere. cl detrimentum inferre. qm ingenti cade prosternere, qm ad internsinterre. qm ingent cade prosernere, qm ad interac-cionem cadere or redigere, or delère hostem, or hos-tium coplas occidione occidere or cadere, hostium internecionem facere, &c.: to be pui to the r., cladem pugnæ or simply cladem or calamitatem or incommodum or detrimentum accipere, ad internecionem cædi or deleri; ad internecionem venire. Should the army be put to the r., si adversa pugna evenerit. ing of their own defeats, or when introducing a person as speaking of his, were in the habit of using the cuphemistic terms of adversum prælium or adversa pugna (unlucky fight; L. 7, 29, extr.; 8, 31, 5); or incommo-dum, detrimentum (mishap, loss; C. Læt. 3, 10; Cæs. B. G. 1, 3; 5, 52; 6, 34, &c.); and obitus (complete defeat : Cas. B. G. 1, 29).

ROUT, v. (an army). See To put to the rout,

in Rout, s.

ROUTE, iter (journey).-via (way, road taken). ROULE, liet 'journey') - val uway, road staten).— ratio litieris or ilinerum (plan of a journey, C. Fam. 3, 5, 3). To continue one's r., viam or cursum tenere; viam persequej; iter persere; iter reliquum conficere, pergere: en r., in litiere: lo be en r. lo Rome, iter uniti est Roman: lo late r. for a place, liet qu movère or dirigere; cursum suum qo dirigere; viam qo ha-bere: to take different r.'s, diversos discedere, abire: lo change a r., flectere iter. ROUTINE, usus, exercitatio, habitus, facilitas con-

suctudine et exercitatione parta (afi. Q. 10, 8): mere r..
usus quidam irrationalis (Q. 10, 7, 11; Greek τριβη
άλογος). To be accustomed to the r. of business, in negotiis gerendis, administrandis bene versatum or exercitatum esse. This is a mere matter of r., hoc

vero traiaticium est (C.).

ROVE palare, vagari. See Wanden, ROVER, [One who wanders about, erro. vagus ultivagus (Plin. was vagabundus late). [.4 multivagus pirate, vid.

ROW, s ordo (e. pr. 100) series rather = succession, series). Ha ar., ordine. ex ordine. in ordinem per ordinem (in regular or due order).—delinceps (ose after another). To build a r. of houses, domos continnare

ROW, v. TRANS.) remis propellere. [INTRANS.] remigare; remis navigare; navem remis ducere or propellere. To r. with all one's might, remis contenremigate; terms from swith all one's might, remis commodere; to r. back, (navem) remis inhibere; retro navem inhibere. To r. of or away fm shore, navem remis incitare et terram relinquere, or et altum petere (see Cas. B. G. 4, 25).

Cas. B. C. 1, 25].

ROWEL, The points of a spur turning on a little axis, *rottin calcaris. A roll of har put into a wound, *funis, funiculus e pilis, crinibus contortus (as to its substance).—fonticulus (t. 1, 4).

its use).

ROWER, remex. The r.'s, remiges, pl., or remi-

ROWER, remex. The r.s., remuges, pt., or remi-gium (L. 26, 51, \$ 6).
ROYAL, regius, or the gen. regis (of or belonging to a king, that relates to his person or dignity).—regulis (worthy of a king, fit for a king. Ext. This distinction is always observed by good prose writers; in C. Tusc. 1, 48, 118, and Ny. Eums. 13, contatus regulis of the continuous control of the king; but the control of the continuous control of the king; but rich, at that of a ornament wen octongs to the king; out in C. de Ini. 2, 21, 69, ornatus regalis, is ornament as rich as that of a king; again, cultus regulus, S. Cat. 37, 4, is magnificence such as a king has or ought to have; but H. Od. 4, 9, 15, cultus regalis is only magnificence like that of a v, 10, cultus regails is only magnificence like that of a king; sententia regla is an opinion, sentence of a king, scutentia regalis, noble, worthy of a king). The r. family, reges; "domus regla. ROYALIST, regl amicus. regis studiosus, faciens

cum rege (aft. C.).

ROYALLY, regie. regium in morem. regio more. regaliter.

ROYALTY, regnum (a kingdom).—regia potestas (royal power). The ensigns of r., regia insignia, pt. RUB, v. fricare (to clean or smooth by rubbing, also

to mear) .- confricare (to mear away), --terere, atterere, usu deterere (to wear). To rub in or into, infricare: to rub oneself, fricari : to rub round, circumfricare: to rub the eyes (so as to bring tears), oculos terere: to rub
down, defricare. To rub out, eradere (to scratch out). inducere (to erase by rubbing the inverted style over) .-To rub up or over, see RETOUCH. To r. athy me-tallic) bright, detersum qd nitidare, atque rubigine liberare (Cot. 12, 3).

RUB, s. | Act of rubbing, tritus. attritus (so as to wear),-fricatio. fricatus (of the body). | Difficulty.

vid.

vid.

RUBBER, [One who rubs, tritor (e.g., of paint, \$c.).—fricator (of the body; tale). [A cloth used in rubbing, "linum ad detergendum or abstergendum factum. [A coarse file, scobina (Pfin.); lima crassa, aspera (Jan.). [Indian rubber, "gummi elasticum. [To win a rubber," tudo bis vincere. To play ar., ludere.

RUBBISH, | Prop.) rudus; rudera (pt.; rubble, &c.). ejectamentum (athg cast away) .- quisquiliæ (refuse). To cover with r., ruderate (Plin.): to ciear of r., eruderare (Solin.). | Fig.) of worthless persons, quisquiliæ, fæx, sentina (C.); qui sunt infra infinos homines omnes (Ter.); purgamentum (servorum, Curt.).

RUBICUND. See RED.

RUBRIC, rubrica (prop. the title of a law, wch was critten in red characters: hence = 'taw' itself, e. g. Masuri rubrica, Jue.).

RUBY, carbunculus. *rubinus (t. t.).

RUDDER, gubernaculum, clavus (prop. and fig.). To hold or guide the r., gubernaculum tractare, clavum nere. See also HELM. RUDDINESS, rubor.

RUDDLE, rubrica (sc. terra, any red earth). RUDDY, rubidus. rubicundus. rubeus.

RUDE, rudis (inseperienced, e. g., as an artisan).—
incultus, agrestis (unmannerly).—ferus, immansuetus
(not tame, wrid). Js., ferus agrestisque (cloruish).—
asper (rough, harsh).—inurbanus (not polite). R. manners, mores agrestes or feri.

RUDELY, aspere. inurbane. Usually by the adjj. RUDENESS (uncivitized state of manners), feritas. Usually by the adjj., e. g., mores agrestes et feri. R. of (their own) manners, (sua) inhumanitas. RUDIMENTS, initia, elementa, rudimenta (with or without prima). To learn the r.'s, prima elementa discover: to be instructed in the r.'s, prima elements or literis imbui: to be still engaged in the r.'s, in tirociniis hærere : to be but a tittle beyond the r.'s, paulum qd ultra reserved: so or one a stitle oeyona iner : 1, paulum qd ultra primas literap progressum esse. To know the r. 1 of an ari, qà arte imbutum esso. To know the r. 1 of an RUE, v. See Refer. RUE, s. (a plant), "rata graveolens (Linn.). RUEFUL, See SaD, Sornowrut.

RUFFIAN, homo nequam. sceleratus. scelus, eris.

homo pugnax, manu promptus (quarrettome). RUFFIANLY, nefarius (contrary to laws naturol and divine).—scelestus (wicked, vicious).—improbus (bad). Ar. deed, nefas. facinus nefarium, scelus. (more strong/y), scelus nefarium.
RUFFLE, v. turbare. perturbare. agitare (of things,

NOTFILE, V. turoste. perturoste. agitare (of things, or of the mind).—molestia afflicer (of the mind).—auster disturbat freta (r. s., agitates, Sen. Hippot. 1011). To r. their frathers, inhorrescere (as a hen, when she has laid an egg). See also Agitats.

RUFFLE, s. *limbus manicæ præfixus.

RUG, stragulum; *pannus crassiore land contextus.

RUGGED, confragonus (prop., also fg. of speeck).—salebrosus (prop. and fg).—inconditus. horridus or (less strong) horridus (fg. of speeck) opp. lévis).—asper (rough, prop.; also of speech, unpolished, opp. cultus). R. places, aspers, ze. loca, pl.; asperta, pl.; salebres. To complain of r. roads, salebras queri (†). RUGGEDNESS, aspertias. See ROUGHESS. RUIN, s. || Destruction, ruina; excidum (prop. and fg.)—interflus. pernicies. naufragium. occasus. JN. occasus interflusque (fg.). To avert r., perniciem. See Constitution of the conditions of the RUGGED, confragosus (prop., also fig. of speech) .-

Js. occasus interitusque (fg.). To averir., perniciem depellere: to plan obj's r., el perniciem struere, parace, mollri. To come to r., perire, interire [Svx. and Pha. in Destructions]. [Ruins, fragmenta, orun (broken pieces, fragmenta).—reliqua (remnanis. e. g., of a wreck).-naufragia, orum (prop. the remnants of a wreck)—maultagia, orum (prop. ine remnants of a wreck; but fig. of persons or thinns, as we say, r.'s). ruime (of a building, city, &c.; L. ** not in C.)—rudera, um (walls, &c., broken into small fragments; post-dug.)—vestigia, orum (the site of a ruimed lown, post-Aug., - Vestigia, ordin (the site of a rame comm, &c.), - parietinæ (dilapidated walls; e. g. Corinthi; C. Tusc. 3, 22, 53, Orelii). The smoking r.'s of Thehes, fumantes Thebarum ruinæ. A town deserted and fumantes Thebarum ruinae. A town deserted and nearly in r.'s, unbs deserta et strata prope ruinis: to fall to r.'s, frangi; ruinis collabi: to be buried under the r.'s of a house, ruina adium opprimi; or, if followed by death, oppressum interire. Here on one spot the r.'s of so many cities lie before us, uno loco tot oppido-Here on one spot the rum cadavera projecta jacent (Serv. Sulpic, C. Fum, 4,

rum cadavera projecta jacent (Sere. Sulpic. C. Fam. 4, 5, 4; prps loo far-fetched for prose).

RUIN, v. ||To demotish, to destroy, vid. ||To in jure great its, perdere. pessumdare. ad interitum vocare. pracipitare (stronger tem.)—conficere (entirety, altogether. e. g., a part of the citizens by imposis, partem piebis tributo).—trucidare (tit. to kit., e. g., by high interest, fenore)—prolificare (to suberri, e. g., by high interest) prolificare (to suberri, e. g., by high interest). also of health, &c.) .- Jn. affligere et perdere. affligere et prosternere. prosternere affligereque. affligere et profigare (all = funditus perdere or evertere, i. e. to r. completely). To try to r. aby, cs interitum quærere. To impoverish, qm ad paupertatem prorahere, ad inopiam redigere, ad famem rejicere (stronger term).

ad inopiam redigere. ad famem rejicere (stronger term). To r. onsettje entiretje, se detrudere in mendicitatem. RUINOUS, #Ditapidated, ruinosus; pronus in ruinam (ready to fati)-villossus (injured, damaged).— dliabens (fating to piece). To be in a r. condition, ruinosum case, ruinam minari (to be on the point of fating).—labare (to totler). The house is in a r. condi-tion, acles vitium fecerum. #Destructive, pernieious, perniciosus, exitiosus, exitialis, exitiabilis, damnosus, funestus, pestilens, pestifer, [Syn. in HURTFUL.

RUINOUSLY, perniciose. pestifere, funcste.

RULE, s. | An instrument for drawing times and measuring, regula (for drawing straight ilises).—norma (for measuring squares).—amussis (a earpeniler's r.) If the regulation, constitu-tion, lox (a prescribed method of setting or of doug alby; hence [55] leges divendi, the r.s of grammar r. in sech case regular would not be Latin,—prasscriptum, wch case regulæ would not be Latin).— praescriptum, præceptum; es ret, or with a gerund in di. Er regula (an isalrament for dræving straight lines) and norma (prop. a square, an inalrament for marking out right angles) can newer De employed with ret, to a singler, or prescription, but only when the rule is equivalent to a body of rules, a code; hence these words always take a gen., or there is a circumfocution, as, regula ad quam qu dirigitur, or qu'd and judicatur; norma qu'd, or ad quam, qu'dirigitur. [18] There is no plurat regulæ, or normæ, in the sense of 'rules.' To prescribe ar, iegem dare, scribere; præceptum dare, tradere; præceptum concerning allag, præcipere, tradere de q'a re: to observe or foliow ar, legem servare, observare; præscriptum servare: præceptum servare: præ practipere, tradere de qui se to observe or justos arr., legem servare, observare; praescriptum servare: praeceptum tenère (E.E.) regulam servare is not Latin). Made by line and r., ad legem ac regulam compositus (Q. 12, 10, 50). It is to be observed as ar., not to &c., tenendum est hoc es rei praeceptum, he &c. It is ar. in atha that, hee lex in ga re sancitur, ut. It is an exception to the r., hoc excipio. I depart fm my r., [SYN. in DOMINION].

RULE, v. | TRANS.) To draw lines with an instrument, lineas ad regulam dirigere, exigere: to "chartam lineis signare, distinguere: ruled r. paper. paper, *charta lineis ex atramento signata. A ruled table, tabula lineis distincta (Gesner). | To govern, imperare, imperitare, cs esse imperatorem, imperio regere or imperio tenère qm, qd (to have the command over a person or thing).— dominari, dominationem habère in qm (lo esercise misimited power over: cepty fg), p-præcesse cl or cl rel (to preside over). To r. a city, utbem imperio regere: to be ruled by aby, imperio es teneri ; teneri in es ditione et potestate ; to submit to be ruled by aby, imperium cs sustinere; se regi ab qo pati (opp. imperium cs detrectare). The mind r.'s the body, animus regit corpus: to be ruled by ambition, ambitione tenêri. || To manage, constituere. Ordi-nare. decernere. dirigere. || 1 ktrans.) To be in com-mand, civitatem regere; imperium tractare; regnare; esse in imperio; potiri rerum; potiri sceptra (*Lucr*), sceptris (*F*.), regnis (*Vell.*); imperio uti (S.); regnum (in loco) exercere (Plin.).

(in loco) exercere (Pin.).

RULER, [One who rules, a governor, dominator cs (the governor; C. N. D. 2, 2, 4, dominator rerum Deus)—dominus, of aby, es (untimitée mater, lord; hence the pure Latin term for tyrannus)—moderator, gubernator, rector. J.N. rector et moderator (guide and governor; esply of God).—tyrannus (one that has raised himself to dominion; a tyrant).—princeps; imperator (as prince, emperor. sile. age): fem., que imperio regit; dominatrix, moderatrix, gubernatrix. The sovereign or universal RULER, regnator omnium; cujus numini parent omnia (of God; regnator omnium; cujus numini parent omnia (of God; regnator omnium Deus, cetera subjecta et parentia; T. Germ, 39, 5). #An instrument for ruling with: see RULE, s.

RUM, *sicera e saccharo cocta; *vinum Indicum.

RUM, *sicera e saccharo cocta; *vinum indicum. RUMBLE, sonare. crepare. crepitum dare. RUMBLING, sonitus. crepitus. RUMINATE, | PRor.) ruminari, and (post-Aug.) ruminare (Coi.).—remandere (post-Aug.). | | To meditate, vid.

RUMINATION, ruminatio (Plin.).

RUMINATION, ruminatio (Pin.).
RUMMAGE, excutere (v. pr.)—scrutari, or (more strongly) perscrutari (to search and examine).
RUMMER, See Cur.
RUMOUR, fama. rumor. See Report.

RUMP, os sacrum (t. t., prop.) .- nates, clunes (but-

RUMPLE, v. corrugare; in rugas plicare; rugam (-as) figere in re.

RUMPLE, s. ruga.

RUN, cursus (g. t., of bodily motion, &c.) -lapsus (a flowing, esply of water).—curriculum (in a race-course).
—motus (motion, g. l.). The ordinary r. of affairs,

rerum humanarum cursus.

RUN, v. ¶ of persons, currere (g. t.),—decurrers (fm a higher to a lower point; fm a piace, a. ab; down fm, de; out fm, e. ex; through, per with an acc, or by a simple acc, i to a place, ad; so that whenever the terminus a quo or the terminus ad quem is not mentioned, it must be supplied) .- cursu ferri (with haste) .aufugere (to run away) —cursu tendere qo (to run to a place).—accurrere (to run hither),—percurrere (to run place,—accurrere (to run niner),—percurrere (to run to),—procurrere (to run forth or out),—se proripere (to run forth or out; both e. g. in publicum; foras),—effundi, se effundere (to flow out, of a mass of persons; e. g. in castra),—currere in &c. (to run into athg; but incurrere in qm, in qd. means, to run agst, to attack).

-transcurrere qd (to run over alhg; then absol. = lo
run over to or fm, e. g. ad qm).—circumcurrere, circumcursare locum (to run about in a place).—pervagari locum (to pass through quickly). To run agst each other, inter se concurrere: to run to aby, currere, cursum capessere ad qm; transcurrere ad qm (to aby who is or dwells over agst us).—concurrere ad qm (in order to speak to him; see Græv. C. Quint. 16, 53): to run oneself out of breath, cursu exanimarl: to run for a wager, cursu certare ; certatim currere. Run as fast as you can, percurre curriculo. Run as fast as you can and bring, curriculo eas et afferas; curriculo affer. afferas, &c. (This adverbial use of curriculo is found in the language of common life, in the Com. writers, and in Appul.) Run and fetch him, curre, arcesse eum. Run away, abil fac abeas! to come running, accurrere. Fig., to run after also (i. e. to solicitor sue carnestly for a thing), ambire (absolutely; [55] not ambire munus). To run after a girl, virginem ambire nuptils (in order to marry her; aft. T. Germ 17, 2),—clirca domum virginis assiduum case (to frequent her house). [0] of such things move able, currere ([55] in prose only of such things as more in a circle; e.g., a whele, a balt; of ricers, é.g., it is used only by poets and prose eriters of the site. period; hence, e.g., for flumen per ultima Indiae currit, Curl. 8, 9, 9, it ought to be flumen per ultima Indiae tertur; for amnes in equora currunt, F. & 28. 12, 254, the prose serpression sevoid be amnes in Fig., to run after athy (i. e. to solicit or sue earnestly for Bn. 12, 524, the prose expression would be amnes in

maria influent, &c. Likewise decurrere ex or in for defluere, to flow down, is rather poetic) .- ferri (to be defluere, to flow down, is rather poetic).—Erri (to is borne along with rapidity; of the heavenly bodies, rivers, &c.).—labi, delabi (to glide along or down; of water, &c.).—devolvi (to roll down).—duere, into athg, in qd; through athg, per qd (to flow).—influere in &c., effund; so effundere; in &c., (to flow into; e. g., in mare).—intrare qd, iocum (to enter or go into; e. g., of ships, portum), exire looe, ex loco (to run out fin a place).—ferri, moveri, torqueri circa qd (to turn itself about. -term, mover, orders trace terram. - serpers per &c. (to run or enterine itself on or about athg. of plants; e.g., per human). - serpers per &c. (e.g., per human). - Running water, aqua fluens (opp. aqua putealis) or aqua fluvialis or viva; flumen vivum (a river) Running brooks, salientes rivi. Tears run down the cheeks, lacrimæ manant per genas (see H. Od. 4, 1, 34); fluunt per os iacrimæ (O. Met. 4, 581). The candles are running, candels diffiunt: 10 run round athg. i. e. to surround it, cingere qd (e. g. urbem cingit fossa atta). The road runs (leads) to Rome, here via fert (Last not ducit) Roman. | Fig.) To r. into debt, ses alienum contrahere or conflare.

RUN AGAINST, incurrere or incursare in qd (to strike agat in running).—offendere qd (g. f., to strike agat). To run agat aby, in qm incurrere atque incidere. To approach violentily or boisterously, incurrere; incursare; irruere; impetum facere in qm.

RUN AWAY, fugere, aufugere, effugere. See Plez, Desert. | Of a horse, effrenatum incerto cursu ferri (L. 37, 41); *frenis non parère.

RUN DOWN, | INTRANS.) defluere. delabi. | TRANS. RUN DOWN, | INTRANS, deducte, deciant. | Takis. PROF.) peragere qm (to run down without giving any rest, Cacl. in C. Ep. 8, 8, 1. Sen. Ep. 58, 1).—defatigare (to fatigue thoroughly). | Fro.) To calumniate, defame, vid.

RUN PROM. See DESERT, ABANDON.

Run on, procurrer (to run further).—profluere (to four further; of water).—decurrere (e. g. manus in scribendo, Q. 10, 7, 11): the pay runs on, procedunt ci wra (L. 5, 7, 12). The interest runs on (i. e. st compound interest), centesime fenore perpetuo ducuntur (C. Att. 5, 21, extr.). Interest that runs on, centesime

project, excurrere procurrere prominere (in architecture). A promontory that runs out into the sec, promontorium in mare procurrens.

RUN OVER, Peruse hasti's, percurrers. Drive over in a carriage, jumentis obterere qm. New whipped his horses and ran over a boy on purpose. Nero citatis jumentis puerum haud ignarus obtrivit

(Suet. Ner. 5).

(Sues. Ner. 5).

Run Tiradouri, ¶ Paor.) percurrere, percursare; pervolare (to go through with speed).—discurrere qo loco or per locum (in different discettons, = to run about, of several).—decurrere (to leave behind in atmining).—meltir (qu. to measure through). № 11.0.

To spread q uickiy, of a report, &c., pervadere locum (e.g. forum atque urbem).—discurrere (in eli directions; e.g. totă urbe). № To pasz quickiy through in succession, percurrere; decurrer bonorum gradus ad unmuum imperium. Ter bonorum gradus ad unmuum imperium. Ter away by run ning, uun deterere (the soles of shore). cursu atterere (the feet; aft. Plim. 18, 15, 61). № To pierce, perforate, vid. Pierce, perforate, vid.

Run up (a building), constituere repente (ad neces-

sitatem) ædificium (Hirt. B. G. 8, 5); subitarium ædificium exstruere (T. Ann. 15, 39); (an account). conflare as alienum (S.). | (Of a fit of trembling), perstringere qu.

RUN UPON. See RUN AGAINST.
RUNAGATE. See VAGABOND.
RUNAWAY. See DESERTER, FUGITIVE. slave, fugitivus.

RUNDLE, cylindrus (a cylinder).-gradus (a step). RUNDLE, cylindrus (a cylinder).—gradus (a step). RUPTURE, s. | Breach, ruptum scissum (prop). violatio (fig.). | Dissension, falling out, discordia (discord, scant of sunainisty).—dissidium (dissension, disagreement; fig. not discidlum, wch=sep: aration); to cause ar. alicordiam concitare. There is already a slight r. between them, jam leviter inter se is dissident. If comes to ar, res ad discordias deductiur; discordia orfure. | (A disease), bernia; ramer: afficied seith a r., intestinum descendit; ramicosus (£55" herniosus in later writers).
RUPTURE, v. See BREAK.

RURAL, rusticus. agrestis. campestris (C.): r. eccu-

pations or affairs, res rusticæ. A r. population, rustici. Devoted to r. pursuits, rusticis rebus deditus. See also RUSTIC.

RUSE. See ARTIFICE.

RUSE. See ANTIFICE.

RUSH. 8. (a piant), juncus.—scirpus (privor or privor, of a grassy nature). Made of r.'s, junceus or privor, of a grassy nature). Made of r.'s, junceus incomes: a spot grown all over with r.'s, juncetum: 4, juncous: a spot grown all over with r.'s, juncetum: 6, make of r.'s, e junce texcee. Athy is not worth a r., nihili case. Not to think athy worth a r., non unius assis mentioner: a r.'isph, juncerna cubicularia (Mast. 14, 39). To use or burn athy instead of a r.'isph, di usum nocturni luminis were: (E. T. nocturnum lumen = a light during the night.) To work by a r.-tisht, or bu condict-isbht in averagal junctura, etucubrare, etucubrare. tight, or by candle-light in general, lucubrare. elucubrare.

tight, of by chance-tigms in general, incustate, encourants. RUSH, s. (a driving forward), incursio. incursus, impetus (of an atlack). At the first r. or onset, primo incursu, primo impetu. A r. of waters, auctus aquarum. See also Concourse: to make a r. at aby, incurrere or irrumpere in qm. irruere or incursare or

interfere or frampete in qui. Intere or metassate or impettum facere in qui.

RUSH, v. ferri (to move quickly).—rapide ferri (rapidly, e.g., of a riser, \$c.).—sublime ferri (in an upward direction | m below).—praceipitem ire, praceipitari (down fin a height).—praceipitem devolvi (down fin or through fm a height).—pracipitem devolvi (doen fm or through a rock, per saxa, of a river): to r. at aby, incurred or irrumpere in qm: to r. forth, effundere (of water).—evomere. eructare (of fames): also prorumpi prorumpere (to bursi out).—profund: se profundere (to stream orth; all four of men and things. e.g. tears, &c.). For. out of the gates, se proripere portà foras: to r. forth most of the ranks, equo citato eveni extra aclem. To r. forth fm the ambush, ex insidis subito consur-gere: to r. out, avolare. aufugere. se proripere (impetugere: 10 r. out, avoiate, autugere, se prolipere (impeti-ously, or in great haste; also with ex, &c.); lo r. in, irruere (to run into) or irrumpere (to break into, in, &c., e. g., into the town, in urbem).—præcipitem dare or præcipitare in qd (to precipitate into). To r. into athg, e. g., into the flames, the ranks of the enemy, &c., se injicere in ignem, in medios hostes; also se immittere in qd. equum immittere or permittere in qd; e. g. in medios hostes (the latter if on horseback); also incidere in qd or ci rei (e. g., into the open gates, patentibus portis).—se offerre, se inferre (e. g., into danger). The crowd that was rushing into the circus, infusus

Propulus.

RUSHLIGHT. See Rusm. s.

RUSHY, juncosus (full of r.'s).—junceus. juncinus
(made or consisting of r.'s). RUSSET, fuscus, adustior (brownish),-ravus (gray-

-subrufus (reddish).

RUST, s. rubigo (g.t.).—ferrugo (on iron).—ærugo (verdigris, on copper or brass). Iron contracts r., rubigo corripit ferrum. Iron is eaten out with r., ferrum rubigine raditur.

RUST, v. | INTRANS.) rubiginem trahere or sentire; rubigine obduci; rubigine lædi or corripi (g. t.).—in æruginem incidere (of brass or copper). The mind r.'s with snactivity, incultu atque socordia torpescit ingenium (S.); ingenium longa rubigine læsum torpet (O.

5, 12, 21). | TRANS.) rubiginem obducere ci rei. RUSTIC, adj. rusticus (residing in the country, tike country, tike country, the connection of the connectional laws of decorum. Rusticities in its best sense, altied to innocence; in its worst, to awkwardness).—agrestis (residing or growing wild in the fields; hence moratly rough, shameless, vulgar; always in a bad sense, tike 'churlish.' The rusticus violates only the conventional, the agrest, even the natural laws of good behaviour) .- rusticanus (still milder, in its censure, than rusticus: rusticus is one who actuatty lives in a country village; rusticanus, one who rerembles those who live in country villages, = rusticorum similis). - inurbanus (unmannerly). cultus (without cultivation ; ill-bred) .- Jn. agrestis et inhumanus. Somewhat r., subrusticus, subagrestis. R. manners, mores rustici. A r. pronunciation, vox rustica (tradi) et agrestis (coarse). In a r. manner, rustice. To speak with a r. pronunciation, rustice (tradica) et agressis rustice. To desare tike a r., rustice facere. A r. dress,

cultus agrestis, vestitus agrestis.

RUSTIC, s. rusticus (the peasant, as well with ref. to RUSTIC, s. rusticus (the peasant, as ness win re;. os his occupation as to his manners, opp. urbanus).—agro-tia (the peasant with regard to his dwelling and manners, to the rusticus violates merely the conventional, but the agreatis atso the common laws of civility). He is a were r., merum rus est (Com.).—homo agreatis, atipes, caudex (as abusive crithets). See Rustic, adj.

RUSTICATE, rure (H.), or ruri (C.), vivere, degere, vitam agere.

RUSTICITY, rusticitas. inurbanitas. inhumanitas mores inculti or rustici. See Rustic, adj. RUSTLE, crepare. crepitare. sonitum dare (o,

RUSTLING, crepitus (e. g., of a silk dress) .- sonitus

(e. g., of flames).
RUSTY, | PROPR.) rubiginosus (g. t.),-æruginosus (of brass and copper) .- rubigine obductus (covered with rust). | F10.) Morose, difficilis. natura difficilis. morosus. Jn. difficilis et morosus. tristis.

morosus. Jx. difficilis et morosus. tristis.

RUT, "ITrack of a wheel, orbita. "Desire of copulation (in deer, &c.). libido; rahies; coeundi ardor, e.g. in rablem agi: to be in r., lascivire in venerem; ineundi cupiditate exercéri; rabie libidinis savire (opp. desiderio libidinis solvi).

RUTHLESS. See Hard, Streny, Severe.

RUTHLESSLY, inclementer, acerbe, acriter, crude-

liter [Syn. in Hard]: to exact money r., acerbissime pecunias exigere.

RUTHLESSNESS. See HARDNESS, HARSHNESS. RUTHLESSNESS. See HARDNESS, HARSHNESS. RYE, secale.—*secale cereale (Linn.). Rye bread, *panis secalinus (g. l.).—panis fermentatus (leavened bread).—panis cibarius (common bread, for daity food)

SABAOTH, exercitus (pi.); or rather Sabaoth (t. t.). SABBATH, sabbătum (H. Sat.); dies ad quietem datus, quieti dicatus (as a day of rest). The celebration of the s., sacra sabbatica (pi., Bau.). A s.-breaker,

sabbatorum negligens.

SABBATIC, *sabbaticus.

SABBAT, *sabbaticus.

SABLE, s. | The animal, *mustēla zibellina
Linn.). The ancients seem to have comprehended if (Linn.). (Linn.). The ancients seem to have comprenenses under the general term mus silvestris (see Benecke ad Just, 2, 2, 9). | The skin or fur, *peliis zibellina; *pellis muris silvestris. The handing of s.'s, captura zibellinarum. A dress of s.'s, indumentum ex pellibus zibeilinarum consarcinatum (aft. Ammian. 31, 2, 5). To be dressed in s.'s, tergis zibellinarum indutum

SABLE, adj. pullus. niger. fuscus. ater [SYN. in

SABRE, gladius (g. t.) .- acinaces (Persian, Curt.) .ensis falcatus (O.).—copis, Ydis (Curt., a small kind)
A sabre cut or wound, ictus acinacis, gladii. SWORD. To receive a s. cut, gladio (or acinace) cæsum

SACCHARINE, *saccharinus. *sacchari dulcedinem habens (sucest as sugar).

SACERDOTAL, sacerdotalis. sacerdoti conveniens.

sacerdote dignus.

SACK, s. saccus (g. t.).—culcus (espiy a leathern s. or bag; such as that in wch criminals were sewn up, and thrown into the sea; C. Inv. 2, 50, 149). A little s., sacculus (Jur.; saccellus, Petr.); to put into s.'s, infundere, ingerere, indere in saccos.

SACK, v. vastare. devastare. populari, depopulari (stronger than vastare) .- exinanire (it. to make empty,

e.g. domos; reges atque omnes gentes, C.).—evertere et extergëre (it. to sweep clean; fanum).

SACKBUT, prps *buccina. Sound of the s.. buccina sonus; buccinatur; buc-

SACKCLOTH, linteum crasso filo (as coarse cloth).—
toga lugubris (as mourning). To be in s. and ashes, in
luctu et squalore esse (Metcll. ap. C.); sordidatum

SACRAMENT, sacramentum (Eccl.).—mysterium (Eccl.). For 'to take the sacrament,' see Long's

SUPPER SACRAMENTAL, By Crel.; e. g., s. controversy,

SACRAMENTAL, By Crel.: e. g., s. controversy. econtroversy, is, its, desacraments.

SACRED, i Pror.) sacer (opp. profanus; iegór, consecrated).—sanctus (under divine guardianship, özicor, nol to be tiolated or polluted, pure, spolless).—divinus, religiosus (to be reparded with teneration). A s. place, locus sacer, religiosus. S. groves, luci sacri or sancti. A s. ser, bellum pro religionibus susceptum. I Fito.) 1) I wwise lable. sanctus (e. g. fides, officium); sacconantum in tolabilis (Luer). To regard as s., seconantum in tolabilis (Luer). To regard as s., buttos were s. at Rome, Iribani plebs persons of the probability of the seconal control of the property o

amicitiâ. 2) Venerable, sanctus. augustus. venerandus. sollemnis. A s. day, dies festus ac sollemnis.

SACREDLY, sancte, religiose, pie sancteque, auguste et sancte.

SACREDNESS, sanctitas : or by the adil. See Ho-

LINESS. | Prop.) Atha devoted and SACKITICE, s. || FROF. | Aling accorded and offered to a deity, sacrificium (g. t.); sacrificium placulare; placulum (explatory). — res divina; res sacta; sacra, orum, pt. (as an act of religious worship). -hostia piacularis (a victim, to be offered as an expiatory s.). To offer a s., sacrificare; sacrificium facere; sacra facere, conficere. To offer the s. of thankspiring, gratiarum agendarum, persoivendarum, officio satisfacter. [Fig.] A thing or person devoted, of-fered, or given up, victima, præda (when the object is represented as standing in the place of an expialory victim).—Jactura (a loss incurred in order to avert some greater evil),—damnum (loss). To make a s., jacturam facere (Cas., C.). Without any s., sine ullo dispendio: to fall a s. lo aby, cadit qs ci victima; to aby's acarice, &c., avaritia, malitia cs perire, opprimi (aft. C). The s. of one's life, devotio vitæ or capitls: by great s.'s, magnis jacturis (e. g. qm ad se perducere; cs animum sibi conciliare). To endeavour to save aby by great personal s.'s, *capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro cs

saiute. salute.

SACRIFICE, v. ¶ Prop.) Absolutely, sacrificare; sacrum, sacrificium facere (C.). sacra curare; sacris operari; res divinas peragere; hostis rem divinam operari; res divinas peragere; hostiis rem divinam facere (L.). rem divinam, sacram, facere (C.). With as ace, sacrificare qd, qå re ci (Plaul.); sacra facere qã re (L.); to s. victims, lostias immolare qd (C.). matera (Suet.), cædere (C.). hostiis sacrificare (L.); immolare qd (C.). [Fig.] 1) To devote to destruction, perdere (S. 1).—moti dedre or dare (to give up to death; Plaul. Asim. 3, 3, 18; H. Sat. 2, 3, 197). To accrifice nee's life for aday, vitam pro qo profundere; (for one's country, &c.) pro patrià vitam or annoulnem nofundere; top natrià moti: se pro batrià demonti se pro batrià della contra della contra sangulnem profundere; pro patria mori; se pro patria sangumem profundere; pro patria mori; se pro patria ad mortem offerre; pro patria mortem occumbere; sanguinem suum patriæ largiri; pro salute patriæ caput suum vovere; se suasque fortunas pro incolumi-tite reipublicæ devovere; se suamque vitam reipublicæ condonare; pro republica sanguinem effundere. 2) To give up willingly, concedere (to concede) .permittere (to yield up, resign) .- condonare (to give up), perintered to great up, resign, — contained to gree up, et qd. To s. all to one's own advantage, *omnia post-habere rebus suis; *præ commodo suo omnia post-ponere. To s. all to the advantage of another, præ ponere. 10 s. at to the actuatings of another, pre-commodo cos omnia post esse putare (Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 9). To s. athy to athy, qd ci tribuere (e. g. respublicæ); one's own interests to the public good, saiutem respub-licæ suis commodis præferre. To s. life and property lice suis commodis præterre. To s. tije and property for aby, capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro qo: to s. a portion of one's rights, paullum de jure suo decedere; (magnam) facere jacturam juris, SACRIFICER, sacrificans (g. l.).—immolator (of an

animal).
SACRIFICIAL, sacrificus. sacrificalis.

SACRILEGE, sacrilegium (not præ-Aug.; Q.).— sacrorum spoliatio (L. 29, 8).—templa violata (ib.): to commit s., sacrilegium facere, admittere (Q.; committere, Just.).—rem sacram de templo surripere (Q, as a def. of sacrilegium).-templum or templa violare (L.); sacrum or sacro commendatum auferre (C. Leg.

2, 16, 40); sacrilegas manus admovere ci rei (L.).
SACRILEGIOUS, sacrilegus (C.). To lay s. hands

on aths, sacrilegas manus admovere ci rei (L.).
SACRISTAN, prps ædituus (C.); *sacrorum, sacræ supellectilis, custos.

SACRISTY, sacrarium (L., O.).

SAD, | Sorrowful, tristis (of a sorrowful mien; opp. lætus, hilaris)—mæsius, mærens (cast down, de-pressed in spirits).—afflictus (greatly dejected).—per-mæstus (very sad). Rather sad, subtristis (Ter.); tristiculus (C.): to make aby sad, mærore qm affligere; magnam mæstltiam cl inferre: to be sad, in mærore, in massitilă, iu luctu esse: to be very sal, martore affligi, confici. || Causing sorrow, mournful, tristis. miser. miserabilis. gravis. acerbus. luctuosus. || Serious. grave, vid. || Dark-coloured, vid. || Serious, grave, vid. || Dark-coloured, vid. SADDEN, dolorem ci facere, efficere, afferre, com-

movere, incutere ; dolore, sollicitudine, ægritudine, qm

afficere.

SADDILE, s. sella (in later writers).—ephippium, Gr.; stragulum, Lat. (a housing, caparison, sech the ancients used instead of our s.)—stratum (e. g. qui asinum non potest stratum cædit, Prov. Peiron., also 176

L. 7, 14, 7).—clitellæ (pack s.). To take off a s., equo detrahere seliam or stragulum. Some horses are sure detrahere seliam or stragulum. Some horses are more fit for the s., others for draught, quidam equi melius of the s., others for araugat, quitam equi menus equitem patiuntur, quidam jugum. To throse out of the s., qm de equo dejicere, deturbare (prop.). qm dejicere, depellere de gradu; qm loco movere (fig.). Firm in the s., gul hæret equo; qui non facile dejicitur rerm in the s., qui harret equo; qui non factic deficitur de equo (prop.), paratus; firmus; tutus; qui de gradu dejici non potest (fg.). SADDLE, v. (equum) sternere, or insternere (L.);

imponere equo seilam : saddled, stratus.-equus instraius frenatusque (L. 21, 17; saddled and bridled).

Fig.) To saddle with, imponere, injungere ci od. SADDLE-BACKED, (*tectum) in utramque partem

fastigiatum.

SADDLE-BAG, hippopere (Sen), or pure Lat. bisaccium (its original name, Petron.).—vulga or bulga (Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non.; a Gallic name accord. lo See CLOKE-BAG.

SADDLE-HORSE, equus sellaris (after fumenta seliaria, Veget.). *equus ad equitandum idoneus.

SADDLER, *ephippiorum or straguiorum artifex.

SADLY, mæste. misere. miserabiliter. [Srw. in

SADNESS, miseria (wretchedness).—wgritudo wgri-monia (opp. alacrilas; gri-f or gloom produced by a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense).—dolor (opp. gaudium, a present sense of hordship, noin, or gri-f).—tristitia. mæstitia (indisrat, involuntary manifestation of grief).—angor (passionate, tormenting apprehension of a coming evil: sollichtudo being the anxious unsettling apprehension of it). nictuo ocing the anxious insetting apprehension of 31.

—meror (is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and
its manifestation).—afflictatio (= 'argitudo cum vexatione corporis; 'C.). Exp. No luctus, sech = mouraing: l. e. by conventional signs.

SAPE, I No l exposed to d anger, tutus (of persons or things).—periculo vacuus (free fm danger).—
pariculi averations to Generals (C.)—involved.

sons or things).—periculio vacuus (17ee 19m aanger).— periculi expers (only of persons; C.D.—incolumis (soid of political safety, or of bodily health). To be s. fm alby, tutum esse ab gå re, rarely ad or adversus qd. || Not dangerous, tutus. certus. stabilis. A s. road, iter tutum: a s. horse, equus certus; a s. remedy, ex pioratum, probatum, remedium: this place is not s. infestus, parum tutus est hic locus : s. counsel, consi-

lium tutum. | Certain; vid.

SAFE CONDUCT, cuty by fides or fides publica. To apply for a s.-c. fidem publicam postulare: to obtain a s.-c., fidem publicam accipere: to grant aby a s.-c., fidem publicam ci dare; fidem ci dare impune venturum or abiturum: under a s.-c., fide publică interposită: a letter of s.-c., syngrăphus (Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 6): to provide oneself with a letter of s. c., syngraphum sumere (ibid.)

SAFE-KEEPING, fides. I commend my property to your s.-k., bona nostra tibi permitto et tuze mando

for your s. x., both nowing that permitted to find (fer.).

SAFELY, tute, tuto.

SAFETY, tutum (safe condition; of that wech is free for threatening evil)—incolumitas, salus (is a veider sense). The public e., omnium salus; communis salus; to be in s., in tuto esse; incolumen esse: to consult once s., pracavier eibil (T.); saluti sure prospicere, con-sulter (aft. C.): to seek s., salutem petere (Ap.): to pub into a place or condition of s., in tuto collocare qm. qd. SAFFRON, crocus: crocum. Of s., s. coloured. Of s., s.-coloured, croceus: s. colour, coior croceus.

SAGACIOUS, sagax (off. with ad qd; e. g. ad have pericula persplicinda, Plane. ap. C.).—acutus. acer. aubiliis. argutus, perspliciax. plenus rationis et consilii (C.). Yery s., peracutus. perspective (Svx. in Acute): a s. mind, sagax ac bona mens (C.).

SAGACIOUSLY, sagaciter (e.g. pervestigare qd, C.):

acute. acriter. subtiliter.

SAGACITY, sagacitas (power of tracing things to their causes; met. Im hounds). - ingenil acumen or acies their causes; mer. Im nounts; — ingenit acution or accept (the former implying more of depth; of original and in-ventive ability), and acumen only—perspicacitas. pru-dentia perspicax (insight, taking in all at one glance). subtilitas (fine discrimination). To possess natural s., natura acutum esse: such is his own s., qua est ijse sagacitate.

SAGE, s. (a plant), *salvia officinalis (Linn.). SAGE, s. (a philosopher), sapiens. pienus rationis et consiiii. See Philosopher.

OBSIDE See FRILOSOFISE.

SAGE, adj. sapiens. prudens. See Wise.

SAGELY, sapienter. prudenter.

SAGO, *medulla cyce. S. tree, *cycas, æ (Linn.).

SAIL, s. || Propr.) velum. To set s., vela facere. vela pandere (propr. and fig.; opp. remigare, navem remis propeliere; see C. Tusc. 4, 4 and 5, § 9) .- solvere | navem et vela ventis dare (to set atl s.'s). To furl the s.'s, vela contrahere (also fig., as H. Od. 2, 10, 23): to strike s.'s, sola subducere (propr.); cedere (fig. = to give in, to world): to arrive at a place with all s.'s sct, velis passis qo pervehi (of persons). -velo passo qo pervenire (of ships): to set sail = to loosen the ship, navem solvere: without s.'s, velis carens. || Meton = the whole ship, navis. A fleel of thirty s., classis triginta navium. || Of a windmill. prps ala.

SAIL, v. || To be conveyed, or pass, by sails,

veia facere, veia pandere (opp. remigare or navem remis propellere), --navigare (to pass by ship). To s. to a place, vela dirigere ad qm locum; navem or cursum dirigere qo; tenere locum : he sailed for the place of his destination, cursum direxit, quo tendebat : to s. slowly, tardius cursum conficere : to s. very quickly, esse incredibili celeritate velis: to s. with a full fair wind, pede æquo or pedibus æquis vehl : to s. with a half wind, pedem facere or proferre; ventum obliquum captare: to s. about, circumnavigare : to s. over, transvehi. trajicere. transmittere: to s. over with the feet to Eubwa, classem transvehere, transmittere in Eubwam classem transvehere, transmittere in Eubwam (1655 transfretare, 'to s. over the sea,' is a late word, for such the best writers said mare trajicere or transmittere); to s. through, navigare. pernavigare (to s. all over).—enavigare (to pass over by sailing in a certain time; e. g. to s. through the gulf in lwelve days and nights, sinum duodecim dierum et noctium remigio, Ptin. 9, 3, 2). I To set sail, solvere navem, or simply solvere (poet, vela ventis dare). To s. with a feet, ply solvere (poet, vela ventus care). To s. with a peet, classe navigare (but only with mention of the point lo we home soils; e. g. to Macedonia, classe navigare in Macedoniam); to s. fm land, a terrà solvere: to s. fm the harbour, e portu solvere: the ship s's, navis solvit; a terra provehitur navis. Ready to s., ad navigandum paratus; paratus ad navigandum atque omnibus rebus instructus.

SAILCLOTH, *linteum veiorum. *pannus ad vela aptus factusque.

SAILER, i. e. ship that sails. By Crel., e. g., a ship is a remarkably good s., navis est incredibili celeritate

SAILING, navigatio.

SAILOR, nauta. homo nauticus (mariner, navigationi addictus (one fond of sailing). The s.'s,

nautæ; nautici. SAILYARD, antenna.

SAINT, homo sanctus. The s.'s, see CELESTIAL: image of a s., *sanctus homo pictus (painled). - *sanctus homo fictus (carved). To regard one as a s., intueri qm ita, ut divinum hominem esse putes.

SAINTED, 'in sanctorum numerum relatus. 'sanc-

torum ordinibus ascriptus.

SAKE. For the s. of, ob, propter, per, de causâ, ratiâ. [SYN. in Account.]
SALAD, acetarium (food seasoned with oil and gratià. einegar) .- olus acetarium (herb used for s.) .- lactuca

sativa (garden s., Linn).

SALAMANDER, salamandra, æ, f. SALARY, merces, mercedis præmium (C.). salarium (Suet.). commoda, pl. (C., Vitr.) A good s., luculentum, largum, salarium: a poor or small s., tenue, exiguum, salarium: to fix a s., salarium el constituere, decernere (Pand.): a public s. is paid, publice salarium,

merces, datur, solvitur,

SALE, venditio mercium. A good or quick s., "faci-lis et expedita venditio mercium: lo find a good s., *facile vendi: to find no s., *repudiari: that has a good a., vendibilis (opp. invendibilis): for s., venalis. promercalis (that is dealt in, bought, or sold; post-Aug.); goods for s., res venales; res promercales (post-Aug.); young for s., qu'enale habère; venum dare, vendere, venditare: lo be for s., venalem esse; venum ire; licère (lo be valued and offered at a certain price): to ofer for s., venum dare; venale proponere (to have or expose for s.).—predicare, clamitare (to call or cry for s.).—rem proscribere (to ofer for s by posting a bill in some public place) -rem venalem Inscribere; also simply rem inscribere (to ticket or mark as for s.).

SALEABLE, vendibilis (for sale).—quod emptores reperit (that finds purchasers).

SALESMAN, venditor. qui vendit, or venale habet,

SALIENT, | PROPR.) = leaping, saliens. | Fig.)

= prominent, vid. SALINE, saisus. sali similis. A s. flavour or laste, sapor salis. sapor salsus (Lucr. 4, 223): to acquire a s. Savour, sails saporem concipere: to have a s. flavour, salsi saporis esse.

SALIVA, saliva. humor orls. sputum (= spillle). To cause s., salivam movere, cière, facere. SALIVATE, salivare (Col.).

SALIVATION, salivatio (Cal. Aurel.) .- salivatum, Col. = a medicine for exciting spittle. SALLOW, s. (a tree) *sailx cinerea (Linn).

SALLOW, adj. luridus (O.). cadaverosus (Ter.). SALLY, | Puopa.) excursio. eruptio (Cas.). procursatio (L.). To s., or make a s., erumpere, facere ex-cursionem or eruptionem (e. g. ex oppido); eruptione ex urbe pugnare; portis se foras erumpere; egredi e portis et hosti signa inferre. | Fig.) impetus, actus (e. g. ingenii, a s of wit).

SALMAGUNDI, satura (sc. lanx or res).

SALMON, salmo, onis (Plin.). *saimo salar (Linn.). fishing, captura salmonum: s. colour, ad cojorem sal monis accedens.

SALOON, cecus (Vitr.; g. t.). conclave amplius, majus. atrium (for receiving company or giving audi-

ence) -exhedra (for assemblies ; Vitr.).

SALT, s. | PROPR.) sal. Common s., sal popularis (Cat.): rock s., sal fossilis : sea s., sal marinus : refined s., sal candidus, purus: fine s., i. e. beuten small, sai minute tritus: to lurn to s., in salem abire (Plin.): to eat bread and s., sniem cum pane essitare (Plin.; conf. H. Sal. 2, 2, 17); to sprinkle s. over athg, sale conspergere qd (Col.), or rel salem aspergere (Plin.); a s. spergere qd (Col.), or ret saiem aspergere (r*in.): a z. spring, *fons aquæ saisæ; *fons unde aquæ saisæ profluunt: a z. pit, salis fodina (Varr.); salifodina (Vitr.); saiina (C., Cæz.); a dealer in z., salinator (L.); a grain of s., grumus or mica saiis (Pisn.): the s. trade, negotium salarium; salis commercium (L.): a s. werchouse, *horreum salis; *horreum salibus servandis. movicum sains; norreum sainons servandis. Egy The pl salia, as d by some moderns, is not found in any ancient scriter. 1 Pto.) sal. sales, pl.: e. g. Attlei sales (C. Fam. 9, 15, 2).—Attlei lepore tineti sales (Mart. 3, 20, 29).

SALT, adj. salsus. S. fish, piscis sale conditus or maceratus: s. meat, caro sale condita; also salsamenta, orum (n. pl.; s. meat or fish, an article of trade or com-merce): a s. taste, sapor salis (Plin.); sapor salsus (Lucr.).

SALT, v. saiire. saie conspergere. salem aspergere ci rel (to strew salt over) .- saie condire (to season or preserve with salt) .- sale macerare (to dissolve) .- sale indurare (to harden with salt). To s. thoroughly, sale

SALTCELLAR, salinum (H.). coucha salis (H. Sai.).

salilium (a small s.; Catuli.).

SALTING-TUB, vas salsamentarium (Col., in pl., lubs in wch salt fish, &c. are kept).—*cadus salsamentarius.

SALTISH, subsaisus.

SALTNESS, salsitudo (the permanent condition of a salt substance; Plin.) .- salsedo (salt flavour of uthu; -salsugo. saisiingo (quality of being salt; Plin.). SALTPETRE, ultrum (g. t., Plen.). - sai petræ (t. t.).

Rough s., nitrum crudum (t. t.): refined s., nitrum depuratum (t. t.): full of s., nitrosus: spirit of s., spiritus nitri.

SALUBRIOUS, salutaris. saluber (C.). SALUBRIOUS, salutaris. saluber (C.). Some Gramm. say saiutaria sanitatem, salubria salu tem afferunt. m afferunt. S. siluations, loci salubres (C.). SALUBRIOUSLY, salubriter.

SALUBRIOUSLI, sausoriter.

SALUBRITY, salubritas (prop. and fig.).

SALUTARY, [Paor.) salutaris. saluber (C.). medicus (Plim.). [Flo.) salutaris (pop. pestifers). saluber (opp. pestifens). utilis (useful). To be s., saluti cseç prodesse; juvare; ci., ci. ei., cs saluti, or ad qd conducere: s. advice, consilia salubria (C., Curf.): to adopt s. measure, consilia salubria utili. (Att. 8, 12, 8).

SALUTATION, salutatio, consalutatio (the letter consultation) of the letter consultation (salutation).

esply of several) .- salus (a salute) .- appellatio (an addressing, accosting; Cas. B. C. 2, 28). After mutual s., salute dată in vicem reddităque; salute acceptă redditaque: to return a s, salutem ci reddere or referre

SALUTE, s. | Salulation; vid. | A discharge of artillery, &c., in honour of any one, salutatorius, gratulatorius tormentorum beilicorum et sciopetorum strepitus (Dan.). To fire a s., *tormentorum fragoribus gaudium testari. SALUTE, v. salutare qm. salutem ci dicere. saiutem

ci impertire or salute qm impertire (see Zumpt, § 418). salutem ci nunciare (fm any one else). To s. any one heartily, plurimam salutem ci impertire; plurima salute qm impertire : to s. in return, resalutare qm; resalutatione impertire qm : our whole family s's you. tota nostra domus te salutat : to s. any one absent, jubëre qm salvere or salvum esse (g. t., to wish him

well) .- mittere salutem ad qm, per qm (to send a salutation through any one): to s. a person in the name of another, nunciare ci es salutem; nunciare ci salutem cs verbis (nos cs nomine; see Interpp, ad Nn. Them. 4, 3): to s. one another, salutem dare reddereque; salutem accipere reddereque; inter se consaiutare: to s. (as soldiers), "militari more coiere am.

SALVE, unguentum (g. t.) .- collyrium (eye-s.). anoint with s., ungere; inungere (C.); unguentare (Suct.); unguento ungere, oblinere, qd (C.): a box for

s, pxis unguentaria.

SALVO, exceptio (limitation, saving stipulation).—
conditio (condition; g. 1.). With this s., hac lege or hac
conditione, or cum hac exceptione, ut. Without any s., sine (ulla) exceptione (C.); sine adjunctione.

SAME, ejusdem generis (of the s. kind).—idem, eadem, idem. unus et idem (just the s., one and the s.); e. g. of the s. cotour, ejusdem coloris; at the s. time, eodem or uno codemque tempore: to be the s., nihil differre; nihil interesse: bodity esertion and pain are not the s., interest qui inter isborem et dolorem: it is the s. to me, men nihil interest (it makes no difference to the s. to me, mean munimerest is make no superente we.

-mean hill refert (if does not affect me): it is not at all the same whether ... or, multum interest, utrum ... an: to regard as the s. juxta habère or estimare: to series sineage the s., nilill nisi idem quod sape scribers to hear sineage the s., semper ista cademque audire: to be always harping on the s. string (Pror.), cantilenam eandem canere (Ter.); uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere (C. de Or. 2, 39, 162).

SAMENESS, by Crcl.; e. g. the s. of a business, ne-gotium semper istud idem (aft. L. 10, 8, 9). To have a great s. in one's writings, nihil nisi idem quod suppe scribere.

SAMPLE, exemplum. A s. of goods, of wheat, exemplum mercis, tritici: to show a s. of atha, exemplum cs rei ostendere. See SPECIMEN.

SAMPLER, *pannus acu texendi exempla, formas, continens

SANATIVE, Crel, with the verbs in HEAL. See

also SALUTARY. SANCTIFICATION, | Act of consecration, consecratio. | The making or being hoty, senc-tificatio (Eccl. t. t.).—sanctitas, pietas erga Deum (ho-

liness). Or by the rerbs. See also HOLINESS SANCT | FIER. sanctificator (Ecct. 4. 1.).—sanctitatis,

pletatis auctor (Bau.). Or by the verbs.

SANCTIFY, || To make holy, sanctum facere; pletatis, virtuis, sanctimoniae studio imbuere; ad vitæ sanctitatem adducere qm. || To consecrate; vid. | To venerate, worship, sancte, religiose, pie colere; sancte venerari. | To observe religiously, sancte observare, colere, religiose colere qd (e. g. dies fastas

SANCTIMONIOUS, *sanctimoniam or sanctitatem præ se ferens.

SANCTION, s. auctoritas (authority, ratification) .-

SANCTION, s. auctorizas (numoris), rasification).—
confirmatio, comprobatio. See the verb.
SANCTION, v. firmare. confirmare, affirmare, ratum facere (to ratify).—fidem ci rei firmare, addere, auctoritate sud affirmare rem (to confirm). || To consens: vid.

SANCTITY, sanctitas (sacredness, of a place or person; then also = holiness, moral purity, or goodness).—
cærimonia (the sacredness of a being or thing wch occasions dread and veneration) .- Teligio (sacredness of a place or thing, inasmuch as the violation of it is considered a crime).—pletas erga Deum (piety). S. of a league, fæderis religio; sancta fides societatis: to lose its s. (of a place, &c.), religionem amittere: to violate the s. of a place, loci religionem violare; locum religione liberare: he utlerly disregards the s. of treaties, apud eum nihil societatis fides sancti habet. See HOLI-

SANCTUARY, | PROPR.) occulta et recondita templi. sacrarium intimum. penetralia (pl.). adjtum Gr.). | Fig.) See Refuge.

(Gr.).

SAND, s. arena (g. t.). Course s., glarea (gravel) .saburra (for baltath, sabulum, asbulum (such as is mized with earth or time: expendible grows in sabulum, but not is arena).—pulvis scriptorius (used in writing): full of a, arenosus, sabulosus: a a.p.jt, arenaria; specus egestus arenue (Such Nr. 18): a a.arenaria; specus egesize arena (sec. 127. 10).

bank, syrtis or (in pure Lain) pulvinus (Sero. 10 Æn.

10, 303): to be ieft on the s.'s, æstu desitui (Curt.): to

build on the s. (fg.), non certā spe niti; non firmo fun
damento niti; es rei fundamenta sua tamquam in aquā ponere (C. Fin. 2, 22, 72): consisting of s., arenaceus: a grain of s., granum or mica arenae.

SAND. v. L. e. To strew or cover with sand.

*arenâ, glareâ, sternere, conspergere qd. SANDBOX, *pyxis, theca, pulveris scriptorii, SANDSTONE, saxum arenaceum.

SANDAL, soica, crepida (C.). A little s., crepidula

(Plant.): wearing s.'s, crepidatus: a s.-maker, solearius (Plant.); crepidarius sutor (Getl.). SANDARACH, sandarăca (Plin.).

SANDY, | Full of sand, arenosus. sabulosus [SYN. in SAND]. As soil, solum arenosum, sabulosum (Plin., Col.); terra quam steriles arenæ tenent (Curt. 7, 4, 27). | Consisting of sand, arenaceus. | Red f hair), rufus. rufulus. SANDWICH. *offula carnis interjecta duobus frustis

panis butyro illitis.

SANE, Of the body, sanus. validus. Of the mind, sanus. integer, animi or mentis integer, com-

pos.
SANGUINARY. See BLOODY.
SANGUINE, || Abounding with blood, aanguine abundans, plethoricus (t. t). || Ferrent, ardeni, ardens. fervidus. acer. fervidioris ingenii. vehemens. || Bold, eon fident; vid.
SANIT, mens sana. ratio integra.
SAP, s. || Propen. succus. || Fio.) succus. vis. gra-

witas

SAP, v. subruere (r. pr.),—suffodere (to undermine). SAPIENT. See Wise. SAPLESS, | Propr.) exsuccus (Sen.). succo carens.

Fig.) exsuceus. aridus (Q.). A dry and s. speech, oratio arida (Q.), jejuna, exilis, languida (C.).
SAPLING, surculus (g. t.).—palmes, 'ttis; flagelium

(of the vine).

SAPPER, qui (mœnia, &c.) subruit. Es cunicularius, Vegel. - miner. SAPPHIRE, sapphirus (Plin.).

SARCASM, "dictum aculeatum, mordax; pl. fa-cetiæ acerbæ. acerbæ dictorum contumeliæ. dicteria

(C. Fragm.). Sarcasmus, in Gk. characters, Q. 8, SARCASTIC, acerbus (bitter; e. g wit, facetiæ) .-

mordax (biting).
SARCASTICALLY, facetiis acerbis (e. g. irridere

SARCOPHAGUS, sarcophagus (Juv.)

SARSAPARILLA, *smilax sarsaparilla (Linn.). SARSENET, *pannus sericus.

SANEL A girdle, cinquius, cinqulum (For zona, SANE, I A girdle, cinquius, cinqulum (For zona, 'a girdle,' constructed for carrying things instead of a pocket). I Window-frame, 'margo ligneus fenestratum; 'elathri fenestratum (with reference to the

dinisions) SASSAFRAS, *iaurus sassafras (Linn.).

SATAN, Satanas, w., m. SATANICAL, By Cret. with Satanas.

SATCHEL, sacculus, saccellus. SATELLITE, satelles, itis, m. and f.

SATIATE, satiare (to cause aby to have enough of and the sature (to curee any to make though of the sature (to fill so that the sature), and fig); with sature, (to fill so that the sature) for the sature (to sature) for the sature (to satisfy fully; vino ciboque, L.)—exasturae (to, stronger than saturae). To s. one-eff, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare; vino ciboque exsatiari: I am satiated with athg, satietas es rei me tenet; me tædet or pertæsum est alsh, satietas as rei me tenet; me tædet or pertæsum est ce rei (am wearied of it even lo loshking)—explére (lo fill, quench; propr. and fig.)—satietatem or fastidium afterre; satiolatem creare; fastidium movère ci; tæ-dium afterre; tædio officere qm; nauveam facere (fig.). SATIETY, satietas (propr. and fig.; including the idea of excess)—saturitas (without the idea of excess and

disgust).—fastidium (loathing, fm excess).
SATIN, *sericus pannus densus et collustratus.

SATIRE, satira, carmen satiricum (late). To make or publish a s., carmen, &c., facere, condere, edere. See also SATIRIZE. SATIRICAL, satirious (propr.). acerbus. mordax

(fig.). SATIRICALLY, acerbe. facetiis acerbis (e. g. irridere

SATIRIST, satirarum scriptor, satirici carminis

scriptor (late)

SATIRIZE, distringere. perstringere (to censure) .carpere, also with vocibus, sinistris sermonibus, dente maledico (to rail at) .- vexare. exagitare. peragere (to disturb with censure, to attack violently ; peragere in Cal. in C. Ep. 8, 8, 1). - conscindere. proscindere (to cut up; proscindere also with convicio or conviciis).—lacerare (qm or cs famam, = 'to tear one's reputation to pieces;' also with verborum contumelia, probris). - facettis acerbis irridere qm (to mock aby satirically). To s. one in a poem, mordaci carmine de-stringere qm: to s. one publicly, traducere qm per ora hominum: to s. without mercy, vocis libertate qm per-

SATISPACTION, | Content, satisfactio (g. t.) Satisfication, "Content, assistant of selection (of a wish, necessity). S. of one's wish, eventus ad spem respondens: lo give s., see Satisfic. "A tonement, amends, satisfactio (s. for SATISYY. | A tonement, amends, satisfication of the an injury; s. g. for killing a person).—pena (g. t. for punishment).—piaculum (in religious matters).—placamentum (that by weh s. is made). A sacrifice of s., *mors qua numen placatur or expiatur: to require s. fm aby, piaculum a qo exigere: to make s. for athg, expiare qd;
by athg, qå re: to have received s., satisfit mihi: to reog aing, qa re: to nave received s., saussu mini: to re-ceive s. for aby, satisfactionem recipere pro re: to seek s. fm aby, penam ab qo expetere: to demand s., res repetere (of the Fetialis, who demanded s. fm the enemy; also of a buyer who claims an allowance for de-

enemy; also of a ouger who claims an alsowance for ae-fective goods, &c.).

SATISFACTORILY, bene. satis bene (well enough).

—ex sententià (with, or more emly without, meå, tuå, nostrå, &c.; as one could have wished). All has ended s, omnia evenerunt ex sententià: to prove s. that &c., (argumentis) convincere (with acc. and inf). SATISFACTORY, in quo acquiescas (that quite

SATISFACTORY, in quo acquiescas (that quite answers our wish).—idoneus (fit).—probabilis (C.; good,

worthy of approbation). Or by the verbs.

SATISFY, satisfacere cl (v. pr.), explere qm or qd (esply, like satiare or saturare, to satisfy the desires or passions) .- ci probari (to meet with approvat) .- respondere ci or ci rei (to answer; of persons or personified things). To s. one's creditors, creditoribus satis'acere; creditores absolvere or dimittere (see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 2. 4, 2): to s. one's wish, voluntati cs satisfacere or obsequi; qm or animum es explère; optatis es respondere: to s. the expectations of any one, exspectationem cs explère; respondère cs exspectationi (opp. decipere cs exspectationem): to be satisfied, contentum esse; with allag, qa re (or, aft. the Aug. age, foll. by an inf.; to be content).—satis habere (foll. by an acc. and inf., or by a simple inf.; to hold or esteem sufficient) .- acquiescere in re (to rest in athg, not to desire more): to be salisfied with little, parvo contentum esse; parce vivere: to be salisfied with what one has, suis rebus contentum esse. See also Satiate, Pay, Convince.

SATRAP, satrapes, is; or satrapa, æ, m. SATURATE. See SATIATE.

SATURN (the planet), stella Saturni, stella Saturnia. SATURN (the planet), stella Saturni. stella Saturnia. SAUCE, condimentum (that wcb *easons) —pusiliquor. liquamen (grasp),—sorbitio. embamma (poured over food, or in wcb food is dipped). Hunger is the best of cibil condimentum fames est (C. de Fin. 2, 28, 20); malum panem tenerum tibl et sliighneum fames reddet (Sen. Ep. 123, 2).
SAUCEBOX. See IMPUDENT.
SAUCEPAN, olla; dim. oliula. lebes, ētis, m. (Gr.) SAUCER, scuttella (as a stand for vessels, ti occurs Ulip. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 100.—paronsis or naransis. Vdis. f.

Uip. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10).—paropsis or parapsis, idis, f. (a small dessert plate).

SAUCY, &c. See IMPUDENT, &c. SAUNTER, lente incedere, tarditatibus uti in gressu moliioribus (of an affected lounging gail; C. Of.

1, 36, 151), or, fm the context, ambuiare, ire.

SAUSAGE farcimen, botulus (the latter, according o Gell., a low word).—hilla (a small s., highly seasoned).
—tomaculum (a kind of s., mentioned by Juv. and
Petron., different fm the botulus. Petron. 49, speaks of tomacula cum botulis; and ib. 31, we read fuerunt et tomacula supra craticulam argenteam ferventia). To make a s., farcimen facere; intestinum farcire.

make a 1., Inclumen lacere; intestinum lacere.

SAVAGE, adj. | Wild, ferus. ferus incultusque.
agrestis. S. nations, feræ inculturque gentes; see
Wild. | Ferocious, barbarus. ferox. ferus. sævus.
natura asper. atrox. Js. sævus et atrox. A s. disposition, feri mores (pt.; C.); immansuetum ingenium (O.): he is so s. that, asperitate ea est et immanitate naturæ, ut (C.). [SYN. in CRUEL.]

SAVAGE, s. homo ferus incultusque. S.'s, feræ incultæque gentes.
SAVAGELY, ferociter. crudeliter. sæve. To act s.,

savire. See also CRUELLY.
SAVE. || To preserve fm destruction, to hinder fm being tost, servare. conservare (opp. perdere). salutem dare or afferre cl. salutis authorum esse ci (to s. aby fm ruin).—servare ex qa re (to s. fm or out of athg, to rescue; e.g. navem ex tempestate).—
eripere ci rei or ex q\u00e5 re (to snatch aby, rescue him fm
danger, qm periculo or ex periculo). To s. out of the
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hands of the enemy, qm ex manibus hostium : to s. fm or out of athg, servare ab qa re (lo preserve ; e. g. fm death, out of any, service at the termination of any and at the termination of the termination o town fm being burnt, urbem ab incendio et flamma) retrahere ab qa re (to draw back, to withdraw fm athg; e. g. aby fm perishing or ruin, qm ab interitu).—eri-pere ab or ex qa re (to snaich, to lear out of; e. g., aby fm death, qm a or ex morte); they had only saved their Im death, qui a or ex money; they had only sured once lives, its practer vitam nihil erat super: to s. the state by exposing one's own person to danger, suo periculo salutem afferre reipublicae: he cannot be saved, is not to be saved, actum est de eo (it is all over with him) .a medicis desertus est; omnes medici diffidunt (he is given up by the physicians): to be anxious to s. aby, qm servatum veile; qm salvum esse velle: to s. oneself, servatum velle; qm salvum esse velle: to s. onesey, se servare (e. g. one's li/e).—in tutum pervenire (to arrive safely at any place; e. g. by swimming, nando).—qo confugere (to take refuge in a place): to try to s. —qo confugere (to take rejuge in a piace): 10 sry so s. oneself, salutem petere; saluti singe consulere (e.g. by fight, fugă): 10 s. oneself fin a shipurreck by swimming, en naufraçio enatare: 10 be sared or self, in tuto esse; in portu navigare (the latter, Prov., Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22): portu navigare (the latter, Prov., Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22); to save opperance; see APPERANKE. ¶ To spare, es rei compendium facere (propr. and fig.; for acch the comic swriters frequently say qd compendii facere).—compareere; athg, de re (Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9)—pareere el rei (to keep back, refan; e. g., verille, Sen. Ep. 20, 1). [5] Parce and comparee, with an inf. for noll, are poetic. To endeavour to s. time, temporis compendium sequi (Col. 4, 2, 5); to s. time and trouble, tempus et operas compendii facere (oft. Plant. Pan. 1, 2, 138): to s. one athg (trouble, exertions, &c.), ci gratiam facere cs rei: to s. oneself athq. omittere qd (to leave of) .- supersedere qa re (to excuse SAVE, SAVING, prep. See Except.
SAVING, adj. parcus. præparcus. See Frugal.

SAVING, s. compendium (a sparing) .- quod qs parsimonia collegit (that weh has been saved) .- quod qs de qå re comparsit (that weh any one has put by fm a thing; e. g. quod servus unciatim de demenso suo comparsit,

Tr. Phorm. 1, 1, 9): with a great L. of wood, magno lignic companio, (Plus.).
SAVINOS-BANK, "ararium in quod conferuntur peculia; "vindemiolie collectes; or prps better "mensa publica, apud quam pauprum vindemiòle occupantur

pantur.

SAVIOUR, servator; f. servatrix. The Saviour of the world, Salvator (Tertuit.), sospitator (Appul.)

"nostre saluits Auctor. humani generis Assertor, in this sense, than Servator; because, while Servator does mean zaciour or delivererie, servator relpublice. C.; servator mundi, Prop.), it was also employed (poet.) to signify merely 'one who watches or tends' (e. g. servator Upmpl, Lucan; servator menen. Stat.): and hence servator animarum man betends' (e. g. servator Olympi, Lucon; servator itemo-ris, Stat.); and hence servator animarum may be = 'one who has the care of souls;' olthough other renderings of that phrase are preferable, on account of the equivocal meaning.

SAVOUR, s. odor (boun, scent, g. t.) .- nidor (of fat, SAVOUR, S. Odor (opun, scent, g. 1.).—hidor (of fat, fc., burning; e. g. of a sacrifice, sviava). Agreeable s., odor suavis; odorum suavitas (evoquia): pleasant s. arising fm flowers, suavitas odorum, qui affiantur e

SAVOUR, v. sapere or resipere qd (prop.); redolere

(fig.) SAVOURY, s. *saturela hortensis (Linn.).

SAVOURY, adj. boni, jucundi, suavis saporis. quod jucunde sapit (having a good flavour).—bene olens (C.). odoratus (O., Plin.). odorus (O.). odoratus (Plin.; sweet-smelling).

SAW, s. serra (g. l.).—serrula (a little s.).—lupus (a hand-s.). The grating noise of a s., stridor: a grating s., serra stridens (Lucr.): toothed, jogged like a s., serratus: the blade of a s., lamina serræ: the tooth of a s., dens serræ: to cut atha through with a s., serra disse-

SAW, v. | INTRANS.) serram ducere. || TRANS.) serram ducere. || TRANS.) serram ducere. || TRANS.) serra secare or dissecare (d. To s. off, serra præcidere (Col.); serrula desecare; lupo desecare; lupo resecare (with a hand-taw); to s. a tree into planks or boards, arborem in laminas disserare: to s. round, serrulà circumecare: to s. morble, marmor secare (Plin.). To s. assuder, qm medium serrà dissecare (as a mode of execution, Suet. Cal. 27).

SAWDUST, scobs or scobis (Col.: H. Sat.).—serrago (Cal. Aur.). The borer makes shavings, not s., terebra, quam Gallicam dicimus, non scobein, sed ramenta facit (Col. de Arb. 8, 3).

SAW-FISH, *squalus pristis (Linn.). SAW-FLY, *tenthrēdo (Linn.). SAW-MILL, *machina () nol mola) qua robora aliarumque arborum trunci in asses dissecantur-

SAW-PIT, *fossa serratoria. SAWYER, *sector tabularum. qui serram ducit.

SAXIFRAGE, saxifraga (Plin.; Linn.). SAY, dicere (to speak; g. t.) .- ioqui (to utter, not to be silent).—fari (not to be speechless; and in the goiden age poet, for loqui).—elòqui (to utter aloud or boldly, to speak out) .- proioqui. profiteri (to give utterance thoughts hitherto kepi secret).—proferre, afferre qd (to bring forward).—pronuntiare. edicere (to proclaim publicly).—edere (to publish, make known).—aio (to affirm; opp. nego.—nemorare (Plant.).—aio (lo affirm; opp. nego.—memorare (Plant.).—commemorare (Ter., and esply in the language of common life.—narrare (to relate). To s. nothing of this, hoc ut omittam, (silentio) prætermittam : to s. what one thinks, sententiam suam -say, what shall I do? cedo, quid faciam? Every thing that we say, omne quod eloquimur (C.): to s. for certain, pro certo dicere (C), ponere (L.): let them s. what they have done, edant et exponant quid gesserint (C.): what do you s.? quid narras? (Ter.) I do not understand what you s., quid narres, nesclo (Ter): they s. (indef.), dicunt; aiunt; ferunt; loquuntur; narrant; dicitur; fertur; traditur; narratur. It is said that I, you. &c., dicor, diceris, with a nom.; e. g., Aristæus inventor olei esse dicitur, is said to have been. To s., foll. by a negative, is often expressed by nego; e. g., he said that it was not expedient, negavit utile esse. To s. yes, alo (always denotes the conviction of the speaker); affirmare (to maintain for certain): to s. no, nego. is commonly said, hee est una vox omnium; omnium sermone celebratur: not to s. a word, nuilam vocem emitture (L.); nuitam reddere vocem (Curl.); ne hiscere quidem audére (L., not lo venture to speak). Don't s. a word about it, hee tibi soli dicta puta; hee tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim; not sub rosa hoc tibi dixerim, sech is not Latin. I have heard or hear it said, audio; audivi; accepi; certior factus sum; mihi nuntiatum, ad me perlatum est; ad aures meas pervenit. I only said so, I said it in joke, per jocum dixi; jocatus sum; temere, non serio dixi. Do you realty s. so ? ain' tu ? itane ? hem, quid narras ? No sooner said than done, dictum factum (Ter.); temporis puncto (Cas.); to s. that a thing must, or must not be done, dicere, jubere, ut; dicere, jubere ne; vetare with acc. and inf. : to s. = advise, vid. I do not s., or will not s., non dico, non dicam (when the notion thus suppressed s.'s less than a second) .- ne dicam. nedum (not to s., when the notion thus suppressed, but wch might be said, s.'s more than what is said). I will not s....but only, non dicam ... sed, non modo... sed (Z. 724). I heard aby s., see under To HEAR. I s. no more, nihil dico amplius. I will only s. this, unum illud dico; tantum dico. I s., a) when a speaker merely repeats his observation, inquam. B) 'say rather' when a speaker corrects himself, quid dico ?...imo vero; autem ... imo (vero, etiam); e. g., we wish to be at Rome on the twentieth; do I s. wish? I should rather s. see are compelled to be there, Romæ a. d. xIII. Cai. volumus esse; quid dico, volumus? imo vero cogimur. What a retinue! relinue do I s.? I should rather s, what a large army, qui comitatus; comitatum dico? inio vero quantus exercitus. You must bear with my mislake; bear with il, do I s.? I should rather s., you must lend your assistance, ferendus tibi in hoc meus error; ferendus autem? imo vero etiam adjuvandus. | After a parenthesis, or in resuming a subject, 'I say' is rendered by inquam (after one or more words of a clause).—ceterum (al the beginning of a clause; see L. 38, 55, 4). As a short parenthesis, 'I say,' 'said he' inquam, inquit (not at the beginning of a clause, but always after one or more words; and always before the name of the speaker) -ait. linguam, inquit, when the words of a speaker are directly quoted; ait, when the sense only is given, or the quotation is indirect: (as Cicero s.'s), (ut ait Cicero). To say to athy (= express the opinion one enter-tains upon the subject), censere, judicare, &c. You

will see what the physcian s.'s to it, videbis, qd medks placeat. What will people s. to it? quid homines jud-cabunt? qui erit rumor populi? (Com.) What do you

s, to it? quid tibi videtur? quid censes?

SAYING, dictum. effatum. This word is often SATING, uscum. change. Eggs a more a warm as implied in the use of a neuter pronoun, authors any subst. expressed, followed by a gen.; e. g. praccharum illud Platonis, an excellent s. of Plato: an old or common s., see Provens.

SCAB, scabies (Ceis.) .- scabrities (itch, Cot.) .- men-

tagra (on the head),

SCABBARD, vagina: to draw a sword out of the s. gladium e vagină educere (C.); teium vagină nudare (Np.): to put up into the s., gladium in vaginam recondere (C. Cat. 1, 2, 4); gladium vaginæ reddere (Val. Max.).

SCABBY, scabiosus: to be s., scabie laborare. SCABIOUS, s. (a plant), *scabiosa (Linn.).

SCAD, *somber trachurus (Linn.). See also Sman. SCAFFOLD, tabulatum (any boards raised in stories; g., by builders).—machina (any artificial stage). pulpitum, catasta (a s. or stage made of boards, for some given purpose; pulpitum, esply for actors and orators; catasta, on wich stores were exposed for sale). SCAFFOLDING, machina ædificationis. tabulatum,

or pl. tabuiata. SCALADE, *ascensus urbis scalis tentatus (c/L partim scalis ascensus tentant, L.), or urbis ascensus only (aft. homines ab ejus templi aditu atque ascenso repulisti, C. Dom. 21: so aditum ascensumve difficilem præbere, L. 25, 36): or Crel. with impetu facto scalis capere, &c. See To Scale.

SCALD, *aqua caiida or fervida urere; aqua ferventi perfundere qd (to throw scalding water upon): scalding

hot, fervens; fervidus.

hol, lervens; fervidus.

SCALE, s. [Of a balance, lanx: s.'s, truttna
(rprviny: prop. the hole in wch the tongue of the
balance plays; then g. f., for balance: trutlinæ, que
stateræ dicuntur, Vitr. 10. 3. 8, 4).—libra (a par
of s.'s.)—statera (mly stetelgard; seld, pair of s.'s.)
weigh in a s., pendere; trutinæ examinare (C. de Or. 2,
38, 159). Not to weigh is too sice a s., non aurificus
staterå, sed populari truttnä examinare: to hold the s. even, binas iances acquato examine sustinere (F. prop.); acquabilem juris rationem tenere (C., \$40. The s. turns, see Tunn. A thin lamina, squams (as, of a fish): covered with s.'s, squamis obductus or intectus; squamosus: to take of s.'s fm fish, pisces desquamare.

| TRANS.) To strip off scales, desquamare (g. f.); or desquamare pieces (fishes). pare the surface fm, summum corticem desqua-maie (of the bark of a tree); also decorticare arborem, or corticem arbori in ordem detrahere (all round). || To climb as by ladders, see To Climb. To s. the wall, scalas mornibus applicare or admovere (to put the scaling-ladders to the wall). — scalis mures adoriri (to attack it) .- scalas erigi Jubere (to order the scaling-ladders to be used).—murum or in murum ascendere. in murum (muros), in moenia evadere (of the enemy, but also of the inhabitants of a town).— impetu facto urbem scalis capere (to take by scaling): to endeavour to s., ascensum urbis scalis tentare.

| INTRANS | To pare off, desquamari (of bodies covered with s.'s) - squamulæ ex cute decedunt or a cute resolvuntur; squamæ a cute recedunt or ex cute secedunt (relating to the skin); also furfures curis abscedunt.

SCALING-LADDER, scala. For not sambrica

SCALLION, *allium schonoprasum (Linn.).
SCALLOP, s. | A kind of shell-fish, pecten, inis, m.; dim. pectunculus, | A hollow cut in the edge of athg, incisura. SCALLOP, v. *incisura.

·incisuris distinguere; ·serratim

scindere (Appul.).
SCALLOPED, serrato ambitu, serratim scissus. SCALP, s. corium capitis; or, for the skull, g. t., cranium; calvaria (Cels.); calva (L).

SCALP, v. ci cutem detrahere (to flay), or *corium detrahere capiti

SCALY, squamosus. squamis intectus, obductus. SCAMMONY, scammonia (C., Plin.); *convoivulus cammonia (Linn.).

SCAMPER, abripere se. avolare (to hasten away) .roripere se ex ioco (to get quickly out of a place) fugëre, fugæ se mandare; in fugam se conjicere; fugam capere or capessere (to flee).

SCAN, SCAN, | To measure verses, pedes versus syliabis metiri (C. Or. 57, 194; Kraft adds versum per pedes metiri; pedes versicult enumerare. fm the minare (fig., to s. abroad).—dispergere, disalpare (to s. Gramm.). [5] seandere versum is tow Lutin abroad, prop. and fig.).—differire (fig., to carry about, (Diomed.). To examine narrowly, expendere; spread abroad; all these, e.g., of constaint, reports;

(Diemed.). To scamine narrowly, expendere; perpendere; pensitare; examinare; ponderare. SCANDAL, That wech sets a badexample, res mall or pessimi exempli. That wech bright addiencedit, or occasions reproach, res insignis infamis. Reproachful aspersion, ealumnia; criminatio; labes or labecula el aspersa.

criminatio; labes or labecula ci aspersa.

SCANDALIZE. Sec UPFEND, DEPAME.

SCANDALIZE. Sec UPFEND, DEPAME.

SCANDALIUES, I That sets a bad example,
mail or pessimi exempli. exemplo haud saluber.

I That gives offence, quod offentisoni est, offences
sionem habet or affert quod offentid, quod non vacatoffensione. I Disgraceful, insignis infamize. I Defamatory, reproachful, vid.

SCANDALOUSLY, | Setting a bad example,
pessimo exemplo. | Disgracefully, badly, vid.

SCANT, SCANTY, exiguus. tenuis. angustus
(varrows: hence insufficient: e.g. res frumentaria), tenuis et angustus. angustus contractus. JN. angustus
te contractus.

et contractus.

et contractus.

SCANTILY, exigue, tenulter, parce (sparingly).—

maligne (e. g. prebëre qd). To be s. supplied with

athq, qå re anguste tuit (Cos.).

SCANTINESS. Use the adjj.

SCANTING See LUTILE.

SCAR, cicatrix. Coered with s.'s, cicatricosus.

S.'s on the breast, cicatrices adverso corpore acceptæ; eleatrices adverses. To return fin war covered with honorable s.'s, cicatrices ex bello domum referre: to receive s.'s in war, cicatrices in belie accipere or suscipere.

SCARAMOUCH. See RASCAL. SCOUNDREL.

SCARCE, rarus (found only seldom, or in small quantities: happening but seldom, &c.).—angustus (e. g. res frumentaria).—tenuis (opp. amplus, copiosus).—
Jr. tenuis et exicuus. See also Rarg.

SCARCELY, vix. ægre [SYN. in HARDLY].—JR. vix ægreque: s. if at all, vix aut ne vix quidem; vix aut omnino non; vix vixque: to be s. able to restrain oneself, vix se continere posse; ægre se tenere: s. thirty, vix triginta: s. aby, vix quisquam; nemo fere (so nullus fere; nihll fere; numquam fere). It can s. be told, diel vix potest, or vix potest diel (not vix dici potest). #(With pluperf.) = when: vix or vixdum—quum: commodum or commode—quum: tantum quod—quum [see examples under HARDLY]. The quum is sts, but rarely, omitted; thus, qui For The quum is sts, but rarely, omitted; thus, qui tantum quod ad hosses pervenerat, Datames signa inferri jubet (Np). | Only just now, vixdum; vix tandem; tantum quod; modo. Marcellus, who had s. ceared to be a boy, Marcellus tantum quod pueritiam egressus (Seel.). | Scarcely... much iess, vixdum—nedum (e. g. vixdum libertatem, nedum domina—

— neum (£, y, viauum noeratem, necessistemen modelee ferre).

8CARCENESS, SCARCITY, angustize (£, g, rei frumentarize, rei familiaris).—paucitas (£, g, oratorum).

A time of s., annus sterilis. This year was a time of great.

2. boc anno frumentum angustutus provinii (££ B. G.

s., hoc anno frumentum angustus provenit (Cas. B. G. 5, 21): s. of money, argentaria inopia (Plaut.): difficultas nummaria (Tar.); difficultas rei nummaria (C.). SCARE. See FRIONTEN.
SCARECROW, formido (t).—linea pennis distincta (a liaw suith feethers, Sen. de Ird. 2, 12, 2).
SCARP, Iascia (milltaris, muliebris, funebris).

cingulum = bell, girdle.

SCARIFICATION, scarificatio (Col.).

SCARIFICATION, scarlineatic (Col.).
SCARIFY, scarlineary: scarlineationem facere.
SCARLET, s. coccum (the days).—color coccincus (s. colour): s. ctoth, coccum (Suct. Ner. 30; Stil. Ital. 17, 396). Adorned with s. and gold, auro et cocco insignis (aft. L. 34, 7, 6; Curl. 3, 13, 7). Clothed in s., coccinatus (Suct. Down. 4).

natus (Sues. Dom. 4).

SCARLET, adj. coccineus or coccinus; eocco tinetus (dyed s.). A s. dress, vestis coccinea or coccina (Aars. 1. 4. 31; Jun. 3, 283).—coccum (Sues. Ner. 30; Sis. Jul. 21; Jun. 396): s. garments, coccina, orum, n. (Mart. 2, 39).

SCARLET FEVER, "febris purpurea or scarlatina

SCARLET oak, ilex (Plin.), oquercus ilex (Linn.). S. convolvulus, *ipomæa coccinea (Linn.): s. horse-chestnut, *pavia (Linn.): s. jasmine, *bignonia (Linn.): s. lobelia, *lobelia cardinalis (Linn.): s. lupin, *lytharus (Linn.).

SCARP, "declivitas valli interior. SCATE, squatina (Plin). "squalus squatina (Linn.). SCATTER, | TRANS.) spargere (v. pr.) .- jacere (to throw out) .- serere (to sow; all prop. and fig.) .- disse-

minate (Ng., to s. aoroaa).—uspergere, dissipate (to s. abroad, prop. and fg.).—differre (fg., to carry about, spread abroad; all these, e. g., of conversation, reports): To s. the enemy, hostes fugare, dispellere (C.); dissipare (C.as.): to s. the seeds of discord, serere causam discor-(Cas.): to s. the seeds of discord, serere causam discor-diarum; semina discordiarum or odiorum jacère (spargere); also simply, discordias serere: among citzens, elviles discordias serere; elvium dissen-siones commovère or accendere: utiliered reports, disseminati dispersique sermones; sparsi rumores (disseminationes in late artiers). [INTRANS.] spargi; distrahi: in diversa discedere.

distrahi; in diversa discedere.

SCAVENGER, purgator cloacarum (Firm. Math.

8, 20). *purgator viarum (publicarum). *qui vicos
(or prps beirer vias) purgat.

SCENE, seena (prop. and fg.); also fg., spectaculum: a. of action, arena (tit., wreating-place)
campus (tit., field).—theatrum (theatre, place of exhibition). A moisy a, turbs: an nunheard of a, miraculum:
bloody s.'s, res cruents. The serious s.'s of war,
varium croma beligarum. varium genus belierum.

SCENERY, loca, pl. (g. t. for places),—amonitas locorum (i. e. beautifut s.). Running brooks contribute very much to the beauty of s., ad amonitatem locorum

entes rivi plurimum conferent (C.).

SCENIC, scenicus (C., Q.). SCENIC, scenicus (C., Q.).

SCENIC, s. | The power of smell, odoratio (percevition by means of the olfaclory nerves).—odoratus (seems or faculty of smelling).—E&* olfactus instead of odoratus and odor are poet, only. ||The exhalation of alky, odo ur, odor (g., t, both good or bad smell),—nidor (scieva).—spiritus (e. g. of flowers: to live on the s. of flowers, spiritus (e. g. of flowers: to live on the s. of flowers, apprint flowers and the substantial or included the control of the second or section of the second pleasant or agreeable s., odor suavis. suavitas odoris: a strong s., odor gravis: to have a s., odorem habêre, arrows, one graves to nave a s. outern marrie, to have a bad a. male older; to have a bad s., male older; forther. The agreeoble s. of favers. suavitas odorum, qui affianture floribus: to have a s. of such and sch a thing (= to small like so and s.) of such and such a thing (= to smell like so and so), olere or recloiere. Aligh loses its s., ca rel odor non permanet integer [aft. Col. 12, 5] [49], 5]; seithout s., odore carena. ex qã re odor non afflantur or odores non afflantur: to be without s., nihil olêre (to smell of mothing). If (Of dogs), sagacitas: a dog of good s., eanls sagax, or canis vestigator. To follow the s., see The Expert. To be on the s., odorati sentire qd, odorati qd (prop.); odorare, sentire (fig.): to put upon a wrong qu (prip); jodoset, sentite (pg.); to pat spin a wring, a rectife will abducere (propr.); inducere qui in errorem (fg.); to get on the error g., deflective a vill (prop.); errare (fg.). To get a. of ath, e. g., that there is money somewhere, numos oliacre (as c. Rull. 1, 4, 11). Should not I have got s. of this six Rull. 1, 4, 11). Should not I have got s. of this six whole months ago, when &c., non sex totis mensibus prius olfeelssem quum &c. (Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 42.) olet or subolet ci qd Comic only.

olet or subouet ciq at comic onty.

SCENT, v. [Trans.] To perceive by the smell,
odorati.—olfacere (to inhale any s. so as to hace the
olfactory nerves affected by it; hence to perceive = to
get or have a s. of athy; see SCENT, subst.).—converptum odorem sectari [propr. of alogs, to follow the s. t); tum ouorem sectari (propr. of dogs, to foliow the s. 1);
also cs or cs rei vestigia persequi, or persequi qm or qd
simply | To im bue with odour, odoribus imbuere or perfundere (to perfume).—unguento perfricate (by way of anointing): to be seemed, unguenta
olièm (to semel of s. or perfume).—unguentis affluere
(all over): to s. oneself, se odoribus imbuere (g. 1); se ungere. caput et os auum unguento perficare (with unguents): lo s. with athg, suffire qu re, e. g. thymo; see To Fumigate: seented, odoratus. | To

perfume, vid.

SCENT-BOX, vasculum olfactorium (Isidor. 19, 31,

SCEPTIC, qui contra omnia disserit,-qui a rebus incertis assensionem echibet (both aft. C.). If = w nbeliever, vid.

SCEPTICAL, contra omnia disserens, a rebus ineertls assentionem cohibens. A s. turn of mind, contra omnia disserendi ratio, qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat .- incredulus (poet., H.).

SCEPTICISM, ratio eorum, qui a rebus incertis assensionem cohibent (aft. C. N. D. 1, 5, 11).—contra omnia disserendi ratio (of a sceptical turn of mind). ratio corum, qui contra omnia disserunt. If = un-

SCEPTRE, | PROPR.) sceptrum (regium or regis; not regale). | FIG.) sceptrum regnum. imperium. To wield the s., regnum adulnistrare.

SCEPTRED, sceptrifer (O.); sceptriger (Stat.); scep- | Music s., ludus fidicinus (Plant.). tuchus (T., said of an eastern viceroy)
SCHEDULE, libellus, commentarius.

SCHEME, a. See DESIGN, PLANENTE.
SCHEME, v. See TO DESIGN, PLANENTE.
SCHEME, v. See TO DESIGN, CONTRIVE.
SCHISM, schisma, ats (t. t.)—discidium (not dissidium, such is dissent, &c. [Madwig however endeavours to

prove that no such word as dissidium exists.])

prove that no such word as assistium exists.])
SCHISMATICAL, schismaticus (t. t).
SCHOLAR, § A tearner, pupit, discipulus (g. t.).
—puer discens (a boy at school).—a-umnus discipline
(a youthful learner of athg).—auditor (one who attends (a gouthful learner of alagi.—auditor (one who alternas lectures).—tito (a beginner, norice).—rudis (raw or in-experienced in any art, \$c.). My x., alumnus disci-plinæ mæ: to be stitl a x., scholæ adhuc operari (see Q. 10, 3, 13). To be aby's x., uti qo magistro; uti cs Institutione : am magistrum habere (to have aby for a teacher),—qm audire (to attend aby's lectures).—ease or profectum ease a go (to belong to aby's sect). To become aby's a., tradere se ci in disciplinam (to go to learn of aby) .- qm sequi or persequi (to attach oneself to aby seci). | A learned man, doctus. eruditus. doctrina instructus. Jn. doctus atque eruditus : s.'s, ii qui intelligunt; docti atque prudentes. One who is no s., homo rudis (Vell. 1, 13, 4, Mummius tam rudis fuit, ut &c.).—homo imperitus, ignarus; in aihg, cs rei. An elegant s., homo elegans; spectator elegans (Ter. Bun. 3, 5, 18). A great s., perdoctus. pereruditus. doctus atque imprimis eruditus. mire or doctissime eruditus. To be a great s., multa doctrina esse. A great and ac. To be a great s., mutta doctrina cose. A great and enlightened s., doctus et intelligens existimator; homo doctus et prudens. A fine Latin s., "interioris Latini-tatis scientissimus. The greatest Latin s., "Latinarum

intis scientissimos.

SCHOLARSHIP, discl:linæ (the single branches of learning).—literæ (learning), in at for as it is based on written documents)—scientia literarum or honestarum artium (knowledge of written documents, a being well versed in literature, &c., subjective learning or learned-ness. De scientia, alone, would not be Latin; the same may be said of literatura = with the ancients letters, may or said of interactia = with the ancients terrers, as means of conveying alfa by writing only; its acceptation in the sense of 'learning' originates fm an erroneous reading of C. Phil. 2, 45, 116; see Orelit).—
studia (studies, of objects of learning).—humanitas (eulsuuna (studies, of objects of learning).—humanitas (estivation of the mind, insamuch as it is acquired by occupying oneself with the sciences). Studies that presuppose good a, studia que in quidam varietate literarum versantur: to acquire profound x, accuratam doctrinam sibl comparare: without any x, omnls omnino eruditionis expers et Ignarus. He was more disnino cruditionis expers et ignarus. He was more disnavished by his s. than by his disnities, clairo fut rinditis quam dignitate. A man of perfect s., vir perfect a cruditione: to have or passes no s., literas nescire. I Melon. A maistenance for the encouragement of learning, beneficium annuum. *annua in benefici loco prebais, or prips stipendium: to present ady with a s., *qui or ca tenultatem beneficio annuo

SCHOLARLIKE, doctus. eruditus. Pretty s., satis Not particularly s., mediocriter doctrina instructus

SCHOLASTIC, *scholasticus (σχολαστικός). In a s. manner, *scholasticorum more. *ut assŏlent in scholis. manner, "scholasticorum more. "ut assolent in scholis.

SCHOLIAST, e. g., of Euripides, "Græcus Euripidis explicator: of Horace, "Romanus Horatii explicator." schollastes is now avoided by good scholars

SCHOOL, s. ludus discendi. ludus literarum (a SCHOOL, s. ludus discendi. ludus literarum (a lower s. for boys, who are compelled to learn).— schola (a higher s. for youths and men, who wish to learn). To go to or attend a s., in ludum literarium icarni. 10 go to or aisens a ..., in tace (ire of a single time). To send aby to s. to aby, qm cs institutioni committere; qm cl in disciplinam tradere: to make a boy attend the public s., qm scholarum frequentim et velut publicis præceptoribus. scholarum irrequentus et vetta punitis princeprotous tradere (i. e. in a place where public lectures are attended by a boy residing at home; opp. qm domi atque inter privatos pariêtes studentem literis continere); studia extra limeu proferre (Piin.). To be in a s., in schola sedere or assidere: not to have left s., scholam nondum egressum esse: to attend aby's s., es scholam frequentare (propr.) —in es disciplinam se tradere (resolre to receive instruction for him) To tradere (resolve to receive instruction for him) To soldend s. still (be still a puptl), scholae adhue operari (2. 10, 3, 13). To leave s., scholam egredi (2.); d. vertere a schola et magistris (Sues: vii. Pere. xetr.). To give up a s. (resign the office of teacher), scholam dunittere: to open a s., ludum aperire (C. ad Drr. 9, 18, 1): to keep s., ludum habère (C.), exercère (T.).

Music s., ludus fidlentus (Plant.). A public s., adois publica (late). Misitary s., ludus militaris. A master, vid. To have knowr a boy at s., puerum m ludo cognovisse (Np.): to return home fm s., ire e iudo domum (Plant.). To tell tates out of s., deta fras efferre, proferre. Ruics of a s., "legra que in scholà valent or excreentur. Exomination of s., "tentatio scientire discipulorum: s. punishment. "pera in scholà valent are excreentur. Exomination of s., "tentatio scientire discipulorum: s. punishment. "prin in schola valenta at s. prin professional profe eruditus sum (aft. Pins. Ep. 1, 5, 16). [[The foi-lowers of a teacher, schola (g. t.)—disciplina (with ref. to peculiar doctrines; esply of a philosophical sect).—secta. familia (as opp. to other s.'s). The t. of the Stoics, Stoicorum secta or familia. The founder of the Stoics, Stoicorum secta or familia. The founder of a s., scholæ princeps or auctor. A philosopher of the Academic s., Academicæ sectæ philosophus. To belong to the s. of Zeno, esse or profectum esse a Zenone: to be of the same s., ex eådem scholå esse: to be superstitiously attacked to a s., scholæ me addixt velut quadam superstitione imbutus. § Sebock house, schola, emdes scholarum.

SCHOOL, v. See TEACH, CHIDE.
SCHOOLBOY, SCHOOLGIRL, s. puer, puella, la ludum literarium itans (aft. Plin. 9, 8, 8); puer (pnella) scholæ aithuc operatus (operata) (see Q. 10. 3, 13); puer, puells, discens. Like a s., *tironum more. Hardly worthy of a s., *vix tirone dignus. SCHOOL FELLOW, condiscipulus. To be aby's z.,

una cum o literas discene septorem sudire.— fem. condiscipula (Mart. 10, 35, 15). I have been intimate with aby since the time that we were a.f.i, qo a condiscipulatu utor familiaritier (or conjuctus sum, or vivo conjunctusime; cf. Np. Att. 5, 3).

SCHOOL LESSONS, discenda or ediscenda, orum, (g. t.)—dictata, orum, n. (dictated by the teacher). SCHOOLMASTER, judi magister or magister judi (one who teaches reading and writing).—præceptor publicus (master of a public school).

late, = a rhetorician; doctor umbraticus is a private tutor. The manners or tone of a s., præcipiendi ratio. SCHOOL-ROOM, schola, auditorium (lecture-room,

post-Aug.).
SCHOOLING, Instruction, doctrina, eruditio,
SCHOOLING, instruction at a school,
PMoney paid for instruction at a school,
pracceptoris, or magistri, merces; pretium opera quad
magistri, merces; simply merces (fa princeptoris, or magistri, merces; prelium oppera qued princeptori, or magistro, solvitur; simply merces, if the context; see C. Phil. 2, 4, 9; Acad. 2, 30, extr); or also pretium (see Such. Gramm. 3). In episiolery style the Greek didaktpov may be used; but legs not minerval or minervale, uch = a present brought by the scholars to the master on entrance; as we see,

the scholars to the master on ensurance; as we reentrance money,
SCHOONER. See SHIP.
SCHATICA, coxxe dolor, dolor ischiadiens. Subject
to the s., ischiacus (icycascis).
SCIENCE, scientia, notifica, cognitio (in the subjective
sense, of the knowledge arch one has, not of the phing
the scholars of the scholars of the subjective sense, of the knowledge arch one has, not of the phing
the scholars of the scholars of the scholars of the scholars. wch one knows) .- ars (objective) .- doctrina disciplina cone knows).—ara (objective).—acctrina. auscipuia (objective; of any particular branch). The sciences, doctrinæ, disciplinæ, disciplinæ studia, pl.; literæ. literarum studia (pl.; b) but not scientiæ, wed cas be used only in a subjective sense). Arts and s.'s, in-The liberal s.'s, liberales genua studia atque artes. The liberal s.'s, iiberales doctrinæ atque ingenuæ; liberales disciplinæ (not studia humaniora or literæ humaniores): to red to a s., qd arte concludere, qd ad artem et præcepta revocare; fine not ad artis regulas revocare; to study a s., doctrina, or disciplina, imbui or erudiri.

SCIENTIFIC, quod in artibus versatur; or by the gen, artis, artium, or literarum. S. precepts or rules, artis precepta. A s. discourse or lecture, sermo de artium studits atque doctrina habitus. S. training. eruditio dectrina. To give a s. form to alag, ad arten redigere, revocare: arte concludere qd.

SCIENTIPICALLY, in modum disciplina or artisarte. Ilteris. S. taught or trained, literis eruditu:

omnibus literis or doctrinis eruditus: to arrange 1, arte concludere; ad artem et præcepta (so so ad artis regulas) revocare

SCIMITAR, acinaces (H., Curt.). SCINTILLATE, scintillare (Plin.). See SPARKER. SCINILLATION, scintillato (only propr, a spark-ling, Plin.)—scintilla (a spark, impropr. of the first manifestations of reason, genius, &c.).—igniculi or primi quasi (cs rei) igniculi et semina (C. = scin-primi quasi (cs rei) igniculi et semina (C. = scintillim)

SCIOLIST, semidoctus (C.); leviter eruditus. erudi tulus (Catull.). See sciolus very late (Arnob.).

SCION, | PROP.) surcuius, talea (Farr.); dim. | taleola (Col.): of or belonging to a s., surcularis (Col.); surcularius (Varr.). [Fig.) ramus (see Branch). S. of the royal stock of Argos, Argivorum regum de stirpe

SCIRRHUS, sciros or schirros, i. m.; sciroma or schiroma, atis, n. (P/in.)

SCISSORS, forfex ; dim. forficula.

SCOFF, s. iudibrium. ludificatio. irrisio (C.); derisus (T.); derisio (Suet.; with a view to annoyor give pain).
-eavillatio (with a view to hurt). A bitter s., cavil-

—exvinatio (strin a trea to matt). A over s., casin latio acetha (Sact.), or dieax et miorosa (C.).

SCOPP, v. cavillari. To s. at, deridere, bridere, trisu insectrat, cavillari. Singilare, irridere qm acethis facetlis: to s. at things sacred, "reduints, libros sacros, in Indibrium vertere;" rebus divinis, libris sacris, pro Indibrio shuti

SCOFFINGLY, cum qo aculeo. acerbis facetiis. acerbe

SCOLD, v. (verbis) increpare, increpitare, -- objurgare (to reproach with a fault; opp. laudare) .- conviciari (to make railing accusations).—exagitare, destringere (to make sharp attacks on aby).—corripere (to blame with make sharp attacks on any .—corripere (to blame with harsh words).—exprobtare (ci qd. to reproach aby with something as dishonorable to him). To s. aby on account of alla, vituperare qui de qa re; objurgare on account of any, vituperate qui de qu'e; cojurgare qui de or in qu're, or qu're only. To be scolded, objurgari, vituperari; in vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, or adduct; vituperationem subire. SCOLD. s. (mulier) rixosa, rixæ cupida (jurgiosa,

SCOLDING, objurgatio, jurgium.

SCOLDING, objurgatio, jurgitum.

SCOLLOP, s. | A kind of shell-fish, pecten;
dim. pectunculus. | A hollow or round at the
edge of a thg, prps slnus.

SCOLLOP, v. prps slnuse; or serratim scindere (of
a jagged edge, Appul.).

SCONCE, s. | A branched candlestick. lych-

nuchus, candelabrum. | A fine, mulcta. See FINE. SCONCE, v. muictare.

SCOOP, prps haustrum (g. t.; cf. Lucr. 4, 517). SCOOP OUT, haurire (of liquids).—cavare, excavare

(to s. o. a hollow place in the earth, &c.).

(to s. o. a hollow place in the earth, &c.).

SCOPE. [B nd, a im, propositum—is, qul mihi
est or fuit propositus, exitus—finis (the hishest end,
whether attained or noi)—Esy not scopus in this sense;
C. suss the Greek acovic in his episties: so Macrob,
lipsum propositum, quem Graed acovic vocant. To
propose to oneself a s., finem sibl proponer espectare
qd or ad qd of to miss once's s., a proposito abertare; qd or ad qd: to miss one's t., a proposito abertare; propositum non consequi. \$\$\mathbb{R} om , pace, spat'um. locus. laxitas [Srn. in Srace, Room]. \$\$\mathbb{F} icit of or at hp, campus; \(e. \), a. for a speech, in quo oratio exsultare possit (i. e. where it can display itself). There is large a for his activity, latinsime manat ejus industria: he has free z., ilbero egressum emorater potost (of an historian, relative ia his submemorate potost (of an historian, relative ia his submemorate potost (of an historian, relative ia his submemorate potost (of an historian, relative ia his subject). See also FIELD.

SCORBUTIC, *scrofulosus (t. t.)

SCORCH, urere. adurere. See Bunn.
SCORE, s. | A mark of number, nota. | An account, ratio. | The cost of an entertainment, sumptus comissationis (not compotationls). To pay a s., comissationis sumptus facere (prop.); quod alli intriverunt exedere (fq.). || An individual's share of the whole expense, symbola: to pay one's s., symbolam solvere; pro hospitio solvere (at an inn). || Twenty, viginti; viceni (distrib.). || In music. "summa omnium vocum. "vocum (musicarum) omnium designatio.

SCORE, v. incisuris distinguere. To s. or mark a line under, *lineam ducere subter qd; *linea conspisine sincer, lineam queere subject qu', 'linea conspi-cuum reddere qd. (E. ono lineà subnotare qd in this sense, weh = to write alig upon a line, Appul.) SCORN, v. See Contempt. SCORN, v. See Deepise.

SCORN, v. See Despise.
SCORNER, contemptor spector.
SCORNER, contemptor spector.
SCORNEULLY. See Contemptors.
SCORNEULLY. See Contemptors.
SCORPION, 1A venomons reptils. scorpio.
neps (also as sign of the zodiac. Eth- scorpi. Skewize
for a machine used in war). The sting of a :,, ictus
scorpionis (the sting a : inflietely—plaga scorpionis
(wound made by the sting). 1A kind of fish, *cottus
scorpio (Linn). 1 Meton. A scoringe, scorpio (interpretation). In Meton. A scoringe, scorpio (interpretation). The sting is the sting in the sting in the sting in the score of the scorpio (Linn). In Meton. A scoringe, scorpio (in a much as it had iron stings to it; see Isidor. Orig. 5,
7. no. 18). 27, no. 18).

sitare.

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abire or dimitti. To let aby go s.f., qm impunitum or incastigatum omittere. See Universibile. SCOUNDREL. See RASAL. SCOUR, § To cleanse by rubbing, defricare et diligenter levare; diligenter mundare levareque (Col.).

To s. a dilch, fossam detergere or purgare. | To range

bout, percurrere, pererrare, pervagari regionem. SCOURER. qui mundat. &c. (mundator.

SCOURGE, s. | PROP.) flagrum, flagellum (v.v. pr.; consisting of single thongs). - scorpio (armed with prickles; see Isidor. Orig. 5, 27). The severest punishment was the flagellum, s.; next was the milder punsameni was the flagellum, s.; next was the milder scutica, or the lota, orum, m, whip of thongs; and after this the ferula, i. e. rod of the plant sight; see H. Sat, 1, 3, 119, sq. ¶ Flao,) pestis, pernicles, verba [pl.]; to hold the s. of criticism over abs, *acerbo or severe reprehender qm. As sof God, *limmissus a Deo, ut seviret in onne flagitium voluptatious ilquefacti generis humant. The s. of a country, reipublice or

generis humanl. Pate s. of a country, rejudbice or patrie peatis.

SCOURGE, v. || To beat with rods, \$c., flagris.

SCOURGE, v. || To beat with rods, \$c., flagris verberare, cædere, flagellare (post-4ug.); virgis verberare, cædere, muictare (L.); verberibus accipere or excipere (C.). || To punish, vid.

SCOURING. By the verbs.

SCOUT, s. emissarius, expiorator, speculator (Syn. in SPY |: to place s.'s at various places, speculatores

in orij; so piace s.s ai various piaces, speculatores spargere. Secult, vs. [To act as a econt, explorare. speculatif (the former to find out althe, qd and de qå re; the litter to spy in all directions, in order to find out; see Cas. B. G. 1, 47). See also To Srv. [To repet, reject, vld. SCOWL, s. See FROWN.

SCOWL, v. See To FROWN.

SCRAMBLE, v. || To attempt to esize hastily, involare in qd; manus afferre ci rei (to stretch out the hands towards athg in order to obtain it) -rapere, arripere qd (to snatch at).—qd diripere (Sen., Suct., to be anxious or eager to attain athg). | To ascend a place, using one's hands and feet, niti, eniti in qd .- evadere in qd (to reach athg by scrambling, e. g. in verticem or in jugum montis).

SCRAMBLE, s. Crcl. with the verbs in To SCRAM-

BLE. There is quite a.s. for that article, permulti gestiunt, concupiscunt, illas merces emerc. SCRAP, frustum. frustuum: s. s of icarning, docta dicta (see Lucr. 2, 287). Be of with your s. of learn-ing, "habeas tibi dicta tua docta. See also Cauma, PRAGMENT.

SCRAPE, v. | Tornbthe surface of athg by an edge, scabere (fm κάβω, to rub, to scratch). - radere (to s. with a tool, in order to remove any extraneous matter). s. with a tool, in order to remove any extraneous matter,—fricart (in rub, in order to make smooth)—Buradere (to s. of).—deradere (to s. of).—deradere (to s. fm below).—circumradere (all around). I'v vienn by rubbiny, see To CLEAN. I'v act on the surface with a grating CLEAN. IT o act on the surface with a grating noise, set TO GRATE. IT occilete by penurious diligence, corradere, e. g., some money; convertes (to succe populate, then to collect, bring logother with a great deal of trouble, e. g. hereditates omnium, C. Og. 3, 19, extr.). It o play badly (on the fiddle) *strepere fidibus; chordas missee radere (Bau.). It o make a noise with one's feet, (pedibus) strepium edere; pedibus erram radere (of birds). It n.) "o serape acquaintance, insinuare se ci or insinuare ci; insinuare se in familiaritatem cs.

perplexity, angustize: to get aby into a s., in angustias adducere. in angustum compellere. To get (oneself) into a s., in angustias adduci; in angustum venire: to be in a s., in angustils esse or hærere; angustius se habere. To get the money-lenders out of a ., ex obsidione fæneratores eximere (C. Fam. 5, 6, 5, Cortte). # A bow, via.
SCRAPER, s. raduia. railum.

SCHATCH, s. radius. Irailus leve (a slight seound).—summe cutis laceratio. Usually by Crel. He received a slight so on his arm, cutis brachi leviter persiricia est. SCHATCH, v. radere (e. pr.).—scabere (to scrape)—scapper (to scrape), are previously careful production of the control of the

corpionis (the sting as inflicted)—plaga scorpionis cound made by the sting). It is in of fish, "cottus gently).—level the sting is the sting is gently.—level the present gently as the head, caput scabere or scalpere; caput perficare: to s. behind its cars with its hind feet, are posterior; no. 18).

SCOT. See Tax. To pay s. and lot, vectigalla pentare.

SCOT. FREE, | IMPROPR.) To escape s., impune

out one's eyes, oculos ci effodere. I will s. out your eyes, unguibus involabo tibi in oculos.

gyez, ungulusa irvano tori in ocuos.

SCRAWL, s. "scriptio mala,
SCRAWL, v. See SCRIBBLE,
SCREAM, SCREEGH, v. clamare (maximâ voce,
evita all one's might).— lugubrem edere clamorem; trucem tollere clamorem.

SCREECH-OWL, *stryx flammea (Linn.). SCREEN, s. | PROP.) prps umbracuium. 1 F1G.)

p zest ium. tutëla. SCREEN, v. tegere, protegere, qm or qd. munire qd ab qa re. tuëri, tutari, defendere qm, qd, ab qa re. To s. aby fm punishment, pænæ eripere qm. pænam a qo

SCREW, s. cochica -epitonium (durróviou: s. to tighten the strings of a musical instrument). threads of a s., rugæ per cochleam bullantes (Plin. 18, 31, 74). A female s., *cochleæ matrix. Archimedes's s., cochlea for drawing up scater). Cork s., *instru-

mentum extrahendia corticibus.

SCREW, v. | To use a screw, *cochlea adigere or stringere qd. To s. athg to athg, cochlea athgere qd astringere qd. ci rei: to s. athg in athg, cochlere ope inserere qd. | To ci fei: 10 a. ang in ang, coenies ope inverce qu. s viesa, contort, detorquier (g. t.), edistorquier (e. g., oculos, os). [Prov.] To acrew athg out (fg.), elliere qd.,—chlandiri qd (bg flattery or wheeding).

expiscari qd (to fah it out).—extorquier qd (by siderec). To a oneself into athg, ac inshinare in qd (e. g. tence). To s. onesely into aing, be instituted in query, in familiaritatem cs; in causain, &c.)—se immiscere or inserter ci rei (into a croud of persons, or into a thing). To s. athy too tight, qd (nimis) intendere (e. g. ieges, Plin.). To s. oneself up to athg, intendere se ad qd (e.g. intendere se ad firmitatem, C.). SCRIBBLE, qd illinere chartis (H. Sat. i, 4, 36).

SCRIBE, scriba .- actuarius (in silv. age was a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches detivered in a court, Suet, Cas. 55) .- a manu (se. servus, a private secretary; an amonuensis: in time of Emperors, amanuensis).—Ilbrarius (a writer [not author] of books; also employed for copying, &c.; hence private secretary, s., &c.).—ab epistolis (cc. servus, the stare who wrote fm his master's dictation).—notarius (a shorthand writer; post-Aug.). To be aby's s., a manu ci esse; ab epistolis ci esse.

SCRIP, A purse, marsuplum. crumëna. See unse. A written paper or list, libelius. com-PURSE.

SCRIPTURE, literæ sanctæ, divinæ; libri divini; arcanæ sanctæ religionis literæ (Lact.); biblia (pl.,

SCRIVENER, numularius (Suet.). numulariolus SCROFULA, *scroftila (med. t. t.).

SCROFULOUS, *scrofulosus (t. t.).

SCROLL, volumen (of paper) .- • qd in cylindri spe-

ciem convolutum. SCRUB, s. homo pusillus; frustum hominis (Com. :

a little man, short in stature, &c.).—homo malus, im-probus, nequam (man of bad character). SCRUB, v. tergère, detergère, abstergère, tergère et

SCRUBBY, pusillus (small, diminutive). - malus.

improbus. nequam (bad).

SCRUPLE, s. | Doubt, difficulty, dubitatio. cunctatio (a delaying).—hæsitatio (hesitation).—scru-pulus (a disquieting doubt).—religio (a s. of conscience). To make, raise, or cause a s., dubitationem afferre, inferre, injicere, dare; scrupulum ci injicere, incutere: to make as about athg, ad in religionem trahere; ad religioni habere. I make no s about it, nulla mili religio est (H. Sal. 1, 9, 70). I make no s., have or feel reigio ess (11. 3at. 1, 9, 19). I make no s., nate or feet no s. in doing athg, religio mihi non est quominus Sc. (see C. Cat. 3, 6, 15). Without any s. (you can do so and so), sine sollicitudine religionis (Trajan. ap. Plin. Rp. 10, 62, in.). To remove a s., dubitationem cl præcidere, tollere, expellere; scrupulum ci eximere or ex animo eveilere; religionem ci evellere; religionem ci I have still one s., unus mihi restat scrueximere. puns. I am disturbed by a s., scrupulus me stimulat ac punglt. There is a s. whether or not, consultatio tenet, ne &c. (L. 2, 3) If the slightest s. should seem to exist, at tenuissimus scrupulus residere videbitur: without s., nullā interpositā dubitatione; sine uilā dubitatione. I (A s weight), scripulum or scrupulum, and sts scrupulus; of a s., weeghing a s., scripularis, scrupularis: by s.'s, scripulatim, scrupulatim. I am disturbed by a s., scrupulus me stimulat

SCRUPLE, v. dubitare. hæsitare. cunctari. HESITATE.

SCRUPULOUS, anxius. anxius et sollicitus. reigiosus, scrupulosus (post-Aug. in this sense; or by the subst.). Over-s. care, 'minuta et anxia diligentia.

SCRUPULOUSLY, religiose. sancte. severe (con-

-diligenter, caute, curiose (care 1/9). SCRUTINIZE, rem excutere (C.); scrupplos ex-pendere, discutere; minutius et scrupulosids omnia

crutari (Q.). See also Examine.
SCRUTINY, probatio. examen. exploratio, tentatio.

To subject to a s., sistere, mittere, qm spectandum, tentandum: to conduct a s., spectare, explorare, examinare qd.

SCUD, s. imber subitus. SCUD (along), properare (g. t., to hasten). - accurrere, advolare ad or in qm locum, contento cursu petere qm

SCUFFLE, s. rixa. pugna. jurgium (quarrel). See PIGHT.

SCUFFLE. v. See Fignt.

SCULK. delitescere in qo loco. se abdere in que locum. To s. away out of aby's sight, se occulture of or a conspectu cs. To be sculking somewhere, abditum latere. In occulto se continere, abditum et inclusum in occulto latere. Animals s. away to their retreats, ferm iatibulis se tegunt. Sculking hole, latibulum. latebra.

SCULL, s. calva, calvaria (v. pr.).—caput (the head).

-onsa capitis (the head considered as a bone; s. g., to drink out of s.'s, in ossibus capitum bibere).

St'ULL, v. cymbam impellere (remis brevioribus). SCULLER, cymba (unius remigis), or dim. cym-

SCULLERY, *lixarum officina.

SCULLION, lixa. SCULPTOR, sculptor (in raised or half-raised work; [2] not scalptor).—fictor (g. f., one who forms or fashions).—statuarum artifex, qui signa fabricatur (a statuary)

SCULPTURE, s. | The act of sculpturing, colatura. sculptura scalptura [STN. in the earb]. #A
thing sculptured, colamen (O.).—signum (one
plattic work: opp. tabulae, picture). See Statue.
The art of sculpturing, are pingendi, are signa
fabricandi. are et satuas et simulacer dingendi.

SCULPTURE, v. crelare (fm soilor: to work figures in relief on metals, exply silver, irory, &c.; also in wood: Virg. Freund writes crelare) .- scalpere. sculpere (the former of work but little raised, like Eleir; the latter like yhigew, of works in half or whole relief. So Muller, Archeol. 108).—insculpere. scribere. inscribere (of culting inscriptions). To s. athg in gold, qd auro or in auro cœlare: to s. in stone, qd e saxo sculpere or exsculpere : to s. in marble, scalpere marmora (C.): to a. flowers, scalpere flores (Vitr.).

SCUM, s. spuma (g. t.). scorium (of metals). S. of the earth, homo ad extremum perditus: the s. of the state, sentina reipublicæ; labes et eluvies civitatis:

thou s. of the earth, o lutum! o sordes! SCUM, v. despumare (e. g. carnem, Plin.). SCURP, ulceris crusta (of a wound, an ulcer. &c.). furfures (a disease of the skin, common with children on their heads).—portigo (a cutaneous disease or eruption on the head, of a malignant nature). Having the s., portiginosus (Plin. Val. 1, 4).

SCURFY, crusta obductus (of wounds, covered with scurf) .- porriginosus (one that has the scurf ; Plin. Fal.

GROSSNESS

SCURRILOUS, scurrilis. jocularis. ridiculus (jo-See also GRoss.

SCURRILOUSLY, joculariter. ridicule. scurriliter. See also GROSSLY.

See also Grossly.

SCURVILY. See CONTEMPTIBLY.

SCURVY. See Scrotula, Scrotulous.

SCUTCHEOD, "elypeus insignis. Insigne generis (cf.

C. Sull. 31, 88). See also "Coat of arms."

SCUTTLE, 8, 14 wide shallow basket; see

Basket. [A coal-scrittle, "corbis carbonaria.

SCURTLE. Basket. [A coal-scrittle, "corbis carbonaria.

Basker. [A coal-rewifte, vorbis carbonaria, SCUTTLE, v. prp. pertundere per fundum (Cal.).

*(navem) pertundere, perforare.
SCYTHE, falx, falcia, f.,
SEA, mare (g. 4. [56]* The Greek pelagus and pontundere port, only).—oceanus, mare oceanus (the ocean).
The high sea, altum (opp. consi or harbowr): the even sea, salum (eakor, opp. harbour); at sea, mari; both on tand and at sea, terrà marique; terrà et mari; et terra et mari; et mari et terra; mari atque terra. [The usual expression is terra marique; the others are used only in cases where moreovers us laid on either, or

where the style is more emphatic: but aqua et terra is not Latin.]—To go to sea, mare ingredi; navigationi se committere (opp. viæ se committere, to set out on a se committere (opp. vim se committere, to set out on a road; see C. Fam. 10, 4, in.); to be at sea, mari navigare; to put to sea, see To set Salt; also altum percent to the high sea); the Mediterranean sea, "mare Mediterranean (Sea)" the ancients called it, by seay of distinction, mare nostrum); the Black sea, pontus Euxinus; or simply Pontus (utto Elsek sea, pontus Euxinus; or simply Pontus (utto Elsek sea, pontus Euxinus; the Advaice sea or gulf of Venice, mare Advaictour; the Tuscon sea, mare Extunction to March Salting and the Salting sea. cum: the Caspian sea, mare Caspium: the Red sea, sinus Arabicus: the Dead sea, lacus Asphalites: that is situate or takes place upon the sea, maritimus: in the sea, marinus: beyond the sea, transmarinus: lo be on the level of the sea, locus pari libra cum equore maris ext (Col. 8, 17). Empire of the s., impertum maris (ES) imperium artituit summa, in Ps. Arist. 2, 2, = (1925) imperit martiint summa, in Np. Atul. 2, 2, = the chief command at sea): command at sea, linperium maritinum: adventures at sea, *quæ evenerint in navigatione: dangers of the sea, periculum navigationis.

SEA-CALF, phoca (F., O). *phoca vitulina (Linn.). pure Lat., vitulus marinus, or, fm the context, vitulus onlu.

SEA-COAST. See COAST.

SEA-COASI.

SEA-FIGHT, profilum navale, pugna navalis,
SEA-GREEN, glaucus (E. poet, thalassinus;
ceruleus is = of a watery blue).

SEA-SICKNESS, nausea. To make a voyage without suffering s.-s., navigare sine nausca: to suffer s.-s., nauscare (Plaut.); in mare nauscare (Sen.); nausca tentari; nausem molestiam suscipere (C.): to be suffering dreadfully fm s.-s., nauseå premi (Cels.); nausea qm torquet (Sen.); nauseå confectum esse.

SEA-WEED, alga.

SEAL, s. | A sea-calf, vid.
SEAL, s. | A sea-calf, vid.
SEAL, s. | Propra, I impression, signum. sigillum. To break a s., resignate. | A stamp, *forma
qua signatoria ultimur. As. ring, annulus quo signatorio ultimur (Val. Maz. 8, 11, 4). | Fto.) fides.
To tell a bing to oby under the s. of secrety, tactturnital t et field es claim converdere qd (see Flant. Trin. 1, 2, 104; not. as Ruhnk writes, diere el qd sub fide silentil, uch is not Latin). I tell you this under the s. of secrecy, hoc tibl soil dictum puta; here under the s. of secrecy, not told soil dictum putal nace tu tecum habeto; hoc tibl in aurem dixerim; hoc lapidi dixerim (Egg. not sub rosa tibl hoc dixerim). SEAL, v. signare. consignare (Eg. not subsignare in this sense).—obsignare (to s. up).—signo imprimere

qd. sigillum imprimere in re (to imprint the mark of a s.; e. g. in cera, on wax). To s. despaiches, signo suo tabellas imprimere: to s. a letter, interis sigillum im-

primere: seeled up, obsignatus.

SEALING-WAX, cera (web the ancients used), or lacca signatoria. To use red s., signare ceră ex milto (Fitr. 9, 3).

SEAM, s. sutura. SEAM, v. consuere. suere.

SEAMSTRESS, *femina acu opus faciens or acu victum quæritans.

SEAR, adj. See DRY. SEAR, v. | PROPR) urere. ustulare. amburere. | Pig.) durare (e. g. animum or se). To be seared, durescere, obdurescere, indurescere,

SEARCH, s. indagatio. investigatio. Often by the

SEARCH, v. quærere (by asking) .- exquirere, perquirere (to inquire or examine strictly) .- scrutari. perscrutari (to inquire or examine ifricis).—scrutari, persunari (to inquire after aths: esply with ref. to public news, \$c.).—sciscitari (to desire to know, endeavour to learn; de gå re)—sciscitando ellecre (to elicit by insears; se qa re)—sciscitando ellecre (to elicit by inquiry).—perunctando atque intercapando ellecre (by
parious inquiries).—explorare (to spy out)—explorari
(= to fish out).—odorari (= to smeli out).—indagare
investigare (= to track out); also, for emphasis. Jx.
investigare et servatari. indagare et pervestigare. Indagare et odorari. percunctari et interrogare.—tender
te, g. vulnus, to s. a wound).—penetrare (to penetrate,
peter derpla (tuln)—se insinuare (to dad its semi-insinuare). enter deeply into) .- se insinuare (to find its way into). enter deeply into).—se insinuare (to find its way into). To s. oby, excutere un (to see if he has a thig control about his person). To s. oby's house, see House. SEARCHER, explorator, indugator, serutator (post-Class.). Class., by the verbs.
SEASON, s. 1 Time of year, anni tempus. anni tempus and tempestas (with special ref. to the weather). The four

s.'s, quatuor anni tempora (C.); commutationes tem-pornm quadripartitæ (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 89): Lælius com-modiore anni tempore ad hávigandum usus est (a bet-

ter s.; Cas.): change of s.'s, annuæ commutationes.

| Time, fit time; see Time, Opportunity.
SEASON, v. condire (prop. and fig.).—sale cs rel
spargere qd (fig.; e. g. epistolæ—humanitatis sparsæ sale).-qå re tamquam sale perspergere qd (fig.; e. g. orationem tepore). To s. one's discourse, sermonem condire: to s. a discourse with wit, facetiarum tepore tamquam sale perspergere orationem : no man is better able to s. his conversation with refined wit and the graces of style, nemo lepore, nemo suavitate conditior est: well seasoned, = inured to toil, duratus; ab usu ca rei duratus.

SEASONABLE, tempestivus.

SEASONABLY, in tempore. tempestive.

SEASONING, conditio (as action).-conditura (as method of preparing; Sen. de Ira, 3, 15, 1) .- condlmentum (condiment) .- aroma (foreign spices; cinna-

mon, ginger, &c.).
SEAT, s. | Place in wch one sits or may sit, sessio, sedile (place in wch one may sit) - sedes (place in wch one sits). To take the highest, lowest s., suin wch one nis). To take the highest, lowest s., sup-premum, ultimum, capere locum. If That whereon one sits, sedes, sella. A raised s., solium: s.'s in the circus, fort (pl.): s's of the seenders, subsellia (pl.): to take one's s., sedem capere (L. 1, 18): s. of of justice, tribunal. Il Place of abode, sedes. do-micilium. habitatlo. deversorium (an ins)—cubile. lustrum (lair of a wild animal) .- latibulum. receptaculum (a hiding-place; the first espty of animals) .refugium. perfugium; Jn. portus et perfugium. por-tus et refugium: receptus tutus (a place of refuge). S.'s of the gods, sedes, spatla immortalium: to change one's s., sedem alio transferre : s. of government, sedes, domicilium, imperil, regnl : s. of war, locus belli gerendi (C.); sedes belli (L.): to change the s. of war, beilum (sedem belli) in alias terras transferre (L. 21, 21). | Country-house, villa.

SEAT, v. sede locare, collocare, ponere. To s. one-

self, sedem capere, considere (prop.); considere. residére (C). subsidere (V.). sedem ac domicilium collocare qo loco (C.; fig. = to settle): to s. oneself at table (after the manner of the ancients), accumbere decumbere. recumbere; (according to our custom), ad men-

sam considére.

SECEDE, secedere, decedere (to depart).

SECEDER. By the verb.
SECESSION, secessio. decessio (departing).

SECLUDE, secludere. Secluded, sol tarius: a man

scho leads a s. life, solltarius homo et in agro vitam agens: to lead a s. life, habere or agere ætatem procul a republică; ætatem procul a cortu hominum agere.

SECOND, adj. secundus (next to the first) .- alter SELVAND, adj. secundus inext to the first)—alter (the other, when only two are spoken of); and those two things of the same kind, and present at the same time). The s. each time, or every s., secundus quisque: to love aby as a s. parest, qm sieut alterum parentem diligere: for the s. time, iterum (again: [55] not secundum or secundin or secundum or secundin secundarius. the s. aret secundarius ex paties. reculmon that sense; Docert. 39n.); of the s. nort or quality, secundarius: the s. part. secunda; nc. partes: a s-rule tatle or power, "civitas secundi loci: to be pro-nounced s. best, to come of s., "poximum judicari; "secundas laudis partes terre: athg is not the best, yet of all events the s. best, est hoe, ut non optimum, sle tamen secundum (Cels): s. mate, qui pro gubernatore operas dat (aft. C. Fam. 13, 15, 1): s. time; see above: every s. day, year, &c.; see Alternate:
spon s. thoughts, or on a s. consideration, re consultà et
explorata; inità subductâque ratione; eircumspectis
rebus omnibus rationibusque subductls: to be s. to none (of persons), non inferiorem esse qo qu re; parem esse ci qà re ; non multum aut nihil omnino cedere ci: of s. quality, secundæ notæ (e. g. wine, vlnum): s. hand, see HAND: s. rate, secundarius. secundi locl, Second teeth, see Tooth. Second class in school, classis secunda.

SECOND, s. | An assistant, adjuter. socius; see Assistant. | The sixtieth part of a minute, punctum temporis (a moment).

SECOND, v. | To come in the next place; see To Follow. | To support, back, assist; see To AID, HELP.

SECONDARY, secundarius (second in order; also inferior).—secundi loci (second in rank, second rate). S. causes, cause adjuvantes et proximæ (opp. perfectæ et principales).
SECONDLY, secundo, Iterum (again, the second

time) .- tum. delnde (when the division is not so strict or precise).

SECRECY. | Close silence, taciturnitas; or by Crel. with areanum or secretum. He must have s., spus est fide ac taciturnitate: to preserve s., secretum tacitum premere (C.); commissa tacēre (H); areana

celare (Cert.): to violate s., arcanum aperire (L.), pro-ferre (Plin.), prodere (Curl.); commissa enuntiare (C.) SECRET, adj. arcanus (that one keeps hidden or un-SECRET, any arcantus (and one keeps numero or unrevaled)—secretus (that one keeps separate)—abditus, tectus, occultus (removed fm sight; abditus, hidden by bring put away; tectus, by being covered; occultus, veiled)—ab arbitris liber (free fm eye-uninesses; e. g. locus) .- reconditus, absconditus, abstrusus (deepty hidden, abstruse; reconditus of things difficult to reveal, absconditus and abstrusus of things altogether un-known).—interior (not exposed).—latens (that lies in obscurity) .- ciandestinus (that takes place without the knowledge of another) .- tacitus (that acis or takes place without noise or show) .- furtivus (by stealth). Jn. arcanus et secretus, secretus et arcanus, occuitus et abditus, occultus et quasi invoiutus, reconditus atque abditus, interior et reconditus, abditus et ab arbitris liber (e. g. locus). A s. writing, litera secretiores (the characters, ciphera, \$c.).—furivum scriptum (alig written with private characters, \$c.; Gell.): s. power, tacita vis (but works in silence; see G. 3, 5, 9, and 9, 4, 13) .- occuita vis (that is not observed or known; see Q. 1, 10, 7): s. counsel, consilia arcana, interiora (private consultations ; different fm consilia ciandestina, = s. tricks or artifices; see Np. Hannib. 2, 2).—sanctuarium or consistorium principis (the place in weh the prince held his councils; under the emperors); s. conversations or negotiations, occuita coiloquia; clandestina colloquia; with any one, cum qo: to hold s. consultation with any one, to consult with any one in s., cum qo coiloqui arcano (when the subject of consultation is a secret), or secreto (when the parties meet in private; i. e. so that their deliberations are not overheard), or in occuito (when the parties meet secretly; i. e. so that their meeting is not known); to speak with any one in s., sine arbitris ioqui cum qo : s. arts, artes secretæ: in s. (or secretly, as an adv.), arcano (so that that weh in s. (or secretty, as an aw.), arcano (so that that we takes place must remain unknown),—secreto (not in the presence of unwe come persons; see Ces. B. G. 1, 31; B. C. 1, 19. Nearly = secreto is sine arbitris or arbitris remotis : i e. withou! witnesses or persons present; but with this difference, that secreto implies that a person removes himself fm witnesses, while sine arbitris merely affirms that no witnesses are present, and arbitris remotis implies that the witnesses have been removed). occuite (in a hidden manner; opp. aperte; in occuito, in a hidden place; ex occulto, fm a hidden place; ex insidile, fm an ambush) .- tecte (covertly) .- iatenter (in a hidden manner, when we do not perceive how a thing happens) .- clam (without the knowledge of others; opp. palam or ante oculos cs or coram qo; (cianculum is Com).—obscure (in the dark; of one who shuns the light) .- tacite. silentio (in silence, without noise; silentio always subjective, = without speaking of a matter) .- furtim (by steatth; of one who desires not to be caught in the act; opp. paiam et libere; see C. N. D. 2, caught in the act; upp. patam ce there; see C. 13. 12. 4. 63, 187).—Furtive (unobservedly; of one who would have what he does not to be seen by others). Latin writers also frequently express in secret or 'secretly' by sub in composition with verbs, to which, however, they sts add clam for emphasis; e. g. to carry away in s. or secretly, supportare: to lead away in s., subducere; secretly, supportare: to lead away in s., subducere; ciam subducere or adducere; furto subducere (e.g. ob-sides): to withdraw oneself in s. or secretly, se subducere: to rejoice in s. or secretly, in sing gaudier (to laugh in one's sleeve); to keep althg secret, tactium tenere, habier: tacite habiere (not to speak of it),—secum habiere (to keep it to oneself),—taciere, reticere (to observe silence).—continere (opp. proferre, enunciare; see C. de Or. 1 47, in.).—cciare (to conceal what one ought to make known; opp. palam facere): to keep a thing s. fm any one, celare qm qd or de re; occulere (opp. aperire; pass. occuii, opp. apparere) .- occuitare, occuite ferre (opp. palam facere): not to keep atha s., qd haud occultum habere or tenere; qd non obscure ferre; qd proferre, enunciare (to blab).-qd præ se ferre: keep this s., I tell you this in s., hoc tibi soii dictum puta; haec tu tecum inabeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc iapidi dixerim (Feb not sub rosa tibi hoc dixerim, weh is not Latin): can keep nothing s., plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo (Comic; ap. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25); a s. order or command, nunclus per ilteras secretiores or per notas scriptus (written with s. characters); a s. messenger, nuncius ciandestinus (a messenger despatched in s.; Cas. B. G. 7, 64).—*nuncius de rebus arcanis mis-

Suc (that has s. commands).

SECRET, s. res arcana, secreta, occuita, recondita teneri state), in teneri or retineri.

(SYN. in SECRET, adj) .- res silenda (of sech one mad (SYN. IN SECRET, adj.—les suciude pour en mus not speak)—mysterium, esply in plur. Inysteria (vz. µvarnpia, the celebrated Greek mysteries or a.'s; C allows himself to use mysterium g. t. for a s. only in episiolary style; in de Oral. 3. 17, 64, he qualifies it by tamquam in the words tacitum tamquam mysterium S.'s, arcana, secreta occulta, recondita, pi [SYR. in STORET, adj.]-commissa (things entrusted in secret),-silenda (concerning weh one should be silent: e. g. a secret society; see L. 39, 11, med.): s.'s of the heart, animi secreta; occulta pectoris: the s.'s of a con spiracy, occulta conjurationis: this is no great s., har: res sane non est recondita; hoc in vulgus emanavit (# no longer a s.): something is a s. to me, qd me non pra-terit or me non fugit (E) there is no sure authority for qd mihi or me latet; in C. Cat. 7. 6, 15, and C. Sull. 23, 65, the best Codd. have a different reading: we Orelli): to make a s., no s. of a thing: see To keep, not to keep secret, in Secret, adj: I tell yes this as a s.; see SECRET, adj. sub fin.: they have no s between each other, nec quidquam secretum alter ab aiter habent. To be in the s., scire.

SECRETARY, scriba. qui est ci a manu or ab epistolis (see Scribe) .- * seeretarius (as modern t. t.). prince's private s. quem princeps ad manum habet scribæ ioco (see Np. Eum. 1, 5); scriba principis er regis (Plin. 12, 14, 32). A sort of cabinet, ar

SECRETARYSHIP, scribæ munus. *secretariatus

(as modern t. t. for the sake of distinction).

SECRETE, | To hide, abdere qd in locum or in SECRETE, | To hide, abdere qd in locum or in loco; occuliare qd loco or in loco (tery seld. in locum, see Herz. Cas. B. G. 7, S5, extr.). To s. athg under alhg, abdere qd sub qå re or intra qd (s. g., a knije, a sword under one's robe, cultrum sub veste, ferrum intra vestem). To s. oneself, delitescere, se abdere in occultum (to s. oneself in a lurking place). To s. oneself re any place, delitescere in jocum; se occuliare loco or in loco; se abdere in locum; se occuliare loco or in loco. To s. oneself Im aby, se occultare ci or a conspectu cs : to keep oneself s., abditum jatere; in occultum se continere; abditum et inclusum in occuito latere : to be s., latere. A Te

separate, seceniere, separate.

SECRETION, | Act of secreting, by the erris.

| That wech is secreted in the body, humor: if

= excrement, stercus (of man and beast).—excrementa, pl. (post-Aug.); also algus (e. g. liquida, pal-

SECRETLY, occuite. secreto (opp. aperte).—clam. cianculum. clandestino (Plaul.; opp. palam).—furtim (C.). furtive (O.; by stealth). See 'in secret,' under

SECRETORY, *secretorius (t. 1.; e. g. vas). - *secre-

tionem efficiens.

SECT, secta (the disciples of a philosopher).—schola a school founded by a philosopher).—familia (an inde-pendent society).—disciplina (a society, with ref. to its lenets and principles). To belong to a s., secul or pertenets and principles). To belong to a s., sequi or per-sequi sectam; profiteri sectam (to profess one's attach-ment to a s.): to be attached to a philosophical s., sequi philosophiam; esse a qă disciplină: to go ever to a s., ad sectam transire: to found a s., novam sectam instituere; sectam condere: to incline to the s. of (the

instituere; sectam condere: to incline to the s. of the Stoics), ancionitatem (Stoics) sector preferre.
SECTION, pars: dim. particula. portio.
SECULAR, I of an age, saccularis. | Not spiritual. a rebus divinis alienus (See not mundanus)—profanus. civilis. A s. affec, munus civilis. | Temporal, erawscent, fluxus, caducus, vanus. Devoted to worldly pleasures, vanus, rerum

nanum amans, voluptatious ucureus, SECULARIZATION, Crel. with the verb. SECULARIZE, prps exaugurare (opp. inaugurare), profanum facere (opp. sacrum esse velle). See Cox-SECRATE.

SECURE, adj | Safe, tutus. securus; see SAFE. | Careless, securus. negligens, imprudens [STR. in

CARELESS

SECURE, v. | To make safe, put out of denger, tutum reddere, facere, or præstare. in tuto coliocare qd (e. g. one's reputation, famam).—munire (to provide with a defence).—confirmare qd or spem cs rei (e. g. spem successionis, Suel.; pacem, regnum, &c.). s. oneself agst danger or casualties. curpus tutum reddere aiversus pericula (Cels): to be secured agsi athg, tutum or munitum esse a qå re. § To appro-hend, comprehendere; in custodiam tradere. To be secured, comprehendi; in custodiam tradi: (of a pe manent state), in custodia haberi or servari; custodia

genter (carelessly).

genter (carclessty).

SECURITY, | Freedom from danger, incolumitas. salus; see Safery. | Protection: vid. | Pledge, guarantee, cautio (g. 1.)—satisfatio (at law). To give 1., cautionem interponere; cautionem sase). To give it, cautionem interponere; cautionem cavere; satisdatre (pro rei; satisdationem interponere, præstare, or dare: to aik or demand s., exigere a qos astisdationem; satispetere a qo: to receive s., satis accepere: to offer is, cautionem offerre; satis or satisdationem offerre: to give aby back his s., cautionem of remittere [all fm legal writers]: to give s., prædium cavere (Dick Antigq.). To give s. to twice the amount, cavere in duplium: to have given s. for aby to a large amount, intercessisse two no magram recuisiam. amount, intercessisse pro qo magnam pecuniam. One who gives s., sponsor; fidejussor; vas, vadis, m.; præs

SEDAN, sella. lectica (lectica — patanquin, the person being recumbent).—sella gestatoria (Suel.). To ride in a s., lecticà or sellà vell; gestamine sellæ perveli

o a place; e. g. Buias, T.).
SEDATE lentus (without emotion).—ab animi perturbatione liber (free fm passion) .- tranquillus (calm). -quietus, sedatus (composed, collected).-placidus (of an even temper, mild). Js. quietus placidusque; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque; piacidus et

SEDATELY, lente, tranquille, quiete, sedate, sedate animo, piacide. Jn. sedate piacideque, placide et sedate

SEDATENESS, lentitudo. animus ab omni per-turbatione liber [Syn. in Sedate].—animi zequitas, zequabilitas. animus zequus (equanimity).—animus sedatus (composure).

SEDATIVE, mitigatorius (Plin.—mitigativus, late). Or by Crcl. with dolorem sedare, compescere.

SEDENTARY, sedentarius (e. g. opera sedentaria; SEDENTARY, sedentarius (e. g. opera sedentaria; C. (1) ap. Col.)—sellularius (of a mechanic whose work is done in a sitting posture; C., L.: sedentaria ars, App.). To lead a : tife, vittam sedentariam (not vitam domisēdam) agere; domi (desidem) sedēre [25] Domisēda is the epith, of a womas who stays at home: Oreia, Insertipi, dia vomas who stays at home: Oreia, Insertipi, dia vomas who this is treed to the company of the c served.—umbraticus (homo; opp. to reges: Plaul. Cure. 4, 3, 24) is one who sluys al home, avaiding public life and public dating—qui in totum aut certe plurimum domi moratur (C. ap. Col., but this may include the idea of activity and morement in the house).—qui inter parietes libenter se continct.

SEDGE, carex. ulva palustris.

SEDGY, ulvasus (Sidon.). ulva abundans or ob-

SEDIMENT, subsidentia, pl.; sedimentum. crassamentum. que in qà re subsidunt (e. g. in urinà). To deposit a s., habère quædam subsidentia (Cels. 2, 5). S. of wine, fax vini.

SEDITION, seditio. motus (a disturbance in the state).—tumnitus (with the Romans any sudden dis-### Adde - Humittus (with the Homans any suawa au-turbance, sudden wor) - wis repentina (a sudden s).— rebellio. rebellium. rebellatio (rising of a canquinda popule agsi their conqueros). To raise or cause as, seditionem, tunuitum facere, concitace; seditionem commovere, concire: to inflame s., ignem et mater-au seditioni subdere: to endeavour to stir up s., soilicitare, concitare qm: to suppress a s., seditionem sedare, ienire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, exstinguere: a s. arises, sedicio oritur, concitatur, exardescit; breaks out ogain, seditio recrudescit; abates, seditio languescit; dies away, conticescit. SEDITIOUS, seditionus (engaged in a disturbance).

-rerum evertendarum or rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis cupidus (disposed to overthrow the existing order of things) .- rebelians (that rises agst a conqueror).—turbulentus (restless, unquiet). Jn. se ditiosus ac turbulentus; e. g. civis. To be s., novas res quærere; novis rebus studere (seditionsly disposed); in seditione inter se esse (in a state of sedition): to make s. speeches aget any one, seditiosis vocibus increpare qm: to hold s. language, seditiosa per cœtus dispare qm: to hold 1. tanguage, seuthusa per curus unserver (T. Ann. 3, 40, 3): the Gauls are a 2. people, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter ceieriterque excitantur (Ces. B. G. 3, 10).

SEDITIOUSLY, seditiose. turbulente. turbulenter.

SEDUCE, a recta via abducere (propr., to mislead) om transversum agere (fig., to draw fm the path f vir-fue).—corrumpere cs animum et mores, or simply cor-rumpere qm (to corrupt).—qm ad nequitiam addu-cers, of fenestras ad nequitiam patefacere (to entice to

SECURELY, tute, tuto (safely).—secure. indili-enter (carelessly).—in errorem inducere (to deceive

SEDUCER, qui qm ad nequitiam abducit, corruptor. auctor flagitii, fraudis. (with ref. to female chastity) qui qam in stuprum illicit.

SEDUCTION, corruptela iliecebræ. Or by the verbs. Arts of s., ars ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas

accommodata. SEDUCTIVE, omnibus libidinum illecebris repletus

(e. g. regio).—captiosus (dangerous, e. g. societas).— corruptrix (of persons and things, fem.). SEDULITY, sedulitas (indefatigable bustling activity in small matters),-assidultas (continued, uninterrupted exection).—difigentia (careful and close application).— industria (industry of a high and elevated kind). See

SEDULOUS, sedulus (busily active, bustling; opp. SEIDUDUUS, sealuis (cassiy active, busting; opp. piger).—assiduus (conslantly active).—industrius (resi-lessty active in high matters; opp. segnis).—diligens (carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and exertions to the attainment of an object). To be s in any business, in re agendà acrem et industrium esse.

SEDULOUSLY, sedulo. assidue. industrie. dili-

genter. SYN. in SEDULOUS. SEE, s. *sedes (episcopi).

SEE, v. | Perceive or distinguish by sight, videre (ideis, to possess the faculty of vision : tueri, in the same sense, is poet.) .- cernere (spiver, to discern, distinguish by the sight), or oculis cernere qd. oculis percipere. spectare (to look at attentively or anxiously, to survey closely or narrowly) .- aspicere (to turn the eyes to, to look at) .- conspicari (to see at a distance; usually in the perf. pass. part., and in Cas). To go to see, visere: to see well, bene, acute, acriter videre; acres et acutos habere oculos: to see to a great distance, longe videre: not to see, carere sensu oculorum (not to possess the faculty).—cocum esse (to be blind, to have tost or been degrived of the faculty): to be able neither to see nor to hear, oculis auribusque captum case: not to see so well with the right eye as with the left, dextro oculo non æque bene uti (Np.; opp. sinistro oculo minus videre, Saet.): to see well with one eye, altero oculo bene videre (C.): to see clearly, clare videre oculis (Plant.); videre perspicue, diligenter, recte: not to be able to see athg, fugit qd aciem, obtutum oculorum; effugit qd sensum oculorum (opp. cadere in conspectum): not to endure to see athg, vultum es pai non posse; oculi mei qd ferre non possunt: north seeing, visendus; spectandus; conspiciendus; visu or spectatu dignus: it is north seeing, qd dignum est, quod spectetur: seel = Benoli; vid. \$\frac{\psi_0}{\psi_0}\$ After 'to wait, \$\frac{\psi_0}{\psi_0}\$ a dependent interrogutive clause often follows immediately; to see 'being omitted: 'when all were waiting to see who would be so \frac{\psi_0}{\psi_0}\$ exapectanti-endured bus omnibus, quis nam esset &c. | Fig. | To observe perceivant of the videre videre animo-errogue perceivantife and providere videre animo-errogue perceivantife and providere videre videre animo-errogue perceivantife animo-errogue perceivantife videre videre animo-errogue perceivantife videre videre videre animo-errogue perceivantife videre videre videre animo-errogue perceivantife videre videre videre animo-errogue videre vide effugit qd sensum oculorum (opp. cadere in conspecself obtiged to retreat, hostis se recipere coactus erat: self obliged to retreat, hostis so recipere coactus erat; to see through, perspicere, animo videre: to see through a plan, quid agat qs, quid moistur, sentire et videre, a To con sider, videre, considerate. I will see presently, mox videro (Eig. less commonly videbo. Matth. Excurs. de fut. exact.). Il To take precaution, be on one's guard, videre, cavere. Il To conjecture, convidere, curvalere. Il To conjecture, convidere, providere, curare, videre. intelligere. conjicere. colligere.

SEED, | PROPR.) semen. To sow s., semen spargere (C.); semen jacere, screre (Plin.); semen solo ingerere, or terræ mandare (Col.); semen jactare, demittere in terram (Varr.). S. is apt not to come up, semen difficulter animatur: s. comes up, semen procedit or prodit. To go to s., in semen ire or abire in semina crescere. | Fig.) semen. causa: Js. semen et causa (C.). stirps. igniculi ac semina. To sow the s.'s causa (C.). strps. ignicul ac semins. To sow the s.; of alsp, sementern cs rei facere; veiut semins jacere i rei (e. g. bello).—nova semina ministrare ci rei (of sowing the s.; of another, star, \$c. bello). To sow the s.; of political troubles, civiles discordias serere. SEED-PGOT, seminarium (Col., Farr.), SEED-PGOT, seminarium (Col., Farr.), tempus satūs (Piin. 19, 8, 40).

SEED-PSSEI, vasculum, seminis.

SEED-VESSEL, vasculum seminis. SEEDSMAN, *qui semina vendit. SEEDY. granosus, or by Crcl. with semen. seminosus is late.

SEEING THAT, siguiden (mplies something known

and granted; Zumpl, § 315).—quum: (relating to time as well as stating a reason).—quia. quod. quoniam. quandoquidem (implying also a reason, with this differ-ence, that 'quum alleges a simple reason merely, our quantoquivern (impiging also a reason, with this difference, that 'quim' alleges a simple reason merely, our 'since,' 'quia' and 'quod,' of with the former is the stronger, allege a reason founded on necessity, our 'because,' 'quoniam' alleges a reason deduced fm the accidental occurrence of circumstances, our 'whereas;' quandoquidem' gives a reason inferred fm some pre-

ceding circustance).
SEEK, | Thans.) To search for, quartere. | To desire and pursue, petere. appetere. expetere. sequi. persequi. sectari. consectari. captare. aucupare. studere or servire ci rei. To s. a livelihood, victum quaritare (Plant.): to s. one's own interests, rebus et commodis suis servire; omnia ad utilitatem suam revocare (C.). | To ask in order to receive, petere. | To endeavour, studere (with an inf., or more rarely ut); operam dare, ut; capere (with an inf., to s. to; bey but quærere with an inf. or ut is not found in the best prose). To s. one's life, i. e. to compass

SEEKER, by the verbs. See also SEARCHER.

SEERLEIS, by the veros. See also SERRCHER.
SEEM, videri. The impersonal form 'it seems' is
miy translated personally; 'it s's that our friends will
not come,' amici nostri non venturi videntur. To s. in aby's eyes, judicio es esse; a qo existimari; videri ci: esse apud qm: it seems to me that you are a passionate person, stomachosus esse videris: it does not s. so to me, non ita mihi videtur: it does not s. to me that &c., non mihi videtur (with acc, and inf.); to s. to oneself, sibi videri.

SEEMING See APPARENT, SEEMINGLY, ut videtur.

SEEMLY, decorns, decens (becoming; opp. in-decorns),—honestus (honorable; opp. inhonestus, turpis). To be s., decorum, honestum esse ci; decor (with an acc. of the person to whom alight ss.): it is s., aquum est, par est (followed by an inf.): it is s. that &c., convenit (followed by an acc, and inf. ; see Benecke, sc., convent () offorces by an acc, and inj.; see Benecke, C. Cat. 1, 2, 4): it is not s., non decet: it is not at all s., \$c., minime decet (both followed by an acc. and inf.; e. g. oratorem irasci minime decet). 'It is s. for,' may frequently be rendered by est with a gen.; e. g. est juvenis, 'it is s. for a young man.'

SEER. See Paopuer.
SEETHE. See Bott.
SEGMENT, | Part of a circle, *segmentum (t. t.; not in this sense in Pliny). I A part, portion. segmentum, pars. portio.
SEGREGATE. See SEPARATE.

SEIGNIOR, dominus.

SEIGNIOR, dominus.

And, prehendere. apprehendere. comprehendere. arripere (to snalch to oncelf, to s. hashiy). To s. the hand of new one, dextra nec complections as specially one of the control of the snalch of the snal &c.): to s. any one by the hand, manu prehendere (g. 1.); gc.); 10.8. any one by the hand, many preneuere (g. 1.); many reprehendere (in order to bring him back); to s. a pen, calamum sumere; stilum prehendere; ad scribendum se conferre (fig.): to s. a person, qm prehendere, comprehendere; qm arripere. || To take, catch, comprehendere; qm arripere. | To take, catch capere (to get possession of a thing in order to keep it). sumere (to remove a thing in order to use it).—pre-hendere (to take hold of a thing in order to hold it; all with an acc.),—tangere qd (to touch).—manus adhibère ct ret; manus afferre ci rei (fig., to endearour to get a thing into one's own possession; e. g. vectigalibus, allenis bonis).—descendere ad qd (to have recourse to, when other ways and means do not succeed): to s. athg when other ways and means do not succeed): to s. also violently, eagerly, tapter, arriper qd (hastiy).—involare in qd (hg., to hy or pounce upon; e.g. in alienas possessiones). | Fia.) To fall upon suddenly (of things without life), arripere, corripere, occupare (to date possession of).—Invadere, increaser (to fall upon, exply y fear): the fire s. s. also, Ignis or Hamma compared to the second processing the second a disease, morbo tentor or corripior; morbo implicor; in morbum inc'do: a panie s.'s me, pavor me occupat; me!us, pavor mihi incutitur; timor me incessit: to be seized by fear or a panic, metu affici; in timorem dari; timore percelli: to be seized with compassion, misericordia cani or corrint; with astoneshment styper cordia capi or corripi; with astonishment, stupor, admiratio me incessit: to be seized with auger, irā incendi: (irā) excandescere; irā exacui (of the most violant auger). lent anger): to s. the mind, animum commovere, per-

SEIZURE, | PROPR.) A laying hold of pre-

hensio (Varr. ap. Gell.) .- captus (Val. Max.). Usualis by the verbs. | Fig) Attack (of a disease, &c.), tentatio (sc. morbi; C. Att. 10, 17, 2). A slight s., comtatio (sc. morbi; C. Att. 10, 17, 2). A signit e., com-motiuncula (C. Att. 12, 11, extr.).—levis motiuncula (Suet. Fesp. 24): to sufer under the s. of a disease, ten-tari morbo: to experience a slight s., levi motiuncula tentari (E) not accessio tebris, schich is = 's

(* man.), lateristi (val.) are anie-Visia.

SELECT, adj. electus. selectus. delectus (electus impropr. = escellent); Js. conquisitus et electus.—equisitus (eserchéo osi, e- escellent).—eximius. eggius. præstans (execllent). A. band, delecta manus.

Letter, 'eselectæ epistolæ."

s. tetters, "selecture epistoise.

SELECT, v. eligere (g. t., to choose fm several things, without ref. to any particular object).— deligere to choose what is or appears to be most suitable; Cas. B. G. 7, 31, huic rei idoneos homines deligebat).—seligere (to choose and set apart). To s. a place for a camp, locum castris capere; locum idoneum castris diligere: to make or let aby s., facere ci potestatem optionemque ut eligat utrum velit.

ut eligat utrum velit.

SELECTION. I The act or right of selecting, electio. delectio. selectio [8vw. in Selecti.—spece (free choice, option). To make as, delectum haber, (free choice, option). To make as, delectum haber, (acere: with as, cum delectu; electe; diligenter (with as, cum delectu; electe; diligenter (with as, inte ullo delectu; promiscue. I Things selected, by the adj. selectus; e.g., as of letters, "epistolia selectus. SELP (as a def. pron.), ipne. [Select When 'self' observe carefully whether it be as an active (subject) or a passive (object); in the former case lipse is put in the nom. or in the acc. (only when connected with a personal infinity in the latter, lipse is in the case of the personal infinity in the latter, lipse is in the case of the personal infinity in the latter, lipse is in the case of the personal infinity in the latter, lipse is in the case of the personal infinity in the latter, lipse is in the case of the personal infinity in the latter. passic (objects), in the acc, (osly when connected with an acc, and infin.); in the latter, ipse is in the case of the person, whatever it may be; e.g. se ipsum irride the laught at himself, and at no other; he laught at himself, and of all others and in other laught at himself, and of other laught at himself, and other laught at himself in the laught at himself, and in other laught at himself, and in a nemmy to himself is. Self. shi just inimicus est (is an enemy to himsel/). Sel' is also denoted by the appendage of met to the pex-pronount ego, tu, sul, and their cases; sls with the ed-dition of juse in the same case as the pron.; e.g. mpsn/l, memet, memet justum (Mar but never memet just) of my (your, him, or it) self, juse; med (tuis, sus) uponte (without external impulse or cause).—ultro (by free will, voluntarily).—per se (by oneself).—a se (seif-originating).—sine magistro (wilhout a teacher): his other s., alter idem for nominat.; for another case, se, &c. alterum: Pompey said I should be his other s. me alterum so fore: a friend is like one's other s., tamquam aiter idem: like your other s., tamquam ipse tu; sts tamquam exemplar mel, tui, sui, &c., may be used; e. g. he who has a friend looks upon him as his other s., is tamquam exemplar aliquod intuctur sui: the door opened of itself, valvæ se ipsæ aperuerunt : to recover himself, ad se redire : for itself (= for its own sake). propter se or sese (e g. amicitià propter se expetenda ; propiet we or sewe (e.g. amicina propiet we experienda., matura (e.g., honestum—matura est landsolli (...).

[5]: With gen, sui = themselves, the sing, germal is used; e.g., sui coiligendi (not coiligendorum) causis. Many poss, verbs have a purely reflexive measing; si, fall (to decise oneself); cruciari (to tormest oneself); cruciari (to tormest oneself); cruciari (to tormest oneself); exclude; e.g. virtue itself is despired, virtue itspa contemination; the enemy themselves could not refrain fuers, vel hoates, learning termesare none reducents. vel hostes facrimis temperare non potuerunt: 904 yourself are akgry with me, tu adeo milii succenses. See also Himself.

SELF CONCEIT, vana or arrogans de se persuasio To have no littie e. (af oneself), multum sibi imbuere; se qm esse putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus (to be conceited): to have a great deal of a -e., tumescere inani persuasione (Q. 1, 2, 18);

sub placere: full of s.c., arrogantispie(u. s. s. sib) placere: full of s.c., arrogantispie(u. s. s. sib) placere: full of s.c., arrogantispie(u. s. sub) placere: but (proud, houghty). A s.c. person, homo opinioni bus inflatus (C. Of. 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amazon ingcnii sul (Q. 10, 1, 88).—"qui sib) prae ceteris sapere

SELF-CONFIDENCE, SELF-CONFIDENT. See CONFIDENCE, CONFIDENT. Blind s .- c., stolida sul fiducia: reasonable s.-e., haud vana de se persuasio (aft. Q. 2, 2, 12).

SELF-CONTROUL, temperantia (opp. libido) .moderatio (opp. effrenata cupiditas).—modestia (opp. petulantia).—continentia (opp. iuxuria, libido). To

petulantal, -- Continentia (opp. luxula, liolux). To exercise s.-c., siblinet ipsi temperare; in se ipsum habère potestaten; se habère in potestate.

SELF-DEFENCE, contra vim defensio (C. Mil. 5, 14). To practise s.-d., ipse me contra vim defendo: to carry arms for s.-d., sui defendendi causa telo uti (C.

4, 11).

SELF-DENIAL, animi moderatio, dolorum et la-borum contemptio, rerum humanarum contemptus ac despicientia. To practise the most rigid s .- d , omnia quæ jucunda videntur esse, ipsi naturæ ac necessitati denegare (aft. C. Verr. 5, 14, 35).

SELF-EVIDENT, ante oculos positus, manifestus.

apertus evidens.

SELF-EXAMINATION, *spectatio vitæ nostræ.

Sts meditatio (Q. 10, 1, 17) or sermo intimus (C. Tusc.
2, 22, 51) may suit. To institute a s.e., in sese descendere (Pers.); me ipse perspicio totumque tento (C. Legg. 2, 22, 59).

SELF-GOVERNMENT, imperium sui. See SELF-

CONTROUL

SELF-KNOWLEDGE, we may say cognitio sui. conscientia factorum suorum; or, by a turn of the expression, noscere semet ipsum; e. g. Pythius Apollo enjoins s.-k., jubet nos Pythius Apollo noscere nosmet

enjoins A.A., judice nos 1 fillius Apolio noscat.

SELF-LOVE, accus amor sui (poet.). To possess
s.-l., sei psum amare: all men possess s.-l., omnes sibl
esse melius quam alteri maluri (in bod sense; in good
sense, see SELF-PRESENVATION): s.-l., befregs itself, est se ipsum amantis.

se ipsum amantis.

SELF.POSSESSED, suus (e. g. semper in disputando suum ease, tike kinself; C.).

SELF.PRAISE, de se predicatio.

SELF.PRAISE, de se predicatio.

SELF.PRAISE, de se predicatio.

SELF.PRESERVATION, ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus (C. Fin. 5, 9; in.).—conservandi sui custodia (C. N. D. 2, 48, estr.).—corporis nostri caritas (Sem. Ep. 14, 1). The instinct of a r.p. belongs to all living creatures, omni animali prinus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a natură datus est, se ut conservet (C. de Fin. 5, 9, 24); omne animal se ipsum diligit, se simul ortum est, id agit, ut se conservet (ib.); generi animantium onni est a natură tributum, ut se, vitam corousous tenatur. declinctoue ea, oue nocitura videanimantum ominesi a natura triotumi ca sey, corpusque titeatur, declinetque ea, quæ nocitura vide-aniur, omniaque, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria, anquirat et paret (C. Off. 1, 4, 11); omni animali insita est corporis sui caritas (Sen. Ep. 14, 1); omnibus ingenuit animalibus conservandi sui natura custodiam (C. N. D. 2, 48, extr.).

SELF-SATISFACTION, admiratio sui (aft. Np. Iph. 5, 1).—immodica sui æstimatio. vana or arrogans de se persuasio. nimius sui suspectus (Sen. Ben. 2, 26, 1).

SELP-SATISFIED, sibi vaide placens (Petr. 126, 9).

SELF-TAUGHT, qui artem literis sine interprete et sine gå institutione percepit (aft. C. ad Fam. 9, 19, 5). Epicurus used to boast that he was entirely s.-t., Epicurus gloriebatur, se magistrum habuisse nuilum

SELF-WILL, animus obstinatus. obstinatio (in athg) cs rei (determined perseverance in one's own way, with-out listening to advice, &c.).—pervicacia. animus pervicax (the same, in order to carry a point or achieve a triumph). - pertinacia (doggedness in maintaining an opinion, &c.) .- animus præfractus (obstinacy) .- contumacia (untractableness).

SELF-WILLED, obstinatus. pervicax. pertinax. præfractus. contumax [Sys. in Self-will]. A s. w. man, homo qui nimium sui juris sententiæque est.

SELFISH, suo commodo or privatæ (domesticæ) utilitati serviens, qui suis commodis metitur omnia. qui suis commodis inservit, qui sua cupiditate, non utilitate communi, impellitur (C. Off. 1, 19, 63). To be s., suo privato commodo or private (domestica) utilitati servire; ad suum fructum or ad suam utilitatem referre omnia; id potius intueri, quod sibi, quam quod universis utile sit: to be completely s., nihii alterius causă facere, et metiri suis commodis omnia: without any s. motire, suorum commodorum oblitus;

nulla utilitate questia; innocenter; sine questu.

SELPISHLY, propter sui commodi (or iucri) studium, ob aliquod emolumentum suum. illiberaliter, avare.

To act s. in athg, ad suam utilitatem referre adi lucri facere ed: to be acting s. under the mask of patriolism, bonum publicum simulantem pro sua presale certare (see S. Cat. 88, 3; of ministers and public

8ELFISHNESS, respectus privatarum rerum (L.).
*privatæ utilitatis studium. *suarum rerum studium.
avaritia (avarice). From s., commodi or quæstûs sui or utilitatis suæ causa; respectu rerum privatarum, or (with ref. to pecuniary advantage) pecunize causa: to do athg for s., referre qd ad utilitatem domesticam: to love aby without s., amare qm nuisa utilitate quæsita (C.): without s., integre; innocenter; suorum commodorum oblitus (C.).

SELL, | TRANS.) vendere. divendere (to s. in parcels SLLL, | I HANN. | vendere envenuere (10 s. in parceis or lots, to s. single articles). - venum dare (to exposs for sale). - venditare (to offer for sale). To be sold, vendi; venire (to go for money); venum ire (to be exposed for sale). To s. oneself, so venditare (to undertake a service or burden for pay); se auctorare (to bind oneself, by receiving money, to the performance of a service; as in the case of a gladiator contracting with the lanicta, ad qm, ad qd): to sell oneself to any one, so ianita, as qm, as qu'; to set oneset to any one, so vendere el (propr. or fg); pecuniam accipere ab qu (or receive a bribe): to sell one's country, cl patriam venditare: to be selling of, divendere; distrahere; foras, quidquid habeo, vendo (Plaut. Sitch. 1, 3, 67). INTRANS, vendi. venite.

SELLER, venditor, qui, quæ vendit, &c.

SELLING, venditio. See Sale.

SELVEDGE, ilmbus.
SEMBLABLE, similis. See LIKE.

See LIKENESS, PRETENCE. SEMI- (in composition), semi-, or the Greek hemi-,

SEMICIRCLE, hemicyclus (huinvalor) and hemi-SEMICIRCLE, hemicycius [nµissikov; ana nemicyclium (nµissikov), or pure Lai. semicirculus, semi-orbis, dimidia pars orbis or circuli (g. tt.), dimidia circuli forma (as to its form). To describe a s., hemicyclium describere the rainbow forms a t., arcus fit dimidia circuit forma.

SEMICIRCULAR, hemicyclius (ἡμικόκλιος), or pure Lat. semicirculatus (κοι semicirculus); in semicirculi

speciem SEMIDIAMETER, dimidia pars orbis (Sen.).—
radius (line drawn fm the circumference to the centre of
a circle, C. Un. 6).
SEMINAL, Crel. with gen. of semen.

SEMINARY. See SCHOOL. Seminarium =

SEMITONE, semitonium (Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 1).
SEMPITERNAL, sempiternus. See Eternal.

SEMPITERNAL, sempiternus. See ETERAL.
SEMPSTRESS, puells or mulier quæ acu victum
quaritat (aft. Ter. And. 1, 1, 4)
SENATS, senatus, us. In speaking of this assembly,
C. sags, summum consilium orbis terræ (Phil. 7, 7, 19)
ublikum orbis terræ consilium (Fam. 3, 8, 1). A depublikum orbis terræ consilium (Fam. 3, 8, 1). A decree of the s., senatus consultum (when formally sanc-tioned by the tribunes of the people, and so having re-ceived the force of law): senatus auctoritas (properly, a measure proposed but not carried, yet sts used for senatûs consultum); senatûs or patrum decretum (a decree of the s. investing magistrates with authority for the discharge of some special duly, or ratifying and giving force of law to decrees of the people): a sitting of the s., conventus senatus; senatus : to call a s., senatum vocare or convocare (to summon); senatum cogere (to send for individual members): to dismiss the s., mittere or dimittere senatum : a full s., senatus frequens.

SENATE-HOUSE, curia. SENATOR, senator. The s.'s, ordo senatorius; patres conscripti: the youngest s., minimus natu ex

patrum concilio. SENATORIAL, senatorius. S. duties, senatoria

SEND, | To despatch fm one place to another, mittere (g. t.).—legare (to s. on public business).

To s. away, ablegare (Ter.); dimittere qm (C.): to s. for, arcessere (implying that the party comes and ap-pears); accire qm; qm evocare or excire (of magistrales; to summon aby to appear before them): to s. help to aby, auxilium submittere ci : to s. forth, emittere: to s. forth, i. e. publish, a book, librum emittere, edere: to s. out. mittere; dimittere; circummittere (with or without in onines partes); emittere (only as a (set to resistant and members parties); emittere (only as a military term, of the sending out a devision of an array against an enemy; as Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 2, esseciarios ex sylvis emittebat), | To grant; vid. | To transmit, vid. | See In English to send must be scribere in ref. to sending news 8c, by tetter. I have a somewhal different report for what I sent you in my last, making the liberary than the sent you in my last, making the liberary than the sent you in my last, making the liberary than the sent you in my last, making the liberary than the sent you in my last, making the liberary than the sent you in my last, making the liberary than the sent you in my last, making the liberary than the sent you have been also sent the sent your last provides the sent your last pr nescio qd aliter audio atque ad to scribebam. To s. me (all the ness), perscribere (omnes res urbanas, &c.). SENIOR, major natu. or major onty (opp. minor nstu).—prior. superior (the one was lived first)

SENIORITY, ætatis privilegium (Just. 2, 10, 12, = primogeniture, for not primogenitura). Or by Crcl. with major natu.

See WEEK. SE'NNIGHT.

SENSATION, | PROPR.) Effect produced on the bodity organs, sensus. An agreeable s., cor-poris voluptas: a painful s., corporis dolor: to experi-ence agreeable s.'s, suaviter affici; fm athg, q\u00e4 re; voence agrecable s.t., shavlier ather; /m alpg, qā re; vo-luptate qukām perfundi: alpg occusions a paisfuls; a dolore affici ex qā re; dolorem percipere ex qā re (C.); b· hare a a. of alpg, soulite qq; sensu ex rei commo-vēri; to be deprised of s., sensu earëre; callus sensul obductus est (e. g. of a limb); to hare no. of alpg, qā re non movēri; to hare no. s. whatever, omni sensu carière; omnes sensus exulsse: to hare lotal all s. (of limbs, &c.), torpescere; obtorpescere; torpore hebetari (Vat. Max. 3, 8, extr. 6): to lose the s. of athg, sensum cs rel amittere ; no s. remains in the body, in the sout, nullus residet in corpore or animo sensus: all s. ends with this tife, pariter cum vità sensus amittitur : post mortem sensus nulius est; mors omnes omnino sensus aufert: when a is at an end, sensu perempto. | Fig)

B motion of the mind, animi motus. | Popular excitement, turba, pt.; motus: to produce a s (of a person who is admired), cuivis injicere admirationem sui (Np. Iph. 3): to create a s., turbas dare, facere,

SENSE, | The faculty of perception, sensus, as (e. g. oculorum; vi. endi. cernendi; aurium, audi-To make any impression on the s.'s, sensus movere: to soothe the s.'s, sensibus suaviter blandiri (C.): to be deprived of s., sensu carere; sensibus captum esse: beyond the reach of the s.'s, quod in sensus non cadit; quod nullo sensu pereipi potest: piearures of s., volupiates corporis (C. Fin. 1, 18); corporales volupiates (S. Fin. 1, 18); corporales volupiates (Sen. Ep. 78; [55] not corporea, ach would be 'corpored, consisting of a body,' ex corpore contantes; Frotecher, ad Muret. 1, 143). [Under sin nding, mind, mens. animus: pl. senses; e. g. to be in one's s.'s, compotem esse animi (Ter.), mentis (C.); apud se esse (Ter.); esse sana mente; mente constare; mente bonà præditum esse (C.): to be out of one's s.'s, mentis non compotem esse (C.); animi non compotem esse: non esse apud se (Ter.): to lose one's s.'s. a mente deseri; mente capi (C.): to be hardty in one's s.'s, dubire sanitatis esse: to have lost one's s.'s, mente captum esse; de or ex mente exiisse; mente alienată esse: fo recover one's s's, ad sanitatem reverti, resipiscere: are you in your s.'s! sati'n' sanus es! I am in my s.'s, mens with integra, or sana, est. | Witl, animus. mens. voluntas. sensus. To take thes. of the country, populum in suffragium mittere. | Opinion, sententia. Taste, relish, perception, gustatus or voluntas cs rei (e. g. of beauty): fig. by the verb, e. g. fm a s. of their superiority, quum se superiores esse sentiant or sentirent: impressions on the s.'s, see IMPRESSION. sentificut: impressions on the s.e., see intrinsection.

[Meaning, signification, sententia. vis. ratio
(C.) sensus (Q., Phædr., Sen., Gell.; Ess but sententia is the best word; see Klotz ad C. Tusc. 1,
36, 87). To attach a certain s. to a word, sententiam sub qå voce subjicere (C.): to ascertain the s. of every passage, cujusque loci sententiam assequi (Wullenb.): these words furnish a good s., *verborum sententia satis bona est (by bul not verba fundunt sensum satis bonum, weh is not Lat.): the word æmulatio is used in a good or bad s., dupliciter dicitur æmulatio (C.): this name is found in both a good and a bad s., nomen in lande et in vitio est (C.).

SENSELESS, | Without (external) senses, senantion, &c., sensu carens, sensibus orbatus, attonitus (thunder-struck) -sensûs expers, a sensu (or sensibus) allenatus, nihii sentiens (propr., without sensation, e. g. to lere qm sopitum vuinere ac nihii sentientem, L. 42, 16). To be s., sensu carere; nihil sentire; nullius reisensu moveri; a sensu abesse or alienatum esse (without sensation); durum, ferreum, inbumanum esse; inhumano esse ingenio (fig., unfeeling). || Irrationat; vid. || Footish, siily, insulsus (= in-salsus).-absurdus (foolish, s.).—ineptus (= in-aptus, without lact and propriety).—inficêtus (opp. facêtus: att three of persons or things) .- fatuus (weak, foolish; of persons). Jn. ineptus et absurdus. Very s., perabsurdus: to be s., ineptire; nugari, nugas agere: a s. expression, verbum inane (not omni sensu carens).

SENSELESSLY, inepte, stuite, stolide, insulse, SENSIBILITY, | Faculty of perception, see SENSI | Tenderness of feeling, see SENSITIVE

BENSIBLE, | That falls under the cognitunce of the senses, sensibus or sub sensus sub-

jectus, sensibus perceptus, quod sentiri er sensībus percipi potest. sensibilis () not in C., but as early as Vitr. 5, 3, 6). S. objects, ea, que sub sensus subjects sunt ; res que subjecte sunt sensibus (both C.). | Sensum; res que suojecte sunt sensitus (both C.). [Sen-sitive; vid. [Of good sense, intelligens, sapieus, prudens. [Persuaded, convinced, see Convince. SENSIBLY, [Perceptibly, its ut facile percipi profit [Greatly.]

possit. || Greatly: vid. |
SENSTIVE || Guick of sensation, facile sentions (EST no sensibilis in this sense). The eye is a very s. organ, oculi facile leduntur. || A live le emolion, mollis; qui or es animus facile movetur. The s. plant, *mimosa sensitiva (Linn.). | Irritable, mollis ad accipiendam offensionem (e. g. animus; C. Att. 1, 17, 2). — irritabilis (excitable). — iracundus. facile excandescens. iram in promptu gerens (irritable; the latter, Plant. Pseud. 1, 5, 33). To be (over) s., animo esse molliore; in qo est animus mollis.

SENSITIVELY, animo molliore.

SENSITIVENESS, animi or natura mollitia (C.). *animus molliores sensus facile concipiens. *animus

SENSUAL, ad corpus pertinens, or by the gen. corports (of the bady; of things).—voluptatibus corporis deditus (given to s. pleasure).—libidinosus (delivering oneself up to s. pleasure; of persons). S. pleasure, corporis voluptates; voluptates ad corpus pertinentes; res venerem (with ref. to tove): s. love, amor venereus: s. desires, libidines: to be s., voluptatibus pluri-num tribuere; omnia ad corporis voluptatem referre: to have a s. effect (of things), sensus movere or pellere. SENSUALITY, voluptas or voluptates corporis. corpus (the body or flesh, as the seat of sensual desires).

temeritas (opp. ratio).
SENSUALLY, molister; or by the adj. To be s. in-

clined, corpori servire; voluptatibus corporis deditum esse; servum libidinum esse

SENTENCE, s. [Indgement, judicatio (C. Tuse, 4, 11, 26).—arbitrium (the decision of an umpire: then any decision).—decretum (a legal opinion).—responsum as decretum. judicium (sentence of a judge).—decisio (the decision of a person conversant with a matter).—pronunciatio (the prononneing of a judicial s.; C. Cluent. 20, 56; Petron. 80, 7). S. of condemnation, damnatorium judicium; *sententia, quâ qs capitis condemnatur (of death): to pronounce s. of condemnation on aby (i. e. of condemnation to death), capitis or capite damnare qm; capitis condemnare qm; supplicium constituere in qm: to give or pass s, respondère; responsum dare or edere (g. l.); decernere (to give a decision on any subject: of majistrates or private persons); oraculum dare, edere, fundere (of an oracle); judicare; sententam diere (of a judge); disceptiare, arbitrar (as an ampire; the latter, Scav. Dig. 1, 8, 44, and Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 35); to recerse a. p. rem judicatum rescindere (C_i); to leave or refer to the s. of any one, arbitrio cs permittere ; subjicere ; conferre ad arbitrium cs : a definitive *sententia, quâ omnis controversia dirimitur, or s., sententia, qua omnis controversia atrimitar, or quali is diplocatur [EDF in the late Latin of the lawgree, sententia terminalis; Cod. Just. 4, 14): bo
pass a definitive sentence, litem diplocare (see H. Od.
3, 5, 64). [Opinion; vid. I Period, sententia
(c. g. sententiam detonare; Gell.).—periodus; see PERIOD.

SENTENCE, v. damnare or condemnare qm (with either gen. of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without nomine or crimine, or with de and abl.; the punishment, however, is generally put in the gen., seldom in the abt., or with ad or in with accus; see Zumpt, § 447). To s. aby to death, qm capite or capitis damnaie or condemnare; qm penæ capitalis dannare; qm morti addicere: to s. aby to eightfold damages, qm oc-tupli damnare; to s. aby to hard labour, qm damnare ad or in opus publicum : to s. to pay the costs, damnare in expensas: to s. aby without trial, or unheard, qui indictà causa damnare or condemnare.

SENTENTIOUS, sententiosus (C.), SENTENTIOUSLY, sententiose.

SENTIENT, sensu præditus; also patibilis (e. 9. natura; C. N. D 3, 12, init.). SENTIMENT, ingenium. natura (natural character

or disposition) .- animus (mental or spiritual power or energy) .- sensus (inclinations and feelings) .- ratio (manner of thinking).—voluntas (will or inclination).—
mens (mind). Also Cret.; e. g. que animo volvo,
cogito (what I think), or que senito (what I feel). Kind, friendly s., animus benignus, benevolus, amicus; towards aby, in qm; also studium cs; benevolentia erga qm: hostile s., animus infestus; towards aby, in qm or ci; odium cs or in qm (hatred): noble s., mens iiberalis: to find out aby's s., in cs sensum intrare: to endeagous lo find out aby's real s., cs animum tentare: to discover one's s., ci sensus suns aperire: to conceal one's real s., sensus suos penitus abdere : to adhere to one's s., in sententià suà permanere; sententiam suam non mutare; de sententià suà non decedere: to change one's s., animi judicium, or consilium, or sententiam mutare: these are our s.'s, hac mens nostra est. | In rhetoric, thought (in contradistinction to expression), cogitatio (the act of thinking; and also that weh is thought in concreto).—cogitatum (that weh is thought). "Opi mion, opinio (in as far as il reste on alla pre-sumed).— sententia (opinion either kept to oneself or expressed; esply if grounded on certain reasons; then also = memorable thought).

SENTIMENTAL, "qui, quæ, animi motibus nimis indulget. To be s., animo esse molliore.— nimia animi mollitia laborare; animi motibus præter

modum indulgere.

SENTIMENTALITY, *nimis molles animi sensus:

onimia) animi or naturæ mollitia.

(*nima) animi or naturæ mollitia. SENTINEL, excubitor (Cæs.) miles stationarius (Uip.). statio (Cæs.; s.'s piaced at the gates as out-boats).—excubite (T.: espip before a patace, an guate of honour, &c.).—vigil (by nipht, L.: collectively vigilize). To piace s.'s, disponere excubias (T.), stati-ones (Cæs.). Also, in a wider sense, custos. specu-

SENTRY, | A sentinel, vid. | Watch guard, excubine (pl.) statio [Stw. in Sentinel].--vigilite (pl., by night). To keep s., excubare (C.); excubins agere (Suel.): in statione case (Cae.); stationem habere, agere (L.).

habere, agere (L.).

SEPARABLE, dividuus (that can be divided into separate parts).—separabilis (that can be disjoined or disconnected fm some other thing). To be s., dividi or separari or disjungi posse [SYN. in SEPARATE].

separari or disjungi posse [SYN. 18 DEFAMAIL].

SEPARATE, adj. separatus (apart).—privus (single, alone).—disjunctus, sejunctus (disjoined). Each has his s. seat and his s. dish, separatæ singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa: lo conclude a s. Irraly (of peace), suum consilium ab reiiquis separare (see Cas. B. G.

7, 63).

SEPARATE, v. [TRANS.] dividere (to divide, so that the parts may be distinguished fm each other).—dirimere (to dissolve the connexion between things, to break a line of continuity) .- separare (to part one thing im another, so that it ceases to have any connexion with it; opp. con-jungere).—setungere, disjungere (to cause those things to be distinct, weh otherwise would be united; the ab-jungere for sejungere is Class., but very rare, C. Att. 2, jungere for sejungere is Class, but very rare, C. All. 3.

1. Cas. B. G. 7, 57, Kreb).—segregare (prop., to take out of a flock; hence, to remove, part).—secretize (ept) what is pure or good fin the impure and bad).—semovire (to put aside).—seciludete, discludete (to s. by eth) placed between; e. g., of mountains or visers web s. countries).—J.s. semovere et discludege: to s. oncest/ fin bby, so selungere ab qo: to s. oncest/ fin humon society, ab hominum consuetudine se removere; hominum consuetudini se excerpere (Sen. Ep. 5, 2). That can be separated, separabilis. [INTRANS.) solvi. dis-solvi. sejungi. discedere. Jn. discedere ac sejungi.

SEPARATELY, separatim (apart; opp. conjunctim).—seorsum (singly; opp. una).—singulatim or singillatim (one by one).—singulatite (alone before others). Frequently, however, the English adverb, when used in ref. lo persons, is expressed by the adjecwhen uses in ref. to person, it expressed by net agre-tives solus (done: opp. to several) and singuil (each one singly, one affer the other); e. g., to ask each s., de qo solo quartere. I will answer each s., singuils respondebo. If 'separalely' be = 'apart, aside,' and belong to the verb, it is unsually expressed by a verb compounded with se; as, to place s., seponere: to shut

up s., secludere.

SEPARATION, sejunctio (ab qa re); disjunctio (cs rei): separatio (cs rei); discessus. digressus, digressus et discessus (of persons). [Syn. is Separate.]
SEPARATIST, *qui secreta or privata sacra colit,

sequitur. SEPTEMBER, mensis September (C.); September (Varr. L. L.). The Calends (Nones, Ides) of S., Calendæ

(Nonæ, Idus) Septembres.

SEPTENNIAL, septembres. SEPTENNIAL, septembres (Plaut.); septem annorum.—septimo quoque anno factus (or other suitable partep, of what is done every seven years).

SEPTUAGINARY, septuagints annorum, annos septuaginta natus (septuagenarius, Pand.).

SEPULCHRAL, sepulcralis (O.); sepulcro similis, or otherwise by Crel. with the subst

SEPULCHRE, sepulcrum (C.); conditorium (Plin. Ep., Suet.) .- tuniulus (a mound, barrow). [SYN, and PHR. in GRAVE.]

SEPULTURE, sepultura, humatio (interment).funus, exsequiæ (funeral riles). To refuse s., qm

sepultură prohibere.

SEQUEL, exitus. eventus (differ nearly as our 'event' and 'result,' C. Invent. 1, 28, 42, eventus est es exitus negotii, in quo quæri solet, quid ex quaquâ re evenerit, eveniat, eventurum sit; hence also exitus eventusque; eventus atque exitus). -finis (the end).

SEQUENCE, ordo. series (sequela, late). See also ORDER

SEQUESTER, SEQUESTRATE, | To set aside fm lhe use of the owner, apud sequestrum or sequestrem ponere or deponere; in sequestro or in sequestri ponere or deponere; sequestro dare (goods or merchandise),- in usum creditorum administrandum merchanduse).—In usum creditorum administrandum curare (an estale). Il To set aside, qd seponere: lo s. oneself, hominum consuctudini se excerpere (Sen. Rp. 5, 2); *ab hominum consuctudine se removere

SEQUESTRATION, sequestratio (Cod. Theod. 2. 28, 1).

SEQUIN, *numus aureus Venetus. *sequinus (t. l.). SERAPH, serăphus (Eccl., l. l.). SERENADE, s. *concentus nocturno tempore

factus. SERENADE, v. om fidium ac tibiarum cantu honorare (with a full band).- *qm vocis ac fidium cantu

honorare (when a single singer accompanies himself on an instrument)

an instrument).

SERENE, serenus (clear, cloudless, of the sky and weather; rarely fig. in prose; as C. Tusc. 3, 15, 31, frons tranquilla et serena).—sudus (not damp or rainy, frons tranquilla et serena, -sudus (nos aump or rong, of the atmosphere and weather). - clarus, pellucidus (clear, transparent, of glass, &c.). - tranquillus (of internal tranquillity). - letus, hilaris or hilarus (cheerful; opp. tristis, of persons). As sky, serenum. serenitas. sudum. In a s sky, sereno; serenitate; ubi serenum, sudum est. S. Highness, Serenitas (as a title

serenum, sucum est. S. Highness, Scientias (as a title of the emprore, Vegel.),
SERENITY, serenitas (only prop.). — hilaritas (gaicly). Imperturbable s. of disposition, •immota animit tranquillitas. See also the adj.

SERF. See SLAVE. VASSAL. SERGE, *pannus crassior.

SERGEANT, apparitor. accensus (an inferior officer, of magistrates) .- prps optio; or princeps decurionum; instructor cohortis (in the army).—causidicus; patronus: actor causarum (al law). S. at arms. ac-

SERIES, series (a succession of things) .- ordo (a row of things, with ref to their local relation to each other).

—tenor (an unbruken line, continuity). A s. of defeats,

continuæ clades.

SERIOUS, severus, serius (severus, that causes no mirlh; serius, that contains or has no mirth. The former is used, by Class, writers, of persons, and then Ag. of things, e. g., when things are represented with ref. to the impression weh they make, as, severa oratio; whilst seria oratio would be, a speech seriously meant: severus also refers to seriousness of disposition) .- gravis (of dignifed gravity, sad of persons or things).—J.N. gravis scriusque (e. g. res, C. Off. 1, 29, 103).—austerus (austeres, s. in countenance or deportment; opp. jucundus).—J.N. austerus et gravis; tristis (gloomy, sad). Ta write athg s., gravius qd scribere: to assume a s. look, vuitum ad severitatem componere; vultum componere: lo laik in a s. lone to aby, severe sermonem cum qo conferre (cf. Titinn. ap. Non. 509, sq.).

SERIOUSLY, severe. serio, extra jocum (without joke).—ex animo (fm the heart).—graviter (with dignity

or gravity).
SERIOUSNESS, severitas gravitas nusteritas (SYN.

SERIOUSNESS, severitas, gravitas, austeritas (SYX. in Serious). A gloomy a, tristis severitas, tristitia. JN. tristitia et severitas.
SERMON, "oratio que de rebus divinis habētur; "oratio de rebus divinis habita (but nol concio sacra). As, on a gospel, or an epistle, "ratio, quá explanatur pericope evaugelien, epistolica: to preach a s, sec TO PREACH: to altend or hear a s., "orationem, que de rebus divinis habetur, audite: le altend s's constantly, "numunum a. Christianorum sacries abesse. Bis." *numquam a Christianorum sacris abesse. | IM-PROPE.) *oratio severa, aspera, or acris. -verbouruc castigatio. To preach aby a s., qm verbis castigare; graviter invehi in qm; qm graviter monere (i. e. lo rebuke severely).

SEROUS, serosus (of serum) .- sero similis (like

serum).

SERPENT, Paop.) serpens (g. t.).—anguis (a large, formidable s.).—coluber (a small s.).—drace (poet.)—anguiculus (a listle s.). A s's cast of given or stongh, anguina pellis (Cal.); spolium scrpentis (Plast.); exuvize scrpentis (F. Em. 2, 473). The size of a s., inclus scrpentis: bite of a s., morsus anguis of a s., ictus scrpentis: bite of a s., morsus anguis of a s., ictus scrpentis; bite of a s., morsus anguis of a s., ictus scrpentis; bite of a s., morsus anguis (C.). Plan.) A crafty or treacherous person, home versutus, astutus, fallax, fraudulentus. #A kin ad of fire seo rk, "drace volans ingues.

SERPENTINE, anguineus colubrinus (only fig., Plaut.); or by the gen, anguis, dracomis, scrpentinus, anguium, &c.; in modum serpentis (scrpentinus, Ambros.).

Ambros.)

SERUM, serum (Plin.).

SERVANT, servus (a slave; opp. dominus).—puer (esply a young slave).—famulus (one who serves in the house, a domestic).—minister (a helper).—stator, appanouse, a comestic,—minister (a nesper).—Stator, appa-ritor (a magistrate, officer; the former in the provinces, the tatter at Rome).—pedissequus, a pedibus (a tackey, footman). Your most humble and obedient s. (in letter-scriting), tui studiosissimus or observantissimus. A female s., famuia (g. t., a female domestic).-ancilla (a temate s., tamuta (g. s., a symate abusisc).—antina (a maid).—ministra (an assistant).—ministra et famuta. A good s., famutus bone frugi (Plaus.). The s. s., a set of s. s., ministerium, or pl. ministeria () the site age).—famuti, ministri (the s. s; familia is the whole household): my, thy servants, mei, tui, &c. (see Plin. 1, 4, 3): s.'s of state, public s.'s, ministerium aulicum (courtiers, tate) .- qui publicis muneribus funguntur; qui publica munera administrant (ministers of state).

SERVE, I To render service, servire ci or apud qm (esply as a slave) .- ci famulari, ex cs famulatu esse in famulatu or in ministerio cs esse, ministerium ci facere (as a servant for hire) .- in cs operis esse, operam suam ci locavisse (to be a day-labourer).—ci apparcre (as a secretary, or magistrate's officer).—ci or cs rebus adesse (in a court of justice, as an advocate; opp. ci abesse).—qui colere, venerari (lo s. with reverence; as, God).—militare. merëre; stipendia facere or merëre (mereri); stipendia merere in bello (to do military service). To s. on horseback, on foot, equo (equis), serrece, 10 s. on horseback, on Joos, equo (equias), pedibas merère; equo (equias), pedibas stipendia facet (unerère). To s. for pay, mercède apud qm militare; to s. under aby, qo imperatore or imperante, sub qo merère; sub qo or sub signis es militare; es castra sequi. To s. suith aby, militare um qo: cum qo in castris esse: we have served together, eum commilito-nem habui: simul militavimus. He had served thirtynem habui; simul militavimus. nem habui; simul militavimus. He had served thirtyfive years, quinque et triginta stipendia fecerat: los out one's time, emeréri (g. t.).—stipendia conficere or
emeréri (of soidiers): to have adready served out his
year, annuum tempus Jam emeritum habère: to have
served out one's time, rude donatum esse (prop., of
gladiators; then fig. and facelé also of others, H. Ep. 1,
1, 2, Schmid.).—stipendia or militih functum esse (of
soldiers). If To show favours or civil attentions to aby, cl servire, deservire, inservire; cl
adesse, præsto esse (in assist. to be readu to heln is stons to any, ci servire, deservire, inservire; ci adesse, præsto esse (to assist, to be ready to help in time of need).—ci gratum facere, gratificari (to show kindness to aby): to s. one in athy, qm juvare qå re (to help with athy).—commodare ci qd (to lend). Il To be we full to a for for a flag, seek with a dat, take with a gen, of the parkep, future passive, and of a subst.)—
procless (to be good for ahp)—usul or ex usu esse, utilime esse (to be useful or serviceuble)—utilitatem habère or aftere (to have or bring advantage)—conducere, juvare (to be conducire, to aid).—valère contra qd, medèri ci rei, facere ad qd (to be of service as a remedy aget athg; of medicines): to s. as an alleviation, leva-tionem facere; levamentum præstare.

SERVICE, "Duly or benefit rendered, work performed, opera, w, f.; officium (fm politeness or kndness).—beneficium (a kindness, act of friendship, &c.) .- usus. utilitas (advantage accruing fm an act of s.); to perform or render s. to aby, operam ci navare, dare, dicare (to werk for) .- ci gratum facere, gratificari; officia ci præstare, in qm conferre (to show kindness to) .- ci prodesse (to be useful to; also of medicines): to do s. to the state, relpublicæ operam præbere. A person does me excellent s., optima cs datur opera; mirabiles mini præbet utilitates: 10 offer one's s.'s. offere se si quo usus operæ est; 10 or in afty, ad quo operam suam profiteri. To be always ready to render aby important s.'s, utilitatibus ca parero. To be able to dispense with the s.'s of ady, cs utilitatibus carrere posse. dapense with me. 1.09 toy, continuation state (poet.); ad omini quæ vis (poet.); ad omini quæ vis (poet.); ad omini quæ vis (spæst) state (cf. C. ad Fam. 4, 8, 3). Every thing I have is a your s., "omini mea tibi patent, parata sunt. | The work or duty of a soldier, militia (g. 1.).res militaris (q. t., every thing that belongs

to the soldier and his duties) .- munus militize (the oblito the soluter and his dirtes).—munus militine (the obi-gation under who one list so serve as a soldier).—munus belli, munus militare (a single duty belonging to s. in war, or in the field; hence munera belli or militaria, military s., as denoting the single duties of a soldier. To less with them. military s., as denoting the single duties of a soldier.
To learn military s., militiam or rem militarem discere; militiam edoceri: capable of military s., bome
watate militari (in respect of age; T. Ann. 2, 60, 8; cf.
L. 22, 11).—qui arma ferre or qui munus militia L. 22, 11)—qui arma terre or qui munus mintas sustiniere potest (in respect of strength; cf. Cæs. B. G. 6, 18; L. 1, 44): not to be capable of s., ad arma is-utilem esse: to call out all who are capable of s., omneu militarem ætatem excire (L. 7, 7). To deciser omnem militarem ætatem excire (L. 7, 7). To deciere aby capable of military s., qm probare (cf. Trajam. ap. Plin. Ep. 42): to enter upon military s., militam capessere (to undertake).—nomen dare militiæe, or, fm the context, simply nomen dare (to enlist. nomen profitéri): to enter military s. as a volunteer, voluntariam extra ordinem profitéri militiam (L. 5. 7): voluntariam extra ordinem pronteri minitiam (L. s., i): to enter military s. under aby, ad qm militatum free abire: to be in the s. of aby (as a mercenary), apud qm (e. g. apud Persas) mercéde militare: to do mitistary s., see To Sravz (as a sol dier): to release or dismissaby see To Sravz (as a sol dier): see 10 SENVE[as à l'olaief]; l'oricease or aumus aig-fin military s., milità solvere (m (T. Ann. 1, 45, 4). To be free fin military s., milità immunem esse; milita or munere militar vacare; milita vacationem habère: to quit s. (of soldier), "discedre ab armis; "missam facere militam (of servants), "divertere ab hinsani acro miniani (o) gervaris, ministerium (as, of a scribe, lictor, &c.)—munus, officium, provincia (a scribe, lictor, &c.)—munus, officium, provincia (a scribe, lictor, &c.)—munus, officium, provincia (a scribe), lictor distributor and consenters.) Benefit, advitium. Iamulatus (of a domesties.). Benefit, advantage, iucrum. fructus. commodum. emolumentum. utilitas. usus. [SYN. in GAIN.] To be of s., utilitatem or usum afferre or habere or præbere ; usui esse. prodesse, conducere (to be advantageous), all with ci, to aby; also ex usu esse (to be of use) or usui esse: to be adey; also ex usu esse (to be of use) or usui esse: to be of jettle in, magne utilitatem afferre; plurimum or vaide prodesse: to be of little s., non multium prodesses: to be of lot little s., non multium prodesses: to be of s. to aby, esse ex usu cs; esse ex q ür er in rem ci (be be rofitable to aby).—Ci adesse (to be in flavour of aby, of persons and also of things, profitable to aby).—Qui judarice and by deed, both of persons). To be of little s. bo aby, longe cl abesse (of a thing). To fry to be of s. to aby, cl non deesse (not to leave aby in the Brech).—Ci adverse (to assist abin by one's influence). To make aby to be of s. to us, cs animum concillare et ad usus an intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre. To be of s. to the state by the experience one has acquired, consilio et prudentia rem publicam adjuvare: to be of no s., nihil prodesse. See also 'to no Purpose.' Pub lie of fice of devotion, Del cultus, divinus cultus (derine worship). of greats., magnæ utilitati esse; magnam utilitatem affion, Del cuttus, atvinus cuttus (aterine wormsp., in-general).—res divinae (athy relating to that worship).— sucra, n. pl. (every thing respecting the outer worship) socrifice, 9c.) To read the s., sucra procurare, sair; operari, res divinas rite perpeture (in the sense, if clessi, of the ancients); also facere sacra publics; to be icasi, of the ancients); also facere sacra publica: to be at the s., sacris adesse (of the people)—rebus divinis interesse (of the minister): belonging to the s., ad Dei cultum (or ad res divinas or ad sacra) pertinens. If (dt table) set of dish es, § c., synthesis (Stat. Sfle. 4, 9, 44; Mort. 4, 46, 15)—Ferculum (a course of dishler: Petron, Suet.; missus, a course, late Latin). SERVICE-TREE, sorbus. *sorbus aucuparia (Linn.). SERVICE-BELE, utilis (usefus): § Sorbus conductibilis in good prose)—saluber, salutaris (ushelesome)—efficax (efficacious)—commodus, accommedatus, aptus (dt): to be. to. adjuvers om. adjuvern (fen. adju-

(fit): to be s. to, adjuvare qm, adjutorem (fem. adjutricem) esse ci, adjumento esse ci (g. t., to help, sup-port); auxiliari ci, auxilio esse ci (to aid or help one in need); sublevare qm or qd (prop., to raise one up); consulere ci (to consult the good of aby). To be serviceable to a person in any matter, adjuvare qm or adju-torem (adjutricem) esse ci in qa re or ad qd (g. t., to assist) .- commodare ci operam suam ad qd (to lend one's help to athg) .- in re ci non deesse (not to withdraw one's aid).—subievare qd qå re (to lighten or render easy, e g. fugam cs pecunià). He has been s. to me for that purpose, ejus operà consecutus sum, quod optabam.

SERVICEABLENESS. See UTILITY.

SERVICEABLENESS. See UTILITY.
SERVICEABLY. See USEFULLY.
SERVILE, || Prop.) servilis. || Fro.) humilis, illiberalis, abjectus (e. g. animus): s. imilators, servum

pecus imitatorum (H. Ep. 1, 19, 19): s. imitation, obitus (of the moon and stars), At the e. of the sun, sole occidente; prima vesperi; fm the rising to the s. of the SERVILELY, Prof.) serviliter. Pro.) humiliter. illiberaliter. abjecte.

SERVILITY, humilitas, illiberalitas. Or by the adj. SERVITUDE, servitus. servitium. jugum (oppres-ve s., a yoke). To deliver fm s., qm ex servitute in sive s., a yoke). libertatem vindicare; jugum servitutis ci demere: to free oneself fm s., servitium or jugum exuere; jugo se

exuere: jugum servile a cervicibus dejicere.

SESAME, *sesamum orientale (Linn.).

SESSION, sessio (a silting).—consessus (the same, of several). A s. of the senate, senatus (not sessio senatûs).

SET, v. | To put, place, rem in loco ponere. locare. collocare. statuere. constituere. To s. on, imponere in: to s. on the table, ponere, collocare qd in ponere in: to s. on the table, ponere, collocare qui in mensă: to s. foot into a place, pedem inferre in qui locum: never to s. foot in aby s house again, num-quam postea limen es superare, subire. You are not exfered to s. foot in your province, prohibit estis in provincià vestrà pedem ponere (C.): to s. one's foot upon atha, pedem imponere ci etc.: to s. up a trophy, tropseum pouere (Np.), statuere (C.). To s. a boundary stopeom powere (17), statuere (17), 101.8 commany or simit, terminum pomere (T.), pangere (C.). See also Place. If To appoint, constitute, statuere, constitute, See Arroix. If To prescribe, precinite, prescribere. If To piant, vid. If To replace (a timb), in sedem suam compeller or reponere; If (a limb), in sedem suam compellere or reponere; re ponere; in suas sedes (or in suam sedem) excliare (Cels. 8, 10). To s. a broken hip, coxam fractam collocare (Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5). Not los s. it weel, parum apte collocare (Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5). Not los s. it weel, parum apte collocare (ql. e.g. coxam fractam, Plin.1.c.). If To en elose (in gold, §c.), circumdare; circumeladere qd are; marginare qd (lo puti na frame). To s. in gold, auro includere (e. g. smaragdos, Lucr.); qd a labris circumeluders auro or argento (to surround with gold or silver at the edge; c. g. cornu, Cax. B. G. 6, 28). To s. a slone in a ring, fundà claudere or includere gemmam. If or variegate by so mething placed or fixed in alky, instrucre, existracre qd ql re (to furnish copiously or sufficiently writh).—ornare, adorane qd ql re (furnish, adorn with athg).—distinguere (to s. with things wich attract observation by their colour and brilliancy).—Js. distinguere et ornare. IPBN. To s. bounds to, terminis circumscribere; terminos statuere of rei; terminos, circumscribere: terminos statuere ci rei; terminos, modum, ponere ci rei: to s. fire to, succendere: to s. one's mind on athg, ad qd animum adjicere: to s. to music, aptare: to s. a net, rete ponere: to s. a dog on aby, instigare canem in qm: to s. in order, dog on aby, instigare canem in qm: to s. im order, disponers; see Arraka, Mex: to s. a price on, protium imponero ci rel: to s. sait, see Sall. To e. to, see Apply, Fight. If no composition: to s. about, see Bedin, Undertake. To s. agait; see Office. To e. aside; see Omit, Relect. Arroca. To s. by; see Regard, Esterm. To s. down (= put down by a serier speech, verbis castigare; see Register, Fis., Establish, Denaude. To e. forth: see Publish, Display, Represent, Show. To s. forth: see Publish, Display, Represent, Show. To s. forth: see Publish, Attack. To s. oui; see Addorn, Display, To s. upp: see Erect. Fatablish, Appoint, Fix. To s. uppn; see Etact. Fatablish, Appoint, Fix. To s. uppn; see Etact. s. upon; see ATTACK, PUT.

s. upon; see ATTACK, PUT.

SLT, v. | INTRANS) (Of the heavenly bodies), occidere, obtre, abtre. The sun is near his setting, jam ad solis occasum est: the sun s.'s, sol occidit. nox appetit (night draws on). SET IN (as a tide), se inci-(as the spring), appetere. See Come. S. out; see DEPART.

SET, adj. | Format, regular, vid. A s. speech, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et compo-

oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio spparata, or apparata et composita. SET, s. [Number of things suited to each other, ordo (or miy by Grel, e.g., a. s. of horses, equorum jugum; equi juncti, jugales). A s. of asshes, synthesis. [Preparation for an attack, saltis impetus; see ATTACK. [A layer, propago. SETLING, talés. elavita [Varr.]. viviradix (C.). surculus. malleolus (Col.).
SETON, fonticulus. To make or open a s., fonticulum aperire que corruptus humor excet; fonticulo aperto evocare corruptum humorem (corruptum humorem.)

SETTING, occasus (of any of the heavenly bodies) .-

sun, ab ortu solis ad occasum: the sun is near its s., jam ad solis occasum est.

SETTLE, v. TRANS.) | To fix. establish, statuere. constituere. componere. | To adjust amituere. constituere, componere. Il To adjust amicable, e abige, eg. differen e est, ëc. componere.—dirimere. cum bonă gratiă componere. controversias componere, com minuere (the latter in Cees. B. G. 7, 23, Herz.). Il To caim, tranquillare (e. g. animos).—scdare (to make quiet, to appease, e. g. anger, ge.).—plenire (to make propuet (to appease by caresses, ge.).—lenire (to cause to abate, e. g. anger, fear, ge.): to s. ady's mid by exhorications, remonstrances, ge., cs. animum verbis confirmare. confirmare: by consolations, qm solari; qm or animum cs consolations lenirs, permulcere: to become settled, acquiescere; consolatione se lenire (by consoling oneacquirester, constitute se relief by constraint of sealth. If To arrange finally (a business), finite qd, finem facere or imponere ci rei (to end or finish alhq), --conficere qd (to effect, accomplish, complete; but conficere cum qo de re, to finish a business with aby, to close with aby about a shing).—negotium procurare (on close with aby about a thing).—negotium procurare (on behalf) of another).—qd transigere, decidere, transigere atque decidere (with any one, cum qo, epily by agreement).—disceptate qd (to decide, enjly after a precious examination of proof on both sides). To s. an account, rationem expedire, solvere, exsolvere. To s. one's family accounts, rationes familiares componere. To s. a dispute, controversiam dirimere, disceptare, dijudicare a dispute, controlers and unifiere, disceptare, diquicate (io adjust, as a judge); componere litem (to come to an arrangement, of the contesting partice); to s. athgamicably with a person, qd cum qo sua voluntate decidere; qd cs voluntate transigere; not to s. a matter, rem in medio or integram relinquere. | To occupy with cotonists, &c., colonos or coloniam deducere qo (in oue's own person),—coloniam mittere in locum (to send out a colony): to s. oneself as a colonist. domicilium or sedem stabilem et domicilium collocare; domicifium constituere; locum qui sedem sibi deligero (19 not considere qo loco, i. e. to remain fixed in a place). INTRANS.) | To subside, residere; subsidere. | To light or fix oneself upon, assidere in qo loco. considere qo loco. devolare in qm locum (of a bird).—in terram decidere (O.). | To become fixed in re adhærere br manere. | To take up one's abode, domicilium collocare or constituere que loco (not considere que loco in this sense). I To marry.

SETTLE, s. sedes, sedile.

SETTLED, part. a. certus (sure, certain) .- exploratus (found sure).—perspectus, cognitus et perspectus (fully perceived).—confessus (confessed, placed bryond all doubt). A s. thing, res confessa: il is a s. point with philosophers, inter omnes philosophos constat : il was spoken of as a s. thing, constans fams erat; as if it were a s. thing that &c., quasi id constet; the matter is not yet s., adhuc sub judice lis est (H.). It is s., exploratum, certum, manifestum et apertum est : constat inter omnes; omnes in eo conveniunt : to consider as s., pro explorato habere.

SETTLEMENT, Arrangement, constitutio; institutio; ordinatio(act of settling).—constitutum, institutum (matter adjusted or settled). | Adjustment of an account, rationes confectae et consolidatae (if the s. has taken place), or conficiendae et consolidandae (if it be yet to take place); after a s. of accounts, ratione subducta; rationibus confectis et consolidatis. To have a s. of accounts with aby, putare rationem cum qo; calculum ponere cum qo; ci rationem reddere (of the debtor).—qm vocare ad calculos (of the creditor). A colony, colonia; coloni, pl. (the colonists).-colonia (the place): to establish a s., calonian condere, constituere, collocare. || Dregs, fex. crassamen. crassamentum (Col.).—subsidentia (pl., partep.). See Sedi-

SETTLER, colonus.

SEVEN, septem. septeni, æ, a (distributively; also = seven at once; esply with substt. that are only used in the pl., e. g. boys of s. years, pueri septenûm annorum : s. letters, episites, litterm septemm; not literm septem, i. e. seven tetters of the alphabet): consisting of s., septenarius of the aipnaoet); consisting of the septenarius (e.g. numerus = number s.; versus = consisting of s. members; fistula = a tube which measures s. feel in diunter): s. feet long, large, &c. septempedalis: s.-twelfth parts of the whole, septunx tubustic lessive presents of the whole, septunx (e.g. jugeri): lasting s. years, septennis: a course of s. dishes, synthesis septenaria (Mart. 4, 46, 15). A commillee or commission of s. members, septemviri: altg relating to such a commission, septemviralis: a space of s. years, septem anni (septemium lute): once in s years, septimo quoque anno: s. and a half, septem et | semis

SEVENFOLD, septuplus : the s., septuplum (later). Also by septies tantum, quam quantum, &c., e. g. they have respect s., septies tantum, quam quantum saturm sit, ablatum est ab iis (aft. C. Verr. 3, 43, 102).

into seven paris).

SEVENTEEN, septemdeeim (very often in L.; only twics in C.); decem et septem (L.); septem et decem (C.); decem septem (L.24,15); (if with a subst. that is used only in the pl.) septeni deni; (distrib.) septeni deni: s. years old, septendecim annos natus : septendecim annorum : s. times, septies decies

SEVENTEENTH, septimus decimus.

SEVENTH, septimus. Esery s., septimus quisque: for the s. time, septimum. One s., (pars) septima: two s.'s, due septime.

SEVENTIETH, septuagesimus.

SEVENTY, septuageninus.
SEVENTY, septuaginta: (with a subst. Ihal is used only in the pl.) septuageni: distrib.) septuageni: a man s. years old, homo septuaginta annorum; septuaginta annos natus (C.); septuagenarius (Pand.). times, septuagies. SEVER. See

See SEPARATE

SEVER. See SEPARATE.

SEVERAL, # More than one, plures, n. plura.

complures, n. compiura (of sech plures always implies

comparison with a smaller number; it may be with

two only: compl. = an indefinite number of several

individuals considered a botolutely as forming a

schole).—nonnulli. # Different, diversus. See Sepa
***Terror**

SEVERALLY. See SEPARATELY.

SEVERE, durus; molestus (troublesome).—gravis (oppressive).—acer (violent, severe).—acerbus (sow, pre-cish).—induus (unjust; hence oppressive, hard).—aus-tērus (grave).—sovērus (rigid, strict, horsh); eery s., atrox (ferce), sævus (cruel). Az. battle, prælium durum (L. 40, 16); certamen acre; pugna or prœiium atrox (very s.): there was a s. battle, acriter or acerrimo concursu pugnabatur: s. toil, labor gravis or molestus: a s. disease, morbus durus, gravis, or periculosus: to have a s. complaint or disease, gravi morbo laborare or conflictari; graviter ægrotare or jacère: a s. winter, hiems gravis or acris: very s., hiems atrox or sæva: hiems gravis or acris: eers., hiems atrox or sevas. as government, imperium grave, iniquum, or acerbum; imperii acerbinas: if I should experience as. stroke (cf misfortune, \$\frac{\ell}{e}\cdot\), at imhi qd acerbitatis acciderit; durior acciderit casus. See also Harsi, Stratt. Severe; acriter; acerbe; aspere; restricte: lo judgs s., severe; acriter; acerbe; aspere; restricte: lo judgs s., severe; judicare: ic treat s., severe; acriter; acerbe; aspere; restricte: lo judgs s., severe; judicare: ic treat s., severitatem in qm adhibère; se-

verius adhibere qm (C.): to rule e., acerbiore imperio uti (N.). || Carefully, accurately, diligenter; accurate; diligentissime; accuratissime; severe (C.).

| Parsimoniously, parce ac duriter. SEVERITY, | Harshness, rigour, severitas (opp facilitas; humanitas; indulgentia).—rigor. rigor et severitas (opp. clementia).-duritia, asperitas (roughness).—acerbitus (with the infliction of injury, &c.).—sævitia (despolic, tyrannical cruelty). | Accuracy, sxtreme care, diligentia. | Fig. (Of the weather, &c.) severitas. asperitas. duritia: s. of the winter, sævitia hiemis (T.); rigor hiemis (Just.): s. of the cold, the climate, duritia celi (T. Ann. 13, 35).

SEW, suere. To s. on, assuere ci rei: to s. in, in-

suere in qd: to s. together, s. up, consuere (to s. together); to s. up a wound, vulnus fibulis consuere ; vulneris oras fibulis or suturis inter se committere (bul vulnus alligare is = to bind up a wound); obsuere (to stop up by sewing).

SEWER, | One who sews, qui suit, consuit, &c.

Sutor = a cobber, shoemaker.

Substitute = a cobber, shoemaker.

Substitute = a gutter, conduit).—latrina (for fills; the latrine lead into the closice, main severs).—closica(1. s. ceceptaculum purgamentorum, L. 1, 56). To clear out

the sewers, cloacas purgare or detergere. SEWING, s. suendi ars (the art of s.).

Crel. with the verb.

SEX, sexus, ûs. The male s., sexus virilis: the female s., sexus muliebris; sexus femineus (Suel. Catig.); mare 1, sexus muitebris; sexus femineus (Suel. Cailg.); genus femineum (F.); muileres, pl. (Plast.) Children of both sexes, liberi utrusque sexüs (Susl.); liberi virilis ac muilebris sexus omnes (af. L. 3.), 44, 4). B'ithout any distinction of s., sine ullo sexüs discrimine (Susl. Col. 3). To forget their s. (of a coman), sexum 1941. tico sexes, lavacra pro sexibus separare (Sport. Hadr. SEXAGENARY, sexagenarius. sexaginta annes

natue

SEXTON, prps ædituus. æditimus. SEXUAL, by Crel. with sexus. S. desire, desiderium naturale; conjunctionis appetitus procreandi causă:

s. intercourse, coitus.

SHABBILY, sordide. misere (prop. and fig.). To be
s. dressed, male vestiri.

SHABBINESS, | PROP.) Crel. with adj. | F1G.) See

Shaddings, illierative.

Meanress, illierative.

SHABBY, | Prop.) Mean in dress or appearance, male vestitus, sordidus, pannosus; pannis obsitus (ragged). | Pro.) Mean in disposition or conduct, sordidus. vilis. levis.

SHACKLE, s. See CHAIN, FETTER.
SHACKLE, v. | PROP.) catenis vincire or constrin-

gere qm. catenas ci indere or injicere. | Fig.) See

SHADE, SHADOW, s. | PROP.) Want of light, place not lighted by the sum, umbra (opp. lux); opacitas (opp. lumen; e. g. umbra platani, terræ; opacitas ramorum). To afford or give a s., umbram facere (V.), præbère (Sen. Trag.); umbrare (once, Col. 5, 7, 2).
To repose in the s., in or sub umbra requiescere: so cast a s., umbram jacere, ejaculari (Ptin.), afferre (e.g. costs de s. umbram jacere, ejacuari (1818.), amerre (e.g., colles afferunt umbram vallibus, C. de Rep. 2, 6). A thick s., umbra densa (H.), nigra (Luc.). To be afraid of a s., umbras timére (C.). To be afraid of one's own s., suam timére umbram (Q. C. Pet. Cons. 2). (Proc.) To throw aby into the s., obstruit qs luminibus cs (C.): to cast athg into the s., removere et obruere qd (opp. in luce ponere qd, or insigne facere qd, C.). | Fro.) (18 can any sino the L., tennover et corvere qd (spp.). In Pro.) (is paisiting) umbra (e. g. ars pictoria inventt lumen et umbras, Pilm.; lumen et umbras custodire, ib.; in umbris et in eminentil, C.). To throw athy fishe the L., qd in imagine its ponere, ut recedat (prop.); qd removêre et obruere (fig., opp., qd in luce ponere or naisigne facere). If a light or faint trace of athg, umbra (e.g. glorke, juris, libertatis); adumbratis imago; ismugarcum; species (opp. efficies eminens; res solida et expressa). If a departed spirit, umbra; [pl.] umbra; (pl.) umbra (the ibdaes; cisho manea.) I Leisure, case, umbra; ottulia. I Difference or degree of colour, discrimen: there are many shades even in whise, in candore ipso magna differentia est: to hare a x- of black, nigricare (to be blackish).—migreseere (to become black): (of violet) in volum vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (Plin.). White with a s. of violet, candidus color violam senties (Plin.). See Huz. F10.) (Of meaning, &c.) discrimen. To distinguish the nice shades of meaning in words, tenuissima discrimina siginficationum verborum definire. In painting, umbra (pl.). See also Shadine. In Protection (for the eyes), * umbraculum oculos a luminis splendore tuens.

SHADE, v. umbram facere (g. f.).-umbrare (fo make a s. when none ought to be).—umbram præbere (to furnish a s.): to s. a picture, in pictura umbras dividere ab lumine.

SHADING (in painting), umbræ. umbra et recessus.

transitus colorum (d. Delicate or soft s., tenues parvi discriminis umbræ (O. Mel. 6, 62). SHADOWY or SHADY, opacus. umbrosus (the dis-SHADOWY or SHADY, opacus, umbrosus (the dis-inction between which, perhops, is like that of sha-dowy and shady, but which prob. was hardly ob-served or noticed; umbriler, however, ethrowing a shade over, or afording shade, is poet),—This s. plame-tree, piatamia, que ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis. | Unsubstantial, vid. | Typical vid

cal, vid.

SIAPT, Something rising upward: hence, e.g., the spire of a steeple, fastigium turrisi. It he shaft of an arrow. Ac., hastile (opp. spiculum, i.e. the iron point): of a gn, "lignum (i.e. the wood): of a tree, truncus; sapinus or sappinus (of the for tree). If of a column, scapus. It has handle of an instrument, see Handle. It has pols of a carriage, preps brachlum, or, as we may say, temo bifurcus (the temo was prop. a single pole). I A narrow perpendicular pit, (from the context) puteus or specus. fodina (a pit in general). SHAG, villus, panus villous (halogy cloth). SHAGGY, villosus (full of shag).—hirtus, hirsutus (rough).

(rough).

SHAKE, s. quassatio (e.g. capitis).—Jactatio (e.g. cervicum). Usually by the verb. A s. of the voice, vox or sonus vibrans (see Plin. 10, 29, 43).

SHAKE, v. TRANS. | PROP.) quatere. quassare. concutere. agitare. To s. the head, caput concutere, quatere, quasare: to s. the head at athg (i. e. to show unwillingness or hesitation), renuere qd; dubitare; hæsitare; nolle qd facere; rem improbare: to s. hands mestare; none qu sacere; rem impropare: to s. hands with aby, manus cs quassare (C.): and prps prensare manus cs (L.): to s. out or down, excutore; decutere: to s. oneself, se concutere (of animals, Jue.). To s. one's clothes, excutere vestem; excutere pulverem e veste: to s. the voice, vibrissare (Tilinn., ap. Fest., who explains it by vocem in cantando crispare). [Fig.] quatere, quassare, concutere, conquassare, labefacere; quasere. quassare. concutere. conquassare. labetactere; labefactare. convellere. Jn. labefactare convellereque; percutere, percellere (to make a violent impression upon). To s. the kingdom, regnum concutere, labefacupon). To s. the kingdom, regnum concutere, indetac-tare; imperium percutere: to s. the credit of aby, fidem cs moliri: credit was shaken, fides concidit. INTRANS.) quati. concuti. quassari. To laugh till one's sides s., concuti eachinno: to s. with fear, cohorrescere, inhorrescere. See TREMBLE.

SHAKE OFF, decutere (prop.). excutere (prop. and g.). To s. off dust from clothes, excutere vestem: to fig.).

fig.). To s. of dust from clothes, excutere vestem: to s. of the yeak, excutere jugum (prop. and fig.).

SHAKING, ||Act of shaking, quassatio, lactatio.

SHALIN, often only the sign of the future, six of the imperative; but it convey two the idea of a) duty, and may be rendered by debre. b) Necessity, oportet. necesse est. e) Compulsion, cogi; or the part. fut. pass., e. g. hodle ei abeundum est. d) Command, pubere. præcipere. e) Desire, entreaty, jubëre velle (e.g. quid me facere vis, jubes quid hic mihi faciendum est?). f) Possibility, by the subjunctive, e. e. si forte tibi occurrat; si quispiam dixerit. See

SHALLOP, lembus (Curt.). celox (L.). scapha navi

SHALLOW, s. vadum; locus vadosus (Cas.).

SHALLÓW, s. vadum; locus vadosus (Cas.). Eviva vado, or simply brevia, are poet.

SHALLOW, adj. Pror.) tenuis. vadosus (full of behallows, Ces.). S. water, aqua languida, tenuis. Prot. tenuis. aridus. jejunus. levis. S. knowledge or learning, levis rerum cognitio; parum subtilis doctrina: s. weit, ingenium jejunum, aridum, tenue.

SHALLOWNESS, Poor.) vadosa tenuis cs loci natura, ratio. Pro.) jejunitas. levitas. tenuitas.

SHAM, s. simulatio (v. pr., a pretending that a thing is, wch realig is not; concealment of truth or fact).— failacia (trickery).— præstigiæ (sleight of hand).

hand)

SHAM, adj. falsus (g. t.).—simulatus.—fucatus, fucosus.—adulterinus. subditus, suppositus. fallax. alienus. [SYN. in False.] A s. fight, decursio. de-cursus. decursio campestris or campi. decursus ludicrus (the two former, g. tt.; the latter, as an exercise, or for amusement; decursio always denoting the action, decursus the state). - simulacrum ludicrum; simulacrum prœlii voluptarium; certamen ludicrum; imago prigne (as a costest between troops for exercise and amusement, aft. L. 26, 51, in.; 40, 6, & 9; Gell. 7, 3, p. 273, Bip.)—meditatio campestris (as a prepa-ration for a battle, Plin. Paneg. 13, 1). A naval s. fight, simulacrum navalis pugnæ: to appoint a s. fight, mili-tibus decursionem or certamen iudicrum indicere (see Suet, Ner. 7). To enter upon a s. fight, milltes in de-Suct. Ner. 1). To enter upon a 1, 3931, milites in de-cursionem or in certamen ludicrum educere (to march out troops to a 2, 5941, aft. Veget. Mil. 2, 22).—certamen ludicrum committere.

SHAM, v. simulare, fingere, mentiri. See FEIGN. SHAMBLES, laniena (= butcher's stall).—macellum (market). Carnarium = a place where meat is kept, a safe, larder.

kepi, a safe, larder.

SHAME, s. pudor (sense of s.).—verecundia (respect for others).—pudicitia (modesty; opp. impudicitia, pudo) bido. cupiditas). Jr. pudor et verecundia; pudor pudicitiaque; pudicitia et pudor. To hare lost all s., pudorend dimisisse, projecisse; pudor me non commovet (Ter.); pudor mihi detractus est (Curt). To be alies to a sense of s., est pudor in aliquo; pudore affec-tum esse, movēri: to do aligo ut of s., verceundia ad-ductum, impulsum facere qd (opp. pudore refugere ab qå re; pudore prohibēri ab qå re): to feet s. on account of athe, pudet me cs rei: for s. I proh pudor l o indig-num facinus! It is a s. to do se or so, turpe est, &c. Part of the body which modesty concests, pars pudenda, verenda. | Disgrace, dedecus. opprobrium. ignominia. SHAME, v. ruborem ci afferre; pudori esse.

SHAMEFACED, pudens. pudicus. verecundus. SYN.

in SHAME. Pudibundus is foreign to the prose of

the gold. age.
SHAMEFUL, turpis.—fædus (stronger term, both in a moral and physical sense).—It turps close so a moral and physical sense).—In turps c foculus.—obscornus (creating dispust when seen or heard).—spurcus (of a dispusting nature, dispustingly dirty, both with regard to the sight and the smell).—ignominious bringing disgrace upon the person, ignominious, e.g.
Aight).—inhonestus (dishonest, immoral, of persons and
things). In turpis et inhonestus.—flagitiosus (full of or abounding in disgraceful actions, vile, of persons and things) .- scelere contaminatus (stained with crime, of taings).—scelere contaminatus (staines with crime, of persons).—nefarius (acting contrary to divine and human law, detestable, of persons and things). S. things, res turpes. flagitia. nefaria (the last a stronger term). To lead a s. life, turpiter or flagitiose vivere: it is s. to say, turpe est dictu: shameful! o indignum facinus! in a s. manner, turpiter. fæde. flagitiose. nefarie.

SHAMELESS, impudens (of one that has no shame, in general).-confidens (bold, in a bad sense).-impudicus (of one who has no natural shame, unchaste).inverecundus (immodest). A s. fellow, or without shame, inversecundus (immodes!). A s. feliors, or without thams, home quem libidinis infamiseque neque pudet neque tadet: he is a s. feliors, verëri perdidit (he has lost all shame or proper feelings, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 50. To turn quite s., pudorem ponere; omnem verecundiam effundere (to strip oneself of all feelings of decency).

SHAMELESSLY, impudenter. confidenter. [SYM.

ia Shameless.)
Shamrock, trifolium (Plin.).
Shank, crus. (of a column) scapus. (of a plant) scanus.

SHAPE, s. figura. forma. species. Jw. figura et forma; forma figuraque; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura or forma.
and Phr. in Form.]

SHAPE, v. formare. conformare. figurare. fingere. confingere. Jn. fingere et formare. formam es rei facere. [Syn. in Fonm.] To s. one's course, cursum dirigere on

SHAPELESS, figura carens (prop. without form).— horridus. inconditus (unshapely, ill-formed). SHAPELINESS, formositas. forma.

SHAPELY, formosus. formâ præstans. SHARD, testa.

SHARD, testa. SHARE, s. 1 Portion, part, pars (considered simply as a portion of a whole),—portio (a part of a whole, so far as any one has a right to it, a share, ortion; [25] in Classical Latin, only in the expression pro portione). Each according to his s. pro ratal parte; pro portione (C. Verr. S. 21, 55). To receise one's s., pro rata (parte) accipere: to have a s. in attp, participem esse cs rel (g. l., to be partaker)—venire in partem cs rei, habere partem in re (a share considered as woorely).—Socium or adjutorem esse cs rel, sidered as property) .- socium or adjutorem esse cs rei, venire in societatem es rei (to co-operate with): to have no s., expertem esse es rei : to take a s. in athg, societatem habere eum re : to give a s., qm facere participem tactin habite and the state of a plant action and the second as a second affine and as a second affine asset in a crime, sceleri affine asset; es in scelere consortem esse. I Part of a plough, vomer or vomis, čris, m. S.-beams, dentalia.

SHARE, v. [INTRANS.] To take a share; Trans.] To give a share; see the subst. To s. the command with aby, equato imperiouti (L.). [Share with, i.e. to give up a part to any one, partem cs rei cedere ci. See also Partake.

SHARER, qui partitur, &c. (one who gives a share) .-

particeps (one who takes or has a share). Sharers, socii. SHARK, A kind of fish, squalus (Linn.). A cheat, rogue, homo ad fraudem acutus (aft. No. Dion, 8, 1); homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus: fraudator; præstigiator. A thorough s., homo qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat; qui totus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est.

SHARP, | Prop.) Of the senses, acutus.—sagax (having a fine sense of hearing or smelling, sagacious).
Ons. oculi acuti; oculi acres et acuti: visus acer; acer videndi sensus: nares acutæ; nasus sagax: aures acute. | Of the mental faculties, acutus (quick). -acer (vigorous, penetrating) .- subtilis (fine, discriminating uccurately)—agriny, authins (new authins) and fine distinction), perspicax (clear sighted). A s. understanding, lingenium acre or actum; mens acre evy s., peracuts, peracer; to be every s., acutissimo, caerrimo essue ingenio; lingenii acumine valere. I Fio-acerrimo essue ingenio; lingenii acumine valere. I Fiolent, severe, acerbus; gravis. S. wont, summa egestas, mendicitas: s. haired, acerbum odium: s. cold, frigus acerbum. Biting, cutting, representations.

"ul acerbus, amarus, morday, aculeatus, S. morda, voces contumeliose, contumeiarum aculci: a s. letter, literæ aculcatæ: to use s. language to aby, qm gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficere.

SHARPEN, preacuere (to make pointed at the end or in front).—acure, exacure (to make pointed at the end or in front).—acure, exacure (to make sharp or pointed in general).—acuminate, cuspidare (to put on a point at one end or in front, to fix a pointed head).—cuneare (in the shape of a wedge). To s. on a whetsione, cote

SHARPER, veterator, fraudator, præstigiator, homo ad fraudem acutus, or ad fallendum paratus or in-structus, homo totus ex fraude factus.

SHARPLY, | Paor.) acute | Of the senses, acute (cernere, audire).—acriter (intueri qd). Of the mental powers, acute, acriter, subtiliter. [SYN. under SHARP.] | Severely, severe amare acerbe aspere. graviter. To accuse one s., acerbe or graviter

accusare qm: to reproach ones., aspere vituperare qm. SHARPNESS. Paor.) acies. The s. of an axe, acies securis. Pig.) | As opp. to mildness, a) Of taste, acritudo (as a lasting property).—acrimonia (as felt at any time, e.g. of mustard, sinapis). b) Of character, severitas.—acerbitas. 'To use s.,' severitatem adhiseveritas.—acerbitas. 'To use s.,' severitatem admire (agst shy, in qo): with s. severe. | As a penetrating power, a) Of the senses, acies: s. of sight, acies oculorum: of smell, nasus sagax; of hearing, aures acutæ. b) Of men sal powers, ingenii acumen or acies (the former impiging more of depth; of original and inventive ability) or acumen only.—acies mentls.—ingenium acre.—judicium acre et certum. perspicacitae, prudentia perspicaci (insight, laking in all at one glance).—subtilitas (fine discrimination).—sapacitas (the power of accurate investigation). Ons. nerimonia it 'life,' energy, '\$c. ** acrimonia judicii (Murch) incorrent (Muret.) incorrect.

SHARP-SIGHTED, | PROP.) acute cernens. acrivisu. To be s.-s., acute cernere: to be very s.-s., acerrimo esse visu. [Fig.) perspicax (that sees things at a giance).—sagax (that has a thorough insight into things; e.g. sagax ad suspicandum; sagax ad pericula

perspicienda).

SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS, | PROP.) acies oculorum.

visus acer. | Fig.) perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax. SHATTER, | To break in pieces, frangere. confringere. quassare. | To weaken, crush, debilitare, infirmum reddere, minuere, imminuere, comminuere. frangere, conficere, affligere. My strength is shattered, vires me deficient ; debilitor et frangor : to s.

spatiered, vites me dendunt; definite et tranger: 20 s. the enemy's forces, hostium vim pervertere. SHAVE, #(With a razor, &c.) radere or abradere barbam es (with a razor, &vpeiv).—tondere es barbam with seissors, keipeu; see Suet. Oct. 79, mode tondere. modo radere barbam). To s. oneself, barbam radere or tondere: to be shaved, tonderi; tonsori operam dare tondere: 10 be maped, tonderi; tonsori operan dare (Suel. Oct. 79); to be shaved for the first time, priman barbam ponere (for wech Petron. 74, extr., in the lan-guage of rustics, says, barbatoriam facere); to be shaved every day, faciem quotidie rasitare (Suet. Oth. 12): fig., to, one, i. e. to cheat, impose spon, qui attondere, (Plaul. Bacch. 5, 1.9). To s. closely, qui admutilare ad cutem (Plaul.). If (With a plane, \$\frac{\pi}{\pi}...)\$, radere; radere et levare: to s. of, abradere, deradere (also to make smooth)—subradere (fib below)—circumradere (all round).

SHAVER, tonsor. SHAVER, tonsor. A female s., tonstrix: of or be-longing to a s., tonsorius. See also BARBER. SHAVINGS, ramenta, orum (e. g. abletis).

SHAWL, *amiculum muliebre.

SHE, fem. of pronouns in Hz. SHEAP, fascis (bound together in order to be carried, e. g. stramentorum, Cee.). —dim. fascicuius. manipulus (a bundle not too large to be carried by hand). To bind

(a bundle not too large to be carried by hand). To bind theoret, fasces colligare, vincire.

SHEAR, tondere (v. pr.).—recidere, præcidere (to cut short, or too short; e.g. capilium).

SHEARS, forfex (the forces = tongs or pincers).

SHEATH, theca (g. t.; e. g. of a razor).—vagina (for a long tharp instrument; also of plants).—lavo lucrum (covering, wrapper; e. g. of a shield, for papers,

SHEATHE, in vaginam recondere: to s. again, put up again into a s., vaginæ reddere.

SHED, v. effundere. profundere. To s. around, circumfundere: to s. lears, iacrimas offundere, profundere, or projicere; lacrimare; flêre: to s. blood, sanguinem effundere, profundere (one's own blood, e. g. pro patrial.—cædem or sanguinem facere (the blood of others): to s. the blood of aby. cs sanguinem haurire: to s. teeth. primores dentes amittere, mutare. To have 196

s. all one's teeth, omnes dentes habere et renatos et immutabiles (Plin. H. N.): to s. a cost, villos mutare

immutabiles (Film. H. N.): to 1. a coat, villos mutars (of a horse, &c.): to 8. horse, cornua deponere.

SHED, s. tugurium. diss. tuguriolum. officina (st a workshop; subgrundium = the caves of a house).

SHEDDING, effusio. profusio. S. of tears, fletus (weeping); lacrimæ (tears): s. of blood, cædes. Uss.

(weeping); incrinite (very); 3. o good, caues. Use all g by Grel, with the week. 3. o good, caues. Use SHEEP, ovis (prop. and fig.). dim. ovicula [laniger, bidens, poet.)—pecus, dits, f. (a single kead of s.; pl., oves); pecus, dits, n. (oviarium, ovillum, or lanigerum). A flock of s., rex ovium; a s. dog, casis oviarius, pecuarius, pastoralis : s.-shearing, ovium tonsura (Cot.).

SHEEPCOT, SHEEPFOLD, ovile, is, #

SHEEPHOOK, pedum. baculum pastorale.

SHEEPISH, timidus. demissus. pavidus. SHEEPISHLY, timide. pavide. SHEEPISHNESS, timiditas. animus timidus, pa widne SHEEP-SHEARING, tonsura ovium. To have one

s.-s., tondere oves SHEEPSKIN, pellis ovilla (Plin.) .- corium ovillum

(prepared). orepared). S.-s. cloak, mastruca. SHEEPWALK, *pascuum oviarium.

SHEER, purus, merus, See MERE. SHEER OFF, (ciam) se subducere, cedere loco.

discedere de or ex qo loco. se amolini (Ter., Pland.).

SHERT, "(Of a bed, 8c.) prps. iodix. (total is econsierpase; linteum, a linen cloth, g. l.) # A thin plate, lamina. bractea; bracteoia (diss.): s. copper.

siron, lamina, lamiella, anena, ferrea. # A piece of paper, plaguia.
SHEET-ANCHOR, ancora ultima; also fig., e. g.

fessis (Sil. 7, 24).
SHEET-LIGHTNING, fulgetrum (Plin.).

SHEET-LIGHT NINO, suggestion of comp.

SHEEL, sleius (Eccl.).

SHELP, || Board to lay things on, pluteus (when covered over, or when ones, is above another in a land band). Brookshelms (in set). — tabuia (as a single board). Book-shelves, (li-brorum) foruli, loculamenta: piuteus. # Sand-bank. syrtis; Lat. puivinus.

syrtis; Loi. purvinus.

SHELL, s. cortex (e. g., of nuis).—crusta (a crust; hard, thick coat).—corium (a leather-like covering; e. g., of cheinnis).—cuiu (a thin covering, sixuputamen (of eggs, nuis, beans, Irstaccous animai):—testa (of nuimais, and eggs).—folliculus (of pulse and testa (of nuimais). tunica (husk of corn).

SHELL, v. | TRANS.) putamen ci rei detrahere; desquamare (to take of the scales). | INTRANS.) cutem. corticem, &c. deponere, exuere, desquamari (in scales).

To s. teeth, dentes cadunt, excidunt.

SHELTER, s. | That weh covers or defends, tectum (roof) .- perfugium (place of refuge, or offering as.).—deversorium (a place to put up at, on the road).

—hospitium (if in the house, or under the road of a friend).—asylum (an asylum). To afford a s., tectum præbere; also hospitio accipere, tecto, ad se or ad se domum, recipere (under one's roof, in one's house); tectis ac sedibus recipere; mænibus, tectis, recipere (of the inhabitants of a town, with regard to fugities); asylum aperire (to give an asylum). To find a s., hospitium nancisci. At some places I cansot even fad a s., muitis iocis ne tectum quidem accipio. Protection, præsidium. || Protector, scutum (fig., i. e. shield). || A protection agst rain, &c., subgrunda subgrundium.

grunda, subgrundium.

SHELTER, v. I To give or to take shelter, see
SHELTER, nobst.; see also the Syx, in To Defend.

To Guand. To s., agsi the head of the sum, contra
solem protegere (e. g., one's head). To s. agsi the coid
and the head, contra frigorem setusque injustam tue'n.
The harbour was sheltered for the south-west winds,
portus ab Africa tegebatur. To be sheltered by one's
post as ambasador, legationis jure tectum esse: to be
sheltered, tectum or tutum esse:
SHELVING, declivis. acclivis. proclivis (sloping:
decl. of looked at for above, and accl. if for below, pred.
if gradually.—fastigatus (in the sway of a roof)—or
uptus (rather steep; e. g. derupta ripa, of the bank of
a river).

SHEPHERD, opilio (Col.), ovium SHEPHERD, opilio (Col.). ovium custos (C.).
ovium pastor, or pastor [s. i, for one who feeds herds or flocks). A s.'s itje, vita pastorium (the itje of s.'s)—vita pastoriia (aleo, a itje like that of a s.). A s.'s ovie, *puer pastoris. A s.'s staff, pedum, pastorale bacum: s.'s pipe, fistula pastoricius; canis pecuarius: of or belonging to a s, pastoralis en pastorius, pastorius of or belonging to a s, pastoralis, pastorius, pastorius, s.'s weether-ylaus (a plant), *anagallis arvensis (Lina.). custos (C.) s. a purze (a plant), *thlaspi bursa pastoris (Linn.): s.'s | armed with a strong head or beak; if with two banks of needle (a plant), * scandix pecten (Linn.). SHEPHERDESS, *femina pastoris.

SHERBET, prps sicera (late)
SHERIFF, The nearest word is prps prætor; but the English term must often be retained for the sake of perspicuity.

SHERIFFALTY, prps prætura.

SHEW, See Show. SHIELD. | Prop.) clipeus (a large s., round or oval). -scuture (large, oblong). - parma (small, round). pelta (small and light, of various shapes, usually with a semicircular indentation on one side, pelta lunata). || Fig.) Defence, vid.

SHIFT, s. | Artifice, trick, dolus. ars (artheoium, techna, Com.). | Expedient, ratio. modus. remedium. To put one to his s.'s, multum negotil ci facessere; negotium facere ci; qm torquere. I am put to my last s.'s for money, consilia rerum domesticarum sunt impedita (C.): to make the best s. one can, molâtantum salsâ litant, qui non habent thura (Prov., Plant.). "Chemise, indusium; or by Crel. imum corporis velamentum (aft. Curt. 5, 1, 38).

corporis velamentum (aft. Curt. 5, 1, 38).

SHIFT, v. || To change, vid. || To use expedients, consilium a præsenti necessitate repetere (Curt. 6, 4, 10).

SHILLING, schellnjus (in the Latin of the middle ages). "schellnjus (in 1). To pay teenty sis in the pound, solidum suum cuique solvere (i.e. the whole amount, C.): to pay ten sis in the pound, dimidium execo, quod debebat, qa solvit (Q. 5, 10, 105).

SHIN, dbia. SHINE, s. ciaritas. splendor. nitor. candor. fulgor.

SHINE, s. claritas. spennos.

[SYN. in BRIGHTESS.]

SHINE, v. | PROFR.) splendère. fulgère. nitère
[SYN. in SPIRKNOUS].—micare (to sparkle, teinkle;
o) bodies wich shool forth beams suddenig at intervals).

— [S] vullare (to s. with a gold colour).—radiare to
beum, cast beams).—coruscare (to dort forth, o) flames).

- annière to s. briolhy are only poetic. To s. with beam, cast beams)—coruscare (to dart forth, of flames) and candier (to s. brightly are only poetic. To s. with isory and gold, chore et auro fulgere. [Pic.) splendere (to make a shows)—fulgere (to s. forth, in aby, in qo; of good qualities)—mitter (to be illustrious: e. g. recenti glorib)—emitter or elucere (to be conspicuous: e. g. in bello, in foro; of persons and things, as virtues, &c.); by also, qa ke. To endeavour to s. with albay, also. To endeavour to s. with albay, also. To endeavour to s. with albay. ostentare (esply externally, and in speech). - honoris

SHINE PORTH, elucere, enitere, effulgere (prop. and fly.).—flugère. exsplendescere (fig.). The sun *: forth between the clouds, sol inter nubes effugies! flg. even in youth his excellent disposition shone forth, fullgebut Jam in adolescentulo indoles virtuis. The good and beautiful *: forth fm the virtues I have named, honestum decorumque ex iis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus perjucet.

SHINE THROUGH, translucere. perlucere. interlu-cere. The moon s.'s through the windows, luna se fundit per fenestras (V. Æn. 3, 152). SHINE UPON, lune collustrare. The moon s.'s upon

SHINE DPON, luce collustrare. T

SHINGLE, scandula (not scindula). To be roofed with s., scandulis tectum esse; scandula contectum

SHINGLES, | Loose stones on a beach, prps lapilli litorales or (poet.) litorel. | A kind of disease, * zona morbus (t. t.).

SHINING, | PROPR.) lucidus (s. with a bright, pure SHINING, PADPA. Jucidus (s. with a bright, pure light; opp. obscurus). pellucidus (fransparent, pellucidus (fransparent, pellucidus (fransparent, pellucids).—illustris (existing in light; of a road, star, &c., C. Ferr. 3, 94, 219).—luminosus (haesing abundant light).—nltidus, nitens (s. beautifully, with pure brightness).—Culgens (blazing with dazzing, splendid brightness).—Culgens (blazing with ferry brightness; e. g. of a comet; opp. sol nitidus). IF too. J It is strious, vid.

SHIP, s. navis (g. t.) .- navigium (a smaller s.; in later Latin as g. 1. for navis: carina, puppis, ratis in this sense are poet.). The several kinds of s. with the ancients were the following, navis oneraria (g. t. for any s. carrying heavy freight). --navis mercatoria (a merchant-man). --navis frumentaria (for carrying corn). --corbita man, ... is rumentata (γαδ-(a slow sailing vessel, laden with goods)... gauius (γαδ-λοτ, a Phænician merchantman, of an oval form, *Gell. 10, 25, and Pest.) .- cercurus (κέρκουροτ, a tight saitingvessel, with oars only in the fore part, pecutiar to the vesset, with ours only in the fore part, pecutian to the flow (Exprinness)—hippagous (kπαρψός, a horse trans)—exemple haud saluber. mali στρεκεί (kπαρψός, a horse trans)—over the decompted with the set a bad example).

| A trocious, dirus (o) with saits (o) ours, dirus (o) with (a set a bad example).
| A trocious, dirus (o) with saits (b) ours, a laboration and set (o) with saits (b) ours, a laboration and set (o) with saits (o) ours, a laboration and set (o) with saits (o) ours, a laboration and set (o) with saits (o) ours, a laboration and set (o)

oars, biremis; with three, triremis; with four, quadriours, diremis, win turce, tritemis; win jour, quanti-remis; with fee, quinqueremis).—navis priedatoria or piratica (a pirate).—myopăro (mooracio), a pirate, of smaller size).—celox (a light, fast-sailing cessel, with two or three oars).—lembus (heighor, a low, sharp-built vessel, adapted for very fast saiting, skiff, yacht) .- ienunvessel, adapted for very just soiting, sny, yeens,—neumoutus (a little skif), or shing-boal)—plintis (wpierts, a long small sailing-ressel, like the lembus)—planeitus ((\phi\u00fan)\u00bbox), a small fust-sailing vessel in the shape of a kidney bean, such as was in use among the pirates of Phaseits, on the borders of Lycia and Pamphylitis).— Phaselis, on the borders of Lycia and Pamphylia).—
aphractus (Appartor, a long ressel, without deck; in
use among the Rhodians).—dicrôtum, dicrôta (hisporor,
i, a kind of gailey usit two banks of oars). Of or betonging to s.i., navalis. nauticus. To build a s.,
navem construere, exidicare (C.), facere (Cex. L.),
fabricare (Curl.). To repair a s., navem reflecte, reparare. To fi out a s., navem instruero, ornare,
adornare (L.), armare (Cex.): to dismostile or unrig a such that (L.), a truther (Cex.); to associate (2.), a truther (Sex.); to go so board a 2., navem ascendere (Tex.), conseendere (C.); in navem ascendere (C.). A s. lies al anchor, navis stat, consistit in ancoris. To sink a s., navem deprimere (Cex.), demertial constants. gere (L.). A s. is ready for sea, navis apta est instruc-taque omnibus rebus ad navigandum (Cæs.). A s. is driven out of its course, navis tempestate discedit suo cursu (Cæs.). S.-timber, materia navalis; arbores navales

SHIP, v. in navem (naves) imponere. To s. goods

for a place, qo merces develendas dare. SHIP-BUILDING, By Crcl. with ædificare naves; e. g., the art of s.-building, ars ædificandi naves, or *architectura navalis.

SHIPMATE, socius or comes navigationis (C.).
SHIPMENT, By Crci. with the verbs,

SHIPMENT, By Crei. with the verbs.
SHIPPMG, naves. navigia (p.). classis (a fleet).
SHIPPMECK, s. naufragium. To suffer s., naufragium facore (C., Np.); navem françuer (Ter.).
Inaufragium pati, Sen. Trag. [197] not to be foliowed.]
To perish by s., naufragio perire, interite (C., Ces.);
naufragio intercipi (T.). One who has suffered s. naufragium, fecti; sito ejectus only. Also
figus, qui naufragium fecti; sito ejectus only. Also
fig.: e. g. if these men remain at the kelm of affoirs,
there is reason to fear a general s., qui inisi a gubernaculo recesserint, maximum ab universo naufragio reipublicæ. publicæ.

SHIPWRECK, v. See To WRECK. SHIPWRIGHT, *architectus navalls (naupēgus, Pand.).

SHIRE, provincia; some say *comitatus.
SHIRE, tunica intertila, intertila, subucula (with the ancients, the under tunic, made of linen or cotton; the upper tunic was called indusium; see Bekker's Gattus, vol. 2, p. 89, sqq.).—sindon (a fine s. worn by young slaves in attendance, tucked up at the knees) : wearing a s., in a s.,

artibus contremiscere.

SHIVER, s. | A broken piece, fragmentum. frag-men (poet.).—frustum (a litile bit). SHIVER, s. | A shuddering, horror: cold s. s., febrium frigus; frigus et febris (aft. æstus et febris, C. Trigus of teoris (aft. escus et febris, C. Cat. 1, 13, 31); fm the context, frigus only; e. g., to be attacked with cold a.'s, corpus frigore tentatur (H. Sat. 1, 1, 80). To have cold s.'s, frigore et febri jactari (aft. C. t. c.)

SHIVERING, horror (opp. febris, Cas. B. C. 3, 28). SHOAL, | A multitude, copia. multitudo. vis. | A sand-bank, syrtis (Lat.); pulvinus.

SHOCK, s. | Collision, concussion, vid. | Conflict (of enemies), vid. | Offence, offensio, injuria. contumelia. [Svn. in OPPENCE.] | A pite of sheaves, "acervus. | A shagged dog, "canis aqua ticus (L.).

SHOCK, v. || To shake, vid. || To offend, vid. SHOCKING, || Offensive, quod offensioni est; quod offensionem habet or affert, quod offendit, quod quod onensionem nauet or anert, quod onenatt, quod non vacat offensione, quod displicet (that gives offense).

—exemplo haud saluber. mali or pessimi exempli (that sels a bad example). Il Atrocious, dirus (of things that excite horrows).—atrox (exciting fear; e. g. detestabilis (detestable) .- nefandus. nefarius (the former | of actions; the latter of men, their thoughts and actions) immanis (shocking ; of actions) .- teter (hideous, shocking; abominable in character and conduct). - odiosus (hateful, abominable). A s. villain, homo omni parte detestabilis. homo impurus, monstrum hominis. SHOCKINGLY, atrociter, immaniter, fæde, tetre.

SHOCKINGLY, atrociter, immaniter, foede, tetre, SHOE, a calceamentum, or (post-Aug.) calceatus, 0s (oulicetively, for all that covers the foot),—calceous (if of up to the ankle, made of black leather, and laced with a leather stray; it was worn only together with the togeth protecting the foot-sole, worn by the Greek women; by the Romans only in the house and on a journey. The togeth of the foot-sole, sole a issometh only as it might be worn on either foot; compare Geli. 13, 21, 5, sq.—

25 The gallices [xc. soles], introduced shortly before the time of Citero, were also sandals of that description made after the fashion of the Gavis).—andallum (carme time of Cicero, were as sonaus of that a serription made after the fashion of the Gauls).—sandalium (αυ-δάλιου, a high sandal, made of wood, cork, or leather, tired to the foot by means of a leather strap, worn at Rome, especially by the rich ladies, who had them enriched with all manner of ornaments; with the Greeks they were worn also by the men).—Callya (the s. of the common soldier, a sole simply with iron nails, laced with leather thongs up to the middle of the leg).—
sculponew (sc. solese, wooden s.s worn by slaves and rustics).—pero (a large s. of untanned leather, generally with the hair of the animal on it, that covered the foot up to the ankle, and was fastened with leather thougs like the calceus. It was worn by the most ancient Romans, with exception of the senators; in later times it was with exception of the senators: in later times it was worn by slaves and peasants:—soccus (oskson, a love, thin, light s., worn by females and actors of Greek comedy).—cothurnus (coboyove; the s. of the huntsman in Crete, introduced by Azechylus on the stage, with soles four inches thick. Pemales of a short stature used to wear it, for the sake of making themselves took taller): wide s.'s, calcel laxi: tight s.'s, calcel pedibus minores (aft. H. Ep. 1, 10, 43); easy s.'s, calcei habiles et apti ad pedem. One that has s.'s on, calceatus; soleatus. One that has taken of his s.'s, without s.'s, discalceatus: to wear s.'s, calceis uti: to change one's s.'s, se or pedem calceare; calceos sibi inducere; calceos sumere. pedem calceare; calceos sibli inducere; calceos sumere. To pation other 1.*s, calceos mutare. To assist aby in putting on his s.*s, qm calceare; calceos inducere ci; calceare qm soccis (see above). To ask aby to put on one's s.*s, committere ci pedes calceandos: to take of one's own.*s, excalceare pedes: to take of abys s.*s, excalceare pedes: to take of one's s.*s, or to have one's s.*s taken off by aby, præbere ci pedes excalceandos: the right, left, s., dextor, sinister calceus (Suct. Aug. 92): a horse s., solea ferrea: to cast a s. (of a horse); see Horse-shoe: to patch a s., laciniam assure calceo. The s. pinches, calceus urit (†). Prov.)
Every one knows best where the s. pinches him, * sua que incommoda optime novit.

SHOE, v. qm calceare. calceos inducere ci. To s. a SHUE, v. qm calceare. calccos inducere ci. To s. a horse, equo inducere solean ferreas. equum calceare (both in the sense of the ancients, who employed s.'s that could be put on and of at pleasure...—equo ferreas solean clavis suffigere (after our manner).

SHOE-BLACK, * calceou detergens.

SHOE-BRUSH, * peniculus quo calceamenta deter-

tentur. SHOE-HORN, *cornu quo calcei pedibus or in pedes

inducuntur. SHOEING-SMITH, . faber ferrarius, qui equis so-

leas ferreas supplingit.

State of the MAKELI, sutor (g. l.).—sandaliarius (one that makes sandals; see SYs. in Snos).—crepidarius (one that made soles). A journeyman s., sautori operas præbens. A s. apprentice, tabernas sutrinas alumnus (T. Ann. 15, 34, 3).

SHOESTRING, obstragulum crepidæ (*Plin 9, 35, -habena. corrigia (if of leather, see STRAP).

SHOOT, s. virga (twig, g. t.).—surculus. talea (such as will serve for settings, &c.).—sarmentum (a useless s.).—stolo (a hursful sucker, Död.).—germen (shoot,

5.]—\$100 (a nays) such from the second serve for the would serve for grafting).

SHOOT, v. ||Taxs.|| To propel a weapon, &c., mittere. emittere (conjectee (of weapons hurled; sagittas, &c.).—permittere (so as to hit the mark). To 2. arrows, sagittas mittere. sagittas conjicere (e. g., into a castle, in castellum, Cas.); also poet., sagittam arcu expellere (O.); teium trajicere (fm one point to another): with a gun, *glandes e sciopeto mittere (if loaded with ball): to be going to s. (at athg), ictum intentare. To s. at aby or athg, telo petere qm or qd; tela in qd conjicere; telum 198

In qm immittere (C.). To s. at a mark, destinatum peters. He shot with so sure an aim, that he could hit birds flying, adeo certo ictu destinata feriebat, ut aves quoque exciperet (Curt. 5, 41). [See Alm.] PROV.] ourage agong according to the destinate inclusion, the according to the ac se prædicare (of one wnose tates magnify hat owns aceas). IT o a the with a missirile, qd ictu ferire. To s. aby dead, qm telo occidere (g. i.).—qm sagitiå configere (with a morrows). To s. pame, de, c. bestias venabulo (&c.) transverberate (C.). To s. oneself, suk manu cadere: io s. org aby's orm, leg, de, c. ictu tell suferre ci brachium, pearest expression. Il krans, a) To more rap id ig. ferti.—rapide ferti. To s. up into the air, subline ferti. de down, præcipiem devolvi (e. g. per sax, of a riser).—proprere se (F., to s. or darf sway).—emicare (of the horristiphining, fame, scaler, blood). A vine s.'s, vitis in jugum emicat (Col.). Il To grow quickly, proslite (of plants, e. g. frutex, Col.).—adolescere (of corn).—avide se promittere (to grow large; of trees.)—herbescere (of corn in the blade). Il To prick, smart (of wounds), pungere (me, te, eum, &c.). Il To shoot a head, pracely in procell procelling and head, pracelling men called a head, pracelling men called men called a head, pracelling men called ahead, prævehi (præter qm or qd).

Shoot foath, (i. e. to bud, \$c.) gemmare. gem-mascere. progenimare (to put forth buds).—germinare. egerminare. progerminare (to get keigs or branches)— pullulare, pullulascere (afresh).—fruticare or fruticari (to form a staik, of some plants, as cabbage, &c.; then of bushy trees, as the willow, &c.). The trees s. forth,

gemmæ proveniunt, exsistunt.

gemma proventum, existent.

Shoot through, [Trans.) trajicere. transfigere
with an arrow or jarelin).—transverberare (with a
jacelin or the like). [INTRANS.) FIG.) transcurrere. transmittere.

SHOOT UP, To dart up (as water fm a foun-tain, &c.), emicare, with or without alte or in altum; sublime feri. | To grow rapidly, adolescere (of persons; also of corn).—excrescere (of persons),—avide se promittere (of trees).—herbescere (to grow in the stalk of corn)

SHOOTING-GROUND, laculatorius campus (Ule.

Dig. 9, 2, 9).
SHOP, taberna (v. pr.); dim., tabernacula. pergula (s SHOP, talberna (c. pr.); aim, talletiacus, perguss to building in wech goods were exposed for sale, and works of art for inspection, Se., see Hard. Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 12, 581,—officina (a workshop). Bookseller's z., taberna libraria: to keep a s., tabernam habère: to shut s., tabernam claudere.

SHOP-BOY, tabernæ mercatoriæ minister (aft. T. Ann. 15, 34, 3).
SHOP-KEEPER, tabernarius.—(facete, of goods that

do not find sale), merx invendibilis. merx quæ emptorem non reperit.
SHOP-PRICE, * pretium quo qd in tabernis ven-

SHORE, s. litus (as the line of coast) .- ora (as a more extended space, bordering on the sea). To lie at anchor of a s., in salo navem tenere in ancoris. acta (= litus) should not be used except with ref. to Greek histors, &c. laccording to Dod. 'co ast as pre-senting agreeable views, a pleasant residence,' &c.]— Towns on the s., urbes maritimes. To keep close in lo. s., litus or oram legere: lo sail along the s., litus prætervehi; as closely as possible, quam proxime poterant, litus tenêre (L. 44, i2, 6): to set aby on s., qm in terram exponere: to bring a eessel to s., navem ad terram spellere. applicare, ad litus appellere.

SHORE, v. See Prop. Support.

SHORELESS, | Prop.) sine litore. | | Fig.) Bonsd-

less, interminatus. infinitus. immensus. SHORT, | Of small extent in space, brevis (g. t., opp. longus, latus).—curtus (cut short; too short). -contractus (narrowed, limited in extent). -astrictus (drawn tight; short in breadth or width). Jr. contractus et astrictus. artus. angustus (tight, narrow) .minutus (made very small).—præcisus (broken of, abrupt; e.g., conclusiones).—pressus (compact). Fery s., perbrevis; brevissimus: s. of stature, statura brevis; brevis; brevi corpore: a s. way, via brevis or compendiaria; viæ compendium (post-Aug.): s. hair, capith breves (opp. capilli longi); capilli tonsi (cut; Juven. 9, 149): s. sight, oculi non longe conspectum ferentes: to have s. sight, oculis non satis prospicere: to be s. (m. nare s. sgns, ocuns non satis prospicere: to be s. (is speaking or vertiling), hereiter or paucis or practise dicere (opp. coplose, plene et perfecto dicere); brevi pracidere; paucis or breviter scribere or perseribere: be s. (in narrative or description), breviter exponere or paucis absolvere qd: in pauca confere qd: breviter astringere qd (e. g. argumenta): be s., in pauca confer:

verbo dicas; præcide; id, si potes, verbo expedi: I will be as s. as I can, in verba conferam paucissima: in s., to be s., tit in pauca conferam; ne longum faciam; ne longus sim; ut ad pauca redeam; ut paucis dicam; ne (muitis) te morer; de quo ne multa disseram; ne ne (multia) te morer; de quo ne multa disseram; ne multa; ne plura; quid multa? quid plura? quid queris? ad summam; denique (denique esply schen a conclusion is adaded to a series of enumerationa); uno verbo (in one word: ∰ only schen no more than one word follows; see Cato, R. R. 157, 5; C. Phil. 2, 22, 5; Also que (affixed) is used to express 'short' (in order to resume; see Interpp. ad Cars. B. O. 2, 3; ad C. Catol. 3, 8, 23; ad C. de Legg. 1, 18, 48, \$2, 7, 16). S. and seeet, paucia quideun, sed bene. □ Of brief extendition in sine, brevia. exiguua (ustimportant, inconsiderable). on tractus (confracted, shortened; e.g. noctes). The shortest day, dies brumaiis (opp. dies solstitalis); bruma (the winter solstice; opp. solstitum); the shortest bruma lies winser source; opp. southului); me mories might, nox solutilails (opp. nox brumalls, is 0. Pont. 2, 4, 20); solutilum (the summer solstice; opp. bruma. The writers of the best age, and even Sen. N. Cu., 7, 1, 3, use solutilum only in this sense; and hence it is muclassical to say solutilum brumale or hibernum for bruma, or solstitum westivum for solstitum alone; see Ruhnk. Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28; Och. C. Ecl. p. 284). A s. syllable, syllaba brevis: to mark a syllable as s., A1. syllabam corripere (opp. producere): to pronounce as s., syllabam corripere (opp. producere): to pronounce s., breviter dicere syllabam: in inclitus the first letter [syllable] is short, inclitus dicimus [dicitur] brevi primå literå); a s. memory, memoria hebes: in a s. time, brevi tempore; brevi spatio, or more cmly, brevi, celenevi tempore; previ spatio, or more emig, brevi, cele-riter (quickly): in a every s. line, perbevi: a s. lime be-fore, brevi ante, paullo ante, proxime; modo (pust note, not long since); nuper (lately): but of a point of time more or less remote; see C. Verr. 4, 3, 6, quid dico nuper; immo vero modo ac plane paullo ante. [55] Recens for modo or nuper is not classical): a s. time after, best losses a superson mullo receive accession. for mode or nuper is not classical; a 2. time after, brevi post or postea; paullo post or post paullo (see Interpp. ad L. 22, 60, 16); non ita muito post; brevi spatio interjecto: a 2. time before (a person's death, &c.), spatio interjecto: a s. time before (a person's death, &c.), haud multum ante (mortem es): a s. sime after (a person's death, &c.), haud multum post (mortem es): a s. time before day, paulo ante lucem; plane mane (early in the morning): lo cut s. a conversation, sermonem inciders (165) sermonem abrumpere belongs to the silver age and the poets): lo cut s. an acquainlance, friendship, &c., aocietatem, amielitam dirumpere, discindere; amicitiam repente præcidere (opp. sensim disauere): to be s. with aby, qm severius adhibere (C.

SHORT-HAND, ars dicta or dictata velocissime exciplendi (aft. Suet. Tit. 3).—* tachygraphia (t. t.).—
scripturæ compendium. To write in s.-h., notare (opp.
perseribere): to take down in s.-h., per compendia excipere qd (e. g. cursim loquentis voces, C. Manil. 4, 198); pere qu (e. y. cursum ioquentis voces, c. admit. 4, 195]; notis excipere qd. (Prudent. uses punctis dicta præpe-tibus sequi, and notare verba fictis signis. (A) Ab-breviare is low Latin: per notas scribere has a different meaning.) A s.-h. writer, notarius (one who takes down a speech, &c., by the use of certain contractions, note; called poet. by Manil., Astron. 4, 160, scriptor velox:
Notarius velox is not Latin, Cf. Interpp. ad Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15; Gesner. Chrestom. Plin. p. 11, sq.).—actuarius (one who takes notes of speeches delivered in a court; see Suet. Cas. 55).—scriptor velox, cui litera

verbum est(†).

SHORT-SIGHTED, || Prop.) myops (μόωψ, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10, § 3)—(in pure Latin) qui oculis non satis prospicit, or cujus oculi non longe conspectum ferunt. To be s.-s., oculis non satis prospicere. | Fig.)
Unwise, stilly, stultus (opp. intelligens, sapiens).

SHORTEN, curtare decurtare (with the idea of maiming or mangling).—detrahere qd (in respect of number),-contrahere (e. q. orationem). - in angustum of numeer,—contrasers (e.g. orationers)—in angusting cogers (to contract, abridge; e.g. commentarios, Sen. Rp. 39, 1).—amputars (g. t., to cut shorter; e.g. orationem).—imminuers (to abridge the number of syllables in pronouncing a word, as, audisse for audivisse, C. Or. 47, in.) .- notare (to abbreviate in writing).

SHORTLY, | Briefly, not at length, breviter

SHORTLY, | Briefly, not at length, breviter (g.f.).—artc. anguste (narrossiy).—paucis (ze. verbis), breviter (with few words).—strictim carptim (superscise (abruphly, with few words; opp. plane at perfect; then also, roundly, faily; e.g., negare).—presse or pressius (briefly, but thoroughly; e.g., definire). | Soon,

SHORTNESS, brevitas (g. t., in space and time).—
exiguitas (limited extent). S. of stature, brevitas cor199

poris: s. of time, temporis brevitas (g. t.); temporis exiguitas or angustim (in respect of a husiness, &c.): s in speaking, brevitas dicendi (g. t.); breviloquentia (as a property, C. ap. Gell. 12. 2, med.); celeritas dicendi (quickness). To study s., brevitati servire; brevitatem adhibère; (in athg) in qa re (e. g. in interpretando). SHOT, s. The act of shooting, telijactus or conjectus (of a weapon, as daning hill the mark).—*sclopeti or tormenti fragor in actions at caused a report. To fire a. s. *teling in actions at caused a report. To fire a. s. *teling in actions at caused a report. To fire a. s. *teling in actions at caused a report. To fire a. s. *teling in actions at caused a report. To fire a. s. *teling in actions at caused a report. To fire a. s. *teling in actions at caused a report. To fire a. s. *teling in actions at caused a report. To fire a. s. *teling in action at the action and the second action action action action actions at caused a report. To fire a s. *teling in action actions action actio

(in as far as it caused a report). To fire a s., *telum e sclopeto emittere (but by no means sclopetum displodere or explodere): *tormentum mittere or emittere. # That which is discharged, (in the sense of the ancients) telum (thrown either with the hand or by a machine),sagitta (an arrow. Est spiculum is poet. only)—
pl. tela missilia, and missilia simply (but emissicia,
cf. C. de Legg. 3, 9, 20, is a doubtful reading).—globus ci. C. ac Legg. 3, y, 20, is a consigni recurry, gnous (any round mass, e. g. of lead, thrown by a sling).—glans (a ball of clay or lead, wch was made hot and thrown by a sling; see Interpp. ad Cas. B. G. 5, 43; hence a proper expression for our "musket-ball;" also telum will suit for expression for our 'musket-ball', also telum tell suit for the latter three; compare FIRE.— telum tormento missum (aft. Car. B. G. 3, 51, extr.).— "globus tormento missus (after the preceding passage).— "grando plumbus (small sho!).— "globus ferro secto et pulvere pyrio com-pletus (grape shot). "Reach of missive s, tell con-jectus. To come within s, ad tell conjectum venice: lo fight within s., eminus pugnare (opp. cominus pugnare)

SHOULD, A) Implying duty, propriety, &c., 1) deboo. oporte (oportet denoting objectively the moral claim that is made upon aby; deb. subjectively the moral obligation that he is under). The perf. inf, after 'hould' is unually Iranslated by the presinf, debuit facere = he should have done it.' Let the would the morae the house the house the state. inj., acoust facere as ne should have done it. Let ine pupil also observe, that before the Engl. perf. inf., a past tense of debeo, oportet should be used 2) The gerundire or participle in dus. 'Friendship s. be desired for its own sake, amicitia propter se expetenda est. 'Should' ours sure, amicini propiet se expetenta est. "Non it at it ranslated in this way to denote general truths, \$c. B) Should (as the past tense of shall) is often a future being the form wich the Engl. future assumes after a past tense). He said that he s. sail, \$c., dixit so navi-gaturum esse. C) Should is often a conditional form, to be translated by the present or imperfect sub junct. (the imperfect eaply, but not exclusively, when it is implied that the condition is not realized; the preit is implied that the condition is not realized; the present is by far the more common when this is not to be implied). If a cours both in the conditional and in the consequent clause; as Selpionis desiderio me moveri negem—mentiar (if I s. deny, &c., I s. tell a lie).—si forte quarrerctur &c., putarrer (if it s. tell e enquired, &c., I s. think). D) Sometimes 'shout a' is used as a modest expression of what one does not reality doubt, as, I s. think, &c., putem; where, for It s. imagine). Vellun, nolim, malim, are very common forms. E) Sometimes 'shout a', dire 'that', has posterially flying forms, et al. Sometimes 'shout a', at er 'that', has posterially so, mirum est te here dieere.

SHOULDER, s. humerus (of men).—armus (in bid

SHOULDER, s. humerus (of men) .- armus (in bld Latin and the poets denotes the upper arm with the shoulder, but in Class. prose it is used only of animals). shounder, our in class, prose it is used only of animass.

S. blade, scapula (usually pl. scapular). s. bone, os humeri; pl., scoptula, orum, n. pl. (Cels. 8, 1, but ed. Almel. reads scutula).

S. of muiton, "armus vervocinus: broad over the s.'s, latus ab humeris: to carry on the s. i., humeris portare or gestare (prop.); humeris gestare (prop. and fig.; e. g. universam reinpublicam); to carry burdens on the s.i., onera humeris portare (g. i.); bajulare (as a porter); to take aby on one's s.i. qm in humeros suos effert (in order to raise him my so a to show him to others); qm humeris sublevare (in order to carry him when weary): to take athy upon one's s.'s, to carry him when weary): to take also upon one's s.; to cliere qd in humeros (prop.); suscipere or recipere qd (to take also upon oneself; rec. with the accessory notion of being responsible for it): he was turned out neck and s.*, foras deturbatus est (Plaul.); turpiter ejectus est (O.). These burdens are removed fm the s.* so f the poor to those of the rich, have onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata sunt.

SHOULDER, v. qd in humeros tollere. To s. a gun, sclopetum humero acclinare.

SHOULDER-BELT, balteus or balteum.

SHOUT, a clamor (freq. in pl., if it means the s. of several persons)—convicium (of a turbulent assembly of persons). Jx. clamor convicium(up; clamor atque convicium,—voces (of a turbulent mass of propie)—vociferatus (bout echemont cries fm displea-

sure, pain, anger, &c.). - strepitus (din). - fremitus (hollow murmuring of a multitude).—clamor inconditus; clamor dissonus; clamores dissoni; clamor dissonus in diversa vocantium (some shouting one thing, some another). A dreadful s., clamor ingens; arises, fit or oritur or exoritur : to raise a s., clamare; vociferari (violently): s. of joy, clamor et gaudium (T. Hist. 2, 70, 3); clamor latus (V. En. 3, 524). To receive or greet aby with a shout of applause, ciamore et vocibus clastrepere; with s.'s of applause, cum plauslbus clamoribus-que: to receive athg with s.'s of applause, plausu or plausu et clamore prosequi qd: to receive with s.'s (e. g. aby's arrival), clamoribus excipere qd or qm : with s.'s, cum clamore; cum vociferatu: to proclaim or call out

ating with s.'s, clamare qd.
SHOUT, v. clamare(g.t., intrans & trans., of a loudlyraised voice in speaking, shouting; also to proclaim clamorously, &c.) .- conclamare (intrans. & trans., to s. together; of a multitude of persons) .- vociferari (intrans. and trans., to s. violently, passionately, with exertion, fm and trans, 10 s. voicency, pusionaicy, who execution, for pain, anger, dissatisfaction, \$c.\., -c.\. camorem edere or tollere; strepitum edere (to s. so that it resounds)—strepitum accere (with afth, qā re.\., -tumultum facere, tumultumarl (s. turbulently; the former also in a camp, the access of the second of the angent, education to distribute the tumultum of the angent of th tumutuari (s. iurousenisy; ine former aiso in a camba set the approach of the enemy).—clamitare (loudisy): to s. against aby, acclamare ci (C); clamore qm sectari; ci obstrepere, ci reclamare, conviciis lacessere qm: to s. after aby, clamare or inclamare qm; clamore qm insequi : clamoribus qm consectari,

SHOVE. See Push.
SHOVEL, s. pala (g. t.).—batlllum or batlllus (esply spre-s.)—ventilabrum (for shovelling corn, &c.). S. full, pala plena. SHOVEL, v. batillo tollere (to s. away coals, &c.).—

palà tollere (to s. away athg).

SHOW, s. | Appearance, vid. | Pretext, species. Imago, simulacrum, sts color (Q.). Under the s. of, specie, in speciem (opp. reapse); rerbo. verbo et simulatione (opp. revera, re lps3); nomine (in order to palliate); per simulationem (sub prætextu, or sub obteniu, not to be recommended). | Spectacle, spec-

tacuium. See alsa Sigur. SHOW, v. significare (to declare, make known).dicare (to point out) .- ostendere (to exhibit) .- profiteri (lo profess, declare publicly).—præ so ferro or gerere (lo have the appearance of).—promere, depromere, ex-promere (to produce, bring forward). To somes sent-ments, sententiam suam promere, expromere, depromere, prodere, eperire; sententiam suam ostendere; quid veiim or sentiam diere, ostendere, profitêri: lo s. one's joy openly, lætitiam apertissime fetre: to s. one's hatred or hostile disposition, odium indicare, expromere; (openty) profiteri et præ se ferre odium in qm; to s. attention to aby, observare qm; colere et observare qm (C.); officium et cultum ci tribuere; (marked attention) qm præter ceteros or perofficiose observare; diligenter observare et colere qm; significare studium erga qm non mediocre; (marked affectionate attention) perofficlose et peramanter obserware qm (C.): to s. good will to aby, benevolentiam ci declarare (to manifest) or præstare (to prove): to s. contempt for aby, qm habere contemptui: to s. pity to aby, coram suum doiorem ci deciarare.

SHOWER, v. fundere, effundere, superfundere

(prop. and fig). SHOWER, s. | Prop.) imber (g. t).—nimbus (a sudden s.).—pluvia (rain). A heavy s. fell, magnus imber ruebat cœio (densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi, O.): a sudden and heavy s., nimbus effusus (L.). April s.,
pluvia cui sol interfulget. [Fig.) imber. nimbus. copia. vis .- velut proceiia (e. g. of missiles, L. 37, 41). There fell such a s. of stones, that &c., tanta vis lapidum creberrimæ grandlnis modo effusa est, ut &c.

creverrimæ grandinis modo erusa est, ut. &c.

SHOWER-BATH, balnere pensiles (Sprengel, Geschichte der Medic. 2, 23). To take a s.-b., aquā perfundi (rid. Auct. ad Heren. 4, 9 & 10).

SHOWERY, pluvius (C. &c.).—pluvialis (poel. and post-Aug.).—nimbosus.

SHOWILY, spiendide. magnifice. laute.

SHOWILSS, spiendor. apparatus. magnificentia.

SHOWY, spiendidus. magnificus. lautus. Jr. spiendidus et navificus magnificus.

didus et magnificus, magnificus et lautus. SHRED, s. segmentum. segmen. resegmen (g. tt.). recisamentum (panni, of cloth, Plin.) .- ramentum

(fm metal, by scraping, &c.). SHRED, v. coneidere in partes, or simply concidere.

consecare. minutatim secare

SHREW, mulier jurgiosa (Gell., of Xanthippe).-mulier rixosa (rix. Cot. 8, 2, 5).-mulier litium et rixæ cupida (aft. 11.).

SHREW-MOUSE, sorex, Yels, m. (Ter., Linn.)out n. w. studes, sorex, tess, m. (Ter., Linn.)—mus araneus (a kind of a.m., Piin. 8, 58, 53).

SHREWD, prudens. prudentiæ plentus (areli-erns and saperienced in practical life)—sapiens (skilled in the nature and reliue of things)—acutus; peracutus (penetating)—dexter (cleerer, possessing tact).—multarum rerum peritus in doctrina (practised).—callidus (cleerer, progressor) acceptance (cleerer, progressor).

(clever fm experience or practice).
SHREWDLY, prudenter. sapienter. callide.
SHREWDNESS, prudentia (skill and experience in

practical life) .- sapientia (insight into the nature and value of things).-dexteritas (cleverness, and fact in one's conduct towards others), - calliditas (practical

SHRIEK, s. vociferatio. vociferatus. ejulatus (homiing) .- ululatus (of the war-cry of the Gauls, and the wild

s.'s of the Bacchanalians),

SHRIEK, v. vociferari, clamare, clamorem edere er

SHRILL, canorus (clear, loud; opp. fuscus).clarisonus is poet.—acutus (high; opp. gravis).—clarisonus is poet.—acutus (high; opp. gravis).—claris (distinct, loud; opp. obtusus).—cxilis (steender, squesting, as a fault, of the soice; whereas the former words imply rather commendation; opp. plenus, full, or gravis,

deep).
SHRIMP, [Pror.] *cancer pagurus (Linn.). [A

SHRIMF, TRUE, and acres sacrarium (g.t.)—
sacellum (a mall chapel with an image in it)—eedicula (a mall temple). #A reliquary sacrorum reliquorum capsa. #Attar, vid.
SHRINK, #To contract, se contrahere. contrahi.

| To withdraw, se retrahere or re-cedere, recedere, regredi, To s. fm, se astringere. | To withdraw, se retra movere. retro cedere. recedere. regredi. vitare, declinare, fugere; defugere. He exhorted them not to s. fm openly declaring, &c., hortabatur, ut sine retractatione libere dicere auderent, &c. (C. Tusc. 5. 29, 83.)

SHRIVE. See CONFESS.

SHRIVEL, | TRANS.) corrugare. [INTRANS.) cor-

SHROUD, v. See SHELTER, LOP, PRUNE.

SHROUD, s. vestimentum mortui. ferale amiculum.

SHROUDS. See SAILS.
SHRUB, # A low tree, frutex. A little s., frutex pusillus. # A kind of liquor, by Crel. with potus, the (e.g. *potus saccharo et vino Indico conditus; or

us ve. y. - Procus succharo et vino Indico conditus; er retain the word for sake of perspicuity). SHRUBBERY, fruticetum (Sset.). - frutectum er fruietum (Col.).—locus fruticsus (Plin.). SHRUBBY, fruticosus, frutectosus. SHRUBBY, fruticosus, frutectosus. (Q. 12, 3).

SHRUG, v. . humeros allevare (aft. supercilia alle-

vare, Q., and humerorum allevatio).

SHUDDER, s. horror. A servet s., terror arcanus. SHUDDER, v. horrescere. exhorrescere (as aths, qd: the latter also followed by an infin.). I s., horror me perfundit; (sery much) toto corpore perhorresco: I shudder at athg, me qd stupidum detinet (cf.

resco: 1 shadaer at aing, me qa stupidim detinet (c).
C. Parad. 5, 2, 37).
SHUFFLE, || To agitate tumultuously, so
that one thing is thrown into the place of
another; see To Convou. To a cards, pray paginas
miscère or permiseère. || To erade fair questions,
êc., deverticula or deverticula flexionesque quærere (but in C. this is propr.),—tergiversari (to twist and turn oncelf; not to face alby fairly; to shirk alsy). Without shuffling, directe or directo (in a straightfurward manner); he answered the question in a shuffling manner, alio responsionem suam derivavit. | To play mean tricks, fabricam fingere ad qm. tragulam in qm conjicere, technis qm fallere (ail Com.).—fraude qm tentare. There is some shuffling in the matter, qd doll subest: there is no shuffling in it, nihil doll subest.

SHUFFLER, fraudator.-homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus. - circumscriptor. - præstigiator.

ratus of instructus. — cremineripior. — pressignative veterator (a practised deceiver).

SHUPPLING, s. dolus, dolus malus.—doli atque fallaciæ, ars. artes, machinæ, fraus. [SYN. in DECEIT.] A s. disposition or character, multiplex ingenium et tortuosum (C. Læl. 18, 65).

tortuosum (C. Læi. 18, 65).

SHUN, fugere. defugere (to fly from, and so keep out of the way).—vitare. devitare (to go out of the way of)—declinare (to turn asade fm). To a. a battle, proglum defugere: a danger, periculum fugere, defugere (not to expose oneself to it); vitare (being exposed to it, to get out of the way in good time): to s. aby's society, decord of its way in good time): to s. aby's society, defugere qui ; defugere ca aditum sermonemque : to s. hurtful things, ea, quæ nocitura videantur, declinare.

SHUNNING, vitatio. devitatio. evitatio (Q.) .- fuga | (cs rei). - dectinatio (cs rei).

SHUT, | TRANS.) claudere (g. t. fores; oculos, of a dying person closing them for ever).—occludere (shut agst a person; e.g. ostium, januam, tabernam, ædes),—obdere (by a bar or bolt; e.g. fores).—operire (opp. aperire, s. by a covering, or s. up by a door; e. g. oculos, fores, ostlum, doinum).—obturare (block up; e. g. foraiores, ostium, conum).—obturare (slock up; e.g. totalina).—comprimere (press logdere, often an act of the will; e.g. the mouth, the eyes). To s. the eyes, pupulas claudere. Eye culos caludere (propr. lo s. the eyes for ever; i.e. to die); oculos operire (to s. the eyes or going to sleep). To s. ones eyes agat aftg (i.e. to avoid the necessity of noticing it), connivere in qå re (C.): to s. one's ears to athe, aures claudere ad ql. (e.g. ad oct as imas voces); to keep athg s., qd clausuut tenfer; steith and's hand! Wannum ovenere atte ad le a ret twith one's hand) manum opponere ante qd (e.g. ante oculos, 0.): to s. one's hand, i.e. to double one's fist, manum comprimere pugnuinque facere: to s. one's Handlin comprimere pugnumque lacere. so s.

Anad fin or aget the poor, paupers or egentes non sublevare or sublevare noile, &c. || Shul i in, includere
(in dire). To s. in with a word, nunco (muris) sepire;
mocalbus cingere: to s. in the meany, hosten circumventre; hostem locorum angustiis claudere (in defles, &c.): to be s. in by athg, qå re cingl, clrcumdari, contineri: to s. a river in by banks, amnem coercere ripls. || Shut up, shut up in, claudere; concludere; (in athg) concludere, includere in re. To s. oneself up at athy) concludere, includere in re. To s. oneself up at home, se includere doml; aby up in prison, qm in custodiam includere: the soul is s, up in the body, animus in corpore conclusus est; animus in compagibus corports inclusis est: los. up between two walls, parieti-bus continere or cohibère. || Shut out, excludere (prop. and fg.); fm the city, mænibus excludere qm: fm an office, excludere qm honore magistratûs: to be s. out fm all honours, omnibus honoribus exemptum esse; fm the inheritance of a brother's property, ab hereditate fraterna excludi.

SHUTTER, foricula (Farr. 1, 59, 1).—fenestrarum lumina vaivata, pl. (Filr. 6, 3, 10.)

SHUTTLE, radius.
SHUTTLECOCK, * plia pennata. To play at bat-tledoor, &c., * plia pennata indere or se exercere: to strike the s.-c., pilam (pennatam) reticulo fundere (O. A. 3, 6).

SHY, adj. | Timorous, pavidus, pavens, timidus. timens. A s. horse, equus pavidas (by nature); equus terrore pavens; equus consternatus (frightened): to be s., pavere, in pavore esse. | Bashful, pudens. verecundus.

SHY, v. saltum in contraria facere (O. Met. 2, 314, of a horse).

SHYLY, pavide, timide (with fear).—pudenter, vere-cunde (bashfutty). SHYNESS, pavor. timor (fear),-pudor. verecundia (bashfulness).

SIBILANT, sibilans, sibllus.

SIBYL, sibylla, æ, f. SIBYLLINE, sibyllinus.

SICK, æger (of body or mind; opp. sanus, valens) .-Ser. A. aget (v) ooug or mina; opp. smin, vacus).—
agrotus. mortidus (e. of a disease, and thereby unable
to act; the former of persons, animals, and things personified; as also of the mind, disordered by passion;
e. g. Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 22, and Heaut. 1, 48: morbildus only of animals).—affectus valetin, invalidus. infirmus. imbecilius (unwell; frequently euphon, for æger or ægrotus). Jn invalidus et æger, æger atque invalidus. infirmus atque æger. Dangerously s., gravl et pericuioso morbo æger : to fall s., morbo or valetudine affici, tentari, or corripl; morbum nancisci (to be attacked by a disease); in morbum cadere, incidere, or detabl; in adversam valetudinem incidere: implicari morbo; ln morbum conjici; morbum or valetudinem contrahere (to contract a disease): to be sick, ægrotare (opp. vaiere); ægrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare, affectum esse ; valetudine affectum esse ; morbo vexari or conflictari; ægro corpore esse; infirmâ atque ægrå valetudine esse (to have a sickly body); (very s.) graviter or gravi morbo ægrum esse; (dangerously s.) periculose ægrotare; (mortally s.) ægrotare mortifere; mortifero morbo affectum esse; novissimå valetudine conflictari; (slightly s.) leviter regrotare or regrum esse: to be on a s. bed, in lecto jacere or esse, regrum esse: (o be on a s. bed, in lecto jacère or esse, or, fm the context, imply jacère or cubrer; lecto tenère or affixum esse: to be or ite s. of athg, regrum esse aliqua à re (s. q. vuineribus; gravi et periculoso morbo); segrotare ab or ex re (e.g. ab or ex annore; ex cupititate glorie; cubrare ex re (e.g. ex duritie alvi); laborare qå re, ab or ex qå re (to sufir n any partie. e.g. ex petibus, ex renibus); to be s. at heast, ab animo

ægrum esse; anfmus ægrotat; miserum esse ex anfma (Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6): to pretend to be s., ægrum sinulare; valetudinem simulare. Attendant on a s. person,

cujus cura custodiaque (agrotus) qs mandatus est (Plin. Ep. 7, 19); assidens (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11). SICK-BED, grabatus (see BED).—fm the context, simply lectus. To lie upon a s.-b., cubare ex morbo: simply lectus. To lie upon a s.-b., cubare ex morbo: lo altend the s.-b. of aby, to watch and attend on him, classidere (s. pr.; see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11); assidere ex valetudini (T. Agr. 45, 5). To rise fm a s.-b., assurgere ex morbo. A physician attending the s.-b. of a patient, medicus assideus. See also Sick.

SICK-CART (in time of a pestilence, &c.), arcera (f.eg., xii. Tab. f.ell. 20, 1, § 25).

SICK-CHAMBER, SICK-ROOM. See Crcl. in Sick-

SICKEN, | INTRANS.) in morbum incidere. morbo corripl. adversam valetudinem contrahere. | TRANS.) See Disgust.

SICKLINESS, ad agrotandum proclivitas (C. Tusc. 4, 12, 48).—valetudo tenuis, incommoda, infirma, infirma atque ægra, maia. valetudinis imbecillitas; or, urma atque agra, man. vaecudinis imbeculitas; or, fin the consect, simply valetudo (a weak state of health).—corporis imbeculitas or Infirmitias (bothly infirmity).

—or invaletudo, for sech Orelik har restored valetudo fin Codd. in all passages of Cicero, where it ocurred in old edd.: see his remarks on C. Alti. 7, 2, 1.—curred in old edd.: see his remarks on C. Alti. 7, 2, 1.— Freund marks the word as doubtful.

SICKLY, morbosus, valetudinarius, ad ægrotandum proclivis (only of persons; respecting the latter, cf. C, Tusc. 4, 12, 27, 28)—invalidus. infirmus. imbecilius imbecilius is late).—affectus vaietudine. Js. inimbecillis is late).—affectus vaietudine. Jn. in-validus et æger. æger et invalidus, infirmus atque æger (of persons, also of the body or the health). To have a s. body, et vaietudine et natura esse imbecilium: to be always s., semper infirmâ atque etiam ægrå valetudine ess

SICKNESS, morbus (disease of body or mind) .ægrotatio (a diseased condition or state, so far as it shows itself, of body or mind).—causa (t. t., as an obsnows itself, of oway or minal.—CAUSA (i.i., as an obstacle to the due operations or functions of the body).—
valetudo (state of health, mly with adversa, infirma, aggra, or with s. implied fm the context).

Agritudo, in classical prose, is only = disorder of the mind; it denotes bodily s. only in later writers. A contagious s., contagio; lucs: an epidemic s., pestilentia () only poet. pestis): a light s., morbus ievis: a heavy s., morbus gravis: a dangerous s., morbus periculosus: not dangerous, but ledious s., non periculosus, sed iongus morbus: s. attacks a person, morbus qm opprimit; vis morbi qm invadit or incessit: to die of a s., morbo mori; a morbo perire; in morbum implicitum and to hori; a motor perfect in motor in mortor mori or decedere: to be snatched away by s., morbo abauml or consumi or confict: to cure a s., morbo mederi; morbo curationem adhibēre (to wait and attend upon it): to remove a s., morbum depeilere; morbum eveliere: to recover fm s., ex morbo recreari; vires re-colligere; ex morbo convaioscere: to get lhrough a s., morbo defungi; ex morbo evadere: a s. increases, morbus or valetudo gravescit, aggravescit, or ingra-vescit; morbus crescit; morbus or valetudo increscit; morbus fit amplior: a.s. abates, morbus minuitur, senescit; morbus levior esse copit: a.s. is unabated, morbus consistit or subsistit or quiescit : a s. returns, morbus repetit.

SIDE, s. [Prop.] In a wide signification, surface of a body (except the upper and under), part, pars (g. t.—[25] not latus in this sense). On all s.'s, undique; in onnes paries; ab omnibus partibus: on both s.'s, utrimque; uitro citroque: lowards every s., quoquo versus: on this s., ab, ex hac parte: on that s., ab ista parte: on this s. and on that, hine illine-que; hine atque illine: lo this s., to that, in hane partem, hue; in lifam partem, illue: to different s's, in diversas, contrarias, partes : s. of a hitl, latus collis. in diversas, contratias, partes: s. of a hill, latus collis, If = part wich aby lakes, or oughl to lake, see Part. || Part of the body, latus (of persons, animals, or things: opp, frons, tergun). A pain in the s., dolor lateris, -um: to be always at aby's side, munquam a latere es discedere: to weak by the s. of aby, a latero es incedere: the s.'s of a ship, stamina (pl.); cotte (Cas.). A s. of bacom, pars lard's anilli: the bying on once s., cubitus (pl.) in latera (Plin.). || Fig. Parts, pars partes (pl.); lo be on aby's side. cum o Party, pars. partes (pl.): lo be on aby's side, cum qo esse (C.); stare ab or cum qo (opp. facere adversus qm, L , Cas.); stare et sentire cum qo (L., Np.); facere cum qo; studêre rebus es; esse partium es; studiosum esse es; sentire cum or pro qo (C.): to have aby on one's s., est, facit, sentit qs mecum; suum habere qm: to draw over to one's s., qm in suas partes ducere, trahere (T.); trahere qm in suam sententiam (L. 5, 25); auum facere qui; qm ad se perducere (magnis pollici-tationibus (C.): to go over to aby's ... in partes cs transite (T. Hist. 1, 70) or transgred (bid. 4, 39); ad causam cs se adjungere (C.); accedere ad qm (Cœl. gp. C.): on the s. of, a, ab. B of consequents is tily, latus. genus. On my s. and yours, a meo tuoque latere (Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3): the father's, mother's side, paternum, maternum genus: on the father's s., a patre; si spectas genus patris; ratione habită paterni generis: on the mother's s., materno genere (S. Jug. 11, 3).

SIDE, adj. lateralis. laterarius (on the s., lateral).—

obliquus (oblique).—transversus (transverse). S. looks oculi obliqui, oculi limi. To cast s. looks at athg, oculis limis or obliquis aspicere or intueri qd. Side-room,

limis or obliquis aspicere or intuéri qd. § \$id e+room, cubicuium continens, conclast. cella minor (g. t., a smaller room, Fife.).

\$IDE BLOW, SIDE THRUST, piaga obliqua ictus obliquus (prop., H Od. 3, 22, 7).—obliqua oratio, obliqua sententia (f.g., a covert or incidentia altusion). To give one a s -b., *ci oblique plagam injucere or infligere (prop., H oblique plagam injucere or infligere (prop., H oblique plagam injucere or infligere (prop.).

**Essente in complete in titus, O. Met. 12, 286, is posture or incidential altusion. To give one a s -b., *ci oblique proprieta in carpere obliquis critationibus, qm oblique perstrinava, incidential non obliquis sentential (ga.).

—qin carpere osiquia oʻationius, qin ooʻaque pessimi gere, jaculare in qin obliquis sententilis (fg.). To SIDE WITH, ab qo stare, partibus es favēre, ci studēre. See esta 'To èe o n ab g's SIDE.' SIDEBOARD, abacus (for dispitag).—'tabula late-raria (a board or table placed at the side of siba for convenience).

SIDELONG, obliquus. transversus (across). To cast a s. glance, limis oculis aspicere, intuëri, &c. (fig.);

mentionem es rei inchoare (Ag, to mention cursorily).
SIDERAL, sideralis; or by Cret. with siderum.
SIDEWAYS, SIDEWISE, [Proor.] oblique obliquum (oblique/y).—transverse, per transversum (transversely). | Fro.) tecte. furtim. clam. clanculum (Com.).

See SECRETLY. SIDLE, prps procedere oblique (in latus).

to aby, ad qm se applicare. ad cs iatus se applicare. SIEGE, obsessio. obsidio. eircumsessio. conclu conclusio (a shutting in, blockade; obsessio also fig. Dosi-(a shatting in, olockade; obsessio also M. W. Ous-dium is not found in classical prost.—oppugnatio (a storming; W. not to be confounded with expugnatio; i. e. a taking by storm). Of or belonging to a s., ob-sidionalis; oppugnatorius: a protracted s., longinqua obsidio; diuturna conclusio: to make preparation for a siege, administrare quæ ad obsidionem or oppugnationem pertinent: to commence a siege, obsidionem or oppugnationem loco inferre; oppugnationem incipere is poel.): to lay s. to, obsidere : circum sedere; obsi-dionem (urbl) inferre; in obsidione habere or tenere; obsidione claudere, premere; operibus cingere; operi-bus claudere omnique commeatu privare (all these, to shut in, blockade, περιπροσκαθήσθαι; the first two also fig.); oppugnare; oppugnatione premere; opera (urbi) ng.; oppugnate, oppugnation prince; oppugnation, admovere (lo storm, πολιοριείν, προσβάλλειν); circumsistere (fig. to lay s. to aby); to lay s. to on all sides, corona cingere, circumdare; corona (mœnia) aggredi; circumvallare (to surround with a line of circumvalla-tion a town, &c.; the latter also an enemy): to maintain a s., in obsidione urbis perseverare: to protract a s., obsidionem in longius trahere; hærere circa muros urbis: to raise a s., obsidionem (oppugnationem) omittere or relinquere; obsidione (oppugnatione) desistere; ab oppugnatione discedere; oppido abscedere: to deliver or relieve fm a s., obsidione liberare or solvere ; (ex) obsidione eximere: to endure or stand a s., obsidionem tolerare, ferre, pati: to take a town by s., urbem obsidione capere; obsidione expugnare oppidum: after a long and fruitless s. they relired fm the citadet, ab arce, quum diu nequidquam oppugnata esset, recessum est: the town was taken after a s. of seven months, urbs septimo mense, quam oppugnari cæpta est, capta est (Curt. 4, 4, 19): to turn a s. into a blockade, consilia

diffindere diem Insiticio somno meridie is a conjectural

reading, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5).

SIEVE, cribrum. [6] Colum = colander, strainer.
A fine s., cribrum tenue: a very fine s., cribrum angustissimum et tantum transmittens (Plin.).

SIPT, | PROP.) cribrare (post Aug). cernere cribro or per cribrum, cribro succernere, or succernere only, excernere cribro (to separate by sifting). [Fig.] To investigate, rem excutere, serutari, perserutari. See Examine, Investigate. 202

SIFTINGS, | Things sifted out, excrets, st. (Col. 8, 4, 1). excrementum (Col. 8, 5, 25).

SIGH, s. suspirlum.—suspiritus (sighing).—gemitus

(grossing). With a sand grosses, cum crebre suspirite et gemitu: to utter a suppressed s., occulte suspirare (C.): to suppress s.'s, gemitus compescere or comprimere: to heave a s. or s.'s; see the verb.

mere: to heave as. or s.'s; see the werb.

\$IGH, v. susphare(e, pr.).—gemere; gemiins edere
(to utter a loud s., to groam). To s. deeply, ab imo pectore suspirare or suspiria duere (O. Met. 2, 155; 18,
402); suspiria tr.here (O. Met. 2, 753); suspiriam alse
petere (Piaut. Cut. 1, 1, 18): to s. over or on accumus
of athg, gemere qd; ingemere or ingemiscere ci rei: on occasion of athg, ingemiscere in qu re or ad qd; ingemere in qu re : to s. under an oppressive burden, çă

re oppressum esse.

re oppressum esse.

SiGHT, Power of seeing, visus. sensus videndi, cernendi. sensus oculorum. A short s., oculi non longe conspectum ferentes: a good s., oculi acres et acuti (weh see clearly); acies incolumis. inoffensum oculorum. lumen (as good as ever it was): a bad s., oculi hebed-ores; obtusior or hebes oculorum acies: to loss one's aspectum or oculos or oculorum lumina amittere; aspectum or oculos or oculorum lumina amitters; coculos perdere; oculos capi: to recover one's s., oculo ci restituuntur: aby's s. is growing bad, visus or oculorum acies bebescit. (See Ex.L.) 1 d. s a s n n solios, compectus (also, the sphere of our view). To get s. y alby, qu conspectus calls or datur mihi qd in conspectum: to lose's of land (of abys), e conspectu terms autern: to east sho most objet s., abite ex oculis cs; considered and considered of objet s., abite ex oculis cs; recedere e conspectu es (by removal to a distance): to shun or avoid the s. of aby, cs oculos or aspectum vitare; fugere cs conspectum; cs aspectu se subtrahere († with draw fin; not choose to be near); get out of my s., age iliuc, abscede procul e conspectu meo (Com.): to fig fm aby's s., evolare e conspectu quasi fugientem (of a fast sailing ship): to come in s., sub oculos cadere; in oculos cadere, incurrere; sub aspectum cadere or ve-nire; aspectu sentiri; in aciem prodire: beautiful to the s., pulcher or venustus ad aspectum (C.): as for as our s. reaches, quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt (L.) Io be in a., in consporting each to inspect this let use the lower, ease in oppidi consporting (L.) In the lower, ease in oppidi consporting (L.) Act of the lower, ease in oppidi consporting (netrest), the act of seeing, or slate of being seen, aspectius (netrest), the act of seeing). —conspectius (passively, the state of being seen, these, also, appearance, and the sphere of being seen, these, also, appearance, and the sphere of being seen; hence, also, appearance, and the sphere of our eision).—obtuius (in a neuter sease, 'the look 't. Ons. intuitus is late. To know aby by s., qun de facte nosse; not to know aby by s., ignorar qun (Np. Arat. 1, 4): the frequent s. of also, consuetudo oculorum: al first s., primo aspectu; primă specie: athg wins our affection al first s., qd statim conspectum voluntatem conciliat amoremque adjungit (Muret.); to decide a question or form an opinion on any subject at first s., uno adspectu et quasi præteriens judicare de re (C.); ex prima statim fronte judicare (Q.): at s. (in payable at s.'), prps "die præsenti; die oculată (Piaus. Paeud. 1, 3, 67; is 'with pay-day definitely before out's eyes,' 'for ready money: 'opp. die cæcâ); cognitis his vice); reading this instruction or mercantile advice); cognità hae syngrapha. A thing seen, species (appearance).—aspectus, us (how ally looks). spectaculum (an exhibition, also a theatrical spectacle). - objectus, as (Np.; coming upon us suddenly). A pleasant s., aspectus jucundus : spectacuium gratum : to present a meiancholy s., triste spectaculum præbere ci; tristem esse aspectu: to bear the s. of pain, terror, \$c., speciem doloris, terroris, ferre or sustinere : it was a pleasant s. to the populace, gratum id spectaculum multitudini fuit (L.): a very interesting s, conspectus jucundissimus (C.): a magnificent s , spectaculum magnificum (Curt.): a sad or piteous s., miserabilis faces (Curt.); niserabilis (rei) aspectus (C.): a sudden or unexpected s., repentinus objectus (Np.): to present a hideous s., deformem turpemque aspectum habere : to see a sad s., luctuosum spectaculum vidère (C.); wast sadder s have we ever seen? quid miserius, quid acer-bius vidimus? there is no s. more beautiful than that of a well cultivated field, agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius (C.): what a s. I quaie spectaculum! quæ facles! o spectaculum magnificum! o speciem miseram tristemque! at this unexpected s., quo re-pentino objectu viso (Np. Hann. 5, 2). In a trigonometrical instrument, *dloptra (diontpa).

SIGHTLY, formosus, pulcher, venustus, speciosus, specie venusta. formā pulchrā [Syn. in Brautiful.] SIGN, s [A mark, loken, signum (g. t.).—insigne (a characteristic mark).—nota (mark made on sihş io distinguish it).-Indicium (indication); Jr. indicium atque insigne.-vestigium (track); Jr. nota et vestigium : of athg. cs rei : the proper s. of athg, cs rei intignum; of aug. es rei: the proper s. of aug. es rei insigne proprium et peculiare; proprium es rei: to mark with a s., notam apponere el rei; qd notare; with athg, qâ re (e. g. columnas cretâ): are these the s.'s of a rich, or of a poor man? have utrum abundants, an egentis signs sunt? the s. (criterion) of true and false, veri et falsi nota; insigne veri: to bear the s.'s of athg on oneself, vestigiis es rei notatum esse; qd præ se ferre (e. g. mærorem): s. of the cross; see CRoss. | Pre-sage, portent, signum. indicium (an indication). ostentum. prodigium. portentum (ostentum, g. l., any uncommon appearance interpreted as significant of the future; prodigium and portentum referring to the distant future; prodigium, any extraordinary appearance of nature; portentum, athg wch portends, esply misforisset, — omen (asing heard or seen accidentally, fin such one forebodes good or evil).— augurtum (drawn fin the hight of birtab.) A good s., omen bonum, dextrum, se-cundum, faustum: a bad s., omen triste, fædum, fuflight of birds). cultum, taustum: a oad 1., omen trians, feedum, 10-nestum: to accept a s., be satisfied with it, omen acci-pere; placet omen. | Athg hung out at a door, \$c., prps titulus. The s. over your door is, *superposi-tus est cellæ tum titulus. | Constellation; vid.

tus est cellæ tuæ titulus. || Consiellation; vid. || Signature: vid. || Miracle; vid. || SiGN, v. || To signify, to be a sign or token, significare declarare. || To mark with characters, with one's name, qd subnotare (to mark at the foot of alky, c. g. one's name, as submote to mark a the foot of alky, c. g. one's name.—nomen suum notare ci rei (to put one's name to alkg: c. g. to a letter, epistolæ, Flor. 2, 12, 10).—subscribere (to s., to confirm by one's signature; with acc. and dat,; with the latter if = to ac-

signature; with the cand dut; with the tallet y = to de-cede to alky). To 1. one's name, nomen subscribere, or subscribere simply: to s. a document; see DOCUNENT. SIGNAL, signum. To give a s., signum dare (g. t.). —signum caner (with the trumpel): to give the s. for an attack, classicum canere (if with the trumpel); the s. for an attack is given, classicum canit: to give or make a s. bu fire, ignibus significationem facere ; a s. at mace a. og stre, genous significationen lacete: a s. at night, insigne nocurrum (e.g. of three lights, trium lumnum, L. 29, 25, § 11, on board the flag ship): a s. of distress, *periculi signum: to give or fire a s. of dis-tress. *tormento significationem periculi facete: to fire s. guns, *tormento significationem (periculi) facere (if in a case of distress): s.-ship, navis speculatoria; navigium speculatorium.
SIGNAL, adj. See DISTINGUISHED. A s. defeat,

calamitas, obitus (as euphemistic expressions used by

calamitas. Obtus (as euphemistic expressions used by the Romass; see the remark in ROUY.)
SIGNALIZE. See To Distincuist.
SIGNATURE, I d sign or a mark impressed, in general; see Sion. | A person's name signed, nominis subscriptio (as act).—nomen subscriptum (the same that has been signed). To put one's s. to athy, qd subscribere: a return verified by a per-

s. to ads, qd subscribere: a return verified by a person's s. respecting the number of acres he possessed, subscriptio ac professio jugerum. [With printers (to distinuish the sheeta), prpn nota, nince we say crefa notare qd (to mark with chack).

SIGNET, [A seal, annuins, quo signatorio utimur (Fai. Max. 8, 14, 4, or coniy, fin the context, annuins only. This was also called by the Romann symbolum, fin the Greek viji flokov, see Plin. 35, 1, 4, 3 [0, inasmuch as it amproved to not demonstrate utimur to seal tain assemblies).-- forma, quâ signatoria utimur (a seal used instead of signing one's name: aft. Val. Max. 8, 14, 4). A counter feited s., signum adulterinum: a collection of s.'s, dattyliothēca (δακτυλιοθήκη, Plin. 37, 1.5). SIGNIFICANCY, | Meaning; vid. | Weight,

importance; vid.
SIGNIFICANT, significans (of words, &c.).—efficiens (of words; see Q. 10, 1, 6).—argutus (expressive of a person's air, mien, &c.); or by Crcl. with words under SIGNIFY. See also EXPRESSIVE.

under Signiff. See disc extrassive.
Signifficantle, significanter, signiffying: by the cerbs. [Meaning, significatio, via; see Meaning, disquificatio, via; see Meaning, discrete signification and cerb signification, in qual anatum est (6ed. 13, 29, in). naturalis of principalis significatio verbi (see @ 9, 1, 4).

—vera aque propria significatio verbi (see @ 9, 1, 4).

—vera aque propria significatio verbi (see la 1, 13);

this is the original a, of this word, hule verbo domicilium est proprium in hoc: 0 depart fm the original a, of a verbi significatione, in qua natum est, de-

SIGNIFY, | To betoken, mean, significare. de-clarare (show, declare).—sonare (to sound).—valère (to avail, contain this or that sense). What does this word s. I quid sonat hee vox? que vis est hujus vocis? sub hac voce que subjicienda est vis? to s. one and the same thing, idem significare, declarare, or valere; idem 203

significare ac tantumdem valère : to s. nothing, omni vi ngnilicare ao tantumuem vaiere: to s. noinng, comit carère. Il 70 denote, point out, i significare (to denote).—Indicare (to point out) cl qd; docere ci qd (with a wiew to teach: Est indigitare and innuere in this sense are not Latin; see Ruhnk. Muret. 2, p. 117). To s. by words, voce significare; by Crct. qd circuitu plurium verborum ostendere. || To portend, significare. porten-dere. That s.'s no good to us, id nobis triste futurum est; in omen ca res vertitur: the dream s.'s unlimited dominion, somno portenditur orbis terrarum arbitrium: that s.'s something, ominosus. I To be of moment, valere; vim or auctoritatem habere; quesse numero (of persons).-grave esse; cs momenti esse; qd momenti or discriminis habere (of things). To s. nothing, nullo esse numero; nulium numerum obtinere; nihil posse or valere (of persons) .- leve esse; nullius momenti

esse (of things).

SILENCE, s. silentium (stillness, when every thing is still; e. g., the s. of the night, silentium noctis) .- taciturnitas (s., as natural disposition, or as the result of a determination to be silent; laciturnity, forbearance of speech; see C. ad Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: 'Lupus ex præsenti silentio, quid senatus sentiret, se intelligere dixit. Tum Marcellinus, Noli, inquit, ex taciturnitate nostră, Lupe, quid aut probemus hoc tempore, aut improbe-Lupe, quit aus processimes, (e.s. q. literarum, in answering a letter); s. gives consent, *qui tacet, consentit: to keep s. silere; silentium tenère or obtinère: to keep a lasting s., diuturno uti silento: or obtinére: to keep a l'asting s., distuurno ut silentio; o observe s. respecting abs, tacéte de q\u00e3 re; silère de q\u00e3 re; reticère de q\u00e3 re; no qui order in s., silentio or tacitum præterire qu': lo order, or to enjoin or impose, s., silentium fiert jubère; silentium imperare; by nodding, or varing one's hand, manu poscere silentium; they ordered the most projound s. to be kept respecting the circumstance, rem summa ope tacéri jubent; in s., silentio; per silentium; cum silentio: lo look at alag in s., qd silentio transmittere; to put to s., cs. linguam retundere foi gerson who complains with a loud varce; retundere tof a person who complains with a loud voice: see L. 33, 31, extr.).—comprime (to quell, to make quiet; aby, qm; Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 81, 8c.); one's conscience, conscientiam animi (C. de Fin. 2, 17, in.); confutare (to check, to stop, to suppress; e. g. es audaciam; then also to confute, to beat by argument; e. g. aby's proofs, cs argumenta).—refutare (to make altogether invalid, to refute, to cause to fall to the ground; e. g. tribunos): libels, maledicta; opprimere (to oppress, to put down, e. g. aby's complaints, cs querelas). Silencel quin taces i tace modo! silete et tacete! favete linguis!

or simply, favete!

SILENCE, v. || To oblige to hold peace; see
'to put to SILENCE,' subst. || To still, sedare
(propr., to cause athy to settle; hence to quelt, to subdue, drc. ; discord, discordias ; aby's complaint, lamentationem).—tranquillare (to tranquillize, to quiet; e. g. cs animum, opp. cs animum perturbare) - comprimere animum, opp. cs animum perturbare) - comprimere (to still rather by force, to check; e. g. seditionem, opp. seditionem exstinguere) .- compescere (not to allow to

seditionem exstinguere).—compeneere (not to allow forow, or log et the better of aby or athy; e.g. pain, grown, and golome, querelas).

Silent, adj, niens (of things: propr. and fg.).—tacitus (of persons and things: propr. and fg.).—taciturus (of persons habitually s.). To be s., tacire (not to speak).—siliere; silentio uti; silentium tenere or otthiere (not to make a noise).

Silently, silente, cum silentio (without noise,

quietly) .- tacite (secretly) .- sedate (calmly) .- quiete

quietry);
(quietry);
SILK, sericum. bombyx (the silk worm; also silk;
SILK, sericum. bombyx (the silk worm; also silk;
Plin.). Clothed in s., sericatus: s. threads. fila bombybomby-ina. orum, s. pl.; a s. gar-Plin.), Clothed in s., sericatus: s. inreuus. tim comp. cina: s.'s, serica; bombycina, orum, n. pl.: a s. gar. ment, vestis serica, hoioserica, or bombycina: a piece of s., panileculus bombycinus: the s. trade, negotium sericarium (oft. Aurel. Vict. Vir. III. '72); a s.-searer, textor sericarius (lale); a s.-meccer, negotiator sericarius (lale); a s.-meccer, negotiator sericarius (lale); a s.-dyer, "infector sericarius: a bali of s.,

glomus serici. SILKEN, sericus, bombycinus,

SILKEN, sericus, Bombyx (Plan.).

SILKY, *serico similis, bombyclus (like silk).

SILKY, *serico similis, bombyclus (like silk).

SILL, limen inferum (Plant Merc. 5, 1, 1). SILLILY, fatue. stulte. stolide. inepte.

SILLILY, fatue, stuite, stoide, inepte, infecte, insuise, absurde, puerilier, Rather s, subaburde; ergy s., perabaurde. [Syx, in SILLY.] SILLY.] SILLY.] SILLY.] SILLY. SI

(without good taste).—absurdus (absurd).—subabsurdus (somewhat absurd).—perabsurdus (very absurd; these seven, of persons or things).—puerilis (trifting; disipere; ineptire (espiy in one's trings). conduct)

SILVAN, silvestris. silvaticus (Varr.). silvicola

(poet.).

SILVER, s. argentum. Good, real s., argentum probum: wrought s., s. plate, argentum: argentum factum; supeliex argentea: s. mon-y, argentum; numi argentei: how much s. do you want? quantum opus est tibl argenti (Ter.): to pay in s., argento solvere: of s., argenteus: set in or adorned with s., argentatus: a s. mine, metallum argenti; metallum argentarium; argentaria (sc. fodina): a s. sound, sonus argenti (propr.); sonus purissimus, suavissimus (fig.): white as s., argenteus: colore argenteo, or coloris argentei.

SILVER, adj. argenteus (of or like silver) .- argentatus (covered with s.). S. locks, crines argentei (poet.).

-capillus canus (grey hair).

SILVER, v. argento inducere qd; bracteas argenteas inducere ci rei. SILVERSMITH, faber argentarius (Jabol. Dig. 34,

SILVERY. argenteus. S. hair, crines argentei

(poet.) .- capilius canus (grey hair).
81 MILAR, similis. See LIKE.

SIMILARITY, similitudo (similitude).—convent-ntia. consensus. consensio. concentus (agreement; entia. suitableness) -congruentla (so far as the similitude depends upon or rests in the symmetry of the component puris; the latter, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11),—congruentia morum (of manners, character; Sset, Oth. 2). S. of name, nominis vicinitas; there is some s. between persons, est similitudo inter qos: to bear a s, to aby or alkg, similitudinem habere cum qo or cum qa re; similitudo mihi est cum qo; there are certain points of s. betseen the body and the mind, sunt quædam animi similitudines cum corpore.

SIMILE, SIMILITUDE, similitudo. simile (g. t., any comparison nearer or more remote; to be distinany comparison near or many comparison guished for exemplum, i. e. an example, with wch it is frequently found in conjunction; e. g. C. de Or. 3, 53, 204: Auct. ad Her. 2, 29, in.), -- parabole (παραβολή), or pure Latin, collatio (of things different from or opposed to each other; see Q. 5, 11, 23). To use or employ a s., to each other; see Q. 5, 11, 23). To use or emptoy a s., similitudine or simili quodam uti: to make s.'s, similitudines comparare : to keep to the same s., ut in eodem

simili verser.

SIMONY, *simonia. *munerum ecclesiasticorum nundinatlo. To practise or be guilty of s., *munera ecclesiastea nundinari.

SIMPLE, | PROPR.) simplex (like an love, in almost all the senses of the English word).—attenuatus, nudus (without ornament; of a speech). S. food, clbus simplex (not arlificially prepared): s. dress, vestis non pre-liosa: the soul is a s. substance (i. e. not compounded), natura animi simplex est; nihi in aninis est mixtum atque concretum. | Plain; vid. | Artless (appraise rather than not), simplex. sine affectatione (of persons).—apertus (open-hearted; homo, animus, &c.). -nulio cultu (without ornament or polish; of things) .-(as blame rather than not.) non artificiosus, incondi-Wanting art, unekitfut, artis non peritus. £118. artis ignarus. | Silly, stupidus. hebetioris ingenii.

I am not so s. as to think &c., non is sum, qui credam
&c.—

not simplex in this sense. &c. - Elen not simplex in this sense.

SIMPLES, herbæ medicæ or medicinales, herbæ

medicinis idonem. See also DRUGS.
SIMPLETON, homo stuitus. stipes.

SIMPLICITY, simplicitas (g. t., propr. and impropr.). arexvia, or pure Latin nulla ars (see Q. 2, 20, 2; art--arcyna, or pure Loin nulia art (see 4.2.2.0.2; ori-lessness).—natura (nature liself; e. g., mentis; see Q. 10, 2, 5).—veritas (the truth, or the simple truth; also simplicitas in this sense.). So of expression, pressa et tenula (n. pl.): s. in dress, vessis non pretiosa; rurst a., rusticitas (i. e. sincerity, straighforward conduct of the peasant). If n a bad sense = sittiness, stu-pultas (stapidiy).—Ingolulum hebes (stonness, dunnes). See also SILLINESS.

Simplify, "simplicius qd reddere.

SIMPLY, "Without art (as praise), sine arte.

nullo cultu. simpliciter (without aligelse). | Merety, solum, tantum, m modo (Aroid solum modo).

SIMULATION, simulatio (i. e. a pretending what is not; dissimulatio is dissimulation, i. e. a concealing what really is) See also PRETENCE.

SIMULTANEOUS, ejusdem temporis, temporis eius (of that time), --corum or corundem temporum ust those times).—qui (quæ, quod) uno or uno et eodem tempore est or fit (that happens at the same time).—

tempore est or in (that happens at the same isme),—
sequalis ci or cs (tiving at the same time).
SIMULTANEOUSLY, simul. uno et eodern tempore (at one and the same time).—eodern tempore (at about the same time; e. g to happen or occur s., eodem tempore, quo aliud, case or fieri; e. g. bellum Volscorum eodem fere tempore quo Persarum bellum fuit. broke out almost s., or at the same time when &c.). The battle was fought s. in all parts, pugnatur uno tem-

pore omnibus locis.

SIN, s. peccatum (opp. rectum, virtus).—delictum (opp. recte factum.—E. C. was peccatum and delictum as synonymous; fatetur qs se peccasse, et ejus delicti veniam petit, Mur. 30, 62)—flagitium (a base deed) .- nefas (an unnatural, impious, horrible offence). To commit a s., peccare; delinquere; peccatum, de-lictum, nefas admittere; delictum committere: to live in s., imple or flagitione vivere ; s. is the fruitful source of misery, nihil est, quod tam miseros faciat, quam Impietas et scelus (C.)

SIN, v. See the subst., ad fin. SIN-OFFERING, sacrificium placulare. piaculum

(as a remedy agst sin).

SINCE, prep. Because, for asmuch as, quia quoniam. quod. quum (subj.). quando. quandoquidem; also by qui, quippe qui [SYN. in BECAUSE]. S. these things are so, que cum ita sint. [From the time that, corex (when an intimate connexion is implied). -a or ab post (from, denoting the point of commence-ment). S. that time, ex eo tempore, or simply ex eo; ex quo tempore, or ex quo (at the beginning of a sentence): quo tempore, or ex quo (in L and later writers: but cum is the more classical, and should be preferred in writing Latin; e. g. not est annus ex quo, or duo sunt

writing Lain; e. g. not est annus ex quo, or ano sum anni ex quibus, but est annus, &c. cum; Krebs).

SINCE, adv. abbluc (with an acc., when uninterrupted duration is implied; with an abl., when there is reference merely to the time in or during weh a thing is reference merely to the time in or during such a thing is done; the abhine preceding): its ante seith hie. Three years s, abhine annos tres or tribus annis: its months s, ante hos sex menses: [5] its the abl. only: paucis his diebus (a few days ago); and ante is found for abhine seithout hie; e. g. qui centum millibus annorum ante occiderunt.] Long s., um millibus annorum ante occiderunt.] Long s., pridem (opp. nuper, marking a distant point of time)—dudum (opp. nuper, marking a distant point of time)—dudum (opp. nuodo, marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours; all often sued with Jan): he died long s., lam pridem norusus est: you lam pridem norusus est: you lam pridem operatebut—[[55]] not dul, we he goes with the perf. def.; jam diu mortuus est, "he has been long dead.]

SINUERE, sincērus, simplex, candidus. A s. mes, homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii. veritatis

anticus. [Svx. in Sixckarrv.]

SINCERELY, sincere. vere, candide. simpliciter, genuine. sinc dolo, sinc fraude. I will ppeak z. whod I think, quid thes sentiam vere, ingenue, ex animi sentential dicam: to speak z., ut ingenue or aperte dicam.

SINCERITY, sinceritas (purity or probity of mind: without admixture, falseness, or malice) .- animi candor (spotless purity of mind; openness, true heartedness) .simplicitas (natural, straightforward frankness; without any doubte deating).-integritas, justus sine mendacio any anote teating).—Integrals, justs sine inentacio candor (Feli.).—tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus can-dor (Plin. Paneg.). 'With s.,' see SINCERELY. SINECURE, 'munus sine armis, or prps 'munus curâ et negotiis vacans. 'munus ab opere vacans, or

munus quod cura, &c. vacat.

SINEW, nervus (propr. and fig.). Moncy is the a.'s of war, nervi belli pecunia (C.). SINEWY, nervosus.

SINFUL, pravis cupiditatibus deditus (of per-sons).—impins (in deos; of persons).—improbus. fla-gitiosus (of persons or things). To regard a thing as z, nefas esse ducere. SINFULLY, sceleste. imple. nefarie.

SINFULNESS, nefas. scelus. impietas.

SING, canere. cantare (esply according to rules of t).—cantitare (to s. often). To s. a song, carmen art).—cantitare (to s. often). To s. a song, carmen canere, cantare: to s. well or in tune, præclare, modulate canere: to s. badly or out of tune, absurde canere: to s. to an instrument, ad chordarum sonum cantare: (of poets) canere; cantare; also, versus scribere, canere; carmina facere: to tearn to s., cantare discere: to learn to s of a master, *cantare or cantum docêti s ao : a good voice for singing, you ad cantandum ecregia : singing-bird, avis canora: to s. at sight, ab oculo canere recanere (C.); recinere (H.); recantare (Mart.); to s seell, canere suaviter et modulate : to s. in parts, or in concert, concinere; concentum facere (C); to s. without accompaniment, asså voce canere (Farr.): to s. with an accompaniment, vocem sociare nervis (O.). | TRANS.) To celebrate in song, qm carmine celebrare. cs laudes or de cs laudibus canere; cs facta canere (of praising his achievements); aby's name in one's writings, nomeu cs celebrare scriptis; memoriam cs scriptis pro-sequi (the latter if the person is dead).

SINGE, adurere. amburere (all round). To a. the beard with a hot coal, barbam adurere candente carbone: to s. a pig, sucm, ex tenuibus ilguis flammula facta, glabrare (Col. 12, 45, 4).

SINGER, cantator (Mart.). f. cantatrix (Claudian). qui, quæ conit, &c.
SINGING, cantus, ûs (the act of s.) -ars canendi

(the art of s.).

SINGLE, | Sole, alone, unus. solus (propr.).

unicus. singularis (in genere); also fig. = distinguished, unique. Not a s. one, nemo unus; nemo fuit omnino militum quin vulnerarctur (there was not a s. soldier but &c., Cas.): a s. time, semel: not a s. time, ne semel quidem : for this s. reason, hâc una de causa : s. comquatem: for this s. reason, nac una ce causa: s. combat, certamen singulare. Not double, simplex. In (a) single line (of ships, 8c.), simplici directà acie; simplicibus ordinibus (cf. B. Alex. 37, 3. B. Afr. 13, 2; 55, 2). Un married, cœlebs (of a man).—innupta (of a woman).

SINGLE OUT, v. See CHOOSE, SEPARATE.

SINGLY, singulatim or singillatim (C.); sts sigillatim

SINGULAR, | Of weh there is hut one, unus. solus (propr., alone, only one).—unicus. (also impropr. = distinguished). || Excel. | Excellent; vid. surprising, mirus. Strange, mirabilis (that causes astonishment). - novus (new, that did not exist or not seen heretofore) .- singularis (strange in its kind). As mistake, novus error: many of them have s. ideas, quibusdam miserabilia quædam placuerunt:
it seems or appears very s. to me, permirum mihi videtur: that saying seems rather a s. one, hoc dictu est difficilius (see C. Ect. p. 199); or hoc nescio quomodo dicatur (see C. Tusc. 2, 20, 47); it is s. how \$c_c\$, mirabile est, quam, with subj.: Singular! mira narras or mcmoras! (you are telling us strange things).—in a s. manner, mire; mirum in modum: a s. thing, *res mira or nova: he has many s. ways or habits, *in multis rebus ab aliorum more plane discedit: it would be a s. rebus ab aliorum more plane discedit: it would be a s. thing, if \$\rho_c\$, mirum (est, si or nisi &c.; it is s. thing, if \$\rho_c\$, mirum (est, quod &c.; is is not very s. indeed; nonne monstri simile est \(\alpha \), s. it is not very s. indeed; where \(\alpha \), s. indeed \(\alpha \), in similar is ratio or natura. On account of the s. of the case, quum res in suo genere sit six very less; in the six of the case, the six of the case, the six of the s. of the case, the six of the six of the case, the six of the six o

singularis.

SINGULARLY, unice (with ref. to one case and no other) .- mire. mirum in modum (in a singular or strange manner) .- singulariter (in a singular mode, peenlinely)

SINISTER, (litr. 'to the left,' hence =) Unlucky; see Calamitous. | Bad, perverse; see Corrutt. | Deviating fm honesly, unfair; see Dis-HONEST.

SINK, s. latrina (for impurities) .- emissarium (for

SINK. s. latīna (for impurities).—emissarium (for weater). See also Swens.

SINK, v. | INTRANS., PROPR.) silēre (to go to the bottom).—considēre (to . does together).—desidēre (to go down weards).—residēre. subsidēre (to go down gradually).—mergi demergi (to go down in weater) to be sunk, at ships, \$c.). To be sunk in a deep steep, somno mergi (L. 4). 3); artius somnus qm complectitur (C. Somn. 2). | Fig.) To fait, go to ruin, cadere, concidere. corruere (gulekly, violently).—labi. exstingui. demergi. inclinari: one's courage s'., animum demittere or submittere ; animo cadere or deficere : he is sunk deeply in depravity, est moribus admodum cor-ruptis; prorsus a virtute descivit; lo s. below the level of the brutes, omnem humanitatem ita exuere, ut vix bestize æquiparandum sit qs: sinking Latinity, Latinitas labens (opp. florens; Ruhnk.). | TRANS.) demit-| TRANS.) demittere. submittere. To s. a well, puteum fodere (Plaul.), effodere (Col.), imprimere (Pallad.). To s. a ditch, fossam deprimere: to s. a ship, navem deprimere (v. pr. summergere t): he sank a ship at the entrance of the harbour (i. e. to block up the entrance), faucibus portûs navem (onerariam) summersam objecit (Cas. 205

B. C. 3, 39, 2): the cheeks s. in, genm labuntur (Sen. Hipp. 364): sunk eyes, oculi concavi, conditi, abditi,

SINLESS, insons. sceleris purus; or by Crcl. SINNER, qui (quæ) peccavit or deliquit. homo im

pius, improbus, or flagitiosus, mulier impia, improba, or flagitiosa

SIP, v. | Paopa.) sorberc. sorbillare (Ter., App.). summum poculum libare (aft. V. Georg. 4, 54). To sip a little wine (in order to taste it), degustare vinum. [Fig.) primis or primoribus labris gustare or attingere

SIP, s. sorbitio; or by the verb.
SIPHON, sipho, onis, m.; dim. siphunculus (see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 10, 35, 2).
SIPPET, frustum (panis).

SIR, I Com mon title of respect, domine (under the emperors: see Ruhnk. ad Sen. Ep. 3, 1). I Title of a knight, eques: of a barnonti, barnontus. SIRE. See FATHER. SIREN, siren, enis, f. A s. song, sirenum cantus

Sirenum cantus, fr. A 1. song, strenum cantus (propr.); illecebræ (fg., allurement): to be deceived by the 1. song of pleasure, irretiri corruptelarum illecebris; deleniri illecebris voluptatis.

SIRNAME, cognomen (prps not cognomentum in C.; see Orelli, C. Fin. 2, 5, 15). To take a s., cognomen sumere or trahere (ex qa re): lo have a s., cognomen sumere or trahere (ex qa re): lo have a s., cognomen sumere or trahere (ex qa re): nomen habere ; cognomine appellari ; est ci cognomen nomen habere; cognomine appellar; est er cognomen (with the s. following in nom. or dat., rarely in the gen.). Fees In Roman names, cognomen was the family name, which was joined or added to the nomen, or name of the gens or clan; e. g. M. (prænomen), Tullius (nomen), Clcero (cognomen). The cognomen was sometimes followed by an aguomen, or additional title, as Scipio Africanus.

SIROCCO, atabulus (see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 5, 78).— auster (poet. H. Sat. 2, 2, 41). SIRRAH! furcifer! scelus!

SISTER, soror. dim. sororcula; soror parva. S .- inlaw, glos (JCt.): a father's s., &c.; see Aunt.
SISTERLY, sororius. A s. kiss, osculum so-

rorinm (+)

SIT, | PROP.) sedere. To s. long, persedere; to s. at or near athg, assidere ci rei (C.): to sit on a horse, in equo sedere (C.); insidere (L.); hærere (C., to s. firmly): to s. at table, accubare, accumbere in convivio (in the to s. at states, accumere, accumere in convivo (in the Roman sense): to s. still, quictum sedere; se non movere loco: to s. in the senate, or on a bench (of majistrates), sedere, sedeme or locum habre in senatu, in judicio. | F16.) sedere, harrier (to be at rest, or to remain long in a place): to s. closely at or long over allay, occupatum case q\(\tilde{a}\) re; assidue, studiose tractare q\(\tilde{c}\) to s. before a place (of beingers), ad interesting the sedere: to s. upon eggs, incubate ovis or ova; fovere ova: to constant in different sederes won un addition to a sedere to set. scuere: os. upon eggs, incubare ovis or ova; fovere ova: to s. apart, in different places, non una sedere (see C. Mil. 20, 54. Dissidere is not found in this sense). To s. out a play, "labulam ad finem usque spectare.

SIT DOWN, considere. residere, subsidere, assidere (to s. d. by the side of others already scated). To s. d. To s. d. at table, recumbere (to rectine, acc. to the ancient custom).—discumbere (to rectine, said of several): to s. d. by the side of aby, propter qm considere : to tid aby s. d. by the side of aby, qm propter qm assidere jubere.

SIT DOWN TO PLAY, ad talos (tesseras, &c.) se con-

ferre.

SIT UP, non ire cubitum (not to go to bed).—vigilare. pervigilare noctem (to pass the night awake). To s.-up to the last, postremus cubitum eo (opp. primus cubitu surgo).

SITE, situs, us (situation) .- area (place to be occu-

pied with building).

pica win osulaing).

SITING, || Act of sitting, sessio, consessus (of several). || Assembly for deliberation, &c. sessio (used by Up. of the s. of the prator).—consessus. concilium (of a deliberate assembly). A s. of the senate (Sept. on session senatus). A s. of a learned senatus (Sept. on session senatus). society, \$c., acroasis: to hold such a s., acroasin facere:

society, §c., acrossis: 10 hold such a 1., acrossin insere: s.-up (for sindy), incubratio.

SITUATE, ¶ Having a certain position, position.

SITUATE, ¶ Having a certain position position to be s., lacter (g. s. of constriet and places, of natural or artificial localities; esply of those in low positions)—situm case, position positions—situm constituent and artificial localities; see C. Ferr. 4, 48, 105;

**Little-strip of selficial localities; and souls the more the latter only of artificial localities, and esply the more elevated); to be s. at or near a place, qm locum adjacere; qm locum tangere, attingere, contingere (g. tt); ci loco applicatum, appositum esse (of artificial localities): to be s. in a place, in qo loco Jacere, situm esse, positum esse: to be s. over against a place, e regione or ex adverso es loci facere, situm esse: to be s. towards

s place, jacere, situm esse ad qm locum versus (q. f.); | prospicere qm locum; prospectum dare ad qm locum (in have a prospect towards); to be s. round about a place, circa qm locum in orbem situm esse : qm locum ambire (both, e.g., of islands): to be s. under a place, ci loco subjacere ; jacere sub qo ioco : to be s. above, &c., Jacere supra &c.: to be s. before or in front of a place, jacère, situm esse ante qm locum. | In certain circumstances, comparatus, affectus, or by Crci. erith res See CIRCUMSTANCE.

SITUATION. See Position. SIX, sex. seni, m. a (distrib., six at each time, six to each; e. g. senos viros singuli currus vehebant; esply with substt, used only in the pl.; e. g. senas literas uno tempore accepi, s. letters; æstus maris senls horis recitempore accept. A tester; assitus maris senis itoria reci-proci, every s. hours). Consisting of s., senarius; at s. o'clock, horâ sextâ: s. or seven, sex septem; sex aut septem; twice s., bis sex: s. years old, sexennis: the number s., numerus senarius (Macr.): the s. on dice, senio (Suel.): s. times, sexles: s. hundred, sexcenti; (with subst. found only in pl.) sexceni ; (distrib.) sexceni : one of a body or committee of s., sevir: s. years after the taking of Feil, sexennio post Velos captos: every s. years, sexto quoque anno : transactis senis annis : s.-twelfths. semis : to drive s, horses, sejugibus vehi : he did not do if till he had been reminded s. times, sexies admonitus fecit: s.-fold, sexies tantum (see C. Verr. 3, 43, 102; for not sextuplus): s. Angered, sex or senis digitis; sedigitus; cui in manibus digiti seni; a s.-pounder, tormentum globis senum librarum mittendis aptum: s. - oared, hexeris (L.); sex remis instructus: a house s. stories high, domus sex tabulationes habens (aft. Vitr. 5, 5, 7): consisting of s. parts, sex partibus constans; sextantarius (Plen.).

SIXTEEN, sedecim (Ter.) .- sexdecim. decem et sex; (distrib.) seni deni. S. times, sedecies : s. hundred, sedecies centum : s. years old, sexdecim or decem et sex

annorum: boys of s., pueri senûm denûm annorum. SIXTEENTH, sextus decimus. A s. part, pars sexta decima.

SIXTH, sextus. Every s., sextus quisque: one s., a s.-part of athg, sextans; sexta pars: for the s. time,

sextum.

SIXTHLY, sexto. SIXTIETH, sexageslmus.

SIXTY, sexaginta. (distrib.) sexageni, æ, a. years old, sexagenarius; sexaginta annorum; sexaginta annos natus : s. times, sexagles : s. thousand, sexagles mille; sexaginta millia.

SIZAR, *sizator, quem vocamus or qui dicitur. SIZE, s. | Bulk, amplitudo. magnitudo. moles (mass).—sis forma. In a smaller s., minore chartâ (on smaller paper); minore tabellà (on a smaller tabelet, of pictures; see Plin. 35, 10, 30, no. 5, § 72, pinxit et minoribus tabellis libidines); of the s. of a memorandum

book, ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli (Suet. Cæs. 56). ¶ Giutinous substance, gluten glutinum. SIZE, v. # To make of due size, cause to fit, accommodare qd ci rei or ad qd. # To besmear with size, glutinare (e. g. chartas, Plin,).—glutine tegere (Prudent. glutino).

SIZEABLE, by Crci. with justa magnitude or ampiitudo.

SKATE, v. in soieis ferreis currere (Wyttenb.) .-

soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.
SKATER, * soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrers.
SKATES, * soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrers.
SKATES, * A kind of shoes or pattens used for sliding on the ice, *solem ferratm. * | A fish,

squalus squatina (Linn.).

SKATING, * soieis ferratis per glaciem decurrendi exercitatio, studium.

SKELETON, corpus nudis ossibus coherens (in pl. also nudis ossibus cohærentia; see Sen. Ep. 24, 17) .osa, ium, n. (the bones; e.g. belluz, lacertarum et ser-pentlum). Feb. Sceletus, oxekerôc, is = a dried body, a mummy; cf. Appul, Met. 315, 2 & 9, with 314, 34, sq. He is a mere s., vix ossibus harret (F. Ecl. 3, 102); ossa atque pellis totus est (Plant. Aul. 3, 6, 28). IMPROPR.)

homo (e. g. senex) macie et squalore confectus.

SKELETON-KEY, ciavis aduiterina (g. t. for false key). Some think clavis Laconica was a skeleton-key;

see Diet. Antiq. 238.

SKETCH, s. adumbratio (whether with pencil, \$c., or in words).-forma cs rei adumbrata (C.). Krafi gives delineatio; brevis descriptio. Ichnographia in Vitr. only. To give a mere s. of athg, formam ac spe-clem cs rei adumbrare: to give a mere s. of history, tantummodo summas attingere (opp. res explicare; see rem Np. Pelop. 1, 1). SKETCH, v. formam cs rei lineis describere. spe-

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ciem or imaginem es rei lineis deformare. imaginem es ciem or imaginem es rel lineis deformare. Imaginem es rei delinear (prop.).— adumbrare q(d propr., of a sketch partiy shaded; see Freund. sub roc.; also improye; of graviny looks or words).— patres es rei disponere (do draw an outline of it).—berviter paucis described (do draw an outline of it).—berviter paucis described (do draw an outline of it).—berviter paucis described to s. f. foures, f.c., in outline, extrema corporum faceto es or pingere et desinentis pictura modum includere (of mere outlines, Plin. 38, 10, 36); to x. out, delinear, clemare (designare (so draw in outline; designare also fig. verbis); primis velut lineis designare (so apecal, Q. 4, 2, 120); describere (to describe in outline); adumbrare (so represents with a due mixture of licht) and shade; Se represent with a due mixture of light and shade; fig. to represent in due manner, dicendo): to s. out a work, represent in sue manner, alternal; 10 s. out a guera, rationem operis describere: 10 s. out a speech, primas velut lineas orationis ducere; orationis partes disponere: 10 s. out a plan of athg, rationem es rei describere or designare (e. g. beili).

8 KETCHING. *ars delineandi or deformandi.

SKEWER, s. * acus (lignea). SKEWER, v. * acu (lignea) transfigere.

SKIFP, s. scapha (esply a ship's boat).—cymba (small boat to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c).—alveus; lembus (flat-bottomed) .- linter (canoe) .navicula, navigiolum, actuariolum. lenunculus. Ste navis. navigium.

vigioium, actuarioium, ienunciius, Sis navis, navigium, SKIFF, v. *scaphā or cymbā navigare.
SKILPUL, bonua (as one ought to be).—qui qd commode facit (that does athg well or properly).—qui qd scienter facit (that does athg with skill or knowledge of scienter facit (that does athy with skill or knowledge of the art)—art insignis (distinguished in the practice of an art; e. g. medicus arte insignis)—peritus es rei (that has knowledge of a thing; is diseays with a genitus of that in which a person is skilled.—exercitatus in qà re (practiced, scell versed; is always with in and an ablative of that in which one is skilled; e. g. in homines in rebus maritimis exercitati).— ervedicity (learwed, frained)—dexter (adroit, decterous; prosecution)—or one kleay)—collers (possessing investing power and practical genius). In a skilful manner; see Skilfull.m. SKILPULLY.

SKILFULLY, dextre (L.). - sollerter. ingeniose

Sallevilli, ueatte (L.).— solierter, ingenose commode, scienter, perite, docte. More s., dexterius (II); he managed affairs sos s. that —, rem...ita dexter egit, ut (L.). (Srx. in Skilzvul)
Skilli, habilitas (epity bodily dexterity).—habitus (when one is, as it were, at home in an ari, &c.; see C. Invent. 1, 25, 86).—ars (s. in an art).—usus es rei (practice and experience).—exercitatio (readiness, or (practice and experience).—exercitatio (reassness, or knowledge acquired by exercise; see Q. 10, 5, 19).— facultas (abiily, power of doing athg).—ingenium ad qd aptum or habile (natural talent for athg. genii dexteritas, or simply dexteritas, ad qd = dexterity, address, worldly wisdom; see L. 23, 18; 37, 7, extr. Gell.

13, 16; in the sense of 'skill,' g. t., it is not Lat.).—sollertia (cleverness, talent).—docilitas, ingenium docile (apiness to learn, docility's.—peritia cs rei (ineight into a thing).—scientia cs rei (acquaintance with a thing). eruditio. doctrina (scientific education and knowledge). To have or possess s. in athg, habilem or aptum esse ad qd; natum esse ad qd: with s., scite; scienter.

SKIM, | PROP.) despumare (Cels.). To s. a pot, despumare carnes (Plin.); to s. milk, * florem lactis toilere. | Fig.) leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere, celeriter or leviter perstringere atque attingere (of touching on a subject lightly). For 'to read cursorily,' see Cursonity. To have skimmed athg, le-viter imbutum esse of re; leviter attigisse qd.

SKIMMER, cochlear (g. t. for spoon; to wek * de-spumandis carnibus, * flori lactis tollendo, &c., may be

added, if necessary).

SKIN, s. cutis (of men).—tergus (of animals; both, SKIN, s. cutis (of men).—tergus (of animals; bolk, the skin without hair).—pellius (orsidy, with pill).—vellius (ecoolly, with vill). Men have cutis; elephants, snake, etc., tergors; licns, goals, dogs, &c., pelles; sheep, vellera, D&d.). Skin, when taken of, pellis, corlum (thick hid).—cxvivis (poet). A thin or fine s., membrans; membranuli 'e.g., a fine membrane). Paov. He is all kin and bone, osas atque pellis totus est (Plaul. Aul. 3, 6, 28); vix ossibus hæret (V.): I should not like to be in his s., *nollm esse eo, quo ilie est, loco : to come of with a whole s., integrum abire; salvum evadere; of weith a whole x., Integrum holte; salvum evadere; talten tecto evadere (Ter. Heaul. 4, 2, 5, Rubark.); the x. of a horse, pellis: his x is harsh and dry, the x. of a horse, pellis: his x is harsh and dry, aret pellis (F.): a harsh, dry x., pellis dura ac trigida: to cast its x. (of the serpent), pellem exuere: vernationem or seneral meture... § 5. of certain wegstables; b. p. the onion), cutis (him covering of soft cogletables; b. p. of berries, of the hernel of a nut).— membrana tunica (membr. of chesinuts, walnuts, &c.; tunic. of mushrooms, wheat, bark, &c.).—corlum (thick outward skin; e. g. of grapes).—callus. callum (of apples, &c.).—folliculus (husk of corn). SKIN, v. || To take off a skin, pellem detrahere

ci or cs corpori (not deglubere). | To cover with a s.: athg (e.g. a wound) is skinned over, obducta est cl rei cleatrix.

SKINFLINT, Crcl.; e. g. pumex non est æque aridus, atque hic est senex (Piaut.); prps *homo vel purnice aridior.

SKINNER, pelllo. pellionarius (Inser.). SKINNY, macilentus. macie torridus (C., homo vegrandi macle torridus). See also LEAN.

SKIP, v. salire. exsilire (to s. high).—exsultare. as-sultim ingredl (Plin., to s. about, often). To s. over; see OMIT, OVERLOOK.

SKIP, s. saltus. exsultatio (skipping).
SKIRMISH, s. prœlium leve or levius. prœlium
parvum or minutum (a slight or trifling engagement). armed troops; see quolation in s. Impropra. To fight in s. s. parvulis proellis cum hoste contendere; minutis proellis later see pugnare; hostem levibus proellis proellis later see pugnare; hostem levibus proellis later see pugnare; hostem llis lacessere (also velitari, aft. manner of the velites): in the s.'s the Gabinians usually had the best of it, parvis prœliis Gabina res plerumque superior erat. | IMPROPA. prolusio - tamquam levis armaturæ primæ es rei excursio (the preparatory s.; opp. ipsa pugna; e. g. sin mecum in hac prolusione nihil fueris, quem te in ipså pugnå cum acerrlmo adversario fore putemus? Die. in Cæcit. 14; compare hiec tamquam levis armaturæ est prima orationis excursio—nunc comminus agamus, De Divin. 2, 10, 26).—velitatio (Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 41), Nothing took place but a few s.'s, levia tantum prœlla fiebant (aft. L. 26, 27).

SKIRMISH, v. velitari (propr. and impropr.).—procursare cum qo (propr.). See also Skirmish, subst. SKIRRET, *sium sisarium (Linn.).

SKIRT, s. limbus (on a garment).—ora (fig.: e. g. Galli oram extremam silvæ circumsedissent, L., the outer skirts).

SKIRT, v. finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse cl loco. adjacere el loco (to be near) .- tangere, attingere, contingere locum (to touch upon).

SKITTISH. See FRISKY

SKITTLE, prpr conus (C.). To play at s.'s, "conis globle petere: to set the s.'s up, "conos statuere.

SKY, cetum; see HEAVEN. E. ST Altum (neut. adj.) is port. (Enn., F. &c.) To praise aby to the s.'s, and an adventum for ad astral tollere or ferre; cs laudes, and adventum for ad astral tollere or ferre; cs laudes

qin ad celum (or ad astra) tollere or lerre; es laudes in astra tollere; at/g, qd ad celum laudibus efferre. SKYLARK, alauda arvensis (Linn.). SKYLIGHT, efenestra, quæ est in tecto (domûs).

SLAB, s. quadra (a square s., as used in the base of a pillar).—crusta (e. g., a marble s., crusta marmoris. Freund says that lamina may also be applied to marble). To cover with marble s.'s, crustis marmoris operire qd: to cut into a.'s, in crustas secare (e. g. marble).

SLAB, v. crustis cs rei operire (e. g. crustis mar

moris). -- pavire (to pave; e. g. terram, aream). -- pavi-mentum facere.

SLABBER, by Crel. with fluit, madet, os es saliva.

There is no safe authority for salivare, intrans. SLACK, laxus (not tight, loose; opp. astrictus, artus; also Fig. = not strict; e. g. imperium laxius). remissus (not strained; opp. adductus, contentus; also

Fig. of the mind = relaxed). - flaccidus (hanging down loose; e. g. of sails, ears of animals, &c. : opp. rigidus). -pendulus (hanging down, not firm) .- fluidus (not fast or firm in its component parts; opp. compactus. bodies whose fleshy parts are not firm; according to C. [Tusc. 2, 23, 51], however, they are bodies whose nerves are in a relaxed or languishing state). To make laxare; relaxare; remittere; cessare; mollire; emollire (e. g. the thong of a spear, jaculi amentum emollire; then also impropr. to weaken, to effeminate): to become s., laxarl; remittl; flaccessere; languescere (Syn.

above): to be s. (of business, trade, §c.), jacère; cessare.
BACKEN, TRANS JO make siack, laxare (g. t. to lessen the tension of attg),—relaxare (to relax, to unbend; e. g., of a bow or its string \(\frac{1}{2}\),—remittere (to

lessen the tightness, to let go to some degree; e. g. the reins, a bridle; then of the string of a bow; also of the latter, arcum retendere t). - mollire. emollire. (propr.; e. g. of the thong of a spear, Jacull amentum emoilire; then also impropr., to s. aby's energies, to exacts of effective seed to the seed of that was entangled). | To miligale, mitigare. mitigarem facere. mollire. molliorem facere (to cause to become more yielding, to cause to give way).—levare (to alleviate, to cause some relief). I To weaken; see Debilitate. To e the energies of the mind, frangere vires animi; debilitare animum: to s. both the bodily and mental energies, corporis et mentis nervos frangere: to s. aby's mental energies, languorem afferre ci. To dissolve lime, macerare (i. e. to soak). also also the time, macerate (i.e. to soak). Ine stackening of lime, maceratic calcis. I Intrans.)

To be freed fm tension, laxari. relaxari. remittl.

[Syn. above.] | To languish, to become weak, [378. soors.] | 10 sunysis., v vscomerca, anguescere changuescere. relanguescere. | To become rather toos. fiscessere (of sais: then the said: the see Herz. Cas. B. G. on the intrans. minuere) .- defersee Herz. Cas. B. G. on the intrans. minuere.)—weer-vescere (to subidic): e.g. pasions, anger, c.)—residero (to cool, to abate, to go off: e.g. anger, impeluosity, \$\frac{d}{c}\$.) To s. for a time, intermittere (e.g. of a fame, of rain, \$\frac{d}{c}\$.): abyla activity is stackening, languacit in-dustria: the zeal of aby for alsp s.s. languidiore studio est in q\$\frac{d}{c}\$ re: to allow one's zeal to s., studium es rei est in quare: to sitow ones zeus to s., summin es sea deponere; friendship, anticliam sensim dissuere (C. Lacl. 21, 76): you never s. in your work, nullum tem-pus remitties: to s. for a subtle, qd intermittere. SLACKLY. By the a sij. SLACKNESS, Crcl. with the past partep. of the cerbs

IN TO SLACKEN OF SLACK.

SLAG, scoria. SLAKE, exstinguere. sedare. SLAKE, exstinguere. sedare. To s. one's thirst, sitim explère (C.), exstinguere (O.), restinguere (V.), sedare (O.), depellere (C.). To s. time, macerare glebas calcia (Vitr.); calcem exstinguere (Id.).

SLANDER, s. calumnia (false accusation) .- criminatio (the traducing aby's character).

SLANDER, v. calumniari (to accuse falsely and with malignant intention).—falso criminari qu apud qm. de famă or existimatione es detrahere. male dicere cl. absentem rodere (H), de qo absente detrahendi causă maled\(\text{rec}\) contumelioseque dicere (C. Off. 1, 37, 134), ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am standered, detrahitur de meâ famâ.

SLANDERER, calumniator. fem. calumniatrix. obtrectator

SLANDEROUS, calumniosus (late) -falsas criminationes continens (of things) .- qui calumniatur, &c. nationes continens (of tangs).—qui cauminatus, ec. (of persons).

SLANT, || Trans.) obliquare. || Intrans.) obliquari: or by Crel. with obliquus, in or per obliquum.

SLANTING, obliquus.

SLANTINGLY, obliquue. ex or ab obliquo (sidelong).

—in or per obliquum (usiewise).

SLAP, s. alapa (#6%) colaphus = a blow with the fist).

SLAP, v. ci alapan ducere.

SLASH, v. casdere. incldere.

SLASH, a incisura; or by the verbs.

SLATE, s. saxum fissile (in masses).—*lapis fissilis (in smaller pieces). A s. quarry, *lapidis fissilis fodina: a s. roof, tectum cul tegulæ e lapide fissili inpositæ sunt : s. colour, "color lapidis fissilis; color nigricans :

a s. (for writing on), "tabula e lapide fissili facta: a s. pencil, *stilus e lapide fissili factus

SLATE, v. *tegulas e lapide fissili tectis imponere. SLATER, *contegulator (Georges; but without authority) .- scandularius (Dig. = one who covers a roof with

plank or boards). Crcl. with the web.

SLAUGHTER, s. credes (g. 1), trucidatio (a slaying, as of cattle).—Jugulatio (only of persons: 10% Acoid laniena in this sense). A dreadful s., cades attox: there was no battle, but a s. as of cattle, non pugna crat, sed trucidatio velut pecorum: the s. is general, cædes omnia obtinet: to breathe forth s., cædem eructare sermonibus: to commit s., cædem or stragem edere,

BLAUGHTER, v. cædere, trucidare, jugulare, mactare (as a socrifice). [Syn. in Stav.] SLAUGHTER-HOUSE. *ædes mactandls bestils destinatæ, extructæ. Feb. Laniena, a butcher's staft, according to Freund and others; but Krebs sags that is is the Class. term for a s.-h.

SLAVE, servus, verna (born-s.),-mancipium (s. bu purchase, or prisoner taken in war) .- famulus (as atendant) .- puer (as waiting boy) .- minister (as waiter). iemaans;—puer (as waiseng-ooy);—minister (as waisen; The s.t., servi; servitia; also servitium; corpora ser-vilia; mancipla: young s.v.(i. e. recently bought), ve-nales novitii: the s.v. of a family, familia: to be a s., servium csse; in servitute cssee (servitutem servire are and forced): to be aby's s., servire cl or apud qm: to make aby one's s., qm in servitutem redigere; ci servitutem injungere; qm servitute afficere: to sell aby for a s., qm sub corona vendere: to be sold for a s., sub corona vendi: a runaway s., fugitivus. | Fig.) The s. of lust, servus libidinum: to be the s. of aby or athg, serswas, servus indimum: so se ine a. of any of tang, servum ease so or cs rei; servum ease so or cs rei; servum ease so potestatis cs; ci rei obedire: to be the s. of sensual pleusures, voluptatum ease miniatrum; corporis voluptatibus se dedisse; voluptatibus obedire (C.).

SLAVE-DEALER, negotiator manciplorum. venaliciarius. venalicius (g. tt.). maugo (who tries to conceal

their defects, \$c.).
SLAVE-MARKET, *locus, quo mancipia or corpora servilia proponuntur venalia. Bought in the s.-m., de lapide emptus (according to Roman custom).

SLAVERY, servitus, servitudo (the former the condition of a slave, the latter the manner of being in that condition, inasmuch as it is connected with debasement, pressure, work, &c. ; but servitium is = the service or pressure, work, gt.; oss servicum is a service or service of so., — jugum servicitis (the yoke of s.); also jugum service. To reduce aby to s., jugum cl imponere: to free fm s., jugum cl solvere or demere; qm eximere servitio: to keep aby in s., qm servitute oppressum tenere: to hate s., odisse conditionem serviture pressum tenere: to hate s., odisse conditionem serviture. tis: to shake of the yoke of s., jugum decutere or excu-tere or exuere; jugo se exuere, jugum servile a cer-vicibus dejicere; servitutem or servitium exuere: to reduce or put aby to the yoke of a., ci jugum servitutis injungere : to deliver aby fm the yoke of s., jugum servitutis a cervicibus es depellere. SLAVISH. See SERVILE.

SLAVISHLY, serviliter .- verniliter (also in a sneak-

ing manner).
SLAY, trucidare (in a barbarous or horrible manner) -jugulare (to cut the throat) .- mactare (prop., to kill as a sarifice; all three of men or animals).—delicere (to strike to the ground; an animal or person).—cwdere, occidere (to cut down enemies, &c.).—interficere, interimere (to kill) .- conficere (to kill those who offer resistance). To s. many enemies, multos hostes See also To KILL.

SLAYER, es interfector (never without a gen. of the person stain; & occisor es only in Plant. Mil. 4, 2, 64: interemptor and peremptor are late, and to avoided). Or Crol. with the verbs. Man-s., homicida.

SLEDGE, | A heavy hammer, malleus ferrarius, fabrills. | A kind of vehicle, traha (Col.). To drive a s., traha vehi.

SLEDGING, s. prps traharum vectiones (afl. quadrupedum vectiones, C. N. D. 2, 60, 151).
SLEEK. See Smooth.
SLEEK, see smooth. heavy s., unnatural, as of persons intoxicated, sick, or weary) .- quies (s. considered as repose, rest fm exertion). A sound, deep s., gravis or artus somnus; artus et gravis somnus. I am seized or overcome with s.. I am seized or overcome with s., somnus me opprimit; somno opprimor. To fall into a deep s., arte et graviter dormire corpisse; arto somno opprimi; arto et gravi somno opprimi: to cause s, somnum facere, gignere, afferre, conciliare, concitare, er arcessere: to endeavour to get some s., somnum quærere, allicere, or moliri: to drive away s., somnum fugare or auferre : somnum adimere or avertere : to be overcome with s., somno vinci. I have not been able to gri a wink of s. all night, somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis (Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 82). I get no s. at night, noctem insomnis ngo (I am unable to s.); but the process of the process of the second of the second occurs occ s. all night'). If I could but get some s., ego si somnum capere possem. I cannot get any s. after I have been once awaked, ego somnum interruptum recuperare non To arouse out of s., e somno excitare or expergefacere: to awake fms., expergiscere. experge-fieri; somno solvi. In or during s., per somnum; per quietem; in somno; somno; dormiens: to put or tuli to s., sopire, consopire; el somnum afferre, parère, con-10 3., sopire, consopire; ci somium anerie, pacere, con-ciliare (prop.); securium or lentium or negligentem reddere or facere (βg.). To go to s. (prop.). obdor-mire, obdormiscere (also = lo die gently).—somnum capere (to take s.).—somno opprimi (to be overcome with s.) I go to s., somnus me arripit (agst my inclination, Justin 11, 13, 1). To have gone to s., somno sopitum

esse: to have fallen into a deep e., arte et graviter dormitare corpisse: to go to s. again, somnum repetere to go to s. at or over a thing, indormire ci rei; obdermiscere in re (e. g. in media vitæ laboribus, C. Tusc. 1, 49, 117, there = to die). To go to s. (fig.), torpes-cere refrigescere (to grow cold).—in oblivionem ire or adduct (10 fall into oblivion),—industriam remittere (10 abate one's diligence). To have gone to s. (i. e., to be forgotten), Jacere; in oblivione jacere; oblivione obru-

tum esse; obliteratum esse.

SLEEP, v. | PROPR.) dormire (g. 1.) —dormitare (fo be in a deep s.) .- quiescere (to be at rest after exertion). oe in a acep s., —quiescere (to be at rest after exertion).

—somnum capere (to fall asleep). To prevent aby fasleeping, qm somno prohibère. To cause aby to s.,
sopire. consopire. ci somnum afferre, parère, conciliare. To s. soundly, arte et graviter dormire (altum dormire is poet.). To s. sweetly, sine omni curà dermire; dormire in utramvis aurem otiose : to s. bul little, minimum dormire (on a single occasion, Plis. Ep. 3, 5, 11).—brevissimi esse somni or brevissimo somne 3, 5, 11),—brevissimi csse somni or brevissimo somno uti (habitsally; Saet. Claud. 33. Sen. Ep. 83, 6; but help parciasimi esse somni is a false reading in Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 3, for erat somni paralissimi). To s or hace slepienough, somno, or quiete, satiral. To s. upon athg it. to toke a night to consider of it), notem shis surere ad deliberandum rem, or simply ad deliberandum: to s. of or away (i. e. le get rid of by sleeping), edormire (s. p. or away (i. e. le get rid of by sleeping), edormire (s. p. c. p. c or away (i. e. lo get rid of) by steeping), ecormire (e. g. Ilionam edormire; i. e., to s. through the part is should be acting). ¶Pio.) securum, lentum or negligentem case; dormitare. To s. over a business, indormire ci rei (C.), also in qå re faciendå (e. g. in bomine colendo, C.). To s. away, edormire qd (e. g. tempus). colendo, C.). To See also SLEEP, S.

SLEEPER, || One who sleeps, dormiens. qui dormit, &c.; dormitor (Martial). || (In architec-

see CROSS-BEAM. ture).

SLEEPILY, | Paor.) Crel. with the subst. or vert. BIG. Negligently, tarde lente. segniter (somni-culose only in Plaut.). SLEEPINESS, | Paor.) a) As a temporary state,

somni necessitas oscitatio (yawning). b) as a characteristic quality, veternus (1000 not somnolentia, web occurs for the first time in Sidon. Ep. 2, 2). | Fig.) Slowness, tarditas, segnities,

SLEEPING-ROOM, cubiculum dormitorium; or simply dormitorium (Plin.); cubiculum noctis et sonni (Plin. Ep.). zothēca, zothēcula (a small chamber). The s.-r. (as a parl of a house), dormitorium membrum.

SLEEPLESS, insomnis (that cannot sleep). - ex-somnis, vigilans (that does not desire to sleep). To pass a s. night, noctem insomnem agere (involvatarily). -noctem pervigilare; noctem perpetuis vigilis agere (voluntarily).

SLEEPLESSNESS, Insomnia (involuntary) .- vigilia

(roluntary). (rotuntary).

SLEEPY, || Drowsy, a) as a temporary state, dormitans (beginning to sleep).—sommi plenus; sommo gravis (overcome with sleep).—sommi indigens (needing sleep).—octivans (yawning). To be s., dormitare (to be sleep).—oscitans (yawning). To be s., dormitare (to be falling asleep).—somni indigere (to want sleep).—somno jating asteep).— sound mangere (to want seep).— sound unger ultra debitum (to be unusually drowey). B) As a characteristic or permanent state, somniculosus; somno deditus (Est sound only in leier writers). Fro. Slow, tardus. lentus. segnis. I Soponer 1 Soperific, qui somnum affert or conciliat : soporificus.

SLEET, pruina; nix concreta pruina (Lucr.). *imber

SLEEVE, manica (v. pr.).—manulea (a sort of long s. covering the hand, xeipic, as a defence agst the cold): having s.'s, manicatus, manuleatus. chiridotus (Gell. 7. 12). To wear no s.'s, partem vestitus superioris in manicas non extendere (T. Germ. 17, 3). To shake athg fm the s. (i. c., lo speak or write with case or without preparation), qd effundere (with case).—extempore dicere (without preparation). To laugh in one's s... dicere (without preparation). To taugh in one's s., furtim cachinnare (Lucr. [105] not cachinnari); sensim atque summissim ridere (Gell.).

SLEIGHT (of hand), præstigiæ (circulatoriæ præstigiæ, Teri. Apol. 23).—fallacia (trickerg, g. l.).—vana miracula (false miracles, L. 7, 17, 4). To practise s. of hand, præstigian agere: one who practises s. of hand.

præstigiator; fem. præstigiatrix.
SLENDER, [Thin and long, procerus (tall, opp. brevis) .- gracilis (thin, opp. obesus) -tenuis (thin). JN. procerus et tenuis (e. g. collum, neck. tereti-bus membris, in Suet. Cas. 45, is said of a weil-propertioned stature or shape). [Slight, parvus (small, not grown up).—paullus. paullulus (smoll, opp. magnus or multus; e. g. equi hominesque paulluli gracilesque, L

35, 11, 7) - pusillus (stunted in its growth, very small .minutus (of the smallest size).—humilis (low, not high, of the stature or shape of men, animals, plants).—humilis stature. humili statura (of short size, small in numins stature. numin statura (o) snort size, small in stature).—parvulus. infans (quite young).—exiguus (in-considerable, small, short, relative to quantity, number, &c.).—macer (lean, opp. pinguis).—strigosus. strigosi corporis (esply of animals, produced by want of food, opp. obesus).—exilis (not full, that has not its usual opp. Oceans.—Calus (nor Jan., index mas not 12 stand Jainess, e. g., the thigh, \$c., opp. plenus; then also of no watus, e. g., production of an author, speech, \$c.).— JN. exilis et macer. SLENDERLY. See SLIGHTLY. SLICE, V. See TO CUT.

SLICE, v. see 10 cut.

SLICE, s. || Any piece cut off, frustum. As of bread, frustum panis. As of bread and butter, panis butyro illitus. || A spainla, spathula spatha. "An egg-spoon, cochlear ovis utile (Mart. 14, 121).
SLIDE, s. lapsus. As upon the ice, *iter glaciale;
*stadium glaciatum, or per glaciem (of the act of

SLIDE, v. labi (e. pr.).-fallente vestigio cadere (Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5). To s. on the ice, per glaciem currere or decurrere.

SLIGHT, adj. tenuis (propr. thin, opp. crassus; then impropr. small, inconsiderable, &c., e. g. spes, hope; suspicio, suspicion).—exilis (not strong, weak, opp. suspicion, suspicion,—exists (not strong, weak, oppipionus, e.g., voice, vox).—parvus, not magnus (small, sud great, e.g., nou magna signa es rel, a e. proof only of atlng; hope, spes; faith, fides).—exiguus (small, ir/ifing, of no note, e.g., force, manus; hope, spes; readibility, fides).—levis (liph, without intrinsic colue, opp. gravis, e. g. munus leve; suspicion, suspicio; proof or argument, argumentum).—infirmus (not firm, weak, not able to undergo or bear athg, of persons and things; glimmer, lumen; taste, sapor; proof, argumentum). -invalidus (not powerful, inefficient, e. g., poison, venenum; medicament, medicamentum) .- iners (without life, dult, e. g., colour). — imbecilius (imbeciliis lale; opp. fortis, e. g., pulse, imbecilii venarum puisus).— levidensis (propr. lightly wrought, of a light texture, Isidor. Origg. 19, 22, § 19: hence meton. = texture, issuor. Origi. 19, 22, § 19: nence meton. = without value; e, g. munusculum, C. Fam, 9, 12, 2; Orelli, N. Cr.)—nullus (ordeis, next to none; see C. Fam, 7, 3, 2; Np. Phoc. 1, 1).—vilis (without worth, according to quality, mostly as term of contempt).—dictu parvus (hardly worth mentioning; e.g. accident, res).
—tener. mollis (tender, delicate).—gracilis (slim, thin, of shape; delicate; e. g. legs, crura). || Negligent, neglectus (not taken care of).—parum accuratus (on sch no pains have been bestowed).—negligens. dissolutus (of the person). § S mall (of number), numerus exiguus, pauci (a few).—paucitas (fewness). With s. trouble, sine negotio; nuilo negotio: not the slightest doubt, ne minima quidem dubitatio: not in the slightest degree, nihii (in no respect); ne minima quidem re (not by the least thing; e. g. to offend aby, offendere qm); minime (in the least; e. g. quod minime putabat); to consider as eery s., parvum, parvi, &c. ducere; parvi æstimare; contemnere; despicere (to look on with contempt); J n. contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; vile labère; leve habèro or in levi habère (the latter, T. Ann. 3, 54, 4, and Hist. 2, 21, 2): not to have the slightest knowledge, omnium rerum rudem esse: to have not the slightest idea of athg, or to be able to form, &c., notionem es rei non habere; fugit qd intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem : s. causes, parvulæ causæ : a s. attack of an illness, commotiuncula; levis motiuncula (Suet. Vesp. 24). SLIGHT, s. See Contempt.

SLIGHT, v. | To pass over unnoticed, to dis-regard, præterire silentio or tacitum; or, fm the con-text, præterire simply.—repulsam dare ci (not giving aby a place or post applied for).-parvum or parvi ducere; parvi æstimare; pro nihilo ducere; vile habere; leve habere or in levi habere (the latter, T. Ann. 5.54, 4, and Hisl. 2, 21, 2: all = not to make much of, to disregard, pass over); elevate (to deprive of credit, respect, &c., qm or qd, to contenn with words). To slighted, pravieriri (g. l.); repulsam fetre or accipere (to be refused a post or office). For stronger terms, see 'To treat with CONTEMPT.

SLIGHTINGLY, contemptim (contemptuously, with contempt).—male (itl). To speak s. of aby, contemptim or male de qo loqui: to think s. of aby, male de qo opinari (see Bremi, Suel. Oct. 51): to treat aby s., *qu contemptim tractare; qm contemnere; to look down on aby s., qm or qd despicere or despicatui habere or despicatum habere: to think s. of, parvum or parvi du-cere; parvi æstimare; pro nihilo ducere; leve cr in levi habere. See To SLIGHT.

SLIGHTLY, | To a certain degree = a little, paullum, and with a compar. paullo; nonnhil, aliquid (in a certain measure; e.g., it s. comforts me when I come to think that \$\frac{\epsilon}{e}_c\$, noninhil me consolatur quum recordor).—leviter \$(e, g_*, saucius, eruditus, inflexus, exgrotare). To differ \$s_t\$ fm athg, qd differ \$tree to be \$s_t\$ exzed with aby, qd succensore \$c_t\$ s_tincensed agst aby, subiratus: to be s. incensed, subirasci. If = slightingly, vid. SLIGHTNESS, exiguitas, levitas, vilitas [SYN. in

SLIGHT, adj.]. SLILY. See SLYLY.

SLIM, gracilis (thin, of shape); see also SLENDER.
SLIME, pituita (in the body of men or animals).—
mucus (when thick).—saliva (of snails, &c.).

SLIMY, pituitosus mucosus (full of s.).—pituitæ similis (like s.).—lubricus (slippery).

SIMMIS (tire s.).—nubricus (sinpery).

SLING, s. || An instrument for throwing stones, funda. To put ally into a s., in fundam indere qd: to throw ally with a s., fundâ librare or exentere qd: fundâ mittere. || A throw, a fiing; see (From its resemblance) = a hanging bandage, vinculum. mitella (as t. t. chirurg.). To use a s. for one's arm, or to have one's arm in a s., brachium mitellà excipere ; also brachium suspendere ex cervice if it hangs down fm the neck): the broader part of the s. is intended for the arm, and its ends are tied to the neck, mitella latitudine ipsi brachio, perangustis capitibus collo injicitur.

SLING, v. | To throw with a sling, funda mittere or librare or excutere. | To hurl, jaculari (e. g. a lance, &c.). - mittere. emittere (to throw with the a some ye., - mintere ennuere to mrow with the hand, fc., in generol, - placture (to throw repeatedly, e.g. lances; hence also of throwing out one's arms.) Torquier or contorquiere, for jacularl, only poet; see To Fiino. | To hang as in a sting; see To Hano.

ling; see TO mand.
SLINGER, funditor (one that throws by means of a

sling).
SLINK, | To steal out of the way, clam so

SLIP, s. | A false step, | PROPR.) Vestigii lapsus. To make a s., vestigio falii: to make a s. and falt, vestigio faliente cadere. | Impropra.) lapsus (departure ingto lanette cader. Il arthurk, lapsus departure for what is right],—error (a mislake),—peccatum (an offence); to make as., labi; peccare: 'there's many as. 'twist the cup and the lip,' inter os et offam (se. multi interrentire possunt; a prov. of Caio's, Gelt. 13, 17); muita cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra (a transi. muita cadunt inter caliem supremaque labra (a transi-of moldà querafi mélas súdicos cai yeileo Táspos i see Pacciol, in Anc. must a s. of the memory, offensatio memoriae (labentis): or by Crcl. with memoria labi (e.g. lo do alha fm as. of the memory, memoria lapsum facere qd, or perperam edere qd). If A branch set in the ground, surculus. If I ong thin board, \$c., pala. If A nosse; vid. I Pun.) To give the s., ex-cidere, elabi. Js. excidere atque elabi.

SLIP, v. INTRANS.) vestigio falli. vestigio fallente cadere (when one s. and falts). My foot s. n. in instabilis gradus fallit (Lur. 7, 11, 16); vestigitum fallit (Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5); one's foot s. on the ice, glacles vestigium non recipit (L. 2, 1, 35); to slip on the steep rocks, prerupta saxa vestigium fallunt (Curt. 4, 9, 18); se subducere (as earth s.'s): to let an opportunity s., occasionem amlittere (Ter.), omittere (C.): to s. out, excidere; elabi (both propr. and fig.); In excidere atque elabi : a thing s.'s out of my hands, qd de manibus excidit, delabitur, fluit; qd mihi excidit atque elabitur: a word s.'s out fm me, verbum (or vox) excidit or elaa word 2. Lows j men, etclume to vory excess of the blur (ex ore): a thing 2.5 fm my memory, excellit or effluit qd ex animo: elabitur qd memoria; exit rea memoria: the name has slipped fm me, nomen perdid: to s. through or away, perlabl per &c. (to s. through or away, perlabl per &c. (to s. through sirely, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; elabl [to give the slip; with custodias, of a start of the sire with custodias. prisoner); evadere (to escap-); se subducere, subtra-here, surripere (to get out of the way quickly and im-perceptibly). || Trans.) To s. a knot, nodum solvere,

expedire.
SLIP INTO, v. TRANS.) rem in re inserere or in-

licere. SLIPPER, crepida, dim. crepidula; pure Lat. solea (see Gell. 13, 21, 5). In s.'s, soleatus: a maker of s.'s, crepidarius (Gell.).

SLIPPERY, That does not afford firm footing, lubricus. Fic.) Uncertain, fickle; vid. I said he was a s. fellow, dixi volaticum esse ac ievem, et te non pedem ejus tenere, non pennam | Dangerous, vid.

SLIT, v. incidere (to make a slit in athg) .- scindere. discludere (to s. up or open).

3 A

SLIT, s. scissura. fissura. SLOE, * prunus sylvestris Or by the verb.

SLIT, a scissura. Basura. Or og the ecro.
SLOE, *prunus sylvestris (Lins.)
SLOOP, lembus. celox. See Surp.
SLOP, #Poor drink, *potus villor or tenulor.
— #Water, &c. spiii, Leuna. lacuna lutosa.—
#Ready-made ciolhes for sale, vestes pro-

SLOP-BASIN, labrum eluacrum (Cat.; but the reading is doubtful).

SLOP SHOP, officina vestium promercalium (Suct.

Gramm. 23). SLOPE, s. declivitas (downwards) -acclivitas (up-SLOPE, s. declivitas (doenneards)—acclivitas (upsards)—proclivitas (a sloping position)—locus declivis,
acclivis, proclivis (a sloping pales)—ascensus (ptaccent : see Herz. Cas. B. G. 1, 21). To go up a graz, ascensu ingredi arduo: a kill with a gentle z, collisleniter editus or clementer assurgens; molle et.

character editum contis lugum: a lown on the z. of a hill, urbs applicata colli.

SLOPE, v. | INTRANS.) declivem, devexum esse (Cas., C.). proclinari (Vitr.). | TRANS.) *declive

reddere ad.

SLOPING, declivis. acclivis. proclivis (declivis, as seen fm above; acclivis, fm below; proclivis, s. gradually and stretching out to some length). A hill s. in front, collis frontem fastleatus (see Herz, Cas. B. G. 2, 8).

collis frontem fastigatus (see Herz. Ces. B. G. 2, 8).
SLOPTY, lutosus. vuldus. maddus.
SLODTII, ¶ I die ness, ignavia. pigritia. segnities.
inertia. socordia. desidia [Svm. in IDLENESS]. fuga laboris. To be sunk in s., desidili marcesere i marcesere otto et inertiä soppii. See IDLENESS, Lazinsell, ∏ the a nimat so called, "bradypus, ödis (Linn.).
SLOTHFUI., ignavus. piger. socors, desse. desidosus, segnis. fugiens laboris. [Svm. in IDLENESS:

PHEASES in IDLE, LAZY.]
SLOTHFULLY, iguave, pigre, segniter, socorditer

(L.). [SYN in IDLENESS.] SLOUGH, s. | A deep miry place, locus conosus. | Cast off skin, pellis. exuviæ (poet.). To cast a s., pellem exuere; vernationem or senectam ex-

SLOUGH, v. (Med. t.) crustâ obduci.
SLOVEN, SLOVENLY, squalidus. discinctus (in dress).—negligens (g. t.; e. g. in cultu; in re familiari).

SLOVENLINESS, squalor (in person and appear-

ance) .- cultus corporls parum accuratus (in person, -negligentla (carelessness in general).

SLOW, tardus (opp. celer, velox; also of the mind). lentus (opp. clus; and of the mind.) lentus (opp. clus; and of the mind. opp. acet).—segnis (opp. promptus). According to Döderlein, tardus denotes slowness with ref. to the great length of lime spent; whereas lentus with ref. to quietness of motion (Hand-buch, p. 209). S. in transacting business, tardus in rebus gerendis : to be s. in writing, cessatorem esse in literis : . in learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo; lentus in discendo; ingenio tardo; piger (slothful); s. of apprehension, hebes, hebes ad intelligendum, tardus (stupid); stupidus (dull, stupid); Jn. stupidus et tardus; mente captus (without understanding); s. poison, venenum leutum.

SLOWLY, tarde. lente (also of the mind).—tardo

SLUWLI, tarde lente (also of the mind).—tarde pele. tarde gradu or passu (with slow poce).—lentler (gently).—paullatim. pedetentim (gradually). Jx. lente et paullatim.—segniter (only of the mind: sleepily, sluggishly). To malk s., tarde ire or ingredi; tarde pede or gradu incedere; lente incedere: to move s., lente movers.

SLOWNESS, tarditas (bodily or mental, of persons or of things!—segnitias (segnities (singuishness, of persons or of things!—segnities (singuishness, of character).— segnities (singuishness, of character).— segnities (singuishness) character in the character in t

SLUG, | A kind of snail, limax (Col., Linn.). | A kind of shot, *massa or massula plumbi, ferri. SLUGGARD, dormitator (Plant.). somniculosus.

somno deditus.

mino deditus. pigcr. deses. deskilosus. gnis. socors. iners [Stw. in Idlenzes]. fugiens boris. For phrases, set Dile, Lax. SLUGGISHLY, Ignave. pigro. segniter. socorditer L.). [Stw. is Idlenzes. segnis, socors,

SLUGGISHNESS, ignavia. pigritia. segnities. secordia. desidia. inertia [Syn. in IDLENESS]. fuga

Jaboria. Jr. tarditas et ignavia; scoordia atque ignavia; leardias et ignavia; scoordia atque ignavia; languor et desidia. Sec LAZINESS.
SLUICE, cataracta. To form z.'s (for the purpose of breaking the force of woter), cataracacis aque cursum temperare (Plin. Ep. 10, 69).
SLUM BER. Sec SLEEP.

SLUR, macula. labes. nota turpitudinis. To cast a s. budly, male olêre; reddere feetorem.

s. on aby, labem or labeculam aspergere ci or ci tei; ci ignominiam inurere; infuscare, deformare, infamen facere, fædare, oblinere.

SLUT, mulier discincta or negligens.

SLUTTISH, discinctus. negligens. dissolutus. SLY. callidus. versutus. vafer. astutus. subdolus. JN. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus. [SYN. i» CUNNING.]

SLYLY, astute. callide. vafre. subdole. SLYNESS, astutia. vafrities. versutia. calliditas.

dolus

SMACK, s. | Taste, savour, sapor; see TASTE. A loud sound, crepitus, fragor, sonitus fragilis (Lucr. 6, 111). A loud kiss, basium. They gave each other a hearty s., osculo (osculis) collisa labra crep.tabant (Petr.). A small sailing-vessel, scapha.

SMACK, v. [Intrans.] To make a cracking noise, fragorem dare, crepare, sonitum fragilem dare (after Lucr.). | To taste, vid. | TRANS.) To stap,

ci alapam ducere. SMALL, parvus. exiguus. minutus. Fery s., parvulus. perexiguus [SYN. and PHR. in LITTLE]

vulus, perexiguus [SYN. and FRE. 38 LITTLE]: a.e. letter (i. c. not a capital), litera minuta (see Plant. Bacch. 4, 9, 69: C. Ferr. 4, 24, 74).

SMALL-BEER, *cerevisia dilutior. Not to think s.b. of himself, sees qu or qd esse putare.

SMALL-CLOTHES, femoralia (pl., Suet.). braces (pl., T.). Wearing s.-c., braccatus, braceis indutus: to wear s.-c. and stockings in winter, hieme muturi feminalibus tibialibusque (Suel. Oct. 82),

SMALL-POX, variole, pl. SMALL-POX, variole, pl. SMALL-TALK, garritus (late),—or Crel. with garrire quicquid in buccam.
SMALLAGE, *apium graveolens (Linn.).

SMALLNESS, parvitas. exiguitas. Or by the adji. S. of stature, stature brevitas, or, fm the context, brevitas only (Cas. B. G. 2, 30).

SMART, s. dolor. cruciatus. angor. SMART, adj. || Sharp in flavour, acer. acidus || Quick, vigorous, acer. vehemens. || Witty, clever, acutus. salsus. mordax (pungent). || Fine,

gay, ornatus. comptus. SMART, v. dolorem capere ex qu re. dolore affici ex qa re or ob qm rem. I will make him s. for it, hoc non impune fecerit; hoc non impunitum omittam. SMART-MONEY. See FORFEIT.

SMART-RUNELL OF FUREERS, SEVERITY.
SMARTERER, rudis et tiro. tiro. semidactus.
mediocriter doctus. leviter eruditus. qui primoribus,
ut aiunt, labris literas attigit (C.). The deod sciolus.

wch occurs first in Arnob.

SMATTERING, Crel. with leviter eruditus. have a s. of learning, primoribus, ut aiunt, labris literas

SMEAR, linere. oblinere. perlinere. ungere. perungere. - [] linere, to cover with a sticky, adhesive substance; ungere, to cover, &c., with a greasy, oily substance.

SMELL, s. | Sense of smelling, odoratio. odoratus (olfactus, both for ederatus and for eder, is not found in Class. prose). [Seent, odor (g. 1). nider (wissea, of roast fiesh and fat things prepared on the fire).—anhelitus (of spirits). A bad s., odor malus or teter; odor fætidus; fætor (a stench); a pleasunt or agreeable s., odor suavis; suavitas odoris: a strong. penetrating s., odor gravis: to take a s., odore imbui (see H. Ep. 1, 2, 69: odorem ducere or ad se du-cere is not Latin); alieno odore infici (aft. Plin. 15, 3, 4): to have or emit a s., odorem habere, præstare, emittere (poel., spargere, spirare, diffundere): to have or emil a good, agreeable s., bene or jucunde olêre; a bad, diagreeable s., male olêre, fætêre: to have the s. of athg, olere or redolere qd: a thing toses its s., es rei and, other or resolver qu: a thing leave its s., es ret odor non permanet integer (aft. Colume. 10. 49. 3): without s., that has no s., *odoratu or odoris sensu carens (that has not the sense of s.); odore carens, ex qå re odor non afflatur or odores non afflantur (that yields no s.).

SMELL, v. || Trans.) olfacere olfactare (to s. athg: olfactare also = to try or examine by smelling).—odorari (to try or examine by smelling).—ad nares admovere (to hold to the nose for the purpose of smelling; e. g. fasciculum florum). IMPROPR.) To s. out stag. quodam odore suspicionis qd sentire (C.). | INTRANS.) olere (to have a scent; esply a bad scent). - fragrare (to s. sweetly),-redolere (to have a strong s., good or bad) perolere (to have a strong bad s). To s. sweetly, bene or jucunde olere (C.); suavem odorem reddere (Plin.); the flowers s. sweetly, odores e floribus afflantur: to

SMELLING, adi, olldus (exply with a bad smell) .-

SMELLING, aad. onous (espity with a oat smett).—
edorus (with a good smett),
SMELLING-BOTTLE, offactorium (Plin.)
SMELT, v. liquefacere, liquare. conflare, excoquere.
SMELT, s. *salmo eperlanus (Linn.).
SMEEN & experidire.

SMERK, subridere.

SMERLIN, *cobitis aculeata (Linn.).

SMILE, s. risus lenis (Mart.). With a s., subridens:

to force a s. fm aby, excutere ci risum.

SMILE, v. subridere, renidere (when a smile is con sidered as lighting up the features). To s. upon, (leniter) arridére ci (propr. and fig.); blandiri ci; affulgére ci (fig.); fortune s.'s upon him, fortuna el arridet or affulget ; fortuna blanditur cœptis suls.

SMILINGLY, risu leni; subridens.

SMITE, see STRIKE, PROP. and FIG. Smitten with love, amore captus or incensus; amore perditus (Plant.): to be smitten with love of aby, furere or insanire in qa; amore es mori (Propert.), perire, or deperire.

SMITH, faber (ferrarius, argentarius, aurarius).

opifex ferri, &c.

SMITHY. officina ferraria (B. Afr. 20).—• fabrica ferraria (E.) if for the purpose of forging arms, officina armorum. Cess.; fabrica armorum, Veget.).

SMOCK, indusium (chemise). SMOCK-FROCK, *amiculum agreste. *amiculum

SMOK E, s. furnus. To make a s., furnare: full of s., furnosus: to cure or dry by s., in furno suspendere (Cato, R. R. 162, extr.); furno siccare (Plin. 19, 5, 24): s. rises, fumus evolvitur ex &c.; also fumat qd (e. g.

s, rises, fainus evolvitur ex &c.; also Iumat qd (e. g. domnis, culmen: sec To SMOKE).

SMOKE, v. || TRANS.| To dry in the smoke, fumo siccare (Plin. 19, 5, 24).—in fumo suspendëre (Cato, R. R. 162). || To burn (tobacco), "herbue Nicotianne fumum ducere. || To jeer, vid. || 18-78ANS.] fumare. vaporare. The house s's, domus funat; culmen fumat (i.e., s. ascends fin the chimney); ventus in conclave fumuin regerit or refundit (a room

is filled with smoke).
SMOKY, fumidus. fumosus. To have a s. taste,

SMOOTHLY. | Not roughly, by Crel. with the adj. (1925) leviter does not occur). With soft language, leniter, blande, comiter, benigne. See GENTLY. guage. leniter. blande. comiter. benigne. See Gently. SMOOTHNESS, lévor (smooth quality: e.g. charte). - lévitas (quality of being smooth, also of gentleness in expression).—mollitia (softness).—mollitudo (as lasting

| Mildness, see GENTLENESS. SMOTHER PROP.) To suffocate, suffocare, animam or spiritum intercludere. — strangulare (to strangle). To s. aby by throwing a number of clothes over him, opprimere qm lijectu multæ vestis (T.):
to smother aby with blankels, injectis lodicibus in caput faucesque spiritum intercludere (aft. L. 40, 24, where it is injectis tapetibus): to s. oneself by putting one's pocket handkerchief into one's mouth, or by stopping up one's mouth with a pocket handkerchief, sudario coartatis ore et faucibus spiritum intercludere: to be emothered, suffocari; spiritu interciuso exstingui: to be smothered by tocarr; spiritt intercuso examigut: so estondered oy adso, que a suffocari. I Imparora.) To put doorn or ou i, exatinguêre, restlinguêre (e.g. of fire, g.c.; then to quell, to suppress, e.g. an insurrection, g.c.)—auferre. tollere (to silfe, fig.; e.g., all sense of honour). To s. in the cery birth, nascena qd opprimere. See also CONCEAL.

SMOULDER, fumare.

SMUGGLE, "inscriptas merces clam importare, ne

portorium dem (a/l. Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 19).—merces sine portorio importare (aft. C. Verr. 2, 70, 171). Smug-

ad pools, * inscriptæ merces.

SMUGGLER, * inscriptas merces importans.

SMUGGLING, * inscriptarum mercium importatio. SMUT, s. | Blackness, nigritudo. * macula ex rubigine concepta. | Obscenity in expression, obscenum verbum, canticum obscenum, obscena dicere.

SMUT, v. [TRANS.] rubiginem obducere ci rei.—
denigrare (lo turn black), [INTRANS.] To gather
mould, rubigine obduci. rubigine infestari or lædi or

most s, tudget coulder longing integration lead to corript, in struginem incidere (the latter of copper).

SMUTTILY, sord.dc.—obsecne. See the adj.

SMUTTINESS, Cret. with the adj. See also SMUT.

SMUTTY, fumosus (sooty, soiled with smut).—fumi-

dus (of the colour of smoke or smul; also, smelling of it), -rubiginosus, gruginosus (covered with rust, rusty), colore nigro (of a black colour) .- cineraceus (of the colour of cinders) .- pullus (of a dirty black, either by nature or fm soil) .- sordidus (black in general). | Obscene, obscenus. S. language, obscenum verbum : to make use of it, obscena dicere.

make use of it, obsectat dicero.

SNACK, ||A share, a part taken by compact, portio (the part of a whole, inasmuch as it forms once share, used only with 'pro;' see also SHARE). ||A meal taken in haste, a slight repast, combia. gustatio. To have a s., contilam facere

SNAFPLE. See BIT.
SNAIL, cochlea (g. t.).—limax (without a shell). SNAIL, cochlea (g. t.).—limax (without a shell). A s. in its shell, limax conche implicitus (C.): itke a s., cochlere speciem habens, referens: a s.'s shell, domus cochlere (Suct.); cochlea (Mart.): a s.'s pace (Ry.), incessus tardus, ientus (C.); gradus textudinum (Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10): prople sho travel at a small's pace, homines spissigradissimi, tardiores quam corbitæ sunt in tranquillo mari (Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 4).

SNAKE. See SERFART. The bearded s., *coluber

naja (Linn.).

naja (Linn.).

SNAKY, anguinus. anguineus. or by Crcl.

SNAP, s. | A sudden noise, fragor, crepitus. | A bite, morsus, üs. | A catch, captus, üs.

SNAP, v. | Taans.) To break, frangere; diffingere; see Break. | Interans. | frange. confirmed; INTRANS.

SNAP AT, hiante ore captare qd (prop.).—inhiare ei rei (to open the mouth at athg: also, fig., to seek eagerly), SNAP-DRAGON, *antirrhinum (Linn.).

SNAPPISH, SNAPPISHLY, &c. See CROSS, ILL-

TEMPERED. &c. SNARE, | PROPR.) Athg set to catch an animal, a gin, a noose, laqueus (a sling, &c.). To lay a s., laqueum ponere, also with 'venandi causa:' to fall or get into a s., in laqueum or laqueos cadere: to have fallen into a s., in laqueis hærere († all three also impatten unto a s., in inquest intercet (rat toree atto mp-propr.). [IMPROPR.] insidize (trap).—laque (snares, trap). [65] Decipula or decipulum = 'gin, trap,' never occur in the proper meaning, and they are either ante- or post-Classic. To lay a s., insidiari: for aby, insidias ci tendere, ponere; insidiis petere qm; dolum ci nectere (to deceive, to defraud); to entice aby into a s., in fraudem pellicere que lo get or fait into a., in insi-dia incidere: I am falling into the s. which I have laid for others, eadem captor via qua allos captabam; to have fallen into the s., laqueis irretitum teneri: to catch as it were in a s., velut indagine capere

as it were in a s., velut indagine capere

SNARL gannire (also impropr. of men).

SNARLER, canis, qui gannitu iascivit (aft. Appul.

Met. 6, p. 175, 30)—homo, qui allatrat omnes, et ganniilbus improbis lacessit (aft. Marl. 5, 61, 2).

SNARLING, s. gannitu (Fest. p. 74 and 199)—
gannitus (also fig. of men).

SNATCH, s. # Act of catching hastity, captura, or by the verb. By matches (i. e. at intervall.) per
intervall e. [Fin. 8, 42, 63); prps carptim; per intervalls.

S'a of sunshine, "soil interdum nubibus
interfulers. interfulgens.

SNATCH, v. rapere. To s. al, captare. prehendere: to s. from, eripere; adimere; auferre (to take away unjustly); avellere. divellere (lo tear away); extorquere of the west from the hands, prop. and fig.; e.g. cl reg-num; cl eripere de (or e) manibus (prop. and fig.); to s. from the mother's arms, qm de ampiexu matris avellere, or de complexu matris abripere: to s. one fm danger, fm death, eripere ex periculo, a morte; fm de-struction, servare qm ab interitu. SNEAK, v. repere. serpere. To s. off or away, clam

se subducere.

SNEAK, s. homo occultus, tectus (C.) .- tenebrio (Fair.).

SNEAKING, abjectus, humilis, vilis,

SNEER, s. See GIBE. SNEER, v. To s at aby, qm ludificarl or deridere. qm irridère et vocibus increpitare, qm irrisu insectari, qm cavillari. To s. at the misfortune of others, aliena mala iudificari : to s. at aby in his misfortune, adversis rebus cs insultare: to gibe and s. at aby in all possible ways, qin omnibus contamellis eludere. [SYN. in GIBE.] SNEEZE, v. sternuere, sternutare. To s. again,

sternutationem iterare : to s, repeatedly, sternutationes frequentare: to hear aby s., sternutationis sonum accipere: the elephant utters a noise as when any one is sucezing, elephas sternutamento similem elidit sonum; to say 'God bless you!' when aby is sneezing, sternutamentis salutare : salutem cl imprecari : to cause to s., to make aby s., sternutamentum movere or evocare or excitare: to cause frequent sneezing, ci crebras sternutationes commovere.

SNEEZE, s. sternutatio (as act) .- sternutamentum (the state in which one is when sneezing) .- sternuta-

tionis sonus (the sound or noise produced by sneezing). tions some (the sound or noise produced by investigations SNIFF, v. | Prop. and Fig. 3 and Fig. 3 and breath audibly up the noise). | To draw in with the breath, spiritu (spirando) ducere, (spiritu) haurire. | As | Language of contempt. To s. about, odorrariet pervestigate (proj. of dogs, then melons of mer, see C. Ferr. 4, 13, 51). To be snifting about in all corners, in omnibus latebris perreptare. SNIFF, s. anhelitus.

SNIP, s. Annelius. SNIP, s. Mactio, cutting, sectio, sectura. [An incision, incisura (Plin.). [A piece cut off, segmentum, recisamentum, particula. A s. of paper, resegment charte (aft. Plin., res. papyri, 13, 12, 23). SNIP, v. secare, dissecare qd.

SNIPE, scolopax (Nemesian) .- * scolopax gallinago (Linn)

SNIVEL, s. mucus (μνκος), or pure Lat. narium ex-

crementa, orum, pl.
SNIVEL, v. * prps mucum resorbēre,
8NIVELLING, mucosus. mucuientus.

SNORE, v. stertere. SNORE, or SNORING, rhonchus (ρόγχος), or pure

Lat., stertentis (or stertentium) sonitus. SNORER, stertens.

SNORT, fremere (as a horse) .- vehementius anhelare. imo de pectore spiritum trahere (to fetch breath forcibly) -fremere. sævire (to rage). SNORTING, fremitus.

SNOUT, rostrum. An elephant's s., proboscis. See NOSE.

SNOW, s. nix, gen. nivis, f; usually in pl., nives (of a great fall or quantity of s.). Consisting of s., nivalis: full of s., nivosus: white as s., niveus: s. falls, nives cadunt (Sen.); delabuntur (L.): to be covered with s., nivibus obrui, oppleri: the s. is deep, nix alta jacet invious out opper: the s. is acep, fix hits jacet (V.); altre fives premunt terram (Cust.); there is a deep fail of s., plurima nix e cool delabitur (L.); plurimæ nives cadunt (Sen.); to make one's way through the s., nives eluctari (T. Hist. 3, 59); mountains covered with perpetual s., montes perenni nive rigentes; montium juga perenni nive obruta (Curt. 7, 11, 8); montes in quibus nives ne æstus quidem solvit (aft. Sen. Ep. in quious nives ne avstus quiaemi soivit (a/l. Sen. Ep. 79, 4): as .-badt, "globus ex nive compactus; glebula nivis (Scrib. Larg.); globus nivalis (Macrob. Sat. 7, 12): a fall of s., nivis casus (L. 21, 38): a fake of s., doccus nivalis; a s. storm, nives volantes; tempestas nivosa: a s. drift, "agger niveus; "vis nivis exagge-niveus; "vis nivis exagge-Fatæ; moles, magna vis nivium (aft. C.): a s. boot, *calceus nivibus traiiciendis aptus factusque: s.-water, aqua nivalls (Gell.): *aqua ex nivibus resolutis; nives ex montibus prolute (Cæs. B. C. 1, 48); nives de montibus solute (O. Met. 8, 556). To cut a road through the s., nivem discindere acque its vism pate-SNOW, v. It snows, ningit; nives cadunt (Sen.), de-

labuntur (L.).
SNOW-DROP, *leucoium vernum (Linn.).

SNOWY, nivalis (consisting of snow), - nivosus (full of s., covered with s.) .- niveus (white as snow)

SNUB, v. ci convicium facere, qm conviciis or contumeliis consectari.

SNUB-NOSE, nasus simus, nares resimæ (turned up).—nasus collisus (flat). That has a s.-n., silus or simus; homo sima pare (Mart. 6, 39, 8); homo nari-

SNUFF, s. | Burnt wick of a candle, fungus candelie; or, fm context, simply fungus (V.). dered lobacco, *pulvis sternutatorius (Kraft).—me-dicamenium ad sternutamentum movendum efficax (aft. Cels. 3, 18, p. 157, ed. Bip.; Georges). To take s.,

*ducere pulverem sternutatorium (Bas.); *roedicamento ad sternutamentum movendum efficaci un

(Georges). | Anger, scorn, vid.

SNUFF, v. Intrans.) | To inhale, haurire natbus. | To scent, smell, vid. | Fig.) To turn up

• qui ducit pulverem sternutatorium. A great s - 4, o qui crebro utitur &c.

SNUFFERS, emunctorium (Bibl. Vula. Exod 25. 38) .- *forfex candelarum.

SNUFFLE, de nare loqui (Pers.). SNUG, SNUGLY. See CLOSE, CLOSELY.

SO, adv. | Referring to a subject already ndicated, a) demonstrative; in this manner, is this degree, sic (in such wise; used only subjectives; or with reference to a fact as conceived in the mind of a speaker, not implying the actual existence of the thingt-lia (used subject., and also with reference to a fact or actually existing = under these circumstances) .- tand (in so high a degree).—tam (so very; esply with addi-adverbs, and participles, followed by another classe with ut or qui; and with verbs in comparisons, followed by quam, quasi, &c. : sic and its are more rarely found with adji.)-aden (up to that limit; places two things on an equality in point of intensity, &c., followed by ut. an equality in point of intensity, &c., followed by ut. adeone ease hombnem—Infelieum quemquam, ut ego sum! Ter.). b) relative; in such manner or degree, its. is. It is no, is est; its res se habet: it is not so, non its res se habet: it is res non est; abset factum ac narras. || Referring 0. something which follows; e.g. Be so good as to come to me, and a mith loc, ut convenies; me veitim convenies: begood as to pardon him, ea sis liberalitate, ut el ignoscas good as to pardon him, en sis interimitate, us et ignomen-who is so rich as you! quist tantas, quantas tu, habit divitias! (0,) No! so...as; see As. [Copwlaire;]s constr. with reque, ac, or adque, non minus, quan-[Conditional; by Crel. (e. g. quod si feceris, gramm | Conditional: by Crel. (c. 9, quod at feecies, gramm mile rit, so you will oblige ret). | Conscious return to mile rit, so you will oblige ret. | Conscious return to | Conscio scripsit, quam muita &c.) .- adeo (in such a degree; with adji., adverbs, and verbs, or absolute; e. g. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 92, unam aspicio vultu adeo medesto. adeo venusto, ut nihil supra; or C. Qu. Fr. 1, 2, 5, rempublicam funditus amisimus; adeo, ut Care adolescens nullius consilii, sed tamen civis Romanus et Cato, vix vivus effugeret). For 'so' with an adj. is Cato, vix vivus effugeret). For 'so wish an as; 10 the positive degree, e.g., so good, so great, &c., the Latin employs a superlative, e.g., so fine a city, urbs pulcherima; or (adj.) talis, is, hic (of such a quality; of peronly), or (ade.) its, sic; e. g. itaque et Siciliæ amissam et Lacedæmoniorum victorias culpæ suæ tribuebant. quod talem virum e civitate expulissent (so il instrions or so excellent a man, Np. Alc. 6, 2).—celeri rumare dilato, Dioni vim allatam, multi concurrerant quibis tale facinus displicebat (so atrocious a deed, No. De a 10, 1) .- non id tempus esse ut merira tantummede exsolverentur (not so good, L. 2, 29, § 8). — jam Latio is status rerum erat, ut (so sad, L. 8, 13, § 21. quoniam Ariovistus hanc sibi populoque Romano gratiam referret, ut (was so ungrafeful, Cas. B G. 1, 35) senatus consultum tantam vini habet (is of so little wor h. C. Fum. 1, 7, 4).—Hegesias se ita putat Atticum (so good, C. Brut. 83, 286). By Crel. (e. g. quales puri. spood, C. B'st. 55, 260). In Crist. (e.g., quates pair-tenerls annia assuefacti sumus, tales adulti manernos, so we are in manhoud). Expr. sic, like our 'so,' is is "such,' 'a good man, for so he sea', vir bons, sic enim fuit. So so = but moderately or isd,' ferently, sic [c. g. Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 28. Duc. Quid rei gerit? Get. Sic, tenulter. Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 9, Cri. Quid vos. quo pacto hic? satisne recte? Mys. Nosuc? sic, ut quimus, aiunt]. So much for to day, in hone diem hactenus; reliqua differamus in crastinum.

So CALLED, quent, quam, quod vocant, diennt. qui, quie, quod dicitur. [12] Not sie, ita dictus, nominatus, appellatus.

SO PAR, LONG, MANY, MUCH, SOON, TRUE, WELL AS, See As.

... A S.

SOAK, v. | TRANS.) macerare (to put a thing in water, in order to soften it, as flax, fish). - aqua perfundere (to wet well with water, as corn). -madefacere (g. t., to make quite wet). To be soaked with rain, pluvia or imbre madefieri. I intrans.) madefieri. madere. madescere

SOAKING, maceratio (by sleeping in water) .- per-

fusio (by pouring water on).
SOAP. s. sapo, onis (Plin.). A piece or ball of s., SOAP, v. sapone linere or oblinere qd.
SOAP BOILER, *saponis coctor. *qui saponem co-

SOAP-HOUSE, *officina saponis. SOAP-SUDS, *aqua sapone infecta.

SOAR, sursum or sublime ferri, subvolare (to fig. up, of birds and things). To s. aloft to heaven, in cœlum ascendere; sublimem abire; ad deos abire (of persons dying): to s. aloft to a higher region, in coles-

tem locum subvolare. SOB, v. singultire (Cels.),-singultare (Q.),

SOB, s. singuitus, ûs.

SOBBINGLY, cum singultu (with a sob, C.) .- modo singuitantium (as those who sob, Q.).

SOBER, | That avoids excess in drinking,

sobrius (C.) .- qui crapulam vitat. qui modice bibit. Moderate, sobrius, temperans, temperatus. SOBERLY, sobrie (prop.), temperanter, temperate

SOBRIETY, | Abstinence from excessive drinking. Crel. with sobrius. | Moderation, so-

brietas (Sen.) .- temperantia (C.). SOCCAGE, servitus, servitium. In s., servus; or

by Crel., e. g. Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendos dedit (in s., C. Rep. 3, 9, 16). SOCIABLE, commodus (suiling his manners to those

of others).—affabilis (ready to speak, condescending in conversation).—sociabilis (inclined to intercourse with others) .- congregabilis (apt to unite in a flock or herd). -facilis (as a quality of character). Not s., insociabilis. morosus (sulten).

SOCIABLENESS, socialitas (as prevailing in a society, Plin.).—mores faciles (as a person's cha-

racter SOCIABLY, socialiter.

SOCIAL, socialis (inclined to union and companionship).—sociabilis (capable of or inclined to union and companionship with others).—congregabilis (also capable of being easily united with others in a herd or set; e. g. apum examina, C.).—facilis (easy of access, companion-able). S. life, vitas societas; societas conjunctionis humanæ; caritas atque societas humana: lo bring uncivilized men to the habits of t.s. 1ife, homines dissipatos congregare, et aul (or in) vitre societatem convocare: to lead as . iife (i.e. iife of iriendly intercourse) with one's companions, societatem caritatis coire cum suis: men a a.t. animat, homo est aulmal sociale; natura nos sociabiles fecit; natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem: the s. union, civilis societas; hominum inter homines societas; societas or consortio humana; consociatio hominum; societas ge-neris humani; conjunctio congregationue hominum; societas hominum conjunctioque; convictus humanus (all C.)

SOCIETY, | Union, societas. To live in s., congregatos esse (exply of animals; opp. solivagos esse; see C. Tusc. 5, 13, 88); societatem caritatis coilsse inter se (fm mutual inclination): man is born for s., homines natură sunt congregabiles; natura nos sociabiles fecit; natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem; natura impellit hominem ut hominum cœtus et celebrationes et esse et a se obiri velit. Companionship. To give one's s. to aby, esse cum go (to be with him); qm comitarl; ci comitem se addere or adjungere (to accompany aby as an attendant); in the s. of aby, cum qo: to shun the s. of aby, cs aditum sermonemque defugere: to seek the s. of aby, cs con-suctudinem appetere: bad s. spoils good manners, malignus comes quamvis candido et simplici rubiginem suam affricat (Sen. Ep. 7, 6). || Union of several persons for a common end, societas (esply of literary societies, trading companies, &c.).—sodalitas (of colleagues; e.g. of certain priests at Rome; then, g. l., of any s. in wch any secret exists; e.g. of freemasons uith us) .- factio (a party, esply for a bad purpose; see 213

Trajan ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 36 [43], 1). - collegium (a corporation; e. g. of merchants, artisans, priests, &c.). To enter into s. with aby, societatem cum qo facere, inire, coire (a, t.); rationem communicare cum qo (to make common cause with aby); societatem contrahere cum qo (to enter into a partnership): to receive aby into a s.. am in societatem assumere or ascribere (g. l.); qm in collegium cooptare (inlo a corporation): to dissolve a s., societatem dirimere: human s., societas humana, hominum, or generis humani: eiril s., societas civilis. || A body of persons united for one object, cetus, conventus hominum or amicorum (g. t., an assembly of friends).—circulus (a social circle). congressus (an assembly which meets together for some purpose).-acroasis (an assembly of learned persons in weh alhg is read),—sodalicium (an assembly of col-leagues, esply of certain priests and others, in order to celebrate the private worship of a deity with feasting); a s. of friends, congressio familiarium : a large s., frequentla, celebritas; celeberrimus virorum mulicrum-que conventus; to be fond of attending s's and meetings, circulos et sessiunculas consectari.

SOCK, soccus (worn by comic actors, Plant.).

SOCKET, myxus (in a candlestick or lamp, i. e. the part in wch the wick stood; Mart. 14, 41).—tubus (a tube).—vagina (a sheath).—theca (a case). S. of the cavum oculi. SOCKLE (in architecture), podium (Vitr.).

SOD, cæspes (gieba = a clod). To cover a roof with

's, *cæspite tegere or contegere. SODA, soda (t. t., prepared).-nitrum (in its natural state).

SODALITY. See SOCIETY.

SOEVER, cunque (added to a word; e. g. quiscun-

que, whosoever)

SOFA, lectus (g. t.) .- lectulus. lectica lucubratoria (esply for reading or study).—grabatus (a low couch).— hemicyclium (of a semicircular form, for two or three persons, esply for conversation, &c.).—atbadium (Plin. Ep.).—sigma, &tis (Mart., of a semicircular form). Arms or side of a s., pluteus (e. g. plutei fulcra, Propert). S. cushion or squab, torus lecti.

Arms or side of a s., pluteus (e. g. plutei fulcra, Propert). S. cushion or squab, torus lecti.

SOFT, | Praor.) moliis (not hard; opp, durus).

tener (tender; opp, asper).—mitis (gentle, mild.). Fery
s., præmoliis: s. boiside oggs, ova moliia or sorbilla. A s. hand, manus moliis (Of.). A s. roice, vox lenis: a s.
air, aet tepldus. See also Generica, Mild. To grew
SOFTEN. | Pro.) moliire, cumoliire, mitigare
(trans.). | Pro.) moliire, cumoliire, mitigare
(trans.). | Pro.) moliire, cumonwere animass.)

irans). | Fig.) mollire, emoliire, commovere animum If It is a smith of the common of the second of the sec

quality).
SOHO, heus! cho! hens tu! (Ter.)

SOIL, | Ground, earth, terra, (terræ) solum (sur-SOIL, || Grown d, carin, terra, (terrae) solum (un-face of the ground)—ager; soil natura, ingenitum; solum (in respect of its natural quality and its produce), A rich x, solum pingue. A thin x, solum macrum et exile. A loose or close, moist or dry x, solum solutum vel spissum, humidum vel siccum. || D n ng, stercus (of men and animals).—excrementum, usually pl. extof men and animals;—excelementain, assumy pr. ex-crements, orum, n. (of men and animals; post-Aug, but Class.). || A spot, stain, vid. SOIL, v. qd qå re inquinare (to cover with dirt; the strongest term).—contaminare (to s. more slightly, esply

by use or frequent handling).—turpare (to lake of the freshness of a thing; key not deturpare).—maculare (with spots).—spurcare. conspurcare (so as to make foul To s. one's fingers (fig.), se sceleribus or loathsome). contaminare (C.); flagitiis se dedecorare (S.); contaminare, inquinare, poiluere (C.).

SOJOURN, s. and v. See ABIDE, ABODE; DWELL, DWELLING.

SOLACE, v. See Console. SOLACE, s. See Consolation.

SOLANDER, *scabies,

SOLAR Solaris. Solarius. or by gen. solls. A s. SOLAR Solarius. or by gen. solls. A s. eelipse, solis defectus or defectio; sol deficiens (see ECLIPSE). The s. year, annus qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe (L. 1, 19, extr.).—annus solstitialis (Serv. V. An. 4, 653). The ancient Romans reekoned a lunar year, the latter a s., Romani veteres ad lunæ cursum,

et sequentes ad solis anni tempora digesserunt. SOLD, part. of To Sell. SOLDER, s. ferrnmen (Plin.). 'Soft s.' (Sam Slick), palpum (e. g. mihi obtrudere non potes palpum, Plaut. Pseud. 4 1, 35).

SOLDER, v. ferruminare. conferruminare (to

together, Piin.).

SOLDIER, mlies (v. pr.; sts collective for milites).—

armatus (on armed man, usually pl. [25] bellator, pugnator, præliator, a warrior, poet).—homo or vir mili-taris (as when we say 'a good s.,' 'a distinguished s.,' in speaking of a veteran or general: only the poets and later prose writers employ militaris for miles). Of one belonging to a s., milltaris. A raw or fresh s., miles tiro, or the only (C., Cas.); miles tirunculus (Suet.). An old or veteran s., voteranus: s.'s (with respect to their profession), homines or viri militares. A common s., miles gregarius, or miles only. The common s.'s, milites gregarii, militum or armatorum vulgus. A brare or good s., miles fortis, strenuus, bonus, acer (C.); ad pugnandum alacer or paratus; studio pugnæ ardens, incensus atque incitatus (C.). A concardly, bids., miles ignavus, timidus (C.), pavidus (S.). S.'s of the tine, (milites) legionarii: to turn s., to enlist as a s., nomen dare, or profiteri, militiæ (L.); sponte militiam sumere (T.). To go out as a s., militatum abire (Ter.); in militim disciplinan proficisci (C.;) these phrases are not to be employed in the sense of to turn s., 'enlist as a s., 'become s.'s'). To be, serve as a s., militare. militare; militae munus sustinere; stipendia merere, mereri (C., L.); militam tolerare (V.), colere (O.). A s.'s wife, uxor militis: a s.'s child, puer (puella) militaris: a s.'s life, vita militaris. A s.'s cloak, sagum: a taris: a s. s ife, vita militaris. A s. s cloat, sagum: a s. s dress, vestitus militaris; habitus gregalis (of the common s., T. Ann. 1, 59): s.-like, militaris: in a s.-like manner, militum more, modo (C.); militariter (L.).

SOLDIERY, milites, pl.; miles, armati, pl.

SOLE, adj. solus. unus.—unicus (e. g. filius, filla, &c.—illa villa solius tua, you have s. possession of).

See ALONE, ONLY.

SOLE, s. || The bottom of a foot, planta. SOLE, s. || The bottom of a foot, planta. for not solea in this sense. To find no place for the s. of enc's foot, locum, ubl consistat, non reperire. || The bottom of a shoe, solea. || A fish, "pleuronectes platissa (Linn.).

SOLE, v. *calceis soleas suffigere.

SOLECISM, vitium. error.— by barbarismus, a fault in single words, as though one should say Macco-Jani: in single words, as isologo one socious say neces-nium for Maccenatem, or should use an outlandish word, e. g. canthus, for ferrum quo rotae vincluntur; solicelismus, a fault in grammar or construction, e. g. non feceris, for ne feceris; acyrologia, Gr. or Lat. im-proprium, an erroneous combination of words, as, hune ego si potui tantum sperare (for timere, dolorem; Q. 1, 5, 6).

5, 6).

SOLELY, solum. tantum. See Only.

SOLEMN, solemnis (festive, ecremonial).— gravis.

severus (grace, serious). To take a s. oath, persancte
jurare or dejerare; jurare per plures (or omnes) deos.

SOLEMNITY, || Gravity, seriousness, by Crcl. with the adj. || A festive or formal celebration, solemne () solemnitas is late.—carimonia (a solemn religious ceremony).—pompa (a solemn procession). To keep a feelival with great s., *diem festum

cession). To keep a festival with great s., "diem festum magno cum apparatu celebrare (cf. T. Hist. 2, 95, 1).
SOLEMNIZE, II To celebrate, agere, agitare (c. pr., festical, birth-days, holidays, \$c).—celebrate (lo assist by one presence in making a numerous assembly: e.g., birth-day, marriage-feat: less frequently of a festival). To s. a day as a festival. diem prosequi (Np. 411. 4, cets.). To s. a festical for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum; public gamer, uludos facere or committeer. To s. divine service, sacra ludos facere or committeer. procurare; sacris operari; res divinas rite perpetrare: but, in the modern sense, better *rebus divinis interesse

oll, in one modern sense, weller Team until interested of the officialing minister).

SOLEMNLY, solemniter (in a festice or ceremonial manner).—graviter, severe (gracely, severely).

SOLICIT, || To seek for, ask, petere, expetere (to petition for) .- quærere (to seek with pains and exertion). consectari (to pursue zealously) - captare, aucupari (to snatch eagerly at athg; all these with an acc.). To s. the favour of the people, auram popularem captare; gratiam ad populum quærere: one who s.'s (for an office), petitor; candidatus (see Candidatu). The act of soliciting, petitio. ambitlo (canvassing).—prensatio (taking voters by the hand, in order to gain their favour). ambitus (by unlawful means; whereas ambitio, in the best age, was only by lawful means). To attempt aby's mind, solleltare qui or es animum (e. g. pretio, necunia); pellicere qui.

SOLICITOR, | One who solicits, qui petit &c.; petitor; and see the verb. | A legal assistant or adviser, causidicus (in a depreciating sense). See ATTORNEY

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, advocatus fisci (legal assistant of the treasury in judicial proceedings; Eutrop. 8, 18 [10], init.). SOLICITOUS. See ANXIOUS.

SOLICITOUS. See ANXIOUS. SOLICITUDE. See ANXIETY. SOLID, densus. condensus (consisting of compressed parts; opp. rarus).—spissus (consisting of parts so com-pressed, that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impervious, impenetrable; opp. solutus) .- solidus (consisting of a firm mass, massive; opp. cassus, pervius. control of a prim meas, measure; opp. Cassus, pervious, percentile present logisther, erammed, as a war: opp. tarus). — artior or arctior (compressed into a small space)—pressus (of an orator's style, concis, nereous).—brevis (also of style, &c.). S. food, clibs plenus: s. berning, doctrin ao ercutión accurata, esbetante production de control de concision de control de cont piemus: s. tearning, doctrina or eruditio accurata, subitiis, reconditat, exquisitat (Em not solidat; pet solidat) pet solidat pet solidat pot solidat pet solidat

SOLILOQUY, "sermo secum ipso habitus (comp. c, sermo intimus cum ipse secum [qs loquitur], of a purely mental a). [Soliloquium fixet is Augustin. Sits meditatio (Q.) or sermo intimus meny be used for a mental s. To hold a s., ipsum secum loqui; intra se diecre (Q.); also secum loqui; solum secum colloqui: he held the following s., hare secum colloqui: he held the following s., hare secum colloquiu: he held the following s., hare secum colloquius etc.

cuttus ext; spee secum nec sociutus ext.

SOLITARY, Single, vid. Lonely, remote
from others, solitarius, solivagus (living alone, of
men and animals).—solus, desertus (without inhabiants, of places; opp. celeber, frequens). As life, vita solitaria (g. f.); vita inculta et deserta ab amicis (friendless): to lead a s. life, vitam solitarius ago; in solitudine vivere; tempus solum in secreto vivere; vitam ame vivere; tempus soum in secreto vivere; vitam agere segregen (Sen. Benef. 4, 18, 2); hominum conventus fugere (to avoid society); solitariá naturá ense (of animals which frequent s. places, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4); a. place, locus solus or desertus (opp. locus frequens or celeber); locus ab arbitris remotus (where one has no witnesses).

SOLITUDE, solitudo (state and place).-orbitas (less of children).-viduitas (widowhood). - solitudo libero-rum, viduarum (the condition of orphans or widows).rum, viduatum (the condition of orphans or widows). Locus solus or desertus (a solitary place; opp. locus celeber or frequens); locus ab arbitris remotus (private and retired); to lice in s., see 'to lead a Solitant life:' to relire into s., see conferre or sercipere in solitudinem; vitam solitudinem; vitam solitudinem; vitam solitudinem (g. l.); a publicis negotiis se removêre; de foro deceders, see hours were removered. (g. l.); a public negotis se removere; de loi dece-dere; se ab omni parte reipublicæ subtrahere (to retire from political life); to seek s., solitudines captare: to wander about in s., full of deep sorrow, in locis sods mæstum errare.

SOLO, unius cantus. To sing a s., solus qs cantat. To play a s., *solus qs fidibus canit; on the fute,

solus qs tibils cantat.

SOLSTICE, solstitium (at the beginning of summer),
-bruma (at the beginning of winter), — begg It is unclass. to say solstitium astivum, for solstitium, or
solstitium brumale or hibernum for bruma. At the s., solstitiali die (in summer) .- brumali die (in winter).

SOLSTITIAL, solstitialis.

SOLUBLE, qui (que, quod) solvi or dissolvi potest; dissolubilis (C.).—solubilis (American.).

SOLUTION, || The act of dissolving, &c., Crel. by the verb. | A n s w er, solutio. dissolutio (both exply of a captious question).—explicatio. enodatio (of a per-

of a comprosa question).—expiration, encounting of per-pleted or observer matter. See ANNE .—dissolver (a guestion).—encodare (perplaced or captions questions: for such we may also say, (captions) solver: [captiones] explicate, discutter). To s. a doubt, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere; dubitationem toilere; dubitationem

ci eximere

SOLVENCY, solvendl facultas; or Crci. by the adj.
SOLVENT, | A ble to pay, qui est solvendo (C.),—
qui est ad solvendum (Fitr.).—idoneus (e. g. debitor). To swear that one is not s., bonam copiam cjurare. # Able to dissolve, "qui corpus qd solvere, dissol

vere, potest.

BOME, aliquis (any, indefinite).—ullus (opp. mulus, spdy after negations).—quispiam (nearly = aliquis, but always implies a number, out of sech any maiffer rently may be supposed: mly need abbitable(e); but

not always: si agricola quispiam &c., C.; see the word | lenw are only s's adapted for singing, in which, as in in Somenovy)—quidam (a certain one, without spe- popular ballads, the words and melodies are inseparable, in SomeBody) -quidam (a certain one, without speoification), -aliqui (indefinite), -nonnulli, or nonnemo. sing. (in lpså curia nonnemo hostis est, C., severat).aliquot (more than one). - plerique, complures (s., and, indeed, several or many). - often aliquid with gen.; e. g., s. indulgence, qd veniæ. It is s. conso-tation to remember, in qa re nonninil me consolatur lation to remember, in q\u00e1 re nonniill me consoistur quum recordor \u00a8\u00a8\u00a8\u00a8 progress has been made, non-nihil est profectium (c.). S. ... others, alii ... alii quidam ... alii and thus alii may be used successively fee items or more: but Cierco also varies it by partim, \u00a8\u

modo; aliquà ex parte (partiy); aliquid (in s. respect; sec Ces. B. G. 1, 40, Held.). Extraord quadamtenus. SOMEBODY, aliquis, quispiam. aliquispiam. quisquam. ullus. (1) aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, snost.; aliquis or aliqui, aliqua, aliquod adj. (2) aliquispiam, quispiam or airqui, airqua, airquoi, aay, (2) airquispianti, quospianti ([subst. and ad]; but newelly qulispiant is found as a subst., and aliquispiant as an ad]; Z. § 129], relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immalerial wech in-dividual of that number is thought of. Quisplant often dividual of that number is thought of. Quispiam often in objections, e.g., s. will say, divert quispiam)—quidam (a certain one, whom it is not necessary to specify.—Ex-Alquis, indef. and affirmative; also like our 'so me body,' used for 'a person of consequence.' si vie sees aliquis: ego quoque sum aliquid. (...—quispiam (subst.) and ullus (adj.) are indef. and negative; therefore also in interrogalive clauses, where a negative is implied. SUMEHOW on o

OR OTHER, nescio quo modo, nescio

SÜMEHOW on other, nescio quo modo. nescio quo casu. nescio quo pato.

SOMETHING, l'Opp. to 'nothing,' aliquid (usually with a gen. of the subt, fonced with it; e.g., aliquid numulorum; effer the particles si, ne, quo, ut, num, we find simply quid, nuless there be a particular emphasis; see Kühner. C. Tuse. 1, 20, 45; Hermann, Figer, p. 73].— paullum niquid (come titlle thing, a trifte)—nonnihi (a pretty good deat, also followed by a gen.).—quidquam (in negatice propositions).—quidquam quedam, quoddam (certain, wed one cannot or may not mention; e. g. singuiaris est quædam natura atque menion e. g. singularis est quecatan natura aque vis animi).—numquid. ecquid (in questions, aftg). A s., nescio quid: to reckon one as s., aliquem magni facere: that is s., but far from being alt, est istuc quidem ali-quid, sed nequaquam in isto sunt omnia: to think s of oneself, putare se esse aliquid: he seems to be s., aliquid esse videtur. | Opp. to 'not,' = somewhat, in some measure or degree, paulium (with comparatives, paulio).
nonnihil. aliquid (e. g. nonnihil me consolatur, quum recordor). [195] Aliquantum, aliquanto, always mean 'in a considerable degree.' Ste this is implied in a comparative adj.; e.g. soror meliuscula est, ' is some-

thing beiter,'
SOMETIMES, aliquando (g.t.).—interdum (now and then) .- nonnumquam (rather frequently). - umquam (in interrogative clauses, where a negation or doubt is implied).—quandoque (Cels.). S., though not often, etiamsi raro , non tamen numquam (Q.).

SOMEWHERE, alicubl. uspiam. usquam (with the same difference of meaning as between aliquis, quispiam,

and ulius; see SOMEBODY).
SOMNIFEROUS. See SOPORIFIC.

SON (with reference to parents), filius (opp. pueila). SON (with reprenee to parents), miss (opp. puents),
— (with reference to sex) puer, sexus virilis (also of several s.'s, Np.).—stirps virilis (also of all the s.'s of a
family collectively, L.).—so also suboles virilis (T.).

For In the poets, and also in Q., we find natus or
gnatus for fillius, but it is never thus used as a subst,
by the best prose writers; so that we cannot say natus

pures stars. So Con Ellius would with the second say natus parentum for liberi parentum. In C. Amic. 8, 27, and De Fin. 5, 25, 65, natus is used as a participle. A young s., little s., filiolus; filius parvus : to have a s., another s., filio, filiolo augeri (C.); sexu, stirpe virili augeri (aft. L. and T.): to be aby's son, qo natum, prognatum esse (L.); qo ortum esse (C.); to loss a s., prognature esse (L.); qo ortum esse (L.); to toss a s., filium amittere, perdere; to leave no s., sexum virilem non refinquere (Np.).

SON-IN-LAW, gener.

SON OP MAN (a little assumed by our blessed Sari-

our), *mortali matre natus.

SONG, carmen (g. t) .- cantus (act of singing or the thing sung, as an effect of talent or art) .- canticum (that wch is or may be sung) .- cantilena (a s. adapted to a wellknown air. Döderlein remarks, that cautica and canti-

and serve to excite mirth and pleasure, in opp. to speech and that weh is spoken; indeed canticum means a favourite piece, still in roque; cantilena, a piece which, voursie piece, stiti in regue; calitiena, a piece whier, being generally known, has lost like charm of novelly, and is classed with old 1.3.— canto (a 1.1 mg, esply as a form of enchanismen). It is the old 2., cantilenam candem canls (you are always singing the same thing, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10); nihll nisi idem quod say. scribis (you are atways writing the same); semper ista eademque audio (I am always hearing the same thing); uno opere candem incudem die nocteque tundit (he is continually doing the same thing, C. de Or. 2, 39, init.).
SONGSTER, cantor. — vocis et cantus modulator

(Col. 1, præf. 3). SONGSTRESS, cantrix.

SONNET, carmen (tetradecastichum), SONOROUS, sonans (C.).—canôrus (C., sonnding well) .- sonorus (Tibull., poet. and post-Aug. prose). A

s. voice, vox canora.

SOON, | In a short time, brevi tempore, or simply brevi (denoting the short space of time in which ally happens).-mox (very s. afterwards, immediately after, always supposes a comparison between circumstances or points of time, of which the one follows after the other).—jam, more strongly jamjamque (in a moment. represents the time of an action as present, which meal. represents the time of an action as present, which one indicates as impending)—pro ceilem (as s. as possible, to-morrow, denotes a definite point of time up to weck any thing may happen). Very s., perbrevi: s. afterwards, or thereupon, paulio post or post paulio; brevi postes; non its multo post; brevi spatio interjecto: I will s. be here, Jam hic adero. Queickly, im mediwill s. be here, jam hic adero. [Quickly, immediately, celeriter. cito; see IMMEDIATELY. As s. as, statim; post (e. g. Germani statim e sonno lavantur, as s. as theyel up); as s. as Feir was laken, post Velos captos; or by an adı, e. g. cs adventu, discessu, as s. ao ne had come, gone solls occasu, as s. as the s. an one had come, gone solls occasu, as s. as the had set. [At an e. rly period, mature, mane (early in the morning). Too s., ante tempus; mature or maturius (see Bremi, Suet. Car. 20): to do adps., maturare qd facere : as s. as, simul ac or (when a vowel follows) simul atque : as s. as possible, simul; simul ut; ut primum; quum primum; quum maturime: as s. as I came to Rome after your departure, ut primum a tuo digresso Romam veni: as s. as the meeting was over, ambassadors were sent, ab ilià concione legati missi sunt. | Easity, facile, facili negotio. It is s. said, proclive dictu est (C. Off. 2, 60, 69).

processes (c. 0g. 2, 06, 09).

SONER, [Ralher, potius, citius, prius, S. than, potius quam; citius quam; prius quam; also non tam cito ... quam (putting, of course, the epithet that is preferred after the quam; e. g. quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses, quam ... πολιτικόν, i. e., would sooner call a πολιτικός than a rhetorician): I would

s. die than &c., mori malo, quam &c.

SOOT, fuligo.

SOOTHE, qm or cs animum placare (lo pacify, calm). -mitigare (to moderate, alleviate).-lenire or definire (to soften, make less painful or disagreeable). In. cs animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. To s. one's anger, es iram lenire, mollire, permuicere, pla-care, sedare: to s. pain, dolorem mitigare: to s. grief, ievare luctum. See also ALLEVIATE.

care, settare: 10 s. pass, uniform integrate, see s. y. e., it evare incutum. See also ALLEVIATE.

SOOTHSAYER, vates. divinans (an inspired prophet; c.).—valicinans (0.; very rave, = vates).—
fatilicius (one who foretells the destiny of man; c.).—
fatilicius (poet. = fatilicius).— sortiegus (one who
divines by lots; c.).—harmspex (one who foretells cents). useness oy sors; c.j.—naruspex (one that foresetts events for the appearance of the entraits of victimes).—augur (one who foresells for the flight of birds).—fem., vates. nutler fatidica, fatiloqua. interpres divûm (L.). saga (C.)

SOOTY, fuliginosus (full of soot; late).—fuligincus (tooking like soot).

SOP, s. *frustum in aquå (embammate, lacte, &c.) ininctum. A s. to Cerberus, "quasi Cerbero affam objicere (the prov. being taken fm V. Æn, 6, 420).

80P, v. intingere qd in aquâ, lacte, &c.—macerare in qam rem (Cat. qâ re).

SOPHISM, sophisma, atis, n. (or Lat., as rendered by C., conclusiuncula fallax, cavillatio; weh did not, however, obtain currency).—captio dialectica or sophis-tica, or simply captio, when the context fixes the sense. To detect or expose a s., sophisma diluere; captionem refeliere or discutere.

SOPHIST, sophistes (C.); also by Crcl. qui ostenta-tionis aut quæstus causa philosophatur (C. Acad. 2, 23, 731.

SOPHISTICAL, sophisticus (Gell.). captiosus (of ! things; e. g., a question; C.).—ad captiones repertus (Gell.). S. conclusions, conclusionculæ fallaces (C.: vid. in Sormism); s. questions, interrogationes fallaces et captiosæ (C.).

et captiosm (c.).
SOPHISTICALLY, sophistarum modo, more (aft.
C.). sophistice (Appul.).
SOPHISTRY, ||A false argument; see Sophism. The art or practice of using sophisms, cap-tiones. Interrogationes captions (Feb. sophistice, =

σοφιστική, very late: Appul.). SOPORIFIC, somnifer (Plin., O.). somnificus (Plin.). *medicamentum somnum concitans. A s. (medicine). sopor (Np., Sen. 1975 medicamentum somnificum is not Class.; potis somnifica is altogether without authority): to administer a s., el soporem dare: to take a s., soporem sumere (Sen. Ep. 83, fin.) or potare, SORB, sorbus, i, f. (tree) — sorbum (fruit).

SORCERER, magus, veneficus, incautator (late), SORCERES, maga, venefica (O.). saga (C.). strix

O.J. SORCERY, ars magica (L.). magice (Plin.), veneficia, pl. (C.) Js. veneficia et cantiones (socceries and incuntations).—magica (Appul.). S.'s, sacra magica (P.): superstitiones magica (T. Ann. 12, 59).

SORDID, humilis (low-minded: opp. altus, excelsus). — abjectus (despicable). — illiberalis (ungentle-manly).—sordidus (base and mean).—turpis (disgraceful; opp. honestus) .- impurus (vicious; opp. castus). improbus (vile, bad) .- feedus (disgusting). A s. spiret,

SORDIDLY, humiliter. abjecte. illiberaliter, sordide, turpiter. Jn. turpiter et nequiter, sine digni-tate. [Syn. in Sordid.]

SORDIDNESS, humilitas, illiberalitas, improbitas.

SORDIDNESS, numintas, innocranias, improbitas, animus abjectus or humilis, sordes, mens sordibus oppleta, indignitas. [Syn. in Sordin.]
SORE, s. ulcus, eris, n. Sec Ulcer.
SORE, adj. | Propr. | saucius, attritus (made sore by rubbing). S. places, attritus, p. i., attritus partes: lo rub s., atterere; atterando sauciare. | Fig.) Pain-

ful, distressing gravis; acerbus.
SORELY, graviter, egre. moleste.
SORELS, s. | A piant, *rumex pratensis (Linn.; common s.).—*oxalis acetosella (Linn.; wood s.).—*audromeda arbora (Linn.; red.,, s.free).

"Aidromeda arborea (Lisa.; red s., s. sree).
SORRIL, ad, "e(quus) albus subribbens.
SORRILY. See Poorty.
SORROW, tristita, mestitia, mæror (great s.).
Feigned s., tristitia simulata: to give evay to s., se tradere tristitia: to cause s., tristitian ci afferre or inferre.

SORROWFUL. SORROWFULLY. See SAD. SADLY

SORRY, | Sorrowful; vid. To be sorry for; 1) To repent, regret, ponitet me cs rei. I not s. that I held the same opinion as they did, haud poenitet eorum sententiæ fuisse: I am s. that I was not there, dolet mihi non adfuisse. 2) To grieve over, dolere, megre or moieste ferre. lugere (to mourn for). To be s. for any one's lot, vicem cs dolere: one ought to be sorry that &c., dolendum est-quod | Poor, mean, vid.

SORT, s. | Kind, genus; see Kind. Sts 'a sort may be expressed by quidam; e. g. non perspicitis aleam quandam esse in hostiis deligendis? (C.) or by omnis; e. g. omnes ægritudines, metus, perturbationes; omnia pericula: sts by nota (prop. a mark put on athg); omnia pericuia: sto by nota (prop. a mark put on dray); hence, e. g. vinum bone, maise note (of a good or bid s.); quæeunque vini nota (wine of every s.); vini nota optima (the bost s. of wine; Col.); cujuseunque notæ caseus (cheese of every s.; Col.); secundæ notæ mei (of the second s.; Col.). Il M as ner, vi Ott v., in genera discrere (cf. C. de Or. i, 42, 190). discrere, in ordinem discrere, rejectere (to

reject in sorting).

SORTIE, excursio. eruptio (a violent s.). a ., erumpere; facere excursionem or eruptionem : to make a s. fm a town, excursionem or eruptionem facere ex oppido; eruptione ex urbe pugnare; portis se foras erumpere: lo make a s. upon the enemy, egredi e portis et hosti signa inferre.

SOT, homo etriosus, præter modum vino deditus (aft. C.), homo in vinum effusus (Curt. 5, 1, 37), vino-

(aft. C.), homo in vinum enusus (LW1, 0, 1, 0), vine kentus, pointy (Plank), SOTTISH, ebriosus, tenulentus, SOTTISH NESS, ebriositas, vinolentia, SOUL, I The spirit of man, anima (the principle of birs, also the s, apart m the body, the apirit: [1935] not = 'the intellect' in the best prose),—spiritus (the

breath of life),—animus (the living power, the sensitive and appetitive nature, δ θ - ψ io; then the whole operation nature of man, opp. corpus).— mens (the intellect δ ψ oir). To believe the immortality of the s, censer enimum semper permanère; conserve animum immortanime δ . talem esse: fm my s., ex animo; vere: with all my s., toto animo. A living being, a person, anima eaput. homo. Not a s., nemo: there was not a s. re the house, pemo patus in ædibus fuit (Com.): hominum numerus capitum xxx millium erat (30,000 sonis: Cas.). | Fig.) A principal actor, leading principle or power, auctor. princeps (leader) -fundamentum (groundwork). He was the very s. of the undertaking, dux, auctor, actor rerum gerendarum fust (aft. C. Sext. 28, 61); princeps erat agendæ rei (L. 4, 48, § 8): piety is the s. of virtue, pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum.

SOUND, s. | A noise, sonus (the thing).—sonitos (a sounding, the giving of a sound).—vox (voice).—tin nitus (clang, linkling, ringing). - clangor (clapping, Rapping) .- streptius (rustling) -- creptius (clear, sharp, erashing, rattling), -tonus (a lone, in music; 191 modulatio is the melodious combination of s.'s in music, not s. itself). To have a s., sonare: to give or emit a s., nois. [184]). To have a l., solure: to give or cast a l., solure: to give or, soluro soluro rocem, &c. edere: empty a . of words, inans verborum sonitus; tinnitus (T. Dial. 26, in.). | A probe; vid. | A shallow sea, fretum. | A cutitie-fish sepia.

SOUND, adj. sanus. validus (healthy).—rectus. integer (right) I am safe and a., salvus sum et incolutes.

mis: s. sleep, somnus artus, plenus: a s. constitution, firma corporis constitutio; corpus bene constitutum: a s. mind in a healthy body, mens sana in corpore sano (Jur. 10, 356): to get a s. beating, vehementer vapulare: to give a s. beating, verberibus or flagris implère; male mulcare; verberibus subigere or irrigare; verberibus mulcare (all comic): to give a s. scolding to, graviter increpare qm; acerbe et contumeliose in qm invehi.

| BOTENDATE qui; accrete es contumenose in qui inveni.
| SOUND, v. | INTRANS. | To give a sonna, d. conare.
| snum edere or teddere (propr.). That s.'s well, hoe
| bene sonna (propr.).— oratio honesta est (fig.).
| TRANS.) To s. a signal, canere classicum: to s. a re| manual content of the content of th | TRANS. | 10 ... asymas, cancer classicum. so sur-treat, receptui canere; signum receptui dare (L.); milites tubă revocare; to s. (a frumpet, &c.), infare (buccinam, &c.); to s. the praises of athg, magnifice prædicare qd; buccinatorem es rel esse (C. Fil. Fam. presucare qu'; ouccinatorem es rei esse (c. Fii. Fam. 16, 21). || Propr. || To try the depth of setter, "cataproratà uti; "maris altitudinem cataproratà tente (afi. Isid. Orig. 19, 4; see Freund, cataprorates). || Fig. || To try, voluntatem es perserutari (C.); animum es scrutari (C.) or explorare; degustare qui turei playfully, to see what is in him); pertentare es animum; sciscitati quid cogitet (to try and find out his senti-

SOUNDING, sonans. canorus (rich in tone; [65]

SOUNDING, sonans. canorus (1968) sonans. sonorus is poet.). A s. speech, oratio verbis sonans. SOUNDING-LEAD, cataprorates, æ, m. (Issdor). SOUNDLY, probe, valde, vehementer, graviter. To beat s., scold s., see the adj. To sleep s., arte [= arcte] et graviter dormitare.

SOUNDNESS, sanitas (of body or mind; opp. morbus, ægritudo).—integritas (of body or mind; also, completeness, unimpaired condition of athg).

SOUP, jus. Hot s., jus fervens, fervidum: s, searmed

up again, jus hesternum.

SOUR, adj. | Not sweet, acerbus (opp. mitis) -- amarus (opp. dulcis: according to Död, acerb. of a biling, amarus of a nauseous, billerness: acerbus is for more emly used fig. of s. in words, character, &c.). - acidus (opp. dulcis; s. to taste or smell). - acet (sharp). -Jn. acer acidusque. Somewhat s., acidulus, sub acidus. Very s., acidissimus, peracerbus, acerbissi mus, peracer, acerrimus (malum acidum is an apple s., though ripe; m. acerbum, an apple s., because unripe). To be s., acere, acidum or acerbum or acresses; gustatu acido or acresses sapore. To be turning s., aceseere, coacescere: s. mith, lac acidum (Plin.) serve s. einegar, acctual acidissimum (Piin.). A s. grape, uva acerba (ESF not austera). If Cross, siltempered, difficilis. morosus. tristis: s. looks, vulna acerbo (O.), severi (Mart.). To put on a s. leak acerbos sumere vultus (O.); severo ducere vultus acerbos sumere vultus (O.); severo ducere vultus (O.); severo ducere vultus (Piin.). (Mart.); frontem contrahere (C.); frontem attrahere, adducere (Sen.). To make s., acidum facere.

SOUR, v. | TRANS.) PROPR.) acidum facere. | Pig.)

qm exacerbare. | INTRANS.) acescere. coacescere. SOURCE, | PROPR.) fons (the water web rises, and the spot fm wch it springs) .- scaturigo (the springing water).—caput (the place where a spring rises). If Yudfons (g. t.).—caput, principium (beginning).—Jr. fons

et caput; principium et fons; origo (origin).—causa (cause).—Jn. causa atque fons. Fm a good s., i. e. author, bono auctore: fm an authentic s., certo, or haud incerto, auctore. S. of profit, see Provin. They were the s.'s, inde ducenda (repetenda); eo referenda; inde originem trahunt.

SOURNESS, aciditas (late) .- acidus sapor (acid taste). | Of temper, acerbitas, morositas, tristitia.

severitas, asperitas,

SOUTH, s. meridies. plaga or regio australis. To look to the s., in meridiem spectare; aspicere meridiem (the latter, Col. 8, 8, 2).

SOUTH, SOUTHERN, adj. meridianus (meridionalis, or meridialis, only in late writers); in meri-diem spectans; australis. The s. wind, auster. ventus

SOUTH-EAST, regio Inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans. To the s.-e., inter ortum brumalem et meridiem specians: s.-e. wind, euronotus (south s.-e.).
—vulturnus (s.-e. by south).

—vulturnus (s.-e. by south).

SOUTH-WEST, (regio) inter occasum brumalem et meridiem spectans. S.-w. wind, africus : s.-w. by west

wind, subvesperus.

SOUTHERNWOOD, abrotŏnum, i, n.; or abrotonus, i, f. (Lucan.); *artemisia abrotonum (Linn.).
SOUTHWARD, in meridiem (e. g. spectare).—ad

meridiem (e. g. vergere).
SOVEREIGN, adj. supremus. summus (supreme, highest). A s. prince, rex sui juris. A s. people, natio dominatrix, or penes quam est summa rerum ; populus sui juris: s. power, summa potestas; summum imperium (C.); summa rerum; omnium rerum potestas (Np.)

SOVEREIGN, s. dominus, rex, tyranus (C.), princeps (of the emperors),—ad quem unum omnis otentia collata est (aft. T. Hist. 1, 1); penes quem est omnium summa rerum (C. de Rep. 1, 26); penes quem

set summa potestas.
SOVEREIGNTY, dominatio. dominatus. principatus. summum imperium. summa imperil. omnium summa potestas, omnium rerum potestas. [SYN. in

DOMINION.]

porca (Cat.). sus (Varr.). femina sus. scrofa (for breeding; Varr.). or by Crcl., sus ad partus

edendos idonea (Col.).

edendos idones (Col.).

SOW, v. | Transs.| seminare (prop.).—serere (prop. and fig.). To s. land, agrum seminare: to s. (seed). (semen) spargere (C.). jacére, serére (Plin.). To s. barley, scheal, seminare hordeum (Col.) aerere triticum (Col.). To s. with aliqs, serere, conserere q\(a \text{Te} \) (prop.); obserere q\(a \text{Te} \) (prop.); obserere q\(a \text{Te} \) (symmetric (prop.); obserere q\(a \text sementem facere; semen spargere (C.), jacere, serere (Plin.); semen terræ mandare; suico deponere semina; semen Ingerere soio (Col.); semen jaciare, demittere in terram (Varr.). PROV.) As a man s.'s, so shall he reap, ut sementem feceris, ita metes (C. de Or. 2, 65, 261). To reap where one has not sown, ex aliorum laboribus laudem libare (Auct. ad Her. 4, 3, 5). To s. to the Heth, pravas sequi cupiditates (opp. virtuti, sanctitati studere, Ban).
SOW-BANE, *chenopodium rubrum (Linn.).

SOW-BR EAD, "cyclamen europæum (Linn.), SOW-FENNEL, "peucedanum officinale (Linn.), SOW-THISTLE, "sonchus (Linn.),

SOWER, sator (Col.). seminator (C.). qui semina

SPACE, intervallum, spatium interjectum (either of place or time).—tempus interjectum (of time; we seldom find distantia of local s., as in Vitr. 6, 1, 7).

To leave a s., spatium relinquere, or intermittere: after a brief s., litterjecto haud magno spatio. A s. of two years, bleinnium.

SARCIOUS, amplus; laxus, spatiosus (roomy).—capax (able to hold much). A s. mansion, ampla

domus (C.).

SPACIOUSLY, ampic. spatiose. SPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo (e. g., of a city, urbis).

STACIOUSNESS, ampittudo (e. g., of a cily, urbis).

-laxitas (e. g., of a house, c.).—capacitas (C.).

SPADE, pala (Plant). bipalium (with a cross-bar in the lower part of the handle, just above the broad part; in means of wech, a person using the s. could din more leeply into the earth; Yarr., Col., Cat. Exp. Ligo = a we, mattock). Prov. 7 coll a s. a. s., qd ita appelare ut appeliant il qui plane et Latine loquuntur (aft. 2.): rem quanque suo nomine appeliare.

7.): rem quamque suo nomine appellare.
SPALIERS, adminicula, orum, n.; pali. To fasten
ines to s.'s, vites jugare or adjugare. To furnish with 's, vites adminiculare; palare et alligare arbores.

SPAN, s. palmus (Varr.); spithama (Plin.); dodrans of AN, 8. paints (r arr.;; spittamia (rim.;; weathins) (id., three-fourths of a foot). A s. wide, palmars (Varr.); dodrantalis (Piin.): fig., life a s. long, exigua vitæ brevitas (C. Tusc. 4, 17, 37).

SPAN, v. *palmå metiri qd .- *palmå ampiecti qd (to

SPANGLE, s. *bracteola. *bracteola micans. SPANGLE, v. *bracteolis [micantibus] distinguere.

The spangled sky, coium astris distinctum (C.).

SPANIEL, *canis avicularius (Linn.).
SPAR, s. | A kind of stone, lapls specularis (Plin.); argyrolithus (t. t.).

SPAR, s. | A round piece of wood, canterius

Vitr.). A tittle s., capreoius (Ces.).
SPAR, v. | PROPR.) se exercere or (pass. in mid. sense) exerceri (to practise; it being understood fm

the context that the persons are boxing; athletæ se exercentes; athletæ, quum exercentur) — se exercere pugnis certando (aft. se exercere sailendo, Plaut., and pugnis certare, C.). # Fig.) (de doctrinâ) digladiari inter se, cum qo; certare.

SPARE, adj. | Lean, vid. | Superfluous, abundans [see Superpluous], S. time, see Leisure.

SPARE, " To reserve, servare, reservare, condere, recondere, qd. \$55 Not parcere, comparere, qd
in this sense. \$170 use or apply carefully or
parsimoniously, parcere cl rel. To s. pains, expense, parcer labori, impense: to s. no pains about athg, graviter, strenue laborare, elaborare in q\u00e1 re; sedulo agere qd (aft. C.). To s. one's praises, maligne iaudare (opp. non maligne, plen\u00e1 manu, iaudare). To laudare (opp. non maligne, plenä manu, laudare). To s. hle butter, parce uti buttyo: to s. one surfas parcere verbis (Sen. Ep. 29, 1). To s. no entreaties, omnibus preclius petere, contendere; etiain adque etiain rogare (aft. C.). To have no time to s., vacui temporis nihil habère. Il To icave of fi, omit, supersedere qã re; omittere qd. Il To refrain fm severity, parcere ci omittere qd. Il To noderate or genetis)—indulgêre (s. l.)—temperare (to be moderate or genetis)—indulgêre (10 to be lenient), cl.

SPARING, || (Of things), angustus, tenuis, Jx. te-

SFARING, \(\big(0)\) firings\(\), angustus. tenuis. J.N. tenuis et angustus. exiguus. parvus. J.N. tenuis et exiguus \(\big(0)\) parcus, in his use of it, only in the poets; the best prose writers apply it exclusively to persons\(\big(0)\). \(\big(0)\) persons\(\big(0)\), parcus (c. pr.), restrictus. Js. parcus et restrictus. tenax. Js. parcus et tenax, returi (tenax frugi (comp. frugalis) aspert. frugalissimus. To the positive frugalis won sont in use\(\big(0)\)—malignus. To

the positive frugalls was not in use).—malignus. To be s. of slhp, parce dare q (e.g. civitatem Romanum parcissime dedit, Suct. Oct. 40). So s. was he of time, tanta ci erat parsimonia temporis (Plin. Ep. 3, 5); 22; SPARINGLY, \(\(\left(Of \) thin \(\text{s} \) \) \) serve exigue (\(\left(\text{s} \) \) not tenuiter). \(\left(Of \) persons \(\text{p} \) \) parce maligne. SPARK, \(\left(A \) particle of fire, sclutilla (prop. and \(\text{fg} \); the smallest part of alhy we appears \(\text{p} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the smallest part of alhy we appears \(\text{p} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the smallest part of alhy we appears \(\text{p} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the smallest part of alhy we appears \(\text{p} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the sum of \(\text{p} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the sum of \(\text{p} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the sum of \(\text{fg} \) and \(\text{fg} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the sum of \(\text{fg} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the sum of \(\text{fg} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the sum of \(\text{fg} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the sum of \(\text{fg} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the sum of \(\text{fg} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the sum of \(\text{fg} \) and \(\text{fg} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the sum of \(\text{fg} \) and \(\text{fg} \) and \(\text{fg} \); the sum of \(\text{fg} \) and \(\ extr.).—igniculi (seginnings, small appearance at first; see Q. 6, Prowm. 7; cf. C. Att. 15, 26, 2).—qa significatio es rel (some sign or symptom of a thing; as, C. Off. 1, 15, 46, puto neminem omnino esse negligendum, in quo qa significatio virtutis appareat, in whom some s.'s of virtue appear): s.'s of virtue, ignicult virtutum; virtutum quasi scintillulæ (C. Fin. 5, 15, ext.).
A s. of hope, spes exigua; see 'GLIMPSE of hope.' Every s. of hope has disappeared, omnes spes mihi erepta, præ-cisa est. If you have the least s. of feeling, of honour, "nisi omnem humanitatem, nisi omnem pudorem exuinto the state of the state of

micare, fulgere, nitere [Syn. in GLITTER]. His eyes s., ocuil ardent (are, as it were, on fire; C. Verr. 4, 66, 148).—vultus ejus ardore animi micant (with rage).

SPARKLING, ardens, scintillans, micans, SPARRING, | PROPR.) pugitum exercitatio. | IM-PROPR.) What s. there is amongst the learned, quanta pugna est doctorum hominum (C.), There is a constant s. between the Stoics and Epicureans, pugua perpetua

inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos (C.).

SPARROW, passer. SPARROW-HAWK, *faico nisus (Linn.).

SPASM, spasmus (Plin.) .- distentio nervorum (as a SPASM, spasmus (Plin.).—distentio nervorum (as a translation of the Greek word, Cels.). To be seried with s.'s, spasmo conveili, tentari, corripi. To suffer fm s.'s, spasmo conveili, tentari, corripi. To suffer fm s.'s, spasmo svari (Scrib. Large), jactari, laborare.

SPASMODIC, spasticus (Plin., afficied with spasmo).

-convulsus (convulsed, Suet.) .- spasmo similis (like spasms).

SPASMODICALLY, *quasi spasmo vexaretur.

SPATTER, aspergere q\u00e1 re, or aspergere q\u00e1 cl. SPATTERDASHES, "scortea, pl.; pænulæ scorteæ

(Jan).

SPATULA, spathula (Cels.).
SPAVIN, vitium suffraginum. A spavined horse, equus suffraginosus (Col.).

SPAWN, s. ova piscium. SPAWN, v. ova parere, gignere (C.: fetificare,

Solin.). SPEAK, To utter articulate sounds as ex-pressions of thought, loqui (to express one's thoughts; opp. tacere or reticere; esply in familiar conversation). - dicere (to enunciale, utter in words; more formally, as in a set speech).- fari (rare in prose; used by poets of solemn or set speech) .- fabulari, and (of used by poets of solumn or see operations of com.).—verba facete (of a set speech, by an orator). To learn to s., facere (of a set speech, by an orator). To learn to s., loquendi facultatem consequi (Cels.). To s. together, or with one another, colloqui. sermocinari. sermonem conferre: to be always (often) speaking of athg, usurpare qd sermonibus; in ore habere qd: to s. of athg, narrare qd: to s. good Latin, bene, or scienter, Latine loqui: to s. plainty, loqui plane, dilucide: to s. generally, loqui generatim, universe: to s. quickly, rapidly, linguæ celeritatem incitare; volubili esse lingua (C.); præcipitare sermonem (L.). Not to s. of all of them, remotis his omnibus: not to s. of this, that \$c., ut taceam, ut sileam, followed by an acc. and infin.; ut prætermittam, followed by quod or an acc. and infin.; præterquam or præter id, quod &c.: to wish to s. with aby, qm velle: to s. evil of aby, secus de qo dicere (C.), loqui (T.); ei male dicere, probra dicere: not to s. a word with one, non unum verbum commutare cum quarter. To s. to a person, alloqui, appellare, compellare qm. To finish speaking, dicendi or loquendi finem facere (g. l.).—sermonem conficere (to end a concersation).—perorare (to come to a conclusion in a speech). Not to sufer aby to finish speaking, qm or cs orationem interpellare (not occupare). Let me finish speaking, sine me pervenire quo volo; sine omnia dicam; sine dicam quod cepi. To deliver an oration, orationem habere, agere, or dieere: tos. before the people, orationem dicere ad populum; verba facere apud populum; to s. in public (to an assembly regularly convened), concionari; concionem habére (C.). To be very expressive, to bear witness, &c., by Crel. (e. g. hujus rei testis est pugna Marathonia, s.'s for): a speaking argument, example, manifestum, apertum, promptum argumentum, exemplum. A speaking image or picture, imago viva. The thing s.'s for itself, res loquitur ipsa (C.); si res verba postu-

SPEAKING, || The act of speaking, locutio (opp. silentium, taciturnitas).-sermo (esply in conversation).-dictio (delivery of a speech). || That with one says, speech, sermo. oratio. verba, dieta (pl.):
much s., multa verba; loquacitas; verborum intemperantia (Bau.). To avoid much s., ut rem paucis absolvam, dicam; ne multa; ne longus sim: mode of s., verba; dicendi genus; modern writers say, loquendi genus (Muret.); loquendi forma (Ruhnk., Ern.), or formula (Wolf;) Avoid the Grecism phrasis; also

laret, ac non pro se ipsa ioqueretur (C. Fam. 3, 2).

| Speak to: see Accost, ADDRESS.

loquendi ratio).

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, *tubus qui vocem longis-

sime fert.

SPEAR, hasta (v. pr.).—lancea (λογχή, the lance or comparatively slender s. of the Greeks; used by the cavairy, and also by huntsmen: Iphicrates added greatly to its dimensions: it was used also by the Spaniards; and in the time of the emperors was the ordinary weapon of the Prætorian guards).—pilum (boobs, the juvelin, much thicker and stronger than the Grecian lance: its shaft, often of cornel, was partly square, and tance: its shaft, often of cornet, was partly square, and fee and a half feel long; the head, nine inches long, was of iron. It was used to thrust with; was peculiar to the Romans, and gave the name of pilani to the division by wch il was used),-hasta vchitaris (the lighter s. of the light-armed),-verutum (the s. or spit of the Roman light infantry).—gæsum (property a Cellic weapon, but adopted by the Romans: it was given as a reward to any soldier who wounded an enemy).—sparus (a rude missile, used when no belter could be obtained).—jaculum. spiculum (g. tt. for dart resembling the lance and jacelin, but smaller; used by the jaculatores, and in hunting).—sarissa (the lang s. of the Macedonians). naming).—satissa (ine long s. of the adoccuonumi.— romphea (the Throcian s. with a long storyd-like blade).—sibina (an Illyrian s. like a hunting pole).—framen (a German s., with a short, narrow, but very sharp head).—falarica or phalarica (1 large s. of the Sagun-

tines, impelled by twisted ropes; it had a long iron had. and a ball of lead at the other end, and often carried flaming pitch or tow) .- matara, tragula (. Gaul and Spain: the trag. probably barbed. tragula (s.'s used m The Aclin and Catela were much smaller missiles) .- [Chiefly fa Dict. of Antiqq.: compare the account under MISSILS, weh is fm Ramshorn. To hurl a s., pilum conficere, also torquere : missile (telum, &c.) mittere. The shaft of a s., hastile: the head of a s., acies. cuspis. spiculum: to be wounded by a s., hasta vulnerari: to transfit aby with a s., hasta transfigere; oneself, induere se haste : to brandish a s., hastam vibrare. A little t.

SPEARMAN, hastatus (Cicero once uses doryphörus dopegópor: but only of a statue by Polycletus, twom by this name).—sarissophörus (one who carries the sarissa: see under Spear.—Est lancearius is luis

and badly formed).

SPECIAL, singul (e. g. singulæ lites; opp. generales causse, Q.).—singularum partium (releting to separate parts, not to the whole of athg; e. g. index singularum partium es rei) .- singularis (peculiar) singularum partium ca rei,—singularis peccuisar)proprius (only for a particular case or end)—intimus
(intimate; of friends and friendship).—\$\overline{\text{c}}\sigma^2\text{ specials},
opp, generalis, is common in \(\text{Q}\), Sm. \(\text{C}\), uses \(\text{C}\), is see \(\text{Cris.} \);
thus to generale quoddam decorum \(\text{b}\) opposes alive
huic subjectum, quod pertinet ad singulas
partes honestatis.—\$Up\), uses definitus; et generales
consections act deficitis quæstiones et definitæ.

SPECIALLY, singillatim. separatim (apart).-nominatim (by name; expressly).—proprie (individually; opp. communiter; opp. not specialiter). | Especially, vid.

SPECIES, pars (opp. genus; C. de Invent. 1, 28, 42, SPECIES, pars (opp. genus; C. ae invent. 1, 23, 42, genus est, quod partes aliquas amplectium; ucupiditas; pars est, quæ subest geneti, ut amor); more rarely, species (in logic)—species (C. Top. 7, 31; in natural history)—forma.

SPECIFIC. See Special.

SPECIFIC. See Special.

SPECIFICATION, sindex singularum partium.

SPECIFY, singulatim enumerare. SPECIMEN, (artis) specimen (exhibited in order that one may judge) .- documentum (esply as an example or one may fuage).—documentum (espis as an example of pattern, fm with one may copy).—exemplum (as example, sample).—experimentum (by way of proofs of trial). To give a s., (artis) specimen dare, edere (afternation) C.), ostendere (L.).

SPECIOUS, speciosus (having a fair appearance).—simulatus. ficius. fucatus. fucosus (C.); coloratus (Ses., showy, but false). S. virtue, virtutis species (C.); virtus simulata, non vera (C.).

SPECIOUSLY, in or per speciem. specie. simula-

tione. simulate, ficte. SPECK, SPECKLE, parva macula. labecula (if it

disfigure).
SPECKLE, v. maculare (Plawl.). Speckled, maculosus (Col.): maculis sparsus (L.). To be speckled, maculari (Plawl.): commaculari (T.): maculis spargi (L.): maculam trahere (aft. Pim.).

SPECTACLE, species, aspectus, spectaculum. [SYN.

snd Pun. in Sight.]
SPECTACLES, *perspicillum; or by Crel., e. g., a.'s were not yet invented, *nondum oculi arte adjuti erant.

SPECTATOR, spectator (C.). To be a s. of athg, ci rel se immiscère (L.), or admiscère (Ter.). To be an idle s. of slift, of southsectic (4 etc.). 10 of da dide s. of slift, otiosum spectatorem ci rei se præbëre (C. Of. 2, 7, 26; opp. non otiosum, non lento animo, spectar, que spectatum venit. SPECTRAL, larvalis (5 etc.); *larvæ similis.

SPECTRAL larvalls (Sen.); "larvæ simins.
SPECTRE, species (any appearance, e. g. mortul,
Appul.).—simulacrum vanum (0., deceifigi appearance).—univa (shadon; e. g. mortul, Suel.).—larva
(disembodied soul, as an ceil spirit of the night).—
English Spectrum is not Lat, in this zenes: sichako value
in the sense of the Stoics: mosteilum jound only in the second (spurious) argument of Plant, Mostellaria.—
Appul, has also occursacula noctium.—bustorum formidamina, sepulcrorum terriculamenta (terrific s.'s haunting graves). To fear s.'s, simulacra vana timére: to be disturbed by s.'s, umbris inquietari. I see s.'s, obviæ mihl fiunt species mortuorum.

SPECULATE, # To think, cogitare de qå re:

studium in contemplatione rerum collocare (philoso phically) .- de exitu rei divinare (to hazard a conjecquæstui servire (to be an habitual speculator, aft. C.).
—spe et cogitatione rapi a domo longius (C. de Rep. 2. 4; lo go abroad on a speculation).

SPECULATION, | Thought, imagination. \$e., cogitatio: s.'s, studia cogitationis (C. Off. 1, 6, 19): studia scientiae cognitionisque. A plan 6, 19); studia scientize cognitionisque. § A plan or adventure for gain, spes et cogitatio quæstia. To be fond of s.'s, emendi aut vendendi quæstia et lucro duci. A turn for s., sollertia (fm context). mercandi studium or cupiditas. mercandi cupiditas et mercandi studium or cupiditas. mercandi cupiditas et navigandi (see C. Rep. 2, 4, 7; for mercantile s.).— quaestis studium (desire of gain). To underlake or be connected with foreign mercantile 2:, a learn maris et negotintionis subire (aft. Col. 1, pref. 8). To tose all one's money in mercantile 2.'s, pecuniam omnem in mercantionibus perdere (Gell. 3, 8); fm a love of s., mercandi cupiditate; mercandi causă; quæstûs studio. SPECULATIVE, (philosophia) quæ contemplatione

SPECULATIVE, (panlosophia) quae contemplatione rerum continetur; or simply (philosophia) contemplativa (Sen. Ep. 91, 10). A s. geniua, ingenium soliers, acutum; or, fin the context, soliertia (C.).
SPECULATOR, quaestuosus, qui queestui servit. A s. in corn or provisions, fenerator or toculito ex annonce caritato Jucrans (Suel. Ner. 45). A s. in corn,

dardmarius (Up., 5c.)

SPEECH, § faculty of speech, vox (voice; g. for power of utlerance; of beasts or men.— oratlo (power of expressing one's thoughts and emotions in (power of expressing one's inoughts and emotions in articulate s.)—lingua (the tongue; also s.)—linguae or sermonis usus. To be without the faculty of s., muum csse; orationis expertum esse (not to possess the faculty at ath); elinguem esse; linguae usu defectum esse (to at atl); elinguem esse; linguæ usu defectum esse (to be unable to sitter any articulate sound): one who has been deprised of the faculty of s., cui sermonis usus ablatus est: to deprice aby of the faculty of s., see 'to render Segentiess': to lose, recover, the power of s., linguæ usum amitter, recipere (oft. O. Met. 13, 99). If Manner of speaking, vox. lingua. An impediment in his s., linguæ hæsitantia. If An adress, har an yue, alloquium (address of a persuasive, consolators, or warning kind: a soft s., blandum or lene alloquium, Li.)—allocutio (speaking to).—appellatio (accosting a man quietity: e.g., to request athy).—compellatio (direct address in a s.; rhet. term).—oratio (formal studied s.).—concio (address to a popular or military ausemble, haranne).—sermo is, of an lar or military assembly, harangue).—sermo (s. of an unpremeditated, conversational kind). A set or studied a., oratio bene commentata : oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparata or apparata et composita; lo make a s., orationem habere, agere, or dicere (g. tl.); concionem habere, concionari (to the people, troops, &c.); to make a s. before aby (i. e. to him), verba facere apud gm; to the people, verba facere apud populum; to compose a s., orationem facere or conficere: lo prepare a s., erationem meditari or commentari : to learn a s. bu heart, orationem ediscere : to read a s., orationem de scripto dicere; orationem recitare (to read aby's s. before an audience): an extempore s., oratio subita et fortuita (opp. commentatio, a prepared s.): a little s., oratiuncula: to end a s., perorare; dicendi finem facere. A thing said, dictum. vox. verbum. Culting s's (= sayings, words), verborum aculei: unkind or abu-sive s's. maledicta, pl.

SPEECHLESS, mutus (dumb) .- elinguis (deprived of the faculty of speech; e. g., fm fear). To render aby s., qm elinguem reddere; ci usum linguæ auferre (of a thing; O. Met. 14, 99): to be or become s., clinguem esse; linguæ usu defectum esse: I am or become s., vox me deficit; qd mihi vocem intercludit or præcludit (athg deprives me of the power of utlerance).

amazement, stupidus.

SPEED, s. festinatio. properatio (C.). properantia (S., T.). maturatio (Auct. ad Her.). With s., festinanter; (S., T.) maturatio (Auct. ad Her.). With s., festinanter; propere; raphin; properanter; cursim; curriculo: with the ulmost s., prapropere; properantius; maturius; quam celestime (C.); quam coissume (S.); velis remis; remis velisque (C.): to make all possible s., ormii festinatione properare (C. Fam. 12, 25, 3); ventis remisque festinare (C.); nihil ad celeritatem sibi refiquum facere (Cae. B. G. 2, 20); more haste uvorses s., sat celeriter fit, quicquid satis bene (Suet.); act cit of sat bene.

SPEED, v. | INTRANS.) To hasten, festinare (to do a thing in a hurried and imperfect manner) .- maturare (to take care to be in good time) .- properare (to take rare two time care to be in good time;—properate (lo take care that an opportunity does not pass; C.).—festinationem adhibers (Np.).—celeritati studere (Cas.).—accelerare, currere (to make hatte; C.).—se incltare (Cas.).—propere tendere, contendere qo (to hasten to a place; L.). | TRANS.) To hasten, accelerate qd (to endearour to bring athg about quickly).—maturare qd, or with inf. (not to put off athg weh should be done now; but admaturare is only = to bring athg to majurity,

Cas. B. G. 7, 54) .- repræsentare od (to execute atha without delay, even before the time).—præcipiene qd (to accelerate it too much). I To prosper: vid. SPEEDILY. See QUICKLY.

SPEEDY. See Quick.

SPELL, s. carmen (Plin., H.). cantio (C.), cantus magicus (Cot.). incantamentum (charm, incantation; Plin.).—canticum (Apput.). To pronounce a s., carmen incantare (Plin): s. bound, (fig) defixus (T.).

SPELL, v. ordinare syllabas literarum (Prise.; lo arrange the syllables and letters) —literas in syllabas colligere. To s. correctly (in writing), *recte ordinare syllabas literarum: to know how to s. a word, *nosse quibus quæque syliaba literis constet. SPELLING, Crel. with the verb.

SPELT, far (Cea, wch Pliny also willes in Latin.

SPEND, I at (yea, won reiny asse writes in Lauin, sea).— "trilicum spelta (Linn.).

SPEND, I To lay out, apply, convertere qd in qm rem. conferre qd ad qm rem. ponere, coilocare, consumere, conterere qd in qd re. adhibēre, impendere consumere, conterere qd in qd re. adhibëre, impendere qd ci rei. crogare qd in qam rem (18-9°, mol ci rei; s. g. in ludos, not ludis). If To pass (time), degree, agere. transigere (e. g. diem, vitam, or æstarem). To s. (time) in athg or with any one, (tempus) ducere qd re (e. g. noctem jucundis sermonibus); consumer or contere qd re or in qd re (to consume, bestow upon athg, or, in a had server. It thems it formed a hadvormen a first. bad sense, to throw it away) -absumere qa re (to s. uselessly, to waste; e. g. tempus dicendo, diem frigidis rebus).—extrahere qa re (to wear out, to protract, withdu any result; always used of spending time in talk, &c., instead of action). To s. one's whole life in study, totam vitam in studiis literarum conterere, absumere, or consumere; metatem ducere in literis; to s. one's life in idleness and entertainments, vitam in otio et con-viviis agere: to s. one's life in travelling, ætatem suam consumere in perpetua peregrinatione : to s. whole days over the fire, totos dies juxta focum aique ignem agere : to s. the whole day in running about, totum diem cur-10 s. the whole any in running about, totum went circs ando atque ambulando conterere: to s. a day with any one, diem cum qo ponere (C. ad Fam. 5, 21, 3): I spens three days with him, triduum cum eo fui; let us s. this day merrity, hilare hunc consumanus diem (aft. Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23, where sumanus is only poetic; see Ruhnk. Ad. 2, 3, 23, where sumamus is only predict; see thinn.
in i, i: to s. the night in a place, permetare qo loco (lo
pass the night); manifre qo loco (to remain anywhere
during the night; e. g. in tabernaculo; inter vicos et
vias; usually with the idea that one cannot travel further or find a lodging elsewhere; see Ruhnk, Suet. Cas, 39): to s. the night with any one, pernoctare cum go or apud qm.

TO SPEND ITSELF, absumi. consumi.

SPENDTHRIFT, homo prodigus, profusus, effusus.
heluo. gurges; Jn. gurges atque heiuo. nepos (a

young s.).
SPERM, semen (Cels.). sperma (Sulp. Sever.). SPERMATIC, spermaticus (t. t.); or by gen. semi-

SPEW, vomere. evomere. vomitum vomere (Plin.). SPHERE, | PROPR.) sphæra. The celestial s.'s, ceriestia loca, n. pl. | FIG) munus. munia, ium, pl. To keep within one's s., se rerum suarum finibus conti-

SPHERICAL, by Crel. with sphæra. Sphæricus, sphæroides, late.

SPHINX, sphinx, gis, f. (Auson.)

SPICE, s. condimentum (g. l., athg by wch food is rendered savoury; also fig., e. g. condimentum amichia).—aroma, atis, n. (foreign s., as cinnamon,

ginger).
SPICE, v. (cibos) aromatibus condire, *aspergere

aromata cibis.

SPICERY, *omne aromatum genus. *omnia aro-

SPICY, aromaticus (Sparlian.); or by Crel. with

SPIDER, aranea (Linn.). araneola. Of s., araneus; a s.'s web; see Conwen; the s. orchis, aranifera (Linn.): s.-wort, anthericum liliastrum

(Linn.) SPIGOT, obturamentum, embőjus, epistomium (Varr.).

SPIKE, s. | An ear of corn, &c., spica. | A long nail, *clavus spicatus. | A javelin, spiculum. | A kind of lavender, *lavandula spica (Linn.).

SPIKE, v. spicare. spiculare. To menta clavis adactis inutilia reddere. To s. cannon, "tor-SPIKENARD, spica nardi (Plin.). spica (Serib.

Larg.).
SPILL, s. | A thin shiver of wood, assula.

SPILL, v. effundere. profundere.

SPIN, I TRANS) nere. Stamina nere, stamina ducere versato fuso, stamina torta ducere manu, are found in the poets, but are admissible in prose; but fila journa an use poets, out are aumissions in prote; out this deducers, stammin torquiere digits or politice are purely pocifical.—lanam tractare (as a business).—pensum facere or peragere (as a lask). To a useb (of the sphiler), texere telam: to s. of, deducere stammina colo (Tibull. 1, 3, 86): to s. out, deducere (to s. to the end: (1 to the state of I INTRANS.) = To turn round quickly, in ortem agi, circumagi, or circumferri (rotari is rather poelie); gyros variare (to make circles, as birds do in

the air).
SPINACH, SPINAGE, *spinacea oleracea (Linn.).

SPINAL, spinæ (gen.). SPINAL, spinat (gen.).

SPINDLE, || In a spinning wheel, fusus. To work a s., fusum versare (O.). || Any stender pointed rod made to turn round, cylindrus. axis.

One of the vertebræ of the s., spondy-SPINE, spina.

SPINNER, *quil. quæ net, fila or stamina deducit.

SPINNIRG, florum deducendorum opus (Bau.). S. of wool, lanificium; to live by s., lank victum quæriof woos, farmerum: to the oys., take victum quari-tare (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48): the art of s., ars nendi, sta-mina or fila deducendi: a s. machine, *machina sta-minibus nendis utilis: a s. wheel, *rhombus cujus ope stamina nentur.

SPINOUS, spinosus (prop. and fig.).

SPINSTER, virgo. innupta, æ. SPIRACLE, spiramentum. spiraculum. lumen (any opening that admits light and air).—To open s.'s, spira-menta laxare, relaxare (†). If 'spiracles' = pores, foramina invisibilia corporis (Cels. 1, præf. p 14, Bip.).

*pori (t. t.).

SPIRAL, quasi in cochleam serpens. in cochleam retortus. muricatim intortus (Plin. 9, 33, 52). A s. line, spira; linea tortuosa (not spiralis): a s. pillar, coinna cochlis (P. Fict. de Reg. urb. Rom. 8, 9): a s. staircese, *gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes or exatruct! [School Cochlea is without authority.

SPIRALLY, *in cochlea speciem. in cochleam (Cels.

8, 10).-murlcatim. SPIRIT, Athgeminently refined, inflammable liquor raised by distillation, prps *spiritus (t. t.) - *liquor acrior (Georges). - liquor tenuissimus, nobilissimus, efficacissimus (Bau.; Plaut. nuissimus, nobilissimus, efficacissimus (Bau; Piaut. says, flos vini). Hence [Essential quality, flos. medulla. The s. of Luther's works, flores e Luthert scriptis decepti (oft. Pin. 14. 1, estr.).
[Fro) Liveliness, vivacity (of style), spiritus; sanguis (frakhess): lo borrow im poets the art of piring a subject s and tife, a poets in rebus spiritum peter of the control of the human sum ind. animus (the vital owers, he sensitive and appears of the control of the cont mind, animus (the vital power, the sensitive and appe-titive nature, τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, ὁ θυμός; then the whole spiritual nature of man; opp. corpus).-mens (the in-tellect, o vove) -anima (in the best writers, denotes the principle of life = spiritus, nvequa; it is only in laker prose writers that it obtains the meaning of animus).—
spiritus (almost = anima, the breath of tife; then also those properties of the mind weh answer to our 'high s.,' energy, inspiration, &c.).—ingenium (intellectual powers, lalent, esply the creative or inventive faculty). powers, tatent, espit the creative or intentive jacuity, Js. animus et mens. A great or lofty s., animus mag-nus, excelsus, altus; ingenium magnum, excelsum; a man of great s., animus magnus; vir magni in-genii: noble or choice s.'s, clarissima ingenia: an ingenii: noble or choice s.'s, clarissima ingenia: an in-ferior s., ingenium parvum, pusilum; homo parvl in-genii (of a person): a philosophical s., subdilitas (in disputando); vir subdilis, sagax (of the person): lo hare great s., magno ingenic esse; ingenio abundare: lo shows s., signa dare ingenii. | The prevailing opi-nion or constitution of mind, also that each principally guides the actions, animus. mens. studium es rei (inclination to athg). A serviles, animus servilis: as. of contradiction, *obloquendi studium: as. of norelly, rerum novarum or novandarum. studium: a s. of private gain, *private utilitatis stu-dium: a warlike s., gloriæ bellicæ studium; studium bellicum. Peculiar manner of thinking and acting, ingenium (peculiar turn or constitution of mind),—natura (natural quality or state),—proprietas mina).—natura (natura: quatity or sume).—proprio.
property).—ratio (peculiur manner and way).—mens
(the peculiar mode of thinking; hence, also, the sense
ottached by a writer to his words; opp. verba; see Paul.
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Dig. 19, 4, 19).—voluntas, or (ad Her. 2, 10) scriptus voluntas (that such a swriter means to say, that are he had in his mind when he wrote; opp. scriptum, vechor litera = literal meaning, the letter; see C. Caea 23, 65; de Invent. 1, 4, 19); also voluntatis conjectus (opp. verborum proprietas).—sententia (idea contenta in what is said, &c. ; opp. verbum ac litera ; see C. Carre. in inna is said, 9c.; opp. verbum as intera; see U. Aven. 27, 77).—id quod ex verbs intelligi potest (opp. to iverbords themselves). Hos Genius, in this sense, we well Latin. Whether the s. should be followed or the letter, verbis standum sit an voluntate (Q): to follow the s. aget the letter, a voluntate et contra scriptum judicare de re (ad Herenn.); the letter aget the s., verba et linteras sequi, negligere voluntatem : to obey the letter, not the s., of a law, command, &c., ad verba ei obedire. non ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi potest, obtemperare to preserve the s. of an author without tying come! down to a strictly literal translation, non verbum proverbo reddere, sed genus omne verborum vinque servare. The s. of eloquence among the Greeks in each successive age can be learnt fm their writings, ex Gracum scriptis cujuscumque ætatis quæ dicendi ratio voluntasque fuerit, intelligi potest: to comprehend the a of a writer, mentem () not genium) scriptoris assequi; ad voluntatem scriptoris accedere : the s. of Leises seems also to breathe in his writings, videtur Læin mens ctiam spirare in scriptis: the s. of the Gk innyunce.

*Greece lingue natura: s. of the age; see Age. § A simple in corporeal being, with the power of thought and will, prps spiritus (Sen. Ep. 4), in. sacer intra nos spiritus sedet).—anima quæ relicto cor-pore errare solet (after death, acc. to Ptin. 7, 52, 53). The Holy S., Spiritus Sacer; Deus (e. g. Deus tecum est, intus est, with Sen. I. c.): God is a s., Deus est mens soluta quedam et libera, segregata ab omni concretione mortali (with C. Tuse. 1, 27, 66): an evil s, demon (Lact. 2, 14, sqq.): the s's of the dead, lemura (g. t.); manes (souls of the dead regarded with owe. as being no longer connected with matter, but like shades!; lares (good spirits, worshipped as domestic gods); larva, maniæ (bad spirits, supposed to wander about at might as ghosts); pli (the pure spirits; see C. Phil. 14, 12, 22;; umbræ, esply with infernæ (shades of the departed in the lower regions): the world of s.'s, equidquid sine curpore viget (every thing incorporeal). - coelestia, lum. s. (in heaven). - piorum sedes et locus (habitation of the pious, blessed). To enter the world of (happy) s.'s, piorum sedem et locum consequi.

orum searen et locum consequi.

SPIRITED, alacer (iriki, iveelg, in body or mind)—
acer (full of fire and energy).— vividus (lively, exergosic)—
vegetus (of the mind, iveelg, nickh,—vigens (freal,
strong, in body or mind)—conclustus (impassionel)—
animaus (fail of high courage; of men, of horses, O)
animaus (fail of high courage; of men, of horses, O)
caletus in dicendo; to give a s. account or representation of allage, as tell imparium experiment cours available. tion of athg, cs rel imaginem exprimere quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur (a/t. Q. 4, 3, 123); a s. contest, contentlo acris; certamen acre (fight): the battle is a., fit pugna acri certamine.

SPIRITEDLY, alacri animo. acriter.

SPIRITLESS, Imbecilius, tardus, tardi or pinguis ingenii (of weak mind).—frigidus, inanis. Jr. frigidus

spiritual, That consists of spirit, incorporeal, corpore carens; in quo nihil est mixtum atque concretum, aut quod ex terrà natum atque fictum esse videatur; or ab omni concretione mortali segregatus videatur; or ab omni concretione morian segregame, (see C. Tuse, 1, 27, 66). The Incorporeus and inco-porabilis are not found in Classical prose. Pure 2, ex-istences, animl per se ipsoc viventes (C. Tuse, 1, 16, 37). That concerns the mind or spirit, by the gen. animl, ingenii (e. g., s. jogs, animi voluptates).
Avoid the barbarous spiritualis. S. goods, animi
bona: the s. welfare of mankind, æterna animi felicitas : · s. excellences, animi virtutes : with s. eyes, animi oculis. | Not secular, ecclesiasticus (ecclesiastical, Eccl.).—sacer (sacred).—clericorum (gen. pl., cf or belonging to the clergy, e. g. ordo clericorum). A t. person, clericus. ecclusiasticus.

SPIRITUALLY, animo. ingenio. mente (opp. sensu).

SPIRITUOUS, *fervidus.

SPIT, s. veru, n. verum (Plant.). To turn a 1. veru versare.

SPIT, v. || To fasten on a s., * (carnes) vera transfigere. || To eject from the mouth, spuerc. expuere. To s. blood, sanguinem vomere, ejicere, extussire; sanguinem per tussim execreare or ejicere; tussis sauguinem extundit (Cels.); sanguinem per oreddere; sanguinem (orc) rejicere (Pin.): to stop o

antiting of blood, exscreationes cruentas inhibère : to a. spittling of blood, exercationes cruentas inhibére: los, sit or on, qu' sputo aspergere or respergere; inspuere in qd; conspuere; cousputare (g. l., in good or bad sense. Exp. Appuere, Plin. 28, 47, and insputare, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 21 & 23, are unusual); los. in aby's face, inspuere ei in frontem or in cs faciem; os cs sputo respergere; aiso consputare qm: los. forth, out, or up, exscreare (in clearing the throat, or coughing); spuere, exspuere (to s. out); salivare (to emit as spittle, of the murex, Ptin. 9, 36, 60); vomere, evomere; ejicere, rejicere (to vomit; evomere also of volcanoes); per os reddere (to emit from the mouth): to spit forth flames, ex montis vertice ignes erumpunt; mons ignes evomit (+) or flammis emicat : (fig.) to s. out venom and gall, acerbitatis virus evomere; against aby, apud qm:
to s, out death and destruction, cædem eructare sermonibus.

SPITAL. See HOSPITAL.

SPITE, s. odium occultum, tacitum. simultas ob-scura (a secret, suppressed dislike or enmity between two scura (a secret, appresses sussee or emmis occucen uso-parties or persons, caply in political matiers; opp, si-multas aperta; Dèd. and Herzog. show that simultas atone does not express our 'spite')—odium inclusum (C. Fam. 1, 9, 51). To cherish s., odium occulium gerere adversus qm (aft. Plin. 8, 18, 26); occulta simultas mihi cum qo intercedit (aft. Cas. B. C. 2, 25): in s. of, by the prepp. adversus or in; adv. marking opposition and inconsistency between the two things; in expressing the existence of a state, but implying inconsistency between it and the other assertion. Something was done in spile of a treaty, a decree of the senate, adversus inducias, senatús consultum: stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canitiem (in s. of his age and grey hairs); sed in hac ætate utrique animi juveniles erant; tamen in tot circumstantibus malis mansit qam diu immota acies; or by abl. absol. with contemptus, neglectus, &c. (e. g., in s. of aby, in-vito or noiente qo): he proceeds in s. of difficulties, licet tot difficultates obstent, objiciantur, tamen incepto suo non desistit : he retains his opinion in s. of att contrary arguments, contemptis, neglectis, omnibus adversarii rationibus, in sua perseverat sententia: you see how poor it is in spile of its fine name, qui tam tanto

nomine quam sit parvus vides.

**Robert Strike v. | To be spiteful; see 'To cherls Strike v. | To be spite or ill-will towards a by, odum occultum habère es rel or in qm: obe spited by aby, esse c in odlo, or spud qm in odio.

SPITEFUL, malignus (opp. benignus).—malevolus.

malevolens (ill-natured). SPITEFULLY, maligne.

SPITEFULNESS, malignitas. malignitas multo veneno tincta (Sen.).

SPITTER, sputator (Plant.).—qui spuit, &c.
SPITTING, by sputum (spittle); or by the verb. S.box, *cistula or vas sputo excipiendo collocata (Hor.);

 vas in quod inspuitur.
 SPITTLE, saliva. humor oris (whether spit out of the mouth or not).—sputum (only as spit out).—oris excrementa, pi. (post-Aug.) To create s., sputum cière, movere, or facere.

SPLASH, aspergere qu re or aspergere qd ci

SPLAY, v. luxare (e. g. membrum. There is no sufficient authority for cluxare).—cjicere (armum, a shoulder, Veget. of a horse).—movere sua sede, or de suo loco.

SPLAY-FOOTED, various (O. A. A. 3, 304).

SPLEEN, || Propra, isplen (Plin,). — lien(Cela.). Disorder of the s., morbus lienus (Plant); malum hypochondriscum (t. s.). || Ploa, III-will, bilis; indignatio, (es rei) indignitas, ira. To cent one's s. upon or agst aby, stomashum in que rumpere; dolor meus in qm incursat; iram in qm effundere, evomere, erumpere.

SPLENDID, splendidus (propr. and impropr.).—
spieudens, fulgens, nitens, nitidus, [SYN, in BRIGHT.]
—micans (glittering, bright).—lilustris, magnificus (impropr.; the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing).—J.s., splendidus et magnificus, præclarus (illustrious).—J.s. magnificus et præclarus; lautissimus (very neat and elegant, exquisitely fine). -Jr. magnificus et lautissimus. The s. passages in a poem, eminentia, ium (Q.): s. achievements, magnificæ res gestæ; facta splendida (†). To gain a s. victory, magnifice vincere. As, reputation, nomen illustre. As, edition, editio et charta et literarum formis ornatissima: liber et charta et literarum formis ornatissimus (1237 simus). 221

SPLENDIDLY, magnifice, splendide, prieclare, lautlasime, egregie. To live s., largiter se invitare (with regarded and reference) and the magnifice vivere (in respect of lawry). The distribution of se, promis that respect of lawry). The distribution of se, promis that respect of lawry). The affair went of se, promis that respect of SPLENDOUR, I PROFA. As a property of a SPLENDOUR, I PROFA. As a property of secolour of fire, or the like,—mitro (of a polished or logical source) of the sey, the same colour of fire, or the like,—mitro (of a polished or logical source)—candor (clear brightness; esply of the sky, the sun). To give s. to a thing, splenddum or nitidum facere qt; in splendorem dare qt; nitorem inducre ci. I Fire.) Magnifice nee, cili ustrio us quality, splendor (of alag great or imposing).—fulgor (of character or reputation).—charitas (renown).—magnificentia (pomp, magnificence). S. in style of living, vita cultus: s. of diction, splendor verborum: s. of a name, splendor (pomp, magnipicence). 3. in style of triving, vitae cultus: s. of diction, splendor verborum: s. of a name, splendor et nomen: to be still in the s. of glory, recent [glorià nitère: the s. of a thing is extinguished, cs rei splendor deletur: to lose its s., obsolescere (of things): to show ilself in its s., fulgêre qû re (of persons); totum splen-dêre (of things); enltêre (of things wch attract observa-

SPLENETIC, PROPR.) splenicus. splenēticus. enosus (Plin.). Fig.) stomachosus. morosus. trislienosus (Plin.). tis, æger animi or animo.

SPLICE, jungere. nectere. See Join.
SPLINT, SPLINTER, A fragment split off, fragmentum. As. of a broken bone, ossis fragmentum. tragmentum. As of a orison oose, ossis tragmentum (Cels.): to Ake out s.'s, fracta ossa extrahere (Plin.). It is in piece of wood to keep a set bone in its place, canalis. canaliculus (Cels.); also pl. ferulæ [the stalks of that plant being used as s.'s], to uech Cels. adds, explaining their use, que fissee circumpositaque ossa in sua sede contineant (Cels. 8, 10, 1). To put on s.'s, ferulas accommodare, or circumponere, or imponere (Cels. ib.); ferulas circumdare (ib.).

SPLINTER, v. Trans.) *in assulas tenues findere d. Intrans.) *assulatim abscedere.

SPLIT, TRANS.) findere (g. t.). -diffindere (asunder). -cedere (with an are; e.g. lignum).—spid (part.), fissus (g. t., as Suct. Cas 61, ungula).—bisulcus (in teo parts.—eloren, ungula, pes, lingua). To .a rock, saxuun diffindere: to s. in the middle, medium secare; ictu findere (with a blow). INTRANS.) findi. diflindi. To s. (of stones), rumpi in testas.

To s. (of stones), rumpi in testas.

SPLUTTER, s. | Prora.| Crcl. with the verb.

I MARDOFR.| To make a great s. about athg, magine
conatu magnas nugas dietere (Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8; ac,
cliatre fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur (C. Leg. 3, 16);
laborare sine causa (C. Fam. 13, 1); what a s. he makes!

quas tragerdias efficit (C. Tusc. 4, 34, 73.)

SPLUTTER, v. tunultuari (may express the noisy spluttering of one in a passion).—ore confuso loqui or spluttering of one in a passion)—ore confuso loqui or blaterare (os conf. opp. os planum or explanatum).—
voce perturbată loqui (vox perturb. inarticulate, opp. vox explanabilis; Sen. de Irâ, 1, 3, 5).—*raptim atque

perturbate loqui.

perturbate loqui.

SPOIL v. || To plunder, prædari. prædam or prædas facere or (of living creatures) agere. rapere. rapinas facere. || To devastate; vid. || To corruppt, destroy, Trans. ocrrumpere. depravare. predere, pervetere. vitiare. The dismer is spoiled, corrumptur cena (Plaut.), prandium (Ter.): the fish are spoiled, pieces corrumpuntur (Plaut.); to s. fruit, fruges perdere (C.): to s. corn, frumentum corrumpere (Cas.): to s. one's pleasures, gaudium cs contaminare (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 4), acerbare (Stat. Theb. 12, 75); sandium cs turbare; voluptas cs corrumptur q# et gradium cs utrbare; voluptas cs corrumptur q# et gradium cs. (Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 7), accroare (51at. Inco. 12, 13); gaudium cs turbare; voluptas cs corrumptur qâ re (†); lo s. one's character, depravare, corrumpter mores (C.); lo s. a child, indulgentia puerum depravare or corrumpere ; deliciis solvere ; moili ilia educatione, quam induigentiam vocamus, nervos onnes mentis et corporis frangere (Q.): to be spoiled by a luxurious and indolent tife, luxu atque inertia corrumpi (S.): to be spoiled (of

the that and emerita contains from the sports of the corrumpi, depraval, perdi.

SPOIL, s. præda raptum. S.'s, pl. spolia, orum, n. exuviæ (the former, arm, standards, and all trophies taken fin an enemy; the latter, only arms taken of the taken im an enemy, the tater, only arms taken fm a person); spolia opima, orum, n. (arms taken fm a general); manubize (money obtained fm the s. s; then the general's share of them; see Interpp. ad Np. Cim. 2, the general's share of them; see Interpp, ad Np. Cim. 2, 5; sectio (booly divided into portions; then the share wech fell to the treasury; see Interpp, ad Cas. B. C. 2, 23; Ernesth, Clav. C. s. v., SPOKE, radius (Col., Fitr.).
SPOKE, radius (Col., Fitr.).
SPOLATE. See Srott.
SPOLIATE. See Srott.
SPOLIATION, direptio. spoliatio. expilatio (C.).

or by spolia; e. g. aliorum spoliis facultates suas augēre (C. Off. 3, 5, 22).—peculatus (peculation).

SPONDAIC, spondaicus. SPONDEE, spondæus.

SPONDYL, spondylus (Plin.). vertebra (Cels.). SPONGE, spongia. To wash with a s., spongia abs-

tergère : to squeeze a s., spongiam exprimere. SPONGY, spongiosus (Cels., Plin.).

SPONSAL, sponsalis. nuptialis. (sponsalltius, Cod. Just.

SPONSOR, | Surety, vid. | At baptism, sponsor (Tert. Bapt. 18). To stand s., *cs baptismo spousorem

SPONTANEITY, voluntarius animi motus (C. Fat. 11, 25). The human mind possesses s., animus humanus ex se ipse sua sponte movetur (aft. C. N. D. 2, 12, 32).

SPONTANEOUS, | Foinntary, vld. | Of its own accord, Crcl. by sponte. sun sponte () not sponte sun, weh is found only in poets and late writers; the pronouns are put first for emphaus; see Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 1, 9).—ultro, voluntate, sua voluntate, ipse. (Seneca introduced the use of spontaneus, ultroneus; these words can be adopted only as t. t.)

SPONTANEOUSLY. See SPONTANEOUS.

SPOON, cochlear (terminated with a point at one end, broad and hollow at another: the pointed end was for drawing snails, cochlete, out of their shells, and eating them; the broad end for eating eggs, &c.) .- ligula (proincin; the orosa ena jor canny eggs, qc.; -- uguat pro-vincial lingula, a fatter s., for eating preserved fruit with; savillum, for scooping up honey, qc.). S.-shaped, ein formam lingulæ redactus. The handle of a s,

·manubriolum cochlearis or ligulæ.

SPOONFUL, cochlear (= 1-24th of the cyathus; used as a measure of medicine). — ligula (Plin.). — lingua (Plin., semen lonchitidis duabus linguis ex lingua (Plin., semen lonchitidis duabus linguis ex squa potum; 26, 11, 73). Two or three s.'s, duarum aut trium ligularum mensura (Plin.): a s. of salt. ligula salis: a large s., cochlear cumulatum. ligula cumulata. To take as. of athg, qd mensura cochlearis bibere: to take as. of it in water every day, cochlearis mensurà in die sumere or sorbère od in aqua: to give aby a s. of atla, qd cochlearl or cochlearis mensura dare.—cochlearium (Plin., Scrib. Larg.) is another form of cochlear.

SPORADIC, dispersus, diffusus, dissipatus, Jn.

SFORTH, uspersus, unusus discipatus et dispersus. SFORT, s. Play, ludus, Jocus. See Play. To make s. of aby, qm ludere, deludere, illudere. In s., per Jocum. per ludum et Jocum. per ridiculum.—Joco, ocularier (e. g. ci obijicere qd). Mockery, irrisio. derisio. derisus (post-Aug.). — cavillatio. ludibrium. To make s. of, ludibrio (sibi) habere qm or qd: to be the s. of the winds, ventorum ludibrium esse. qd or qm 3. of the winds, ventorum industrian esse, qu' or qui irridère, ceridère, cavillari: to make great s. of, acerbis facetiis qui irridère: to be made s. of, irridèri, ludibrio esse. § Pursuit of game, venatus. To enjoy field s. s., *venandi studio tenèri, multum esse in venationi. bus. venandi studiosum esse. Fondness for field s.'s, venandi studium or voluptas or studium ac voluptas. SPORT, v | To play, indere. ludendo tempus

terere, ludiera delectari delectatione, lusionibus delec-

tari i To pursue some sport, venari.
SORTPUL, SPORTIVE, hilaris. hilarus. letus. solutus. festivus. To be s., animum explère. animo obsequi, oblectare (C.); hilarum se facere.
SPORTPULLY, SPORTIVELY, hilare, isete. fes-

tive. jocose (C.); joculariter (Suet., in jest).
SPORTFULNESS, SPORTIVENESS, hilaris ani-

mus et ad jocandum promptus. SPORTSMAN, venator. S. like, in a s.-like manner, scott ISMAN, venator. S. like, in a s. like manner, venatorum more: of or belonging to a s., venatorius: a s. s word or term, verbum venatorium: a company of sportsmen, cohors venatorum.

SPOT, s. | A stain, mark, macula (wch marks a thing otherwise of a single colour; also for labes) .labes (wch renders unclean; in prose mly fig. = stain, blot, blemish).-nota (a mark used for distinction).nævus (natural s. on the skin) - ærugo (a s. of rust) atramenti litura (a blot [so Georges; but Freund gives no instance of litura in this sense, its meaning being that of smearing over, e.g. in erasure fm a waxen lablet: thus linere atrainento is to cover with a wash of black paint: better, nota or labes atramenti, aft. tractata nota m labemque remittunt Atramenta, H.]).—rubor (a red s.).—livor, sugiliatio (a blue s. on the body; the former natural, the latter in consequence of a blow).—glaucoma, atis, n. (a blue or grey s. on the eye).—sarciou (a rein in precious stone). — vitlum (fig. a fault, stain) To

make a s. in athg., maculam facere in qa re: to take away or remore a s., maculam tollere, delere, auferre; fm athg, e or de re (g. t.); maculam (atramenti labem) Ja using, or de 19.1.); maction (attainent aboven) abluere; fin stillg, o re: with stillg, g for (to exact out; maculam extrahere (to draw out); to resolve a ./, in the body, maculae corporis medêri : fin the face, maclam e facie tollere: to be without a s., ommi vitio carefre. See also Birmish, Stain: [Piace, locus. Is the right s., suo loco: not to move or stir fm the s., nusquam se vestigio movere: not to remain in one s., nusquam insistere : to be always looking to one s., eadem contueri : not to stir or advance fm the a . nihil promovere

SPOT. v. maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere (esply to make s's on athg white) .- inquinare its disfigure by s.'s).—contaminare (to politate, £g.).—ebb-nere (to besmear).—labem or labeculam aspergere ci rei (to affix a stain of infamy to). See To Stain,

POLLUTE.

SPOTLESS, [Propr.) sine macula or maculis. purus. | Fig.) integer. castus. candidus. A s. life, vita sine labe peracta (O.); vita pura (H.): s. conduct, mores labe carentes (O.)

SPOTTY, maculatus, maculosus, maculis sparsus. SPOUSE, conjux (husband or wife) .- maritus (hus-

SPOUSE, conjux (hubband or seife).—maritus (hubband).—uxor (wife).—sponsus. sponsa (beirothed).
SPOUT, s. [A tube from uch water spinss forth, sipho, onis, m.; os, oris, n. (mouth of a cease). A cataract, vid. [Under the aves for collecting rain-scaler), canalls, qui excipit e tequils aquam celestem (Vir. 3, 5, 13). [55] Tequils colliciales were the gutter-tiles down uch the rain-water Aweed (Cat. R. 13, 4). [Water-1, typhon.
SPOUT, v. [Paora.) prosilire (poet, and poet-day, prose).—emicare (t); se ciaculare in altum (at these of

prose).—emicare (†); se ejaculare in altum (all three of the blood, O. Met. 6, 259).—scaturire (to bubble up: nec 0100a, U. mci. 0, 2091,—scaturire (to bubble up; post-Aug., very rare).—exsilire (of water, Lucr. 2, 200) | Fig.) See To Declaim.

SPRAIN, a. Crcl. by the verb: luxatura (dislocation,

very late). SPRAIN, v. convellere (e. g. armos, Col.). SPRAT, *clupea sprattus (Linn.).

SPRAWL, porrigere manus et crura. Sprawlise, stratus porrectus. To lie sprawling, supinum jacère porrectis manibus et cruribus: resolutum stratis in porrectis manious et crunous; resolutum stratis in herbis porrigi († O. Met. 7, 254); * projectum humi jacere (if one has been struck down); projectus humi(T.).

SPRAY, | A little branch, ramulus. ramusculus.

virgula. germen. surculus (sprig). I Foam of the sea. spuma.

SPREAD, v. | TRANS.) tendere. contendere (to soul).—distendere (to stretch apart or asunder).—extenoul).—distendere (to stretch apar. - pandere. dispandere dere (to stretch out, extend). — pandere. dispandere avalleare (to unfold). To s. sets, dere (le sireich out, estend).—pandete. dispandere. (lo open, s. out).—explicare (lo sun).dd.). To s. sets, plagas tendere (C. Of. S., 17, 68); r-tia tendere (for easimel, silicuit; stob fay). To s. the sails, vela dare ventis; vela tendere or pandere (poet.). I INTERES. diffundi (of trees and their branches).—luxuriari (to grow luxurianily, of plants). To s. far, late diffundi (of branches); vastis or patulis diffundi ramis (of pres). manare, serpere (of a calamity, a rumour; the latter also with the notion of gradual, unobserved progress); increbrescere, invalescere (as eustoms, &c.); diffundi, evagari (of diseases): huxury s.'s, luxus excrescit or pul-lulare ecepit: to s. further, longius serpere atque pro-gredi (of an evil): to s. further every day, serpere mana-reque in dies latius: a rumour s.'s through the usbet town, rumor totà urbe manat or discurrit : the doctrine of Pythagoras s. far and wide, doctrina Pythagora longe lateque fluebat.

SPREAD ABROAD, TRANS.) | PROPR.) pandere. expandere, dispandere, explicare (as troops, ships, battle array). -extendere (to stretch out, extend). -diffundere (to s.-a. in different directions, as a tree spreads its branches) — sternere (to stretch out upon the ground).

[Fig.) diffundere. differre. circumferre. disseminare. spargere; dispergere (to scatter). -vulgare; divulgare; spargere; dispergere (to scatter).—vulgare, invulgase; pervulgare (among the people).—evulgare. in vulgus edere (to disulge what ought to be kept secret). Ils-TRANS.) diffundi. se diffundere (of trees and finids).— se spargere (of trees).—vagari per locum; spargi per locum; late vagari (to wander over a place, of persons)--diffundi et patescere (of a road).

SPREAD, s. By Crel. with the verb.

SPRIG, surculus, germen, virgula. A s. of olive, virgula oleagina (Np.).

SPRIGHT. See SPIRIT.

SPRIGHTLINESS, vigor. animus acer or alacer.

hilaritas SPRIGHTLY, hilaris, hilarus (either at the moment

or habitually) .- alacer gaudlo (at the moment). See or modifically).—alacer gaudio (as the moment). See Gat. Sis vegetus; alacer; vigens. [Stv. in Aleur.] SPRING, s. | The vernal season, ver. tempus vernum (the time of s.). At the beginning of s., primo vere; principlo veris; ineunte and inito vere (the former when it begins, the latter when it has begun): it is early when it begins, the latter when it has begun; it is early is x, prevernat (Plin. 18, 26, 65, no. 2, § 239); that happens or is found in x, vernus: the x, of life, flos primus setatis (Hos) ver weaths is poet.): the beginning of x, veris principlum; ver primum: a x, day, * dies vernus; * dies veris (species verna diei is poet.):
s. weather, tempestas verna; * cœlum vernum: it is s. weather, cœlum (or aer) quodammodo ve:nat (see Plin. 2, 50, 51): warm s. weather, * vernus cœli tepor. Plin. 2, 50, 51): warm s. weather, terms of the ferro recellente facta; *spira recellente or resillens. S. of a recellente facta; *spira recellente or resillens. S. of a recellente facta; *spira recellente or resillente facta; *spira recellente f watch, *elater horologii. | A leup, saltus, ûs. | A fountain, (prop.) aqua saliens (Suct.); saliens (Vitr.). salientes (sc. aquæ, C., Vitr.). | A source, origin;

SPRING, v. | INTRANS.) To begin to grow, progerminare (Cot.).—emergere (C.).—enasci (Cot.). | To arise, oriri (g. t.). scaturire. excurrere, at a place, ex (to bubble forth, of fountains) .- originem habere (to have its origin any where, of rivers) .- profluere (of fountains and ricers).—fluere. manare. proficisci. nasci. gigni. exsistere. erumpere ex qa re (fig., to have its foundation or ground in athg). - sequi qd (to be the consequence of athg). Injurious consequences s. from that measure, inptiles res sequentur illam viam consilii: to s. from another quarter, gigni aliunde: sprung from, natus or prognatus go (born from); ortus ab go (descended fm); oriundus ab go (that derives his origin fm aby of more remote descent): to be sprung fm a place, fm a person, ortum esse ex qo loco, ab or ex qo; natum esse qo loco, qo (in respect of the place, the rank, or the person fm whom one is derived); oriundum esse ab go loco or Im whom one is derived); oriundum esse ab qo loco or ab qo (of the place or person fm whom our ancestors were descended; hence freq. opp. to natus; e.g. L. 24, 6. Hippocrates et Epicydes natl Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis). ¶ To ieap, salire. To s. up, subsilire castlire (de); prosilire (a). ¶ To fly with elastic; power, dissilire, rumpi, disrumpi. The door s. open. janua se aperit. | TRANS.) To burst, rumpere. dis-Janua se aperit. I REAS. 70 ours, rumpere. dis-rumpere. I PER.) To s. an arch, camerare, concamerare, confornicare, qd. To s. a leak, rimas agero. The ship s.'s a leak, navis rimis fatiscit (V.). To have sprung a leak, (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere; plurimis locis laxari cœpisso (in several places). To s. a mine "vi pulveris pyrii euniculum discutere: to s. a rate, "Insonare crepitaeulo (aff. insonuitque flagello, V.). SPRING-GUN, "sclopetum quod sua sponte displo-

SPRING-TIDE, (maritimus) æstus, quem luna plena (or luna nova, as the case may be) maximum effecit (aft. Cas. B. G. 4, 29). S.-t.'s, maritimi æstus

effect (aft. Cas. B. G. 4, 29). S.-I.s, marnism settles maximi, or quos luna plena maximos effect (ib.). SPRINKLE, # To scatter water by drops, spargere. Supergere (e. 9., vater on the ground). To s. on athg. aspergere qd cl vs. conspergere qd qå re: to s. the ground before the days, spargere or conspergere humum (ante ædes). To s. the roads in order to lay the dust, vias consergere project pulverem. | To spot, maculis variare [167] not maculare): sprinkled with white, maculis slbs: sprinkled with black, maculis nigris: sprinkled with gold, ex aureolo varius; aureis maculis aparsus: sprinkled with blue and yellow, ex cæruleo fulvoque varius.— Sparsus alone can never mean SPRITE. See SPIRIT.

SPROUT, s. germen (as in a bud, \$c.).—surculus (shoot of a tree, that may be used as a setting to propagate the species, tree, &c.).—sarmentum (a useless twig or shoot).—stolo (an injurious s. or sucker).

gase interpress, irec, gc., --american (a sizelas levi) gor school, -stolo (an injurious s. or sucker). SPROUT, v. germinare. egerminare. prosilire tof frees)—herbescer (of gras, §c.). SPRUCE, bellus (pretty; mig but not always with praise).—Initialus (carefally and strikingly neal, §c., e. g. quos vides pexo capillo nitidos, C. Cat. 2, 10, closed in a bad sense in C. Cat. 2, 10; in pueri, tam lepidi, tam delical, aliuding to their fine and effeminate dress, appearance, §c.)—lepide ornatus (Plaul. Poer. 1, 2, 84). Effect composition, as lepidus often desences, §c. of sigle, composition, as lepidus often desences, §c. of sigle, composition, as lepidus often desences, §c. of light, composition as lepidus often desences, §c. of light, composition (as lepidus often desences), §c. of light, composition (as light) (as if come out of a bandon, §cm. Ep. 115, 2).

SPRUCELY, lepide, nitide, or lepide nitideque. concine. A: dressed man, nitidus [H.) S. and neatig dressed, concinne et lepide vestita (Plast., of a female). SPRUCENESS, nitor (e. g. in cultu, Q. 8, 5, 34, speaking of dress: Alt. ap. Non. has nitiditas).—"nitidus

spearing of area: A.u. ap. rom. aas intigitas).—Intiguas oor lepidus cultus, vestitus —cultus justo mundior (L., over fine attire).—eoncinnitas (Sen.; non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, Ep. 115). SPUD, s. rastellus.

SPUNGE. v. parasitari (Plaut.): upon aby, cs mensâ

vivere (aft. allenà vivere mensà, Jur. 5, 2).

SPUNGER, parasitus (one who fawns and flatters for the sake of good cheer, Plaut.).—ccenarum bonarum

SPUNGY, spongiosus (Cels., Plin.).

SPUNGY, spongious (Cels., Plim.).

SPUR, s. calcar (of a boot; also of a fighting-cock: it is only in the poets that it is impropr. = incitement, impulse, êc.; though the whole phrase 'to set spurse to,' to need the spur,' êc., is used impropr.).—radius (of a fighting-cock)—stimulus, aculeus, incitamentum (fighting-cock)—stimulus, aculeus, incitamentum (fighting-cock)—at or stimulare undere; equum ealcaribus concitare or stimulare (prop.); ci calcaria adhibère or admovère (prop. or fig.); qm stimulare or incitare (fig.). To require the s. (impropr.), egere calcaribus (opp. egere freuis. C.). Athg is a great s. to athg (fig.), est qd maximum cs rel incitamentum.

SPUR, v. ci calcaria subdere, qm calcaribus concitare (prop.).—cl calcaria adhibère or admovère (prop. or fig.). To s. a horse on, (equum) calcaribus stimuto s. aby on (fig.), stimulos subdere es animo; calcaria el adhibere or admovere or addere : calcaribus

calcara ci auniore or aumovero or augere; calcarious uti in qo; qm incitare ad qd. SPURGE, euphorbia (Piin., Linn.). S. fax, *daphne thymelea (Linn.): s. laurel, *daphne laureola (Linn.): s. olive, *daphne cneorum (Linn.): s.-wort * irs

xlphium (Linn.).

SPURIOUS, | Not genuine, adulterinus (g. t.; opp. probus, verus).—fictitlus (fictitious; opp. verus). -fuestus, fucosus (showy, but false; opp. sincerus, probus).—subditiclus (Plant); subditus. suppositus. insitivus (suppositious, e. g., a child, book, will, &c.).

Institute (suppositions, e. g., a cana, cook, with, ge.,, | Illegitimate, see Bastard.

SPURN, | Propr.) pedibus qm conculcare or proculcare. | IMPROPR.) spernere, aspernari. See DESPISE

SPURRED (wearing spurs), calcarlbus instruc-

SPURRIER, *faber calcarium.

SPURT, v. | TRANS) spargere. To s. over, spargere or conspergere qd qâ re. aspergere qd ci rei. | In-TRANS.) prosilire. emicare. A pen s.'s, "penna ehartam atramento respergit.

SPUTTER, oris humorem spargere (aft. Q. 11, 3, 56, with anger) .- indignatione bullire (Appul.).

Sy with angle produced a suppose of the suppose of the Stry, a support of a professed a, supply in war; one who examines every thing closely on the spot, and reports it to his partly. speculator (a scust; one who observes or watches also fin a high ground at a distance)—cmissarius (one who is sent out by snother, whose creature he is).—excursor (one who runs far out to espy).

Jn. excursor et emissarius (e. g. istius excursor et emissarius, C.) .- delator (one who endeavours lo delect dangerous political opinions, &c., and report the holders of them to the magistrates; a police-s.). A female s., speculatrix.

SPY, v. explorare. speculari. To s. into, Introspi-cere: to s. ost, perspicere. pervidère. SQUAB, j4 cush dron, pulvinus. See Cushton. 14 young bird, pullus. SQUABBLE. See QUARREL.

SQUADBLE. See QUARRE.
SQUAD manipulus (Cox.). militum manus (C.).
SQUADRON. | (Of troops), turna: by s.'s, turnatim. To divide the coracity into three s.'s, equite dividere turnatim in tres partes (L. 20, 33), = (Of skip), classis (fort), dim. classicula (C. 4tt. 16, 2, 4).
SQUALD, squalidus. sordidus.
SQUALL. v waris-tille.

SQUALL, v. vagire (like an infant) .- vagitum edere.

See CRY. SQUALL, s. | Cry, ejulatio. ejulatus. vagitus. See CRY.

SQUALL, s. | Sudden gust, procella. subita tempestas. ventus turbo, or turbo oniy. A s. comes on, ventus turbo exoritur (Plant.).

SQUALLY, procellosus (L), ventis turbidus (O). SQUALOR, squalor, sordes.

SQUANDER, effundere. profundere (to spend lavishly). — conficere, consumere (to consume by larish expenditure). — Jn. effundere et consumere, dissipare (g. t., to scatter abroad, dissipate),-abligurite (to conup).—perdere (to destroy).—heluari (to lavish upon im-moderate feasting).— by prodigere is an old word, revived in the decline of the language; and therefore to be avoided. To s. one's property, rem suam conficere or lacerare : to s. one's time, tempus perdere ; tempore

SQUARE, adj. quadratus. quadranguius. pes quadratus.-quadrata cubita soli in quadratum quaternia denariis venundantur (four cubits s.), Ten feet s., deni in quadrum pedes : to build (e. g. a forum) s., in quadrato constituere : buill s., in quadrato con-

stitutus. quadratus. As. letter, litera quadrata. SQUARE, s. | The mathematical figure, quadratum. tetragonum, or pure Lat., figura quadrata or quadrangula. | Alhq of a square shape, quadra. S. of a chess-board, prps quadra tabulæ latrunculariæ. | (In architecture), quadratum. tetragönum (Gr.). [In architecture], quadratum, tetragonum (Gr.).
[In mitilary tactica), orbis (lit., a circle;
formed by the Roman soldiers in cases in wech modern
troops would form a s.; the s., in this sense, was unknown in ancient tactics; for [5]; agmen quadratum
denotes the whole army marching in ballic array in
the form of a parallelogram). To form a s., orben facere or colligere; in orbem coire; in orbem se tutari. A rule by weh workmen form their angles, norma (Fitr

SQUARE, v. quadrare (to make s.) .- ad acerrimam normam dirigere; rem cum re commetiri (to make to

fit or agree). To s. a number, in se multiplicare.
SQUARE-ROOT, *radix quadrata.
SQUARENESS, Cret. by the adj. or verb. SQUARING, quadratura. S. of the circle, circuli quadratura (Appul. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 275, Oud.).

SQUASH. Sec Cavin.
SQUASH. Sec Cavin.
SQUAT. v. | To sit down on the hams or heets, conquiniscere (Plant.). subsidere (L.). | To still, vil.

seille, vid.

SQUAT, adj. | Sitting low, humi assidens. subsidens. | Short and thick, obesus.—habitu corporis brevis et obesus (Eg) not quadratus, sch = of
moderate stature, but well knit together; corpus quadratum, neque gracile neque obesum, Cels. 2, 1).—
ventriosus or ventruosus (corpulent, having a large

elomach) SQUEAK, stridere. *vocem argutam or stridulam

SQUEAKING, stridulus; or by Crel, with the verb.

As. coice, stridula et tenuis vox (Sen. Ep. 56).
SQUEAMISH, fastidiosus.
SQUEAMISHNESS, fastidium. fastidium delicatis-

eimum.

SQUEEZE, premere, comprimere. To s. out, expri-mere: to s. out oil, oleam exprimere: to s. out water, &c., fm a sponge, spongiam exprimere: to s. it dry, aquæ plenam spongiam manu premere ac siccare: to s. oneself into a corner, compingere se in angulum: to s. to death (hyperbol.), qm complectendo necare (fm affection, as apes their young ones); to be squeezed to death

in a crowd, præ turbå elidi exanimarique.

SQUIB, #A small firework, *missile pyrium.

squin, #A smail perework, missie pyrium. radius pyrius (Bau.). #A pasquinade, vid. SquilL, #A bulbous ptant, scilla (Plin.). *scilla maritima (Linn.). #A crustaceous fish,

squila (C.). SQUINT, v. limis or perversis oculis esse. strabonem esse (C., naturally).—limis spectare (in a single case, Ter.). To s. at, limis oculis intuëri or aspicere qd or qm.

SQUINT, SQUINTING, s. limi or perversi oculi. SQUINTING, adj. limus. perversus (of the eyes) .-

strabo (of persons, squint-eyed).—qui est limis or perversis oculis (of the natural defect).—limis (oculis) spectans (in a single case, Plant.).—pætus or pætulus strictly speaking = looking askance, ogling, but structly speaking = looking askance, ogling, but structure as a mild expression for strabo; H.). SQUIRE, armiger (V.).

SQUIRREL, sciurus (Plin.). *sciurus vulgaris (Linn.): the flying s., *sciurus volans (Linn.)

SQUIRT, v. | TRAKS.) spargere. | INTRAKS.) prosilire.—poet., emicare.
SQUIRT, s. | A syringe, sipho.

squirled, scatchra.
STAB, v. || Propra.) fodere. figere. transfigere. cædere,

vulnerare qm. sich, gladio, pungere, ferire qm. punctim ferire qm; sich a dagore, zc., sich or pugione pungere or compungere. To s. aby to the heart, quittum in corde es defigere (L. 1, 58); sicam in corpore es defigere (C. Cal. 1, 6, 16); gladium infigere ei in

sume by luxurious or dainty living) .- lacerare (to cut | pectus (C. Tusc. 4, 22, 50); ictum es corpori infigere qm ictu vulnerare: to s. oneself, cultro se pungere.

> STAB, s. ictus. plaga. A s. in taleris: in the breast, punctio pectoris. A s. in the side, puncti-

STABILITY, PROPR.) firmitas. firmitudo (frances).—stabilitas (power of standing firmly or steading Cer.). To give s. to, confirmare, France, Continuous, Continuous, Contractor, animi constantia propositique tenacitas (Eichel.). Not to possess a of cheracter, non satis firmă animi constantiă menitori esse.

STABLE, adj. firmus. stabilis. fixus. See Firm. STABLE, s. equiie. equorum stabulum, or stabulum (g. l., for any stall or s.). S.-door, janua stabuli (Cal.) S.-keeper, stabuli magister: s.-boy, stabularius (g. l.). agaso (a groom). To clean out a s., stabulum purpare (a stercore), converrere or everrere. | PROV.) To shall the s.-door when the steed is stolen, clipeum post values sumere (O)

STABLE, v. stabulare (Forr.). STABLING, stabula (pl.).—stabulatio (e. g. hiberra. Col. 6, 3, 1, for cattle in winter).—præsepia (pl.).

STABLISH. See ESTABLISH.

STACK, s. cervus (e. g. lignorum, stramentorum. fueni).—strues (e. g. lignorum).—(\$\overline{\textit{E}}\overline{\textit{f}}\overline{\text{f}}

SIACA, V. cumulate. accessing trace,—construere (e. g. formum.)
STAFF, | A stick used for support, baculum. more rarely baculus (a walking-stick, for use).—scipu (for ornament; s. of office).—fustis (for striking blows). -sceptrum (a sceptre). -pedum (shepherd's staff). | Fic. -sceptum (a scepter).—peaum (snephera s ital). [Fig. Prop; vid. [In military is any snage, a number of officers acting logether, legal tribunigud (aft. Cas. B. G. 4, 23).—pratorium (Cas., L.). Atofficer, tribunus militum (colonel).—legatus (general).—legati tribunique militum (the s.-officer).

STAG, cervus: of a., cervinus.

STAGE, #A raised platform, suggestus, &
(L.). suggestum (C.).—catasta (a platform on wit
slaces were exhibited for sale).—tabulatum (made of boards) .- machina, machinatio (considered as an artcouras).—machina. machinato (considered as an ari-ficial siructure).—pegma, Atis (Auson. 16-7) in Class. uriters = a book-case [C.], or a machine used in a theatre [Sea.]). To prepare a s., machinam compa-rare; machinationem preparare, instructe. Place for actions of theatre. for actors in a theatre, prosentium (space between the scens, scenes, and the orchestra; the pulpitum was the part of the prosecutium seek was nearest the orchestra). Our word 'stage' may be reprisenied by the more general terms, seeins, theatrum. Of or belonging to the s., seenicus, theatrulis. To enter upon the s., in scenam prodire, product (of an actor). To retire fm the s., de scena recedere; scenam relin-quere (of an actor). To make one's first appearance on the s., see DEBUT. The action is represented on the s., res agitur in scenis; on the s. - theatrically, in fabulis to bring upon the s., novam fabulam in scenam inducere, producere. I Fig.) Place of action or display, theatrum, scena. To go of the s., a public rerum gerendarum theatro recedere; e sole et pulvere in umbram et otium recedere (aft. C.); se removêre a publicis negotiis (C.). To quit the s. = lo die, a vitâ recedere; vitâ decedere (C.). || Degree in a journey, statio. stabulum (place for changing horses; v. pr. of the silv. age; see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4) .hospitium ac stabutum, stabulum ac deversorium (quarters). A stage-coach, i. e. ceach that travels by s.'s, vehicuium publicum. Single step in any STAGE-PLAYER. See Acron.

STAGGER, | INTRANS.) titubare (prop. vaciliare (e. g. ex vino).—labare (so as to fall).—labare cere. labefier (propr. and fgs.). To a. home, titubane pede domum, reverit. ¶ Fi.o.) claudicare, fluctuare animi or in animo; incertum esse; hæsitare, dubitare, in dubio esse. ¶ Trans.) Propr.) labefacere, labefactare. [Fi.o.] labefacere, labefactare (O.). To s. aby's opinion, labefacere, labefactare am; labefactare coolinhorm, sententiam; movere es sententiam. To s. aby's fadelity, fidem es labefactare, soliicitare. To be stayperd, labaseere (Ter.), labefieri, inbefactari (C.). Albg s.'s me (= maku vacillare (e. g. ex vino).-labare (so as to fall).-labasme almost doubt the conclusion I thought certain), dubitatio mihl movetur or affertur.

STAGGERS, vertigo. To be seized with the s., vertigine corripi : to have the s. vertigine laborare (Plin.).

tigine corripi: to nave the 1. verifyine tabolate (1 in.), vertiginem pati (Macrob.).

STAGNANT, stagnans (post-Aug.). — reses (e. g. aqua; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 8).—lentus. torpens († lacus, Stat.).-piger (sluggish).-Jn. stagnans pigerque (e. g.

STAGNATE, stagnare (Plin.). immotum esse (C.).

STANNALS, sagnate (vin.), ininotali esse (v.), cagulari (to coagulari, to coagulari).

STAGNATION, Crcl. with the verb. S. of trade, mercatura frigens, jacens, torpens.

STAIN, s. macula (a mark uch variegates).—labes (a

mark weh disfigures) .- nota (a mark weh distinguishes). All these words prop. or fig. ; to denote a s. on the character more distinctly, we may say, macula sceleris; Jakes turpitudinis or ignominine; nota turpitudinis. A siight a, labecula, parva macular To get a s., maculam trahero. To take out a s. (prop.), maculam, labem cluere. maculam delēre. maculam (e veet) abluero (Plin), (de veet) aultert (O.). To wipe out a s. (fg.),

(Fim.), (de veste) auferte (O.). To wipe out a. (Ag.), labem abolière, maculam delère (C.).

STAIN, v. | To mark or disfigure with a stain, maculare (You macula variare, to spot, sprinkle).—maculis aspergere. rel labem imponere.

To colour, vid.

| To colour, vid.
STAHR, gradus (a single step).—scalm, arum (a flight
of steps, s.'s).—descensio (a flight of steps leading downsourds). To there up three pairs of s.'s, tribus scalis habitare
(Mart. 1, 118, 7): mp s.'s, contra scalas: down s.'s,
secundum scalas: to throw aby down s.'s, qm per
gradus delicere: to fall down s.'s, per gradus practipitem ire.

STAIR-CASE, scalæ, arum.

STARICASE, scalæ, arum.
STAKE, s. | 4 paie, paius (g. 1.).—sudes (flat, and pointed).—stipes (round, uncul).—valius (a paiisade).
To faiten to a., palare qu', ailigare qua aplaium (C.).
To drive a s., through the body, adigers stipitem per medium hominem (Sen. Ep. 1-4, 1). | Post ai wech a (real or pretended) matefactor is burn, "palus (ad quem nocens alligatur [sin] comburendus); panis (ad quem novem angatur igni communicatur), hence fig., for death by fire, as a punishment, pena, qua qs igni crematur (as Cess. B. G. i, 4); ste fin the context, rogus (funeral pile). To die at the s, igni necari; stammis circumventum examinari (columlarily). The condemned must die at the s., damnatum pænam sequi oportet, ut igni cremetur. | Athg laid down at play, pignus. Ally is at s., agint question ad one at play, pignus. Ally is at s., agint question caput, one's life is at s.; rarely in this sense agitur do que que e, whe — athy is treated of', of Cortle, S. Cat. 52, 11).—in discriming versatur qd (athy is in a dangerous ry,—in unscrimine versatur qu (atag) is in a dangerous position or situation e, e, salus mea).—dimico de qâ re (l'am running the risk of losing athy; e, g de vită, de famă, dimico; cl. Interpo. ad Ny. Timoth. 4. 3). Some have their life at s., and others their reputation, alli de vită, alli de gloriă in discrimen vation, alli de vită, alli de gloriă in discrimen vacantur.

STAKE, v. || To fasten by stakes, palare qd. || To wager, hazard at play, ponere (cf. Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 76, pono pallium; ille saum annulum opposuit, staked against it).—in medium conferre opposuit, slaked against it).—In medium conferre (Suet. Oct. 71, in singulos talos singulos denarios in medium conferebat, he staked a denarios upon every throw).—qd in pignus dare. Say what you will s., dic, quo pignore mecum certes. Hence, fig., lo hazard, fortunæ committere (C.).—aleam jacere (Suet.).

STALE, vetus. vetustus (old). - non recens (not

STALE, vetus. vetustus (old).— non recens (not fresh).—vapidus (of ignors). S. bread, panis strictus (Jue. 5. 69); panis vetulus.
STALK, s. (of a plant), stirps (the whole lower part of plants or trees: item, including the roots; of receds, Plin).— stilus (of asparagus, Col.).— caulis (e.g. brassices)—(of corn), culmus (as bearing the ear); calamus (as hollow).—pediculus (fruit or leaf s.)—petiolus (fruit.s.)—scapus (e.g. julpin, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, fn) Bean s.'s, fabalia, um.
STALK, v. incedere, tugrēdi. To s. proudly, magnifice incedere: to s. in purple and gold, insignem auro et purpura consolici.

et purpura consplei.
STALKING-HORSE. See PRETEXT.

STALL, | Place for cattle, stabulum (g.t.),—
ubile (an ox s.). | A bench, mensa. | A small
house or shed used by a tradesman, taberna
(as a place of sale).—officina (as a workshop). | In a cathedral, escaranum, subsellium, locus (place, dignity) canonicorum.

STALLION, equus mas. equus admissarlus; also simply equus or admissarius, fm the context (Cot.). STAMINA, stamen. pl. stamina.

STAMMER, balbutire (intrans, and trans.) -- balbum esse. lingua hæsitare (intrans.). STAMMERER, balbus (habituat).-blæsus (unable

balbutiens (denoting simply the fact).

STAMMERING, havitantia linguae.

no authority for balbutles.

STAMP, s. forma (instrument for stamping with) .-STAMP, s. forma (instrument for stamping with).
signum, nota (impression).—species (appearance spice
to atta). Stamped paper, *plagula signo relipublica
notata: the price of s. (i. e. a stamped paper). *pecunia, que pro plagulis signatis solvitur (***) not sigillum). | With the foot, pedis supplosto.
STAMP, v. || To impress with a mark, signare

STAMP, v. I to impress with a mark, signare g. 1.)—signo relpublice signare or notare (to afix a public or official mark upon, e. g. plagulam). forma publica percutere, publice probare (e.g. mensuram). To s. a thing, 16g., c! rel speciem cs rel conciliare. Il To strike with the fool so as to make a noise, supplodere pedem. terram pede pulsare or percutere. terram pedibus tundere. Il To beat; vid.

STAMPER, pistillum.

STANCH, v. (sanguinem) supprimere (Cels.), sistere (Plin.).—(sanguinis profluvium) inhibère (Curt.).

sistere (Plin.). STANCH, adj. firmus. stabilis. constans. certus. STANCHION. See Prop.

STAND, v. || INTRANS.) stare (g. t.).—consistere. resistere (to stand still, hall, not to flee).—collocari (of statues, \$c.; not stare).—durare. perdurare. obdurare. sustentare (to hold out, exply in a contest). - pererrare (of plants weh endure the cold of winter). -- manere. esse ratum (to remain unchanged; e.g., if he wished his measures to stand, si suas res gestas manère vellet, Np. Alcib. 10). Nothing will s. of all that &c., nihil earum rerum erit ratum, quas &c. (Np Alc. 10): lears begin to s. in aby's eyes, lacrimæ oboriuntur cs oculis: to s. by an agreement, stare pacto or conventia; by a promise, promissis stare; by an opinion, in sententia sua manere, permanere, perseverare: to s. by aby, el non deesse; qm non deserere, destituere, &c.: to s. still, stare in vestigio; consistere in loco (not to walk about, opp. inambulare); consistere, resistere (not to proceed, or to retire; opp. procedere, fugere); subsistere (to halt, stop, of persons, e.g. in itinere; or things, e.g. a clock); insistere (to stop one's course); non residère (not to sis down): to keep aby standing, qm residere non jubere down): to keep aby standing, qn residere non judece PHR. To s. in = to cost, stare or constare, with an abl. of the price: to s. for = to be bound for, sponsorem cesse or spondere pro no feee BALL, SPONSOR]: to s. high in one's opinion or fuvour, esse in gratia, in honore, principles of the property of the property of the property of the price of th apud qm; gratissimum esse ci; gratia plurimum valere apud qin : to s. on aby's side, stare ab qo; facere ab qo: it slands in my power, penes me est; est in med potestate; situm est in med potestate; med est potestate; med est potestate; med apud qm, which is barbarous); how sland malitra pud qm, which is barbarous); how sland malitra with you! quo loco sunt res time! (Ter.); to s. out, with you! quo loco sunt res time! (?rc.): to s. ost; exstare; prominēre: to stand out agains!, resister; obnīti: to s. in aice, see To BE APRAID: to s. in doubt, see DOUDT, HESTATE: to s. in meed, see TO NEED, WANT: to s. on end, stare; horrêre (e. g. stant airectæ horrore conie, V.; stant come , ibid.: horrent capilli, Tib.; come, O.: rigent come metu, terrore, horrore, ibid.): to s. up, surgere (to rise): to s. as a candidate, munere candidatorio fungi (C); petere; ambire: to a. good, manēre: valēre; ratum esse: to s. upon ecremony, magno apparatu qm accipere, excipere, oclere: not to s. upon ecremony. Diagno la nonanpon ceremony, magno apparatu qui accipere, excipere, colere: not to s. upon ceremony, nullo, sine ullo apparatu; simpliciter: pray do not s. upon ecremony with me, ne magno apparatu, quæso, me accipias: one me, ne magno apparatu, quæso, me acciplas: ome who does not a supon ceremony, bomo simplex. #Taxas. pati. perpet! (to endure, sufer; perpet!, to the end.)—lefere, perferre (to beer; perferre, to the end.)—lefere to lefere (to beer; perferre, to the end.)—berfunct coleranter ferre (to endure with constance).—perfunct of the (to discharge). I.s. perpet! qd et perfungt: april to hold out)—parem essec! rei (to be a match for). To s. pain, dolores perpeti, subire: to s. torture, subire cruciatum: to s. trouble, danger, molestia, pericula cruciatum: to i. trouble, danger, molestia, pericuip perfungi: lo i. foil, laboribus perfungi; labores perferre: not to be able to i. athg, vincl qå re; succumpere or imparem esse el rei: that can a athg, patiens, tolcrans cs tel [553] of the silver agg): to i. floki, in acle stare ac pugnare (opp. fuguer, li castra refugere); pugnam non detrectare.

STAND, s. || A station, statio. locus. || A stop, mora. To be at a s., stare; sistere: to come to a s., subsistere. || Act of poposing or resisting, Criticith erbs in Opposit, UESIST. || A frame or the like on uch at by its placed, statument suggestus 9 B

basis, pes. A set (e.g., a s. of arms), arms, pl. 1 armatura

STANDARD, s. | That weh has been established or stands as a test, a settled rate or measure, mensura (g. 1.).-mensura publice probata (as a measure, Modestin. Dig. 48, 10, 32, no. 1).—pondus publice probatum (as a weight, ibid.). | Fig. A model, publice probatum (as a weight, tota.). #16. A mod et, rale, regula norma lex. #An ensign in war, signum inilitare; or, fm the contest, signum only. vexillum [8xx and Pan. in CoLouns]. STANDARD, adj. *ad publice probate mensuræ (or ad ponderis publice probati) norman redactus. STANDARD-BEARER, signifer. vexiliarius (L.).—vexilifié [Buddet].

vexillifer (Prudent.).
STANDING, part. a. stans. S. upright, erectus: s. water; see Stagnant: a s. camp, castra stativa, orum, n. pl.: a s. army, (we may say) milites perpetui: a s. festival, festi dies auniversarii.

STANDING, s. | The act of s., status, Qs. place where one stands, locus. [Condition, circumstances, status, conditio. | Rank, posicircumstances, status, conditio. If Ank, posi-tion, locus position in civil relations).—dignital sta-tion according to character, family, &c.).—sors (the state of life to who one has been called or born).—genus; stirps (family, descent). The Ordon occer means rank or it and ning, but the whole number of persons of a certain rank or standing, a class. If age, Aby of the sume s. as another, wqualis ci; as myself, equalis meus.

STAND-STILL, statlo. institlo (g. tt., but esply of the apparent standing still of certain stars, stellarum). To be at a s.-s., consistere; vestiglo hærere (not to be able to walk on); in dicendo deficere (in a speech); in qâ re hærescere or inhærescere; nescio quid agam or quo me vertam (of not knowing what to do); nescio quomodo me expediam : business is at a s .- s., mercatura jacet or friget; negotia jacent; every thing is at a s .- s. omnia tamquam in quodam incili adhæserunt (Carl.

ap. C. Fam. 8, 5).

STANZA, prps tetrastichon. A poem arranged in s.'s, * carmen tetrastichum or tetrastichon (gen. pl.); carmen (Q.).

STAPLE, s. # A mart, emporium. forum venallum. -receptaculum peregrinarum mercium. I A loop of · hamus (ferreus).

STAPLE, adj. S. commodities of a country, quæ qa terra gignit or parit (its natural products); es terræ opera et artificia (its manufactures, &c.).

STAR, stella (any single s.).—astrum (any of the larger heavenly bodies, as the sun, moon, planets, or large fixed star).—sidus (a constellation, freq. also astrum; Ees astrum belongs rather to the style of poetry and science, sidus to common and historic prose). Translated to the s.'s, stellatus (C. True. 5, 3, 8): born under a lucky s., dextro sidere editus or natus ; unlucky, malo astro natus : shooting s., trajectio stellæ (C. de Div. 2, 6, 16); stella transvolans (Sen. N. Q. 2, 14); pl. stellarum discursus (Plin. 2, 36, 36). There is a shooting

er falling s., scintilla e stelia cadit ; stella cadit or preceps cœlo labitur; stella volat or transvolat : a fixed s., stella inerrans; sidus certa sede infixum; pl. sidera quæ certis locis infixa sunt: the course of the s.'s, stelarum, siderum cursus (C.): brighter than the s.'s, clarior stellis (e. g. oculus): a map of the s.'s, *tabula complexum coeli exhibens: like q s. in stellæ figuram redactus (Col. 12, 15, extr.).

STAR-GAZER. See ASTROLOGER, ASTRONOMER. STAR-LIGHT, sideribus illustris (e. g. nox; T. Ann. 1, 50, 3; 4, 5, 1).— stellans and sublustris are

STARBOARD, * latus navis dextrum.

STARCH, s. amylum. STARCH, v. *lintea amylare or *amylo solidare.

STARCHED. See STIFF.

STARE, v. torpentibus oculis qd or qm intueri (aft. Q. 11, 9, where torp. oc.).—defixis oculis intueri qd. obtutum figere in qå re. To s. aby in the face, ocuios defigere in vultu cs (Curt.): to s. with asionishment, stupere.

STARE, s. oculi torpentes defixi. * obtutus in qa re

STARK; see QUITE. S. naked, plane nudus .veste exurus (stript of all his clothing): s. mad, delīrus. STARLING, sturnus (Plin.).— sturnus vulgaris (Linn.).

STARRY, adj. stellarum plenus (full of stars) astris distinctus et ornatus (adorned with stars) stars).stellifer, stellatus, stellans are poetical. A s. night, nox sideribus illustris (T. Ann. 1, 50, 3): the s. heavens, cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum (C. N. D. 2, 37, 95): nocturna cœli forma undique elderibus cenata (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68).— celum stelliferum or stellans, stellatum or sidereum, are poetical.

START, v. | INTRANS.) To startle, concitari terrore et metu. metu concuti. commoveri, percelli m novâ. stupere. stupescere. To s. back, resilire; resultare: to s. at athg, refugere, timere, vereri, horrere, reformidare qd: s horse s. s, equus consternatur. | To make a beginning, incipere. Initium facere. | To set out, abire. proficisci. To s. fm a certain place, excurrere: e carceribus emitti (in a race). | To excurrere: e carcerious emitti (in a racer, ill. burst assunder, dissilir. rumpi. || Ta.s.) Io arouse, excitate. cière. || To set on fost ri initium facere. aggredi qd or ad qd faclesdum (e. g. ad hanc disputationem, ad dicendum, C.; sim acc. only, ancipitem causam, C.: in S. aimage acc. only; in poet. and post-Aug. prose, infin.).—(undamenta rei ponere or jacete. To a question, rem commovere (quæ &c., C. Brut, 87, 297).

To burst. rumpere.

START, s. | Sudden action of the body fa START, s. | Sudden action of the fear, repen terror. | A sudden impulse or rousing, impetus. impulsus. | A beginning, in the summer of the fear only profectus. To have made a false s., ad carcers revocari (effect for case).

I deance, precedence, plus viae confectum. To have the s. of aby, pracepere tier ci (L. S. 46); antecedere, antecessiase qm (to have get before aby): the bind have the s. of the second control of the second contr had got a considerable s., aliquantum viæ rex præcehad go: a consularation of the period of the period (L. 26, 19), or longius spatium praceperat (L. 26, 11); to have scarcely four hours' s. of obj. vix quature horarum spatio antecedere (to be hordly four hours' march ahead; Car.): Antony had got two days' start of me, biduo me Antonius antecessit (Bret. ap. C. Ep. 11, 13).
STARTING-PLACE, careeres, pl.

STARTLE, | INTRANS.) See START. | TRANS.) terri-tare. terrere. terrefacere. ci terrorem inferre, offerre.

injicere, incutere, qui in timorem conjicere.

STARTLING, formidolosus (Ter., S.). terrorem injiciens, offerens, inferens, terribilis. As: speech, verbum territans (Plant.): a s. biom, ictus ad

specen, versum territans (Pidat.): a s. 66-m, lectus so terrendum, terroris causâ, paratus, incussus. STARVATION, fames (hunger).—inedia (abstinence fm food). To die of s., fame mori, perire, absumi,

consumi, confici.

STARVE, | TRANS.) To kill by deficiency of food, fame necare, macerare, suffocare. To s. oneseif. fraudare se victu suo ; fraudare ventrem ; to be starere iradiare se vicinado; inculare ventrali: iso e server to desth, fame mori, absumi, perire, or interire (through want); inediā mori; inediā vitam finire; per inediam a vitā discedere (roluntarily, to s. oneself to death); fame negari (either as a punishment or otherwise); to s. out, que fame enecare, confecre; (urbem) fame domare or sufficare; inopia expugnare: stareed out, fame enectus, confectus. | To kill with cold, frigore enectus, contectus. 110 kiis with cose. Lugare necare, &c. [Extrans.] To be suffering fin hunger, fame enecart. To be daying of hunger, fame mort, confict, consumi, &c. (See abore). 17 o be suffering fm cold, frigere; plane frigere (C.); frigore frigescere (C.); 'frigore exstingui, exanimari (to die in quence of the cold); frigore mon (H.; morietur frigore al non Rettuleris pannum).

STATE, s. | Condition, status, conditio (cond. is lasting, status transient) .- locus (the situation of a persassing, status transcent;—botts (the triviation of a per-son or thing as brought about by circumstance; at Herz. Cas. B. G. 2. 26;—causa (any unasud; en-berrassing s., of wch the end is still uncertain)—re-(circumstances in the widest serve). A good or fourish-ing s., bonus status; bona conditio; bonus locus; inbonæ or secundæ or florentes: to be in the same or in a similar s., in eodem loco esse; in câdem causă esse; eadem est mea causa: to find oneself in a better s., in mellore conditione or in meliore causa esse; meliore loco res mem sunt : to be in a wretched s., in summa infelicitate versari ; pessimo loco esse : to be in a bad s., deteriore statu esse: to keep athg in a good a., qd integrum et incolume servare; qd tueri : so restore athg to its former s., in pristinum restituere; in antiquum statum restituere (g. t.); in integrum restituere (espay in juridical matters); reficere; restituere (to mend): to remain in its original s., statum suum tenere (to remain as it was); integrum manere (to remain uninjured): a hopeless s., res pessimæ perditæ: Planius is in nearly the same s., cadem fere causa est Planii: the s of affairs, rerum status: the s. of affairs is enterely changed, magna facia est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the unfavourable s. of affairs, iniquitas rerum or temporum: according to the s. of affairs (corcumstances), pro re; pro re nată; pro rei conditione or

statu; ut res se habet; ut res fert. [Commonwealth, civitas (the whole body of persons in the full enjoyment of civil rights and privileges, and lords of the soil).—res publics (with ref. to the public institutions and ordinances, as designed for the common good).—res (with ref. nances, as aesignee for the common good.—res (with ref. to its power and influence).—regulum (a kingdom).—imperium (an empire). Office of s., munus reipublice; magistratus (of a magistrate): business or affairs of s., publica res; publicum negotium; records of the s., s. popers, tabulæ publicæ e: a servent of the a., homo publicus; magistratus; great officers of s., summis honeribus fungentes or functi; to enter upon the service of the s., rempublicam or magistratus capessere; ad rempublicam accedere: revenues of the s., vectigalia, ium, n. pl.; pecunia vectigales; publici fructus: a s. prisoner, qui in custodia publica est : a s. secret, arcanum aulicorum consilium; il is a s. secret, hoc tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenent aulici (see C. de Or. 3, 17, tamquam mysterium, tenent aunci (see c. ac or. s, 11, 61): the good of the s., rationes or utilitas reipublica; communis omnium utilitas: for the good of the s., e republică: a robe of s., vestis forensis (opp. vestis domestica): a s. coach, carpentum; plientum: a minister of s., socius et administer reipublicae regendae; amicus regis, qui semper adest in consilio et omnium rerum civilium habetur particeps (see Np. Eum. 1, 6): coun-cil of s., consilium publicum (C. Mit. 33, 90); consilium cil of e., consilium publicum (C. Mil. 33, 90); consumur reipublicæ (Flor. 1, 1, 15); religion of the e., sacra pub-lica, n. pl.: the helm of the e., gubernacula reipublicæ, civitatis, or imperii: to preside at the helm of the e., ad gubernacuia reipublicæ sedēre; gubernaculis reipublicæ assidere : gubernacula reipublicæ tractare : clavum imperii tenere : the constitutions of the s., civi tatis forma or status; reipublicæ ratio or modus; reipublicae genus: to give a constitution to the a., rempubpublicæ genus: to give a constitution to the all complication institutis temperare; rempublicam or imperium constituere. A higher class of citizens, ordo. Pomp, splendour, magnificentia. splendor, appacultus. supellex ad ostentationem luxus comratus.

parata (C.).
STATE, v. indicare (to point out, disclose).—edere (to s. publicly) .- profiteri qd. professionem cs rei edere or conficere (to profess, make a public return or declaration). - memorare, commemorare (to mention; writers, &c.) .- auctorem esse cs rei (to be a voucher for athg; likewise of writers) .- significare (to give to understand by signs).—monstrare (to show, call attention to).

To s. athy verbally and explicitty, pronuntiare (see C.

Of. 3, 16, 66): to s. his debts, as alienum profiteri: to s. one's income (to a magistrate), profiteri (apud præ-torem): to s. one's property too low, censum extenuare:

to s. all things accurately, omnia diligenter persequi, STATE-PAPER-OFFICE, tabulinum or tablinum (place in a Roman house where papers were kept).— tabularium (place where public records are kept : later,

archivum, archivum, grammatophylacium).
STATELY, magnificus. splendidus. lautus.
STATEMENT, ratio descriptio. designatio (a description, sketch).—indicium (in a court of justice).—description, sketch).—indicium (in a court of justice).—destinatio (information, notice).—libelius de qo datus (in uriting; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11).—professio (urith or utihanout bonorum, s. of property; or nominis, of one's name; esply before a magistrate; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 7, 2).—argumentalio. confirmatio (in rheleric, a s. of the grounds or proofs with wech one supports his argument).—auctorities (allegation of a writer; see C. cante; Livio auctorities (allegation of a writer; see C. cante; Livio auctorities (allegation of a writer); see C. cante; Livio auctorities (allegation of a writer); see C. cante; Livio auctorities to make a s., indicare qui (us an accuser); nomen es deferre (to give in the name of any one before the index); accusare um (to make a of any one before the index); accusare um (to make a of any one before the judge); accusare qm (to make a formal accusation); dare de qo libellum (to hand in a perma: accusation; tare de qo liberium (to Adha in a written accusation again any one; Plin Rp. 7, 27, 11); to make a s. of athy agat any one, deferre qd ad qm: to make a false s., calumniari qm: an old woman made this s. to me. id indictum mihi anus fecit.

STATESMAN, vir rerum civilium peritus. vir regendæ civitatis peritus or sciens () not vir politicus). Statesmen, principes rempublicam gubernantes: as great a s as a general, magnus belio nec minor pace: to be a great s., reipublicæ regendæ scientissimum

STATICS, statice (t. t).

STATION, s. [Place, position, statio. locus. STATION, s. [Place, position, statio. locus. sedes (of a thing fixed or quite at rest). [Rank, locus. dignitas. sors. [Syn. in Standing.] [Office, munus. partes, pl. [A place of lodging or rest journey, mansio.

STATION, v. locare. coliocare. To s. in several places, disponere: to s. troops, milites constituere (in colle, L.; in fronte, S.): to s. guards round the house,

domum sepire custodibus (Np. Dios 9, 1): to s. guards along the bank of a river, custodias ad ripam disnouere

STATIONARY, immotus. fixus. stabilis. loco se non movens. astarius (miles, pugna, orator).— *** stationarius is low Latin. To be s., commorati (e. g. Romæ): to be s. (of a disease), consistere (opp. increscere and decrescere).

STATIONER, *chartarius, To be a .. *chartas venditare

STATIONERY, *materia scriptoria. *charta (see Bremi ad Suet. Ner. 20).
STATISTIC, *ad civitatum, ad rerum civilium, cog-

nitionem pertinens. STATISTICS, rerum publicarum scientia, cognitio

STATISTICS, rerum publicarum scientia, cognitio (C.). Modern s., cognitio regnorum rerumque publicarum nostri ævi (Wyttenb).

STATUARY, || One who makes statues, fictor (C.). statuarum artifex (Q.). simulacrorum sculptor (Jul. Firm.). statuarius (Plin.), qui siena fabricatur (C. Off. i, 4i, 147). marmorarius artifex, or simpty marmorarius (Vitr., Sen. is marble). || The art of making statues, are signa fingendi, fabricandi (aft. C.) semicrus (Plin.) C.). scuiptura (Plin.).

STATUE, signum (any plastic work; opp. tabuia, pictura).—simulacrum (image of a god; see IMAGE). statua (full-sized image of a person, in marble or brass; statua (futi-sized image of a person, in marvie or uruss;

more = the image of a god).—efficies (a bust).—
herma or hermes (a s. of Mercury; then g. t., a s. representing only the head with part of the breast of a person, sensing oney ine need with part of the oreast of a person, the trunk consisting merely of an oblong stone). A s. of brass on horseback, or on foot, statua mea equestris or pedestris: to erect a s. to any one, ci statuam ponere, constituere: he stands like a s., taciturnior est statua (aft. H. Ep. 2, 2, 83): to make a marble s., facere cs simulacrum e marmore.

STATURE, statura. babitus. corporis statura (C.). Great or high s., statura magna, procera: little or low s., statura parva, brevis: middling s., statura media (L.), mediocris (Just. 1, 2): short of s., brevi corpore

STATUTE, lex. According to s., legibus conveni-

enter; legitime. See Law.
STAUNCH, adj. firmus. stabilis. constans. certus.

STAUNCH, v. (sanguinem) sistere, supprimere; profluvium (sanguinis) sistere, cohibere, inhibëre.

STAVE, || Plank of a cask, *doiii lamina. || Inmusic, *linem quibus notom musice rescribuntur,

music, *linem quibus note musice rescriounur, complectuniur.

STAY, s. || Continuance, manie (C.; e.g. in vità).—commoratio. permansio (continued s.; also perseverance in athy; C.). || Pio.) Support, colimen (operans).—adminiculum firmamentum prassidium, subsidium (of persons or things). See Suproux, fg.)

To be the s. of athg. fuller or fulcire et sustince quipressidio or subsidio case ci or ci rei, &c.; in qo salus antiture, in operansis or subsidio see ci or ci rei, &c.; in qo salus antiture in operansis or supression sitem. Il Delas in the supression sitem. cs nititur; in qo omnes es spes sunt sitæ. | Delay; vid. | Stand-still, vid. | STAY, v. | INTRANS.) To remain at a place or

with any one, morari, commorari, versari, at a place, in loco, se tenère, continère se (loco). degere, or degere vitam. vivere loco (to live any where).—habitare, sedem ac domicillum habère loco (to dwell any where). -considere loco (to abide any where for a time; v. pr. of sailors who lie any where). To s. frequently at a place, multum versar in loco; locum frequentare: to place, individual versait in loco; locum requestate. lo s. ide at home, sector desidem domi: lo s. in the country, ruri se continere (never to go to town); rusticari (to live in the country, esply for pleasure); to s. long in town, diu in urbe barriere: lo s. with any one, commorari (to abide), habitare (to dwell, live), deversari (for a short time), apud qm; hospitio cs uti(as a guest). TRANS.) morari. remorari. moram facere ci rei. moram afferre es or ci rei, moram et tarditatem afferre el rei (to occasion delay in athg) .- tardare. retardare (to (to decetation acting) in any,—tattate to hinder in the prosecution of a thing; e. g. the pursuit of an enemy. a journey, &c.).—tenère. retinère, sustinère (to check the course, of a person or thing).—reprinere (to check or keep back by force; e. g. fugam hostium, redundantem iacum) .- arcere. cohibere (to keep or ward off) .- ducere, trahere, extrahere (to protract). To s. any one, morari. demorari, remorari qm (g. t., to cause to tarry); detinere, demorari et detinere qm (to delay any one, to keep back fm a point at wek one aims): to slay the course of a thing, moram et tarditatem afferre rei; morari celeritatem rei (e. g. belii).

STAYLACE, *vinculum astrictorium.

STAYS, prps manillare (used to confine the bosom; Mart. 14, 66), or *thorax.

STEAD, locus. In s of, loco or in loco (in the place

9 R 2

of): vice or in vicem (in the room of), with a gen.; pro (for; with an obt.) To be or act in s. of, ca vice fungi (g. l.); cs officio fungi (to discharge the duties of abys office); viceme as rei presstare (g. l. of things); ad cs rei vicem addi; in vicem cs rei sumi: to come in s. of, in locum es or pro qo substitui (to be put in aby's place); in vicem cs. or in locum cs, or simply ci, succedere (to be aby's successor); in cs locum subrogari or suffici (to be elected in aby's room); succedere in vicem imperii cs (to succeed in command); qd excipere (of things).

STEADPAST, firmus (firm, resisting any attempt to alter or destroy it; hence unchangeable, of things and persons).—stabilis (not yielding or varying; of persons and things), - constans (steady, consistent; opp. sons and things, — constant (steams, consistent, opporation, mobilis).—fidus (sech may be confidently trusted; of persons and also of things, as, pax fida),—Jx. certus et constants; firmus et constants.—status (fixed, not subject to alteration; e. g. cursus siderum; Ptin.) .ratus (calculated; hence settled, immutable; e.g. in omni æternitate rati immutabilesque siderum cursus). Jn. ratus et certus: constans et ratus: ratus atque firmus.

STEADPASTLY, firme. firmiter. constanter. stabili et firmo animo. See the adi.

STEADFASTNESS, constantia, firmitas or firmi-

tudo (animi). STEADILY, firme. or by Crcl. with the adj.

STEADINESS, stabilitas (e. g. of infantry; opp. mo-bilitas equitum, C.; and of the s. given to athg by a firm support; also of s. in principle, &c.).—constantia (firm continuance in alho). Jx. stabilitas et constantia.—firmitas (firmness, strength; of things and persons).—firmitudo (of things or persons; e. g. pontis, Cas., and of the mind, animi). S. of mind, firmitas or firmitudo animi; firmitudo gravitasque animi: firmitas et constantia (with tudo gravitasque animi; irmitas et constantia (wita ref. to the steady confinuance in allo; e. g. friend-ship, C.; opp. ardor quidam): z. of character, gra-vitas; constantia (in respect of opinion); constantia morum; mores temperati moderatique (in respect of manners and behaviour).

STEADY, v. firmare. confirmare. stabilire.—Jr. confirmare stabilireque qd.—stabilitatem dare ci rei.

To support and s. athg, qd dat stabilitatem ci rei, quam

STEADY, adj. | Firm, not moveable, firmus. immotus. fixus. stabilis. || Grave, serious, gravis (of dignified gravity; opp. levis).—constans (that acts according to fixed principles, consistent; opp. mobilis, varius). S. old age, setas gravior; setas constans. Steadfast, vid.

STEAK, offa (Plaut.). Beefsteaks, carnes bovillæ in carbones superimpositæ (Theod. Prisc. 1, 7).
STEAL, furtum facere ci (g. t.). furari ci qd, or qd ab qo (secretly: clepere ci qd, basely, is an old word, but retained in the phrase rapere et clepre).—sublegere ci qd; surripere ci qd, or qd ab qo (g. t., whether really or en jest; e. g. multa a Nævio surripuisse, really; pucilæ sa jest; e. g. multa a Nævio surripuisse, realiy; puelius suavium surripere, in jeil)—futro aligere (of animals wech are driven away by the thief). To s. a little time, and spatti surripere: to s. out of the lown, urbe elabi: to s. away fm a company, clam se subducere circulo: s. away fm a company, clam se subducere circulo: solem goods, oblatum furtum (as offered for sale, Gaj. Dig.; actio oblatt, an action agst aby for offering goods for sale, knowing them to be stolen, Gell,—res furtiva (Q.), or furtum; turta, pl.
STEALTH, furtum. Purta, pl.

STEALTHY, furtivus. tectus (secret, hidden) .clandestinus (ciandestine).

STEAM, s. vapor. A pipe or flue for conveying s., vaporarium.

STEAM, v. vaporare (trans. and intrans.). STEAM-ENGINE, STEAM-BOAT, *machina, navis, vaporaria, or vi vaporis impulsa.

VIS, VAROURIES, OF VI VAROUES HUBBLES.
STEED, ocusa. See Horse.
STEEL, s. chalybs (g.f.). Horse For striking fire the
ancients used either a large nosi, called clavus, or a
second stone; see Plin. 36, 19, 30.

STEEL, v. durare. indurare (to harden) .- confirmare (e. g. animum). To have steeled oneself ages athg, obstinatum esse adversus qd (e. g. adversus muliebres

lacrimas, L.). STEELYARD, statera.

STEEP, adj. præruptus. deruptus (shelving).-præceps (precipitous).—arduus (almost perpendicular; hence, difficult of ascent). Jn. arduus et deruptus. A s. place, locus præceps : s. places, prærupta or derupta, orum, n.; præcipitia, ium (Suet.): to have a s. ap-proach, arduo esse ascensu.

STEEP, v. mergere in aquam (C.). intingere in aqua (Vitr.). madefacere (to moisten, souk).

STEEPLE, *turris ædi sacræ imposita.

STEEPLY, prærupte. STEEPNESS, Crcl. with the adj.

STEER, v. | TRANS.) (navem) gubernare, moderari. regere. To s. any where, tendere qo; cursum dirigere

regere. To s. any where, tendere qo; cursum dirigere qo. [Intra.xs.] navigar. STEER, s. juvencus (a young bullock).—bos novellus (somewhat older; see Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6). STEERAGF, [The act of steering, Cret. by the erb(); or scientia gubernandorum (Ces.), ars gubernand

cero; or scientia guernatorum (cers.), ars guernatorum (c.). I The hinder part of a ship, puppis. STEERSMAN, gubernator, rector navis. The s is at the helm, gubernator sedet in puppi clavum tenens (C.): the ship has a good s., navis utitur scientissimo

gubernatore (C.).

STEM, s. | A trunk, truncus (not caudex or stirps).—arboris corpus (Plin.). | Prow of a ship. prora.

STEM, v. obstare obsistere resistere. Jw. repugnare obsistereque. Atha may be stemmed, ci rei repugnari obsistique potest : to try to s the torrent (fig.), objicere oussistate potent: to try to a the torrens (Mg.), Objecte and fluctibus; dirigere brachia contra torrentem (proc. † Jue.),: to s. the torrent of public calamities, fluctus (gos) a communi peste depellere (C.). See Reser. OPPOSE.

STENCH, foetor. See STINK. STEP, s. | A pace, gradus (a s. taken).—gressus (a stepping).— De passus in the best prose writers always includes the idea of a certain length, a pace. To take a s., gradum facere (propr.); agere et moliri (£g.): to take long s. s. magnos facere gradus; grandbus esse gradibus: to take short s.'s, gradum minuere (Q.); parvo procedere passu (Q.); not to stir a s. out of the house, domo pedem non efferre; domi or domo se tenère; to take a azardous s. (fig.). *periculosum consilium inire : se in casum dare: to keep s. with aby, gradum æquare(prop.); parem esse cl (fg.): s. by s., gradibus; gradatim (sp or down, acc. to a certain measure); pedetentim (with great care and caution); minutatim (little by little): in take the first s. in athy (fig.), initium facere es rei; ed take the prist s. in any (pg.), in turn tacere es rei; quarte facere copiese: to tread with a firm s., certo gradu incedere: to urge aby to take a bold s. (fg.), qm ad audendum qd concitare. #A footstep, vestigium. To follow the s.'s of aby, vestigiis insistere (C.), vestigis persequi (C.), legere (O.), premere (T.). | A stair, gradus. S.'s, pl. scalæ (a flight of stairs).—gradus, pl. (single stairs).—descensio (a place for going down): a flight of s.'s, gradus scalarum. | Flo.) A degree, gradus. | Measure, ratio. consilium. via. See Mrasure. To take a s., agere et moliri: to take a rash s., temere or inconsiderate agere.

STEP, v. gradum facere, incedere, ingredi. To a back, regredi; retrogredi: to s. out = go quickiy, pleno gradu tendere; gradum addere, accelerare, corripere: to s. on athg, pedem ponere in qa re; ingredi qd (to sei foot on); intrare qd (to enter); prodire in qd (e. g. in scenam): to s. on shore, exire in terram, in litus: to s. on board a ship, inscendere navem, or in navem : to s. into, inire, introire, intrare, or ingredi qd (e. g. domum inire; domum, or in domum, introire; limen intrare); to s. over, transire: to s. aside, secedere (g. t); de vis secedere (fm the road or path, to make room); viam, locum dare; locum dare et cedere (that aby may pass).

STEP-BROTHER, mariti or uxoris frater. (husband's brother) .- sororis maritus (sister's husband).

STEP-DAUGHTER, privigna.
STEP-FATHER, vitricus.
STEP-MOTHER, noverca; adj. novercalis.

STEP-SISTER, mariti or uxoris soror, glos (Pand ; husband's sister).

STEP-SON, privignus. STERCORACEOUS, stercorarius. stercorosus (full of dung!

STEREOTYPE, . formæ literarum fixæ. . stereo-

typus (1, 1.). typus (i. i.).

STERILE. infecundus (in reference to procreative posser, also of the soil; opp. fecundus).—sterills (in ref. to productive power, the bear no fruit; also of the soil, of the year; opp. fertilis and [in ref. to soil] opimus fig. in ref. to the female seez).

STERILITY, sterilitas (opp. fertilitas).

STERILITY, adi. veru. bonus f.e., of momer, numi;

STERLITY, activities (opp. fertilities).

STERLING, adj. verus bonus (e. g. of money, numi; opp. num. adulterini). S. coin of the realm, numus cui publica forma est; numus publicae forma (i. e. coin of the realm); numi Anglica monera percussi (aft. Appnl. Apol. 198, the mention of sterting being copia applied to English money on the Continent). See Gis-

STERLING, s. A pound s., prps fm context, libra pondo.

STERN, s. puppis

STERN, adj. austērus. durus. severus. naturā asper. STERNLY, dure. severe. torve.

STERNNESS, severitas, duritas, austeritas.

STETHOSCOPE, * stethoscopium (t. t.).

STETHOSCOPE, *stéthoscópium (t. t.).
STEW, v. incluso intus vapore excoquere. *testà
tectà vapore suo qd mitigare. *in ollà clausà coquere.
STEW, s. | Stewed meat. *carnes vapore suo temperate, mollitæ (Bas.). | | A b rothel, iupanar. lustrum. fornix. stabulum. | | (Colloq) Difficu il is, angustic. difficultas. To be in a s., angustius se habère;
in angustiis esse (to be horassed with difficulties); per
turbatum esse (to be perplexed or confused); incertus
or dubius sum, quid faciam; nescio quid agam; nescio
quid azam, quo me vertam (not lo know what lo do. or quid agam, quo me vertam (not to know what to do, or whither to turn): to put aby in a s., qin or es animum perturbare or conturbare; qm in angustias adducere.

perturbare or conturbare; (im in angustias adducere. STEWARD, administrator,—procurator (manager of the affairs of an absentee by commission).—villicus (under-steward of a manor). To commit the management of an selate to a x, villicum fundo familizeque præponere: a house-a, qui res domesticas dispensat; dispensator.

STEW-PAN. olia clausa.

STICK, s. bacuium or (more rarely) baculus (a waik-ing-stick for use or convenience).—scipio (for ornament, sug-sites for use or convenience,.—scipio (for ornament, also as a walking slick).—fustis (a cudgel).—feruia (a little s., rod). To lean upon a s., inniti baculo; artus baculo sustinere (†): to use a s. (for striking). fustem ci impingere; qm fuste coercere (as corrective discipline; e. g. puerum, H.): a s. of sealing-wax, *scapus ceræ or laccæ signatoriæ.

or laccer signatorise.

STICK, v. Transa.) figere. infigere. To s. on or to, affigere ad qd: in front of, prafigere el rel: through, inserere el rel or in qd: into, figere or infigere in qd: ilserere el rel or in qd. Ilwransa, fixum or infixum sese in qå re. affixum esse in qå re. bærëre in qå re. To have something sticking in one's throat, faucibus qd obstat (Q.): a bone s.'s in aby's throat, os devoratum fauce cs hæret (Phædr.): to s. (in speaking), in dicendo deficere : to s. to, inhærere ci rei or ad qd (prop.); hætere, adhærere rei or ci (prop. and fig.): to s. close to, se applicare ad qd (to apply closely to); prensare qd (to seize and press: e. g. cs genua); ci blandiri (to fawn upon aby); se applicare ad qm (in a friendly manner); se insinuare in cs familiaritatem or familiarem usum, insinuare in cs consuetudinem : to s. out, eminere; exstare; see PROJECT.
STICKINESS, ientitia.—tenacitas.

STICKLER, rei defensor acerrimus. To be a great s. for athg, 'acri studio qd defendere; cs rei esse pro-

pugnatorem.

STICKY, tenax (lenacious; e g. 180x).—resinaceus (like resin).—glutinosus (like glue).—lentus (capable of being casily extended or bent; hence 'sticky').

STIFP, Rigid, rigidus (also of statues, signa, C.).—rigens. S. with cold, frigore rigens, torpidus, torpens: to be s., rigiere, torpère. I Formal, starch edurus (opp. mollis).—morbus incompositus. To have as s. gast, durius incedere; in incessu duriorem esse.

STIPPEN, rigidum [acere, reddere oft (to make more rigid; g. 1.).—densare (to thicken). To s. with starch, (vestern) firmare.

ryms; g. i., — densate (to inicken). 20 8. Wild March, (vestern) firmate. STIFFN-ECK-ED. See Obstimate. STIFFN-ESS, rigor (rigidity; also in painting, sculp-ture, &c.).— mores asperi or duri (2.; formal and unpleasant manners).

STIFLE, | PROPR. suffocare qm (C.). - intercludere cianhiam, spiritum (I.).— interprimer ci fauces (Plauk. Rud. 3, 2, 46).— strangulare (to strangle). If 10.) opprimer, exatinguer. To a genius, exstinguere vires lugenii: fear, anguith, stiffs the voice, metus, angor, pracludit, intercludit vocem.

STIFLING, Crel. with the verbs. Strangulation is strangting; suffication, Plin., only mulierum. STIGMA, notal labes. nota turpitudinis. macula.

STIGMA, note, tabes, note turpitudinis, inactin, stigma, atis (= a branded mark on states, &c., was used as a mark of infamy, by Suel., Mart., &c.).
STIGMATIZE, maculam or ignominiam or notam turpitudinis ci inurere, qm ignominia notare (of the

STILETTO, sica. mucro.

STILL, v. | To suppress, reprimere. sedare. | To pacify, tranquilium qm or cs animum reddere or facere. To distil, (liquores) destillare.

STILL, s. *alembicum (t. t.).

STILL, adj. | Motionless, immotus. stabilis. fixus. To stand s., consistere; see STAND. | Tran-

[SYN. and PHR. in CALM]. | Stient, silens. tacitus. To be s., silere (not to make a noise); tacère (not to speak); silentium tenère; quiescere.

speak); silentium tenere; quiescere.

STILL, ade. || Alway, vid. || Nevertheless, vid. ||
Followed by a comparative, etiam (in the golden age: e.g. tantum et plus etiam mini debet, C., still more).—adhuc (in later writers; e.g. adhuc difficilion obscuratio est, G., still more difficulties; e.g. adhuc difficilion obscuratio est, G., still more difficulties; e.g. particular obscuratio estal jam (= 50s, when there is a progression immediate on a dimartimos modo populos, sed in mediterance on a dimartimos modo populos, sed in pries; s. g. hor su manimus mono populos, seu in mediterraneis quoque, et montanis et ferociores jam populos, C.-Pr. Intr. ii. 865). S. more, magis etiam; multo etiam magis. 1855 The 'still' is six omitted textin disminished emphasit); e. g. indiguum est a pare vinci, in dignius ab infectore; and 's. more' a pare vinci, in dignius ab inferiore; and 's. more' is often plus, amplius, only; e.g. plus pecuniae poseit.

If of time, (= yet, up to this or that time) adhue (up to this time)—(usque) ad di tempus, ad id. ad di locorum (up to a past time spoken of: on ad id loc. see Cortte and Fabri on S. Jug. 63. 6. Gronor. 1. 27, 71)—etiam (where' stiil' is emphatic, implying that it is surprising the thing, state, &c., should even now exist, amuch as it might have been expected to have coased before this: are now a multerium? Tuttis etiam? this; are you s. muttering? muttis etlam? do you still refuse to speak? taces etiam? when he was s. asleep, quum iste etiam cubaret). -eilainnunc (a strengthened etiam; iste etiam cubaret).—enaminunc us strengmenea cham, it may be used of the past, esply in oblique narratire of what was the speaker's present; e. g. dixisti paullulum tibi esse etiam nunc more, &c., C., and in letters; Brutus erat in Neside etiamnunc, 'is still,' &c., it being the writer's present. Also with verb in imperf. subj. with quum, the principal verb being in the perfect; see Pract. Intr. ii. 331-334). How long s.? perfect; see Fract. Intr. 11. 331—334). Itow long s.f quamdiu etiam &c.f s. at this day, hodie; hodie etiam; adhuc: do you s. not know me (= my character)? non satis me pernosti etiam qualis sim? and s. more, or s. satis me pernosti ettam qualis sim? and s. more, or s. further (in continuing arguments, &c.), quid vero; verum etiam; et, quod pius est; et, quod magis est; my, what is s. more, inno; ime enim vero: and s. more if \$c. præsertim si.
STILLNESS, silentium (silence).—quies (repose). S. of the water at sea, malacia (Cas.); maris tranquillitas (C.). See CALM.

STILTS, graliæ, pl. (Varr. ap. Non. 115, 19; defined by Fest. 'pertices furculas habentes'). The pace of one in s.'s, grallatorius gradus: to go on s.'s, 'incedere grallis; '* super grallis ambulare (propr.); pompam adhibere in dicendo (impropr. of an author): one who

walks on s.'s, grallator (Varr.).

STIMULANT, STIMULUS, incitamentum. irritamentum (means of incitement).—stimuius (qu. a goad). - gioriæ stimuli. To have no stimulus, calcaribus

STIMULATE, stimulare. excitare.-incendere; in-

flammare ; exstimulare (poet. post-Class.).

nammare; exstitutiare (poet. post-causs.).

STING, s. || Propr.) aculeus (of insects).—aculeus;
spina (of plants). Wound from a s., ictus. || F10)
aculeus. morsus. The s.'s of conscience, conscientize stimulus; animi morsus; conscientiæ angor et solicitudo, cruciatus (C.).

STING, v. pungere; compungere (g. t. for pricking or causing a pricking pain).—ferire (to strike).—mordère (of a biting pain; e.g. of a nettle).—urere (of a burning, smarting sting; e. g. as that of a nettle, Ac.).
To be stung by a serpent, a serpente pungi or feriri
(Plin.); by a nettle, urticæ aculeis compungi: the sting-(Pila.); of a nettle, urticæ actiels compungi: the sing-ing leaves of a nettle, urticæ folia mordentia. [Impropr.] mordere (e. g. valde me momorderunt epistoke thæ); conscientia mordere (C.); pungere or stimulare ac pungere

STINGILY, tenuiter. parce. Jr. parce ac tenuiter.

illiberaliter, sordide, maligne, STINGINESS, parsimonia, sordes, illiberalitas (C.).

STINGY, parcus. tenax. sordidus. liliberalis (L.). STINGY, parcus. tenax. sordidus. liliberalis (L.) STINK, s. odor maius. fæditas odoris; also, fm context, odor only.—fætor (common Lat. and post Cluss., Cul., Plin.) .- olor (according to Dod., avoided as a too common and coarse word).

STINK, v. male olere .- fortere (less common) -- putere [SYN. in STINKING]. To a. of athg, ofere or ob-

other ed (e. g. of garlie, allium). STINKING, male olens (g. l.)—fætidus (foul, giring forth a strong, bad smell; e. g., anima, the breath; os, the mouth).—putidus (in a state of corruption, putrid; e. g. ulcus) .- olidus (having a strong smelt; e. g. capra, H.)

STINT, modum facere ci ret. qm circumscribere. coartare, coercere. To s. one as to time, in speaking, in breve tempus conjicere qm (T.): to s. oneself for quil, quiet, tranquillus. quietus. placidus. sedatus lime, sibi temperare in dicendo, in scribendo (aft C.): to s. one in food, arte colere qm (S. Jug. 85, 35); parce habere qm; ci cibum subducere or deducere: to s. oneself, parce vivere; sumptus circumcidere; modum facere sumptibus (to contract one's expenses; also impensas corpriere, Suci.) to a one expense; dato Impensas corpriere, Suci.) to a one edition of parce fraudare servictus suo; fraudare ventrem (Ser defraudare genium suum is vather poet.; opp. defraudare nihil sibl, Petron. 69, 2).

STIPEMD, *benedeium annuum. annua in bene-

STIPEND, *beneficium annuum. annua in beneficii loco prebita, pi. (if necesary, as i. i., *stipendium; but in Lat. authors we find stipendium of the pay of so. id iers, not of civil officers.)
STIPEN DIARY, *qui beneficio annuo sustentatur (**) *not stipendarius in this sense).
STIPEN DIARE, pacisic, (lopacisc), ad convenit ci cum qo or inter aliquos (to agres with aby about athy, or among another).—sibi depacisci (to reserve to oneself, to s. for oneself).—sibi excipere (to exempt oneself, -stipulari (to cause formally to be promised to oneself).
STIPULATION, pactio, slipulatio, conditio. To

STIPULATION, pactio. slipulatio. conditio. make a s., conditionem ferre, proponete: so accept a s., conditionem accipere (opp. conditionem aspernari).

STIR, v. || TRANS.) movere. excitare. To s. the fire, Ignem languentem excitare (cf. Cas. B. G. 7, 24); ignem ex-tinctum suscitare (aft O. A. A. 3, 597); to s.

with a ladie or spoon, rudicula peragitare; rudicula or rudiculis miscère: to s. up; see Arouse, Excite. intrans.) moveri. se movere.

SfiR, s. tumuitus. turbæ, pl.; see also Conpusion. To make a s. about ally, about nothing, &c., multum in agendo discursare (2.); jactare, venditare qd; qd mirifice extollere, or miris laudibus efferre (to praise

highly and officiously).
STIRRING, sedulus, navus, industrius, laboriosus. strenuus. acer. impiger. A s. life, vita negotiosa. pegy actuous used by C. only as epinet to virtus, and of the part of on oration seek ought to be the most entmated, \$\overline{\text{d}}\cdot \text{Sen}\cdot \text{seq}\cdot \text{virtus}\cdot \text{and agitis} \text{c. would have said for the first, operosa, semper agons of et moliens: for the second, qui viget, omnia mo-et, et motu preditus est semplerno—acti-STIRRUP, stapia, stapēda (in the Loit, of the middle aget)—anals (in the since centure; see Yoorle Wilst.)

ages).—scala (fm the sixth century; see Vogel's Hist. of Inventions, vol. i. p. 431). S. leather, *iorum stapiæ.

Internions, vol. 1, p. 131). S. isaner, "forum stapus.
STITCH, v. consuers cau conserver ed.
STITCH, s. #A pass of the needie, *tractus
(achs).—*ductus (fill). Or by the verb. #A sharp
pain, dolores lateris (or laterum) sublit, qui punctionem afferunt (Phin. 34, 15, 44).

s. sitif, tanquam in incili qo adhærere (Fro., Coi. sp.
C.); immotum stare. Il Arace, it in eage, vid. I Great
yu an til sy, vis. copia. maguna numerus. Il Store,
copia. naparatus. A large s., vis magna, maxima: to
lay in a large s. of corn, frumenti vim maximam comparare. Il Capital, sor. caput. Il (In ship building)
Stocks, pl. navalla, um, pl. To put a ship upon the
s. s., navem sodilicare or extruere (in navailbus): to take a ship off the s's, navem deducere : a ship leaves the s.'s, navis exit navalibus. || Pl. Stocks, hold for the legs, compedes, pl. || If = funds, vid. STOCK, v. suppeditare ci qd. instruere. exstruere

(rare).—ornare. Jw. instruere et ornare qm qå re. Slocked, instructus. ornatus.

STOCKADE. See PALISADE. STOCK-DOVE. See PIGEON.

STOCK-GILLIFLOWER, leucoion (Col.). *cheiran-

thus incanus (Linn.).

thus incanus (Linn.).

STOCKING, s. We may say tiblale (the sing. occurs, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14; the plural, Suel. Oct. 82). To wars 1.4, tiblatibus muniter. 22 The ancient tiblatis were in fact bandages, fascits or fasciole, weck were worn susually by none but the infirm, and sis in winter by other persons, fascits vincire pedes, or vestire crura.

CTUIA.

STOIC, Stoicus. A complete s., germanissimus Stoicus (C. Acad. 2, 43, 132). | FIG.) perfectus e Stoica Schola saptens (# yttenh.).

STOICAL. | Paopra.) Stoicus. | FIG.) lentus. durus. To regard alfa swith s. indifference, non movêri, non duci, non tangi qă re. durum esse ad qd. animus obduruit ad qd. lenie fetre qd. Sce also Aparity.

STOICALITY. | FIG.) inhumane, lente.

STOLE, sida.
STOMACII, || PROPR.) stomachus (prop. the canal that conveys the food into the belty; then also the s., (to s. the progress of something; a thief, a carriage, a

including all the digastive organs in man and beast—ventriculus, venter (belly; as the receptacle of foods venter also for the whole lower part of the body; loss BELLY.) A week s., stomachus infirmus, invalides, imbecillus (opp, stom firmus, fortis). To here are to stomache parum valère.—languenti esse stomache (a shontish, that does not discovered. stomachum es rei usu vittare (aft. Soset. resp. 281. As overloaded ..., stomachus marcens cibi onere (Sost.). To have a poin in one's s., torminibus or ex intestins laborare, torminibus affectum esse. Disorder of the s., stomachi resolutio (Cels.); defectus, uum, pl.; dissolutio (Dilla The. in cell of order storme constitution). solutio (Plin.). The s. is out of order, stomachus dissolutio (Plin.), non consistit. | Fig.) Anger, ladignation, vid.

STOMACH - ACHE. See BELLY - ACHE, under BELLY.

STOMACHER, strophium (C.). mamillare (Mort). [These words do not exactly apply; the first was used either to raise or depress the breasts, the latter only for STOM ACHIC, quod stomachum reficit, recreat, corroborat, 4 s. (medicine), recreantes stomachum succi (aft O. Pont. 4, 3, 53).

succi (aft. O. Pont. 4, 3, 53).

STONE, s. lapis (c. 1,...-lapillus (a smell s.).—
saxum(a large s.).—gemma (a precious s.).—silex (first)
(cotes is a uskel-s.).—os, ossis. granum (in fruit).—
saxum sectle, lapis sectilis (free s.).—pumex (psmell-s).

-magnes (lapis) (a loadstone). Full of s.'s, lapidosus, granous (of s.'s in fruit). To clear (a field)
s.'s, clapidare agrum. A keop of s.'s, acervus lapidum;
lapides in pump locum consest (GES extrements) s. s. capuare agrum. A seep of s. s. accer us asputum; lapides in unum locum congesti () not congestas lapidum): s.'s throw. lapidum conjectus. Set with (precious) s.'s, genmatus genmis distinctus: to two to s., lapidescere. in lapidem (in saxum) verti. § In the human body, calculus (as a disease); to cut for the s., ci calculos excidere : lo cure of the a., ci calculos pellere, discutere, or curare, ci iapiilum ejicere. Paor.) Not to leave one s. upon another, domum, or urbem, diruere atque evertere, solo æquare or adæquare. To kill two birds with one s., de eadem fidelia duos parietes dealbare (= to despatch two things at once; Curio, sp. C. ad Pam. 7, 29, extr.) .- una mercede duas res assequi, or uno saltu duos apros capere (= to obtain a double advantage with one effort; C. Rose. Am. 29, 80. Plant. Cas. 2, 8, 40). Not to leave a s. unturned, ad intentatum ilnquere (H. A. P. 235); nihil inexpertum omittere (Curt. 3, 6, 14); omnia experiri (Ter.); nihil reliqui facere (T.); nihil sibi reliqui facere (Cas.). # 4 certain weight, octo (or quatuordecim, as the case may be) libræ pondo.

STONE, v. || To take away stones, (agrum) elapidare. || To clean with a stone, cote despamare (pavimentum), || To kill with stone, lapides in qm conjicere, qm iapidibus co-operire (1957) in pinces in qui conjecte, with eas a faire reading in C. Of. 3, 11, 48). Bey qui lapidate is not found in the best prize; weh has only the impersonal lapidat, usually with imbri or de cello, 'it rains s.'s.'

STONE-BLIND, cæcus. See BLIND STONE-CUTTER, STONE-MASON, lapicida, m,

m. (Varr.)—lapidarius, sc. faber (late).

STONE-PIT, STONE QUARRY, lapicidinæ (pl.; C., Varr.). lautumiæ (pl.; C., Plaut., L.). latomia lapi-

daria (Plaut).

STONING, s. | The act of destroying with stones; must be expressed by the verbs or phrases mentioned under To Sronk. Lapidatio means 'a throwing of stones.' | Establishing cs. is not Latin.

STONY, lapideus saxeus (of stone).—lapidous.

saxosus (full of stones).

saxosus (juit of stones).

STOOL, J. A low seat, sellula (T.). sedecula (C.).

subsellium. scabellum (a foot-s.). No tracal reconstitution of the bowerles, alvum exonerare (Plin.). necessitati or nature parère; seedere ad exonerandum corpus (Sen. Ep. 70, 17). To have a s., alvum dejicere (C.), solvere, exinauire (Ceis.).

STOOP, v., 1 Paora, 1 bed emittere, caput demittere (C.), caput inclinare (Prize.), se flectere (Cex.), flecti, incurreseers (C.), 1 Pio., To condescend, vid. STOOP, a inclinatio, flexus, Or by the volume of STOP, v. I Taxas, Imoral, removat, moran facts STOP, v. I Taxas, Imoral, removat, moran facts

ci rei, moram afferre cs or ci rei, moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (cause a delay in athy),—tardare, retardare (to retard the prosecution of athy; e. g., of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy), tenere, retinere, sustinere Aorse).—reprimere (lo check forcibly; fugam hostium; redundantem lacum).—arcere, cohibère (lo hold aing off, so that it may not approach).—inhibère, sistere (sistere, of persons or things; inhibere, of lifeless objects (alseter, of persons or tangs; innovere, of isfects copicies sometion, currens, or flumen, abstitut; currus inhibitut). To s. aby, morarl, demorarl, remorarl que, s. for delaying him).—delinêre, demorarl et detinêre qm (to draw him back, with rf, to some object pursued by him).—abrumpere (to s. abruptly): to s. aby on a journey, retardare qm in via; remorari cs iter: to s. aby's pursuit of an enemy, tardare qm ad inse-quendum hostem (of a marsh or other obstacle): to s. the progress of a war, moram et tarditatem afferre beilo; morari celeritatem beili; the onset of an enemy, bello; morar celeritatem belli; the onset of an enemy, tardare or retardare hostium impetum: to s. horses, equos sustinere (opp. agere, incitare); ffenare; forfenare (to bridle; to hold in check); to s. mischief, obviam ire ci rel (to meet a difficulty or danger by counteracting measures): s. thief/ tente furem to s. one's breath, animam comprimere (Ter.); spicitum estatements ritum retinere (Cels., hold one's breath): to s. the course of a vessel, navigium inhibere: to s. a sedition. surrour, §c., seditionem, motus comprimere: to s. oneself, se sustinére; se reprimere; se cohibére: to s. abys
mouts, linguam et occludere; et os obturare; comprimere linguam et os obturares; comprimere linguam et os obventos es obturare; comprimere linguam et os olventos esse: to s. aby on the
Aigh-roud, viatorem invitum consistere cogere (Ces.
B. G. 4, 5; not of litest implying robbery). I INTARS.
To stay, abi de, manêre, permanêre. To s. on the
roud, devertere ad qm (in hospitum): to s. with aby,
in es domo or apud qm habitare; apud qm rin es
domo deversail (for a time, as a guest); cum qo habitare (to live logether); commorari (to be stopping at, or
abiding for a lime). See STAN. If To pause, consistere. insistere. subsistere. quiesseere. I) in speaking, paullum respirare; in loctione spiritum suspndere (Q. 1, 8, 1); intervallo or intervallis dicere (opp.
sine intervallis dicere, aft. C. Or. 3, 48, 185; also uno uprour, &c., seditionem, motus comprimere: to s. onesine intervalls dicere, aft. C. Or. 3, 48, 185; also uno tenore dicere, to speak without intermission). 2) in reading, distinguere (to observe the proper stops). 3) in reasing, distinguere (to observe the proper stops). 31 in singing, intermittere, 4) in verifing or printing, inter-pungere. 5) in drinking, intermittere. Without stop-ping, sine intervallo; ne intervallo quidem facto a sine ulla intermissione; uno tenore: to drink without stopping, non respirare in hauriendo (Plin. 14, 22, 28).

STOP UP, obturare. obstipare. claudere (shut in) .obstruere, obsepire, intercludere. To s. up the way, viam præcludere, viam obstruere (barricade). — iter obsepire. iter intercludere. interrumpere. To s. up

with alkg, qa re pro tomento uti.

STOP, s. | Delay, mora. impedimentum. or by the STOP, s. [Delay, mora, impedimentum, or by the everb. [Pause, intermissio, intermissua (Plin.); or by the verb. [Point (in scriting), punctum. [(On a musical instrument), by the Gr. βόμβος or δλμος: some say *epistomium (in a wind instrument); *onaunbrium, *capulum (in a stringed instrument); *To open all the s.*s, omnia sonorum itinera aperire

STOPPAGE, By the verbs. S. of the bowels, alvus

suppressa, obstructa (Cels.).

STOPPING, interpunctio, or pl. interpunctiones. interpuncta (pl.) verborum (C.). interductus librarii (C., as marked by the scribe). In the s., in interpunctionibus verborum (C.).

STOPPLE, STOPPER, obturamentum (Plin.). The s. of a tobacco-pips, *obturamentum fumisugii; *pistilus ardenti herbæ Nicotianæ comprimendæ inserviens.

STORAX, styrax (Plin.), *styrax officinalis (Linn.). STORE, s. | Stock, copia, apparatus. To lay in a STORE, s. [Slock, copia. apparatus. To lay in a of provisions, rem frumentariam providère. A lurge s. of also, vis maxima es rei (s. g., of cors).] Maggazine, receptaculum (g. l.).—apotheca, cella (for fruits, wine, provisions, \$c.).—horreum (a granary).
STORE, v. [To provide with necessaries, instructe. ornare. Jx. instructe et ornare da re; exstructe (rare). Stored, instructus. ornatus. [To lay

u p, coacervare, colligere, congerere, STORE HOUSE, receptaculum (g. t.).—apothéca, cella (for fruits, provision, wine, &c.).—horreum

cella (for fruits, provision, wine, &c.).— horreum (granary).
STORE-KEEPER, promus cellarius condus (in a Roman family). Ste promus condus or procurator peni (promus = qui pro mit: condus = qui con dit.—horrearius (Uip. Diy.).— horrei administrator (who has the care of such sirves as are piaced in a horreum, or granary).— commeatis administrator.
STORK, ciconia. *ardea ciconia (Linn.). S.'s bill, geranum (Linn.).

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STORM, s. [A tempest, tempestas (r. pr.).—proceila (a squall or gust of wind).—ninbus (rain).—imber maximus (a heavy s. of rain; e.g., to arrive anuweather, with thunder and lightning).—tontribude (bad weather, with thunder and lightning).—tomptass cum magno fragore tonitribusque (bad weather, with thunder and lightning).—tonitrus, n. pl. (thunder). A s. rises, tempestas venit, excitatur, oritur, concitur, nubilatur (i. e. clouds collect or gather).—
cooritur tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque (a s. arises with a crash and thunder): a s. rages, tempestas, procella, furit, sævit. To dread a s., tonitrua (ac fulgura) expavescere : to wait till the s. shall have passed by, transitum tempestatis exspectare (C. Att. 2, 21, p. in., fig.). || Fig.) tempestas. procella (of troubles, fied place, oppugnatio. impetus. vis. To take a town, &c. by s., vi or impetu capere. vi or per vim expugnare. impetu facto scalis capere. To determine

expugnare. Impetu facto scalis capere. To determine on a r. exercitum ad urbem oppugnandam admovēre: lo order a s., urbem vi adorin or oppugnare; scalis muros aggredi. See also Siece.

STORM, v. | INTRANS. To rage, vid. | TRANS. | PROFE. | oppugnare. impetum facere in qd (urbem, castral. vi adoriri. aggredi (to approach for aliack). -vi expugnare (to take by s.). | Pio.) oppugnare (to take by s.). | Pio.) oppugnare (of persons; with or without verbis).—vexare. actiace. caractiane. on some with prayers, precluma fatigatro-caractiane. on the state prayers, precluma fatigatro-caractiane. on the state prayers precluma fatigatro-caractiane. rogitando.

STORMILY, tumultuose, turbide, turbulenter, vio-

lenter (fig.).
STORMY, turbulentus (disturbed, propr., e. g. tem-STORMY, turbulentus (dislurbed, propr., e. g. tempestas; then fy, e. g. tempus, annus, concio)—turbidus (propr., e. g. cecium, tempestas; and fig., e. g. res, mores)—procelious (only propr., e. g. ver, cecil satus, mare, ventus).—tumultuosus (fig., full of disturbance or tumulti e. g. vita, concio: Sop propr., e. g. tumultuosum mare, is only poet.)—violentus (propr., e. g. tumultuosus) and fig. poet. only poet. poet. poet. propr., e. g. tumultus poet. propr., e. g. tumultus poet. p batum (in weh a storm rages): to have s. weather, tempestate turbuienta uti: a s. assembly, concio tumultuosa or turbulenta.

tuosa or turbuienta.

STORY, "I A short and amusing narrative, fabelia (C.). narratiuncula (Q. E.) historiola is viihaut authority. To fill one's head with idle st., echotones sarcire (Plin.). A mere s., res ficta; fabula; fabula ficta. "History, vid. "Floor, see Foods story. Of one s., domus, que unam tabulationem habet (see Vir. 6, 5, 7).

STORY-TELLER, narrator. A good s.-t., narrator Aubist (Waiteh).

dulcis (Wyttenb.). STOUT. See STRONG, HEALTHY.

STOUT-HEARTED, impavidus. intrepidus. fidens.

audens. audax. [SYN. in BOLD.] STOUTLY, audacter. fideuter. confidenter. impa-vide. intrepide. iibere.

STOVE, fornax. dim. fornacula (furnace. For OLIVE, 10thax. aim. Iornacuia (Jurnace. 1853) Iurna.
nus, an eene; caminus, a kind of s. for Aeding rooms; foculus, a pan or brazier, for the same purpose). Of a. fornacalis.
STOW, ponere (g. t).—disponere; digerere; collocare (to put in place or order).—seponere, reponere qd

(to s. away). STRADDLE, divaricare.

STRAGGLE, palari .- spargi (L.). dispergi; dissipari

STRAGGLER, STRAGGLING, dispersus dissipatus. Jw. dissipatus et dispersus. disjectus .- palantes. palati, pl. (e. g. palatos aggressus). To collect the s.'s (after a retreat), contrahere ex fugă palatos (L.).

STRAIGHT, adj. | Noterooked or curved, rectus (opp. curvus, pravus) .- directus (in a s. line) .- libratus (horizontal)—erectus (upright; e.g. incessus)—equus, planus (even, level). As. line, linea directa: as. road, via recta or directa: s. growth (of a person, tree, &c.), proceritas: to make s. what before was crooked, qd corrigere: to make a s. thing crooked, recta prava facere: to become s., se corrigere. | Direct, right,

STRAIGHT, ade. recta via. recta. recto itinere.

STRAIGHTEN, corrigere (Col., Plin.). dirigere. erigere, qd (L.) ad rectum revocare qd (wch before was crooked).

STRAIGHTWAY. See IMMEDIATELY.

STRAIN, s. [Force, vis. intentio (the straining; opp. remissio). [A musical sound, see Music, [A song, carmen. [Styte, manner, tone, vid. STRAIN, v. | To stretch, contendere. intendere.

To s. every nerve, contendere nervos omnes; manibusque pedibusque obnixe facere omnia (Pror., Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134); in athg, omni virium contentione incumbere in qd or laborare in re; omni studio incumbere in qd; rem magno conatu studioque agere; conbere in qd: rem magno conatu studioque agere; con-tendere et laborare, or omni ope atque opera entit, ut &c. To. the mind, the eyes, animum, acieno coulorum intendere. #To force, vid. #To pwrify by fil-tration, deliquare (by pouring of a liquid; Col. 12, \$5.2).—percolare (by passing through a structure \$5.2).—percolare (by passing through a structure of the cent, to skim).—diffundere (to. by drawing of suire: see the Interpo. ad H. Ko. 1. \$2. \$3. rais. wine; see the Interpp. ad H. Ep. 1, 5, 4). | Sprain,

STRAINER, colum. To pass athg through a s., percolare, per colum transmittere, STRAIT, adj. See NAMAGON DERMONTO.

percoiare, per colum transmittere,
STRAIT, adj. See Naknow, Dippicult.
STRAIT, a. l.d narrow part of the sea, fretum,
euripus (the former the common and pure Latin word;
the latter borrowed fm the Greek; with the Greeks and
Roman, also epily the 2's between Eubea and Bord,
hodie Golfo di Negroponte).—Bauces angustæ or artæ hodie Golfo di Negroponle).—Rauces angustæ or artæ
(a narrowe channel); ste bospforus (e. p. bosporus Thracius, Crimmerius). The s.'s of Gibraltar, fictum Gaditanum or Herculeum. P. Difficutty, vid.
STRAIT-WAISTCOAT. To put in a s.-w., constringere qm (C.). Ought not you to have a s.-w., put on
you f tu mentie ec compost tu iou constringendus?

you! tu mentis co.
(J. Phil. 2, 38, 97.)
STRAITEN. See CONFINE, LIMIT.
THE AITLY. See CLOSELY, STRICTLY.
The maritima. See: STRAND, s. lius. ora maritima. See SHORE.

STRAND, v. | To drive on shallows, impin-gere (navem vadis, saxo); in terram deferre. To be stronded, vado, in vadum, or litoribus iliidi; in terram deferri; in litus ejici (to be wrecked and cast ashore).

| To untwist (a rope), retorquere. relaxare.
| STRANGE, | Foreign, vid. | Fra.) a) Unacquainted with athg. To be s. (stranger) in a quasinea with aing. To be s. (stranger) in a bing, in qa re peregrinum, hospitem, non ver-satum esse: in qa re peregrinum atque hospitem seve: ailenum esse in re (not to be trusted with aligh)—rudem case in re (to have no knowledge of also). b) || Unusual, insolitus, insolens; norus (new). - mirus (wonderful, strikiny). To be s., mirum esse or videri. A thing seems s. to us, mirum qd mihi videtur; miror, demiror, admiror qd; admiror de re (it excites my astonishment) .- offendit me qd; ægre te (is execute my distinument).—Outcular in qui segre or moleste fero qu' (it is every offensice to me); very u., permirum qu' nihi accidit. This ought not to appear s to ady, mirabile nihi habet ea res. [Not belonging to one self or one's family, extrarius, extrancus (the former, that does not belong to one's personneus (the former, that does not belong to one's personneus (the former, that does not belong to one's personneus (the former, that does not belong to one's personneus (the former, that does not belong to one's personneus (the former, that does not belong to one's personneus that the personneus that the service of the e. g. extrarius canis, a s. dog; Suet. Vit. 4: the latter, that does not belong to the family; opp. domesticus; see Col. 12, præf. § 4. Suet. Claud. 4). — alienus (g. t., that does not concern or relate to one; esply in respect of possession; opp. meus or noster, amicus, &c.). S. persons, extranci (opp. familiares, &c.).—alienissimi (Cas. B. G. 6, 31). To pass into s. hands, in alienas manus incidere. ¶ Fig.) a) To be s. to a person or thing, i. e. not suited, allenum esse; abhorrere a &c.
b) to be s. (i. e. averse, disinclined), averso or alleno esse in am animo

STRANGE, interj. pape ! (Ter.): nonne hoc mirum

est? nonne hoc monstri simile est?

STRANGELY, mirum in modum. admirabiliter.

monstruose. miro, novo, insolito modo. STRANGENESS, Crel. with the adj.

STRANGER, | A foreigner, externus (not a citizen; opp. civis, popularis).-alienigena (born in a fozen; opp. civis, popularis).—altenigena (corn in a foreign country; opp. indigena).—advena (that has come into the country, but was not born in it; opp. indigena; but propr. advenæ are opp. aborigines, αυτόχθονες, the original inhabitants).—peregrinus (propr., one who, as a traveller, stays with us a longer or shorter time, but does not enjoy the rights of a citizen; then g. t., one of a doci not enjoy the rights of a citizen; then g. t., one of a foreign nation residing al Rome; opp. Civis).—hospes (the peregritus enjoying civil rights).—barbarus (not a Roman; enjoy that does not speak the Roman language or adopt Roman monners; see Dachne, Mill. 7, 1). E257. All these terms (except hospes) are also used adjectively, and frequently together; e. g. Jn. externus et advena (e. g. rex); alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus et advena; peregrinus atque

hospes. | One not of our family, extraneus

ienus. [One not versed in athy; see STRANGE. STRANGLE, strangulare, with or without laqueo to STRANGLE, STRANGLAR, WHO OF THE ACT OF THE A interstringere (Plant., Suet.). spiritum elidere (Suet.).

fauces elidere (O.).

STRANGLES, *panus (t. t.).

STRANGLING, STRANGULATION, strangulation

(Plin.). spiritus interclusus (Curt.). fauces interpressa (Plant).

STRANGURY, dysuria (Gr. in C. Att. 10, 10; Cal. Aur.).—stranguria (Gr. in Cels. 2, 1, and translated difficultas urinæ, C., Plin.).—urinæ tormina (Plin. 20, 8, 30). Suffering fm s., dysuriacus (Firm.); stranguri-

8, 30). Suffering in s, uyeulane s (an in see fig. 3).

STRAP, lorum. corrigia (a thin s., eaply for tying).—

taurea (used in inflicting punishment).—habona. amentum (a thong on a jovelin, §c.).

STRATAGEM, belli ars (g. t.).—strategēma, žis, usuma late see late consilium imperatorium (C., mbo (Gr.) or pure Lat. consilium imperatorium (C., wish adds quod Græci στρατήτημα appellant: N. D. 5, 6, fin.), S.', furta belli (S. Fraym. ap. Sere. Æn. 11, 51), δ. C. furtis incautum decipit hostem, O. Met. 13,

STRATIFICATION, Crel. with the verb.

STRATIFY, in struem congerere. accumulare. exstruere. STRAW, stramentum (stramen is poet.). Made

of s., stramenticius (sramineus, poct.). To so to s., in culmum or in festucam crescere (culmus, festuca, = the stalk, while standing): a bundle or sheaf of s., fascis stramentorum (Hirt. B. G. 8, 15).

STRAW-BED, lectus stramenticius. The ancients

word s.-b.'s, antiquis torus e stramento erat.

STRAW-COLOUR, color flavens, flavescens.

STRAW-YARD, cohors. cors (chors in the MSS.;

Col., Varr.).

STRAWBERRY, fragum (pl. fraga, V., Plin., s.'s).
S. plant, *fragaria vesca (Linn.): s. tree, *arbitus
unëdo (Linn.); ils fruit, arbitum (V.).

unedo (Linn.); is fruis, montain (r.).
STRAY, v. errare errore vagari. vagari et errare.
To i. fm, deerrare, aberrare ab qo (qá re), or simply (propr. and fg.) qã re: to stray fm the road, deerrare litinere; aberrare vià: the child strayed fm his father, puer aberravit inter homines a patre: to s. fm our's design, aberrare a proposito. STRAY, adj. errans. vagus.

STREAK, s. linea (a line; esply on paper) .- limes (for distinction) .- virga (a stripe; esply of a different

colour fm ils ground).
STREAK, v. virgis distinguere qd. Streaked, virgatus

(P.)

STREAM, s. | PROPR.) flumen (r. pr.) -- cursus (the flowing of a river). - amnis (large s. or river). --torrens (mountain-torrent). To flow with a rapid s., rapido cursu ferri : with the s., secundo flumine (w-s fluvio); secundá aqua; secundum naturam fluminis: to swim or flow with the s., secundo flumine or secunda aquà deferri: Prov. numquam dirigere brachia contra torrentem (Juv.): against the s., adverso flumine; contra aquam: to s. against the s., contra aquam remigrare (Sen. Ep. 122, extr.); adversum flumen subire (Curt.: both propr. 163, not fluminibus se obvium ferre; the true reading in Cas. Rep. 1, 4, 7, is fulminibus). | Fig.) S. of time, cursus temporis : (of a speech,

Dus). #F10.38.0 time, cursus tetinjents: (29 a spectra, \$\frac{\phi}{c}\$.1 flumen quoddam eloquentise); vis (press obundance: 9, 4.).

STREAM, v. fluere, floos: 9, 4.).—ferri (to be borns rapidly; of rivers, cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 8c, and of persons in alarm, \$\phi_c\$.)—se effunded to pear round in alarm, \$\phi_c\$. out: propr. of streams discharging themselves into a sea or lake; then also of men, &c.). To s. out of a gate,

portă se effundere or effundi. STREAMER. vexillum nauticum. STREAMLET, rivus, rivulus.

STREAMLET, rivus, rivulus.

STREET, via (having houses on each side),—platča (a broad or open place in a town; opp. to more dense or crowded paris, lanes, &c.).—vicus (a main s., with second by s. s., forming a whole quarter or ward of a town). In the s. = publicly, in public (opp. in privato): to walk in the s., in via irre; to cross the s., per viam ire; to go out into the s. in whitever worders.

in the \$\text{a}_i\$, in \text{Time in cross sace \$\text{a}_i\$, per vision the set you use into the \$\text{a}_i\$, in publicum prodice.

STRENGTH, \$\text{IF} Force, \text{vis}; \text{vies}, \text{pl}, (power).
robur (physical obility to endure toil, \$\text{q}_i\$),—nervi. lacert! (muscular powers, for work). Exercises \$\text{d}_i\$, contentials: labor; virtum contentials: \$\text{possess great}_i\$,

contentials: labor; virtum contentials: \$\text{possess great}_i\$. bonis esse viribus ; viribus pollère (S.): with all my s.

as for as my s. permits, pro meis viribus (not pro virili parte); omnibus viribus; viribus; ut possum; ut potero; quantum in me, in meā potestate, situm ext; quantum per vires licet: that is beyond my s., hoc excedit virium mearum modum; hoc superat vires excent virium mearum modum; noc superat vires meas; hoc facere, efficere, non possum: lo lose s., vires amittere (C.): mg s. faits me, vires me deficium (Ceas): to gather s., vires coiligere (C., L.); viribus firmarl, augēri, crescere (aft. C.): lo recorer one's s., vires recoiligere (Piin). recuperare (T.). revocare (C.). convalescere (to recover fm sickness): lo put forth one's s. contenders uprives vives to fee and s. vires. convaescere to recover im secences: to put forth ones s., contendere nervos, vires: to try one's s., vires suas exercére: nervos atque vires experiri: s. of mind, vis, vires, robur animi; nervi mentis #Efficacy, vis. virtus. efficacitas. efficienta. #Ciril or military power or influence, vis. potentia. opes; pl. copia, facultates (for war).

roborare. STRENGTHEN. corroborare, firmare. To s. the body by food or exercise, corpus confirmare. firmare cibo (L.), labore (C.); exercitatio corpus robustum facit (Q. 5, 10, 82): to s. the nerves, nervos confirmare (Cas.): to s. the memory, memoriam confirmare (C., Q.): to s, the stomach, stomachum corroborare: to s. oneseif, se corroborare or reficere; vires reficere: a strengthening medicine, *remedium quod valetudinem eonfirmat, or quod valetudini firmandæ, corroborandæ adhibētur (not firmamentum in this sense): to s. by arguments or witnesses, confirmare, with or without rationibus or argumentis; probare; comprobare (to de-clare to others as true, valid, or fit): by athg, qa re: by examples, exemplis comprobare, firmare, affirmare, confirmare (to s. the truth of athg); fidem ci rei addere (to add confirmation or credit to allog).

STRENUOUS, strenuus. fortis. animosus. acer.

STRENUOUSLY, strenue. fortiter. animose. animo

strenuo. animo magno fortique. acriter.

STRESS, | Force, vis ; see Force. | Emphasis,

significatio (emphasis, as t. t. in Q.). STRETCH, v. TRANS.) intendere (that weh before was slack; e. g. chordas, arcum) .- contendere (that weh was already stretched, to draw more tightly; e.g. arcum, tormenta) .- extendere (to stretch out, in length) .- lutendere qd qa re (to s. athg over another) .- producere (so as to lengthen) .- nimis extendere. modum excedere in qa re (to overstrain, outdo; e. g. one's authority). To s. out, porrigere; portendere (before one); tend-re; extendere (at full length): to s. out the arms, brachia pro-ficere (opp. contrainere); to s. oneself out on the gras, se ablicere in herbă (\$\omega_{\omega}\)" not in herbam; see C. de Or. 1, 7, 28, Orelis). Intrans.) portigi pertinere. patere diffundi excurrere, procurrere, tendere, extendi () not pertingere). See also Extenn, Reach. Il To stretch, or stretch oneself, = to yawa, pandiculari (= 'toto corpore oscitantem extendi;'

Fest). STRETCH, s. intentlo (opp. remissio), or by Crel.

with the verb. STREW, spargere. conspergere. See SCATTER. STRIATED, striatus (Plin.). STRICKLE, radius. hostorium (Priscian).

STRICT, | Severe, rigid, durus. austērus. severus. acerbus. strictus (Manil., Auson.) | Careful; wird

STRICTLY, | Severely, rigidty, dure. austere. severe acrebe, strict (Pand.) [Carefutly, id. STRICTNESS, Severity, acerbitas. severitas. austeritas. [Carefutly ness; vid. STRICTURE, annotatio (a note)—explicatio. inter-

pretatio (exposition). To make s.'s, annotare (de qa re). STRIDE, magnus gressus. grandis or plenus gradus. To take long s.'s, pleno gradu incedere (of a rapid dus. 10 take tong s. s, peno grand incedere to a rapid pace); magnos facere gradus; grandibus esse gradibus (Ptaul.); to make great s. s, fig, longe progredi; pro-cedere et progredi; processus (Fig. in the best writers never profectum) facere in re.

STRIFE, rixa jurglum contentio. To cease fm s., *rixari desinere (moi delitigare = to weary oneself with s.). See Discord, Quarret.

STRIKE, | TRANS.) PROPR.) pulsare qd qå re. —
percutere qd qå re. To s. one's head agst the walt,
caput illidere or impingere parietl (with a murderous intention fm despair). To s. the tyre, pulsare chordas lyrae (t). To s. with fists, qm pugnis cædere; qui colaphis puisare; with a club, qm fusti verberare; fusti in qm animadvertere; qm verberibus cædere, or in qm verberibus animadvertere. 'To strike athg home, Home, ade. To s. with the fist and on the face, cs os manu puisare; pugnum ci impingere in os: to s. with the flat of the hand on the cheek, ci alapam ducere : to s. with a stick, qm or qd petere baculo: struck by tight-

ning, fulmine ictus, percussus (C.); ictu fulminis attactus (of trees; Inscript.); de cœlo percussus (e. a. turres, C.): lo be struck dead by lightning, ictu fuiminis deflagrare (C., of Phaeton). | PHR.) To s. sait, vela subducere demittereque antennas (propr.); to aby, *velis subductis se victum tradere ci (propr.); cedere ci (imsubductis se victum trauere exproprist conferred proprist of s. a baryain with aby, pacied cum qo; pactionem facere or conficere cum qo (1965) not convenire cum facere or conficere cum qualification participation and convenire cum qualification and convenire cum names or connecte cum qo (1999) no convenime cum qo; but we may say, res convenim mihi cum qo; convenimus inter nos). To s. fire, ignem elidese e silice; ignem silici excudere (see V. Georg. I, 135). || To strike (= coin), percutere numos (e. g., with this im-pression, hac nota; post-Aug. in this sense). ||Fig.) a) To surprise by novelty: a things's me, moveor or commoveor re; percutit qd animum meum (produces a sudden and powerful expression).—res habet qd offen-sion's (is offensive). || b) To appear unus nal, esse notabilem (to be remarkable; of persons and things). conspici, conspicuum esse (to attract the attention : of persons and things; see Bremi, Np. Att. 13, 5, and Suet. Oct. 45). | INTRANS.) (Of a clock), "indicare horas. To cease fm working, opere faciundo cessare; nolle operam suam mercede collocare.

STRIKE OUT, || To destroy, erase, delère, ex-stinguere (g. l., lo destroy).—inducere (to erase writing with the blunt end of the style).—eradere (to scrutch out, erase). To s. aby out of a tist, nomen cs eximere de tabulis (of senators); eradere qui albo senatorio (T. Ann. 4, 42, fin.); a name fm a book, nomen tollere

STRIKE UP (a tune), incipere (cantum); (afriendship), pervenire in amicitiam; jungere amicitias; se conjungere, societatem inire cum qo; se applicare ad ca

societatem (Np.).
STRIKING, notabilis. notandus (remarkable).signis; insignitus (that attracts the attention) .- conspieuus; conspiciendus (worthy of observation; see Bremi, Suet. Oct. 45) .- mirus (wonder/ul). A s. dress, dissen tiens a ceteris habitus: a s. likeness, vero proxima imago; iudiscreta veri similitudo (Plin. 34, 7, 17): to produce s. likenesses, imagines similitudinis indiscretæ pingere (Ptin. 35, 10, 36, no. 14, § 88): s. thoughts, sententiæ acutæ or concinuæ: s. remarks, commode dicta: on this subject there is a s. remark in Ptato, de quâ re præciare apud Platonem est: a s. example, exemplum iliustre or grande.

STRIKINGLY, mirum in modum. admirabiliter. miro modo.

STRING, s. # A thread line, cord, linea. linum. -funiculus (a little rope, Plin.). PROV. To have two s.'s to one's bow, duobus seilis sedere (Laber. ap. Sen. Controv. 3, 18, fin.) | Of a musical instrument, chorda (xopôn), or in pure Lat. fides (but fides is always used in the plural = 'the strings;' except C. Pin. 4, 27, 75, and in poet.).—nervus (νεύρον, s. of animal sinews or gut). To touch the chords, nervos tangere.

or guil). To touch the chords, nervon tauge. STRING, v. insercere line (to put on a thread; e. g. margaritas, Tert Hab. Mut. 9).—resticulam or resting to the put of the put of the cord or s. through margaritas, Test Hao. Mul. 9).—resticulam or resti-culas perserere per &c. (to put a cord or s. through athg, in order to hang it up; e. g. resticulas per ficos maturas perserere, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5).—nervo, nervis aptare (to put a s. or s.'s to a musical instrument). stringed instrument, fides, lum, pl.
STRINGENT, see STRICT, SEVERE. S. measures.

consilia asperiora.

STRIP, s. lacinia (e. g. of cloth, of land) .- scidula (chartæ). resegmen (chartæ).

STRIP, v. | PROPR.) detrahere rem ci. re qm nudare. exnere qm veste (g. l., to take of one's clothes).—
detrahere ci vestem (to draw of clothes).—nudare qm (to s. aby; e. g., in order to scourge him). -qin veste or vestibus spoliare (to deprive or rob of clothing). To s. oneself, exuete vestem; ponere, deponere vestem; cor-pus nudare; to s. a tree (of leaves), nudate arborem folis; detrahere folia arboris; stringere arborem or frondes. | Pio.) qm spoliare (to deprice); qm nudare (to deprice of all his property). To s. entirely, omnibus rebus spoliare; omnibus bonis exuere; evertere for-tunis omnibus; ad vivam cutem tondere (Comice, to shave to the very blood, Plant.); qm emungere argento; om perfabricare (to cheat, defraud of, Com.): to s. (a narrative or fiction) of its ornaments, "ornatum detra-here, exuere: stript of his hypocritical disguises, evointegumentis dissimulationis.

STRIPE, s. | A line, linea. ilmes. virga (fascia, a cloudy streak in the sky, Juv.). | A blow, plaga. ver-

ber (usually pl. verbera).

STRIPE, v. virgis or linels distinguere. striare.
STRIPLING, adolescentulus. See Yourn.
STRIVE, IT or endearour, niti or anniti ad qd.
petere or appetere qd. expetere qd. affectare qd. aspiarre ad qd. imminier in qd (\$\overline{\text{2}}\overline{\text{min}}\overline{\text{qd}}\overl dare, ut; studere, with an infin., or, more rarely, ut; omnibus nervis contendere, ut. | To contend, vid.

STRIVING, contentio. appetitio (cs rei, after athg) .-

STRIVING, contentio. appetitio (cs rei, after athg).—
impetus ad qc. consectatio cs rei.

STROKE, s. 1 & b to w. letus, ts. plaga pulsus (remorum). A violent s, ictus validus: a s. q i ighinteng, fulmen. Pro.) & to ss, damnum. L tine with a pen, \$\frac{\pi}{2}\end{cases}, \text{linea} (lineamentum, Petron.).—limes. To make a s., lineam ducere: s.'s of letters, literarum ductus: by a single s. of his pen, und literarum significatione (C. Man. 3, 7, of a single letter producing a great effect). L Act of on e body on a nother. A finishing s, confectlo: lo give a finishing s, to athg, finite qd; finem cs rei or, more rarely, ci rel facere (to make an end).—ad finem or ad exitum adducere qd (to bring) to an end).—confecter, transigere qd (to accomplish). A masterly effort, facinus, dolus; machina (a s. of erally policy). crafty policy). STROKE, v. mulcêre. demulcêre (e. g. ci caput).

palpare. palpari (cl or qm).

STROLL, v. obambulare (L.).—deambulare. inam-

bulare (C.).

STROLL, s. obambulatio (Auct. ad Her.).—deambulatio (Ter.).—ambulatio (C.).

STROLLER, | One who wanders about, qui obambulat, &c.—erro (a ragabond).—homo vagus (a wanderer).—qui circum fora vicosque vagus est (aft. Plant., a lounger). | A wandering player, *histrio

vagus, paganicus, or rusticanus.
STRONG, | Powerfut, able to resist, robustus (opp. imbecillus).—firmus (epp. labans, lubricus, vacillans.)—validus. vaiens (opp. invalidus, debilis).—stabilis (opp. mutabilis, mobilis).—solidus (opp. fluidus, fluxus). - pollens (possessing internat strength or vowers). Very s., prævalidus; viribus ingens; qui est magnarum virium: to be very s., prævalère (L.); maximis esse viribus Suet.); in body, eximio esse corporis robore (Curt.); virium robore insignem esse (Plin.); corporis firmitate excellere (L): to grow or become s., convalescere; viribus crescere, augēri; incrementa virlum capere: a s. man, vir robustus, validus, valens; magnarum virium: a s. garrison, præsidium firmum (L.): to be s. by sea, in cavairy, classe maritinisque rebus valere; multum valere equitatu. | Numcrous, numerosus. frequens. magnus. As. army, exerrous, numerosus. Frequents. magnus. A s. army, exercitus magnus; numero amplus. || Firm, compact (of things without life), robustus. firmus. solidus. A s. door, fores robustæ (H.), firmæ, solidæ: s. food, cibl robustiores (Cels), non faciles ad concoquendum (C.), pleniores, valentes (C.): s. ctolh, pannus firmior, so-lidior: s. paper, charta firma, solida, densa: a s. wall, murus firmus, robustus, solidus. | Fig.) e. g., a s. memory, memoria firmior, tenax (Q.), magna (C.): a s. mind, animus robustus, firmus, confirmatus, fortis: (of arguments, proof, &c.) convincing, ad pervincendum idoneus; firmus ad probandum (fit or apt for evidence; e. g. proof, argumentum).—gravis (weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum; cf. C. Rosc. Com. 12, 36). medicamentum validum, potens, præsentissimum, also strenuum (Curt.): the medicine was so s., tanta vis mestrenuum (Curl.): the medicine was so s., tanta vis medicaminis fuit (Curl.). I Féhement, violent, accr. gravia. vehemens (C.), magnus (Cas.): a s. medi. odor gravis, accr. potens (Plin.): a s. voice, vox robusta (Plin.) afterna (A.), plenior, grandior (C.): s. consolation, soft (Fin.), from (A.), plenior, grandior (C.): a consolation, soft (Fin.), from (Fin.) and (Fin.) and (Fin.) are the consolation, soft (Fin.) are the consolation (Fin.).

STRONGLY, valde. vehementer. multum. fortiter. vi. See the adj. STROPHE, stropha (Macrob.).

STRUCTURE, structura conformatio. The s. of the human frame, omnis membrorum et fotius corporis

figura, or corpus figura only: Im context also corpus (e.g. maximi corporis; figura or context also corpus (e.g. maximi corporis; immani corporis magnitudine). Exporporatura is un-faus: corporis structura, without authority. The s. of a period, (verborum) composition of the context of the c

sitio (cf. Q. 9, 4); numeri (rhythm); the s, of a speech, *structura orationis.

STRUGGLE, v. || To strive, luctari. To s. with aby, cum qo luctari; el congredi: to s. through athg, eluctari qd (L., T.; not C. or Cæs.) see also Strive. || To contend, vid.

STRUGGLE, s. || Rffort, nisus. conatus. contentso.
See also EFFORT. || Contest, vld.
STRUMA, struma (Piin.).

STRUMOUS, strumosus (Col.).

STRUMPET, meretrix, prostibulum. See HARLOT. SIRUT, v. magnifice incedere; or simply incedere, se inferre (Ter.; viden' ignarum, ut se inferat? Aow he

struta I).—se jactare (magnificentissime, C.). STRUT, s. By the eveb. STUBBY, truncus. curtus. STUBBLE, stipula. A s. field, *ager !emessus; if necessary, add et stipulis horrens.

STUBBORN, pertinax pervicax obtinatus offirmatus contumax [SYN. in OBSTINATE].—præfractus (not yielding) —perversus (perverse, not so as it should be). — difficills. natura difficilis (obstinate, difficult to manage or to treat). Jn difficilis et morosus. To re-fractarius and præfractus are entirely foreign to stand-

ard prose.

STUBBORNLY, perverse, pertinaciter, contuma-citer, præfracte, pervicaciter, [SYN. in FROWARD.]— obstinato animo. offirmată voluntate.

STUBBORNNESS, pertinacia, pervicacia, contu-macia, animus obstinatus, voluntas offirmatior, [Sys. in OBSTINACY.

STUCCO, opus tectorium, or tectorium only (prop. plasterer's work).—gypsum (plaster of Paris).—opus albarium (Fitr.).—marmoratum tectorium, or marmoratum only (a plaster of beaten marble and lime, for

ratum only (a piesser of ocusen marvic uses save, proceeding scales or floors).

STUD. || A nail with a targe head, clavus. || Button, *orbiculus or *fibula. || A cottection of horses and mares, equaria (Farr.).—equitium

STUDENT, bonarum literarum studiosus (but not studiosus alone).—doctrines studiosus. doctrines studiis deditus. A s. at the University, academiæ civis (Ruhnk.) .- juvenis bonarum literarum studiosus : fresh s.'s, recentes a puerili institutione tirones (Wyttenb.): to be a s., versari inter cives academiæ (Ruhnk.); literis in academiá operam dare, navare (Herm.).

STUDIED, meditatus. commentatus. apparatus. S. spite, accurata malitia: a s. speech, oratio bene comapue, accurata manua: a s. speech, oratio bene com-mentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparata or apparate composita: s. grace, venustas in gestu (wch would make an orator theutrical, Auct. ad Her.

(Stefans), 15, 20).
STUDIO (of a sculptor, &c), officina.
STUDIOUS, | Fond of study, studiosus (literarum, Np.).—literarum studio deditus or addictus.

rarum, Np.).—Herarum studio deditus or addictus studiorum amans. Iery 4, valde studiosus et diligens (C.). | **Attentive*, vid.**
STUDIOSIX*, studiose. attente. diligenter. sedulo. STUDIOSIX*, studiose. attente. diligenter. sedulo. STUDIOSIX*, studiose. of the mind, meditatis. commentatio. | **Pur suit of iterature*, studium. Studies, studia, pt.: literarum studia; humanitatis studia aque literarum: to girc oseed; of studiosis st toto animo incumbere; la studiis ac literis omne tempus consumere (C.); studiis se totum tradere; tempus transmittere inter libres (Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 1): a plan of s., studiorum ratio (Murel., Ruhnk.): to begin the s. of athg, qd attingere: I, though I did not begin the s. of Gk literature tilt tate in life, &c., ego, qui sero Graccas literas attigissem, &c. (C.) | An apartment set literas attigissem, &c. (C.) An apariment see apart for literary employment, musæum. umbra. umbraculum. studium (Capitol.). Subject of

attention, studium (Ter., Np.).
STUDY, v. | Thans.) meditari. commentari. cognoscere, explorare qd. operam dare cl rei; see also To Devise. To s. a speech, orationem commentari not studere orationi): to s. a charge, meditari accusa-tionem: to s. men's dispositions, hominum animos ex-studils, se dedere, studiis doctrinisque deditum esse literis et optimis disciplinis studere. versari in artibus ingenuis. To begin to s., se conferre ad studia literarum (C.): to s. at college, literarum studifs in serdemiæ operam dare (Herm.); in academia set

graviores disciplinas percipere (Wultenb.); *litterarum studiorum causă versari, vivere, în academiă; *versari înter cives academize: to s. under aby, discere ab qo; audire qm; operam dare ci; scholis cs adesse, interesse (aft. C.).

esse (aft. C.).
STUPP, s. | Matter, materies or materia. | Furniture or goods, supellex, lectilis, f.; bona, pt. (goods). | A kind of cloth, pannus (lancus, sericus). | A goured s., *textile sericum floribus distinctum. | Trash, nugse, gerre.
STUPP, v. compière, implére, replice (to Atl.)—fanciacté a caustian alou in caokeru).—effactire, refar-

STUFF, v. complete, impure, reputre (10 pts).—ias-cire (e. g., a euchion; also in cookery).—effactic, refar-cire. To a with athg, qå re pro tomento ut: (to use a thing for sluffing): to s. birds, "avium pelies effarci-endo verta avibus assimulare: to s. a garment (with

wadding, \$c.), *vestem linteo munire.
STUPFING, quo farcitur qd. impensa (in cookery,

ingredients for s. a pie) .- tomentum (esply for cushions, de.) STUMBLE, v. | PROPR.) pedem offendere. vestigio falli (to slip, make a false step) .- labi (to s. so as to fall). To s. against or upon, incurrere in qd; offendere ad qd (g. 1., to strike against); ailidl ad qd (to be dashed against exth evolence): In s. Dindiy upon aby, caco impatt in-currere in qm. [1 NxPorn.] To s. upon aby (= fail upon athg, meet with it accidentally), imprudentem in-ciders in qd (with ade, hue, &c., C., of sumbling on a word ke did not intend to use, Verz. 2, 4, 20); de im-

proviso incidere in qm (C., of stumbling on a person). STUMBLE, s. offensio pedis. lapsus.

STUMBLER, (of a horse) offensator (Q. 10, 3, 20).—
cospitator ('a daisy-cutter,' Serv., V. Æn. 11, 671).
STUMBLING-BLOCK, PROFR.) offendiculum (only in Plin. Ep. 9, 11, 1; not to be adopted).—offensio (C.).

Fis.). offensio. impedimentum (C.).—mora (Ter., L.).

—quod offensioni est ci. quod qm offendit. If = 'bad
example, 'exemplum malum, perniclosum. To cost a s. b. in aby's way, in offensionem cs incurrere, cadere; by bad example, malo exemplo qui offendere; turpi vità ci esse offensionis. STUMP, Crel. by adj. truncus (e. g. manus trunca;

candela trunca).

candela trunca).

STUN, PAOPR.) exsurdare (v. prop.; e.g. aures).—
obtundere (e.g., the ears, by load latking, or aby by asting, qur regitando).—broprem afterre ci rei. torporhebetare qd (to deafen, deaden).—sopire (to deprice of
consciounses; e.g. of lightning). Pico, cs mentem
animumque perturbare,—in perturbationem conjicere.
cons'ernare, percutere (E.g. not percellere). Stunned,
stupefactus ac perterritus.—afflictus (deprice) of atcourage and energy).—attonitus (as if struck by a liun-der-boll). Ju. confusus et attonitus.— spe delectus that one's hope sulerly destroyed).—fulminatus (as if struck by lightning, Petron. 80, 7).—examinatus (entirely beyond oneses, annihilated). To be stunned, stupere : cs animum stupor tenet. STUNT, impedire. morari.

STUPE, fovere, fomentis curare, fomenta adhibere. STUPEFACTION, stupor (prop. and fig.) .- torpor,

prop. (and fig., T.)
STUPEFY, in stuporem dare, obstupefacere, cs men tem animumque perturbare, in perturbationem conji-cere, consternare, percutere (not percellere). To be stupefied, obstupescere; stupescere; torpescere; and the pass. of the verbs above; stupere; cs animum stupor tenet: they are all stupefied, as it were, both in body and mind, by fear, stupor omnium animos ac velut torpor insolitus membra tenet (L. 9, 2).

STUPENDOUS, stupendus .- admirabilis (astonishing; e. g. audacia).—mirus. permirus (wonderful).—in-gens. immanis (immense). STUPENDOUSLY, stupendum in modum.—valde.

vehementer.

STUPID, stolidus. stultus (stolidus, of one who is defective in judgement; stuitus, silly, inconsiderate; both defective in judgement; stutius, sitty, inconsiaerate; oots also of things,—ineptue (imprudent, inconsistent; of persons or things).—fatuus (sitly; only of persons).—desipiens, insipiens (und,—inconsultus, imprudent (inconsiderate, imprudent).—annens, demens (without understanding).—vecors, socors (senseless).—bardus, tardus (tions in inteliect).—stupidus (dut!).—Js. stupidus (dut!).—Js. stupidus (dut!).—stupidus (dut!). dus et tardus : hebes (ad intelligendum, dull, heavy) .hebetatus, retusus, obtusus, brutus (like a brute animal, without reason: ingenium retusum; opp. acutum, C. Bettalus Feason; ingentun iccusum; opp. accusum, opp. accusum, opp. accusum, opp. accusum, accuse the profit is a sa a beast, acque hebes ac pecus (C. de Die. 1, 22, extr. fm apoet): he made his pupils half as s. again as he found them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores quam acceperat.

STUPIDITY, stuititia, tarditas ingenii, vecordia, socordia [SYN. in STUPID].-stupiditas. stuper (want scottuta [SYS. in STUPID].—stupinitas, stuper (wand of energy or force).—Vigor animi obitusus. vis animi obitusa (dutiness). To do a thing fm sheer s., stuliteti accre qd: to act swith s., stutite et imprudenter facere. STUPIDLY, stolide, stutie, stuite et imprudenter, insipienter, dementer. [SYN. in STUPID.]

STUPOR, stupor (prop. and fig.) .- torpor (prop.;

fig. in T.). STURDILY, fidenter. confidenter. impavide. au-

STURDINESS, fidentia. confidentia. audacia. ani-

mus anday STURDY, fidens, non pavidus, parum verecundus,

anday. STURGEON, acipenser (C.). *acipenser sturio (Linn.).

STUTTER. See STAMMER.

STY, | Pen for swine, sulle. hara. | A humour in the eyelid, crithe (t. t., Gr., Cels. 7, 7).—iordeolus (Marc. Emp.).

STYLE, s. | Instrument used in writing, stilus. | Manner, mode, genus ratio. The ancient s. of architecture, antiquum structuræ genus: the old s. of architecture, antiquum structura: genus: the old or news. of the calendar, veterum, recentrorum, spatia temporis finiendi ratio. Manner of speaking or writing, decendi, or scribendi, genus. orationis, or sermonis, genus. oration scribendi, genus. orationis, or morationis genus. statioratal. s, genus historicum: a book in Xenophon's s., liber conscriptus Xenophontis genere sermonis (Exp stilus denotes the characteristic manner, or style, of a single writer: therefore stilus manner, or style, of a single writer: therefore stilus Latinus, Graecus, is not good Latin). STYLE, v. nominare, appellare, vocare, dicere, See

CALL

STYPTIC, sanguinem cohibens, sistens, supprimens. A s., medicamentum, or (if the juice of herbs) succus quo sistitur sanguis.

quo sistitur sanguis.

SUAVITY, suavitas, dulcedo. Jn. dulcedo atque
suavitas, gratia. [Syn. in Adrerableness.]

SUB ROSA. See 'In Convidence,

SUBBALTREN, alius imperio, or alieno imperio, subjectus, obediens; atso inferioris loci, gradus, ordinis,

4. post, munus inferioris, minoris dignitatis. A s.

officer, decanus (one sho had the command of ten
men); or prya succenturio.

SUBDIVIDE, discernere qd in partes (aft. C.);
(iterum) partiri (e. g. genus in species partitur, C.).

The other decision is noturally subdivided into;
altera divisio in (tres) partes et ipsa discedit (Q. 12,
10. 58).

SUBDiVISION, pars. membrum (subdivisio,

SUBDIVISION, pars. memorium (ppg succession). Cod. Just.), quae subjects sunt sub metum, e así definiunt (C. Tusc. 4, 8, 18; the s.,'s of fear). SUBDUE, expugnare (e. pr.; of place or person).—domare (to make oneself master of).—superare (to gain the upper hand).-vincere (to conquer; hoth implying less than domare; see Flor. 4, 12, 30, Germani victi magis quam domiti sunt) .- subigere (to bring under the yoke),—in ditionem suam or in potestatem suam redi-gere; ditionis suæ, or sui juris, facere; armis subigere atque in ditionem suam redigere (to bring under one's power).--continere. coercere. frangere (to keep within check or limits; esply one's passions). To s. thoroughly or entirely, perdomare, devincere. See also Con-QUER

SUBJACENT, subjacens (Plin. Ep.). To be s., subjacere.

SUBJECT, adj. | Under the dominion of another, imperio, or ditioni, or sub es dominationen subjectus (under the authority of).—cl parens (obedient to).—cl obnoxius (under the poter of; T. has subjecti, s.'s). To be s. to, esse in cs ditione, or ditione as s.s., 10 be s. to, ease in cs attone, or attone ac potestate; cs juris esse aut haber; sub dominationem, cs. or cs rei subjectum, esse; ci or ci rei obnoxium csse. [Exposed, liable, obnoxius subjectus (not subditus).

SUBJECT, s. | A matter, point, res (a thing, in general; e.g., as. of importance, res magna, res magna general; e. g., a s. of importance, ice langua, ice manning moments).—argumentum (for speaking or veriting upon, s. matter. — [8-5] deoid materia or materies, = only the materials, thoughts, &c., used in working out a s.; and thema, weh Quintitian ventures to use only with velut prefixed; instead of weh he [5, 10, 9] recommends the Class. argumentum; see Spald. in loc.; but C. says, materia ad argumentum subjecta) - causa (the point at materia and argumentum suejecta]—causa (ine point at issue)—locus (a single point, chief point; esply of a philosophical system, wch forms the s. of discussion; e. g. omnis philosophiæ iocus, C. Or. 33, 118; hic locus a Zenone tractatus est, C. N. D. 2, 21, 63).—quaestio. id quod quærimus. id quod positum or propositum est, propositum (question proposed, s. of investigation, esply of a philosophical one).—positio (a proposition defended; Q. 2, 10, 15. Avoid the foreign thesis, although it is used by Quint.; see Spaid. in loc.).—sententia, sententiae (principal thought or thoughts).—summa (main s.; e. g., of a letter, conversation, &c.). || Topic or matter of discussion, quæstio. controversia. res controversa disceptatio. Often by Crel. with quod cadit in controversiam or disceptationem. To make athg the s. of descussion, rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere : the s. under discussion is, who &c., quæritur, quis &c.; quæstio est, quis &c.; in quæstione ver-see Subject, adj. | A man, homo. A bad or trouble-

some s., homo nequam.

SUBJECT, v. subjicere. obnoxium reddere.

SUBJECTION, obcdientia (obediense).— servitus (servitude). To retain aby in s., qm in officio retinere. qm in ditione atque servitute tenere. qm oppressum tenere.

SUBJECTIVE, not subjectivus; but by Crcl., e. g., s. man, homo ipse (opp. the objective world), or by

meus, ego quidem. SUBJOIN, subjungere, annectere, adjungere, qd ci

rel or ad qd, subjicere, qd ci rel. [Syn. in Add.]
SUBJUGATE, subigere. vincere et subigere (to conquer, unduduc).—domare, perdomare (to make oneself master of, to tame).—J.s. subigere et domare; in ditionem suam redigere (to bring completely under one's preer).—in servitutem redigere (to reduce to servitude).

SUBJUNCTIVE, adjunctivus modus (Diom.). sub-junctivus modus (Diom., Prisc.); conjunctivus modus, or conjunctivus only (Marc. Capell., Serv.).

SUBLIMATE, *clauso vase qd vi ignis solvere.

SUBLIME, altus. cclsus. excelsus. grandis (C.). sublimis (Q.). Fery s., magnificus. divinus. augustus (C.). A s. poem, carmen sublime (O.). A s. style, genus dicendi sublime (Q.). To place s. images before the mind, imagines cum amplissima dignitate ante oculos constituere (C. Tusc. 5, 5, 13).

SUBLIMELY, e celse, sublate. elate (C.). subli-

SUBLIMITY, altitudo. excelsitas. elatio (C.). sub-limitas (Q.); or by the odj. S. of style, orationis elatio atque altitudo. grande dicendi genus: s. in expression, sublimitas in verbis; majestas verborum (C.).
SUBLUNARY, qued infra iunam est (C.).

things are transitory, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale

et caducum (C. Soms. 4), SUBMERGE, submergere, in aquam mergere. SUBMERSION, Crcl. by the verb. (submersio, Jul.

Firmic.)

Firmic.)

Firmic.)

Firmic.

SUBMISSIVE, qui se subjicit &c.; dieto audiens.

obediens, obtemperans.

SUBMIT, | INTRANS.) se submittere cl. se dedere cl. se sublicero es imperio. In ca potestatem se per-nittere, in es ditionem venire, sub es imperium ditionemque cadere, sub nuum ditionemque es per-venire. To s. to the lans, se subjecte legibus (Plin, Pan. 65); legibus parier (C.). To s. to an indig-Pan. 63); legibus parère (C.). To s. to an indig-nity, or = lo condescend to athy, descendere, or said voluntate descendere; to athy, ad of up pr.), se de-mittere; to athy, ad or in qd. se submittere; to athy, ad or in qd.—dignari qd facere (not C.; but Catuli, Lucr., P., Col., Suet., both positively and regatively). To s. to use all manner of entreative, descendere in preces onnes: to s. to use flattery, se demittere in adulationen (T.); to s. to the disgrace of pleading one's cause as a criminal, submittere se in humili-tatem causam dicentium (L.). || Trans.) To refer, referre tail. See Repres. referre (ad). See REPER.

SUBORDINATE, adj. ci subjectus or obnoxlus; cs imperio subjectus, parens (subject).—inferior (lower in rank, &c.) .- secundus (second in rank). To act or play a s. part in athg, secundas tantum aut tertias (sc.

paries) agere în qâ re.

SUBORDINATE, v. subjicere, supponere (e. g. a species to a genus). Subordinare is not Lat.; and subjungere, subnectere = to subjoin, to make coordinate. To a one's own interests to the public good, reipublicae commoda privatis necessitatibus potiora habëre (C.): to be s., ci rei subjectum esse or subesse; inferiorem esse qå re (to be under or lower); satellitem et ministrum (or ministram) esse cs rei (to be in the relation of servant or assistant); ci rei obedire debere

(to be bound to obey).
SUBORDINATION, discrimina (pl.).—gradus ordinum (gradation, difference of rank).—disciplina (disci-pline).—obsequium (obedience); also in an under sense, modestia (e. g. in milite modestiam desiderare, Cas. B. G. 7, 52). A spirit of s., obsequil amor: want of s. among the troops, immodestia, intemperantia militum (Np.): to maintain strict s., severe regere disciplinam militarem (Suet. Cas. 48).

SUBORN, qm subjicere (Cas.) .- subornare (C.) -

SUBPAN, qm suppere (Car.).—supernare (C.).— (homines) comparare (L.).—immittere (S.). SUBORNATION. By Cret.; e. g. qo instigante, im-pellente, impulsare; cs impulsu facere qd. SUBPCNA, s. denunciatio testimonii (C. Flece.

SUBPŒNA, v. testimonium ci denunciare (C. Rosc. Am. 38, 110).—or absol. denunciare (e. g. non denun-clavi C. Flacc. 15, 35). Aby is subparaed, ci denunciatum est (sc. ut adesset; cf. C. Verr. p. 826, Zumpt. and Q. 5, 7, 9: duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntariorum, aut eorum, quibus in judiciis publicis lege denunciari solet).

SUBSCRIBE, subscribere, with an acc. or dat. (prop., to ratify by a signature; hence fig. with a dat. only, to approve, g. t.).—qd subnotare (to sign one's name at the foot of athg).—nomen suum notare ci rei (e. g. epistolæ).-nomen subsignare; nomen profiteri (to add one's name to a subscription list). To s. one's name, nomen subscribere, also simply subscribere; nomen subnotare: to s. for a book, libri emptorem se profitëri (nominis subscriptione).
SUBSCRIBER, qui nomen subscribit, &c. S. to a

book about to be published, *emptorem libri se profi-tens or professus. We confidently hope to have a targe tens or professus. We confidently hope to have a large body of s.'s to that work, ann paucos illud opus patronos nacturum esse confidimus, qui nominis sui subscriptione favoris documenta sint daturi : s.'s mames will be received until the end of June, nomen profiteri

poterunt empturi usque ad finem mensis Junii. SUBSCRIPTION, * nominis subscriptio (the act of SUBSERUENTLY. See AFTER.

SUBSERVE, ci opem ferre, auxiliari, opitulari, suecurrere, subvenire (subservire, Plant. = to be subject

to, serve) [SYN. in AID.]
SUBSERVIENT, | Subject, vid. | Con
utilis. commodus. See Conducive, Useful. | Conducire,

SUBSIDE, residere. considere. remittere (of arinda and stormy passions)—subsidere (of winds and wares).

-abire, decedere, remitti (of fevers, &c.).—decrescere (sequors, undse decrescunt, O.; admiratio decrescit, O.). The wind has already subsided, vent vis ormis cecidit.

SUBSIDIARY, by adjumento, auxilio, &c.; utilis ad. SUBSIDIZE, pecuniam conferre, dare (to give a supply of money) .- subsidium, auxilium mittere (to see

SUBSIDY, collatio (contribution of money to the Roman emperors).-stips; collecta, æ (a contribution).subsidium, auxilium (aid).

SUBSIST, constare consistere (to have a continued existence; opp. to non existence).—esse (to be).—valère (to avnil, be valid).—excreti (to be observed or keps).—vigère (to be in force; as when we say a law or institution subsists in all its force).

Distilution subsists in all its force).

Tune. 5, Tune. 5, 41, 118,

SUBSISTENCE, | Real being, by Crel. with the

SUBSISTENCE, Real being, by Crci. with the erb. | Life, vita. SUBSTANCE. | That which is or has being, SUBSTANCE. | That which is or has being, an immans (man); animal: an intellectual s., meus, natura intelligens, menter or ratione predita. | An essential part, natura (siement)—corpus (bodg)—natura situe vis. vis et natura. Erg. Substantia is found in A., Sen., and later writers, often by ease or convention of vitam necessaries (C. 9. The charles executive of vitam necessaries (C. 9. The ch res. omnia ad vitam necessaria (C). I The chief part of a thing, medulla. flos. vires atque nervi, summa. caput rel. | Reality, as opposed to appearance, caput rel. | Reality, as opposed to appearance, veritas, or by ipse (c. g. to have the appearance of virtue, bul not the s., speciem virtutis præ se ferre, non virtute lpså præditum esse). To have some s., stabilitatis qd habere (C., of a philosophical opinion).

SUBSTANTIAL, I Belonging to the nature or being of things, solid, verus (true, real).—præcipuus (chief) —ad rei cs naturam pertinens, in rei cs natura positus, situs (essential. - Per substantialis, Eccl.) .- gravissimus maximus (weighty, important). A s. difference, discrimen in ipså natura es rei positum: the s. part of a thing, interiora, pl. (opp. to the mere outsicie); natura (opp. to the accidents). | Possessed of substance or competent wealth, qui est solvendo. dives. See Rich.

SUBSTANTIALLY, rc. natura. genere. S. different,

ipså naturå diversus, separatus. SUBSTANTIATE, firmare, firmum reddere. See

CONPIRM SUBSTANTIVE (in Grammar), nomen substan-

tivum (Grami SUBSTITUTE, v. qm in locum alterius substituere. qd in locum or in vicem es rei reponere

quain focum or in vicem es rei reponere To s. one woord for another, aliud verbum reponere (Q. 11, 2, 49).

SUBSTITUTE, s. vicarius (one who administers an office in the place of another, esply in the place of one ogrees in the putte of another, espig in the putte of one who still relains his office, either in public or in private life).—procurator (an agent, either in public or in private life, one who acts on behalf of another during his absence). To be or act as a substitute, alienh fungi vice (to be a vicarius); procurare (to be a procurator); es vice or officio fungi (as vicarius); es negotia or rationes procurare; ci procurare (as procurator): to procare a s, for aby, ci vicatium expedire, (e. g., to serve as a oldier, L. 29, 1, 8); for one left, vicarium mercede conducer (e. g., to serve in the mittid, 3c.).

SUBSTITUTION, Crel. with the werb.

SUBTERFUGE, latebax (gn. a hading-place, a pre-

text) .- deverticulum. deverticulum ac flexio (an evasion).-excusatio (an excuse),-causa simulata or speciosa (an alleged specious reason). To seek a s., deverticuia, or deverticula flexionesque quærere; tergiversari (to twist and turn oneself in every direction, in order to escape athg): to find a s., riniam qum reperire (Prov., Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24): to have a s., latebram habère: he answered by a s., alio responsionem suam derivavit:
without s., directe or directo (in a straightforward

crypta: to put into a s. cavern, qm sub terra demittere in locum saxo conseptum (L.); the s. deities, dii inferi or inferni.

SUBTLE, | PROPR.) Thin, fine, subtilis. tenuis. exilia. | Fig.) Acute, nice, subtilis. acutus. See Acute. | Crafty, artful, astutus. versutus. callidus

SUBTLETY, | Fineness, subtilitas, tenuitas (Plin.). | Aculeness, acies, acumen. subtilitas. acies ingenii. | Craft, astutia. versutia (natural).—caliiditas (acquired by practice).

SUBTRACT, # To take away, subtrahere. de-trahere. deducere. adimere. auferre. # (In computa-tion) to deduct, deducere (but not subtrahere or detrahere in this sense).

SUBTRACTION, by Crel, with deducere (e. g. addeudo deducendoque videre, quæ reliqui summa fit, C. Of. 1, 18, 59, by addition and subtraction).

SUBURB, suburbium (C).

SUBVERSION, SUBVERT. See OVERTHROW. SUBVERSION, SUBVERT. See OVERTHROW. SUBVERSIVE, by Crel. with evertere or subvertere. SUCCEED, TRANS.) To follow, sequi. subsequi.

SUCCEED, TRANS, To follow, sequi. subsequi.

See FOLLOW. It To follow a not her in a post or
office, succedere cf or in cs locum (g. l., lo take the
place of another)—in cs locum subrogari or suffici (to
be elected to an office in the place of a person dead or
dictarged; the former, of election by the comitis; the
dictarged; the former, of election by the comitis; the
success of election by the people). To so one on a throne,
success of the commenced of the company of the comitis. a prosperous issue, succedere. procedere (the former rarely with bene or prospere, the latter rarely without one or the other; cf. Herz. Cas. B. G. 7, 26). It has succeeded to my with, ex sententia successit (opp. parum processit): a thing s.'s with me, succedit inhi qd (it has a good result or issue); prospere or ex sententia evenit qd (it has the desired result).

SUCCESS, successing fis the Theorem and the files of the successing fis the Theorem and the files being or opiatus.—often by Cret. with the verb e-prig is such phrases as 'to meet with s., and the like. Blated with s., and the like. Blated with s., and op tumber (Just. 39, 2, 1); successing op tumber (Just. 39, 2, 1); successing the meeting of tumber (Just. 39, 2, 1); successing the meeting of tumber (Just. 39, 2, 1); successing the meeting of tumber (Just. 39, 2, 1); successing the meeting of tumber (Just. 39, 2, 1); successing the meeting of tumber (Just. 39, 2, 1); successing the meeting of tumber (Just. 39, 2, 1); successing the meeting of tumber (Just. 39, 2, 1); successing the meeting of tumber (Just. 39, 2, 1); successing the meeting of the meeting of tumber (Just. 39, 2, 1); successing the meeting of the meeting

SUCCESSFUL, felix. fortunatus. beatus. faustus. secundus. prosper. bonus. [Syw. and Phr. in For-TUNATE.] 237

SUCCESSFULLY, feliciter, fortunate, beate, fauste, prospere. bene (well) .- ex sententia (according to one's

SUCCESSION, usually by Crcl, with the verb (but successio is Class. for 'a following in an office,' &c.); or successio in cs locum (Pseud, C, Ep, ad Brut, 1, 17). Order of s., wtatis privilegium (privilege of birth, Justin. 2, 10, 2): the kingdom came in order of s to Astyages, regnum per ordinem successionis ad Astyagem descendit: of these (sons), Arlamenes, as the eldest in order of s., claimed the throne, ex his Artamenes maximus natu ætatis privileglo regnum sibi vindicabat: to leave a kingdom to aby by the order of s., regnum ci to leave a kingdom to day by the order of s., regular ciper manus traders: a war (respecting the order) of s., bellum propter ordinem successionis in regno conflatum, gestum, &c.: in s., deinceps; continenter (without interruption;) of continue or continue) ordine (in order); alter post alterum; alius post alium (one after another; the former, of two; the latter, of several); often also by continuus (uninterrupted; e.g. three days in s., triduum continuum; tres dics con-tinuos): to go through all in regular s., per omnes in orbem ire

SUCCESSIVE, SUCCESSIVELY. See 'In Suc-

CESSION

SUCCESSOR, successor (always, except in connexion, with a gen. of the office to weh one succeeds); usually by Crel., qui incs locum succedit, sublegitur, substituitur, subrogatur, or sufficitur: a s. on a throne, qui succedit (in cs locum) regno: to give a s. to any one, qm in cs iocum substituere, sublegere, subrogare, or sufficere (by election); ci successorem dare, mittere (by removing him; Suel. Oct. 88. Dom. 1); a person receives a s., ci succeditur (g. t.); qs successorem accipit (he is removed; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, extr.).
SUCCINCT, SUCCINCTLY. See BRIEF, BRIEFLY.

SUCCORY, cichorium (Plin.). *cichorium intybus

SUCCOUR, s. auxilium. adjumentum. subsidium. ps. [Syn. and Pun. in Am.] SUCCOUR, v. succurrere ci. auxilium ferre ci. aux-

iliari ci. esse ci auxilio. opitulari ci. [Syn. and Phr. in AID.]
SUCCULENCE, succus,

SUCCULENT, succi plenus. succosus (Col.). succu-

lentus (Appul.).

SUCCUMB, succumbere, cedere rel. See YIELD.

SUCCUMB, succumbere, cedere rel. See YIELD. SUCii, talis (relatively quaiis, s. an one; as: also = Gk τοιούτοι, so great, so good, &c.).—ejusmodi. hujus-modi (of that or this kind or sort).—hujus or ejus generis, id genus (of that kind) .- often is or hic only (e. g. its, in genus (o) that sima).—Oten is or file only (e. g. mater...eujus ea crudelitas, ut nemo eam matrem appellare possit). And more s., et quæ sunt generis ejusdem; et id genus alia: and several s., atque ejusdem generis complura: s. is the nature of man, natura hominum ita est comparata () not instituta) ut &c.; s. is the fact, sic res est; ita res se habet: he is just s. as I wished him to be, ut volcham eum esse, ita est (Ter.): in s. wise, tali modo; co modo; ita; sic: of s. sort, talis; ejusmodi; ejus generis.

SUCK, v. | TRANS.) sugere (v. pr.).—bibere (s. up, drink in; e. g. spongia aquam bibit). To s. in, imbibere, bibere (e. g. colorem): lo s. in fatse notions with one's mother's milk, errores cum lacte nutricis sugere: a sucking pump, *antija aquas sugens, bibens : to s. out, exsugere. [Fig.) To exhaust, enfeeble, exhaurire; exinanire; expilare (to exhaust the strength of a country); defenerare; fenore trucidare (to drain with usury): to s. the tife's blood out of any one, cs medullam perbibere; cs sanguinem or qm absorbere (Com.). [Intrans.) sugere. sugere mammam matris. A sucking (pig. &c.), lactens (with subst.; a sucking: subrumus only in the language of peasants): to let athg s., ad ubera admittere qm (of animals); ad mammam matris admovere qm (of a person making a young animal s.: subrumare belongs to the language of peasants); mammam dare or præbere ci (of a mother): to s. still, he still s.'s his mother's teats, adhue sub mammå (or sub mammis, of several) haberi: a sucking-spoon or boat, *rostrum ad sugendum fac-

SUCK, s. by the verb, or by Crel. with mamma or uber; e. g., to give s., mammam dare or præbere; uber

uber; F. g., is give **, inaminant unit or provided (Ante (Pinn.), untrien inflantem admoto ubere (Phader.).
SUCKING, s. suctus, üs (Pinn.); or by the cerb.
SUCKING, e. mammam dare or præbere (of comes and animals: ** [1]** lactare is without good authority in this sense).—qun ad ubera admittere (of animals).—qun wheribus alere (opp. to feeding in any other way; of women and animals).—qm lacte suo nutrire (of a mother, instead of employing a wet-nurse; Gell. 12, 1): also mare only (Just.); nutricare (of a som suchling

also there only (Just.); nutrease (y a sow summing so many ploy; Parr.).

SUCKLING, s. 17he aci of giving suck; by Buckling, s. 17he aci of giving suck; linfans) lacteds (D) subrumus, a term used by the peasants). Romailus, selen yel a; Romailus, aci wu sel lactens.

SUCTION, suctus, is (Plin.), or by the verb, or SUDATORY, adj. subdatorius; or by the verb, or

sudatio

SUDATORY, s. sudatorium (Sen.), sudatio (Varr.), SUDDEN, subitus (opp. ante provisus, of the manner in wch a thing comes upon or appears to us) .- repens or repentinus (opp. exspectatus, meditatus et præparatus; of the manner in wech a thing happens).—non ante pro-visus, improvisus (unforescen).—nee opinatus, inopinatus (unexpected, nearly in the sense of subitus) .inexspectatus. non exspectatus (nearly in the sense of repentinus). We often find Jn. subitus et repentinus; subitus atque improvisus; subitus inopinatusque; repentinus et necopinatus; inexspectatus et repentinus; improvisus atque inopinatus. A s. storm, tempestas subita; tempestas improviso conciliata (i. e., wch takes one by surprise); tempestas repentina (i. e., wch arises hastily; fig. in C. Sext. 67, 140): a s. arrival, adventus necopinatus: to die a s. death, repentina morte perire, or repentino mori (i. e , s. with respect to the person who dies. Es subita morte perire, or subito mori, would mean to be carried of unexpectedly, as far as one's friends or relatives are concerned').

SUDDENLY, subito. repente, repentino. derepente (For derepentino is late).—improviso. ex or de improviso, nec opinato. ex necopinato, inexspectato. ex inexspectato. praeter opinionem improviso (C. Verr. 2, 74, 182). repente ex inopinato (Suet. Gaib. 10). SUDDENNESS, by the adj. or adv.

SUDORIFIC, sudorem ciens, movens, faciens, eli-

ciens (Plin.). diaphoreticus (med. t. t.). SUDS, *aqua sapone infecta.

SUE, To request, pray for, rogare, orare qm qd. flagitare. efflagitare qd a qo (with eagerness und impetuosity). To s. the gods, precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere: to s. humbly athg fm aby, supplicare ci pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter qd a qo; orare qm supplic bus verbis; orare or rogare qm suppliciter: to s. importunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, psene iscrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to s. in the most earnest manner, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to s. for rogate, at majore statuto rogate non possimi: 16 1. for coles, ambier: prensare (abod.; 1. e., 10 po about soliciting roles, to shake hands, 8c. 155 mbire honores, 8c., 1s not Latin). HA 1 law, legs agere cum (155 not in qm) ca rei or de re: legibus experiri de re: qm in Jus vocare. See '10 o'ring an Acre; qm in jus vocare.

SUET, adepa renium (Plin.).
SUFFER, || TRANS.) To end ure, bear, ferre. patl.
perpett. tolerare. perferre. sustinere. Jn. ferre et perpeti,
pati ac ferre. pati et perferre. perpeti ac perferre. [Svn. one's hand cannot s. it, tam vehemens calor ut manus apposita patiens ejus non sit; not to be able to s. any one, ab go animo esse alieno or adverso (to be averse); odium habère or gerere in qm (to hate); ci esse infen-sum atque inimicum (to entertain hostile feeling); not to be able to s. athg, alienum esse, abhorrere ab qa re (to be disinclined or averse); qd mihi odio or in odio est (10 detest). To undergo (an evit), actipere qd (to be affected by athg); affect ab qa re (to be affected or afficted with athg). To s. a defeat, eladem ace pere: to s. shipwreck, naufragium facere (not pati): to s. loss, damage, damnum, detrimentum, jacturam ficere (not damage, damum, detrimentum, jacturam Isece: [nod damnum or jacturam pat;] detrimentum capere, accipere. [25] maufragium pati [only in Sen. Here. C52, 118), damnum pati [only in Sen. de Ird., 1, 2, 3, in an amended passage, and Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 19), and jacturam pati [only Col. 1, prad. 11] are werong, because in Class. Lettin pati is always = sequo animo free, to bear extin patience; e. g. damnum pati [L. 22, 41: Lucan. seith patience; e. g damnum pati (L. 22, 41; Lucan. 8, 749). If D permit, pati (to allow).—sindre (not to hinder; see Lxt).—ferre (to bear).—pati qd fieri (to z. alhq to be done).—permittere (to allow, not to forbid; opp. vetare: 1956 tolerare in this sense would be ser.ng) I will not s. it at all, non feram; non patiar; non sinam (C. Cat. 1, 5, 10); should I s. this I egone hee feram I the matter s: no delay, res dilatonem non patitur. I I Yrnans.) To be sensible of an evil or pain, mala ferre, perpeti, affectum esse of re (to effected by).—premi qf re (to be oppressed with). To s. (Im pain), dolores ferre, pati: to s. (Im want), 238

inopià premi, laborare: to s. (fm injustice), injuriam pati, ferre: (at the hands of aby), qs mihi injuriam facti infert: the patient s.'s much (pain), megrotus magnos dolores patiur, or magnis doloribus eruciatur: to s. fm athg = to be sick of, ægrotum esse re or ex re; laborare any == to se nex o), agrotum ease re or ex re; taborare ex re: to s. very much in the eyes, gravi oculorum morbo affectum ease: to have sufered much (of ships), gravius adflictas ease (Cos.); the regiment suffered sererely is the engagement, legio vchementer proclio erat attenuata: his honour a.'s. ejus existimatio in ea re agitur: the country sufered much in this war, buc bellum reipublice erat calamitosissimum: his health has suffered much, "cius valetudo valde afflicta est: the shine suffered much fm the storm, tempestas naves afflictavit: suffered much fm the storm, tempestas naves afflictari:
to s. (punishment), penan dare; supplicium pati: is s.
for a fault, i.e., iuere (to alone for); peenas es rei dar,
tore, or persolvere (to give satisfaction for): to melt
aby s. for a fault, peenas es rei ab qo expetere (opp.
impunitum ci qd omittere [S. Jug. 31, 13], ignoscere ci
qd. veniam dare ci es rei; so pardon): I will make yes for this, hoc non impunitum feceris; hoc tibi non sic abibit.

SUFFERABLE, tolerabilis. tolerandus (opp. intolerabilis).

TROUBS.

SUFFERANCE, LEndurance, toleratio (act of sufering).—tolerantia (power of suffering; C. Paradox, 41, 27).—persesio (act of suffering stadily): 3s. perpessio et tolerantia.—patientia (capability of bearing; absol. and ex rei; e.g., frigoria, famis). Lerms; absol. and ex rei; e.g., frigoria, famis). Lerms; sion; vid.

SUFFICENCY, and stiere, where so there is supposed in the surface, and the surface surface and the surface sur

SUPPICIENT, quod satis esse videtur or visum est SUPPICIENT, quod satis esse videtur or visum est (enough)—par (a match for)—satis ideneus (proper, fit, as it ought to be); also by satis (enough) with a ges. [1]

Sufficiens about, is late. Sufficient may often be translated by its = unch followed by a relative clause with posse, &c. (e. g. Deiotarus non e as copias habuit, quibus inferre bellum poputs Romano posset). I am not s. for these things, one is sum, qui have facere &c. possim: to leave as s. garrison, prassidium, quod satis esse videtur (visum est), reinquere: s. cloquence, satis eloquentie: s. knowledge of athg. satis idonea ca rei scientia: to have strength s. for aths. sufficere ad od: to be s. satis esse; suppeters * satis idonea ca rei scientia: to have strength s. for althy, sufficer ad qd: to be s., satis esse; suppeter ci rei; for a person or thing, sufficere cl. ad qd [see ENOURG]: to have s. to live on, habére in sumptime (C. ad Fam. 9, 20, 1, Manut.; opp. deest mihi in sumptime and necessarious usus, Son. Bessef. 2, 10, 1, Gronoe.); rem habère (C. off. 2, 21, 73).
SUFFICIENTLY, satis [Egg.* sufficienter is late.) More than s., plus quam satis est; satis superque; abunde (abundantity). *Sufficiently' is alow ste expressed in Latin by satiare (to anisify) or satiari (to be satisfied): e. a to manure the land s. arrum steres satisfied:

satisfied); e. g. to manure the land s., agrum stercore satisfied); e. g. to manure the land s., agrum stercore satiare: to sleep s., somno satiari.

SUFFOCATE, suffocare qm (C.). intercludere ci

animam, spiritum (L.). To be suffocated, suffocari (C.); intercluditur mihi anima or spiritus; intercluso spiritu exstingui (Curt.). Suffocare and suffocari also

SUFFOCATION, suffocatio. spiritus interclusus. Or by the verb.
SUFFRAGAN, suffraganeus (t. t.). chorepiscopus

(Eccl.). *episcopi vicarius. SUFFRAGE. See Vote.

SUFFUSE, suffundere. Eyes suffused with tears, ocuii suffusi incrimis: a face suffused with blushes, facies multo rubore suffusa

facies multo rubore suffusa.

SUFPUSION, suffusio (Prin.). Use the verb.

SUGAR, s. sacchàrum (Prin. 12, 8, 17; of the s.cane): a s.-bader, "sacchàri cocto: z.-badin, "pyxis
sacchari: s.-candy, "sacchàrim crystallinum: s.-bed,"
"meta sacchari (\$\beta_0\$, of a conical hill, collis in modum
unetæ in acutum cacumen fastigatus, L.): s.-paper,

*charta crassfor saccharl metis amfciendis: s .- plum, *amygdalum saccharo conditum (a large s.-p.); *spira saccharo condita (a small s.-p.): a s.-house, *officina saccharo conucna (a smass s.-p.). a s.-nouse, -onicina saccharo; coquendo: a s.-cane, arundo saccharifera (Ban.); saccharum officinarum (Plin.): sweet as s., dulcissimus; meileus; *sacchari dulcedinem habens. SUGAR, v. *saccharo condire qd.

SUGARED, "saecharo conditus. "saecharinus;

*mellitus (honeyed).

*mellitus (honeyed).

**SUGGEST, suggerere, subjicere ci qd (to prompt).—

monère qui qd; or monère qm, followed by ut (to give

warning).—ci injicere (to incuicate, to impire; [25]) in

spirare is poet, and post-Aug). To 3, to any one the

idea that &c., mentem ci dare, ut &c.; in eam mentem

qm impeliere, ut &c.: a prech such as anger and dis
simulation s., sermo qualem ira et dissimulatio gignit

T. Ann. 2, 57, 3): to s. what one ought to say or

anseer, subjicere, quid dicat qs; admouère, quid re
spondeat os. spondeat qs.

SUGGESTION, monitum. consilium. Or by the errb. At aby's s., qo monente; qo auctore: to fat-low the s.'s of others, aliorum consilia sequi. See also HINT.

SUICIDAL, qui sua manu se occidit. SUICIDE, # Self-destruction, mors voluntaria. mors arcessita (Plin.). mors quesita or sumpta (T.). finis voluntarius (T.). To commit s., mortem or necem sibi consciscere; mortem or vim sibi inferre; vim afferre vitæ suæ; manu sibi exhaurire vitam; manus sibi afferre; se ipsum vită privare; vitæ durius consulere; sese morte muitare; se ipsum interimere; se interficere; ipsum interemptorem sui fieri (Sen. Ep. 76, 12); voiunipsum interemptorem sul fleri (Seef. Ep. 76, 12); Voluntarià morte perire (F. Pelerc.); de se statuere (T.).—
[12] se interficere occurs in Suipic. in C. Epp. Fam. 4,
12, 2, and L. 31, 18, 7; C. also has Crussum suapte
manu interfectum, Or. 3, 3, 10: se occidere is quoled by
Q. fm a lost oration of C., cum ipse sese conaretur occidere; Q. 5, 10, 69. To drive aby to commit s., qm ad voluntariam mortem perducere or propellere; qm co-gere, ut vità se ipse privet: to dissuade aby fm committing s., efficere, ut manus qs a se abstineat. | A person who commits self-destruction, interemptor sui (Sen.), or qui suâ manu mortem sibi consciscit. Sec

the preceding meaning.
SUIT. | TRANS.) To a dapt, accommodate qd ci rei or ad rem. facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat or ad tem. facete or emeere ut qu congruat or convenia-cum re (to make adips, a mother thing). To s. the words to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accommodare; senten-tias accommodare vocibus: a speech to the place, cir-cumstances, and persons, orationem accommodare locis, cumstances, and persons, orationem accommodate notes, temporibus, et personis, \(\textit{To dress}, \textit{vid.} \) \(\textit{INTARAS} \) \(To vestis, &c.). To be fit for a person or thing, (= be suitable for), decere (become).—aptum esse ci, or (= be suitable for), accere (oecome;—aprum case c., or ci rel, or ad qd. accommodatum esse ci rel or ad qd. convenire ci, or ci rel, or cum qå re. congruere ci rei or cum qå re [Srs. is Acarez]. Noi to s. atho, abhor-tère a re: the name does noi s. him (= is not applicable to him), nomen non convenit or cadit. If To be a greeable to, ci gratum esse (v. pr.); ci piacere (to please); ci arridere (to make a good impression on): not to s. incrafting a good smpression on; not to s, in-gratum esse: a liking s. s. me, ad gratum juvat (poel.); delectat me qd or delector qå re: these likings do not s. su, ca lingenii nostri non sunt: this spoil exactly s.'s my taste, hie mihi præter omnes locus ridet or arridet (nß H. Od. 2, 6, 13).

(aff H. Od. 2, 6, 13).

SUIT, [Action at law, lis. causa; see Action.

Costs of a s., lits summa; impense in litem factar

(Paul. Dig. 3, 3, 30). [A set (of clothes), vestimenta,

orum, pt.; synthēsis (a comptete suit, Mart. and later

swriters.). Petition, vid.

SUITABLE, SUITED, accommodatus ci rei or ad

rem (adapted).—aptus ci rei or ad qd (appropriate).—conveniens. congruens (congruus is not Lat.). conveniens. Congruens (1872) congruens is not Lati.).—
consentaneus et rei or cum re (that agrees sith).—
decorus el or el rei (becoming).—dignus quo or qã re
(northy). Dis. aptus et accommodatus aptus consentaneusque. congruens et aptus. aptus et congruens.
cominodus (in due measure).—opportunus (proper, fit;
esply of situation or position, then of time, of agr. &c.).—
idoneus (fit, adapted by nature). Di v poportunus (
idoneus. commodus et idoneus. habilis et aptus. Fery
L. bercommodus: peroportunus: de reidoneus te ate. idoneus, commodus et radoneus, nadons et apuas, rery s., percommodus; peropportunus; peridoneus (to athg, ei rei or ad qd): a s. opportunity, occasio idonea or commoda et idonea; opportunitas: not s., alienus: a s. panishment, pro modo poena: a s. speech, decora oratio: s. to time or circumstances, consentaneus tempori; ad tempus accommodatus; ... and persons, aptus

consentaneusque tempori et personæ: to be anvenire ad qd; consentire or congruere ci rei or cum qa re; respondere ci rei; (of climate, food, &c.) salubrem esse: not to be s., gravem, parum salubrem esse.
SUITABLENESS, convenientia, congruentia (Plin.

BUITABLY, apte (e. g. dicere; qd disponere).—ad qd apte, accommodate, or apposite.—cl rel convenienter, congruenter, Js. apte congruenter que; congruenter overheimetre, become desposite. SUITE, comitatus. comites (g.t., attendants) .- cohors. SULTE, commatus, commenger, aueroname,—cuorea associae (exply of a governor going into a prorince).— delecti (chosen companions),—stipatio, stipatores cor-ports (as a body-guard; also sit by Croi; e.g., qui sent or professeuntur cum qo; qui sunt cum qo; quor qua secum duett; qui em sequuntur, commantur;. To be in the s. of a prince, inter comites ducis aspici; ... of a in like i. of a prince, inter comities due is aspie; ... of a practor, associam esse practoris : to join the s. of aby, se comittem ci adjungere: one of aby's suite, associa cs. SUITOR, # Petitioner, petitor, supplex, # A wooer, amasius (Plant.)—amator. petitor (Appul.,

nec quisquam, cupiens ejus nuptiarum, petitor accedit).
SULKY, SULLEN, niorosus, difficilis. Jn. difficilis ac morosus, durus. A s. brow, frons caperata.

SULLENLY, morose dure. SULLENNESS, morositas, natura difficilis.

SULLY, inquinare, poliuere (to stain, pollute) .- maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere (with spots).

Sulphureus: full of s., sulphurosus; saturated with s., sulphuratus.
SULTAN, *imperator Turcieus.
SULTANA, SULTANESS, *imperatoris Turcici

SULTRINESS, sestus fervidus (H. Sat. i. 1, 38).

SULTRY, fervidus. estuosus (e. g. dies). It is s., sol estuat: the most s. part of the day, fervidissimum diei tempus.

SUM, s. | An amount, summa. A small s., summula: a large s of money, magna pecuniae summa; pecunia magna or grandis. | Whole contents, summa capit. The s. of all, summa summarum; see also SUBSTANCE, SUMMARY.

SUM, SUM UP, v. cs rci summam facers rationem es rei inire, ducere, subducere, caiculos ponere, sub-

ducere

SUMACH, thus, gen. rhois, c.—*rhus coriaria (Linn.).
SUMACH, thus, gen. rhois, c.—*rhus coriaria (Linn.).
SUMACH, thus, gen. rhois, c.—*rhus coriaria (Linn.).
SUMMARILLY, breviter (shortly, g. t.).—paucis (sc.
verbis), breviter (in feb words: e. g. reddere, expourer,
exprimere).—*strictim, carptim (but sightly, not at
length; opp. coplose). Jr. breviter strictimque.—pracicia (low.ing the principal heads, with omissions; opp.
piene et perfecte).—presse or pressius (in a compresse
form, but fully and sufficiently: e. g. definire).—arto
(or arcte).—anguste (in small compas).
SUMMARY, adj. brevis. angustus. conclsus. astrictus. pressus. Jr. contractus et astrictus. [Svn. in
Supart.] A s. narration, narratio brevis: 10 be s. (of
a spenker), brevem (opp. longum) case; brevis tatem adhibère in qå re; brevitati serviro: to lake a erety s. siene

hibêre in qû re; brevitati servire: to take a very s. view of a subject, perquam breviter perstringere qd atque

attingere.

SUMMARY, s. summa. epitome. summarium. bre-

SUMMARY, a. summa. epitome. summarium. brevarium (the latter word common in Seneca's time, Sen. Ep. 39; the former in earlier use).

SUMMER, s. and adj. æstas (*pp. hiems).—tempus æstivum. The beginning, middle, end of s., æstas iniens, media, exacta: a wel, dry, hot s., æstas humida, piuviå carens, perfervida: lowards the end of s., æstas summå, prope exactà: s. is almost over, nor multum æstatis superest (C.): it is almost s., æstas imminet, instat: lo spend the s. at a place, æstam agere qo loco (160° æstivare qo loco, Suet, Galb., is not to be recommended): of or betonging to s., æstivare to be recommended): of or belonging to s., sestivus: a so oe recommenda; s) or econging to a service. B s. evening, vesper estivus: s. quarters (for troops), æstiva, pl.: the s. h.lidays. vacationes æstivæ: feriææstivæ (Ruhnk.): a s. freckle (a spot on the skin). lentigo (Plin.): lenticula (Cets.): a s. flower, flos æstivus or soistitialis: s. fruit, fructus restivus; fructus qui æstate provenit : frumenta æstiva, pl. (Plin.): a s. house, wedes wativn: a s. residence, wativus locus (C. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 1); wativa, orum, pl. (propr. s. quarters; hence ironice, C. Verr. 5, 37, 96, of the summer residence of an effeminate and indolent person): Præncete, a delightful s. residence, æstivæ Prænestæ deliciæ (Flor. 1, 11, 7: heat of s., fervor estivus (Plin.); estivi solis ar dores (Just.): in the hotlest part of s., flagrantissims mstate (Gell. 19, 5, 1): a s. dress, vestis mstiva levitate (Plin. 11, 23, 27).

SUMMER-HOUSE, . medes mestivm (For not mestivum

SUMMIT, | Prop) Top of a mountain, eacumen, culmen (cacumen = that weh runs up to a point; hence of the z of a pyramid, of a lree, &c.; cul-men = 'the highest part;' both also of the top of a mountain).— fastigium (prop. the gable of a roof, represents the s., as that weh is most striking or con-spicuous; but never in prose for the s. of a mountain). vertex (crown of the head; hence, top, s., e. g of a mountain) .- also freq. by Crel. with summus; e. g., the summit of a mountain, summum jugum montis; mons summus; (with historians) summum montis or collis. summus; (with historians) summum monus or come.

Fig.) Height, fastiglum; or, mly, by Crcl. with
summus, supremus; e.g., the s. of glory, gloria summus.
To raise oneself to the highest s. of human greatness or

power, in summum fastigium emergere et attoll: do stand at the s., stare in fastigio. See also Height.

SUMMON, || To call out or forth, provocare (to challenge to a contest, whether in jest or in earnest). -vocare, evocare ad bellum, &c., also simply evocare —vocare, evocare ad bellum, &c., also simply evocare (to call out lo military service).—appeliare (to go to aby by way of request, or in a threatening manner).—co-hutari (to exhort, meourage to a performance).—appel-lare cohortarique. deposecre (to press or urge to a per-formance, also to challenge to a contest).—admonree (to warn with threats; e.g. a dobtor to payment. To s., aby as a witness, testem que citare or excitare: to s. a aby as a witness, testem que citare or excitare: to s. a town, an enemy, to surrender, postulare ut urbs tra-datur: denunciare urbi ut se dedat (with threats): hostem ad deditionem invitare (in a gentle manner); denunciare hosti ut se (urbemque) dedat (in a threatening manner): to s. to fight, to battle, lacessere prælium, pugnam. To cite (before a court), citare (of the herald; a defendant, reum; a winess, testem; see Ernesti, Cl. C. s. v.).—qm in jus vocare or in judleium adducere (of the plaintiff or accuser himself; the former in civil, the latter in criminal cases). In judicum vocare or accessere is not Lat. To convene, convoke, convocare; see Convene. A summoning of Parliament, ordinum convocatio (convocatio is used in

Parliament, *ordinum convocato (convocato is used in a similar sense, Auct. Orat. post Red. in Sen. 15, 38). SUMMONS, #A message to call aby to one, accitus (bus only in abl. accitu; it may have a gen. of the person who summons, but not an adj alos (hus, *on a: fn his brother, 'fratin accitu; but 'a hosty s./m his brother,' must not be cito fratris accitu, *treb). Cret. by arcite, arcsesere, advocate. #As legal form, evocatio (g. f. for summoning a person before a court, &c...—vocatio before a court; *Parr. in Gelt. 13, 129.

SUMPTUARY. As. law, lex sumptuaria (C.).—lex quæ modum faciat sumptibus (L.).—lex cibaria (with

SUMPTUOUS, sumptuosus. magnificus. splendidus. lautus. See CostLy

SUMPTUOUSLY, sumptuose, magnifice, splendide,

SUN, s. sol (sol, dux et princeps et moderator luminum, C. Somm. Sc. 4, 10; sol astrorum obtlnet princi-patum; sol conficit conversionem annuam quinque diebus et sexaginta et trecentis, quartă fere diei parte addita, C. N. D. 2, 19, 49). The s. enters Cancer, sol introitum facit in Cancrum (Col. 11, 1, 49); is in Capricorn, consistit in Capricorno: fm a -rise to a -set, ab orto usque ad occidentem solem; the course of the s., solis cursus or circultus; solis lustratio (C. N. D. 1, 31, § 7, ed. Orell.); solis anfractus reditusque (C. Rep. 6, 12. Solis orbis = 'disk of the s.,' Piin. 2, 3, 21). The light or rays of the s., sol; solls radii: grapes ripen in the s., uvæ a sole mitescunt: to be in or to have the s., solem accipere; sole uti; soli expositum esse (of 2. solem accipere; sole uti; soil exposition esse (o) places): to put alhi in the s. (s. shine). In solem proterte (Plin.); in sole ponere qd (Col.); soil or solibus exponere (to lay in the s., expose to the s.); to dry athg in the s., qd in sole assiccare (g. t.); in sole pandere (to is the s., qd in sole assiccare (g. 1.); in sole paneere (so apread abroad in the s., in order to dry); to be dried in the s., in sole siccari: to bask in the s., apricari: to eak in the s., apricari: to bask in the s., apricari: the sealk in the s. (s. s. shin,) in sole ambulare: the villa has plently of s., villa plurimum solis accipit: the room is very warm in winter, because it has a great deal of s., cubiculum hieme tepidissimum est, quia plurimo and the seal of th sole perfunditur (Piin. Ep. 5, 6, 24): a room has the s. on all sides, cubiculum ambitum solls fenestris omnibus sequitur: a room has the s. all day long, cubiculum toto die solem accipit; cubiculum totus diei solem fenestris amplissimis recipit: a room has the morning and the erening s., sol in cubiculo nascitur conditurque: a room has plenty of s., cubiculum plurimo sole perfunditur : cubiculum plurimus sol implet et circumit :

without s. (= shady), opacus; the path of the s., orbits solis (Q.), or, fm context, simply orbis; linea eclipica qua sol cursum agit circum terram (Serv. ad F Es. 10, 216): spot on the s., quasi macula solis (af: C. Sonn. Scip. 6): s.-rise, solis ortus (C., Cæs.); sol oriens. ortus (L.); lucis ortus, exortus (Curt.); also simpty ortus (C.); al, after s.-rise, sole oriente; soleoro: luce ortă: about s.-rise, sub or circa ortum; sub exertu lucis; appetente jam luce (T.): s.-set, solis occasus; ael occidens (C.): he came a little before s.-set, paullo ante quam sol occideret, venit (L.): s.-shine, solis fulgor, candor, nitor, sol: we had some gleams of s.-chime today, sol hodie subinde e nubibus emicabat : an erlipse of the s., solis defectio, defectus, obscuratio (Arad eclipsis solis, Plin.; deliquium solis, tate): a stroke of the s., ictus solis; also simply soles (Plin.); merous solstitialis; sideratio (as a disease): a s.-dial, heroisgium solarium; or simply solarium (modern); solarium gium solarium; or simpiy solarium (modern); solarium descriptum (opp. solarium ex aquâ, C. N. D. 2, 34, 5; Ernesti uses * solarium lineare); to be a worshipper of the s., *solem pro deo venerari; in their religion they are chiefly worshippers of the s., in superstitioning atque cura deorum præcipus soli veneratio est (e/l. Justin. 41, 3, 6).

SUN, v. in sole ponere (to put out in the sun).—insolare (to expose to the light or heat of the sun). To s.

oneself, apricari.
SUNBEAM, radius solis.—pl. sol. soles. SUNBURNT, adustioris coloris (L. 27, 47, 2; of a person).-adustiore colore (Plin. 2, 58, 59; of a stone). SUNDAY, *dies solis. dies Dominica (Eccl.).—dies Deo sacer (aft. O. Fast. 2, 52). A S. service, *sacra die A S. service. *sacra de solis facta (pl.). S. clothes, vestis seposita (oft. Tsbull.

sous facta (pr.). S. cioines, vestus seposita (off. Tebrit, 2, 5, 8), or dierum soilemnium ornatus (off. Col. 12, 3, 1), Of S., *dominicus: every S., *dominicalis.

SUNDER. See Divide, Part, Asunder.

SUNDEY, varii. diversi. Js. varii et diversi. S

ways, varie. diverse, non uno modo. At s. times, sepe, sæpenumero.

SUN-PLOWER, *helianthus annuus (Linn.). SUNNING, insolatio cs rei .- apricatio (of oneself). SUNNY, apricus; soli or solibus expositus (exposed to the sun). S. spots, loca aprica or solibus exposita.

SUP, conare. conam (in the Roman sense, was an evening meal, though answering rather to our or *cibuin vespertlnum, nocturnum, sumere.

SUPERABOUND, abundare, superesse (be in abun dance) .- circumfluere (qm circumfluere, Curt.) .- Js. circumfluere atque abundare.-(nimis) redundare el re (esply in something bad). See also ABOUND.

SUPERABUNDANCE, abundantia. affluentia (the having somewhat more than one needs). - ubertas (a large supply, without ref. to what is required). S. of provisions, copies (Cas. B. G. 1, 30). S. of goods, suppeditation bonorum : s. of all things, omnium rerum abundantia. affluentia, affluentes omnium rerum copiæ. Also Jx. saturitas coplaque.
SUPERABUNDANT, abundans. affluens. copiosus.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, abunde. satis superque.

abundanter. cumulate.

SUPERADD. See ADD. SUPERANNUATED, ad munera corporis senectà invalidus (unfit for bodily service fm the weakness of old age. But invalidus alone is simply = without strength or power, neath,—annis et senectà debilis (that has lost the strength of his limbs through old age). Of soldiers, &c. See INVALID.

SUPERB, magnificus. splendidus. lautus. opiparus. Jn. splendidus et magnificus. magnificus et lautus.

magnificus et præclarus. SUPERBLY, splendide. magnifice. laute. ample.

SUPERCILIOUS, SUPERCILIOUS, superbus. arrogans, insolens [SYN. in ARROGANT]. alios præ se contemnens. fas-

tidiosus. nimius admirator sui.

suPERCILIOUSLY, insolenter. arroganter. SUPERCILIOUSNESS, fastidium. arrogantia. su-perbia. insolentia. nimia sui admiratio aliorumque præ se contemptio.

SUPEREMINENCE, præstantia; or by the adji. SUPEREMINENT, eminentissimus (Q., and later writers). - præstans. egregius. Jr. exlmius et præ-

evriers).— præsians. egreguis. 3s. eximits et præstans; singularia eximitaque (e.g. vitrus): eximits et præctarus. To be a., supereminere. See Exckt. SUPEREMOGATION, supererogatio (t. t., occurs in Q. in the sense of a paging over and above). SUPEREMOGATORY, supererogatorius (t. t.). ex

abundantl. SUPEREXCELLENT, eximius, præstans, egre-gius ac præclarus [SYN. in EXCELLENT]. SUPERFETATION, Crel., aft. Varr. R. R. 3, 12: quæ quum catulos habent recentes, allos in ventre habēre reperintur; or by superfétare (e. g. lepus superfétat; Piin. 8, 55, 81). SUPERFUCIAL # BOARD.

Supericiai; Pins. 8, 99, 81).
SUPERFICIAL, | Paor.) Crel. by superficies, summum, or adj. summus. | Fins.) levis (of persons and things, not thorough; slightly made or done)—parum dirigens (acting or done without due care)—parum accuratus (of things, carelessly done).—parum subtilis acciratus (of isings, careiessis aone).—partum suotins (of persons or things, not thorough or complete.—Es-Aeoid superficialis and perfunctorius). A s. author, levis auctor (Q.). A s. scholar, homo leviter eruditus; qui leviter attigit literas (aft. C.). To have a s. knowledge of literature, leviter imbutum esse literis (Q.). primoribus labris literas gustasse, attigisse (C.; opp. habitare, bene versatum esse in literis. aft. C.).

SUPERFICIALLY, leviter strictim (C.). in transitu (Q.), levi brachlo (C. 165° Aroid per transenam; and observe that perfunctorie belongs to later Latt). To louch or handle aing s, strictim, leviter, extremis ut dieltur digitis attingere, primis ut dieltur

S. size, forma (viri) aliquantum amplior humanâ (L. I, 7); of s. size, humanâ or mortali specie amplior. divinus or singularis et pæne divinus (divine) .- immanis (colossal). S. strength, vires humanis majores; vires majores quam pro humano habitu. He possesses almost s. talents, in eo plus ingenii est, quam videtur natura humana ferre posse; of almost s. talents, ingenio singulari et pæne divino (of Aristotle); auditæ sunt voces, quasi ex qo numine, supra humanas (s.; see T. Ann. 16, 25).

SUPERINDUCE, addere (to add) .- afferre. parere

(cause, bring on).—ferre, efficere (produce).

SUPERINTEND, ci rei præesse (to be or preside over athg).—qd procurare (for another in his absence).

To s. the domestic affairs, domum regere, domesticam agere curam (in general).-res domesticas dispensare

(with regard to receipts and expenditure).

SUPERINTENDENCE, cura (management; ca rel).

gubernatio. moderatio (government, the conducting of regotil,—curatio procuratio (ne managing, e. g. negotil,—curatio procuratio (management, a laking care of alhg). To commit the command of alhg to aby, ci qd curandum tradere; curam cs rei ci deman-

SUPERINTENDENT, qui rel præest. antistes (ropr., of a tempte and sacred services; seld., and only in the site, age, for a, in general, -præfectus (rei); or, for perspicuity, *superintendens (t. t.).

SUPERIOR, adj. superior (higher; also, more powerful, excellent, or noble).—inter allos præcellens.

excellens, eminens, præstans, virtute superans (in

SUPERIOR, s. præses (president).-magister (master) .- præfectus (not without a gen. or dat. of the office

in the best style).

surperson anyee, superans; or, fm the context, numerus only (e. g. fretus numero copiarum surum, relying on his s. in numbers); also multitudo. See EXCELLENCE.

SUPERLATIVE, SUPERLATIVE, eximius. egregius. præciarus [STN. in Excellent]. summus. optimus. maximus. Jr. eximius et præstans; eximius et præclarus; sin-gularis eximiusquo. The s. degree (in grammar), gradus superlativus (Gramm.). SUPERLATIVELY, summe.

SUPERNAI, colestis, supernus (O.).
SUPERNATURAL, divinus (divine). — incredibilis (incredibic). — prope singularis (almost unique). —

incredibilis et prope singularis et divinus .- Fier pro-

digiosus, portentosus, quod præter naturam existif, means 'unnatural'. See also Superruman.
Supernaturalism, 'ratio corum qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicunt. 'super-

naturalismus.

naturalismus.

SUPERNATURALIST, *qui divinitus de rebus
divinis edoctos esse homines dicit. *supernaturalista.

SUPERNATURALLY, divinitus. vi supera et SUPERNATURALLY, divinitus, vi supera et celesti, supra quam natura potest. SUPERNUMERARY, adj. ascriptivus, or ascripticius (of soldiers; for such laler seriters said supernu-

ticius (of soldiers; for weh later writers said supermunerarius). To be s., postes additum esse, quum jam numerus completus esset.

SUPERSCRIBE, inscribere (superscribere, Gelt.).

SUPERSCRIPTION, inscriptio, titulus, index.

SUPERSCRIPTION, inscriptio, titulus, index.

SUPERSCRIPTION, inscriptio, titulus, index.

SUPERSCRIPTION, inscriptio, titulus, index.

SUPERSCRIPTION, inscriptio, titulus, index. set aside, cashier, loco suo qm movere (g. t.) movère, abmovère, submovère a munere (esply fin a public office).—abolère ci magistratum (a magistrate). SUPERS'ITION, supersitilo falsa religio. Silly and conlemptible s.'s. supersitiones pæne anlies. To

fill with s., superstitione qm imbure; cs animum superstitione implère: to deliver fm s., supersitione qm liberare or levare: to desiroy or eradicate s., superstitionem funditus tollere; superstitionis omnes stirpes

ejlcere SUPERSTITIOUS, superstitiosus (of persons and things).—superstitione imbutus, superstitionius obnoxius, capit quadam superstitione animi (of persons, — Religiosus in this sense is found only in Gell.

4, 9, In a poet). S. practices, superstitiones. SUPERSTITIOUSLY, superstitiose. SUPERSTRUCTURE, exædificatio (C. de Or. 2, 15, 33, but only fig. of composition). Having laid the foundation of your works, don't grudge us the s., ne graveris exedificare id opus, quod instituist (C.).

SUPERVENE, supervenire. de improviso adesse

SUPERVISION. See SUPERINTENDENCE.
SUPERVISION. See Superintendence.
SUPINE, ad., | With the face upwards, supinus. resupinus. | Negligent, careless, indotent, supinus (post-day, Q.). socors. otiosus, otiosus
otiosus et supinus; supinus securusque (Q.).—negli-

SUPINE, s. (in grammar), supinum (sc. verbum), SUPINELY, supine. socorditer, negligenter. SUPINENESS, negligentia. socordia. incuria. su-

SUPINENESS, negligentia, socordia, incuria, supinus animus († Caistil.)—socordia atque desidia. SUPPER, cœna (in the Roman sense). For perspicuity il may be necessary to say cibus vespertinus or nocturnus (aft. cibus meridianus, Sust.). Il The Lord's supper, "cœna Domini." «cena or mena sacra, cucharistia (Eeci.). To partake of the Lord's "., "aumere cenam Domini; "ex sucrà cena aumete cibum. To go to the Lord's s., *accedere ad mensam sacram: to celebrate the Lord's s., *celebrare eucharis-

SUPPLANT, supplantare (prop., to trip up the heels).—vincere (C.). præcurrere qm (Np.). antevertere ci (Ter., to get the start or upper hand of).—privare qm cs favore or gratia (to displace in the esteem of aby).
SUPPLE, flexibilis, mollis, tractabilis (propr. and

fg.).
SUPPLEMENT, supplementum (a fresh supply).—
additamentum (athg added).
SUPPLEMENTAL, Crcl. with the subst., or with the

verbs supplere, supplemento explere. SUPPLENESS. By the adj.-fl-

SUPPLENESS. By the adjj.—flexibilitas (Solin.). tractabilitas (Filr.).
SUPPLIANT, supplex. rogator. qui supplicat, rogat,

SUPPLICATE, supplicare. orare supplicibus verbis. obsecrare. obtestari. Jn. obtestari atque obsecrare. orare et rogare. See also Pray.

SUPPLICATION, obsecratio. obtestatio (a besech-

SUPPLICATION, obsecratio, obtestatio (a beserching by living sacred or dear to aby) - preces supplices (humble entreolies). Earnest supplication, precum constantia (T. Germ. 8, 1).—preces infilms (entrealies in the most subminise lerms.— 1995 supplicatio, with religious ceremonies, = a Litany). See also Pratter.
SUPPLY, v. | To fill up what is deficient, suppliere (to add what is wanting).— complete, explore piece (to complete).—referee, reduntegrare (to restore, repair). To s. a loss, quad perilt, deperitt, explore to s in thought, intelligere, suppliere, qui [25] subaudire was used in this sense in the silver age, but subintelligere is not Latin; to supply the place of aby, obire cs vices (Pin.); fungt cs vice (L.).—

vicarium es esse (to aet in his stead),-succedere in es

vication co cosepy his rooms. If Do yield, afford, dare, prabète. If Do furnish; vid.

SUPPLY, s. I That by weh a deficiency is fitted up, supplementum. complementum. explementum. (E) complementum rem perficit; supplementum id quod deerat adjicit). || Provision. quod datur ad qd (considered as given or provided). facultates, opes, copiæ, res (things considered in themselves, as for the purposes of use). A good s. of athg, copia. vis: s.'s (of food, &c. for an army), commeatus. frumentum, res frumentaria : to get, or take care of, s.'s, rem frumentariam providere, comparare, frumentum conferre. commeatum petere: to furnish s.'s, commeatum supportare (Cas. B. G. 3, 23); subvehere (L.); adducere (Curt.); frumentum subministrare (Cas.): to be without s.'s, re frumentaria laborare (C.) or premi (Cas.); rei frumentariae difficultate affectum esse (Cas.): to be short of s.'s, angusta re frumentaria

UII.

SUPPORT, v. || To prop, fulcire. statuminare. adminiculari (e.g. arborem). || To maintain, nourish, parce (propp. of living creatures, to nowrish, procide with food; hence fig. of things, e.g. spem, libertatem) - sustinere, sustentare (to preserve fm falling ; of persons or things). || To aid, assist, befriend, favere ei, cs rebus or partibus (to s. both in will and action).—ci studere : ce esse studiosum (to s. by affec-tion and kindness).—juvare, adjuvare qm (applicable both to persons and to fortunate circumstances).—esse ci adjumento; afferre ci adjumentum (applicable to persons only),—fovère qui. fovère ac tollere qui. sustinère ac fovère qui; gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare qui (to s. aby in reference to civil honours).—benevolentia qin prosequi. benevolentiam ci præstare, or in qm conferre (show him kindness, good-will, \$c.)—suffragari ci (to give him one's vote, interest, &c.). | To endure,

Ci (to gue him one wole, interest, &c.). I to endure, be ar, tolerare, sustince, pati, perpet, perfere. Able, mobble, to s. alby, patiens, impatiens rei cs. SUPPORT, s. Papera, J. A prop, fulerum (esply of the leg of a bed, sofa, &c.).—fultura (Fire, Plen.).—ld up thicking, sustinctur, firmatur, &c.—statumen (Col.). statuminatio (Fitr., alkg placed by or under something else to s. it, the latter only of the found-ation or ground work of a building). — adminiculum (prop or other s. of a young tree; e.g., a vine) .- pedamen, pedamentum (pole, as s. of a tree). To place a s. under alka, od fulcire or statuminare. Pig.) A stay. under athg, qd fulcire or statuminare. pillar, columen (propr. a round wooden pillar sup porting a building; then fig. of a person on whom athg, e. g., the state, a business, a family, rests).—firmamentum (that with makes athg firm; e. g., the state, relipublice.—firmamen only in O.)—adminiculum (the person or thing on wech aby leans for s.).—presidium (a protection; of persons or things, e. g. prws. generis). -aubsidium (the person or thing to weh one flies in time of need; e.g. Balbus est præsidium senectutis nostræ). o nees; e.g. batons ex pressulum senercuts nourses; S. in cancassing for an office, &c., suffragatio (C., vole and interest); to be the s. of a person or thing, qm or off fulcire (e.g. amieum, rempublicam).—cl esse pra-sidio or subsidio (e.g. cs senectuti). Js. fulcire at sustiner. To be the s. of a family, domum fulcire ac sustiner: Chrysippus is looked upon as the s. of the Stoic sect, Chrysippus fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum: to give aby to aby as a s., dare ci adminiculum qm. 'Support' may also be translated by Crct. Aby is my only s., omnes mese spes sunt in qo sitse; solus qs me sustentat: you will be the only remaining s. of the state, tu eris unus, in quo nitatur salus civis. of the state, tu eris unus, in quo miatur saius extratis (C.): to rest on (or have) more s.'s, piuribus munimentis insistere (T.). | Sustenance, food, victus (said of all the necessaries of life).—aliments, pl. (propr. nourishment; hence, in a legal sense, of the necessaries of life). To furnish s., ci victum or alimenta præberc. ci vestitum et cætera quæ opus sint ad victum præstare: means of s. (a profession, trade, &c.), quæstus. SUPPORTABLE, tolerabilis. tolerandus.

SUPPORTABLE, tolerabilis, tolerandus, SUPPORTER, #A support, vid. #One who supports: by the verbs.
SUPPOSBABLE, quod arbitrari, &c. potest.
SUPPOSB, #To imagine, think, arbitrari, putare, videri with an inf., or milhi videtur qd. opinari, teri, animum or in animum inducere, existimare. ducere [SYN. and Pill. in Believe]. || To require as previous, ponere, facere, rem esse. Fac = s. for a moment (of an improbable supposition). S. that the soul does not remain after death, fac animos non the son does not remain after deam, tax animos non-remanice post mortem: s. that you could, fac potuisse. For 'supposing that,' 'com supposing that,' see 'grant-ing,' even granting that,' in Grant.

SUPPOSITION, opinio.-conjectura (conjecture): # by Crel, with the verbs. A mere s., opinionis conmentum: no third s. is possible or conceivable, terma nibil inveniri potest; tertium esse quidquam pega Even on the s. that, see 'even granting that,'

SUPPOSITITIOUS, suppositus (Plant.): subdires (L.); subditicius (Plant., C.); subditivus (Plant. Suet.); suppositicius (Fai Suet.; libri subditicii, Q.). suppositicius (Farr.; e. g. filius subditivus,

SUPPRESS, opprimere, comprimere. (more or less). - supprimere, exstinguere (entereis), od. To s. a rebellion, comprimere seditionem, tumustum to s. a rumour, rumorem exatinguere (C.): the report was suppressed fin feer of the king, suppressed fame we propter metum regis (L. 5, 1): to s. the truth, veritatem deprimere (O.): to s. prief, ægritudhem suprimere (C.): to s. tears, laughter, sighs, anger, larmas or fletum, risum, genntus, tracundiam, reprimere : suppressed laughter, referentus risus (Ferr. as Nos. 456, 9): to s. books, a name, reprimere librus (Suet.); nome es (T. Hist. 2, 96).

SUPPRESSION. By Crel. with the cerbs.

SUPPRESSION. By Crel. with the cerbs. to s. a rumour, rumorem exstinguere (C.); the report

SUPPURATE, suppurate (trans. and intrans.).—in pus verti (to form matter; intrans.).
SUPPURATION, suppuratio (Plin., Cels.); or by the

SUPREMACY, dominatus. principatus. summa re-rum. imperium. To hold the s., dominari. summum imperium habere. summa est penes me potestas.

SUPREME, summus, supremus, S. tord or ruler (of man), rerum omnium dominus; (of God), regnator omnium, cujus numini parent omnia : God is s., regnator omnium Deus; cætera subjecta et parentia (7.

SUPREMELY, summe. practipue. potissimum. imprimis. maxime. [Sys. in Especially.] SURCHARGE, "minium onus imponere et rei. "nimio pondere onerare qd. To be surcharged mish business, negotiis obrutum or oppressum esse : to s.

oneses (with eating and drinking), se ingurgitare. SURE, certus. firmus. stabilis. constans. fidus. Jn. certus et constans, firmus et constans. status. ratus. Jn. ratus et certus. ratus atque firmus. con-

ratus. Js., ratus et certus, ratus auque urmus. co-stans et ratus. stabilis, fixus, ratus. certus, ratus. firmus, fixus. [SN. ond Phb. in Certain. Testing the SURELY, [With certain ty, certo. certe (certo objective: certo subjective. Certo rarely occurs is C. except in certo solve, sub is more common than certo scire) .- liquido (clearly, when the statement as asserted scirci,—inquino (cicaris, when the statement is asserted to be manifestly frue,—haud duble. sinc ullà dubtatione, profecto ('assuredly,' a strong assertion that the thing is so: also 'surely,' doubtless,' in assumptions),—lie (= profecto, stands always at the beginning) of a sentence, and mly before personal pronouns),—same (in the judgement of every sound mind),—nimirum (of an assertion with it would be strange if you did not grant : e. g. nimirum recte :-- omnibus regibus ... hunc regem nimirum anteponetis, C.). I am s. persuaded, persuadum est mihi; persuasi mihi. I shali s. do, der, certum est mihi (qd facere); certum est deliberatumotes, stat santamentes. tumque; stat sententia; statutum habes. — statut 'S M'e' iy 'may oe ojeca reansested by non nuture, quanties, c, non dublum est (or victure esse) quin. 'This may t. be accomplished,' non dublio, quin hoc fieri possil, &c. II appeared for this letter bai he would s. arrive before that day, procuse ex his literis non videbature esse dublum, quin ante eam diem venturus esset (C.). | In answers, certe (certainly). - vero caset (c.). It nonswers, cette (errainsy).— vere (assuredly; an emphatic assent).—recte (a poiste form of assent).—ita. ita est. sic est (just so).—ita plane (exactly so; just so).—etam. sane. sane quidem (concessive forms).—|| Al least, at all events, saltem. certe. certe quidem. sts tamen. If not ... yet s., si non ... at saltem : si non ... certe.

SURENESS, firmitas, stabilitas (Azedness, stendi-

south and the state of the stat aby or athg, sponsorem, prædem esse pro qo; inter-cedere pro qo (also intercedere pecuniam pro qo: to be his s. by consenting to forfeit a sum of money if he does not perform the thing in question).—præstare qm, qd, or de re (to be s, to answer for, in a wider sense). spondere, fidem interponere pro qo. vadem fieri ejus sistendi (to answer for aby's appearance). -- prædem ficri pro qo and es rei; obsidem es rei fieri - also vadem se dare ci pro qo. See more in Ball.

SURETYSHIP, sponsio. fidejussio.

SURF, locus æstuosus, fluctus in litus saxorum sese |

little evolventur (L. 4, 2).

SURFACE, Superficies in this sense is found in SURFACE, 1995 superficies in sais sense is journe in Plin., Col., and later writers, but is not Class: the best writers explain the meaning by summus in agree-ment with a subst.; e. g. summa corpora (Q. 10, 2, 15); amphorae summus (Np. Han. 9, 2); summa cutis

eis. 3, 6, p. 137, Bip.). SURFEIT, v. nimis implêre, replêre qd qâ re. rei surfeited with food, &c., onerari epulis, vino (S.); epulis refertum esse (C.).

SURFEIT, s. satietas (too much) .- fastidium (loath-

SURGE Sec SURF; WAVE.

SURGEON, chirurgus. pure Lat., vulnerum me-dicus, or medicus qui vulneribus medetur.

Gicus, or medicus qui vulnerious medeutr.

SURGERY, | Profession of a surgeon, chirurgia, or ars chirurgica, eapars medicines, que manu medetur (Cels. prafat. p. 13, Bip.). | Place or room for surgical operations, *officina chirurgians. rurgi or chirurgica.

SURGICAL, chirurgicus (χειρουργικός, Hyg. Pab. 274). A s. operation, curatio, quæ manu editur or quæ corpori manu adhibetur.

SURGICALLY, chirurgice.

SURLILY, morose, austere, dure,

SURLINESS, morositas. mores austeri, asperi, difficiles. difficultas (C. ; rare).

SURLY, morosus, austerus, difficilis.

SURLY, morosus, austerus, dimeilis.
SURMISE. Sec CONJECTURE.
SURMOUNT, superare or transire qd. defungi or
perfungi qå re (1925) exhaurire qd, e. g. labores, is
poet.). To s. difficulties, obtlactes, difficultates superare (Vell.); impedimenta superare, vincere (C.). See also CONQUER; OVERCOME.

SURNAME, cognomen. cognomentum (very rare in C.—agnomen, late). To give a s. lo any one, cog-nomen imponere, indere, ci: to assign a s. to any one, cognomine qm appellare: Aristides bore the surmame of Just, Aristides cognomine Justus appellatus est: to derive a s. fm athg, cognomen trahere

ex re.

SURPASS, excedere, superare, exsuperare. It s.'s

my power, id virium mearum modulum superest, ex
cetit. id efficere, perfocer nequeo: it s.'s beise, ex
cetit. de efficere, perfocer nequeo: it s.'s beise, ex
cetit. de efficere, perfocer nequeo: it s.'s beise, ex
cetit. de ficere, perfocer nequeo: it s.'s beise, ex
cetit. except superature ficere neglection.

Cat 5, 3): it s.'s alt imagination, supra quam quis
quam mente, cogitatione, fingere possit. ne cogitari

quidem potest (s/t, C.).

SURPLICE, vestis lintea religiosaque (Suet. Otho,

12).—stola sacerdotalia.

SURPLUS, reliquum. reliquiæ. residuum (remain-

der).—or by Crei; e. g. quod redundat ex or de qå re (e. g. quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quæstu; quos aliquantum ex quotidianis sumptibus redundet). Small as my income is, I shall have some s., ex meo tenul vectigali qd tamen redundabit (C.): there is a s. revenue, ex vectigalibus superest pecunia, quize in zerario reponatur (cf. Np. Han. 7, 5).

SURPRISE, v. | To astonish, qm in admirationem conficere. In suporem dare. obstupefacere (to assound). Crcs. by mihi mirum videtur, &c. You s. me by &c., mirum mihi videtur, te &c : to be surprised. obstupescere; obstupefieri ; stupefieri (to be astonished ; also stupor me invadit; qd stupidum me tenet); mirari, admirari, demirari qd (acc. with inf. or quod): I am surprised at your not writing to me, mirer to ad me nihil stribere:
I am surprised at your not laughing, mirer qued nor
yideas, or te non ridere. I To come upon unespectedly, oppimere qm (with or without incaurum
mprudentem, improviso). To be surprised by the enemy,

adventu hostium occupari. SURPRISE, s. | Astonishment, miratio. admiratio. To excite s., admirationem efficere, movêre, ha-bêre : to feel s., admiratione affici, admiratio me Incendit: to fill aby with s., qm in admirationem conjicere:
to throw oneself into an attitude of s., in habitum admito throw oncest this an answare of s., in natitum admi-mationis se fingere (Q.): to my s., mirum mihi videtur; miror. | Sudden arrival or attack, adventus repentinus, impetus repentinus, incursio subita. To

lake a place by s., impetu facto capere: lo take aby by i., opprimere qm; occupare adventu.

SURPRISING, stupendus. admirabilis. mirus. mirileus, mirabilis,-Sts ingens, immanis (huge, immense). 4 s. amount of money, immanes pecuniæ: to perform s. mres, mirabiliter mederi ægrotis (Ptin.).

SURPRISINGLY, stupendum in modum .- mirum

in modum. - mirandum in modum. - mirabiliter. valde

SURRENDER, v. | Trans.) To give up, yield, concedere qd. cedere qd or qare; to aby, cedere ci qd or qare. concedere ci qd. transcribere ci qd (to s. in or da re. conceuere ci qu. transcribere ci qu (10 s. ra writing, Dig.). To s. a part of a thing, cedere ci qd de qå re: to s. one's share in allg, cedere parte suâ: to s. the possession of a thing to aby, cedere ci possessione cs rei: to s. the throne to aby, concedere ci regnum, imperium. | Intrans.) To capitulate, arma conditione ponere, arma per pactionem tradere.—certis con-ditionibus hosti tradi. — de conditionibus tradendæ urbis agere cum qo (to treat about capitulating, L. 37, 12). To s., ad conditiones deditionis descendere: to refuse to s., nullam deditionis conditionem accipere, conditiones rejicere, recusare: to consent to s. on terms, ad conditiones accedere; certis conditionibus de deditione cum hoste pacisci.

SURRENDER, s. deditio, traditio (a fortified place or town).—abdicatio (of an office, muneris, L. 6, 16).—

or Crcl. by the verb.

SURREPTITIOUS, | Done by stealth, furtivus. ciandestinus. occuitus. surrepticius (Plaut.). 1Praudulent, fraudulentus.

SURR EPTITIOUSLY, | By stealth, furtim. ciam. clanculum. | Frandulently, fraude. fraude maiâ. fraudulenter (Col., Plin.).

SURROUND, circumdare ci rel qd or rem qa re.cingere qa re, circumstare (stand round), -circumsedere (sit round) .- circumsistere (place oneself round, with accessary notion of oppressing).—circumcludere.
To s. a besieged city, circumvallare (s. with polisades);
vallo et fosså munire or cingere; circummunire; munitione sepire (with works generally); stipare (to s. in masses); sepire or circumsepire (with a hedge or other defence). Carthage is quite surrounded with ports, Carthago succincta est portubus: to s. with walls, moenibus cingere; muris sepire.
SURROUNDING, qui circa est or sunt.

SURTOUT, amicuium (C.) .- Q. has epitogium for a garment worn over the toga.

SURVEY, To took at attentively, ocuis lustrare or obire. See also Contemplate, Consider. | To measure land, &c., metiri. dimetiri.

To measure tand, &c., metiri. dimetiri.

SURVEYING, mensurarum ratio (see Col. 5, 1, 3).—
geometria (art of measuring land; of or belonging to
s.).—geometricus. To understand s., mensurarum rationem nosse

SURVEYOR, mensor (g. t.; see Col. 5, 1, 3).—decempedator (one that measures a piece of land with a rod, C. Phil. 13, 18, 37).—finitor (one that assigns and fixes boundaries; e. g. in a distribution of land).-metator ovanuersee, e.g. in a aistronton of stafel,—metalor (one had measures out altay, and fixes marks [metas] at the boundaries: e. g. the place for a cump, for a lone; see C. Phil. 14, 4, 10).—geometres (a land-measurer, one who measures a country, forests, \$e., in order to discover the superficial contents, \$e., in order to discover the superficial contents, \$e.,

SURVIVE, superstitem esse, with a dat. (rarely with a gen. in the best writers),—superesse, with a dat.

(Soft supervivere in the siteer age).—vita superare, with an acc. To s. only a short time, non diu super-

SURVIVOR, (aiteri) superstes

SURVIVORSHIP, Crcl. with the adj. SUSCEPTIBILITY, agilitas, ut its dicam, moliities-

que naturæ (i. e., apiness lo receive impressions, emo-tions, &c.; C. Alt. 1, 17).—*cs rei percipiendæ or senti-endæ facultas. Usually by Crcl. with the adj.

SUSCEPTIBLE, capax (g. i., able to contain athg).

—docllis cs rei (that easily learns what he hears; e. g., pravi, H. Sat. 2, 2, 52).—natus factusque ad qd (conpart, 13. 0st. 2, 2, 22)—natus lactusque ad qd (con-stituled for)—mobilis ad qd (excitable; see L. 6, 6). A heart very s. of atho, moilis animus ad accipiendum qd (aft. C. Att. 1, 17, 2); to be s. of atho, qd admittere or suscipere (to admit, receive); qd sentire (to have a taste for): not to be s. of athg, qa re non moveri or non tangi: qd me non tangit or in me non cadit (e. g., dolor): to be no longer s. of athg. omni sensu carere; omnem sensum exuisse: to render one s. of athg. qm es rei sensu imbuere.

cs rei sensu imbuere.

SUSPECT, suspicari (athg of aby, qd de qo).—suspicionem habère cs rei (to have a misgiring with respect to athg: e.g., periculi). To e. that &c., suspicarl or venit ci in suspicionem, both followed by an acc. and venit ci in suspicionem, sota fosiosea oy an acc. ana infin. Suspicied, suspectus; suspicious (atrongly sus-pected): to be suspected, suspectum esse: in suspicione sese; suspicione non carère; a suspicione non re-motum esse; of athy, suspectum esse de qi re: to be suspected by aby, ci in suspicionem venire: to reader or cause to be suspected, qm suspectum reddere; qm in 3 C 2

contere.

SUSPEND, | To hang athg on athg, suspendere
ed circi or (de, a, ex) qå re. To be suspended, pendere
(propr. and fg.); on or fm athg, a (de, ex, in) qå re.—
dependere (propr.; both pend. and depend. denote the dependers (propr.; own point, without a support under the things, on alla. ide. ex) at re. To be supported hanging loose fm a fixed point, without a support under the thing); on athy, (de, ex) q is r. To be suspended fm the ceiting of a room, dependere de laquearibus, de camera (e. g. a lamp, de, l. It of defer, differe proferre.—procrastinare.—Producere producere, prolatate.—Projecte in or ad, portrudere [Syn. in Defen]. To a hostilities, facer or initive inductions: for a cone; judgement, in dublo case; dubitare. It To check, in ter upf, vid. It of leave of off, intermittere (e. gropp...)—omittere, dimittere (e. gropp...)—omittere, dimittere (e. gropp...)—omittere (some continue).—desinere (to cease to practise; e. g. artem) .- desistere re or a re (to desist fm). To s. payment, bonam copiam ejurare (lil., to declars upon oath that one is insolvent, C. Fam. 9, 16, 7). To remove fm an office, loco suo (ad or in tempus) qm movere .- (ad or in tempus) removere,

or in tempus qui movere,—au or in tempus femovere, amovère, summovère qui a munere. SUSPENSE, dubitatio. To be in s., animo or animi pendère; in dubio esse; dubitare; dubium esse; incertum esse: lo keep aby in s., *qui incertum

SUSPENSION, by Crel. with the verb. S. of hostilities, indutize: to agree to a s. of hostilities, consentire ad indutias: during a s. of hostilities, per indutias: after the s. of hostilities, indutiarum tempore circum-

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, * pons pensilis or pen-

duius SUSPICION, suspicio. To excite s., suspicionem movere, commovere, excitare, facere, præbere, dare, or afferre: to entertain s. of aby, de qo suspicionem habere; of athg, suspicari de, or super, qu re: I have e s. that, venit mihi in suspicionem (with an acc. and inf.): lo regard aby with s., qm suspectum habere: to fall under s., in suspicionem cadere, venire, or vocari; suspicio cadit in me, or pertinet ad me: to bring under suspicio caux in me, or pertinet ad me: lo bring under a, qm in suspicionem vocare or adducere; suspicionem in qm conferre: to free oneself fm s., suspicione se exsolvere; injectas suspiciones dilucre: to avoid s., suspicionem cs rei vitare: a s. attaches to or falls upon aby, suspicio pertinet ad qm; convenit in qm (from its being natural that he should have done it; C. Rosc. Am.

Am. 22).

SUSPICIOUS, || Apt to suspect, suspiciosus. suspicax (very seld. L., T.). || That is suspected, suspectus. suspiciosus (very s.). T. uses suspicax (e.g. silentium).

SUSPICIOUSLY, suspicione (e. g. dicere qd, i. e., so as to excite a suspicion agst somebody in the minds of one's hearers, C.).
SUSTAIN, sustincte (in nearly all the meanings of

the English word, weh is derived fm it; onus, causam, se, personam civitatis, qm or necessitatem cs opibus 56, personam circulatis, qui or necessitatem cs opibus suis, maia, labores; clso impetum hostis, Ces.).—sustentare (to hold upright),—servare. conservare (to keep, preserve; e. g. rem familiarem conservare).—tueri (to maintain, keep up). Js. tueri et conservari.—laere (by nourishment; then also g. t., to support, maintain). Js. alere et sustentare. sustentare et alere; ann). Sx. alere et sustentare. Sustentare et alere; and (in the sense of propping up, supporting) fluicire et sustinere. To s. oneself, se servare; se conservare; salutem suam tuéri; ali, sustineri, se sustentare; by alag, qå re (to prolong one's life by, &c.): to s. aby's life, qm (integrum) conservare; ci saluti esse; saiutis auctorem esse ci (g. t., to save one's life); ci sanitatem restituere (to restors one's life, as a physician): to s. one's credit, fidem suam tueri; expedire: to s. the

of aby).
SUSTENANCE. See Support.

SUTLER, lixa, æ, m.
SUTURE (with surgeons), sutura (t. t.).
SWADDLE, infantem incunabulis colligare (Plant.

SWADDLE, infantem incunabulis colligare (Plant. Amph. 5, 1, 25); infantem fasciis involvere.
SWADDLING-CLOTHES, paunt. incunabula, pl. SWAGGERER, se lactare. See STRUT, BRAG.
SWAGGERER. See BRAGGART.
SWAIN, pastor; pastor ille Corydon.
SWALLOW, s. 1 A bird, hirundo: a s.'s nest, nidus hirundineus: a-tail (in joinery), securious (Fir.): (if double) subsecus, odis: a.-woort, "Asclepias

suspicionem vocare or adducere; suspicionem in qm | vincetoxicum (Linn.). | The throat, gula (Pire.)

Vincetoxicum (Linn.). I The inroat, guia (Pirel' fauces, pi. (C.)
SWALLOW, v. glutire (propr.; to gulp down power, day).—absorbere (to take down, things dry and fagus:—devotare (propr.; to suallow greedity, to devour, dod, also pieces, power, powe

SWAMP, s. paius, ūdis. locus palustris. uligo. locus uliginosus [Syn. in PEN]; stagnum (covered with

standing water). SWAMP, v. | PROPR) mergere. demergere. come ac palude mergere qm (T.). To s. a ressel, navem deprimere (Cas.): supprimere, demergere (L.): navem is alto mergere (L.). | Fig.) malis mergere qm . to be swamped, demersum esse (e. g. quamvis sint de-mers æ leges cs opibus, emergunt tamen aliquande swamped,

SWAMPY, palustris. uliginosus.

SWAN, cygnus. cycnus (C.); olor (F.); anas olor (Linn,); s.-down, pluma cycnea (Or.); swent' sond antus olorum (Plin.); cantus olorinus (Seden.); vox cantas obtain (xim.); catalas obtaints (Sizem.); voi cycnea (C. de Or. 3, 2, 6; Prov.); extrema norients voces; tamquam cycnea vox (C.); carmen cygneum. All his geese are s.'s, arcem facit e cloaca; arces fact, or facere solet, e cloacis (aft. C.).

SWARD, cospes. locus gramineus or gramine vesttus: the green s., exspes; exspes vivus or viridis to cast oneself upon the s., se abjicere in herba (C. de Or.

1, 7, 28).

SWARM, s. apum pullitles (Col. ; of bees) .- examen (apum, C.; also of other things) .- vis, turba (great

SWARM, v. examina condere (F.). - examinare (Col.; of bees) .- affinere. abundare (to abound) to s.

About aby, circumvolitare qm.

SWARTHY, fuscus (C.); dim. subfuscus (T.); exrubro subniger (Cels.); adusti coloris.

SWATH, striga (Col.).

SWATH, Strigg (Cons.)
SWATHE, s. fascis.
SWATHE, v. fascis involvere. ligare.

SWAI, v. See Rule, Swing.
SWAI, v. See Rule, Swing.
SWAY, s. I Power, imperium. dominatio. I Metion to and fro, vacilitatio. motus.
SWEAR. I INTANS. I To take an oath, jurarjudyunadum jurare or dare (that; acc. with juga.). To justifulation juriste or date (mas; occ. arm square).

s. to athg, jurejurando firmare (to confirm by oath).

jurare qd or with acc. and infin. (to s. that a thing jurare qd or with acc. and sagn. (to s. that a thing really is so; e.g. morbum, to s. that a person is net, to s. to a sickness).—adjurare, followed by acc. and infin. (to assure upon oath that a thing is or is not so. that one will or will not do athg).-jurare in qd (te ley an oath upon ally; e.g. in litem, i. e., to s. that a person is really indebted to one, to s. to one's accusation; but esply to bind oneself by cath to athg, to undertake upon oath; e.g. in fædus, in legem): I s. (as a uniupon oain; c. g. in iteaus, in iegem): I a. (as a uni-ness) lo evidence, juro testimonium disens: I can a. in it with pood conscience, liquet milhi jurare: I will i. in it that &c., dabo jusjurandum. I To use profass I anguage, diras, impias vocca edere: lo cares and c., "malediere cl. que exsecarsi, et diras, impias vocca, dira verba, diras exclamationes addere. | TRANS | To pul upon oath, jurejurando or jusjurandum er ad jusjurandum qm adigere; jusjurandum ab qo exirce (g. ft.) .- qm sacramento rogare or adigere (a soine Sworn, juratus. A swearing or swearing in, adactio the jurandi (L. 22, 38).

SWEARER (profane), "dirarum jactator. qui male

precatur, male imprecatur ci.

SWEAT, s. sudor. A cold s., sudor fricidus (Celc.), or gelidus (Firg.); frigidus sudor mihi occupat artus (Or. Met. 5, 652); gelidus manbat corpore sudor (F. En. 3, 175): to put into a s., sudorem movere (Cola); facere, cire, vocare (Plin.); elicere (Cels.); in a 1, sudore madens, diffluens, perfusus: to be in a 1, sudore madens, diffluens, perfusus: to be in a great 1, multo sudore manare (C.), or diffluere (Phadr.); to tere, sedare, reprimere (Plin.): earned by the s of one's brow, sudore partus; multo sudore ac latore partus.

SWEAT, v. | INTRANS.) sudare. sudorem emit-tere. sudore manare. Pie.) The walls s., parices tere. sudore manare. P16.) The walls 1., pariets madent (Plant.), or asperpuntur (all. aspergo paretum, Cato, Plin.): to 1. blood, sudare sanguine or sarguinem. I Taans.) sudorem movier (Ceta.), facetiere, evocare (Plin.), elicere (Ceta.).

8WEEP, v. verrere (c. g. pavimentum, ædes, vus. To 1. dum, detergère: to 2. of, abstergère: to 1. sal

(i. e., cleanse by sweeping), everrere. everrere et purrat

'to remove by sweeping, as dung fm a stall; and, to cleanse by sweeping, as, a stall).—vertete (to s., cleanse, e. g. a house). - purgare. depurgare. emundare (g. t., e. g. a house).—purgare. depurgare. enundare (g. l., to cleanse). to s. clean (g., of plundare), vertrete el extergére (e. g., templa, of Verres; C.).

SWEEP, || Act of sueeping; by the verbs. || Ach imney-sueeper, *caminos detergendi artilex.—|| Compass of a stroke, ambitus. circuitus. circuitus.

actio. § Space, spatium.

SWEET, § Propr.) dulcis (v. propr; opp. amarus, austerus, asper). S. as honey, melleus: cloyingly s., languide dulcis (Piin.). § Fig.) Of sounds, dulcis. suavis. mollis. blandus : a s. voice, vox dulcis, suavis, moliis. | Of smell, suavis. jucundus (C.); moilis (Plin.). Agreeable, pleasant, suavis. jucundus. dulcis: s. sleep, somnus dulcis or jucundus (C.), mollis (V.), levis (H.): the s. name of liberty, dulce nomen

SWEETBREAD, glandula vitulina (Piin.).

SWEETEN, qd dulce facere, reddere (with sugar).—

*saccharum ci rei incoquere (aft. Plin. 34, 17, 48).—

*saccharo condire (esply to preserve). || To alleviate,

SWEETHEART, dilecta (g. t.; e. g. Plin. 35, 37. For amata does not occur).—amica (in a disho-nourable sense). My s., amor noster. deliciæ meæ. vo-Trouvene sense; say s., amor nouser, cucium mes. Volulta nouser is a special particular person, in a good sense); amate (in a bad sense); that me many s.'s, multos amate. SWEETLY, [Prorm.) By the adj.'; s. g. to taste s, ducie case sapore. [Fig. ducieter, blande, molle.

suaviter.

SWEFTNESS, | Propra.) dulcedo. (dulcetudo, rare; C.) Est Acoid dulcitas, weh is late. | Pro.) suavi-tas. dulcedo (e g. dulcedo, suavitas, orationis. dul-cedo cantus, gloriae, C.).

SWELL, v. | INTRANS.) tumescere. intumescere. extumescere (contumescere very late); turgescere (inturgescere very late) -crescere. accrescere (to grow). — augēri, augescere (to increase). | To be a wollen, turgēre, tumēre (Död, makes turg. denote actual fuiness, tumere, apparent fuiness, but real empti-ness: but this does not always hold: tum. seems, howness; out this does not always hold; turn, seems, how-ever, to be used esply of unnatural, unhealthy cases; turgere, though not exclusively, of natural, healthy ones; the seed, corn, a graps, &c. s.'s, semen turget; frumenta turgent; gemmæ in læto palmite turgent; uva turget mero: the body is swollen with poison, corpus turnet veneno). Her eyes are swelled with weeping, lumina turgent gemitu (Prop.): his face is swelled fm a blow, ora turgent ab ictu (O.). | Fig.) To s. with passion, turgere (Plant.) .- turgescere. tumëre (C. ; of swelling with any vicious passion); (vitrea) bills tur-gescit (Pers.). To be swelled (with pride, &c.), infa-tum, elatum esse (tumidum esse, in Sen. and T.; but rare). My hearl e's with joy, isetità magnà perfruor. latitià or gaudio exsulto. I Trans.) tumefacere (to cause to s.).—augère (to enlarge; e. g. flumen).—implère (to fiil).—inflare. inflationem habère, facere, or parère (to inflate) : to s. the sails, vela tendere or intendere; vela implére (to All them): swollen sails, vela turgida or tumida (the former when they have caught the wind, the latter when filled with useless air; so Dod.; but prps with too nice a distinction).

SWELL, s. (of the sea), sestus (maris). SWELLING, adj. tumidus. turgidus. S. svords, am-

pullm lactatio, Jactania. See also Bragoing.

SwELLING, s. tumor (s. 1.)—tuber (a projecting sumour, boil, \$q.)—panus (inflammation of the ylands of the neck, under the arms, \$c.). A s. on the legs, tumor crurum.—boa (a s. on the legs for much walking; Fest. p. 23).—scirnhoma, Etis, n.; scirnhus (a hard s. evilhout pain, but dangerous). A s. grows hard, tumor occallescit: a s. goes down, tumor detumescit. SWERVE, decedere. declinare. See DECLINE;

DEPART.

SWIFT, edj. citus. celer. velox: s. of foot, pernix. pedibus celer (1965) celeripes is poet.): a s. horse, equus celer or velox. See Quick, Rapid.
SWIFT, s. | 4 b ird, apus (Piin.); *hirundo apus

SWIPTLY, cito. celeriter. festinanter. velociter. SWIPTNESS, celeritas. velocitas. pernicitas (feri-ness); or by Crcl. with the adjj. The s. of a stream or river. rapiditas fluminis: s. of time, temporis celeritas.

SWIG, SWILL, v. glutire. haurire. SWIG, SWILL, s. haustus. potus. A good s., largus haustus: at one s., uno haustu, potu. SWILL, s. | Wash for pigs, colluvies (Plin. 24,

5WIM, | PROPR.) nare. natare. To s. in or upon, innare. innatare ci rei; at or near, adnare qd (Cas.); adnatare ci rei (Plin. Ep.) : across, tranare : nando traadicate ci rei (Fiss. Ep.); across, tranare; hand circ.

§ Fico. To. s. with. against, the stream; see STREAM.

§ Fico.) redundare, inundari, madère, perfusum esse, circumfluere (e. g. sanguine redundare, madère, or perfusum esse. fletu or lacrimis perfusum esse. lacrimis perfusum esse. mis madere, deliciis diffluere, circumfluere omnibus copils atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere).

SWIMMER, natator (Farr. L. L.). To be a good s, bene, perite, natare posse: I am not a good s., non valde bonus natator sum (Muret.).

SWIMMING, natatio (Suet.). To save oneself by symmatiss, mataito (suet.). To save oneself by s., nando in tutum pervenire (Np. Chabr. 4, 4): the art of s., ars natandi: a s. place, natatio (Cels.): a s. school. *Cous quo ars natandi traditur.

SWIMMINGLY, facile. prospero.

SWINDLE, fraudare. imponere ci. qm emungere argento. circumducere (Com.).
SWINDLER, fraudator. circumscriptor. præstigi-

ator. quadruplator. SWINDLING, fraus. fraudatio. dolus maius. cir-

cumscriptio.

SWINE, sus (g. t.), --porcus (considered as tame and

N. L., sus (j., j., porcius : consaere sa a tame ana kept for food). − pl. pecus suillum (Col.). Of or belonging to z, suillus; porciuus : z¹ fesh, (caro) suilla or porcina : a droeo of z, grex suillus.

SWINGHERD, subulcus (Col.). − suarius (Flim.).

SWING, v. ↑ Taans) jactare (huc illor). ↑ Jr.

TRANS.) *se jactare (huc illuc). agitari. moveri. I re-trans.) *se jactare (huc illuc). agitari. moveri. I ro enjoy the amusement of swinging, oscillare (Schol. Bob. ad C. Planc. 9).—oscillo moveri (Fest. p. (scao. Boo. as U. Planc. 9).—oscilio movēri (Fest. p. 193).—tabulā interpositā pendente funibus se jactare (Hygin. Astron. 2, 4, p. 36, ed. Muncker).—pendulā machinā agitari (Schol. Bob. I. I.).

SWING, s. | Act of swinging, oscillatio (iate), or by Crcl. with the verb. | An apparatus for swinging, *oscillum.—iaquei pensiles (Gioss. as explanation of oscillum).—*pendula machina.

SWINISH. | PROPR.) suillus. porcinus. luinus (brutish) .- stolidus. hebes. stupidus (stupid).

SWIPE, tolleno, onis, m.

SWITCH, virgula. SWIVEL, prps verticula or verticulus. *rota versatilis. *organon versatile. # A kind of gun, *tor-

mentum versatile. SWOLLEN, tumidus, turgens, A s. sivie, inflata

oratio; verborum tumor, SWOON, s. subita defectio (Suet. Calig. 50); in more

modern Leaf, deliquium, synchope (Med. t. t.).
SWOON, v. animus qm linquit, deficit (Curt.).—
anima deficit (Cets. 1, 17).—animo linqui que coepit
(Curt.).—animo linqui (Sen de Ird. 1, 12, 2).—animo
un relinquit (Cess B. G. 6, 38).—internoti (L.).—col-

labi (Suet.).

SWOOP, pulsus, ûs. petitio.
SWOOP, pulsus, ûs. petitio.
SWOOR, g'adius.—ensis (in poetry, for the sword
swickted by heroes; and in L. for that of a gigantic
Gaul).—spatha (a long and very broad sword, such as
those of the Gault, Britina, and Germans; not used by the Romans till the times of the emperors).—aciniaces (ἀκινάκης, scimitar of the Persians, Medes, Scythians, &c.).—ferrum (iron; used, like our 'steel,' melon. for sword).-mucro (point of the sword; hence meton for the whole sword, with ref. to its point and sharpness; but only in the higher styles of composition, and in suitable phrases; e.g., to fix or plunge one's sword into aby's body, mucronem figere in qo, Q). To have a s. by one's side, gladio (or ense, or acinace, spatha, ferro) succinctum esse: to lay aside one's s., latus gladio (or ense, &c.) succinctum nudare: so draw one's s, gla-dium (or ensem, &c.) vaginā educere; or only gladium educere; gladium stringere or destringere (poet. nueducere; gladium stringere or destringere (por., nu-dare): to sheathe one's s., gladium (or ensem, &c.) in vaginam recondere: to seize one's s. (for defence), arna capere: to settle a dispute with the s., qd gladio decernere: to let the s. settle a dispute, rem gladio gerere: to perish by the s., hostium gladio or manibus perire: to perish either by the s. or by famine, vel hostium ferro vel inopia interire: with fire and s., ferro ignique, ferro atque igni; ferro flammaque; ferro. igni, quacun-que vi (seld. in the reverse order; but C. Phil. 13, 21. 47, has igni ferroque): to conquer aby s. in hand, qin annu superare: the hilt of a s., capulus: the blode, famina: the point, mucro: the sheath, vagina: the belt, balteus: a stroke with a s., ictus gladii: s.-bearer,

qui gladium fert.

SWORN, juratus. jurejurando firmatus (established by oath). A s. enemy, ci infestissimus; adversarius capitalis.

SYCOMORE, sycomorus (Cels.) .- "ficus sycomorus

SYCOPHANT, sycophanta (Ter.).—assentator. adu-tor (Auct. ad Her.). To play the s., adulari. hator (Auct. ad Her.). To play the s., adulari.

SYLLABIC. by syllabæ or syllabarum. syllabicus

(f. f.). SYLLABLE, sylläba. The last s., syllaba postrema SYLLABLE, syllaba. The last s., syllaba postrema (Plant.); extr-ma; ultima (Q.); the last s. but one, penultima (Gell.): lo count s.'s, syllabas dinumerare: by s.'s, s. by s., syllabatim (C.): of one s., of two, three s.'s, mononyliabus, disyllabus, trisyllabus.

SYLLOGISM. status ratiocinativus (C.; cf. Q. as quoted in next word).—syllogismus (Q., passim).
SYLL()GISTIC, ratiocinativus (C.: Cicero ... statum

syllogisticum ratiocinativum appellat, Q. 5, 10, 6). -syliogisticus (Q).

SYLPH, *syiphus. *sylpha (t. t.).

BYMBOL, #A sign, image, signum. #A confersion of faith; see CREED.

BYMBOLICAL, symbolicus (according to the analogy of symbolice in Geil).—or by Crcl. with image, signum. YMBOLICALLY, symbolice (Gell.) - per signum (or signa). - sub imagine. SYMBOLIZE, See A See AGREE.

SYM METRICAL, symmetros (Vitr.). - symmetrize

conveniens, respondens.

SYMMETRICALLY, *symmetrize convenienter.

SYMMETRY, symmetria (Vitr.-Plin. 34, 8, 19, says, non habet Latinum nomen Symmetria).--commensus Vitr.) .- commodulatio (Vitr.) .- congruentia et æqualitas (Plin. Ep.) .- convenientia partium. conciunitas. To pay the greatest attention to s., symmetriam quam

dilgentissine custodire (Plin.).
SYMPATHETIC, *a concordia rerum petitus. *in convenientia et conjunctione natura positus, situs. S. treatment (in medicine), *curatio a concordia rerum, a

cognatione naturæ et quasi consensu, ducta, repetita. SYMPATHETICALLY, *per quandam naturæ con-

junctionem et convenientiam. SYMPATHIZE, | To have a common feeling. SI MITAITILE., It o have a common feeting, to a gree, consentire, congruere, convenire. The mind sympathizes with the body, animus corporis doloribus congruit (C. Tuse. 5, 1, 3): the loadione sympathizes with iron, magnes concordiam habet cum ferro (Plint) and 14, 4, 42). It of display fellow-feeling with an other, una gaudere (in jey).—cs casum or vicem dolors (in second less the interested on the property of the consense of doiere (in sorrow).—ci misericordiam tribuere or im-pertire. To profess sympathy with aby, coram suum dolorem declarare ci: to manifest sumpathy with aby's misfortunes, ci miserias a se non alienas arbitrari; a sympathizing friend, * amicus qui una gaudet (in joy).
*anicus qui meum casum dolet; * qui vicem luctum

que amici dolet (in sorrow).

SYMPATHY, Natural harmony or agreement, naturæ quasi consensus, quam συμπάθειαν Græci vocant (C. N. D. 3, 11).—concordia rerum, quam Gract Vocant (c. N. D. 3, 11).—concords rerum, quam enµπāθειαν appellaver Gract (Pin. 37, 4, 15).—also simply, concords rerum (Sen. Ben. 6, 22.—sympathea, Vi(r.). || Fellow feeling with another (in joy and sorrow), humanitas (Np. Dion 1, 4); (in grief or distress), misericordia. doloris sui coram declaratio (aft. Sulpic. in C. Ep. 4, 5): a letter of s., literæ consola-toriæ: to feel s., æque dolêre (C. ad Fam. 4, 6, in.). SYMPHONIOUS, symphoniacus (C. has symphoni-

aci, sc. pueri or servi, musicians, choristers). - consonus. concinens, concors, consentiens,

SYMPHONY, symphonia (C.),—*concentus musi-18. *opus musicum fidibus tibiisque canendum. cus.

SYMPTOM, || Sign, vid. || Sign of a disease; pl., signa (C.).-Indicia (Cets.).-cs morbi proprise note pt., signa (c.)—inicica (cets).—cs mortu proprie note (cets).—valetudinis significationes (C.). Dangerous, bad, olarming s.'s, terrentia, itum: if the alarming s.'s continue, si terrentia manent (Cets, 32): if any un-favorable s.'s follow, si maia indicia subsecuta sunt (Cets.): every s. of inflammation, omne indicium inflammationis (Cels.).

SYNAGOGUE, synagoga, æ (Eccl.). SYNCHRONISM, *compositio rerum uno eodemque

tempore gestarum. SYNCHRONISTIC, ejusdem temporis. (res) gestæ

uno eodemque tempore.

SYNCOPATE, • literam, syllabam, detrahere de

SYNCOPE, syncope, es (-a, æ), f.

SYNDIC, cognitor civitatis (C.; in the ancient sense).

SYNDIC, cognitor evitatis (c.) in measures, syndicus (Pand.; modern).

SYNDICATE, *munus syndici (the office of syndic).

syndici, p. (the syndics).

SYNECDOCHE, synecdoche (Q.). By s., per synec-

dochem .- Es synecdochice is late.

SYNOD, conventus (C.) .- synodus (Cod. Just. mi

SYNONYM, vocabuium idem declarans or signif-SYNONYM, vocabuium idem declarant or significans; usually gl. verba idem declarantia, idem significantia (2). To be a ..., idem declarant, idem significant valere: a number of sl., collecta vocabula que idem significant (2 10, 1, 7).

SYNONYMOUS, idem declarans idem significant, quod idem declarat, significat, or valet, quo idem intelligi potest (cf. C. Fin. 3, 4, 14; Q. 10, 1, 7).—committee (constructions)

minatus (συνώνυμος, e g. verba; a sure reading, C. Partil, 15, 53). Some expressions have the property that they are s. with several words, sunt alia huius nature, ut

are s. with several words, sunt and nujus daturs, is idem pluribus vocibus declarent.

SYNOPSiS, synopsis (Pand.).—epitome. summarium. breviarium. See Compend.

SYNTACTICAL, *syntacticus. *ad syntaxim perti-

SYNTACTICALLY, grammatice (e. g. loqui, Q.; who distinguishes if fm Latine loqui).

SYNTAX, verborum constructio (C.). - syntaxis verborum consecutio (Gramm.). SYNTHETICAL, . per conjunctionem or colliga-

SYRINGE, s. sipho; dim siphunculus (Plin.). oricularius clyster (a s. for injection into the ears, Cels.).

SYRINGE, v. conspergere qd qå re. SYRUP, *syrupus (Med. t. t.). So Georges.—Kraus

gipes syriin SYSTEM, forma, formula, or descriptio discipling (outline of a scheme or doctrine).—disciplina (a doctrine; e.g., of a philosophical sect).—ratio (the rules or principles of a science or art).—ratio et disciplina ars (the theory of an art). Jn. ratio et ars, artificium (es artificial s. or theory; e. g. memoriae).— sententia (opinion, principle; g. l.). The s. of the Stoics, ratio, or ratio et disciplina Stoicurun: a good, compiete, or well-arranged s., ratio bene instituta; ars perpetuis præceptis ordinata; accurate non mode fundata versu etism exstructa disciplina; satis et copiose et eleganter etiam exatructa disciplina; satis et copiose et erganier constituta disciplina: a bad or imperfect s., ratio male instituta: lo reduce lo a s., certam quandam es rei for-mulam componere; formam es rei instituere; qd ad artem redigere; qd ad artem et præcepta revocare; qd anten reugere; qu au artem et pracepts revocare; qd ad rationem revocare: to compose a s, artificium com-ponere de qû re (e. g. de jure civili): to be reduced to a s, in artis perpetuis praceptis ordinatae modum venire (see L. 9, 17): to have been reduced to a s., arte con-clusum esse: s. of government, descriptio civitatis a majoribus nostris constituta (C.).

SYSTEMATIC, ad artem redactus; ad artem et ad præcepta revocatus; ad rationem revocatus; perpetnis præceptis ordinatus. A s. compendium or treatise, libri in quo omnia artificio et vià traduntur (see C. Pin. 4, 1. 10; or we may say, liber in quo pracepta ordinate traduntur; liber in quo artis pracepta alia ex alias nexa traduntur; Not liber systematicus.

SYSTEMATICALLY, must be expressed by Crel.;

e. g. cs rei rationem artemque tradere, or qd artificio et viå tradere (to treat of s.). Not systematice qd proponere or docere.

SYSTEMATIZE, certam quandam philosophise formulam componer (C. Acad. 1, 4, 17).—philosophiæ formam instituere (ibid.).—artem efficere, instituere (C. de Or. 1, 41, 183).—ad artem redigere qd (C.).—ad rationem revocare qd (Id. de Rep. 2, 11).

T.

TABARD, *toga loricam tegens. *caduceatoris

TABBY, maculosus, maculosi coloris.

TABERNACLE, v. tabernaculum. taberna. TABERNACLE, s. habitare (qo loco). domicilium

or sedem ac domicilium habers (qo loco).

TABLATURE, § In music, ° orbis, ambitus melicus (Bau.). § Paintings on walls or ceitings, licus (Bau.). (opus) tectorium. udo tectorio diligenter inducti colores (Vitr.).

TABLE, | A board on weh meals are spread, mensa; dim. mensula (Plaut.) .- monopodium (a t. with a single pillar or leg). To sit of 1, assidere means (according to the modern fashion); accumbere means (according to the modern fashion); accumbere means (in the Roman manner): to sit down to 1, assidero means (according to the modern fashion); accumbers means (in the Roman fashion): to cover a 1. "lineum superinjicere mensæ (i. e., lo lay the cloth): to set food on a t., mensam exstruere epulis: lo clear the l., mensam tollere (according to the Roman custom). A sam tollere (according to the Roman custom). If A me al, en terta n me nt, cena. centatio. convivium. epulse (S.); also mensa (Curt.); at 1., apud mensam (Plaut.); super mensas (H.); better, super cenam (Plus. Ep., Sust.); inter cenam (C.); inter epulsa (S.); super vinum et epulsa (Curt.); to purchase fish for 1., ad occum pisces emere: to invite to t., qin invitare, vocare, ad coenam: lo be at aby's t., to t., qui invitare, vocare, au cœmain: to er os usys s., cœmare apud qui (C.); cum qo (H.); lo rise for t., a mensa surgere (Plant.); desurgere cœmà (H. Sat.); a good t., lautus vietus; epuize conquisitiasimes to keep a good t., laute, lepide cœmare; the pleasures of the t., d-lectatio conviviorum ; oblectamenta convivialia ; voluptates epularum : to enjoy the pleasures of the L., delectari conviviis. Any long or broad board, tabula; tessera (small). Por writing on, tabula, tabella; codicilli, pugillares (mall lablet, memorandum book) # A written list, &c., tabula (e. g. tabulæ historicæ, chronologicæ).

TABLE-BEER, * ecrevisia cibaria.

TABLE-CLOTH, linteum in mensil ponendum or positum (linen; see Appul, Apol, 308, 19) .- gausape or gausapes (woollen, wore on one side), or " mensæ linteum, only. To lay the t.-c., mensam linteo sternere (aft. triclinium sternere, Mart.); *linteum superinji-

TABLE SERVICE, mensæ vasa, orum, pl.; abacorum vasa, pl. (on a sideboard), vasa escaria, pl.—repositoria (supports for plates; wailers). T.-s. of silver, argentum escarium. argentum escarium et potorium; or simply, argentum, when the context fixes the sense;

of gold, aurea mensæ vasa, pl.
TABLE-TALK, sermo natus super eænam,—fabulæ

TABLE-TALK, sermo natus super cenam.—fabule convivales (T. Ann. 6; 5). Agreeable t.-f., oblectamenta sermonum convivalia (aft. L. 39, 6); jucundi inter cpulas, super cenam, habiti sermones (aft. C.).

TABLET, s. tabuia (of seood).—lamina (of wood or met.i).—tessera (of wood, ayaare).—barti (of any arteriat; e. g. of tead).—tabeliæ, pugillares (when consisting of sereral leares).

TABOUR, See Tambourning.

TABULA, By gen. of tabula, ut tabula.

TACIT, tacitus. See Silent.

TACITURNITY, tacit. catic. See Silently.

TACITURNITY, tacit. seeilo. See Silently.

TACITURNITY, tacit. Tall To join or unite, rem rei

TACK, v. TRANS.) | To join or unite, rem ret or cum re jungere, connectere, conjungere. rem rei or ad rem annectere. I INTRANS. In navigation and rem annectere. Il NTRANS. In navigation rursum prorsum navigate pedibus prolatis (aft. Plin. 2, 47, 48). Dedem facere or proferre, ventum obliquum captare, &c., are = to sait with a half

TACK, s. || A small nail, elavulus. || The act furning about ships at sea; by the verb. TACKLE. See IMPLEMENTS. TACKLING, s. armamenta, orum, n. pl. (

valia, sub. instrumenta, is found in this sense only in V. En. 11, 329; in L. 45, 23, and Plin. 16, 11, 31, it is = naves). To destroy the l. of a ship, navem armaments spoliare. navis armamenta fundere (Suet.). navem exarmare (said of a storm).

navem exarmare (said of a storm).

TACT, naturalis quidam sensus (e. g. non arte qâ sed naturali quodam sensu judicare qd); Ingenii dexeritas, or dexteritas only (ad qd. L., of s. in conduct towards others; in the sense of 'adroitness' generally, it is not Lat.).—sollertin, calliditias, prudentin, peritia; ingenium ad qd aptum or habile (natural adroitness, as particular respect). By a certain i., naturall quodam bono (Np. Tross.).

Tross.). Tross.).

Tross. (1), res militaris. He made many improcements is a military t., multa in re militari partim nova attulit, partim mellora fecit (Np.). #Fro.) ars, modus, ratio aerendi.

ras: mous assum, partim mellora fecit (Np. ars. modus, ratio agendi.

TADPOLE, rānula (Appul.).

TAFFETA, * pannus sericus tenuissimus.

TAG, s. * ligula. * acus astrictoria.

TAG, v. · ferro, igula, acu præfigere.
TAG RAG AND BOB TAIL, fæx populi. homines bjeetissimi, perditi (C.).
TAIL, eauda (nol coda).

TAIL, eauda (not coda). A little t., cauda parva. caudicula (in later writers); to wag the t., caudam movere or jactare (ei): to drop the t., caudam sub alvum reflecture: the t. of a comel, stellæ crines: to tie up a horse's t., •eaudæ setas in nodum colli.

TAILOR, sartor (Plaut.); vestifica, f. (Inser.) To he a t., vestes facere.— sartoriam artem, vestificinam exercere. The t. makes the man (Prov.), homo ex veste. aut ex conditione, que vestis nobis circumdata est. vulgo æstimatur (aft. Sen. Ep. 47, 14).
TAILORING, *ars sartoria; *ars vestes faciendi;

vestificina (Tertull.); vestificium (Gloss.).

TAINT, v. I PROPR.) vitiare, corrumpere, inficere contagione qm labefactare. | Fig.) inficere vitiis. im buere erroribus, vitils,

TAINT, s. Bu the verbs : or vitium, contagle (propr.

and fig.).

TAKE, || TRANS.) sumere (to remove that weh is as TARE, || Trans.) sumere (to remove that such is at ret; to i. alap to oneself in order to use or to enjoy it, \$c.).—capere (to i. hold of; then to make oneself master of a thing in order to pousess it: hence = lo copture, e. g., a lown).—rapere (to snatch away, carry off hastily).—arripere (to anach to oneself suddenly, unexpectedly).—accipere (to accept a thing offered; opp. dare, tradere, &c.; but the former words rather denote than the context words and the context words and the context words are the context. dare, tradere, &C.; but the former words runner unner a taking of one's own accord),—deprehendere (to catch, t. in the act; e. g., of stealing),—tollere (to t. up),—pro-mere, depromere (to bring or fetch forth, for the purpose nuere, depromere (to oring or jetch jorth, jor the purpose of use),—auferre (to bear or carry forth or away; hence also simply 'to take,' in good or bad sense; and then eripere, surripere, furari),—eripere (to snatch out, t. with violence; implying resistance on the part of a stealth),—furari (to steal),—expugnare (to take by storm, propr. or fig.). Not to t. alkg, qd non accipere. qd accipere abnuo (courleousiu to refuse acceptance): to t. to peices, dissolvere qd. (e. g., moreable towers, turres ambulatorias, Hirt.; hence of taking to pieces puzzles, &c.),
—in memoria (sua) discorpere: to t. in the hand, in manum sumere; in manum capere (lo seize with the hand): to t. in hand (a book, a writing, &c.), in manus sumere (e. g. Epicurum): to t. money, pecuniam sumere (to t. to oneself for any use, as Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 40, a me argentum, quanti est, sume).-pecuniam capere (to 1. it whether the other party be willing to give it or noi)—pecuniam accipere (to i. ii when another offers noi)—pecuniam accipere (to i. ii when another offers ii; hence also = to suffer oneself to be bribed). To i. i up money on interest, pecuniam mutuari or mutuam sumere. ¶ To assume, vid. To i. the name of king, regium nomen sumere, regium nomen sibi assuscept. PHR.) To take for granled; see Assume (end of article). To t. upon oneself, a) To undertake a thing, susci-Io i. upon oneself, a) To un deria k a i ki ng, suscipere (not to deciune; opp, recupare),—recipere (to underloke a thing readily, and to answer for a good result; vf. Müller, C. do tr. 2, 24, 101). B) To promise, to answer for, in se recipere (v. pr.; v. g. perieulum),—præstare qd. (v. g. culpam, cs factum): I, it supon myself, at me recipio. To, ond alby (i.e., to reach or felch out for the production of the control of t thing out of a place in order to use it) .- eximere ex. de, &c. (to t. away a thing, whether for the purpose of removing it or of upplying it to a different usel.—demere de or ex, &c. (in order to remove it; e. g. secures e to or ex, we. (in order to remove it; e.g. secures of fascibus).—auferre ex, &c. (lo t. away a thing in order to gain possession of it; e.g. pecunian ex ærario). That passage I have taken tilerally fm Dicæarchus, istum ego iocum totidem verbis a Dicæarcho transtuli, To t. for athg; a) To receive payment for athg, accipere pro re. β) To interpret, as, accipere in qd (e. g. in contumeliam). To t. (i. e. receive) into, recipere in qd (e. g. in ordinem senatorium); assumere in qm (e. g. in societatem). To t. with one, ad suferre (to 1. away with oneself).—qm secum deducere (to 1. out with oneself).—qm secum deducere (to 1. out with oneself).—qm secum deducere (to 1. out with oneself).—qm shoutere (to 1. out or 1. any one fm one place to another). To 1. fm a person or it any one fm one place to another). To 1. fm a person or it ing, demer de, &c. (fm a hing, propr.)—demere et qd, eximere et qd or qm ex re (to 1. alby fm a person fig. 1; E., ot free him fm alby). To 1. a hing or person in albg=10 make or compose alby out of a material, acre, or fingere, or effingere, or exprimere qd ex ql re. To 1. a hing or person to or as albg: a) To a popt of to at the quality of the person of the alby sumere (only in the comic writers captrel) qm, with an acc, of halt to we the person is chosen; e. c., to in qm (e. g. in societatem). To t. with one, qd auferre with an acc. of that to weh the person is chosen; e.g., to t. one as an umpire, qm arbitrum; to t. one as a general, qm imperatorem. To l. to oneself; a) To receive into one's house, qm ad se, domum ad se, or, retipere (n to one s nouse, quanto set on the samply, domum suam recipere; qm tecto et mensă recipere (to one's house and to one's lable. \(\beta\)) To put in connexion with oneself, pecuniam in erumenam suam condere. \(\gamma\)) To sai or drink, sumere (food and liquids; e. g. venenum).—cibum modieum cum aquâ (Ccls.).—assumere (l.ucr.; Cels. passim: e. g. nihil assumere, nisi aquam) .- capere (food) .- potare or bibere (lo drink: e. g. medicamentum).—accipere (medicine, poison, \$c.). To t. nothing (no food), cibo se abstinere: lo t. a little (food), gustare (as a luncheon,

see Giesig, Plin. Rp. 3, 5, 11): to give one athe to i. (to jeink, \$c.), ci qd potandum præbere. To i. well or en good part, in bonam partem accipere. belle ferre. boni or mque bonique facere, boni consulere : to t. ill or in bad part, in malam partem accipere. mgre, graviter, moleste, indigne ferre. male interpretari: to l. kindiy, benigne audire (to listen kindly to), in mitiorem partem or mollius interpretari. mollius accipere (indulgently): to t. thankfully, grate animo interpretari : to t. coolly, æquo animo accipere : to t. as a reproach, accipere in or ad contumeliam. vertere ad contumeliam: to t. atha said in joke as if said in earnest, quod dictum est per jocum, id serio prævertere (Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 40): to t. a thing differently fm what was meant, accipere in aliam partem ac dictum est. To 1. rest, quiescere, re-quiescere, quiescere et respirare (g. t.). acquiescere, conquiescere, quietem capere, quieti se dare (fm bodity exertion) .- se reficere (fm exertion of body or mind) .animum relaxare (of mind). To t. root; see Root. To t. a sketch of athg; see SKETCH. To put up with (on insuit), accipere. To catch, vid. Intraks.) To succeed, please, vid.

TAKE AFTER, i. e. to be like, imitate, follow, similem fierics or ci (to become like).—qm imitari (to imitate).—• cs ingenium or mores induere (to adopt the

est quam patris.

TAKE AWAY (without force), demere qd qå re. detrahere qd ci rei. legere qd ex or a qâ re: with force, or unjustly, adimere ci qd. detrahere ci qd. (to with-draw fm). -eripere ci qd. (to snach fm). To t. away the baggage fm the enemy, hostem exuere impedimentia: ouggage Im the enemy, hostem exuere impedimentus: to t. away an office fin any one, abrogate ci munus: to t. away the command fin any one, adimere el imperium.

TAKE BACK. To t. back an article sold, on the ground of its being defective, redhibere qd.

of its owny aspecters, reunivers qu. TARE 11, I To com prehend, capere, percipere, with or without animo or mente. Jr. percipere (of a noscere, cognoscere et percipere (p. 1.)—accipere (of a pupil who altends a lecture). To i. in alty quickly, qd celeriter percipere (alf. Q. 1, 10, 34), qd arribere: to t. in greedily, avide arripere qd; quickly or easily, quæ traduntur, celeriter, non difficulter, accipere. I To

que trauntur, celeriter, non almeuser, accipere. La v déceire, cheat, vid.

Tark oss, l'To remose, demere qd qã re. de-trahere qd el rel (to draw of),—legere qd ex or ab qã re (to gather),—levare qm qã re (to t. a burdes fm any ose). To t. of a time, membrum amputare: to t. of ose). To t. of a time, membrum amputare: to t. of ponere (is ordet to beget aside)—caput apetric (ost of ponere (is ordet to beget aside)—caput apetric (ost of commitment to ame osy): canibe ampet abultare qm: (o compliment to any one); capite aperto salutare qm : to t. of a cloak, pallium deponere (opp. se amicire pallio.

not exuere se pallio, wch = to draw of, opp. induere). | To abate, remittere ci qd de summå or pecunia. | To pourtray, draw, exprimere imagipecuniă. To pourtray, araw, capinnes en en es rei (g. t.).—formam (the whole figure) es describere, delineare imaginem rei (in outline): in gold, buriesque, mimic, vid.

Take out, eximere ci rei, de or ex que (to remove

fm).—excipere de or ex qã re (to fetch out).—promere (to draw or fetch forth) ex, &c. To t. out a tooth, dentem eximere; fm any one, ci dentem excipere or evellere. To take out horses, &c., (equos) disjungere. abjungere (Virg.).

TAKE ROUND, circumducere (e. g. per ædes). To t. any one round in order to show him objects worth seeing, ducere qm ad ea quæ visenda sunt et unumquidque ostendere (C. Verr. 4, 59, 132).

TAKE UP. See ADOPT; ANSWER; OCCUPY; PA-

TRONITE TAKING, s. Crel. with verbs in TAKE. The t. of honey, &c., exemptio; e. g. alvi apiarii (Farr.); favorum (Col.).

TAKING, adj. See ATTRACTIVE; CHARMING. TALC, *talcum (Linn.). [25] lapis specularis, lapis

phengites = mica.

phengites = mica.

TALE, | That weh one relates, a narrative, story, fabula. narratio, fabella. A mere i., fabula fieta. fieta et commenticia fabula: nursery i.'s, fabulæ atque commenticiæ narrationes : to tell (relate) a lole, cuarrare, de fabulam narrare, pt. That wch one counts, a number, numerus double t., numerus duplicatus: the t. is right, numerus convenit: to tell (count) a tate, numerare, dinumerare (C.); numerum inire (Curt.); numerando percensere.

[IMPROPR.) This is the old t., hoc vero tralaticium

[IMPROPA.] This is the old 1., how ever tralaticism est (e.g. me exquisisse qd, in que to effendam, C.).

TALE-BEARER, susurro (ψ. θυροντής, late; States
Ep. 5, 7).— delator (Tec.); calumniator (C.); sycoplanta (Ter.). To be a i.b., delationes factitare: not
lo issee to i.b.b; delatoribus aures non habere: lo
issee to i.b.b; delatoribus aures patefacere.

TALENT, [A certain weight or sum of
money, talentum. [d billiy, indoles. natura. ingunitum. nature habitus (maisred; insuze tolent). genium. nature habitus (naisral, innate talent)—
virtus (acquired by effort and practice; opp ingenium)—facultas, ingenii facultas (abisty). Talents, ingenii facultas (abisty). Talents, ingenium; (o) seeral), ingenia,—indoes (ringular), inatura atque ingenium. [55] ingenii dexteritas, or asmpji dexteritas, not = 'c everness, a drottness,' in general; but 'lact, address,' akili im the art of pressings). A man of t, ingenious: a man of great t, pressings, I man of t, ingenious: a man of great t, ritum oratorium exterior to the control of the ingenium et virtus in scribendo : to have but little : non maximi esse ingenii; for athg. ad cs rei inteli-gentiam minus instrumenti a natura habere: good t.'a, ingenii bonitas, magnæ facultates ingenii : good netaral t.'s, natura bonias. naturale quoddam bonum: to possess good t.'s, bona indole præditum esse. ingenio valere or abundare: to possess great, remarkable t.'s, præstantissimo ingenio præditum esse. excellentis inprestantssim ingenio precumi esse: lo possess moderate
l's, mediocri ingenio esse.
TALENTED (in bad English; e. g., a talentel
man, fur a man of talents'), ingeniosus, peringeniosus.

man, jor a man oj tateno j, ingenous per estimi ingenil. magno ingenio præditus.

TALISMAN, anuletum (Plin.); * imaguncula magica. sigilium magicum. To serve as a t., amuen

naturam obtinere, amuleti ratione prodesse.

naturam obtinère, anuiet ratione processe.

TALK, s. sermo (g. t., a conscration of several persons on any subject).—voces, pl. (loud talk).—fana, rumor (Jone, report; se REPONT. There is a l., fc.: see REPONT. To become the common t., in sermocous hominum venire; in ora hominum, or vulgi, abire or pervenire: to become the t. of it!-natured people; inof the town, per totals make of the town, per total urbem rumoribus differre: to be the common t., or the t. of the town, in sermonem hominum venire (C. Verr. 2, 4, 7); esse in ore hominum or vulgi; esse in ore et sermone omnium; omnium sermonibus vapulare; to be the t. of the town for one whole summer, qd unam mestatem aures refercit ser-

TALK, v. loqui. colloqui (rarely fari, weh is poet.). Tablai, v. loqui, collequi versey lati, seca is porti-fabilati, onfabilati (of ever familiar conversation). To i. such of ally, sermone qu'elebrare, cr. bits sermonibus qu'surpare (C.): lo leach children lo i., parvulos verba edocère (Pin. Paneg. 26): children learn to i., pueri loqui discunt: suhen the parrot learne learn to i., pueri loqui discunt: suhen the parrot learne to t., psittacus quum loqui discit (Piss. 10, 42, 58): birds that learn to t., aves ad imitandum vocis hu-manæ sonitum dociles (Curt. 8, 9, 16); aves humane sermone vocales (Plin. 10, 51, 72): to t. over athy with aby, colloqui qd cum qo, usually colloqui de re (see Interpp. ad Np. Them. 9, 4).—conferre qd; consilia conferre de re; communicare cum qo de re (to cossilia municate about alay.—agerc, disceptare cum qo de re (to treat, discuss). To t. over, coram conferre qd: to t. with the fingers, digitis loqui (O. Trist. 2, 453); per digitorum gestum significare qd (see O. Trist. 5, 10, 36): talking with the fingers, digitorum signa, pl. (Q.);

digiti nostram voluntatem indicantes (2.).

TALKATIVE, garrulus. loquax [Syn. in Gannulous].—affabilis (who tikes to enter into a consersation, conversable, condescending) .- lingua or sermone

promptus (ready to lath);

TALKATIVENESS, loquacitas, garrulitas.

TALL, attus, procerius (C.). 4 1. man, homo procerus, procerius, procero corpore (Sen.); home celsus or excelsus.—longus homo (a 1. feilow; logyer-celsus or excelsus.—longus homo (a 1. feilow; logyercelsus or excessus.—iongus nomo (a 1. Jesuw; sepyer-haad, contempluously). A 1. tree, abor alta or procera (Plin.): a very 1. poplar, populus procerisisma (C); Octavianus usus est calceamentis aitusculis, ut pro-cerior quam erat videretur (toller, Suel, Oct. 73): talier than others, corporis proceritate calcior aitis acque than others, corporis proceritate calcior aitis acque menti: trees each do not grow 1., arbitres nom magni-intermenti. incrementi

TALINESS, altitudo proceritas.
TALINESS, altitudo proceritas.
TALIOW, sebum. A 1. condie, *candela sebata.
sebaceus (Appul. Met. 4): 10 make 1. condies, sebare
candelas (Col. 2, 21, 3).
TALIOW-CHANDLER, *candelarum fusor.

TALLOWY, sebosus (full of tallow, Plin. 11, 37,

86) .- sebaceus (made or consisting of tallow, Appul. | Met. 4). TALLY, s. tessera.

TALLY, v. See AGREE; MATCH.
TALLY, v. See AGREE; MATCH.
TALMUD, *Talmud. *corpus magistrorum Jualcorum. To be conversant with the T., *magistros daicorum.

tandi peritus. *magister Judaicus.

TALON, unquis (Plin.); ungula (Plaut.; but the Latter usually of quadrupeds). To strike with the t.'s, ungulas injicere (Plaut.); *ungulbus vulnerare, lædere.

TAMARIND, * tamarindus (Linn.).
TAMARISK TREE, tamărix (also in Linn.).
TAMBOURINE, tympănum. To play on the t.,

tympanum pulsare.

TAME, a. | Not wild, gentle, clcur (by nature; opp. ferus, immanis).—mansuetus (tamed, by art; opp. ferus).—domitus (broken in; opp. ferus, ferox). T. animals, animalia domestica, or mansuefacta (if once ecild). [Fig.) Cowardly, weak, animo defectus (Plin.); qui deficit animo (Cæs.); qui animo est ab-(Pin.); qui deneit animo (vaz.); qui animo est aniccto, demisso (C.); demissus, fractus (C.). ¶ Fiai, in sipid, jejūnus, languidus, exīlis.

TAME, v. ¶ Propra, i Oomare (e.g. beluas, C.); mansuefacere (e.g. leones, Pin.). ¶ Fia.) domare, refrenare, coercere, mansuefacere, mollire.

TAMER, domitor.

TAMPER, | To meddle, vid. | To practise secretly, occulto cum qo agere; qm or cs animum tentare or sollicitare (often with abl. of the means, pecunià, minis, &c.).—qm aggredi (to uttack a person; e. g. variis artibus). To t. with subjects or soldiers, ca animum ad defectionem sollicitare.

ammum ad defectionem sollicitare.

TAN, I To prepare leather, subigere, depsere (to work thoroughly),—conficere, perficere (to prepare).

Fine lanned leather, aluta tenuiter confecta. If was ake tawny, imbrown, colorare (of the sun; e.g. quum in sole ambulem, naturâ fit, uit colorer, C. ed. Or. 2, 14, 6; so Q. 5, 10, 81).—cutem adurere or infuserae [Pin].—sale colorare [Sen] fuscare (Plin.).—sole colorare (Sen.).

TANGENT, • linea tangens. • linea circulum con-

TANGIBLE, quod sub tactum cadit (C.). tactilis (Lucr.) Eco Acoid tangibilis (Lactant.).

TANGLE, v. See Entangle.

TANGLE, s. Crel. by turbatus, implexus, impe-

ditus.

TANK, cisterna. lacus. castellum (a large reservoir connected with an aqueduct).

TANNER, coriarius, corlorum confector (late).
TANTALIZE. See TEASE.
TANTAMOUNT. See EQUAL.

TAP s. | A gentie blow, plaga levis. | A pipe for a barrel, epistomium. fistula.

TAP, v. To strike gently, leviter ferire. | To broach a vessel, *(terebra) dolium aperire (with ref. to our method).—dolium relinere (to take of the pitch; opp, oblinere, to cover with pitch, Ruhnk, Ter. Heast. 3, 1, 51).—promere vinum de dolio (to draw wine fm the cosk, H. Epod. 2, 47).—de dolio haurire (to drink wine immediately from the cask, C. Brut. 83, 287). 7). To t. for the dropsy, cutem incidere. TAP-ROOT, *radix maxima or altissima.

TAPE, tænia. TAPE-WORM, tænia (Plin.); *tænia solium and vulgaris (Linn.).

TAPER, s. cereus, i; candela cerea.

TAPER, adj. * pyramidls formam habens. * in pyramidis formam redactus, erectus (pyramidal).- cono similis. * in coni formam redactus (conicul) .- cacuminatus, fastigatus (running to a point).

TAPER, v. in acutum or in tenuitatem desinere.-

fastigatum esse.

TAPESTRY, tapes, ētis, m.; pl., tapētes (Plaut.); tapētum (F.).—aulæum (a hanging, curtain).—textile straguium (C.); stratum (Np.; for use, as a carpet, coverlet, §c.). On walis, vestius, velamentum parietum: to hang (walls) with t., (parietes) tapetis exornare, vestire.

TAPIS. To bring upon the t., commemorare qd. mentionem es rei facere, inferre, or injicere. movere or commovere qd. in medium proferre qd. commemorare

et in medium proferre.

TAR, s. pix liquida (Vitr., Plin.); also simply pix (Vitr., Plin.); also simply pix (Vitr., Plin.); al., pot. *pixis picis liquidæ servandæ. TAR, v. pice (liquida) illinere or ungere of munire; picare qd (Plin., Suel., Vitr.).

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TARANTULA, *aranea tarantula (Linn.); *lycosa tarantula (Latr.).

tarantula (Lair.),

TARDILY, tarde, lente (of body or mind),—tardo
pede, tardo gradu, tardo passu (mith store step).—leniter (gentis, and so slowley; e.g., to act, flow).—puilatim, pedetentim (gradualis). Js. lente et paullatim,
segniter (stepity; of the mind).—diu (a long time; e.g.
diu mori, perire, &c.): lo go or more t., tarde ire or
ingredi, tardo pede or gradu incedere, lente incedere
(of persons and animats).—tarde moveri (of things;
e.g., of a machine, &c.).—lente or (as praise) lenter
fluere (of a river).—tardius procedere (of undertokings;
&c.) to teach I. tet target tarde; to advance on a &c.): to travel t., iter savere tarde : to advance or proceed t., tarde procedere (q. t.); lente et paullatim pro-TARDINESS, tardinas (bodily or mental; of persons

and things).—segnitia, segnities (slowness, of character; phlegmatic disposition). [25] Not lentitudo, in this

in the best writers.

TARDY, tardus (that moves or operates slowly; of the mind, slow of comprehension, either indifferently or the mina, slow of comprehension, either indifferently or as blame; opp. celer, velox)—lentus (considerate; not hasty and precipitate, as praise only; and per cuphe-mismum as a censure; opp. citus, celer,—segnis (sleepy; denoting want of energy; opp. promptus; all these of persons or things). piger (luzy; as a conse-quence of natural heaviness or deilness, of persons; then also by personification, of things; as, remedla pigriora, in Col. 2, 17, 3).—lenis (that flows gently; of rivers).—longinguus (that lasts long, and so that passes away souly; e.g. noctes).—serus (too late). The l. course of a river, fluminis lenitas (as praise).—segnis fluminis cursus (as a censure); t. of foot, male pedatus (Suet. Oth. 12); t. in business, tardus in rebus gerendis; t. in learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo; lentus in discendo.

in discendo.

TARE, # A kind of plant, ervum (also Linn).

weed that grows among corn, spica inanis

Weed that grows among corn, spica inanis

A mercaniife term, intertrimentum (loss, weate).

TARGET, # a kitetd, vid. # A mark to shoot

ARIFE, *formula portoria exigendi (list of duties
the enid.)

to be paid),
TARNISH, TRANS.) rem obscurare; præstringere
nitorem rei; hebetare, præstringere qd (propr.; speculorum fulgor hebetatur, is tarnished); obscurare, obruere (fig.); then also decori officere (L. 1, 53, to t. one's reputation). | INTRANS.) obscurari : splendorem. candorem amittere (C.); also hebescere (T.).

TARRY, morari; moram facere. See Delay.
TART, adj. acidus. See Sharp, Sour.
TART, s. artopticius panis duicior (aft. Plin. 18, 11, 27). A t.-pan, artopta (Gr., Plaut. Aut. 2, 9, 4): a baker of t.'s, pistor dulciarius (late).

TARTAR. To cutch a t., carbonem pro thesauro

invenire (Ptant.).
TARTLET, * artopticius panis dulcior, minoris formæ.

TARTLY, TARTNESS. See SHARPLY, SHARPNESS. TARTLY, TARTNESS. SESHARPLY, SHARPRESS, TASK, S. pensum, pensum imperatum (a day's work appointed; Im the practice of weighing out wool for spinning); outs (work to be done). To set or prescribe a t., pensum imperate: to set oneself a t., proponere sibi qualificationum: to be equal to a t., operi sufficere: to perform a difficult t., quod est difficillimum, efficere: to take one to t., reprehendere qm.-castigare qm verbis

(10 reprint).
TASK, v. pensum cl imperare. To t. oncself, proponere sibl qd faciendum. See also CRASCE.
TASKEL, cirrus. A row of t. f., fubrile.
TASTEL, i.) objectively) A) PROFR. as a property of things, sapor (gustus for sapor is un-Cicer.). thrings, sapor (25) gusting sapore esse. Jucunde sapere: athg loses its t., es rei sapor non permanet integer: to have a t. that does not belong to it, alieno sapore infiel (not alienum saporem ducere): to have a bitter t., amarum saporem habere: t. in the mouth, sapor in ore relictus: to have a t. in the mouth after alag, resi-pere qd: pears leave a sourish t. in the mouth, pira acidulum saporem in ore relinquunt: the wine leaves a acidulum saporem in ore relinquunt: the wine leaves a pichy t. in the mouth, vinum resipit picem. B) Fig.)
The good t. of atho, elegantia (e.g., of a poem): the bad t. of athy, insulistate (e.g., villee, SF indeegantia is not Lai.). 11.) Subjectively, as belonging to a person. A) Propra, I The power or sense of tailing, gustatus, gustus (opp. odoratus, aspectus; but C. uses gustatus only; SF sapor is quite un Class. In this sense. [b] Fig.) 1) By way of trait; slight participation, Sc., gustus (gustum tibl dare volui = 'a short specimen. Sem.)—2) | Semse of the beautiful, &c., gustatus, for athe, es rei (e. g. facinores) verse laudis gustatum non baient, C. Phát. 2, 48, 115 [so Or., at atum non baient, C. Phát. 2, 48, 115 [so Or., at atum non baient, C. Phát. 2, 48, 115 [so Or., at atum non baient, at a properties of: for athe, es rei L. gustum) | Non-sensus (perception of: for athe, cs rei to face at., for athe, qå re delectati, gusdere: to have at., for athe, qå re delectati, gusdere: to have at., for athe, qå rei sensu non gustare: to equire a t. for athe, es rei sensu quodam imbui: to gire aby a t. for an art, "es artis veluti gustatu quodam imbure qm: athe is according to my t., qd eigantie mere esse videtur: athe is not to my t., res non sapit ad genium meum (see Plaut. Pers. 1, 8, 28); res non est mei stomachi (see C. ad Pam. 1, 8, 5). Hence non est mei stomachi (see C. ad Fam. 1, 8, 5). taste, in a more restricted meaning = a) the power taste, in a more restricted meaning and the power and then the readiness to observe and feel the beauty or deformity of an object, Judicium (so far as it rests on a right judgement; sapor is here not Lat.).—intelligentia (understanding and appreciation of): a good or correct t., elegantia (as a fine lact possessed).—judicium intelli-gens (correct judgement).— elegantia; venustas (sense I., elegantia (as a fine tact possessed)—judicium inten-gens (correct judgement).— elegantia; venustas (sense of the beautiful). By sensus pulchritudinis or pulchri not Lat. Critical I., teretes aures (critical in judging of language, music, &c.). A man of 1. elegans; poitus; venustus: a man of damirable t. on every subject, homo in ormi judicio elegantissimus: bad I., pravitas judicii in omni judicio ciegantissimus: oda i., pravitas judicii (Q.). A peravo of no i., homo exiguium aspienis: homo sine judicio; homo parum elegans: o fastidicas I., fastidium delicatissimum: to possess the fine to of aby, es elegantifa tinctum esse: to have I. in any matter, in qui re sensimi qui habere: elegantiem es rel esse spectatorem or a subject of sech the eyes est pudget; hace the eyes est pudget; hace essential essential est pudget; hace essential essentia have no (or little) i., exigium sapere. To have a good t, recte sapere: eith good t., scile (e. g., b. deres noneal, recte sapere: eith god t., scile to prepare a banquet, convivium exornare).—
commode (e. g. saliare).—scienter genetylically; e. g. tibis cantare).—manu eleganti (with latelful hand; e. g. effingere scenam): lo my t., quantum go sapientià (wee Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 73); quantum quidem judicare possum. b) i M an are of thin king or acting arriving from taste of a particular hand, ingenium,—mos (the former, of character of mind; the latter of practice); at lor Gothe, manus thand the execution of a carticular artist. manus (hand ; the execution of a particular artist).

manus nama; the execution of a particular artist;.

TASTE, v. FTANS, gustatu (B² gustu is late) explorate (to try by the t, proper, explorate (to try by the t, proper, explorate (to the short of the also fig. = to become acquainted with the pleasures of athg; e.g. degustare vitam; degustare honorem); to t. beforehand, prægustare (propr.): to t. the charm of life, gustare suavitatem vitæ: to enable the people merely to t. of liberty, tantummodo potestatem gustandi libertatem populo facere: to t. adversity, calamitate affici. [INTRANS.) sapere, qo sapore esse : to t. of altg, sapere or resipere qd (propr.); redolere qd (fg.); to t bitter. amaro esse sapore: to t. well, jucunde sa-

pere; suavi esse sapore.

pere: snavi essee supore.

TASTEPU, elegans (one who possesses and uses correct discrimination: of things, recherché)—non inficetus,—velustus. T. dress, cultus amœnus: t. in the
choice of wo ds, elegans verbls: a t. choice of words, elegan, verborum delectus.

TASTFIFULLY, scite. scienter. commode. manu eleganti. eleganter. venuste. [Sym. in Taste.]
TASTELESS, § PROPR.) nihil sapiens. Il is somewhat it, or et sapor nullus est: it is growing it, es rel sensus non permanet integer, + Flo.) ineptus. infec-tus. insuluss (capid, of persons and things)—inelegans (capit of rivie). At. age, *etas infecta. TANTELESSIX, inepte. infecte. insulse. incle-

TASTELESSNESS, | PROPR.) *sapor es rei nullus. IASTELENSNESS, [PROPE.] *apor es rei nullus, fra.) insuistas (with respect to outward arrangement o beauty: c. g. villa.).—inscita (want of knowledge and ingement). Bell Intelegant is found only in Ggil Instit.
1, §84, Gosech. T. in dress, cultus parum amœnus.
TATTLE, See Rao.
TATTLE, balbutire (to speak inarticulately, like a

child) .- garrire (to prate in a familiar or frivolous manner, fm fondness of speaking).—blaterare (to talk much about nothing, with ref. to the foolishness of what is sard).—harlolari (to talk senseless stuff, like an insane sookinger).—alucinari (to speak without any thought or consideration)—nugar (to bring forth stuppid, trifting matter. These three mly trans. with acc.).—fabulari. confabulari. fabulari. fabulari inter se. sermones emdere (λόγους sources; of persons chattering together in a good-natured, confidential way).—effutire (qd, or absol. C.). TATTLER, garrulus. loquax (the garrulus is fire-tome fm the quality, the loquax fm the quantity, of what he sup)—qui silier tacenda nequit. TATTLING, garrius (lote)—garrulitas—loquaci-tas—confabiliate (good-natured chattering concervations

tas.—contantiation good-natures cattering conversation of one or more; late.

TATTOO, s. *sonus tympani vespertinus (Ban. receptus, signal for retreat, in the Roman sense). To beat the L. *revocare milites signo vespertino (Ban. revocare milites receptui canere, in the Roman sense).

TATTOO, v. corpus notis compungere (C. Off 2, 7, 25)—notis persignare.—notis inscribere (see Pliss. 18, 3, 4). To i. oneself, corpus notis compungere or in-

scribere; corpus omne notis persignare: tattooed, notis compunctus; virgatus (Val. Fl. 2, 159). TAUNT, s. convicium contumelia.

TAUNT, v. contumeiiam jacere in qm. verborum contumeliis lacerare qm. contumelia qm insequi. ob-

Jurgare, cavillari, exprobrare ci qd.

TAUNTING, contumeliosus (insulting), — amarus (bitter).— acerbus (sour).— asper (rough).— mordus (bitter).— acerbus (sour).— asper (rough).— mordus (bitteg).—invidiosus (catculated to raise a prejudice against the person attacked).—aculeatus (stinging)—probrosus. [Syn. in Contunklious, Chide.] T. probrosus. [SYN. IN CONTUNELIOUS, CHIPS.]
words, verborum aculei.
TAUNTINGLY, contumeliose, &c. See the adj.
TAUNTOLOGICAL, idem verbum aut eundem ser-

TAUTOLOGY, ejusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio. repetitio. iteratio (verborum, rerum, nominum, Q.).—crebra repetitio (C.).—tautologia ($Marc.\ Cap$). To avoid t., vitare, fugere, repetitionem ejusdem verbi (aft. C.).

(aft. C.).
TAVERN. See INN.
TAVERN. speciosus. T. dress, cultus speciosior, quam pretiosior. || Impropr | oblitus (of style; e.g.,

quam pretiosior. JIMPROPR) outitus (oj sepie; e. g. exomationes oblitam reddunt orationem).
TAWNY, *nigricans e gilvo (oj a gellewish dær colour).—Guscus adustus (bronenish, assebuent).
TAX, s. vectigal (g. t., espig on land. Particular parts of this seere decuma, the tenth of corn; scriptura. the tenth of pasturage; portorium, harbour dues, customs, for with also the g. t. vectigal is used).—tributum (poll tax, property-tax) .- stipendium (like tributum, a kind of contribution imposed on conquered people, after a rate of property).—vicesima (a twentieth, fee per cent.; hereditatum, manumissionum) .- quadragesima (a fortieth) .- onera (burdens borne by citizens). A door-t., ostiarium: to lay or impose a t. on, vectigal, tributum imponere (ci or ci rei); tributum indicere ci (on persons: not rei): to pay taxes, be tributary, vecti-galia pensitare: to pay the t.'s, tributa vectigatia pen-dere: to collect t.'s, vectigalia &c. exigere: a collector of t.'s, t.-gatherer, vectigatium exactor: to be a t.gatherer, vectigaiia exercere: to remit t.'s for five years, ributin in quinquenium remittere ci: to pession for a reduction of t.'s, magnitudinem orerum deprecari apud qm: to exempt from t.'s, a tributis vindicare or tributis liberare qm: free fm t.'s, immunis tributorum

(opp. vectigalis). (opp. vectigalis).

TAX, v. vectigal, tributum imponere ci or rei. tributum indicere ci (mor rei); see also Assens.

Impropr.) Nature seems to have taxed her creative

[IMFROPA.] Nature seems to have laxed her creative powers to the uitermost, natura (in hoc) quid efficere posset, videtur experta.

TAX-GATHERER, exactor vectigalium.

TAX-ATION, taxtio (Plin.). Crcl. by the verb.

TEA, [The plant, *thea (Linn.). Black t, *thea Bohea (Linn.): green t, *thea viridis (Linn.). [Intuition or decoction of the leaves of the plant, *potio e theâ cocta. *calda Sinensis, or *thea only. To invite and yol (drink) t, *invitare quad theæ potum una sorbendum, bibendum: to drink a cup of t, *pocilium theæ haurire. pocilium these haurire.

of L., *poclium there nature.
TEA-CADDY, *pyxis them.
TEA-CHEST, *cista them.
TEA-CUP, *poclium ansatum in scutella positum,
or, fm context, *poclium ansatum only.
TEA-KETTLE, *ahénum them.
TEA-KETTLE, *ahénum them.

TEA-POT, *hirnes (not cantharus) them.
TEA-SPOON, cochlear, cochlearium (Plin.).—ligula (more shallow, Col.).
TEA-TRAY, • abacus disponendis scutellis caldes

TEACH, docère (g. t).—præcipere. præcepta dare de re (to give precepts, rules).—tradere (to deliver; e.g., the history or rules of an art, &c.) —profiteri (to profess or t. publicly).—ostendere. deciarare (to show, proce). To t. aby, qm instituere, erudire (to instruct him; the latter esply of a beginner); qm condocefacere (to train

or t. an animal): to t. a person athg. docere qm qd

[\$\sum_{n}\sum_{n

docilem so præbere ad qd.

TEACHER, doctor (one acquainted with an art or science who instructs others in it, and imparts to them elementary knowledge of it; the art or science weh he leaches is expressed by a gen. or an adj.; e.g., a l. of eloquence, doctor dicendi, doctor rhetoricus).—magister eloguence, doctor diceñdi, doctor rhetoricus).—magister (master of an erf or science, as presiding with authority over learners).—præceptor (one who gives instruction or rules for the practice of a science or ort; cf. C. de Invent., 23. in.; de Or. 3, 15).—pædagögus (wadoywór, a slawe who dad the oversight of chitdern, and gare them some elementary knowledge; see Q. 1, 1, 7, sq.).—literatus. Ilterator (learned in languages, who lectured tratus. Ilterator (learned in languages, who lectured to ratus. Interator in tanguages, who tectures on the poets)—professor (a public teacher: e.g. saplenties; professor grammaticus).—iudi chagister (a school-master). Jn. magister atque doctor. præceptor et tnagister. dux et magister. 'Teacher' may also be expressed by Crcl.; e. g., qui doctoris partes agit; qui magistri personam sustinet; qui docere se profitetur : t. of an art, qui profitetur qm artem, &c. () but qui profitetur without an object, as in Plin Ep. 2, 18, 3, is not Class.); a good t., magister ad docendum antus; to be at. of a science, qd docere (g. l.)—qd profiteri (to be a public t.): to be the l. of aby, cs doctorem esse (g. l.)—"cs studia regere (to direct the studies of aby; e. g. docere qui fidibus canere, or simply fidibus; do-cere qui equo armisque: docere qui Latine loqui, or cere qm equo armisque: docere qm Latine loqui, or simply Latine): to have aby as a l. habère qm doctoren, magistrum, praceptorem; uti qo doctore, magistrum, praceptorem; uti qo doctore, magistrum, praceptorem; uti qo doctore, magistrum, praceptorem uti; qo autorei i qà re versari: to look for a l. for one's chidren, praceptorem util liberis querere: lo put oneself under aby as a l., se dare ci ad docendum.

TEACHING, | Instruction, institutio, eruditio, disciplina. | Doctrine, system of instruction, describe promests comments arms.

doctrina. præcepta, orum, n. præceptlo. See also In-STRUCTION, DOCTRINE.

TEAL, prps querquedula (Varr.). - anas crecca (Linn).

TEAM, Jugum. At. of horses, equi jugales.
TEAR, s. lacrima. T.'s, lacrimae, pl. fletus, ûs. With
t.'s (in the eyes), lacrimans; oculis lacrimantibus; illacrinans; flens: a flood of l.'s, magna vis lacrimarum: with a flood of l.'s, cum or non sine multis lacrimis; magno (cum) fletu: to shed t.'s, lacrimas effundere or profundere: lacrimare; flere () lacrimari means to be moved to t.'s'): I shed t.'s of joy, gaudio lacrimo or lacrimas effundo; gaudio lacrimæ mihi cadunt or manant: lo refrais m l. 1.5, colliber lacrimas il deum reprimere, lacrimas alstere (lo suppress l.'s): not to be able to refrais fm l.'s, lacrimas tenere non posse: l.'s come, lacrima obviuntur; flow, manant: burst forth, prorumpunt or erumpunt: fletus erumpit: lo yield or give way to tears, tradere se lacrimis; lacrimis indul-gere (O. Met. 9, 142); to shed a flood of t.'s, vim lacrimarum profundere: to bedere or moisten with I.'s, qd lacrimis opplere (1605) lacrimis lavare qd is found only in the comedians): to draw forth or excite I.'s, lacrimas concitare or excitare: to move aby to t.'s, lacrimas or fletum el movère: to wipe eway t., abstergère ci fletum (see C. Phil 14, 13, 34); o t. soon dries, lacrima cito arescit; nihil facilius quam lacrima inarescit or lacrimæ inarescunt.

TEAR, v. | TRANS.) in partes discindere (into pieces). discepter (to plack to pieces).—concepter, scindere, conscindere, lacerare (to lacerate). To t. one's hair, abscindere comas; vellere coman: to t. ohy away fm aby's arms, qm a or ex complex in (not complexibus) carbicological constant of the constant of abripere: to t. oneself away fm aby's embraces, ex complexu cs se eripere: to be torn by wild beasts, a feris lanlari or dilaniari: to t. of or away (a part fm a whole), abscindere (of) not abscidere = to cut of): to t. oneself away, se proripere (ex loco). avolare. abripere se: to t. open, divellere (to separate hastity); scindere : discindere (to separate with violence); a garment, tere: discindere to separate with viscence; a gurmen, vestem discindere: to 1. open a wound, vulnus suis manibus divellere (propr.; Hirt. B. Afr. 88); to 1. up, concerpere. conscindere: to 1. up a letter, epistolam seindere, conscindere, or concerpere. I INTRANS.) rumpi. dirumpi.

TEARFUL, lacrimans. lacrimosus.

TEASE, negotlum facessere; negotium or molestiam

exhibere ci. To t. aby with athg, obtundere qm q3 re (e. g. literis, rogitando).—obstrepere ci (e. g. literis); with entreaties, precibus fatigare qm. molestiam ci afferre. molestia qm afficere. ci qa re molestum or gravem esse. -Sis agitare, exagitare, vexare, commovere, sollici

tare, &c. TEASEL, *dipsacus fullonum (Linn.).

TEAT, papilla.
TECHINESS, morositas, difficultas (C., rare),—na-

tura difficilis, asperitas.

TECHNICAL. A t. term, vocabulum artis; vocabulum artificibus usitatum : 1. terms, verba artis propria (Q. 8, 2, 13); vocabula quie in quaque arte versantur, (c. o, 2, 15); vocabula que in quiaque alte versanilif, vocabula artificum propria; vocabula artis; verba or vocabula quibus philosophi or artifices (as the cass may be) utuntur quasi privatis ac suis; vocabula ex artis propria necessitute concepta: to use a t. term, out in arte dicimus : out more artificum loquar : to employ t. terms in teaching, verbis in docendo quasi privatis uti ac suis.

TECHY, morosus. difficilis. naturâ difficilis. Jn

difficills et morosus.

TEDIOUS, molestus, tædii plenus, tædium creans (e. g. oratio, narratio molesta, tædii plena, quæ facit ut temporis moram sentiamus). A 1. speaker, odiosus in dicendo: a l. sear, bellum disturnum ac lentum: a l. affair, res ienta (L.); negotium lentum (C.).
TEDIOUSLY, moleste. lente.
TEDIOUSNESS, molestia. gravis tarditas. temporis

molestia

TEEM, | PROPR.) See PREGNANT. | FIG.) See ABOUND. TEETH, v. dentire.

TEETHING, dentitio.

To assist the t., facilem præstare dentitionem infantibus.

TEGUMENT, teginen (tegimen, tegumen). tegumentum. involucrum. integumentum. velamen, ve-

lamentum

TELEGRAPH, s. *tëlegraphum, quod dicitur (t. t).

'To communicate by telegraph' may be nearly expressed
by per homines certis locis dispositos in singula dici og per nomines certis locis dispositos in singula dici tempora que aguntur cognoscere, et quid fieri vo-lumus imperare (see Cee. B. G. 7, 16). TELESCOPE, *telescopium. To look through a t., *coulis atmatis spectare qd or prospicere in lovalin-quum. It appears that certain telescopic luber, without

glasses, were in use among the ancients.

TELL, || To utler, speak, say, diere, rem verbls exsequl or enuntiare. See Speak, Say. || To narrate, relate, narrare, commemorare, qm de re certiorem facere. It. you this in perfect confidence, have this soli dicta puta; have tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcano tibl ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim (not sub rosa hoc tibl dixerim, weh is not Lat.). See INFORM, NARRATE, RELATE. | To count, pumerare. numerum inire. dinumerare. See Count.

TELL-TALE, delator (Suel. Cal. 15). To listen to 91; opp. delatoribus aures non habere, Suet. Cal. 15).

TEMERITY. See RASHNESS.
TEMPER, s. | Due mixture, mixtio (Filr.),mixtura (Plin).—concretio. temperatio (C.). || Dis position of mind, animi affectus (in the best prose writers).—natura, indoles, animus. To be in a good t., lætum esse; alacrem esse animo: to be in a bad t.,

secum esse; alacrem esse animo: to be in a bad t, stomachari; tristem, morosum esse. | Cooliness, evenness of mind, animus æquus. With t, æquo animo: placide; sedate; placate; tranquillo animo. TEMPER, v. | To mix, mingle, temperare qd q8. on miscère, permiscère qd ci rei or qd re. | To form (moutd) to a proper degree of hardness, durate, indurare (e. g. ferrum, Plin.).—temperare (ferrum, Plin.). | To moderate, molity, moilire, emolire, mitigare, lenire, temperare (e. q. calores solls vicines) mitigare. lenire. temperare (e. g. calores solls, victo-

TEMPERAMENT, [Of body, (corporis) affectio, constitutio (C.).—habitudo (T.). See Habit. [Of mind, indoles. vis. affectio. natura. animus. ingenium. To be of a warm and sanguine L., natura esse acrem et vehementem, or vehementem et ferocem; in-genjo esse violento: to be of a mild or gentie t., animo esse miti.

TEMPERANCE, temperantia (general and habitual self-government). - moderatio (the avoiding of excess, as an action) -continentia (opp. to libid; command over all sensual desires).-modestia (is an habitual preference of the modus, or true mean; the three last words are qualities).—abstinentla (abstaining fm desire for what is another's). Jn. temperantia et moderatio; moderatio et continentia; continentia et temperantia. C. Off. S. 26. has moderatio continentize et tempe-

TEMPERATE, temperans, temperatus, continens, modestus, moderatus (rare). Jn. moderatus ac tempeand drinking), sobrius (not given to drinking); parvo et tenui victu contentus; parcus in victu: a l. life, vita moderata, modica, or temperata (abstemius, temperate, eaply as to drinking wine; used only in H. for abstinens). At. climate, cell temperies; t. zone, orbis medius (Plin.). [SYN. in TEMPERANCE.]
TEMPERATELY, temperanter. modeste. mode-

continenter.

TEMPERATURE, temperatio. temperies. affectio (copii)

TEMPEST. See STORM. TEMPESTUOUS. See STORMY.

TEMPESTUOUS. See Sronmy.
TEMPLE, [4] sacred building or place, wdes
sacra (as the habitation of a delig; sacra must not be
omitted unless the name of the delig; sacra must not be
omitted unless the name of the delig; sadded, or when
the context otherwise fixes the sense).—tempium (a place
dedicated to a deity, with all its precincts).—fanue
place set apart for a temple; thence also a temple itself). place set apart for a temple; mence also a temple site(),—delubrum (as a place of purification and explaints).

A small I., redicula sacra; sacelium: to dedicate a i., doc adean (edicular) or templum dedicare: lo rob a I., sacrilegium facere, admittere, or committere.

I Temples (of the head), tempora, pl. (rartly in the

singular ; Cels.)
TEMPORALE TEMPORAL Relating to time, temporals (post-Aug.). BOf this world, externus (relating to otherathings)—humans (relating to men and human afairs). For Terrenus and terrester only in Eccl. writers. To diarr, res externs: t possessions, bona hujus. vitæ; bona flu va, caduca. || Sec ut ar (not ecclesiasti-cal), profanus (opp. sacer). || Belonging to the temples, Crel. by tempus or tempora. temporalis (e.g.

Veget.). TEMPORARY, in tempus structus (built for a present purpose, but to be afterwards taken down).—subi-turius (hastily put together).—brevis et ad tempus (lasttarius (nastis) pui topetari. nervivi et au tempus (sastis) pui for e time).—caducus (quickiy perishing).—non diuturnus (not lasting). A t. theatre, subitari gradus et acena in tempus structa (T. Ann. 14, 20); temporarium theatrum (Plin.—E5) temporarius is post-Class., except in Np. Att., temporaria liberalitas): to run up t. buildings, subitaria acdificia exsiruere (T. Ann. 15,

buildings, subitaria ædificia exstruere (T. Ann. 15, 33).

TEMPORIZE, | To delay, vid. | To comply with the times and occasions, tempori servire. inservire temporibus (Np. Atle. 1, 3).—temporis causà facere qd (Np. Atl. 9, 5: to accommodate oneself or submit to the times, to sait oneself to circumstances).—duabus selis sedere (to play of onche part).

**EMPORIZER, homo bilinguis (a double-longued to the complete of the complet

man,—temporal indication (guilty of shuffing conduct).

You are a temporizer, duabus sellis sedere soles (Laber. ap. Sen Contror. 3, 18, extr.). See Time-Server.

ap. Sen Control. 3, 18, extr.). See IIME-SERVER.
TEMPT, I To attempt, vid. I To solicit to
ill, entice, tentare, solicitare qm or cs animum. pellecre qm. To i. the enemy across the river, by pretending to retreat, hostes cedendo sensim citra flumen

pertrainer (L. 21, 54).

TEMPTATION (not tentatio), sollicitatio; usually by the verb. To yield to t., ci ad scelus sollicitanti cedere; succumbere cuipæ.

TEMPTER, qui qm tentat, sollicitat, &c. tentator

TEN, decem. with subsit. used only in pl., deni, a., a. (distrib.) deni. Consisting of t., containing t., denaa. (distrib.) denl. Consisting of t., containing t., cenarius: t. o'clock, hora decima: at., (decas, Mist. Tert.) numerus denarius (Vitr.): the figure t., numeri denarii figura: t. times, decies: t. times as much, decuplum, or rather decies tanto plus (L.); decies tanto amplius: t. years old, decennis (Plin, Q.), or rather, decem annorum (C., Np.).

TENARUM: two 'correspond' for Containing the TENACIOUS, tenax (propr. and fig.). See also

FIRM. TENACIOUSLY, tenaciter (propr. and fig.). See

also FIRMLY TENACIOUSNESS, TENACITY, tenacitas (propr.

and fig.). See also FIRMNESS.

TENANCY, by Crel. with conductus or locatus (e. g., contract, law of t., pactum, formula, lex conducti, lexities.

TENANT, s. conductor (one who rents),-incola (an

inhabitant). TENANT. v. See INHABIT.

TENANTABLE, habitabilis (habitable, C.). Not t.,

inhabitabilis (uninhabitable, C.) : to keep a house in t

inhabitabilis (uninhabitable, C.): to keep a house in t-repair, sarta tecta actium tuëri. TENANTRY, clientes, gl. (in the Roman sense). TENCH, tinca (Auson.): "Cyprinus tinca (Lism.). TEND, TRANS.) curare. procurare (to attend to, take care of).—colere qd. deservire ci rci (to taiz proper care of).—dare operam ci rci (to bestow pains or

attention upon). To t. one's office, colere, obire munus [INTRANS.) PROPR) tendere iter or cursum, tendere.

pergere. I Fig.) tendere, spectare.

TENDENCY, inclinatio (propr. and fig.); proclivitas, propensio, animi inductio (of the mind and mill).

A strong I., studium. appetitus (of the mind or will):

A strong 1., studium. appetitus (of the mind or will:
to have a strong 1. to didg, proclivum, propensum esse
ad qd. studio tenëri es rei; appetere qd.

TENDER, a [Offer, vid. | fd small essel waiting on a larger, navicula; navigum.

TENDER, adj. tener (t., senstirer; dim. tenellus)—
mollis (osfi, gentile)—blandus (shaveing visible signs of
affection)—amoria plenus (full of lore)—amana (my
with gen. of a person tenderly beloved; e. g. uxoris)—
plus (full of duifful affection to parents, children, fc.)—effeindulgens (overlooking jaults); Js. amana indulgenque—delicatus (of too fine feelings, tastes, fc.)—effeinntatus (effeminde)— By affectuous in erry late
urriters; Macrob., Castiod., Ter. T. spbraidings, molles
querèlus: to errite a 1. letter to aby, literaa amoles
plensa dare ad qm: sery 1. words, verba blandissima,
amantissima. amantissima

TENDERLY, blande, amanter, pie [SYN. in TENDER]. To look t, at aby; prps moili vultu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10, 609): to behave t, towards, ci multa blandimenta dare. | Softly, tenere or tenerius (post-Aug.), molliter, delicate. To bring up children too t., molliter educare liberos.

TENDERNESS, | Affectionate feeling, pietas (as exhibited towards parents, &c.).—indulgentia (as shown in overlooking faults, &c.).—amor blandus. zmor.—blaudimenta (blandishments; winning, petting ways).

- | Softness, mollities, teneritas.
TENDON, nervus (Cels.).
TENDRIL, brachium (Col.); (of a vine), pampinus. TENDRIL, oranium (corr); 177 every persons clavelua (C.). To pair forth l's, in pampinos, in surculos crescere: to clasp with l's, brachis, chavitulis amplecti qd, inherescere ci rei: to cut of the l's of vines, vite pampinare, pampinos viti detergere. TENEMENT, domicilium, habitatio, sedes (STv. is

ABODEL TENET, placitum. dogma (opinion or doctrine of a philosopher).—præceptum (C.). The t.'s of the Stoics,

ratio Stoicorum. See OPINION.

TENFOLD, adj. decemplex.

TENFOLD, ada. decemplex.

TENFOLD, adar. decime. To bear t., efferre cum decimo (C.); cum decimo (Varr.).

TENNIS, Tennia-bati, 'plia pennata. To play

at t., *pilâ pennată ludere.

TENON, cardo (Vitr.; tignum cardinatum); doretailed t.'s, cardines securiculati.

TENOUR. sententia. (tenor; Pand.) See DRIFT, MEANING.

TENSE (in Grammar), tempus, oris (Gramm.). TENSION, tensio (Hygin., Fitr., post-Class. rare).—
tensura (post-Class., Hygin., Veget.), Mly by Crel. with
extendere (e. g. funem).—intendere (e. g. chordas,

arcum). -contendere (arcum, &c.). -intendere qd qa re

(e. g. sellam loris).
TENT, tentorium (of cloth or skins, a military, moveable t. ; Sen., Hirt.) .- tabernaculum (C. ; the word with Cres. uses for a soldier's t.; it denotes properly, a slight hut or hobitation, made of boards, skins, &c.; but more durable and serviceable than tentorium; we often find pelles, pl., for 'tents'). The general's t., praetorium: to pitch a t., tabernaculum statuere, constituers

rum: 10 pitch a t., tapernaculum statuere, constituere (Cæs.); collocare, ponere (C.; also absol.); tendere (T., Curt.): lo strike t.s, tapernacula detendere (Cæs., L.); a t. bed, lectus in tentorio collocandus. lectus castreasis: a fittle t., tenforioum (first): a t.-soit, paxillus tentorii. — d roi of list put isto a sort, turunda (Gat.); penicillum (Gat., Plin.).

TENTATIVE, quod tenta, Rc. By a t. process, by t. methods, experiendo. Ser Thy, ATTEMPT.

TENTER-HOOK, hamus. uncus (larger).
TENTH, decimus. A t., decuma; decuma or de-

cima pars.
TENTHLY, decimo.

TENUITY. See THINNESS.
TENUITY. See THINNESS.
TENUITY. See THINNESS.
TENUE, Cref. by possistere. tenere. habère qd, or possession esse in possessioner rel. possessionem rel habère (C.); possessionem es rel tenere (Np.).
TEPID, tepidus. See Lourwarm.

TEREBINTH, terebinthus (Plin.), *pistacia terebinthus (Linn.).

TERGIVERSATE, tergiversari. TERGIVERSATION, tergiversatio.

TERM. s. | Space of time, spatium (g. t.) .temporis intervallum (interval) .- dies certa. dies prætemporis intervalum (intereal)—dies certa dies pra-stituta. tempus finitum, definitum (a fixed, ap-pointed t.). To fix or appoint a L, diem statuere, constituere, præfinire; tolerably long, diem statuere satis laxam (e.g., before the expiration of such payment susst to made; quam ande, &c.; see C. Att. 6. 1, 16): wouse or made; quali anis, ac.; 866 C. Ali. 0, 1, 16): he request a 1. of a fee days, peters paucorum distance in the first and a second anis T. Ann. 3, 57; 1: lo grant a 1. of some days to a debtor, el paucos ad solvendum dies prorogare: to request fm aby a short f., ab qo parvam exjaul temporis usuram os repositular dese C. parvam exigui temporis usuram es rei postulare (sec L. Agr. 3., 1.): the l. x.g.irse, exit dies (s. g. induciarum, L. 4. 30. cf. 22, 33). § At the universities, in the courts of law, 'terminua (t.t.). § A word, writum vecabulum. nomen. § Condition, vid. § Relation, ratio; pt., t.'s of friendship, &c.; by Crel.; e. y., res mihl cum qo est; mihl cum hominibus his et gratia et necessitudo est (I am on good l.'s with; Cal. ad C.) .- si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum omnibus (C.; if I were on less friendly t.'s with). TERM, v. See CALL, NAME.

TERMAGANT, mulier rixosa or jurgiosa.

TERMINAL, I At certain periods, certis diebus; certis pensionibus (of payments). | Of or in a

term at the universities, &c., *terminalis (t. t.).
TERMINATE, || TRANS.) terminare qd (to put a limit to athg, with regard to place) .- concludere (e.g., a letter). - finire (to end). - finem facere cs or ci rei. fi ci rei imponere, constituere (to put an end to). To t. his speech, finem dicendi facere, perorare .- ad finem or ad exitum adducere qd (to bring athg to a conclusion = to accomplish it).—conficere transigere ad (to settle).—componere qd (to t. amicably).—finem or modum imponere ci rei; finem statuere or constituere ci tei (to put an end to athg, with regard to duration): to t. a war, pacem facere (not concludere): to t. a business, expedire negotium (to settle it) .- profligare negotium (by a violent exertion): to t. a dispute, &c., controversiam componere or dirimere (dir., also of terminating alig by sudden intercention; nox proclium diremit). See End. | intrans.) finem habers or capere, desinere (to cease) -finem or exitum habere (of pere, desinere (to cease)—nnem or exitum nabere (of time or an event).—terminari (of space),—cadere or excidere in (to end in such a letter or syllable; of words): to t. in a long syllable, longå syllabå termi-narl; cadere or excidere in longam syllabam: the matter is not yet terminated, res nondum finem invenit : to

to bodly, feede finite. See also End, Ckase.

TERMINATION, conclusio (the closing or finishing point; C. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 16, in extrema parte et conclusion muneris ac negotii tul).—finis. exitus (end. wittimate result).—extrema pars (last part of a matter).

To bring a thing to a t., qd ad inem or ad exitum adducere: to come to a t., ad finem venire.

T. of a word, terminatio or exitus : to have an a or e for its t., exitum habere in a aut in e: to have for its t., cadere or excidere in &c. (of words): to have the same t., simi-

les casus habere in exitu. similiter cadere. See END. TERMINOLOGY, artis es vocabula, &c. See TECH-NICAL. The only difference between Zeno and the Peripatetics lies in their t., inter Zenonem et Peripa-

teticos nihil præter verborum novitatem interest.
TERNAit Y. Crol. by terni (ternarius, Col.; consist-

ing of three).
TERRACE, solarium (Plaul.; g. l. for any projecin f.c. attached to a house, for the purpose of receiving the sun; balcony, \$c.; Plant, Suet., Aug. ap. Macrob.).—pulvinus (Farr.; in a garden).

TERRAQUEOUS, *qui ex terrà et aquà constat.

TERRENE, TERRESTRIAL, terrenus. terra natus, fictus (consisting of earth), -terrenus, terrester (relating to the earth, living on the earth); often also humanus (opp. cœlestis, divinus). T. afairs, res humanae (80%) not res terrenæ); humana, pl.; interiora, pl.: t. goods, bona hujus vitæ. bona fluxa, caduca.

pl.: t. goods. bona hujus vitae. bona fluxa. caduca.

TERRIBLE, [Paorps.] terriblis (causing fright;
terrificus is poet. only)—horribilis. horrendus (causing
horror)—artox (fearful, frighful; e.g. death, biod
thed)—immanis (monstrous, quite unnatural, cruet;
e.g. animal, deed, character)—feccus (causing indignation, abominable; e.g., projects, war, fire, or confiarealiza)—Allyu (dir)—trus (causing abudder; e.g. gration).—dirus (dire).—trux (causing a shudder; e. g. of looks).—incredibilis (that cannot be conceived, e. g. stupidity, stupiditas). To be the bearer of some t. news, miros terrores afferre ad qm.

TERRIBLY, | Propr.) terribilem or horrendum modum. | Fig.) feede. fiedum in modum, atrociter. TERRIER, | A kind of dog, *canis terrarius

TERRIFIC. See TERRIBLE.

TERRIFIC. See TERRIBLE.

TERRIFIC See TERRIBLE.

TERRIFIC PROFFICE PRICE PROBLEMENT.

TERRIFORY, terriforium (land belonging to a loven; if = country, district, region, &c., ager, terra, regio, fine; E.S. Avoid ditio as not Class. in this serse, Ph. L. of the Helveliu; see Helvelius: the Trojan tager Troat: to enter the 1.0 d oby, intra fines cs ingred; to add a district to the 1.0 day, cs finibus regionem adjicere (also fig.; e. g. ara dicend inon habet definition regionem); locus (fig.; e. g. iocus philosophize proprint) prius).

TERROR, metus. terror. See FEAR.

TERSE, tersus (Q.; e. g. auctor tersior est Horatius); pressus. brevis. sententiis densus. creber [SYM.

in CONCISE].
TERSELY, breviter. paucis (se. verbis). breviter strictimque. præcise. presse or pressius [SYN. in Con-

CISPLY). TERSENESS, brevitas (dicendi). breviioquentia. *astricta brevitas.

TERTIAN, tertianus (C.). A t. fever, tertiana (sc. febris, Cets.).

TESSELATE, tessellare, in tesseræ formam figere qd. A tessetated pavement, pavimentum tessellatum. See Mosaic.

TEST. s. | PROPR) obrussa (Sen.), - | Fig.) tam-

quam obrussa (C.). See also PROOF. TEST, v. See PROVE, TRY.

TESTACEOUS, testaceus (Plin.; e. g. operimen-

TESTAMENT, | Will; vid. | A name given to each of the two divisions of the Bible, testamentum (vetus, novum; Eccl.)

TESTAMENTARY, testamentarius (t. t.; or rather by Crel. with testamenti or testamento).

TESTATOR, testator (Suet. Ner. 17, and JCt.); or by Crcl., is qui testamentum facit (C. Ferr. 2, 18, 46). TESTATRIX, testatrix (Ulp.); ea quæ testamen-

tum facit. TESTIFY, testari (g. t.), attestari, testificari, testhmonio confirmare (to establish by a witness).—testi-monio esse, testem esse (to serve as a witness; the former of a thing, the latter of a person).—testificari. affirmare (to affirm, assure).

TESTINO, stomachose, aspere, acerbe.
TESTIMONIAL, testimonium (a testimony, whether oral or written; e. g. testimonia quæ recitari solent; opp. præsentes testes ; so legite testimonia, C. Mil. 17. 46) .- *scriptum testimonium .- *literæ es rei testes .literæ commendaticiæ (C.; a letter of recommendation). A 1., or letters 1., "litera dimissionis testes (of servants or soldiers): testimonials, "litera missionis testes (of servants or soldiers): testimonials, "litera missionem honestam significantes (g. 1.).

TESTIMONY, testimonium (whether oral or written).

To bear t., testimonium dicere : to bear important t. in favour of aby, grave testimonium impertire ci (C.): to bear t. for aby on any point, ci perhibère testimonium cs rei. See Witness, Evidence.

TESTY, stomachosus. acerbus. difficilis.

TETHER, numella (e 'genus vinculi, quo quadru-pedes deligantur,' Fest. As an instrument of torture, both the head and feet were inserted in it [Non. 144, 23, 42]; hence, this was probably the case when it was used as an instrument for confining cattle to their pasture, &c.); prps pedica (g. t. for fetter), or funis. TETRARCH, tetrarches (C.). TETRARCHY, tetrarchia (C.).

TETRASTIC, carmen tetrastichum (Q.). tetrastichum (sc. carmen, Mart.).

TETTER, lichen, or pure Lat. mentagra (see Plin.

TEXT, | Words of a writer, oratio or verba scriptoris; oratio contexta (the words of the author, as opp. to commentaries; the last, Diom. 446, 24, P.). exemplum (in the same sense, so far as the text is written or printed, i. e. perhaps in such sentences as, the annotations with we have added after the Greek t., anannotationes used we have added after ins Greek 1., annotationes quasa post Gracum exemplum exhibemus). To correct the 1. of an author, "verba scriptoria a correct repetation sordibus judicando emendare. I A portion of Scripture chosen sa a subject of discounting the second proposition of the second proposition of those means a haber. "Argumento propositio e actro suggestu dicere. "Second resulting of textum or textus, as are allowed us t. tt. by most writers on the sub- | ci; to one t's to any one, gratiam ci debere; to gire or iect; even J. A. Wolf uses them, ets with, and sts without ut ita dicam. qu! (quod) dicitur or vocatur.
TEXT[LE, textilis (C.).

TEXTILE, textilis (C).

TEXTORE, textura (Plaut., Propert.).

THAN, aft. comparatives, and verbs of comparison (e.g. malo, præstat.) quam: if the object of comparison be expressed in the nominative, where we may ask the question, who of or whom? 't han' may be expressed in Latin by the simple abl.; e.g., virtue is better t. gold, virtus est præstantior quam aurum or præstantior auro. Aft. the comparatives amplius and plus (more), minus (less), minor (younger), major (older), weith ref. to number, quam is frequently omitted, and the ref. to number, quam is frequently omitted, and the quam: e.g., there are more t. nax months, amplius surt quam: e.g., there are more t. nax months, amplius numberd perished minus trecenti perierunt: he is more t. weither the texture of texture of the texture of te TEXTURE, textura (Plant., Propert.). cius erat quam pro pugnautium numero; see Zumpt, other?') 'than' may be expressed by nisi or quam, but with this distinction, that nisi requires the exclusion of all other ideas; quam is used only comparatively; e.g., the history was no other t. a compilation of annals, erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio (i.e., it was this and this only ; C. de Or. 2, 12, 52); virtue is no other (or nothing else) t. perfect nature carried to the mo other (or nothing else) i. perfect nature carried to the highest degree of excellence, virtus inful allud est, quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura (i. e., ii is as much aar, is equivalent to; C. Lege, 1, 8, 25; cf. Grotef, § 269, a) obs. 3; Döleke, pp. 289 and 291).

THANE, dominus.

THANE, gratian agete, persolvere (with words; see

THANK, gratina agete, persovere (sein worts; see THANKFU, for the construction); gratiam referre, reddere, tribuere, beneficio respondere, beneficium renunerari (by action); gratiam habère, gratum esse erga qm. beneficii memoriam conservare, memori erga qui. Denencii incinoriati conservate incinoria mente gratiam persolvere, grată memoriă beneficium (beneficia) prosequi (in the heart).—Te ipsă atque animo esse gratum (in deed and in heart). To i. most carnestly, maximas, incredibiles, singulares gratias agere ci. amplissimis or singularibus verbis gratias agere ci : I t. you, benigne dicis (in accepting an offer): to have to t. yon, beingne aicis (in accepting an oger). White wo, one for also, ci al debere (also good); ci al accepting referite (good or bad); to l. (i. e., merely to l., and so trefuse or decline), all gratis rel accepts non accipere (to feel obliged by an offer, but not to accept it; see L. 22, 37) .- recusare (to refuse) .- deponere (to decline) .-22, 31, --recusare (to rejuse). --deponere (to decline). -deprecari (to excuse oneself): It, you'l benigne (dicls)!
benigne ac liberaliter! recte (no! as an answer to a
proposal or ofer; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51): It, you for your
kind invitation, bone vocas; jam gratia est (Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36).

Men. 2, 3, 36).

THANKPUL. By Crcl.; e. g., To feel t. to one for athg, gratiam (rarely gratias) habere ci (χάριν ἔχειν or εἰδενα τνίι, when the thing for weh one feels t. is either not expressed, as Cic. de Orat. 1, 24, extr., or it follows in a clause of its own with quod, as Cic. in Catit. 1, 51, 11; or in a clause subjoined by a relative agreeing with the person, wch is put in the dative; as, I feel most t. to him for America. Re. exc. illi maximum gratiant. to him for having, &c., ego illi maximam gratiam habeo, qui me eà pœnâ multaverit, C. Tusc. 1, 42, 100). To be t. fm the bottom of the heart, gratiam habere, quantam maximam animus capere potest: to feel t. to aby for having done athg, is gratiam habere ci, qui... fecerit, &c.; but sts the indicative is used, to add more weight to the cause as a fact of actual occurrence: habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quæ mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit = for ehe hae increased, &c. (see Pr. Intr. App. 17.)
THANKFULNESS, gratus animus. See GRATI-

THANKLESS, ingratus. immemor beneficil.

THANKLESSNESS. See INGRATITUDE. THANKS, gratia (in the pl., when it expresses great number or variety of 1.2,—grates (solema, religious thanksgiving; 55 not used in any other sense in good Classic prose). To descree or merit 1.2, gratiam mereir. gratiam intre apud qm or ab qo. gratum facere

return 1.* to any one, gratias agere or persolvere ci (χάριο μόμολογείο σχάμτατα λέγειο, by word of mouth or writing, followed by quod or qui, [25] not by pro re).— gratiam ci referre, reddere; for cathg, pro re (χάριο ἀποδιάδναι, to show oneself thank/nt by ac; and deed: [25] rarely gratian referre; in C. Phil. 3, 39, it is found among other plurals. Not to return L's due, gratiam negligere; to reap L's, gratiam caper-descring of L's, gratus (opp. ingratus; cf. Rubble Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 6)—qui bene meruit (of persons) No will get no L's for it, tibi ingratum crit: to require or return t.'s to any one, gratias agere or persolvere ci demand thanks, gratiam exigere ab qo: to receive with t.'s, in gratiam accipere. grate accipere or excipere: t.'s be to God ! est Deo gratia !

l'a be to God! est Deo gratiai
THANKSGIVING, gratea, pl.; gratiarum aetie (a
relurning of thanks).—grati animi significatio (as expreased).—"Preces grati in Deum animi (of Corvisian t).
A public l., supplicatio. gratulatio (with festivity).

More festum or dies festus gratiarum actionis): to order a public t., gratulationem decernere. superis de-cernere grates (O.): to celebrate a public t., gratu-

lationem facere (e. g. reipublicæ bene gestæ).

THANKWORTHY, propter quod gratia debetur, gratiæ debentur (propr.).—laudabilis, laude dignus

(praiseworthy).

THAT, conj. A) Serving to connect an idea with the ief proposition. This idea is either 1) the simple subchief proposition. This idea is either 1) the simple sub-ject of the predicate connected with the copula in the chief proposition, or of the verb wch occupies its place. proposition, or cline vero wen occupies its place. Then 1) if this idea be general and not compounded, the simple infinitive, or another noun, is used; e.g. It is a chief duty l. one assist him who is most in need of our help, (hoc) maxime officil est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita eum potissimum opitulari. Nothing us est, quam ab omnibus diligi or quam amor omnium.

2) If the idea be limited to a single person, the accessative and infinitive is used. To this belong esply the impersonal expressions, 'it is pleasant, delightful, sad,' &c.; 'it is probable, clear, evident, true, profitable, just, necessary, lawful' (licet, after web the person with just, necessary, lawfust (licet, after with the person with the infinitive is used in the accusative, if the permission be taken as general, but in the dative, if it refer only to a single person); see Krebs, § 437. [Ex] Secral of these modes of expression take also quod and ut after them in certain cases; see below, Nos. IV. and V. Examples: I am delighted t. you are well, gratum est to valore: it grieves me t. we have been almost too late in learning, dolet mihi, nos pæne sero scisse, &c.: if is true (proved) t. friendship can exist only between the good, verum est (constat), amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse : it is not permitted t. a man often be what he wishes, non licet hominem esse sæpe ita ut vult. This idea may also be expressed by another noun with the pronoun possessive; as, it is pleasant (delightful) t. you are restored, grata est confirmata tua valetudo. 3) If it be a compound idea, either the infinitive with an adverb, or another noun with an adjective or participie, is used; e. g., nothing is more to be desired than t. one may live happily, nihii magis optandum quam beate vivere or quam vita beata: nothing was so prejudicial to the Lacedæmonians as t. the constitution of Ly-curgus was taken away, Lacedæmoniis nulla res tanto curgus was favon away. Laccutestoris with a two five or the idea is 11.) The simple object of the verb in the chief idea is 11.) The simple object of the verb in the chief clause. Then we find either the noun in the accusative, with or without the pronoun possessive, or another noun without the pronoun possessive, or another noun in the gentiliee, or the accusative and infinitive. To this belong a) All the verba sensuum et affectuum, i.e. with belong as the verba sensuum et affectuum, i.e. with the verba sensual sensua vincing, teaching, proving, (efficere, &c.); see Grold, and Zumpt, loce, citt. c) Nearly allied with all them are the ideas to settle, fix, will, forbid, impose, grant, (t a thing it so, \$\phi_c\$), wch (if the object of the even is maned, simple as such, but not as a wish or end in view, for in this case ut fullower see below. V.), take after them accusative and infinitee; see Zumpt, 1

614 sq. (A) The phrases 'they say, it is said' (dicum, tradum, ferum, produm, perhibent), admit a change into the passive form, when the accusative becomes the nominative; c. g., they say t. Romalus was the first king of Rome, dicum Romulum primum regem the first king of Rome, dicunt Romaium primum regen Romanorum fuisse, or Romaius primus rex Romano-rum fuisse dicitur. they say t. you were present, dicunt vos adduisses, or vos dicebamini adduisse; see Grotef, § 173, 3. Zumpt, § 607. b) After non dubito, 'I doubt not,' C. always user quin; it is only in the sense 'I do not hesitate' 1. a simple infinitive follows: see Grotef, § 238, b. 3 and 240, obs.: Zumpt, § 540. Or, 111.) The idea is a local or other definite addition to the chief clause, with may be resolved into a noun in the ablative with a preposition. Then the infinitive is changed into the gerund or the participle future passive; e. g., the tribunes prevailed by this, t. they threatened, &c., tribuni pervicere denunciando, &c.: men learn to do evil by this, t. they do nothing, nihil agendo homines male agere discunt: justice consists in this, t. we render the overy one his own, justitia in suum cuique tribuendo cernitur. Or it ir, IV.) Description or circumlocution 1) of the subject, where 'that' may be exchanged with 'who, which,' &c. It is then to be rendered by quod. To this belong esply the expressions, 'there is reason, there is no reason,' est (habeo), non est, nihii est (after there is no reason, 'est (habeo), non est, nihil est (after ucch, housever, we may also employ cut in Latin, when he is a single of the construction of quod with the subjunctive and indicative); Zumpt, § 552; also the expressions, 'st w pieuvent delightful to me, it pains me, §c. Examples: There is no reason t, you should quod fineas, quod invideas illis: it pains me t, you are angre, dolet miliq quod stomacharis. To this also we may refer the expression, 'add to this,' eo or ut necessity in the subject of the condition of the cedit; after weh quod is used if a new reason is brought forward, at when a concomitant circumstance is added, forward, at when a concomitant circumstance is added, to be for the first time brought under consideration; see Krehs, 6 128. 7, and 434; Herz. Cæs. B.G. 3, 13. 2) Of the object, where 'that' in English may be exchanged with since' or 'because'. Lickevise by quod. This case can occur only after verbs weh, being originally transitive, have become intransitive by use. belong esply verbs of the affections and their expression; as, to be gtad (gaudere), to be sad (dolere), to wonder (mirari), &c.; after weh quod (511) is used when a definite fact is mentioned, but si (ei) if the thing appears definite fact is mentioned, but it (a) if the thing appears as a mere conjecture or representation. Again, the verbs 'to thank, to congratulate, to praise, to accuse,' in all uch cases we can ask the question 'for what' on what account?' see Grotef, § 234 A; Zumpt, § 629; Krebs, § 427. 3) Of a definitive addition or complement; where, in English, 'that' may be exchanged with 'so for as. Likewise by quod; e.g., I have never seen you, that I know, non ego te, quod (quantum) sciam, umquam vidi: see Groefe, § 234 A. 1; Zumpt, § 559; Krebs, § 349, 10. V.) In all three cases ut is used if the nature, aim, purpose, operation, or consequence, supposi-tion, permission, exhortation, wish, or command, is to be marked as the subject, object, or definitive addition or complement of a chief proposition. For special uses of ut, marken as the subject, object, or definitive analism or complement of a chief proposition. For special uses of ut, see Grosel, § 235 apg.; Zumpt, § 616 apg.; Krebs, § 414 apg. § 525 apg.; Zumpt, § 616 apg.; Krebs, § 414 (quae, quod, &c.); e.g., pleasure does not deserve, t. a quae was man should consider it, voluptas non est digns and quam sapiens resplcial: see Grotef, § 236, s. Zumpt, § 565; Krebs, § 344 (Erd dignus with an infinite is not Classical: see Froischer, Q. 10, 1, 96, p. 87; Krebs, § 344). In like manner, qui for ut, is, &c., is used after is sum, non is sum; after talis, qualis, is used after is sum, non is sum; after talis, qualis, is used after is sum, non is sum; after talis, qualis, it will be a sure and a sum of the degree of a property which can or ought to exist; e.g., who am I, I should, &c.I quies sum, qui (cujua, cui, &c.); e.g. quis sum, cujus aures lædi nefas sitt see Grotef, § 236, 05. 3 and 4; Zumpt, § 556 apg.; Krebs, § 343. But we find also ut, &c., if on operation is to be signified, et else for the sake of perspectusly (caply if a qui, &c., de me pad diso di in, acc., if an operation is to be significa, or else for the sake of perspicuity (esply if a qui, &c., be mear); see Kreis, § 344 fm. Conclusing Remarks:

a) The construction with 'that not' does not after Note: see A-ess, § 349 An. Concluding Remarks.

3 The construction with 'that not' does not alter in the cases mentioned under Nos. I. II. III. IV. and V. Only after the verbs 'to fear, to care,' 'that not' is ne non; more rarely ut; 'that' is ne ee Grotef, 2 339, Obs. 5; Zummt, § 533; Krebs, § 422; again, after the verbs 'to keep off, hinder, deter,' 'that not' is quaminus: wee Grotef, 2 228, c; Zummt, § 1, 543; Krebs, § 439. b) After a negation we find quin 25.

for qui (quee, quod) non, if no emphasis lie on the negation; in like manner also for qui non (why not?): see Zumpt, § 538. c) Ne is used for ut non, if the whole proposition is negatived; but ut non if the negalive refer only to one word; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 3, 17. d) Our 'that-not at ali,' 'that-not by 'that-not by any means,' is expressed in Latin by ut ne. where ne must, for the most part, be placed separately from ut immediately before the idea which it precludes; e.g., s. I should not by any means do this, ut hoe no fae) 'I say, maintain, affirm, that not),' is usually expressed by nego with an acc. and inf.: e. g., he maintains t. there are no gods, dece esse negat. B) Denoting time: quum. ex quo (fm the time t.): until t., dum, donec, quoad: it is many years ago t. I saw him, anni sunt plures, ex quo eum non vidi. C) Denoting emotions or passions: a) in wishes; t,! oh t. ! would t. ! ut! utinam! o si!-God grant t. &c. ! faxit Deus, ut &c. ! - oh t. not! utinam ne! b) in exclamation and in indignant interrogative. the Latins usually adopt an (apparently) independent accusative and infinitive: e.g., ah I me unhappy! t. thou shouldest for my sake have fallen into such trouble! me miserum! te in tantas ærumnas propter me inci-disse! see Grotef. § 241, 11.; Zumpt, § 609.

THATCH, s. teguium arundinum (Plin. 16, 36, 64);

tegulum cannarum or cannularum.

TIIATCH. v. stramento integere (with straw).—
teguio arundinum operire domum (with reads; Piin.).

THAW, s. tabes (liquescentis nivis, L. 21, 36).

THAW, v. TARAS.) ilguefacere, solvere (ice.)—rege

lare (to clear fm ice; then fig.; see Sen. Ep. 67) 1). || INTRANS.) liquescere. ilquesieri, tabescere calore. te-HASTRANS, HQUESCER. HQUEBETI, tabescere calore, te-pefactum molliri et tabescere calore, solvi (of ice).— regelare. regelari (of things wech are freed fm ice: the latter also fig. = to become lively or cheerful; see Sen.

latter asso pg. = 10 occome invery or energy is even. Ep. 67, 1).

THE, #As an article, not to be rendered by any corresponding word. But \$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{E}}\mathbb{T}\ fs aubstantive with the article is followed and defined by a relative clause, it should be translated by is (e.a., id). # Kmphatic; may sts be represented by ille, illa, illud, or is, ea, id. or iste, a, ud. That is t. man, is est vir iste: is this t. man who? hiccine est ille, qui? Atexander t. Great, Alexander ille magnus. | Before a comparative, Alexander into magnus. Before a comparative, hoc, co, &c.; e. g., he did l. more easily persuade them to it, id hoc facilius es persuasit: (in order) that...t. more easily, &c., quo facilius, &c. | The—the: quo—co; co—quo;—tanto—quanto ([65] Observe, however, that the clause with quo, quanto, often precedes). T.
denser t. almosphere, t. nearer to t. earth, eo crassior
aer est, quo terris propior: t. shorter t. time, t. happier it is, tanto brevius tempus, quo felicius est; cf. Grotef. § 164; Zumpt, § 487. Sts quam—tam (with superl.; § 164; Zumpt, § 487. Sis quam—tam (with super).; e. g. quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, S. Jug. 31, 14; but this is rare). In general propositions, instead of the comparative, we find the superpositions, instead of ine comparative, we that he super-lative with the quisque. It is: e.g., the better a man, it. 1. more backward he is to esterm others bad, ut quisque est vir optimus, its difficillime allos improbos sun-picatur; cf. Grotef. § 164. Then also the particles we connect the two propositions and the verb sum are omitted, in weh case quisque is put after the super-tative; e. g., t. wiser a person is, t. more calmly does he die, sapientissimus quisque æquissimo animo moritur;

ate, aspentissima quisque equissima animo mortur; cf. Grotef, § 252, obs. 4; Zumpt, § 710. T. sooner t. better, quam primum. primo quoque tempore or die 1652 quantocius is quite unclassical.

THEATRE, theatrum. scena (as see say, the stage; prop. and foy.)—cavea (pars pro toto: C., opp. circus; ludi publici... sunt cave à circoque divisi. Leg. 2, 38). The parts of a t., according to modern usage, may thus rendered; pti, cavea prima; boxes, cavea media; audient excess ultima or summs. A temporare t. See gallery, cavea ultima or summa. A temporary t. See TEMPORARY.

THEATRICAL, theatralis (with ref. only to the theatre, as a building; but not to be used with ref. to the actors, their poetry, art, manners, &c.; in ref. to wich scenicus must be used: hence consessus theatrales is right, but ludi theatrales wrong; for ludi scenici) .scenicus (resembling the habit, manners, art, &c. of the stage-players; opp. to what happens in ordinary life). Also histrionum, gen. (in ref. to the actors). Affected and t. gestures, histrionum gestus inepti : to clap the hands together and strike one's breast is t., manus complodere scenicum est, et pectus cædere (Q.; not theatrale). Athg presents a somewhat t. aspect, qd veiut theatri efficit speciem.

THEATRICALLY, scenice or velut scenice (Q. 6, 1,

THEFT, furtum (g. t., also literary t.; see Vitr., praf. 7; for wch property only moderns use plagium).—peculatus (of public money). To commit t., furtum facere; upon any one, ci: to commit literary t., auctorem ad verbum transcribere neque nominare (to copy a writer word for word without naming him, Plin. H. N. præf. 22); cs scripta furantem pro suis prædicare (see

§ 22); es scripta Iuraniem pio suis pieurone co-Fitt. 7, praf. 5).

THEME, propositlo, propositum, id quod proposi-tum est (a subject proposid).—questio, id quod questi-mus (a subject of enquiry).—argumentum (contents, subject matter).—causa (the subject).—thema, Atis, n. (post-Aug.): Lat, positio, or quod positum est (a sen-lence proposed as the subject of discussion or debate).

To denote the angle st. a proposite bactrare, declined. To depart fm one's t., a proposito aberrare, declinare, or egredi; very far, longius labi: to return to one's t.,

ad propositum reverti.

THEN. | At that time, tune (opp. nune, when an event took place at the same time with another); tum (opp. jam, after another thing had happened) .- illo or eo tum and tune temporis belong to later writers, esply to Just., and ought to be avoided. T. at length; t. first, tum demum; tum denique: now and l., interdum (opp. semper).—nonnumquam (opp. numquam).—ali-| Emphatic quando (at times: at one or another time). quanto (is times, as one or another time), in argument, after enumerations, deinde (see Turs. 2, 248, 5, ext. 1). | Therefore, igitur, itaque.—quare, &c. See Therefore. | Thereupon, vid. C. See THEREFORE. | Thereupon, vid.
THENCE, | From that place, inde, ex eo loco;

at the beginning of a proposition, if it refer to atha going before, unde. ex quo loco (fm web place).—illine, isthine, ex ilio loco (fm that place).—indidem. ex eodem loco (fm the same place).

2) Denoting a reason; therefore, inde. ex eo. ex ea re. hinc, hac ex re; at

the beginning of a proposition, relatively, unde, qå ex re. THENCEFORTH, ex eo tempore; ex qo (tempore,

fm that [wch] time); postea (afterwards).

In that [weat times; posted (a)termans.
THEOLOGIAN, theologus (t. l.).
THEOLOGICAL, theologicus (t. l.): also by gen.
*sacrarum literarum. A t. treatise, *liber qui est de
theologis, qui spectat ad literas sacras, sanctas: a l. student, theologiæ studiosus (Ruhnk.); * sacrarum literarum cultor.

THEOLOGICALLY, theologice (t. t.).

THEOLOGY, theologia (t. t.); "literæ sacræ, sanctæ; "rerum divinarum scientiæ. To study t., literis sacris (in academia) operam navare (Eichst.); sacræ theol. giæ studia excolere (Græv.).
THEOREM, præceptum (C. Fat. 6, 11, as a transla-

tion of the Greek word, wch Gell. first uses as Lat., theoremal

THEORETICAL, quod in cognitione versatur. in cognitione et æstimatione positus, quod ab artis præ-ceptis proficiscitur (aft. C. Fat. 6, 11). To have a t. knowledge of alle, qd ratione cognitum habère: to have both a t. and a practical application, ad cognos-cendi et agendi vim rationemque afferri: to have merely a t. knowledge of alle, doctrinam ad usum non adjungere.
THEORETICALLY, ratione. ex artis præceptis.

THEORY, ars (the fundamental principles of an art or science; see Auct. ad Her. 1, 2, 3; Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 30; then, both in sing, and pl. = the rules of art; also a book of instruction; see Cic. Brut. 12, 48; Q. 2, 15, 4, Spatd., and 18, 1, 15, Frotsch.). — artificium A. Spatia., and 18, 1, 13, Protacal. — artinerum (system; an art or science; see Cic. 46 Or. 1, 32, 146, and 2, 19, estr.); doctrina. praccepta, orum, pl. Js. ars et praccepta (the principles or rules of an art science; see Cic. de Or. 2, 11, in.).—ratiocinatio (Fist. 1, 1; opp. fabrica, the scientific knowledge that can explain and justify its works on the principles of archilecture). To construct a t., artem componere: a moral t., conformatio officiorum (Cie. Fin. 5, 6, 15): t. and practice, ratio atque usus: to combine t. with practice, doctrinam ad usum adjungere: you must com-bine t. with practice, discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes : to refer athy to a t., od ad rationem revocare, or ad artem et præcepta revocare: it is not enough to know the t. of virtue, without putting it in practice, nec habêre virtutem satis est, quasi artem qam, nisi utare.

THERE, In that place, istic (in letter; of the place to weh the letter is going).—Illic (of a third place).—Illic (of a third place).—Illi (to, when a place has been already mentioned; as, Demaratus field for Corinth to Tarquinii, and there settled. Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho, et ibi fertunas suas constituit).

THERE, | Employed for emphasis with the verb subst. What is t. ? quid (quidnam) est !—is t. any news? num

pt. sunt, non desunt (t. are not wanting &c.).—inveniuntur, reperiuntur (t. are found), qui &c. (followed by the indicative, when the relation of the predicate to the subject is represented as actual, but by the subjunctive the subject is represented as actual, but by the surguments when this is represented only as necessary or possible:
e. g., l. is a God who forbids, est Deus, qui vetat: l.
are philosophers who maintain, sunt philosophi qui dicunt: l. are persons who maintain, sunt; qui dicunt;
e. e., who are ready to maintain, who would maintain,
whereas dicunt would represent their maintaining as
whereas dicunt would represent their maintaining to
have considered and the surguments of the surgements of the su jacij i. are cause vi mistances in tech 2c., est titul (Jaced by a subj.): I. is no ground or reason for \$\tilde{c}_{c}\$, monest (causa), cut (followed by a subj.): I. is a point up in wich \$\tilde{c}_{c}\$, est quaterns (followed by a subj.): cf. Gradef. § 236, 6; Zumpl, § 353; Krebs, § 45): I. is nothing more doublyin, inhile est magis dublum: I. is no third, pibil tertium est (whereas tertium non datur = no third is granted or conceded): t. is no happiness without virtue, vita beata sine virtute nulla est : t. are very few (many) springs in this country, fontes in hac re-gione rari (frequentes) sunt: I is abundance of fruit this year, hic annus fecundissimus est; magnum proventum frugum fructuumque annus hic attuiit (aft Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1).

THEREABOUT, | Of quantity, ferme. plus minusve. plus minus. See About. | Of place. See

THEREBY (denoting a means or instrument), eo. re iis tebus, per eam rem, per eas res, or, at the beginning of a propost, by a relative pronoun, qå re, åt.
Sis, in the context, 'thereby' is expressed by a porticiple joined with a pronoun; e.g., he encountered many
dangers, but was not t. alarmed, multa pericula subit.

sed neque hac perpessus, must be percentaged and the telephone sed neque hac perpessus, faitur (consequently),—ergo (on that account),—itaque (and so). [6] adeo, informatic, is bad Latin; see Lindem, Rubnk, vita duumv. p. 5.]—proinde (accordingly),—[deo (is consequence),—itaque from that account).—Ettur and ergo are also, the the English 'therefore,' then,' rightly used for resumment of the parenthesis () of the ergo littur and ergo properties are not Class, being found only in early and late writers, Krebs remerks that the phrase in early and late writers; Krebs remerks that the phrase itaque expo occurs several times in L.); also, in drusing an inference after a series of observations, "therefore" is rendered by que quum its sint (since these things are so). If the clause with "therefore" does not contain a strict inference, but only explains the results of a ground or reason previously assigned, the cord is not irenstated, but the demonstrative promous word is not translated, but the demonstrative pronoun of the clause is simply changed into a relative; e.g., the works of Xenophon are useful in many respects, therefore read them cerefully, libri Xenophonis ad multas tes perutiles sunt, quos legite studiose: t. also, ergo etiam (this phrase has been rejected by some critica without reason; X reads.)

without reason; A rees).

THEREIN, (in) eo, (in) lis, pt. (in that thing, those things).—eo loco (in that place). See also THERE.

THEREOF, by ejus rei, &c.

THEREUPON, inde, deinde, or contr. dein (after that, then).-exinde, or contr. exin (immedialety after). -postea, post (afterwards; when athy is spoken of, only in respect of time, as later than another, or than the present; whilst inde, deinde, and exinde, denote that also follows upon another).—tum (then; with ref. to an event going before) .- qo facto (after this had hap-

THEREWITH, eo. iis. ea, illa, hac re (denoting instrumentality).- cum eo, iis, &c. (denoting incon-

ancy). THERIAC, theriaca, æ, or -e, es (Plin.). THERMOMETER, *thermometrum (t. t.).

THESIS, thesis, positio.
THEY, THEIR, THEM. See Hs.
THICK, densus. condensus (covisions of compressed parts; opp. rarus).—spissus (consisting of parts so com-pressed, that scarcely any instersticts are visible; almost impervious, impenetrable; opp. solutus).—solidus (consisting of a firm mass, massive; opp. cassus, pervius). stating of a prm mats, maissive; opp. cassus, pervius).

-confertus (pressed logelher, crammed, as it were, opp. rarus).

-artior or arctior (compressed sinc a small pace).

-tribdius. turbatus. faculentus (muddy, not clear). The thickest part of the wood, opacissim arction for logical comprum (Col.): 1. darkness, crasses tenebrae (C.): a c. wood, silva densa (C.); condensa (pl.) arborum (Piin.):

-consensation (Dist.). mayun inform. opaca sepes (Plin.); nemus nigrum or obscurum (F., Sen.); nemus atrum horrenti umbră (F.).

THICKEN, | TRANS.) densare. condensare. spissare. conspissare. sclidare [Syn. in THICK]. | 1s. TRANS.) densari, condensari, spissari, spissescere, i

THICKET, frutices, virgulta, pl. (a collection of several bushes near each other).—fruticitum, frutetum (a place overgrown with bushes, &c.).—spinetum (over-grown with thorns).—viminetum (full of withies).— locus crebris condensus arboribus (aft. Hirt. B. Afr. 50). -locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque Obsitus (aft. Cas. B. G. 2, 17). THICK-HEADED. See STUPID.

THICKLY, dense spisse, solide, confertim, arctius [SYN. in THICK]. frequenter. frequentissime (to be t. inhabited, habitari, &c.; see INHABIT). T. planted with trees, condensus arboribus; crebris condensus arboribus: to plant or set t., dense serere, ponere: to place I., densare, comprimere.
THICKNESS, densitas. spissitas (close coherence of

the single parts; e. g. densitas aeris)—soliditas (firmess). T. of hearing, gravitas auditûs: to be affected with a f. of hearing, gravitate auditûs laborare: t. of voice, vox obtuss, fusca.

voice, vox obtuss, fusca.
THICK-SET, compactus (Plin. Ep.; Suet.),
THICK-SKINNED, callous (propr.), durus (fg.),
To become t.-t. (fg.), cailum fleri; concallescere; occallescere; percallescere.
THIEF, lur (g. t.; also a literary t., and as a term
of reproach.—homo trium literarum (because fur con-

sists of three letters [Com.], Plant. Aul. 2, 4, 46).—pla-giarius (one that sells freemen as slaves, a man stealer; only in Mart. 1, 53, 9, of a literary t, where he com-pares his writings to manumitted slaves; so that plagfarius is always = a man-stealer) .- raptor (a robber). A petty t., furunculus : a t. that robs the treasury, peculator; depeculator ærarii : fur publicus (opp. fur privatorum furtorum = who robs private persons): to make out any one to be a t., arguere qm furti: to accuse any one as a one to be a 1, arguere qm furti: lo accuse any one as a f., cum qo agere furti: pelty thices are hanged, great ones run aucay, dat veniam corvis, rexat censura combinatos (Jue. 2, 63); fures piviatorum furtorum in nervo atque compedibus ætatem agunt; fures publici in auro atque in purpurà (M. Calo ap. Gell. 11, 18, exir.); non rete accipitri tenditur, neque milvo, qui male faciunt nobis, illis qui nil faciunt tenditur (Ter. maie taciuni nobis, illis qui nii faciuni tenditur (7rr. Phorm. 2. 2. 16, 4g.); asarilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur (Sen. Ep. 87, 20); a receiter or harbourer of thieres, furum occultator et receptator (aft. C. Mil. 19, 50); furum receptor or receptator (aft. C. Mil. 19, 50); furum receptor or receptator (vip. Dig. i, 18, 18; Paul. Dig. i, 18, 3, &c.); a den of thieres, furum receptaculum (aft. L. 34, 21); domus pradarum et furorum receptrix (aft. C. 47. 4, 18, i7); a nest of thieres, "locus furum occultator et receptator (aft. C. Mil. 19, 50). 7, 10, 11): a ness of theres, "locus furum occultator et receptator (qlt. C. Mil. 19, 50).

THIEVE. See STEAL.
FHIEVISH. furax. tagax (Lucil.).

THIEVISHLY, furtim. furto (by slealth).—furaciter

like a thief).

THIEVISHNESS, furacitas (Plin.). THIGH, femur. T .- bone, os femoris.

THi MBLE, *munimentum ab acûs injuriis digitum tuens. Was Mun, digitale would mean a quard of the measure of a finger. Varro has digitabulum in the sense of a finger-stall, a sort of glore used in sathering olives.

THIN, adj tenuis (v. pr., not thick; opp. crassus). subtilis (fine, tender) .- tritus. attritus (worn thin) .gracilis. exīlis. macer (lean; opp. obesus).-rarus (not close together; opp. densus) .- angustus (narrow, se is the opening; e.g., the neek of a vessel; opp. latus).—
liquidus (waters).—dilutus (maxed with liquids, made
t.; e.g., wine, colours). Very t. prætenuis; pertenuis: lo grow or become t., macrescere; rarescere;

tenius: 10 from or occome 1., macrescre, interacre; liquescere.

THIN, v. tenuare. extenuare (propr.), attenuare (propr. and fg.), emaciare. liquefacere. diluere. minuere. absumere. consumer. (fg., to lessen, consume, fc.), To 1. trees, fc., collucare (thoroughly); inter-lucare (here and there); intervellere (to cut of branches here and there; not sublegere in this sense).
THINE. See THY.

Till NG, res (in all the senses of the English word).—
negotium (business) —ens (phil. l. l., a being, ra ovra).
The Latins also express 'things' by the use of adjectives Inc. Lains also express 'ining's by the use of adjectives in the neal, p.i.; as, shamful L', turpla: wonderful L', in limit. L's futura: or these employ proper substantises; e. g., silly, rifting L's, nugar: ineptize: a tedious, vezatious t. (i. e., busness), lentum, molestum negotium: before alt L's, ante omnis; imprimis: praemental in the control of the control cipue (especially): that is not the right & , qd doli subest (there is some cheating in it); hoc monstri simile est (it seems contrary to nature).

THINK, I To have ideas with consciousness, 1) Without an object, cogitare. intelligere. notiones rerum informare. 2) With an object, a) To think of athg; l. e., to imagine, conceive, qd cogitare. qd cogitatione comprehendere, percipere or complecti, qd mente concipere, qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of athy in the mind).—qd conjectura informare. In these parts I thought of nothing but fields and rocks, nihit in his locis nin saxa et montes cogitabam : that cannot be thought of, id ne in cogitationem quidem cadit : t. for a moment that you were in my place, eum te esse finge, qui ego sum; fac, qui ego sum, esse te: to 1. oneself such or such an one, qm sentire, intelligere taicm (see C. Ecl. p. 141). b) To think on athg, = to meditate upon, cogltare de re; meditari rem or de re ; rem versare in animo, or reputare in animo. || To believe, usppose, be of olishos, arbitrari. reri. censere. existinare. ducere. animum or in animum inducere. autumare [Syx. is Believe]. 'I think' (inserted parenhetically), credo. opinor (credo, like ac Souse, implies irong, in absurd or self-evident propontions: puto inserted without a de-pendent word or clause is Class. but rare; Krebs). Sts meâ quidem opinione. ut ego existimo. ut mihi visus sum. quomodo mihi persuadeo (as I persuade or flatter myself; parenthetically, C. Rosc. Am. 2, 6, end). | To have in the mind, cogitare (with an infin.); agitare animo (or secum) qd: I thought of going to Rome, cogianimo (or secum) qu: 1 thought of going to Rome, cogi-tabam Romam ire (where ire may be omittled; sec C. Att. 16, 2, 4). || To remember, recordari. reminisci. meminisse [See Remember]. cs rei memoriam com-prehendere. rei cs memoriam habère. To t. so more of a thing, cs rei memoriam deponere; rem ex memoria deponere. | To consider, revolve in the mind, deponere. Il I o consider, resolve in ine mina, cogitare cum or în animo, or simply cogitare qd or de qâ re. considerare în animo, cum animo, secum, or simply considerare qd or de qâ re (to consider carefully).—qd agitare mente or animo, or in mente or cum animo (to turn over in one's mind) .- perpendere, pensitare qd (to weigh and ponder) .- (secum) meditare de qå re or qd (to t. over, consider how alkg ought to be done or to be).—secum or cum animo reputare qd (to t. aone or to be).—secum or cum animo reputare qd (fot. to ear alby goal or present, or of whe the mind has formed a conception).—apud animum proponere (to place before the mind Sulpic. ap. C. ad Div. 4, 5, end.).—deliberare (to deliberate). To f this one thing, hoc unum cogita: If to ere many important subjects, versantur in animo meo muitze et graves cogitationes: to l. seriously on subs. to to nectore cogitare de re. dip nullumone. on athg, toto pectore cogitare de re; diu multumque on alfg, toto pectore cognare de re; our manusques secum reputare qd; animo conteniplari qd; intendere cognationem in qd. I To be of a certain nopinion, be disposed in a certain way, coglare, sentire. To t. affectionately towards any one, amabiliter cognare in qm: to t. il. of any one, male opinari de qo (see Bremi, Suet. Cas. 51): to t. one thing and say another, aline sentire, aliter logul; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in linguâ hatëre (S. Cat. 10, 5).

To judge, judicare. sentire. Js. sentire et judicare. ferent times on the same subject, alias aliud iisdem de rebus et sentire et judicare (C. de Or. 2, 7, 30): to 1. the same, idem sentire; idem mihi videtur; to t. with any one, as he t.'s, cs sententiam sequi: to t. differently, aliter sentire; quite differently, longe dissen-tire; longe alia mihi mens est. | To have regard, care, consulere, prospicere ci or cs rebus, rationibus. curare qd. rationem es rei habere or ducere, respicere qd. To t. of a person in one's will, in testando memo-rem esse cs (aft. L. 1, 34); legare ci qd in testamento (opp. in testando immemorem esse es).
THINKER, usually by the verbs. Intelligendi auctor

or magister, or auctor et magister. A speculative t., philosophus (in this sense always in C. In his philosophical treatises): an acute t., homo acutus ad exceptional treatises. tandum

THINKING, adj. cogitans. intelligens (that has dis-tinct ideas).—cogitationis particeps (that has the power of thought). A s. being, mens (C. N. D. 2, 5, extr.); see the verb.

THINKING, s. See TROUGHT, MIND.
THINNESS, tenuitas, raritas, gracilitas, exilitas See the adjective.

THIRD, tertius. Every t., tertius quisque; e. g., every t. month. tertio quoque mense; for the t. time, tertium : for the second and t. time, iterum ac tertium; iterum tertiumque: that comes on every t. day, ter-tianus (as an ague, &c.): the t. part, tertim (with or

nation (as an agne, 8c.): the L. part, tertime (with or without parten): a L. (= another), tertius.

THIRDLY, tertio. See also the forms of decision given under First.

THIRST, s. sitis (propr. and fig.).—cupiditas (fig., desire); for athg, cs rei. T. after liberty, sitis libertatis: s. after truth, cupiditas veri videndi; studium veri re-periendi: to have a t. after athg, sitire qd: to have or suffer t., sitire; siti cruciari (violent t.): to die of t., siti enecari, mori: to cause or occasion t., sitim facere, sut enecari, mori: to cause or occasion 1., sitim lacere, gignere, afferre, stimulare, accendere: to quench 1., sitim restinguere, exatinguere: to remove 1., sitim explêre, depellere, reprimere; sitim baustu gelidæ aquæ sedare (by a draught of cold water): he ought to quench his t. only with cold water, potione aquæ tantum a siti vindicari debet.

THIRST, v. sitire (propr. and fig.). To t. violently, siti cruciari; sitis fauces urit (poel.): fig., to t. after athg, sitire qd; es rei cupiditate flagrare; rem ardenter

THIRSTILY (fig.), sitienter. ardenter.
THIRSTY, | That thirsts, sitiens (propr. and fig.; after athg, es rei) .- siticulosus (of the ground) .cs rei cupiditate flagrans; cs rei avidus, appetens (fig., very desirous of a thing). \(\begin{align*} That causes thirst, siticulosus. sitim faciens, gignens, or stimu-

THIRTEEN, rarely tredecim (L. 36, 45, & Frontin. Aquæd. 33); usually (in C. only thus) decem et tres, or tres et decem (see C. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; 35, 99; L. 37, 30, Every t., terni deni, or deni terni: t. times, tre-

THIRTEENTH, tertius decimus decimus et ter-tius (rarely decimus tertius, Gell. 18, 2, extr.; never tertius et decimus). For the t. time, *tertium decimum.

THIRTIETH, tricesimus or trigesimus.

THIRTY, triginta. (distrib.) triceni, w, a (used also for 'thirty' with substt. weh have no singular). A space of t. years, tricennium (Cod. Just. 7, 31); triginta anni : the males attain at the most to the age of t years, vita maribus tricenis annis iongissima: t. years of age, tricenarius: triginta annorum: that lasts t. years. triginta annorum: thirty times, tricies: trigesles: f. times as large, as small, &c., *triginta partibus major, minor, &c. : months of t. days, cavi menses (opp. pieni menses, those of t.one, Censorin 20).

THIS, hie, hee, hoe (for weh qui, quæ, quod must THIS, hie, hee, hoe (for such qui, quue, quod must be used at the beginning of a new proposition when 'this' refers to a person or thing already mentioned: it sing, we use in such cases 'and,' for,' but,' hence,' therefore,' now, '8c.; such in Lat. must be omitted before qui for hie; see Krebs, § 570.—Ille (is often used in Lat. with ref. to a statement to follow, where in Eng. 'this' is used. In quoting oby: sords, he however generally used: 'llud animarum corporumque dissimile, quod &c.; but, in hanc fere sententiam locutus est). T. and that, ille et lile; like aut ille exceeds in the statement of the sentence of seceral, indefinitely; e. g. commendo vobis ilium et illum). As antecedent to a relative, is is the regular unemphatic pron., but hic, iste, ille, can all be used with their proper meaning: ista quæ a te dicta sunt (iste as demonstrative of second person); heec, que a nobla disputata sunt (i.e., as just present to our thoughts); qui il ia tenet quorum artem instituere vult. T. here, hicce, hæcce, hocce: t. and that, ille et ille; nonnemo (many a one): this ... that, hic ... ille (often also ilie ... hic, where ille refers to the latter, hie to the former; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, i1); alius...alius (the one...the other): t. of mine, hic, hæc, hoc: t. of yours, iste, ista istud: t. of his, ille, illa, iliud (alt in the gender, \$c., of istud: 1. b) his, the, this, thun that is the gender, qc., of the following subst.): 1. time, nunc (and, when past time is viewed as present, tunc); in presenti (now, at t. time): hic, hac in re, hac in causa (in t. case): in t. i. sime; inic, nac in re. nac in causa; si rea ita se habet (if the thing be so); si hic casus inciderit (if t. case shall have happened); of t. year, bujus anni; hornoishus, hornus (born or produced in t. year, of fruit and animals; the latter, prys accidentally, only in poets).

t. side, citerior: t. side of, cis; citra (prep. and ade.); and t. too (as adding an attributive in the way of climax), et is, isque, atque: and t. too, not, neque is (e. g. unam rem explicabo, eamque maximam) [18] In oblique narration, where the speaker would use hic, the reporter sometimes retains the hic, and some times changes it into 'that,' iile, adapting the statement to his own position; thus, Marcellus respondit, 'Non plura per annos quinquaginta benefacta Hieronis, quam paucis his annis maleficia eorum, qui Syracusas tenu-erint, erga populum Romanum esse' (L. 25, 31, where Marcellus would himself use his annis; but in 25, 28, occasionem, qualis lilo momento horæ sit, nullam deinde fore, where the speaker would use hoc mo-

THISTLE, carduns. A place overgrown with ta carductum: the head of a t., cardui cacumen.
THITHER, illuc. istue. illo. in eum locum. eo 128

that place) .- ad id. ad earn rem. eo (to that point or state

THONG, lorum (g. t.; loramentum is not Class.).—habena (with weh uthy is kept or drawn in. or the contrary, as a rein, \$c.). - corrigia (used for binding together, as a shoe-tie) .- amentum (a t. fastened to

ing logether, as a shoc-lie),—amentum (a l. fastened to a jaceties).—isures (a leathern l.).
THORN, | Prorm.) spins (a l. or prickle on plant, also the thorn-bush).—scotis. vepres (a brief). Black liprumus silvestris (Cels.): Clastonbury l., *crategus (Linn.): of l.ls, made of l., spineus. | Pto. | rpins molestis curs. To be at l. in the side of aby, ci invisum or odiosum esse; qm pungere, urere: l am a l. is your side, stimulus ego nunc sum tibl (Cossied).
THORNBACK, *raja clavata (Linn.).

THORNYAC, "raja clavata (Leen.).—laboriosus. uTHORNY, spinosus (only propr.).—laboriosus. uduus. ærumnosus (fg., troublesoms). [5]. Disserved
spinæ and spinosum disserendi genus signify "a subte
investigation," not a 'thorny' one (see C. Fin. 5, 1, 3;
4, 28, 79).
THOROUGH, I Complete, verus. germanus (hot
[5]] before another adj. vere must be used, not verus.
a l. Ciecronian, "vere Ciccronianus).—subtills (of a

person, that performs althy with ingenuity, accuracy, or precision; of a thing, done with such ingenuity, &c.). acutus; in athg, qa re or ad qd faciendum (of a person, who penetrates to the very pith of a matter; of a thing, made or done by such a person).—accuratus (made or done with care and exactness; only of things).—exqui-Jn. exquisitus et minime vuigaris, reconditus

et exquisitus (abore the ordinary; of persons and things).

Solidus is used by good modern writers in the sense
of thorough, but without any ancient authority. A 1.
seholar, exquisità doctrinà homo (who possesses more senoiar, exquisita acctrin nomo (uno prospesare mor-than ordinary learning) vir omnibus artibus perpul-tus (a varied and extensive information): a l. philos-pher, philosophus subtilis; philosophus acutus: L scholarship, doctrina exquisita: to have a l. knowledge of the Lat. language, bene (more strongly optime) Latine scire: to have a t. acquaintance with Lat. literature in Latinis literis muitum versatum esse. 'Therough' may often be transl. by summus, maximus, with or ecithout omnium; by caput or princeps scath a gen.; by totus ex qå re factus est or constat; versatus est in omni genere es rei. In Plant, by compounds with the Gk. tri (trifur; triscurria): a t. rogue, trifurcifer (Com.); caput sceierum (Ptaut.); princeps flagitiorum (C.); veterator. Sts by a superlative adj.: a t. fool, stolidissimus, stuitissimus. | That goes through, per locum penetrans. iocum lustrans.
THOROUGH-BRED, honesto genere natus.

THOROUGH-BRED, nonesto genere natus.
THOROUGH-PARE, transitus transitio pervia
(through houses, courts).—Janus (a passage, such as
those leading fin the forum at Rome into the neighboring streets). Having a L., transitorius; pervius (through
wech one may make sony; opp. invius): a forum with
L's, forum transitorium (Estep. 7, 23): a house with t.'s, domus transitoria (Suet. Ner. 31).

L's, domus transitoria (Suel. Ner. 31).

THOROUGHLY, prorsus (opp. 'in some degree'.

or 'a imost', quite, exithaut exception)—omnino (opg.

magni ex parte, &c.; compeletely, quite)—plane (quate;
opp. pene),—in or per omnes partes, per omnia (in every
respect)—penitus (through and through; e.g. amittere,
perspicere, cognosse, &c.; opp. magni ex parte, and is
upperficially. —funditus (for the foundation, uteris);
caply with exrbs of perishing, destroying, defeating, rejectively

perspective penitus. —in istus familiaritates new desir. C.

Ferr. 2, 70). To treat 1. on any subject, subdiffer or ex
cursta atome exquisite disoutare or disserere de recurate atque exquisite disputare or disserere de re : to examine a thing t., qd penitus pernoscere : to know athy t., qd penitus percepisse; qd perspexisse planeque cog-novisse: to make oneself thoroughly acquainted with alian, animus pervolvitur in re (see C. de Or. 2, 35, 149).—insinuo me in qd (see C. Tusc. 5, 12, 34). — penitus in-sinuo in qd (C. de Or. 2, 35, 149. used not only insinuare [intrans.], but also se insinuare, is satisfactority shown by Zumpt, C. Ferr. 3, 68, 157): I have made myself t. acquainted with a thing, res penitus mihi nota est (C. de Or. 2, 35, in.).

THOU, tu (pron. pers.); usualty omitted in Latin. except for sake of emphasis or distinction; but (1) If two actions of the same person are distinguished. pronous is usually expressed with the first. (2) When two actions are related of a person weh seem inconsistent with each other (e.g. You who did this, also did that'. the first may have qui; the second is with the second

mento).

rson (e. g. qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere (e. g. qui magnater equitum iniase tibi viderete ia per municipia coloniasque Galliæ ... cucurristi; Phil. 2, 20); THOUGH. See Although.
THOUGHT, cogliatio (act of thinking; and as con-

ete, a l.).—cogitatum (a l.) —mens (understanding; en = opinion, view).—sententia (an opinion, esply if en = opinton, view;—scittetita (an opinton, copy y ell founded; then = a good or just t.).—opinio (a mere vinion, supposition).—suspicio (conjecture, suspicion). -consideratio, meditatio, deliberatio, cogitatio (reflecon, deliberation, consideration).—consilium (design, 'azn. intention).—dictum (a thought uttered; a saying). -locus (a chief point or matter in philosophical quescuratius explicat in eo sermone, quem habuit eo A quick or sudden t., a flash of t., cogitatio (reentina) .- inventum (invention): a wise t., callidum iventum: a wonderful t., mirum inventum: a wity, facetiæ, sales, facete, salse, acute dicta: the t.'s, coglta mentis; sensa mentis or animi; quæ mente concipiius ; quæ animo cogitamus, sentimus, versamus : the enters my mind, ad coglitationem deducor (I am led to ie t.) .- subit cogitatio animum; succurrit mihi res se t.).—subit cogitatio animum; succurrit mihi res sthy occurs to me,—ventit mihi in mentem (sthy sud-culy occurs to me, strikus me.—105 venti mihi in pinionem is unusual; see Bremi ad Np. Milt. 7, 3).— duce animum (I hit upon the idea), with an infin. 3C. de Diesin, 1, 3p. in, or with ut (C. Rose. Am. 9, in.; L. 2, 5, 7).—adducor in suspicionem (I om idea suspeci.—55 venti mihi in suspicionem is un-suati: see Bremi, l. c.). To pass fm one l. to another, ogitare aliam rem ex allà re: to turn or direct all ne's t.'s to athe, cogitationes omnes or animum totum d qd intendere; cogitationes omnes conferre in rem; oto animo cogitare de re; omnem suam mentem et ogitationem ad qd incitare; omni cogltatione ferri ad m; totum et mente et animo in qd insistere. To purue a 1., versari in cogitatione cs rei: not lo collect or oncentrate one's t.'s, allud or alias res agere; non ttendere: lo be in deep t., deep in t., in cogitatione efixum esse: after due t., re diligenter perpensa or ousiderată; înită subductăque ratione; omnibus rebus rcumspectis: the matter requires t., res habet deilcrationem; res cadit in deliberationem : to direct aby's 's to athg, in cogitationem es rei qm avertere: to give he i. of athy to aby, ci coglutionem cs rel injicere: lo usgest to aby the i. that, qm ad eam cogitationem dedu-ere, or in eam cogitationem adducere, ut &c.: to put thy out of aby's i.s. abducere cs animum a re: to disuses athy fm one's t.'s, cogitationem de re abjicere; ion amplius cogitare de re: dismiss these t.'s, abducas -lim animum ab his cogitationibus: what are your '-lim animum ab his cogitationibus: what are your 'ef quas cogitationes volvis This is my only it, nihil ogito nisi hoc: to supply athy (a word, &c.) in t, initiagre; intelligit velic (when the writer himself is poken of, End submittelligere is not Lat., and submitte is not Class.): to submittelligere is not Lat., and submitte is not Class.): to submittelligere is not Lat., and submitte is not Class.): to submittelligere is not Lat., and submitte is not Class.): to submittelligere (Cic. Pariti. 56, opinion) on the subject are quitt different, longe milli in mens ext: those are my t's on the matter. have opinion) on the subject are quits algerent, longe mini-lia mens est: these are my t's on the matter, have labul quæ de eå re dicerem (I had this to say on the ubject); (forensium) rerum have nostra consilia sunt

sojetej; (torensum) rerum hac nostra consilia sunt Cic. Alt. 4, 2. estr.); srapi in i., defixus coglitalione. THOUGHTFUL, gravis (opp. levis).— providus, autus (prudent, cautious; of persons).—prudens (act-ing or pronouncing with consideration; of persons, judge-sents). See also Consideration; of persons, judge-sents). See also Considerate.

THOUGHTFULLY, provide caute prudenter. THOUGHTFULNESS, gravitas (consideration; opp. svitas). - cautio, circumspectio, prudentia (caution,

ircumspection, prudence, &c.).
THOUGHTLESS, temerarius (acting without due

INDUNITIESS, temerarius (acting minore one efection).—securus (anconcerned, fin on opinion of ofety).—imprudent (fin teast of proper foreight, opp. aratus).—secors (alugidity 1).—imcirious (teanting teiteity and proper care; indifferent).—negligens (opp. different) in qår en engligens ac dissolutus; parum ecuratus.

THOUGHTLESSLY, inconsulte (inconsiderate, with-ut dux reflection); sine cură, secure, incuriose (post-tug), negligenter, indilgenter. THOUGHTLESSNESS, inconsiderantia, temeritas

want of due reflection).—securitas (freedom fm cars mat fm fear of danger).—imprudentia (want of foreight).—socordia (want of thought, observation, &c.). neuria (want of activity and good heed; indifference).
-negligentla (negligence and indifference).

THOUSAND, mille (a t., is properly a subst., inde-THOUSAND, mille (a t., is property a subst., snac-ctinable in the sing., but found only is positions such admit a nom. or an accus. As a subst., it governs the gen.; e. g. mille hominum, mille passuum; but mille is also very frequently used as an indeclinable adj., and that in the place of all the cases).—milla, ium, n. (several i.; the declinable pl. of mille). The number of thousands is denoted either by the cardinal numerals or by distri-hutines. e. a. tho or bina. decem or depa. mills. butires, e.g. duo or bina, docem or dena, milia; the objects enumerated are put in the gen. after milia, e.g. trecenta milia armatorum, unless followed by one of the trecents mills armatorium, unless followed by one of the numeral adji, e. g. habut tria mills trecentor milites.

**Export The subst. is very rarely put in the same case as millia, as in Firg. Am. 9, 132, to thillia gentes arma ferunt Italine. **Export The number of 1.'z by the indectinable mills, preceded by numeral adserbs; an, bis mille equi, for due or bina mareal adserbs; an, bis mille equi, for due or bina numeral adeeros; as, oss mine equi, for uno or una milla equorum. Octavissi sofa at sesierces to each of the preciorian soldiers, Octavianua legavit practorianis militus singula milita numorum (ESF not millenos numos): you shall give a t. talents every theretes years, dabits milit atlentum (ESF not millena talenta) per duodecim annos. When 'thousand' is employed to denote a large indefinite number, the Latin is inilic or denote a large indefinite number, the Latin is mille or sexcenti; e.g., a t. new plans, mille nova consilia; a t. such things, sexcenta similia. multa similia: a t. thanks, summas gratias ago: containing a t., milliarius: capiain of a t., chiliarchus; (the number), a t., chilias; or Lat. (in late writers) numerus millenarius: by t.'s, milia; s. g. milia crabronum coeunt: a t. fold, millies tantum (the three is no good authority for millecupius): a t. times, millies: in a t. ways, mille modis

THOUSANDTH, millesimus.

THOWL, scamus (C.).
THRALDOM. See BONDAGE, SERVITUDE. THRASH, To beat, verberibus caedere or casti-gare. verberibus or flagris implère. male mulcare, verberibus subiçare or irrigare (Com.); verberibus mulcare; seith a sicck, ci fustem impingere; qm fuste coercere (H.). It obeaiout corn, e spicis grana excutere (11.). If I over 1 out to the spice grand excutere, discutere, or exterere, frumentum deterere (g. tt.). — messen perticis flageliare, spicas baculis excutere (with iong sticks).—spicas fusibus tundere or cudere (with clubs or mallets) .- frumentum pulsibus tribuiarum deterere. messem tribulis exterere. a spicis grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo (these three by a machine; prob. a roller drawn by oxen).—spicas exterere pecudibus or jumentorum ungulis, spicas exterere grege jumentorum inacto (by oxen).—messim exterere equorum gressibus (by horses). We find fru-mentum in area terere (H. Sat. 1, 1, 45); terere

culmos (Firg.).
THRASHER, *qui excutit flagello grana frugum,

&c. See the verb.

THRASHING, tritûra (Col.).

THRASHING-FLOOR, area (C.); or, more fully, area in quâ frumenta deteruntur (aft. Col. 1, 6,

THRASHING MACHINE, * machina granis frumenti excutiendis: or pres tribula or tribulum (F. Georg, 1, 164; O. Met. 13, 803; Farr. R. R. 1, 52; Plin. H. N. 18, 30; this was a thick heavy board, armed underneath with spikes or fints, and drawn over the

corn by a yoke of ozen).

THREAD, s. | Propr.) filum (g. t.). linum. linea (thicker; composed of several t's twisted together). draw a t., filum ducere, trahere: gold t.s, aurea fila; aurum netum (spun gold; Alcim. Avit. 6, 36): siiver t.'s, argentea fila. *argentum in filum ductum. Paov.) To hang by a t., admodum tenui filo suspensum esse (Val. Max.); in summum discrimen deductum esse. (Val. Max.); in summum discrimen deductum esse, in summo discrimine versari: tenui filo pendére (0.); not to have a dry i. about one, imbre, pluvià, sudore (as the case may be) madidum or madefactum esse. Fiso.) The t. of a discourse, cursus or series narrationis: to cut of the t. of a discourse, includere or præcidere orationem (not filum orationis abrumper: filum is the texture of a discourse; the nature, &c. of an argument): to resums the t. of a discourse, redire ad id unde dever-timus; unde exorsa est oratio, eo reverti: but to resume the t of our discourse, sed jam unde huc degressa est, eo redeat oratio; sed jam, unde expresa est oratio, eo revertatur: the l. of a screw; by the Gk. wepskoykov (we find pl., rugæ per cochleam bullantes, Plin. 18, 31,

THREAD, v. | To put a thread through (a needle), conjicere filum in acum (Cels.).—filum per acum trajicere. filum in acum inserere (aft. Q. 2, 20, 3). To put on a thread, lineam per rem perserere

THE aft. Parr.); lino inserere (Tert.). 1 To wind oneaft. Parr.); uno inserere (1ert.). Il 10 acras are rel f through a place, penetrare per locum. pervadere locum or per locum.
THREADBARE, tritus. obsoletus (the latter of

elothes or the wearer) .- attritus (e. g. toga attrita, Mart)

THREAT, minatio, comminatio (net of threatening). - denunciatio (a threatening declaration), -(threatening words, t.'s). To throw out t.'s, minas facere.

jactare ; aget abu, minis qm insequi. THREATEN, | TRANS.) PROPR.) minas jacere, lactare, minis utl. To t. one with atho, qd ci minari, minitari, comminari (g. f.); denunciare ci qd (to give a threatening notice); intentare ci qd (by preparations made, arma ci intentare); to t. one with fire and sword, minitari ci ferrum flammamque, or ferro ignique: to t. one with war, arms intentare ci; we are threatened by him with blows, verbera minatur; verbera nobis inten nem with olone, vertices mindar; elected noise inten-tantur. [8 Pto.] imminère, impendère. A war with the Pathians l'a us, bellum nobis impendet a Parthis; the enemy's camp l's the city, castra hostium imminet portis [8] intrans.) Something l'a(i.e., is near at hand). res imminet, instat, impendet: war, danger t.'s, im-pendet belium, periculum: it t.'s for rain, imbres im-minent: nubilatur, or nubilare capit (it is becoming areronet)

THREATENING, s. minatio, comminatio (a threat). -denunciatio (menacing declaration) -minæ (threats, menacina morde)

enacing words).

THRÉATENING, adj. | Propr.) minax. minita-indus (of versons). F10.) instans, imminens, præbundus (of persons) Pio.) instans. imminens. præsens (impending). To withdraw fm the 1. storm, in pendentem effugere tempes-tatem (Np.): to assume a 1. character, imminére (see Np. Eum. 10, 3): in a 1. manner. minaciter.

THREE, trea, tria. trini, trinæ, trina (t. together; also = t. at once, usually with substantives wech have no singular, but also otherwise).—terni, æ, a (every t., distrib.; also = t. at once) A space of t. days, triduum: every t. days, ternis dichus; tertio quoque die (on every third day): after t. days, post ejus diei tertium diem : t. years old, trimus, trimulus (or never = lasting t. years): tres annos natus (t. years old; of persons); gears): tres annos natus (I. years old; o) persons); trium annorum (tast lasts i. years; also I. years old); trieumis (that lasts I. years): a space of I. years, trien-num: I. posuds, trepondo: in I. parts; see THREK-FOLD: I. parts (of a whole), dodrains; consisting of I., ternarius: I. words with you, te tribus verbis volo (Com.); to say utilg in I. words, qd in tribus verbis dicere : there are t. of us, nos sumus tres : t. and a half. tres et semis ; tres et dimidium ; dimidium super tres (Fest not sesquitertius, weh denotes the relation of

THREEFOLD, triplus (three times as much, τριπλά-11 HELEFOLD, tripius (taree times at much, τριπλα-σιο) - triggeniums or tergeniums (triple). - tripartius (divided into three).--triplex (consisting of three parts, τοιπλούς).--terni, æ, a (see Three). Yo make a t. division, trifariam or tripartito dividere: to make t.,

THREESCORE, sexaginta. See Stary.

THRESCORE, sexaginta. See Sixty.
THRESHOUD, limen [propr., and sg. in poetry].
initium [\$\beta_i\$, beginning]. To cross aby \$\epsilon_i\$ timen cs intrare or lines: the \$\epsilon_i\$ of appech, prima orationis verba,
exordium, procemium [\$\epsilon_i\$ so it initium in this consection]: the \$\epsilon_i\$ of an or science, elementa, rudimenta, incunabula \$\epsilon_i\$ so it in \$\epsilon_i\$ or science, elementa, rudimenta, incunabula \$\epsilon_i\$ so it in \$\epsilon_i\$ or science, elementa, rudimenta, incunabula \$\epsilon_i\$ so it in \$\epsilon_i\$ or science and \$\epsilon_i\$ critical site in \$\epsilon_i\$ critical site

THRICE, ter. T. as much, tripium: t. more, triplo pius: to multiply t., triplicare.

THRIFT, | Carefulness, eura. diligentia. | Frugality, frugalitas. See Fau-fit, incrum. See Paortt, CAREFULNESS. GALITY.

CARPULKESS. | Frugality, Irugalias. See FRUGALITY. | Profit, incrum. See Profit, TilkIPTILY, | Carefully, caute. diligenter. | Frugality, frugaliter. parce. Jr. parce et frugaliter.

THRIPTY, | Careful and industrious, cau-tus ac diligens. providus. diligens. | Frugal, frugalis. parcus.

THRILL, s. A sharp sound, somus acutus. somus vibrans (a warbling; Plin. 10, 29, 43),—tinuitus (a tinkling). A sharp, piercing sensation;

THRILL, v. | To make a sharp sound, acute sonare, resonare, tinnire. It t.'s in my ears, aures mes sonare, resonare, thinite. 12. 3 in my core, acte and tinniunt, personant; aures strepunt (L. 22, 14). || To feel a sharp or fingling sensation, micare, actari, morein. To l. with joy, gaudium percipere; legitif exsuitare, gestire, or efferri; gaudio exsilire.

THRIVE, crescere (to grow; propr. and fig.).—provenire (of trees, corn, &c.; also fig., as Plin. Ep. 3, 19,

extr., of studies). - convalescere (fig., to grow strong; see C. Rep. 2, 14, init). To t. well, hene, feliciter prevenire (propr.); *læta incrementa capere (fig.); westill wenter (propr.); "tata incrementa capere (pg.); western unjustly gotten never t's. male parta male dilabustur (Poeta ap. C. Phil. 2, 27, init.); to cause to t., qd letum facere (propr.); rem alere (fig., C. Tusc. 1, 2, 4. honos alit artes); rem augère; incrementum afferre a

THROAT, jugulum (e. pr.), faux, uswally pl. fauces THROA1, juguium (e. pr.). Iaux, usualiy pl. Iauco, the upper, norrower part near the enterance of the 1.—guia (the guilet, wch conveys the food fin the mouth to its otherwise) guiver (the enterance of the wind-pipe; discothe guilet and wind-pipe). To cut aby e. 1., am juguium the perfodere; gladium demittere es in juguium (Plant, Merc. 3, 4, 28); to have a good 1. (to be able to speak loud y). in ciamando robustum esse.

THROB, v. paipitare, salire (e.g. cor salit or painitat) THROB. THROBBING, s. palpitatio; or by the

errhs.

THROE, dolor (in pl. niso = pangs of childbirth, c. Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 12, &c.: also dolores puerperse. Plaus. dolor quem in puerperio g patitur, &c.n.). See Pause.

THRONE, solium (e. pr. — Bor thromus is not found in the best prose sorties: and solium in its fissense, for royal dignits, is poet.).—sedes or sella repair (propr.).—reguum (fg., kingdom. regul power)—in-perium (fg., capire). To sit upon a f, sedere in solio. or in sede regula (propr.). Tegum esse; regnare (fg.). to ascend a t., "in solium escendere (propr.); regrum occupare; regnum or imperium adipisci: regni or regno, imperil or imperio, potiri; regnare coepisor (fig.); one comes to the t., imperium or regnum transit ad qm: to aspire to the t., regnum appetere; regnum occupare velie : to succeed to the t., succedere regno ci or succedere regno in es locum: to call to the t., qui accire in regnum or ad regnandum; to raise to the !. summam rerum deferre ad qm (deferre ci regnum ac diadema; H. Od. 2, 2, 22): to restore to the L., rest; tuere qm in regnum; reducere qm: to drive fm the 1. ci regni dignitatem adimere; ci imperium abrogare; ci regnum auferre or eripere; qm regno speliare;

ci regnum auferre or eripere; qm regno spoliare; regno peilere or expellere.
THRONG, s. turba, &c. Sec Crown, s.
THRONG, v. influere, &c. Sec Crown, v.
THROSTLE, [4 bir d. *turdus musicus (Linn.).
THROTTLE, s. Sec THROAT.
THROTTLE, v. ci cildere spiritum, fauces, or colum (s. pr.; although the two last occ. only O. Met. 12, 142, and Sen. Herc. (Et. 1235; to be distinguished for sufficeate m to suffocate. Color: fm streamiler. suffocare = to suffocate, choke : fm strangulare = 10

sufficare = to sufficate, choke: fm strangulare = is strangle: and fm juguiare = to cut the throat). THROUGH. ade. See Throughout. THROUGH. prep. [0 7] space and it im e, per; but this is usually expressed by compound words. [D emeting a means, per (ept) fa living being be the mean: rarely if it be a thing). The Latins usually express income, if it be a thing, by a simple abl.; as, to guas be favour of others by flatteries, allorum benevolventiam blandtitis colligere; see Groof; § 217 and 218, Obs. 2: Zhong omitted; as, the human survey and the prep. See the service of learning and thinking, hominis mens discende alitur et tearning and tanking, nominis mens discende aister et cogitando. Sis also the Latina employ the perticipies utens and usus (as the Greeks xpmiseror and xpmeaure and operation, per (by occasion of)—a, ab tending immediate operation, espis offer passive and internation, espis offer passive and internation of the period of the conting immediate operation, espis of the passive and internation of the period of the period of the continuation of the period of the per ii propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspeximus); or it may be expressed by ductus, adductus, motus, excitatus, &c.; e. g. pulchritudine ductus; or in this care we may use proper, ob, causa: if the notion of his-drance or impediment be included, we may use prohibits or impeditus instead of ductus (e.g. negotius impeditus).—cs operà (by the efforts of any one; as, corum operà plebs concitata est). - cs or es rei beneficio (L. the oper's plebs concitate est).—cs or cs rel ben-feico at the kindness of; e.g. sic Gyges repente annuil ben-feico rex exortus est, t. the ring). If things seathout this expectified as a cause, the relation is insually expressed by the abt. without a preporition; at, this has happened to your fault, vestrá culph hoc accidit (see Grodef, 218. Obs. 2, aqq.; Zumpt, §452). (Denoting extensive of space and time, —throughout, per; e.g., t. si the provinces of your empire, per imperil tai provicals: the report spreads t. all Africa, fama per cuncet. Africam divulgatur. Here also the Latrus form counds with per; e.g., i. and t., bequits to the country of the period of the country of pounds with per; e. g., I and I., penitus (to the impressed part, entirely; e. g. perspicere, nosse).—per omusi

parten (t. all parts, \$c.). The Latins also express it by res's compounded with per; as, percutere: also with trans; as, to pierce t. and t. with a reword, om transigere gladlo. To be carried t., valère (of a law, plan, \$c.).—perferri (of a proposed law).

THROUGHOUT, adv. prorsus (altogether, entirely,

scithout exception; as, prorsus omnes).-omnino (per fectly; opp. magna ex parte, &c) .- plane. in or per omnes partes. per omnia (in every respect).—penitus. funditus (thoroughly, fm the foundation). Nothing t., nihil omnino: t. or for a great part, omnino aut magna ex parte. Sometimes 'throughout' is rendered by

THROUGHOUT, prep. See THROUGH.

THROW, v. jacere. jactare (to do it repeatedly or constantly).-mittere (to send it forth to a person or persons; e. g. teia tormentis missa) .- conjicere (propr., to t. together; either of many doing it at once, or of bringing many things or persons together; e.g., to t. their knapsacks in a heap, conjicere sarcinas in acervum, L.; voldiers into a town, milites in locum; aby into prison, qm in maledicta; also pila in hostes; maledicta in qm).—injicere (to t, into, and also upon or over; e.g. palium ci, C.) ci rel or in di, petere qu qă re (t. aby at aby) — Jaculari (t. burt, by swinging the head round). To t. drones, lapides jacere; at aby, lapides mittere or conjlecre in qm; lapidibus petere qur, io t. abf at aby a bead, in caput es quì jaculari; to t. money amongst the people, numos spargere popuio, in plebem: to t. money into the sea, pecuniam in mare jubere mergi: to t. oneself at aby's feet, se ad cs pedes, Judere mergi: to t. oneself at aby's jeet, se ad es pedes, or ci ad pedes proficere or ablicere (cs or ci equally right: Krebs was too hosty in condemning ci, which he allows in his 2nd edit); to t. a clook around or about one, pallium circumjicere or pallium injicere is (C. N. D. 3, 34, 83); to t. oneself into athy, injicere se in qd (e. g. in medios ignes, C.); itruere in qd (e. g. in mediam aciem): to t. light on athg, lumen or multum luminis ci rel afferre; aby overboard, qui in alto elicere e navi (C.); merchandise overboard, jacturam facere (of a voluntary loss). | Throw a way, abjicere, projicere (both also fig.); one's arms, arma abjicere or projicere; one's shield, scutum manu emittere.—Fig.) To t. away one's shield, scutum manu emittere.—Pio.) To i, away
m, pecuniam profundere: to t. oneself away (i. e. by
misconduct, &c.), se ablicere (not se projecre, wch, C.
Att. 9, 6, 6, = 'to expose oneself rashty to a danger,'
'to t. one's life away'). I Throw down, sternere,
prosternere (stretch on the ground).—Affligere (dash
down).— delicere, deturbare (cast down).— evertere,
subvectere (overthrow). To t. a man down, qm ad terram dare; qm terræ or ad terram affligere; qm ad tertam grietare (Curt. 9, 7, 22; to dash him down violently); to t. oneself down, se ablicere; corpus sternere
or prosternere: on the wars, se ablicere in herbâ (not or prosternere; on the grass, se abjecte in herba (not in herban; see C. de Oral. 1, 7, extr.); at aby's feet; see above, 'throw at aby's feet;' to t. oneself down fm see acove, throw at any spect: to t. oneself acom Ima a wall, deficere se de muro (C. cs.); præcipitare se ex muro (C. Frag.): to t. down a statue, statuam evertere (C.); a citadel, arcem evertere (C.); a house, domum evertere (C.), subvertere, proruere (T.); a horse, equum evertere (propr.). | Throw off, poncre. deponere (lay aside).-exuere (put off).-abjicere (fling away). To t. of a yoke, jugum excutere; jugo se exuere; jugum exuere (slip it off); the dogs, canibus vincla demere (O.); canes immittere or instigare (in feras).

Throwon; see Throw upon. || Throwout, jacere. eilcere. To t. out many very intelligible hints, multas nec dubias significationes jacere (Suct.). || Throw up, sublime jacere (aft. Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 4); earth, terram gravel upon a road, glaren superstruere viam; oneself upon (a body of troops, &c.), conficere se in qm or qd; impressionem facere (e. g., on the left wing, in sinistrum cornu); invadere qm; the blame upon aby, culpam in qm conferre (if fm oneself); culpam or causam in qm transferre, vertere: to t. cold water upon athg. spem es incidere or infringere; consilium es improbare, c. (according to the meaning): to t. myself upon a person, spem reponcre, constituere in qo (see Cast); upon aby's compassion, ad misericordiam cs confugere.

THROW, || A cast, |actus.—missus.—jaculatio—conjectio (e. g. teiorum) [SYN. in CAST, v.].—ictus (as successful cast, a hit). A stone's 1. lapidis jactus or conjectus (e. g. extra lapidis, teti, &c., jactus or missus talorum or conjectum cesse): a 1. of dice, jactus or missus talorum or tesserarum [SYN. in DIR, DICE, where the names of the l.'s will be found). || Risk, venture, alea. To centisve athg at a 1., qd in alearm dare (propr. and \$h_0); and in discriment committere, wocare, deforce, or addacere ; qd discrimini committere : often by agitur qd or de qå re (athg is at stake); or by dimicare de qå re. My life is ventured upon the t., de vitå dimico; de vitå in discrimen vocor : to be brought to the last t., in ultimum discrimen adduct (to be brought into the greatest danger); uitima audēre, experiri; ad extrema or ad ulti-mum auxilium descendere (to be trying one's last chance): it is our last t., ad extrema perventum est; res est ad extremum perducta casum.

res est ad extremum peruvera casum.

THRUM, licium. pl. licia. finbrine (the threads wch hang loosely at the end of a piece).

THRUSH, | 4 b ird, turduw (Plin., H., &c.). | 4 kind of disease in the mouth, aphthe (Cels., Marc. Empl.).

Marc. Emp.).

THRUST, v. trudere (g. 1.)—peliere (to drive)—
fodere (so as to pierce) qm or qq qh re.
fodere (so as to pierce) qm or qq qh re.
fodere (so as to pierce) qm or qq qh re.
fodere is this sense only in suferior or poetical prose; in Clores,
prose it always means 'to thrust through.' Thrust
in to, trudere in [12] not intrudere). detrudere in,
peliere in. Thrust out, extrudere (e. propr.).

—expellere (to drive out).— exturbare (to drive out
with violence).—eliere (to cast out). Js. intrudere
et eliecre. exterminare (to drive away fm a territory
or a house,—excludere, removère (to exclude, shut
out). To t. one out of the senate, qm elieree e senatu;
om movère senatu or de senatu; om movère loco qm movere senatu or de senatu; qm movere ioco

THRUST, s. petitio (a blow aimed) .- plaga. ictus (a

THRUST, s. petitio (a biose aimed).—pläga. ictus (a biose inflicted). In other cases usually by the verb, tru-dere, &c. To make a home-1: ; see Home, adj.
THUMB, s. pollex. digitus poliex. Of the size of a 1., pollearis : of a 1:* breadth, latitudine pollicari; latitudine digiti policis (aft. Cas. B. C. 3, 13): of the thickness of a 1., crassitudine digiti pollicis; crassitudo pollicari: a 1:* breadth, crassitudo digiti pollicis; crassitudo pollicari: a 1:* breadth, crassitudo digiti pollicis; crassitudo digiti pollicis (aft Cas. B. C. 3, 13): a 1:* krapth, longitudo digiti pollicis (aft Cas. B. C. 3, 13): a 1:* krapth, longitudo digiti pollicis (aft Cas. B. C. 3, 13): a 1:* krapth, longitudo digiti pollicis (aft Cas. B. C. 3, 30): a 1:* screete, **strementum pollicibus admovendum. tormentum pollicibus admovendum.

THUMB, v. *politice terere. THUMB-STALL, digltabuium (a finger-stall).

THUMP, s. colaphus (with the firt) .- ictus. piaga (a

THUNDER, s. tonitrus, ûs (in the pl. also tonitrus; but no where the singuist rountru; see Ramshorn, § 30, 5).—fulmen (flash of lightning with 1.; also fig. verborum fulmina).—fragor (a crash, peal; e. g. fragor coci or cocleatis) The 1. of artillery, *tormentorum fragores: 1. of eloquence, sontitus (cf. C. Alt. 1, 1, 4): the 1. of the Vatican, fulmen pontiticale (aft. L. 6, 59, fulmen dictatorium); to hurt the 1. of the Vatican at aby,

*fulmine pontificali qm perceilere.
THUNDER, v. tonare. intonare (both impers., trans. or intrans., propr or fig.; tonare as intrans., intonare as trans., of a powerful speaker). It t's incessantly, continuus cell fragor est: to be afraid when it t's, tonitrua expavescere: a thundering speech, oratlo fulgurans ac tonans (aft. Q. 2, 16, 19); verborum ful-mlna (C. Fam. 9, 21, 1).

THUNDERBOLT, fulmen. fuiminis ictus. It came

like a l. after him, hac re gravissime commotus est.

THUNDERSTRUCK, | Paopa.) fulmine tactus or perculsus. de cœlo tactus (poet.).—fulguratus (Varr.). FIG. 3 attoritus percuisus, obstupefactus (Varr.), High stonitus percuisus, obstupefactus, territus, exterritus, perterritus, perterrit (confounded).—commotus. permotus (deeply moved).— S/s afflictus. percussus. attonitus. fulminatus. exanimatus. Jn. obstupefactue ac perterritus, confusus et attonitus.

THURSDAY, *dies Jovis.

THUS, sic (so) -ita (under such circumstances).-hoc modo, ad hune modum (in this manner). The affair

stands t., slc res est. res ita se habet.

THWART, obsistere repugnare obniti. reniti. adversari qm (1995 not ci). Jx. adversari et repugnare.—obstare or officere ci and ci rei ca (with this difference, that obst. means merely to be in aby's way; off. however, to be opposed to him in a hostile manner; e.g., to t.

aby's plans, es consilils obstare or officere, observing. aby: plans, es consults obstare or othere, observing, however, the difference of meaning just alluded to).—te-tardare qm, in albg, ad qd faclendum or a qå re faclenda, in qå re (to t. aby in albg, or in the execution of athg; e.g., in his privileges, in suo jure). To t. aby designs, es consilia pervertere : to see one's hope thwarted, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: to t. aby's whole plan, conturbare ci omnes rationes: if accidents and engagements had not thwarted his projects, nisi qs casus aut occupatio ejus consilium premisset : to t. aby in every thing, omnia adversus om facere : to t. one another's designs, obtrectare inter se (of two rivals): to t. one's own interest, repugnare utilitatl sum.

THY (Youn), tuus (but in Lat., when it does not stand in opposition, and esply when it refers to the subject of the proposition, it is usually not translated; see Krebs. § 113; Grotef. § 135, Obs. 1; Zumpt, § 768; Krüger, 406, 3, Obs. 4). It is thy (your) duty or part, tuum

est, &c.

THYME, thymum. Common t., *thymus vulgaris
(Linn.). Cretan or Grecient., *Satureja Capitata (Linn.).
Wild t., *thymus serpillum (Linn.): the blossom of t., epithymon.

epithymon.

TIARA, tiāra, æ, f. (Sem., O.) or tiāras, æ, m. (F.)

TICK, s. | A kind of vermin, rleinus (Forr.,
Col.) | The covering of a bed, *teyumentum

eulcitus. | Credit, vid. | Sound of a clock, &c.,

*ctus machinationis, quå horæ moventur.

TICK, v. *leitum reddere, in coniexi with machina-Call enicits.

tio, &c.

TICKET, s. scheda. scida. scidula (as a piece of paper, &c.).—tessera (as a token).— iibelius. tabella

(hung up or exposed to 'siew').

TICK ET, v. seddis, seldulis, tesseris, notare qd.

TICK EE, itililare qd (sho fg.; e. g. sensus; but in

C. always with quasi profixed; see Fin. 1, 139; 0f.

2, 18, 63)—quasi titililatene adhibère ci rei (fg.;

g. sensibus). TICKLING, titillatio (when used in a fig. sense, always with quasi).—titillatus (only in abl. titillatu).—

Or by the verb.

TiCKLISH, | PROPR.) qui titillatu facile movetur. "Itthatist, "Frorm, qui titinut ince movetur," (Ittilationis minime patiens. "Fro.") a) Of persons, escilable; e. g., he is very t. on that point, "bac re facile offenditur. b) Of things, lubricus et anceps (nice, critical, dangerous).—difficilis (difficult to manage). TID-BIT. See TT-III.

TIDE, | Alternate ebb and flow of the sea, sestus. sestuum accessus et recessus (C.). reciprocatio mestus. restuum accessus et recessus (C.). reciprocatio mestus. mestus maris reciprocel (Piin.), mestus maritimi accedentes et recedentes (C. N. D. 2, 53, 103). With the t. mestu secundo (opp. * mestu adverso): when the t. is coming in, mestu crescente; quum ex aito mestus se incitat; going out, minuente mestu (Cox. B. G. 2, 12); mestus marini under recedunt (C.); mestus marls residunt, se resorbent: the t.'s are governed by the moon, marinorum æstuum accessus et recessus motu lunæ gubernantur (C. Div. 2, 14, 34): there are motti lunze gubernantur (C. Dre. 2, 14, 34): Isere are two l's cerçy tseenly-four hours, sestus maris bis afflu-unt bisque remeant vicenis quaternisque semper horis (Plin. 2, 97, 99). Spring-t., vid. (Fig.) history shows the t. of political affairs, in historia vidère licet quo modo opes civitatum crescant ac decrescant. | Time, d. | Course, cursus, ûs. See Course. TIDILY, compte. nitide.

TIDINGS, nuntius. See NEWS

TIDY, comptus. nitidus. See NEAT. TIE, v. ligare. alligare. deligare. illigare. astringere (to draw, bind tightly).—religare. revincire (to bind t). To t. on to, qd in re illigare: to t. aby to backwards). backwarat). 101.0n to, qu'in te ingate so s'aug a post, qm alligare ad paium: to t, aby to s chariot, qm illigare in currum or religare ad currum: to t. one's hands behind one's back, manus religare; manus illigare or religare post terguin: to t. up, substringere: to t. up the hair, capillos in nodum colligere (O. Met. 3, 170; obliquare crinem nodoque substringere (T. Germ, 38, 2): to t. up to or on athg, alligare, deligare, astringere ad qd; illigare in qâ re: to t. up a vine, vites astringere ad qq i liligare in q\u00e4 re: lo l. up a eine, vites capistrare or perstringere (lo bind fast); adjugare vites (lo tretilis work); vites arboribus applicare (to treet).

TIE, s. vinculum (prop. and fg.).—nodus. copula (fg.). There is a closer l. among kinsmen, arctior colligatio est societatis propinquorum: the strict l. of friendship, amicline conjunctionisque necessitudo.

TIER. See Row.

See Row.

TIER.

TIERCE, tertia pars.
TIERCET, cantus ternarius.

TIPP, | Drink, vid. | Angry feeling, see Pas Ston

TIGER, tigris, is or idis, m. or f. (of the male; of

the female [tigress] only f. - felis tigris (Linn.). Of or like a t., tigrinus; spotted like a t., maculis tigrinis varius, sparaus.
TIGHT, strictus. astrictus (opp. resolutus, as a ger-

ment).-strictus et singulos artus exprimens (e. g. vesits)—contentus (opp. laxus, as rope)—angustus artus (narrow, close, vid.). A t. shoe, calceus satrictus (as a commendation; see H. Ep. 2, 1, 147); calceus urens (that galls the fool): to sit tightig, anguste sedera

TIGHTEN, stringere, astringere,—tendere, contendere, [87N, in Tight.] To t. the reins, frence inhibere, habens adducere,

TIGHTLY, astricte. arte. See the adj.

TIGRESS, tigris, is or idis, f.
TILE, s. teguia. Imbrex (a gutter t.).
TILE, v. tegulis obducere or tegere. A tiled roof,

tegulæ, pl.

TILER, *contegulator.

TILING, tegulæ, pl. To let down through the t.,
per tegulas demittere (C. Phil. 2, 18, 45).

TILL, prep. See UNTIL.

TILL, prep. See UBTIL.
TILL, s. See DRAWER.
TILL, v. See CULTIVATE.
TILLAGE. See CULTIVATION.

TILLER, || Cultivator, vid. || Rudder of a boat, clavus (v. propr. — This word, although often used for the rudder or helm, denotes, strictly speaking, the tiller or handle, so called fm its resemblance to a

TILT, s. | A vaulted covering, arcus, us. " linteum crassius tegumento serviens. [A military game, *certamen hastis concurrentium. *hastiludium (a modern word). To hold or celebrate a t. * ceiebrare equitum certamen hastis concurrentium (Politian, Ep.

Tilt, v. | To cover with a tilt, *linteo cras-siore arcuatim obtegere...| To join in the mil-tary game so called, basis concurrer, certare, containder cum qo. ... To jet in a concertare, contendere cum qo. - # To set in a sloping position, oin praccipiti locare, ponere qd e. g., dolium).

e. g., dolium).

TIMBER, tignum (a beam, post, &c.).—trabs (a large beam). Long perpendicular t.'s, mali. horizontel

targe ocem). Long perpendicular 1. 3, mall. Aortzonies (Li, templa, orum, n.: rough \(\), materials.

TIMBREL, tympanum. dim. tympaniolum. TIME, \(\) Measure of duration, tempus (g, t.).

—spaitum (a space).—setas (an age, relative: hacing ref. to men who live during a certain period, and are affected by the events of it).—intervallum (an intervallum (an interva agected by the events of it).—intervalum (an intervalue configuration), and indefinite space of 1.).—seculum (a whole generation; after the age of Augustus, for 'an age, indefinite space of time'), tempestas (a definite space of 1., period: classical, but tempestas (a asymies space of 1., period: classical, east not used by C. in prose)—dies (as indefinite durention of 1.; usually fem. in this sense). In our 1., nout; a memorilà: before my 1., ante meam memoriam (Pias, Ep.). 1. present, past, fullere, tempus præsens, pra-teritum, futurum: former 1., tempus prus, superius: ancient f., tempus vetus, vetustum: summer f., tempus estivum: a t. of peace, of war, tempus pacatum, beilicum: the shortness of t., temporis brevitas, angustize (C.); exiguitas (Cas.): length of t., temporum longinquitas. longum temporis intervalium. diuturnitas. versustas: the course of t., cuissis temporis (C.): a thort, long l. before, brevi, longo, tempore ante. brevi abhine tempore paullo ante. muito ante: after a long, thort t., longo, brevi, tempore interjecto (C.): parro participation of the company tempore interjecto (C.): parro tempore int short i., longo, brevi, tempore interjecto (C.); parrio intermisso temporis spatio (Cex.); at that i., eo tem-pore (C.); eà tempestate (S.); id temporis, per id tempus (C.): in the mean i., interim (during the in-tereal)—interea (during the same i.; white such or such a thing was going on; unually with conjunctions, interea dum or quod). After some i., post alliquot annos (but [S.]) not post qd tempus): in course or progress of i., tempore procedente (Plin. Ep.; Fel. Max.); temporis progressu, intervallo (C.); temporis successu (Justi); ide (C. Tusc. 4, 17, 39, [S. mod successu (Just.); die (C. Tusc. 4, 17, 39. one cum tempore). Return immediately, I will be back again in no f., revortere ad me extemplo. Continuo hic ero (Plant. Epid. 3, 3, 43). | Space of time in weh athy may be done; season, opportunity, To have t. (for aths), habers: to have no t, leisure, tempus. spatium. vacare (ci rei). spatium (ad qd) habére : otium, vacuum tempus mihi non est (not tempus non habeo). non vacat. non vaco. otium non suppetlt, non datum, non concessum est; also egers tempore (C): to have t. enough, satis temporis mihi est. satis otil datum mihi est (aft. C.); to ask for t. is finish a thing, postulare spatium ad qam rem confi-ciendam (Cas. B. C. 1, 3): to take t. for athg, tempus sumere ad qd: aby is a great economis of his t., magna est es parsimonla temporis (Plin.): to speak agst t., dicendl morâ diem extrahere (Cas.): t. for consideration, deliberandi or consultandi spatium: to consuceration, deliberation, tempus ad deliberandum or deliberandic ausă sibi postulare: to take t. for consideration, consultandi or deliberandi spatium sumere: t. to begin a battle, tempus prælii committendi, or t. to begin a ballie, tempus promi committenut, or with an inf.: it is t. to, tempus est, with a gen. gerund, or an inf.: but with this difference, that the gerund is used when tempus takes after it the genitive as its object and tempus est is = otium est, spatium est, sis object and tempus est is = 0 thum est, spanism est, vacat, it is the right t., or there is sufficient t. for doing, &c.; but the infinitive is employed when tempus est is = tempestivum est, 'it is now high t. to,' when the inf. may be regarded as the subject, and tempus as the predicate : e. a. tempus est nunc majora conari (L.); sed jam tempus est ad id, quod instituinus, accedere (C.); suc jam tempus est ad id, quod instituinus, accedere (C.); nunc corpora curare tempus est (L.); Tib, Graccho breve tempus ingenii augendi fuit (C.); nec gloriandi tempus adversus unum est (L.). For the inf. we sts find ut; e. g. tempus est ut camus ad forum (Plaul.); find ut; e.g. tempus est ut camus au forum (reases); tempus est, ut uxorem duces (Ter.). Not to lose t., tempus non amittere (C.): the t. is up, the set l. is come, tempus constitutum adest: the l. is past, tempus abilt, effluxit, præteriit: at the right t., tempore. in tempore. suo tempore. ad tempus (C.); per tempus (Ter.): at the wrong t., alieno, non opportuno, tempore. non opportune intempestive: before the t., ante tempus (C.); ante diem (O.); alieno, haud opportuno, temporo $\{C.\}$: there is no t. to lose, maturato opus est (L.); nulla mora est (Np.); nec ulla mora est (Ter.); periculum in morà est: he said there was no t. to lose, rem differendam esse negabat (aft. C.): fm t. to t.. nonnumquam; interdum; there is no more t, serum cat, jam integrum non eat, tempus rei gerendæ effluxit, præterit (aft. C.): to beguile the t, tempus fallere.

State of things during a certain period, tempus; tempora, pl.: to suit oneself to the L, tempori servire, cedere: according to t. and circumstance, pro tempore et pro re (Caz.); re et ex tempore (C.): hard L's, tempora dura, aspera, iniqua, trista (C.): the spirit of the L's, seculi, ætatis ingenium (aulæ ingenium, T. Hist. 2, 71.— \$600 not seculi genius; temporis indoies; but see may say, with ref. to human character, seculi mores, Flor. 8, 12, 7; temporum mores, Pin. R. 9, 18, 3): the peculiar complexion of the L's, temporum ratio et natura: not to suit these itsentious L's, ab hujus seculi licentia abnonnumquam; interdum: there is no more t., serum ausi these licentious t.'s, ab hujus sæculi licentia ab-horrère (C. Cœl. 20, 48). || Part of the day, hora: swo, septem sexies multiplicata funt duo et quadraginta : six times seven feet me ke forty-two, pedes ducimus sexies septenos, fiunt duo et quadraginta; pedes sexies septeni fiunt duo et quadraginta; eight t.'s eight make sexisty-four, octo in se multiplicata funt quattor et exaginta (see Col. 5, 2, 1 sog.); many l's greeker, multiparith armajor; for the first, second, there t., primum, iterum (rarely secundum), tertium, &c.: for the last it, postremum, ultimum. another l., alias, allo tempore: this t., nunc; hoc tempore: enough for this t., sed hec hactenus (in narratives, &c.): many t.'s, sepius: t.'s out of number, sexcenties: at different t.'s, non uno out of number, sexcenties: at algerent i. s, non uno tempore, separatis temporibus, semel atque iterum, semel iterumve, iterum ac six plus (more than onec); for the l. being; e. g., the governor of Gaul for the l. being, quicumque Galliam obtinet: one l. = once, vid. | In music, numerus, numeri (g. t. : measured part in parts of a whole).—modi (measured duration of the notes). Regular or good t., numerorum moderatio: a beating of t. (with the feet), ictus modulantlum pedum : beats of t., numerorum percussiones, percussionum modi: to keep t. concentum, or modum percussionum, or numerum, in cantu servare: to beat t. with the hand, manu cerin cantu servare: 10 beas 1, with the hand, manu certam legem temporum servare, digitorum ictu intervalia (temporum) signare; with the feet, sonum vocis
guisu pedum modulari; with hands and feet, pedum et
digitorum ictu intervalla signare: in 1, in numerum
(55) not ad numerum; see Lucr. 2, 531; V. Georg. 4,
175). numerose, modulate.
TIMELY sedi maturus teachin temporativas (in

TIMELY, adj. maturus (early).—tempestivus (in good or proper time).
TIMELY, adv. tempestive. In tempore.
TIMELY, adv. tempestive. In tempore.

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TIME-SERVER, homo multorum temporum. – qui duabus seilis sedère solet (Laber. ap. Sen. Contr. 3, 18, βn .). To be a t.-s., ad id unde qs flatus ostenditur, vela dare (C.); se ad motum fortunæ movére (Cxr.);

veia dare (C.); se ad motum fortunæ movêre (Cer.); fortunæ applieare sua consilia (L.); semper ex ancipit temporum mutatione pendére (Curt. 4, 1, 27).

TIME-SERVING, a. utriusque partis atudium, or Crci.—prævaricatio (in an ageni, &c.). This is what you have gained by your t.-s., hunc fructum refers ex lato tuo utriusque partis studio.

TIMID; TIMOROUS, timidus, trepidus, anxius, formidinis plenus. [Syn. and Phr. in Afraid; Prangue.]

formidinis pienus. [BYN. and FHR. sn AFRAID; FEARPUL].
TIMIDITY, metus. timor. See FEAR.
TIMIDITY, TIMOROUSLY, cum metu or timore.
timide. anxie. trepide. Js. trepide anxieque.
TIN. s. plumbum abum [55] stanum, in anciens
writers, denotes a composition of siteer and lead; it
began to be used in the sense of 'it's in the fourth century). T. ware, *res (vasa) e plumbo albo factæ (facta): a t. mine, *fodina plumbi albi.

TIN, v. To overlay with i. on the inside, * intus plumbo albo (stanno) obducere.

piumoo albo (stanno) obtuever.

TINCTURE, s. # Colour, vid. # Extract of
the finer parts of a substance. * tinctura (t. t.).

*liquor medicatus. # IMPROPR.) To have the stightest
t. of athy, primis ut dictur labris gustasse qd (c. g. physiologiam, C.).
TINCTURE, v. See COLOUR; IMBUE.

TINDER, fomes, itis (Plin.). To make or prepare t., fomitem parare: to burn t.; use t. in kindling a fire, admoto fomite excitare flammam (Luc. 8, 776); fig. materies (S. Cat. 10, 3); t.-box, igniarium (Plin. 16, 40, 76).

TINGE. See COLOUR.
TINGLE, | To have a sharp vibratory sensation, prurire: the ear t.'s, auris verminat prurigine (Mart.): the skin See also TINKLE. the skin t.'s, cutis prurit or formicat (Plin.).

TINGLING, pruritus. prurigo (Plin.). See also TINKLING

TINKER. * senorum refector (mender). - faber

TINKER, aenorum refector (mender).— fabei aenarlus (maker).

TINKLE, tinnire, or, in wider sense, sonare.

TINMAN, artifex plumbarius, or plumbarius only. TINSEL, B Paora. Pannus spisiore bombyce textus et auro argentore pictus (*brocade*).—bractcola coruscans or micans (*a pangie*).—"aurum or argentum tremulum (*sparkling pold or sileer on a dress, §c.*). Fite.] res speciosa. mera specios. nugæ speciosæ. TINT. See COLOUR.

TIP, s. cacumen. apex. vertex. T. of the note, cacumen nasi (Lucr.), or by summus, extremus; e. g., t. of the finger, digitus extremus: to touch alky with the t. of the fingers, digitis extremis attingere (digiti primores and digitus primus = the fore part of the

primores and angulus primus = the fore part of the finger, the first joint).

TIP, v. § To give a point or top to athg, acuere (Cxs.); exacuere (Y.); acuminare, cuspidare, spiculare qd (Plin.). § To take off the point or

top of athg, decacuminare qd (Col.). TIPPET, * collare.

TIPPLE, potare. perpotare (with totos dies, ad vesor the likel.

TIPPLER, potator (Plaul.); ebriosus. temulentus. vinolentus (C.).
TIPPLING, perpotatio (C.).
TIPSY. See DRUKE.
TIPTOR. I PROFR.) To stand on t., in digitos evigi TIFTOE. || Propra. || To stand on t., in digitos evigle (2. 2, 8, 8): to go on t., ambulare summis digitis (Sec. Ep. III, 3); digitis suspendere pedem (Q.); suspense gradu placide qo ire pergere (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27). || Fio.) The t. of expectation, exspectation erecta (L.): to be on the t. of expectation, exspectation entertial (E.): (Sec. (3, 199. 44)); suspenso animo exspectare qd (C.)

Att. 4, 15, 10); Intentum exspectare qd (Cas.).

TIRADE. * inanis verborum pompa. * species ac

pompa in dicendo.

points in discussion. TRE, I To fatigue, 1) Taxas.) fatigare, defatigare, qm (C.): lassare qm (Sen.—165) delassare only poet.; e.g., Plant, Mart.). To t. onesetl, se defatigare (Ter.); by great exertions, se laboribus frangere, 2) intransay. latigari, defatigari (C.): lassatudine confiel (Cas.); ad languorem dari (Ter.). | To dress, ornare, vestire, See DRESS.

TIRED, fatigatus (by action).—fessus (by sufering or enduring). Very t., defatigatus. defessus. lassitudine confectus (Cas.): 1. with a journey, fessus de vla (C.):
1. with walking, ambulatione fessus (Plin. Rp.).

TIRESOME, laboriosus (propr.). onerosus. molestus. importunus (fig.). To be t. to aby, n facessere. negotium or molestiam exhibere cl.

TIRO, elementarius (esply in writing and reading, Sen. Ep. 36, 4).—tiro. rudis. tiro ac rudis in q\u00e1 re (un-exercised in allg. \u00e40 A boy in a new service is novicius, applied by the ancients to a new slave) .- peregrinus. or hospes, or peregrinus atque hospes, in qu re (unversed in athg; see C. de Or. 1, 53, extr., fateor enim, callidum quendam hunc, et nullà in re tironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debère).

TISSUE, | PROPR.) tela. textum (a web) .--compago (in a more general sense). [Fig.) series: or by Crel.; e. g., the whole story is a t. of falsehoods, tota narratio ficta est, meris mendaciis constat; mu life is a l. of misfortunes, vita mea est continua calamitas, semper

objecta fuit rebus adversis.

TIT-BiT, mattea (a small and delicate morsel of food, Sen. Contr. 4, 27, Petr.). — cibus delicatus. pl. cuppedia, orum, n., or cuppedim, arum, f.; cibi delicatiores (g. t.). res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ (ezquisite delicacies for the table).—bonm res (the best bits, at table, as distinguished fm the rest of the food, Np. Ages. 8, 5; where it is, perhaps, only a translation of Ages. 8, 5; where it is, perhaps, only a translation of the corresponding ra dayadi).— games opera, um, n. (as articles of excess).—gulne irritamenta (as far as they excite the palate. E. E. Such expressions as escen-mollicular, scitamenta. belong only to the comic writers; lautitius is a magnificent sight of tiving). To eat only tit-bits, unum quidque quod est bellissimum edere (aft. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51): this bird is now reckoned among the best tit-bits, have also nunc inter primas ex-petitur: fond of tit-bits, "cuppediorum studiosus (E. Suet. Car. 4, 6).—fastidii delicati (that can relish none but davists, but but dainty food).
TiTHE, s. decuma, decuma or decima pars.

pay I.'s, decumam, decumas pendere, solvere: at. of the produce, decumanum frumentum (C.): land subject

to t.'s, decumanus ager (C.).

TITHE, v. decumas imperare, imponere (to levy t.'s). decimare (to decimate, to take by lot every tenth man TITHEABLE, decumanus (e. g. ager).
TITHER or TITHING-MAN, decumanus.

TITHYMAL, tithymalus (Plin.). iactaria (herba,

Plin). *euphorbia (Linn.). TITILLATE. See TICKLE.

TIT-LARK, *alauda pratensis (Linn.).

TITLE, "An inscription, titulus. inscriptio (g. t.), index (of a book; on a strip of parchment [membranula] outside the roll or volume),—nomen (of a verting),—præscriptio (of an edict, decree, &c.). To give a t. to a book, inscribere librum; the book bears the t., libro index est. liber inscriptus est or inscribitur. An honorable name or appellation, nomen (g. t.).—appellatio (employed orally in addressing one).
—ornamentum. dignitas (as denoting honour or rank; Not titulus, in this sense, in good prose). To have Not tituius, in this sense, in good prose). To have a t, appellair: to give a t, appellair: to give a t, appellair.—decem practorils viris consularia ornamenta tribuit (the t. and rank of consul). An empity t., nonem sine honore, inanis appellatio: a mititary t., honor militaris (L.) "E Claim of right or privilege, viudiciae, postulatio. To dave a t. to aby, jure quodam suo postulare poste. Justama postulandi causam habère. sibi vin-poste. Justama postulandi causam habère. dicare, sumere or assumere qd.

TITLE-DEED, instrumentum auctoritatis (Scav.). TiTLE-PAGE, index (a title; C.). - * plagula indicem jibri continens, exhibens,

TIT-MOUSE, *parus (Linn.). TITTER, See LAUGH.

TITTLE, pars minima. punctum. TITTLE-TATTLE. See CHATTER

TiTULAR, * nomen sine honore habens. * nomine,

TO, | Of place, denoting direction or motion to-10, 10 f pt a e e, uenous g airection or motive wards a point, ad (or in)... versus; also (but regularly only with the names of towns) simply ... versus (to denote proximate direction, eri, kara, etc. 'towards').—
in with an accusative (to denote straight direction or the attainment of a limit, πρότ, up to).—ad (to specify immediate proximity, παρά or bπό, immediately before, or at): e. g., to go to Brundusium, Brundusium versus ire: to come to Rome, ad Romam venire (i. e., to the immediate neighbourhood of Rome). The names of towns and villages, as well as the substantive domus, to the question 'whilher,' dre put in the accusative with-out ad or in; but also with the names of small islands

(very rarely of large ones, as Sardinia, Crete, Steits, Britain) these prepositions may be omitted; e.g., to come to Rome, Romam venire (to the city weelf). But the prep. is expressed (1) when there is any antithers [usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigarunt: not always, however; e.g. ab Ardea Romam venerunt, L. 4, 7]: (2) if an appellative, as oppidum, urbs, locus, stands in apposition [ad Cirtam oppidum, S. Jug. 81]: (3) when only the neighbourhood of a town, or a part of it, is meant: omnes Galli ad Alesiam proficiscuntur (Cas. is means: onines tain ad Alesiam prouciscuntur (t.es.

B. G. 7,76; Krüger, 387). With domus the preposition
is used when it means not 'home,' 'house,' as residence,
but as 'building' or = 'family,' and with rus = 'parbut as 'building' but as 'building' or m' family; and with rus m' par-ticular estate. To return home, domum redire: to march to Cyprus, Cyprum tendere. If To d'enole the limit at uch motion ceases or ought to cease, ad, usque ad (of approximation to a certain point: ESS ad usque is not Classical).—in, usque in iof the general direction, as far as the neighbourhood of, c).—tenus (aft. its substantive; denoting the definite limit or point of termination). This is expressed also by fine (thereise aft. its substantive; as, to the breast, pectoris fine; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 7, 47). The preposition is very frequently omitted in Latin, as having been already expressed in the ereb: c, y, to go up to any one, qm aggredi. With the names of torus, 'as far as to 'is expressed by usque without a preposition, unless only the neighbourhood of the town or proximity to it is to be denoted; e.g. usque Romam proficisci (whereas usque ad Romam would be, as far as to the neighbourhood of Rome). To the skin, ad cutem: to the half, to the third, in dimidiam partern, ad tertias (e.c. partes; e.g. aquam decoquere): the water is one of the general direction, as far as the neighbourhood of, (sc. partes; e.g. aquam decoquere): the water in one place came up to the middle, at another, scarcely to the place came up to the minds, as another, scarces, to the knees, alibi umbilico tenus aqua crat, alibi genua vix superavit: to the other side of the Alps, trans Alpes usque: to that point, eo usque: to that place, usque isthinc: to this point, hucusque (as far as to this place; mininc: so init point, incuraque (as far as lo this place; post-dug.).—Inactenus (so far, up to a definite point, and no further, esply in a speech; e.g. Np. Att. 19, 1).

Il n comparison of, ad (in relation to).—præ (in comparison of, &c.). To us he is fortunate, præ nobia comparison of, 8c.). To us he is for innate, præ nobis, beatus est : to esteem other as nothing to oneself, præ se allos pro nihilo ducere: Decismus us nothing to Per-sius, Decimus nihil ad Persium: the earth is to the whole heaven but a point, terra ad universi cedi com-plexum quasi puncti instar obtinet. Sis the Cref. si comparaveris cum, &c., may be used; e.g., to him I am comparavers cum, ac., may or used; e.g., to him I am a child, si me cum illo comparaveris, infans sum. || As a sign of the infinitive, 'to' is usually expressed by the form of the Latin verb or construction of the senience; e. g. canere, dicere desilt, or canendi, dicendi finem feelt, he ceased to, &c.; me rogavit ne hoc facerem, he begged me not to do this. I To denote design or intention, e.g. huc veni to salutatum, te salutaturus, ut te salutarem, ad te salutandum, tui salutandi causă: dedit mihl libros legendos; nos vivinus ut edamus, sed edimus ut vivanus (Sen.). #To denote possibility, e.g. hic est quod spectetur. hāc ex re nullus percipi potest fructus. co loco semper eum invenire, vidére, potes. | To denote necessity or right, e.g. quid in hac re faciendum est? binæ tiel scribendæ sunt literæ. multa tibi debeo. "To, as a sign of the infinitive after substantives, is often rendered in Latin by the gerund in di; e. g. mala et impia consuctudo est contra deos disputandi (C. N. D. 67, 108, an evil and improus custom to dispute): nemo potest non maxime laudare consilium tuum, quod cum spe vincendi simul abjecisti certandi etiam quod cum spe vincendi simul abjecisti certandi etiam cupiditatem (desire to contend, C.): legendi sempet occasio est, audiendi non semper (Plin. Ep. 2. 3. 9. opportusuity to read; to hear). Bee Tempus est is futioned either by the gerund or by the inf. [***ep.*]: After adjectives and adverbs, when the object is defined yet verb, esply after such as denote 'possibility, facility, edificulty, necessity, duty, inclination,' or the tite, which is Latin the gerund or supine; e. g. nihil et dictu facilius, facile est intellectu or ad intelligendum, facile est ad credendum, studiosus audiendic diversatic cuvitus bellandi. Deve unitato being diversatic cuvitus bellandi. Deve unitato bellandi. dum. tache est ad credendum, studiosus audiendi, discendi cupidus bellandi. "Denoting a pur-pose or destination, ad, or a daire; e. g. aquam ad bibendum, ad lavandum petere, sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant, miseriis ferundis natum esse. ad metalla condemnare qm. ! Denoting a final cause or end, often by a dative, or by in, per ; e. g. est mihi qd gloriæ. honori, utilitati, emolumento esse, hoe mihi est detrimento. A so by e, ex. e re meâ. e republicâ. To that end, ad eum finem (T.); eo consilio, hác mente (C.). $\parallel Denoting$

change of property or quality, usually by in; e.g. in pulverem, in lapldem, in aquam mutari, vertl. o come to nought, ad irritum cadere, revolvl: to turn to money, vendere qd. \(\begin{align*} \line{\text{In}} & addressing a letter, \\ \text{fasciculus qui est Des M'Curio inscriptus (C. Att. 8).} \end{align*} 5; to M. Curius). | After words denoting tikeness or unlikeness, a simple dative (aft, similis,

also a genitive); e. g. ci similem esse.

TOAD, bufo. *rana bufo (Linn.).

TOAD STONE, *lapis bufonius. also *bufonitis (t. t.). TOAST, v. | To dry or heat at the fire, frigere, torrere qd. | To drink the health of aby, propinare cs salutem (Plant. Stich. 3, 2, 16).— libare allenæ anînti.

saluti.

TOAST, s. [A piece of bread dried at the fire, *toata panis offa or offella. *panis toatus. [A health drumk to a by, salus.

TOBACCO, *tableum. *herba Nicotlana; or simply Nicotlana (Linn.). To samoke t, tabaco, quod dieltur, utl (Wyttenb.); *fumum Nicotlana haurire: a t. pipe, **initialization (Generalization Nicotlana (Linn.). To samoke t. tabaco, quod dieltur, utl (Wyttenb.); *fumum Nicotlana haurire: a t. pipe, **initialization (Generalization Nicotlana fistula tabaci (Gesner); or *fumlsuglum (t. t.): he is fond of t., *multum utitur tabaco.

TOE, digitus pedis; or simply digitus. The great t., pollex pedis; or simply pollex: fm top to t. ab lmis unguibus usque ad summum verticem; ab unguiculo ad capillum summum; a capillo usque ad ungues: ab imis unguibus ad summos capillos; a vestiglo ad ver-ticem; a vertice ad talos: lo stand on tiploc, crigi in digitos: lo go upon the t.'s, summis digitis ambu-lare; suspenso gradu ire; pedem summis digitis au-

TOGETHER, | At the same place or time, simul; eodem tempore (at the same time). - una (at the same place). To bring t., in unum locum cogere: to sleep for several hours t., plures horas et eas continuas dormire (aft. Suet. Oct. 78). | In company, in union, conjuncte (C.). conjunctim (Cas.). or junctus (agreeing with a subst.). All t., ad unum onnes; onnes; cunctl (opp. diversl); universl (opp. singuil) This word is often expressed in Latin

by the use of compounds with con.

TOIL, v. laborare. To t. excessively, laboribus se frangere; laboribus consici: to t. at a hg, elaborare in qå re; operam dare ci rei: to t. greatly at athg, multo sudore et labore facere qd ; desudare et laborare in qa re. See LABOUR

TOIL, s. labor. opera. Jr. iabor et opera. See LABOUR. TOILETTE, animi muliebris apparatus (Val. Max. 9, 1, 3). To spend time at the t., occupatum esse inter pectinem speculumque (Sen. Brev. Vit.): to be making ene's t., ornari.

owie I., ornari.

TOILSOME, laboriosus (v. propr.).—operosus (costing much pouns).—arduus. dilliciiis (difficull).

TOREN, signum. Nee Ston.

TOREN, signum. See Ston.

TOREN, signum. See Ston.

TOREN, patiolis (propriation of the patiolis (propriation) is tolerandus (opp. intolerabilis).—patiolis (enderable, philos. I., t., C. Tusc. 4, 22, 31). To patiolis (enderable, philos. I., t., C. Tusc. 4, 22, 31). To patiolis (enderable, philos. I., t., C. Tusc. 4, 22, 31). To patiolis (enderable, philos. I., t., C. Tusc. 4, 22, 31). To patiolis (enderable, philos. I., Tusc. 4, 22, 31). To patiolis (enderable, philos. I., Tusc. 4, 22, 31). To patiolis (enderable). (to lighten). Use makes toil more t., consuctuding levior Considerable, tolerabilis. medlocris. modicus, non exiguus, satis magnus, non contemuenmodicus, non exiguus, salis marnus, non contemnen-dus, aliquantus (moderule)—quem, quod æquo animo spectare, audire possis (that one can endure to see or har; of actors and plays, of an oration and his speech; see C. de Or 1, 5, 18). TOLERABLY, tolerabiliter, mediocriter, modice, aliquanto, satis. To speak 1, "Ita dicere, ut æquo animo ferri possis;" orationem habelre, quam æquo

animo audire possint auditores, &c.

TOLERANCE, indulgentia (induigence).—facilitas
(absence of severity or harshness, &c.).—*animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens (in re-

ligious matters).

TOLERANT, mitis (gentle, mild).—Indulgens (indulgent).—Caclis (casy, not hard). To be t. (in religious matters). *hominum de rebus divinis opiniones et sententlas lenkter ferre.

TOLERATE, tolerare. sustinere. pati. perpeti. perferri. See BRAR. | In religious matters; see TOLERATION.

TOLERATION (in religious matters), eln rebus divinis sentiendi, quæ velis, libertas. In a free state there should be universal t., in civitate liberà religiones liberæ esse debent (aft. Suet. Tib. 28). TOLL, s. *vectigal vlarum stratarum. evectigal in

rium = custom-house dues, duly on goods imported, or duly for ticense to sell goods about the country.

TOLL, v. (ne a bell at a funeral) obltum cs campanæ sono indicare.

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TOLL BOOTH, taberna portorii (a toll-house). carcer (a prison).

TOLL-GATHERER, portitor, exactor portorii, qui portorium (rectigalia) exigit. TOM THUMB, saiaputium (Catull., Sen.).

TOMB, tumulus (a mound).—sepulcrum sepultura (C.).—conditorium (grave, Ptin, Ep., Suet.).—monumentum sepuieri, or sts in the same sense, simply monumentum or sepulcrum (with a monument). A family t, monumentum hereditarium (that has passed down by monumentum hereditarium (lial has passed doen ob inheritanee); sepulerum pattium (in wech our falhere are buried; see C. Rose. Am. 9, 24); monumentum gentile; tumulus gentilitius (a famis) tomb; see Suci. Ner. 50; Vetl. 2, 119, extr.); to be buried in a famis; 1, gentilitiu tumuli sepuliurah honorari: in the famis; 1 of the Domitis, the Julis, gentili Donitiorum monu-mento condi; tumulo Juliorum inferri.

TOMBSTONE, lapis es memoriæ inscriptus.

TOME. See VOLUME.

TO-MORROW, cras. crastIno dle (C.).

TONE, | PROPR.) sonus. sonitus (g. t.) .- vox (sound of the human voice or of a musical instrument).—vocis genus. Variety of t.'4, sonorum varietas. [Fig.] Manner of speaking, vox (as to the sound of the voice)—sermo (as to the sounder of what is said). sonus (as to the general drift or bearing of a speech or composition). A moderate or calm t, sedata vox: to composition). A monerate or calm 1, scular vox: to speak to aby in a harsh t., aspere compellare qm: to reprove in a gentle t., molli brachio qm objurgare: to speak in a lofty t., magnifice or superbe loqui: to speak in a low t, summisse logul: to after one's t., allocuis a sow x, auminisse loqui: to asser ones i., allocutionem vertere; personam mutare. I Colouring, tonus (Plin. 35, 11).—also color (see H. Sat. 2, 1, 60, 3), color vitae, the l., colouring, of one's tife). TONGS, forceps. To take hold of with the t., apprehendere ql forcipe: to tarn (tron) with the l., versare

(ferrum) forcipe (V.).

TONGUE, PROPR.) The organ of speech, lingua and stammering t., lingua titubans, hasatans: a rendy t., lingua prompta (C.), implica (S.): mobilitas linguas (C.]: an unbridled t., lingua petulans: a boastful t., lingua largiloqua: to cut out aby's t., linboasful I., lingua largiloqua: to cut out abg: 1., lin-guam ciexcidere: to cut the t. (so as to set it free), lin-guam scalpello resectam liberare (C. Dire. 2, 46, 96); to put or threat out the I., linguam equicere, exserve (L.): to hold the t. f. f., j., linguam continere (C.): mode-rati (S.): to have alphy upon one's t. (t. e, to be desirous to utter it, to be just on the point of saging it), veile qd proloqui; gestit animus qd elequi: I have his name upon the tip of mg t. (but cannot remember and give addressee to t.), norme mink versatur in primoribus addressee to t.), norme mink versatur in primoribus labris; nomen intra labra atque dentes latet (the latter labris; nomen intra labra atque dentes latet (the later forced; Plaul.), Longuage, lingua, sermo. See Language. Illingua, sermo. See Language. Illingua, or fully, eminens in altuu lingua (L. 44, 11).—Inquia (Cas. B. G. 5, 12, of seeh the fushionable pronunciation sear ligula; see Mart. 14, 120). Bof a batance, examen. Bof a buckle, lever, &c. ligula; also acus in inbula (of a clasp or buckle, lever, &c. ligula; also acus in TONNAGE. The 1. of a vessel wave estimated by

TONNAGE. The t. of a vessel was estimated by how many amphoræ (i. e., Roman cubic feet) it contained; e. g. navem quæ plus quan treentarum amphorarum esset (L. 21, 63); naves quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorarum (Lent. ap. C.).

Tonnage-dues, portorium.
TONSIL, pl. glandulæ (Cels.); pl. tonsillæ (Cels., C.).

TOO, Vover and above, overmuch, nimis, nimismimium. T. much, plus justo; nimio plus, præter modum: neither t. much nor t often nec nimis vaide, nec nimis sæpe: t. many, nimium multi, m.; nimis multa, n. : t. tong, nimlum diu: t. tong a time, tempus inition longum: a little t. much, paulio minimu.

Les This word is often expressed by the sucre force of the adj. is the positive degree, or by an adv.: e. y., t. soon, maturis; mature: 1. late, sertus; sero: i longus: 1. marroe, angustus. Obs. When = i m ong. longus; I. narrow, augustus. Obs. When = 1 mmoderralely, extra modum, ultra modum, e.g. ultra modum esse verecundum.—Sis by the comparative; e.g. Themistocles liberius vivebat (Np. Them. 1, 2; t. freety): si tibi quædam videbuntur obscuriora, cogitare debetis (C. Fam. 7, 19, 1; t. recondite); versum syilabā unā longiorem aut brevlorem pronuntiare (C. Parad. 3, 2; t. long or t. short). Also by quam qui (quæ, quod); to go t. far in athg, modum excedere in qa re; eredibile non est quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus (and

non est quantum scrioan un, quin en might t.). Miso, vid.

TOOL. Instrumentum. pl. utensilia, Instrumenta.

I IMPROPR.) To make a t. of aby, ex voluntate uti qo. TOOTH, dens (v. propr.; also fig.; e. g., of a comb, anchor, rake, &c.). A hollow t., dens cavus (g. t.); dens exerus (rotten): the front teeth, dentes priores, primi, or adversi () primores, the first teeth, Plin, primores septimo mense gigni dentes...septimo ecodem decidere anno): the back teeth, dentes intimi or genuini (C.); maxillares: the side teeth, dentes medii: upper and lower teeth, dentes superiores et inferiores : pron nent teeth, dentes exserti (g. l.); dentes brochi (of animals; in country dialect, an animal that has such teeth, mais; ra country alores, an animai mai mas such teeta, brochus; prominence of teeth, brochitas (Pin.); double teeth, dentes duplices (C.); eye-teeth, dentes canini, fulse teeth, dentes empti (Mart.); loose teeth, dentes mobiles (e. g. firmare, Plin.); having or furnished with teeth, dentatus; dentibus instructus; without teeth, edentech, dentatus; dentibus instructus; minous seria, scen-tulus (Plant.); dentibus carens; edentatus (partep.); to hace good tech, bonis dentibus esse: to knock the tech out of one's head, malas ci edentare; dentilegum qm facere (Com): to pull out a tooth, dentem eximere, excipere, extrahere, or evellere (in Jun, also excutere); the pulling out or extraction of a t., evulsio dentis: to wash the teeth, dentes colluere; teeth are loose, dentes labant; are not loose, are fast, dentes bene herent; fail out, cadunt, excidunt, or decidunt: a t. that has fallen out, dens deciduus: teeth come again, dentes recrescunt or renascuntur: the second teeth, dentes renati et immutabiles (Pin.): to get teeth, dentire: to show one's teeth, dentes restringere : to gnash with the teeth, dentibus frendere, also frendere alone; stridorem facere dentibus: with the teeth, mordicus or morsu (e.g. qd auferre): to snatch athg fm aby's teeth (fig.), faucibus eripere ci qd: little tooth, denticulus: chattering of the beth, crepitus dentium: gnashing, stridor dentium. | Pio.) Of an anchor, dens: of a comb, dens, or better, radius: of a saw, dens. The t. of time, vetustas (e.g. monumenta vetustas exederat, Curt. 3, 4, 10); or, more poet , tempus edax rerum (O. Met. 15, 231). Ben but not dens or dentes ævi.

the t.-a., laborare ex dentibus; tentari dentium dolore: dentes mihi dolane (Plane) the t.-d., incolare ex deminus, ternari definition and dentes milti doient (Plaut.); dentes condolent (C); dentitum dolore cruclari (when every severe): the t.-d. is one of the worst of pains, dentitum dolor maximis tormentis annumerari potest (Ceta.).
TOOTH-BRUSH, "peliculus dentibus purgandis,

fricandis.

TOOTHLESS, edentulus (Plant).—dentibus carens (Plin.).—dentibus vacuus (T.). To be t., dentes non habêre; dentibus carêre.

naore; gentious carere.
TOOTH-PICK, dentisealpium (Mart. 7, 53, 3)...
spina (of mood or metal, Petron.).—penna (of a gaid,
Mart. 14, 22).—lentiseus (of mood, Mart. 6, 74). To
mee a i.-p., dentes spinä periodere (Petr.): os fodere
lentiseo.(Mart.): dentes pennä levare (Mart.).

TOOTH-POWDER, dentifricium (Plin.).—fm context, puiviscuius only (Appul.). See Avoid mundi-

text, pulvisculus only (Apput.) May Avous mutautical dentum (Apput.).

TOP, s. || Height, summit, vid. || For piaying with, turbo (g. t., i also = rhombus, i.e., a mague reel or whirl; see Foss. V. Ect. 8. 68).—trochus (a. humming-t.). To whips at, turbinem (trochum) pellere; turbinem (trochum) flagello torquere (Pers. 3.5). sere; uronnem trocaum) magello torquere (Fees. 3, 31, where for turbinem we have buxum; i.e. turbinem buxeum, a l. of box-wood): turbinem verbere clêre (Fibull. 1, 5, 3); trocho ludere (to play with a l., H. Od. 3, 27, 57); the l. spins, turbo (trochus) movetur or versatur. TOP, v. | To excet, surpass, vid. | To lop off the top (of a free), decacuminare (arborem). TOP, adj. summus.

TOP-SAIL, suppsrum, TOPAZ, tonsatus (Plis.)

TOPAZ, topazius (Plin.).

TOPE, potare. vino se obruere, gravare. dies noc-

TOPE, polare. vino se coruere, gravare. uses noc-tesque bibere, pergracari (Plaut.).
TOPER, polator (Plaut.).—ebriosus. vinolentus. tenulentus. bibax (Gelt.).
TOPIC, argumentum (subject-matter, argument; \$\infty\$ foot materia in this sense).—locus communis (common place). - quæstio. controversia, res controversa. quod cadit in controversiam or disceptationem

(subject under discussion).
TOPICAL, *topicus (t. t.).
TOP-KNOT, *tzenia in laxiorem nodum collecta. TOPOGRAPHICAL, • ad locorum descriptionem

pertinens. *locorum descriptionem continens. TOPOGRAPHY, locorum descriptio (C. de Or. 2,

15, 63

15, 65;
TOPSY-TURVY, perturbate. permiste. To turn
1.-t., summa deorsum versare; miscère ac perturbare
omnia (C.).—miscère summa imis (Fell. 2, 2). Here every thing is turned t.-t., hic summa deorsum versantur, or summa imis miscentur, or colum terra et mare colo miscetur (aft. Juv. 2, 25).

TORCH, fax (of wood, covered with a combustible

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material, as fat, oil, wax; exply a burning torch \.material, as jal, oil, wai: espig a oursell forch in-tual (a piece of pine or other resinous wood, web serves for giving a light).—funale (of low, covered with a com-bustible material). A small i., faculta: burning i.'s, faces or tadæ ardentes; faces collucentes (as giving light): to were a i., facer conducter: to light a i., faces ex ignibus inflammare.

faces ex ignibus inflammare.

TORCH-BEAKER, qui facem præfert ardentem (C. Cat. 1, 6, 13). Ept Tædifer is poet.

TORMENT, a. crudatus, ûs (any pomps, matural or artificial: applicable to panys of conscience)—tormentum (applicable panys caused by an instrument of forbare: both often is pt.).—also crudamentum (a forbaris), crudamentum morborum. C.). To be is 1, crudamentum. excruciari; discruciari; torqueri

TORMENT, v. cruciare. exeruciare, torquere. sti-mulare, angere. vexare. To t. with questions, qur regi-tando obtundere: to t. to death with questions, qur regitando enecare: to t. with entreaties, qur precibus rogitando enecare: to t. with entreaties, qm precibus fatigare: to t. with complaints, qm querellis angere.

TORMENTOR, qui cruciat, excruciat qm.

TORNADO, procella ventus procellosus.
TORPEDO, torpedo (C.). Raja torpedo (Linn.).
TORPID, torpens. torpidus (post-Aug.). To be To be L.

torpere.
TORPIDNESS, TORPOR, torpor. torpedo (\$4.)

rare, not in C. or Cas.).
TORRENT, torrens (Plin.). TORRENT torrens (Plin.). A mountain f., torrens more pracelpit devolutus: a l. of rain, imber torrents modo effusus (Carl. S, 4, 5): a l. of tears, vis magna lacrimarum; plurimæ lacrimæ: a l. of words, dumen verborum (C.): guoddam eloquentiæ flumen

(C.): muita verba (C.); turba inanium verborum.

TORRID, torridus. The t. zone, zona torrida semper ab igni (V.); zona torrida (Plin.); ardores (S. Jug. 18, 9). See also Hor.

9) See also Hor. TORTILE, tortus. obtortus. tortilis (poet.). TORTOISE, testudo. Tr. shell, testa testudinis; also simply testudo (with the poets); chelyon: of or also simply testudo (with the poets); chelyon: of or

belonging to a t. or to t. shell, testudineus.

TORTURE, s. | Torment, vid. | Pain, as a punishment, torments, orum, n. (t. applied in order to extort confession; then = the instrument used for the place of t., L. 2, 23) .- carnificinæ locus (place of t .. Suct. Tib. 62).—cruciatus (the pain occasioned by being tortured; also fig.). Examination by t. quarstio ac Examination by t., quæstio ac toriurea; asso 19.1. Examination oy t., quarsuo ac tormenta: to examine by t., tormentis quærere or quar-tionem habere; tormentis quarere or fidiculis exqui-rere de qo; tormentis interrogare qm: to put aby to t., qm dare in tormenta or in cruciatum; dedere um tormentis : tormenta ci admovere : to be obliged to submit to t., carnificinam subire; tormentis excruciari; in equuleum conjici or impont or ire; to bear or endure t., vim tormentorum perferre : to maintain the truth under t., vi tormentorum adductum in veritate manere : not even to be satisfied with his execution, unless it was accompanied with t., ne simplici quidem genere mortis contentum esse (L. 4, 24).

TORTURE, v. torquere (propr. and fig.),—extorquere. excarnificare (propr. and fig.),—in equuleum imponere, injicere conjicere (propr.).—cruciare. excruciare (propr and fig.) .- cruciatus ci admovere cruciatu qua afficere (lo be tortured). To be tortured by conscience, conscientià mordèri (C. Tusc. 4, 20, 45); agitari conscientiæ angore fraudisque cruciatu (C. de Legg. 1, 14,

40). me stimulant conscientiæ maleficiorum meorum (c. Parad. 2, § 18). TOSS, v. Jactare (up and down).—agitare (lo and fro). To l. in a blankel, qm imposlum distentæ lodici in sublime Jactare (aft. Such. 2b.).

SUDIME JACIATE (AJI. Sues. vin. 2).

TOSS, s. jactus, ûs. jactatio, jactatus, ûs (lossing).

TOTAL, adj., must be rendered by various lurns of expression suited to the connexion; for the words totus, expression futice to the connection; for the words totals universal, ominis, commonly given by lexicographers, can rarely or never be used. Crcl. with plane, prorsus, &c. To destroy an enemy with t. slaughter, hostem occlidione occidere: to show t. ignorance in athy, plane hospitem esse in re.

TOTAL, s. summa .solidum (the whole debt ; opp. to a small portion of it). To allow each item separately, and yet not allow the t., singula mra probare, summam

quæ ex his confecta sit non probare.

TOTALITY, universitas (C.). summa. or by totus

TOTALLY, prersus (opp. 'in some degree,' or 'almost;' quite, without exception) .- omnino (opp. magnā ex parte, &c.; completely, quite; also 'alto-gether' = in one loi [e.g. vendere], opp. separalim, Plin.)—plane (gulte; opp. pare; e.g. plane par: vix —vel plane nullo modo, C.).—in or per omnes partes. per omnia (is every repect).—penitus (through and through, thoroughly, quite: e.g. anlittere, per-piecre, cognosae, &c., opp.) o magna ex parte. and to 'asper-Acially') .- funditus (fm the foundations, utterly ; esply with webs of perishing, destroying, overthrowing, defeat-ing, rejecting, depriving). T. or in great measure, om-nino aut magna ex parte.—With ref. to a person, 'totally' may be transl. by the adj. totus; e. g. totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est.

TOTTER, vacinare (to be unsteady) .- nutare (to nod a faith.—titubare (to stagger).—labare (to slip down).
TOTTERING, vaciliatio, titubatio. to a fait).-

TOUCH, s. tactio, tactus (act of touching).—contagio (contact, in good or bad sense; hence also = contagion).

Not contagium in Class. prose.

TOUCH, v. | PROPR.) tangere. attingere .- attrectare. contractare (to feel, handle) .- manus afferre ci rei (to lay hands upon, to attack violently; e. q. alienis bonis).—invadere qun or qd, irruere in qd (to attack).—
vlolare qd (to destroy). Not to t. athg (i. e., to abstain fm), qd non tangere, or non attingere. sese abstinere re: lo i, not a fraction of the booty, de prædå nec teruncium attingere. | Pio) To affect, hurt, vid. To t. the honour or character of aby, detrahere de famå cs. violare cs existimationem, impugnare cs dignitatem.

TOUCH AT a port, *(ad) portum adire.— ** Portum tangere (V. Æn. 4, 612) = 'to arrive at, reach a port.'

TOUCH UPON, | PROPR.) tangere. attingere. contingere. See Bonden. | Fig.) tangere, attingere, contingere. See Bonden. | Fig.) tangere, attingere, rmentionem es rei inchoare (to mention cursorily). To s. upon athy slightly, or with few words, leviter tangere. breviter or strictim attingere breviter persiringere, paucis percurrere (in passing), — leviter in transitu attingere, leviter transire et tantummodo perstringere; with very few words, or very slightly, perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere primor bus labris gustare, et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attingere : to t. only on the principal points, rerum summas attingere (opp. res explicare, to go into detail; see Interpp. ad Np. Pelop. 1, 1): to t. upon each point separately, singillatim unam-

quamque rem attingere.
TOUCH-HOLE, *rimula per quam scintilla ad pul-

verem pyrium descendit.

TOUCHING, prep. quod attinet ad qd; sis de, ad. T. the book web your son gare you, quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi filius dabat: 1. the retention of our liberty, I agree with us don't. I we retrined tibl assentior: I. Pomposia, I would have you write, if you think good, quot ad Pomponiam, si tibl viletur, scribas veilm: I. my Tullia, I agree with you, de Tullia me tibl assentior: I, your request, that \$\frac{d}{c}_c\$,

Tulliä meä tibl assentior: 1. your request, that &c., (nam) quod precatue es, ut &c.
TOUCIIING, adj. quod qm or es animum tangit; or otherwise by verbs in APPECT.
TOUCII-PAN, sclopi alveolus (Dan.).
TOUCII-PAN, sclopi alveolus (Dan.).
TOUCII-PAN, sclopi alveolus (Dan.).
[Pin.); *schistus Lydius (Linn.). | Fin.) obrussa cs eri (C., Sen.); lex, norma, quá spectetir, ad quam exigatur, qd. roppiy a i.-s. lo alv, qd ad obrussam exigere (Sen.): thui is a 1.-s. for alva, hac est es rel obrussa (Sen.).

TOUCHY, stomachosus, acerbus,
TOUGH, lentus (not brittle; opp. fragilis).—tenax
(tenacious; propr. and fig.).—difficilis, arduus (fig., TOUGHLY, lente (tenaciter, Solin.).

TOUGHNESS, lentitia (Plin.). By Crel, with the

TOUR, iter (a journey, g. t.) .- excursio (a journey for pleasure; C.).—peregrinatio (a journey in a foreign country). See also Journey.

TOURIST, viator (a traveller, g. t.).—peregrinator,

TOURNAMENT, viator (a travelter, g. 1.).

TOURNAMENT, viaudus equester, decursio equesrournament, decursio experiment, decursio eques-· ludificantes inter se certabant equites (aft. Liv.).

TOW, s. stuppa (Cas., Liv).
TOW, v. naven remulco trahere (g. t.); abstrahere
(to t. it away; Cas.); adducere (to t. it to the person giving the order, &c.; Cas). To l. his prizes to Alex-andria, naves remuleo vietricibus suis navibus Alexandriam deducere: to t. ressels out of port, naves in altum remulco trahere (Sisen. ap. Non. 57, 29); into port, navem ad portum suum remuico (præeunte)

ducere (Paul. Nol. Ep. 49). To t. a ressel through or over (a strait, &c.), navem adigere (= ἀπαγεσθαι)
per &c. (e. g. per æstuaria adegit triremes; T. Ann. 11, 18). Sailors or men who lowed vessels, equisones nautici (Farr. ap. Non. 116, 1). To take aby in t. (Ag.), qm fovere ac tollere, qm sustinere ac fovere, or gratia atque auctoritate sua sustentare.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, | Denoting direction of one object towards another, either at rest or in motion. a) In a state of rest, ad, in, with an or in motion. at In a state of rest, au, in, with an acc...-versus (-wards, t. a place, is usually put after the name of the place; and if this be not the name of a town, ad and in are also used) T. the east, ad orientem:

1. the south, ad meridiem versus: t. the west, ad occidentem: t. the north, ad or in septemtriones: to tie t. the north and east, spectare in septemtriones: to see t. the north and east, spectare in septemtriones et occidentem solem: t. Rome, ad Romam versus: t. the ocean, in oceanum versus. b) In motion, in with an ace., adversus: t. the mountain, adversus montem: to advance t. the town, t. the enemy, adversus urbem, adversus hostem. castra movere. Hence c) Of the adversus hostem, castra movere. Hence c) Of the direction of an inclination or action t. a person or personified object = in respect of, with reference to, as concerns, &c., erga (almost always with the notion of good-will).—adversus (of inclination and aversion); in, with an acc. or abl. (with this difference, that the acc. distinctly sets before us the reference to a person; the abt., on the other hand, rather shows that the son; the abl., on the other hand, rather shows that the action is to be represented absolutely, get still in ref. to some person; the construction of in with the ablat, is usual after expressions denoting hatred, cruetty, rage, &c.; cf. Bremi, Np. Dion, 6, 2; Phoc. 4, 3; Kritz, S. Cat. 9, 2; liberal t. the soldiers, liberalis examilities: faithful t. friends, fidelis in amicon, or in subless to show elements founded show classical than the soldiers of the sold selections. andcis: to show clemency towards aby, elementia uti in qm: the people entertained such a hatred t. it, in hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis: to give vent to noe's rage 1. aby, sevitlam exercêre in qo: to use force 1. aby, vim adhibère in qo: the goodness of God 1. men, divina bonitas erga homines: love 1. aby's country, amor in patriam. Where, however, no obsurity exists, the Latins frequently express the direction of an inclinathe Latins frequently express the direction of an inclina-tion or aversion, &c., by the simple gen.; e.g., to: one's country, caritas patrim: hatred 1. slavery, odium servitiuts: to be seized with compassion 1. aby, miseri-cordia ca capi; ef. Grotef, § 177, 4; Zumpt, § 423. Frequently also, after verbs, 'towards' is expressed by the case of the verb; e.g., to be inspired with love t.

aby, qm amare, diligere.
TOWARD, TOWARDLY, ad). docilis (teachable, tractable).—obsequens, obsequiosus (willingly acceding to others' wishes; the latter only in Plant, Capt. 2, 3, 58), -facilis, officiosus (complaisant; ready to render a service). T. in alkg, promptus or paratus ad qd (ready for aths).—iuclinatus or propensus ad qd (easy to be induced; inclined for aths).

TOWARDNESS, TOWARDLINESS, docilitas

(teachableness).-propensa voluntas (ready disposition), -facilitas (readiness). - obsequium. obsequentia (a yielding to the wishes and humour of others; the latter, Cas. B. G. 7, 29).—officium (kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render any service to aby).—voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service; O. Pont. 3, 2, 17).

TOWEL, mantile or mantêle () not mappa,

i. e., a table-napkin).

TOWER, s. turris. Moveable t.'s, turres ambu-latoriæ (i. e., on wheels; Hirt.). To build a t., turrem excitare or educere: the T. (as a prison) career: to shut up in the T., careere. in careere, in careerem includere: warden of the T., custos turris (or carceris).
TOWER, v. See To Rise. To be in a towering

passion (Collog), iracundia exardescere, inflammari,

efferri. TOW-LINE, remuleum. See To Tow.

TUW-LINE, remuleum. See To Tow.
TOWN, urbs (opp. rus) oppidum. civilas, municipium. colonia. praefectura [Svn. in CITY]. A maritime t., urbs marituma; oppidum maritimum; civitas maritima: the talk of the t., res nova per urbem divulgans; fabula urbis: what is the news of the t. quid novi in urbe accidit a t. council, senatus, ūs (in large l.*s).—decuriones, pl. (in small t.*s): a t.-councillor. senator, decurio. cilior, senator, decurio, TOWNSMAN, civis.

TOY, s. | A plaything, crepundia, pl. (rattles, Ter.); puerilia crepundia (Val. Max.); oblectamenta puerorum (C. Parad. 5, 2). | A trifle, vid.

See To PLAY. TOYMAN, equi crepundia vendit. TOYSHOP, *taberna crepundiorum.

TRACE, vestigium (propr. and fig.: track, footstep; mark of something formerly present, or actually pre-sent, but not plainly discernible).—indicium (mark, token, sign). Jn. indicia et vestigia (pl.).—significatio somen, sugn.; an insuren et vestigna (pt.).—significatio (gymplom, cs rei; e.g., nuila timoris significatio). To leave a t., vestigium facere: there were no t.'s, nulla exstabant vestigia (L.). Not a t. is to be seen I nec nota nec vestigium exstat or apparet! (Prov.; Varr. ap. Non.)

ap. Non.)
TRACK, s. | A trace, vid. | A path, vid.
TRACK, TRACK, v. qm vestigiis sequi (Ex. C.
says ex vestigiis persequi, for 'to tread in the
fuotsteps of aby,' = to imitate, follow).— investigare,
presso vestigio persequi qm or qd (b t. out).—investigare,
secni); odorari; Jx. indagare et odorari (to follow by the
secni); odorari et vestigare (all propr. and fig.). To
a deer, ex vestigiis animadvertere, quo cervus se receperit.

TRACKLESS, invius (L., Plin.). vià carens. sine

viå, ubi nulla apparet via.

TRACT. # A region, tractus, ûs. regio. An immense t. of country, immensa et interminata in omnes partes regionum magnitudo (C. N. D. 1, 20). # A s m a l l

partes regionum magnitudo (C. N. D. 1, 20) | A s m a l 1 trea tise, libellus, commentatio, (tractatus, üs, Phil. TRACTABLE, qui regi potest (propr. and fig., tractice, libellus, commentatio, (tractatus, üs, Phil. Tractablis (C.: fig., fig. is see Sen. de l'rd., 2 ls, estr.).— tractablis (C.: fig., fig. is este los opiedings).— obsequionus, ce (that reactive compiles with the swish or advice of another; Plaut. Merc., 1, 2, 6; Capl., 2, 3, 83,—obediens (usually with a dat. of the person; humbly or arreliely obedient).— facilis (compilant), good-tempered).

TRACTABLEN ESS. By the adj.
TRACTABLEN ESS.

TRADE, s. mercatura (espiy of the merchani).— mercatio (commercial transaction, buying and selling: Gell. 3, 3).—negotium, or pl. negotia (the business wch aby carries on, esply as corn-merchant or money-tender).—commercium (commercial intercourse; S Jug. iemer).—commercial infercenties S Jug. 18, 6; Plin. 33, 1,3; with aids, cs cit, Plin. 12, 14, 30; then also = freedom of 1.). Wholesale 1. mercatura magna et copiosa: retail 1., merc. tenuis. To carry on a 1., rem gerere, rem gerere et lucrum facere (of a lucrative business). - mercaturam or (of several) mercaturas facere (esply of foreign t.) .- negotiari (by buying and selling; of money-lenders, corn-factors, &c.):
to carry on a t. in athg, vendere or venditare qd. comto curry on a 1, in aing, vendere or vendiare qc. commercium cs rei facere (e.g. turls, Plis.). To carry on a large wholesale 1, metcaturam facere magnam et coplosam. To go to Tarentum facere magnam et Tarentum ad mercaturam: the spirit of 1., metcandi studium or cupiditas (see C. de Rep. 2, 47).—quæstis studium (desire of gain): the Roman merchants carry on a t. with Gaut, Romani mercatores ad Gallos commeant.

See 'to carry on a trade,' in the TRADE, v.

preceding word.

TRADER, TRADESMAN, mercator (a merchant). -negotians, negotiator (one engaged in inferior or less honorable traffic). - qui in arte sordidà versatur (as distinguished fm a professional man) .- qui quæstum colit (considered as seeking gain).

TRADE-WIND, ventus, qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit (of the prerailing wind of a particular district; Cas.). [Etesiae, the wind that blows in the Mediterranean during the dog-days; explained by Gell. 2, 2, venti qui certo tempore, quum

expanies by Oct., 2, vent que term tempore, dunin canis oritur, ex. alia aque alia parte coeli spirant.] IEI ADDITION, s. | Delivery of evenis to pos-terity by oral report, fama (e. pr., not to be used in the pl. in the sense of stories, accounts handed down). Crcl. by the phrase posteris traders or prodet eq.d; ad Crcl. by the phrones posteris tradere or product qi; and posteriatam propagare qq; memoriae product qq (d hand down by l.). A thing has been handed down by l., sermone hominum posteritati res produita, tradita est. | An account thus handed down, "inarratio a parentibus tradita. "anarratio or propagata; memoria [Lew traditio is late in this sense. A mere l., fabula; hereal to histories have to the late of the la res fabujosa; historia fabularis.

TRADITIONAL, tralaticius. a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus (handed down fm forefathers).—patrius

(fin a father; e. g. ritus).

TRADUCE, calumniari (to accuse falsely and with evil design).—criminari qm apud qm. de famê or existimatione es detrahere, de qo absente detrahendi causa maledicere, contumelioseque dicere (C. Off. 1, 37, 134). ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am traduced, detrahitur de meå famå.

TRADUCER, obtrectator. calumniator.

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TRAFFIC. See TRADE.

TRAGEDIAN, tragerdus. actor tragicus. T.',
tragici (opp. comici); cothurnati (opp. calceati; Ser.
Ep. 8, 7)

TRAGEDY, tragerdia. To write t.'s, tragerdias
facere: to acti.'s, tragerdias agere.

TRAGICAL PROPE. Tragicus. Tragicus.

TRAGICAL PROPE. Tragicus. Tragicus.

TRAGICAL PROPE. Tragicus. Tragicus.

TRAGICAL PROPE. Tragicus. Trag

| Fig. tristis. luctuosus. miserabilis. atrox (Ref. no. tristicus in this sense in good prose). So much concerning the t. end of Abzander of Epirus, bare de Alexandri Epirens, tristi exitu: a t. event, casus miserabilis. TRAGICALLY, | Propr.) tragice. | | Fig.) miserabiliter; or by Crcl. with the adji. To end t. tristem exitum, or tristee exitus habère (of persons or things): athg ends t. for aby, qd ei luctuosum or funestum est.

TRAIL, trahere. See DRAG.
TRAIN, s. ordo (row, order).—series (series, line, succession).—tractus, us (aligh drawn along after one).

A t. of gumponder, &c., "ductus igniarius: a t. of artillery, "cohories tormentarine; "tormenta, pl.; "apparatus tormentarius: a railsay t., "ordo vehiculorum viam ferro stratam percurrentium; *vehicula juncta viam ferro stratam percurrentia. See also RETINUE, PROCESSION.

PROCESSION.

TRAIN, v. #To draw; vid. #To educate, condoccfacere. fingere. instituere (to instruct one, so that he may be able to do athy, ad qd; e, g. boves ad aratrum, Col. 6, 2, 8; canem vestigia sequi, Scn. Clement. 1, 16)—assucfacere qm qår (to t. hun to the habit of it; e, g. disciplinà, officio, C.).—decère qm qd (tot method). (to 1. one athg).

(to i. one aing).

TRAIT. See Frature (propr. and impropr.).

TRAITOR, perduellis, perduellionis reus, majestatis reus (reus, as accused).—clvium or rei publice particida (C. Cat. 1, 12, 29; S. Cat. 51, 25. See T. neasons, —proditor (that has an understanding weith a foregra enemy, and acts in concert with him aget his country: then also g. t., one who injures the interests of his country). To be a t., paricidio patrize obstrictum

TRAITOROUS, peridus, or by Crcl. with substi-under Traitor, or cerbs under Betratt. TRAITOROUSLY, peride (Sen.). Rether by Crcl. TRAMMEL, s. vinculum. catena. See Fetter.

TRAMMEL, v. vinculis astringere. See FETTER. TRAMPLE, | Propr.) conculcare (C.). proculcare

(L.). pedibus proterere qd (Plaut.). proterere qd (Cas., L.). | Fig.) conculcare, obterere, percertere qd. To l. upon the rights of the people, jura, majestatem populi obterere (L.): to l. upon divine and human laws, jura divina atque humana pervertere (C.).

TRANCE, secessus mentis et animi factus a corpore (Gell. 2, 1, 2). animi vis sejuncta a corporis sensibus. animus abstractus a corpore, mens sevocata a corpore

animus abstractus a corpore, mens sevocata a corpore (C.)—[6]: octasals is laid, adj.
TRANQUIL.Sec Calm, adj.
TRANQUILLITY, [Calmness, tranquillitas, animus tranquillitas, animus tranquillitas, animus tranquillitas, animus deviata, animus tranquillitas, animus deviata, animus tranquillitas, animus sequence (i. of the mind)—mentis or animi status (the state is weck the mind finds litel; sec C. Parad. 1, 3, cxiv.) To disturb oby's 1. of mind, animum cs pet statu or de sede suá demovère; terrête; animum cs de statu or de sede suá demovère; animum es perterritum loco et certo de statu demovêre; mentem e sede sua et statu demovere: to lose one's t., de gradu (or de statu suo) dejici; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidere; perturbar; by athg, qu re: to have lost one's t., sui or mentis or animi non compôtem esse; minus compotem esse sui; mente vix constare: to preserve one's t. of mind, non dejici se de gradu pati: to maintain t. in a matter, non perturbari in re. TRANQUILLIZE. See CALM, V.

TRANQUILLY, | Quietly, calmly, quiete. placide. | With a tranquil mind, quieto animo. tranquille. piacide. placato animo. sedate. sedato animo. Jn. tranquille et placide; sedate placideque.

TRANSACT, (de re) agere, transigere (cum qo). See Do, PERFORM.

TRANSACTION, res (g. t.).—negotium (business).

Mercanlile 1., negotium; mercatura; mercatio.

TRANSCEND, superare (v. propr.).—vincere. See

EXCEL, SURPASS

TRANSCENDENCE, præstantia.

TR ANSCENDENT, eximius, præstantissimus, sin-TRANSCENDENTAL, quod sensu or sensibus percipi non potest, quod non sub sensus cadit, quod

sensibus non subjectum est.
TRANSCRIBE, describere. exscribere (to copy off). rescribere (to write out again) .- transcribere. ferre (to transfer to another book) .- furari qd ab qo (to copy in a dishonorable manner; C. Att. 2, 1, 1). 2. with one's own hand, qd suâ manu transcribere: to 2. fm an author literaity, but not to name him, auctorem verbum transcribere, neque nominare (Plin.).
TRANSCRIBER, librarius, librariolus.

TRANSCRIPT, exemplar exempium (a copy). t. of a speech in one's own writing, oratio sun manu transcripta: an exact t. of a will, tabulæ testamenti eodem exemplo, testamentum codem exemplo (Cas. B. C. 3, 108; Suet. Tib. 76, Bremi). See also Corv.

TRANSFER, v. transponere. transferre. trans-ducere. transmittere (propr. and ho. — 12 trans-portare is Class. in its literal signification; but in a fig. sense it occ. only ones, in Plin. Paneg.).—labore alieno magnam partam gloriam verbis sæpe in se transmovet (1.'s to himself; Ter.).

TRANSFER, s. translatio (e. g. pecuniarum; C.).

TRANSFER, B. Usubiano (r. g. pecuniaum, pransfera Berrales, quod transferri potest.
TRANSFIGURATION. See Transformation.
TRANSFIGURE, transfigurare (Plin., Suct., Sen.).
-transformare. refingere (F.).—diffingere qd (H. Sat.

2, 1, 79).

TRANSPIX, trajicere. transfodere. confodere. transfigere. configere. transverberare (e. g. venabuio). per-cutere. To l. with a sword, ci iatus transfodere giadio; eutere. 10 l. with a swora, ci latus translowere group; qua gladio transfigere; [port.], ca pectus ferro or gladio haurire: to l. with a dagger, qm sica conficere; qm pugione percutere (for wch T. poetically puts the simple fodere): to t. fm below, subfodere (e. g. equum or ilia equo).

TRANSFORM, transfigurare (Plin.). transformare. refingere (V.) .- diffingere qd (H. Sat 2, 1, 79; to transfigure, change the form of athg). — immutate: conformare (in a more general sense, to change). Also fig., to be transformed, transfigurari (Sen. Ep.); transfor-See also CHANGE. mari (Q.).

TRANSPORMATION, transfiguratio (Plin. ; trans-Aguration : wor transformatio, Augustin.).-im-

mutaio (change). Or by the cerbs.
TRANSFUSE, transfundere (propr. and fig.).
TRANSFUSION, transfusio (Cels.). By the eerb.
TRANSGRESS, [TRANS Violare (legem, officium).

non servare, non observare (legem, præceptum), sol-Note that transcenders (morem), transcenders (ordinen nature, L.—E. not transcenders (in his sense). IN-TRANSCHESSION, IACS of transpression, violatio, of by the verb [E. M. Transchesses]. The contract of the contract of transpression, as in

violatio, or by the verbs (Ex) but not transgressio, as in Eccl. writers; e.g., Augustin, who says transgressio legis). In case of t, si quis deliquerit, contra fecerit; si quis hanc legem, hoc praceeptum violaverit, neg-lexerit, migraverit. # An offence committed, delictum. peccatum. madeiclum. nefa. TRANSGRESSOR, violator. ruptor. qui violat, non servat, non observat qd. qui facit, delliquit contra qd.

(one who transgresses any particular law).—qui peccat, deinquit. maleficus (an offender in general). The t. of a law must suffer its penalty, qui v oiavit, non ob-

servavit legem, præceptum, pænas dabit.
TRANSIT, TRANSITION, transitus, ûs. transitio.

See also PASSAGE.

TRANSITIVE, I In grammar, transitivus (t. t.

TRANSITORINESS, by Crel.; e. g. omnes res humanas esse fluxas et cadúcas natura quotidie nos ad-

manas esse fluxas et cadocas natura quotiule nos ad-monet (of the 1. of earthly things). TRANSITORY, TRANSIENT, cadúcus (r. pr.).— infirmus (weak).—fragilis (frail).—fluxus (that soon passes away). Js. cadúcus et infirmus, fragilis et cadú-cus. fluxus atque fragilis. All sublunary things are 1., infra lunam nihli nisi caducum et mortale.

TRANSLATE, | To transfer, remove; vid To render into another language, vertere, convertere (g. f.).—transferre (verbally).—reddere (to render accurately) .- interpretari (10 give the sense). t. into Latin, in Latinum convertere; in Latinam ilmguam transferre; Latine reddere; Latinæ consuctudini tradere: to t. fm Greek into Latin, ex Græco in Latinum sermonem vertere; Græra in Latinum vertere; ex Græco in Latinum convertere or transferre; (ad verbum) de Græcis exprimere (C.): to t. literally, word for word, closely, verbum e verbo or de verbo exprimere; verbum pro verbo reddere; ad verbum transferre or exprimere; totidem verbis transferre or interpretari

TRANSLATION, | The act of transferring or removing, by Crcl. with verb under TRANSFER, REMOVE. | The act of rendering Impact of translatio (Q.—Ed. The act of translatio (Q.—Ed. There is no good authority for versio or for interper j nere is no good autority for versio or jor inter-pretatio in this sense). There is no need of a verbal l., non exprimi verbum e verbo necesse est. [4 book translated, liber seriptoris conversus or translatus (see C. N. D. 2, 41; Q. 10, 5, 2). The l. of a speech, oratio conversus: a bad t, liber male conversus.

atio conversa: a boda t., tiper male conversus.
TRANSLATOR, interpres, qui convertit, &c.
TRANSLUCENT, translucens. pellucens.
TRANSMARINE, transinarinus (C., L., Q.).
TRANSMIGRATE, transmigrare (L.). migrare.

TRANSMIGRATION. By the verbs.-transmigratio

rudent.). TRANSMISSION. By the verbs.

TRANSMIT, transmittere ; over or across, &c ... trans qd ; lo, &c., in qd. mittere trans qd (lo send See also SEND.

TRANSMUTATION, transmutatio (Q.), See also

TRANSMUTE, transmutare (H., Lucr.), See also CHANGE

CHANGE,
TRANSPARENCY, State of that weh is
transparent, pelluciditas (Fitz. 2, 8, 10); perspicultas; or by the edj. A transparent picture,
*tabula translucida, pellucida.
TRANSPARENT, PROPE.) pellucidus. translucidus, perspicuus (the first two represent the transparency as a property of a body in itself; but perspicus
in relation to a subject looking at ii). A 1, garment,
**seria this indexery. In A 1, colliptice: transluciers. vestis nihii celatura: to be t., pellucere; translucere; lucem transmittere; pelluciditatem habere.

TRANSPIRE, | PROPR.) halare, spirare, evaporari (Gell.). | Fig.) = To come to pass, fieri. evenire. To escape (of secrets, &c.), exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vuigus); Jn. exire atque in vuigus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanare.
TRANSPLANT, transponere (propr.

transplantare is not Class.) .- transferre (propr. traducere in locum (fig.; e. g. gentem in Galliam).collocare in loco (fig.; e. g. gentem în vestigils urbis).

A tree will bear trunsplanting, arbor in alia terră vivit et transmigrat : not to bear transplanting, translationem reformidare

TRANSPLANTATION, translatio (Col., Plin.), Or by the verb

by the verb.

TRANSPORT, v. | To earry or send over, portare, transportare, transvehere (to earry over sea or land; persons or things).—transferre (to earry over; things).—transmittere, trajicere (to pul across, over the sea; persons or things).—In cum custodibus mitter of (to send away in custody). | To banish; vid. | To banish; vid. | To banish; vid. | To defindere quarter of the custody. voluptate, suavissimo voluptatis sensu; ad se conver-tere et rapere (e. g. me totum ad se convertit et rapit Homerus de llectoris ab Andromachá discessu narrans;

C. Of. 2, 10, 27).
TRANSPORT, s. | Transportation; TRANSPORT, s. | Transportation; by the verb. Sen. says transportationes popularum; i. e., migrations. | Rapture, animi imperus or impotentia (C.). impotentis animi effrenatio. T. of rage, excan-(C.). impotentis animi effrenatio. T. of ra descentia (C); fervens animus ab irâ (O.). A vesselemployed for conveying troops, naviginm vectorium, navicula vectoria (for conveying troops, &c.).—navis oneraria (a ship of burden). None of the t's were missing, nulla navis, quæ milites portaret. desiderabatur.

TRANSPORTATION, Act of transporting; by the verb. Banishment; vid.
TRANSPOSE, transponere. transferre. trajucere qd.

mutare locum, sedem cs rei. TRANSUBSTANTIATION, *transubstantiatio (f. f.

Ecct) - immutatio, permutatio (ficta, commentitia). TRANSVERSE, transversus. transversarius (placed allwart or across; Cas. — By Transversus, that crosses a line at right angles; obliquus, that forms unequal angles with a line, stanting).

TRANSVERSELY, transverse (Vitr). in or per transversum (L.). ex transverso (Plaul.). transversum.

transversa, pl.

TRAP, s. [Propr.) muscipula (a mouse-trap) .laqueus (a snare; a cord with a nonse, to catch or throttle an animal; esply pl. impropr. = t. laid for abyletendicula (only impropr. in C.) -pedica (to eatch an animal by the foot). To set or lay a t., laqueum ponere, also with venandi causa (propr.); laqueos ponere or disponere (for aby, ci; propr. and fig.): to fall into a t., in laqueum (laqueos) cadere: to remain fast in a t., in laquels harrere (poet.; all three also fig.). | Pic.) insidim (ambush); laquel (snares: [25] decipuli or decipulum = a t., fig. before and aft. the Class. age, and no where in the proper sense): to lay, place, or set a t., insidiari; for any one, insidias ci tendere, ponere, facere, or parare; dolum ci nectere; laqueos ci ponere or disponere: to allure any one into a t., in fraudem pelicere qm: to fall into a t., in insidias incidere; in laqueos se induere; in laqueos cadere or incidere: I fail into the same t., eadem capior via, qua alios capta-bam: to have failen into a t., laqueis irretitum teneri. See SNARE. | Claptraps, dulces exclamationculæ theatri causa productse (see Q. 11, 3, 179; claptraps as used by an orator). Clapiraps for the gallery, verba ad summam caveam spectantia.

TRAP, v. | To entrap, captare laqueis (propr.) irretire laquels (propr. and fig.). See ENTRAP.

Adorn; vid.
TRAP DOOR, *janua pensilis (in solo descensum

præbens ad ea quæ infra sunt).
TRAPPINGS, ornatus, ûs (g. t.).—phalĕræ (propr. TRAPPINGS, ornatus, us (g. 1.).—phaletæ (propr., of horses; i.e., litile golden or sileer crescent sheped plates, with with the neck, head, &c., of horses were consumented; also of persons, esply military men, but worn sts even by women; Publ. Syr. ap. Petron. Sat. 55. To advin with 1, phaleris ornare: adorned with 1., phaleratus. See Onnament. | Horse-trappings, ornamentum equi (g. 1.)—phaletæ (see advin litile).

Impropra. The trappings of woe, insignia luministic. gentium (C.). IRABH, gerræ, nugæ, tricæ, pl. (triftes), — res villssima (a worthless thing).—res nihili. TRABHY, vills. nihili. TRAVAIL. See LABOUR. TRAVEL.

TRAVEL, s. iter. See JOURNEY. TRAVEL, v. iter facere (to be on a journey).-peregrinationes suscipere (to go into foreign parts), -- pere-grinari, peregrinatum abesse (to be on one's travels). To t. to a place, proficisci; tendere; contendere qo: to t. day and night, die nocteque continuare iter; to A diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere qo: a pi- , diurnis nocturnisque itimerious comences y-to 1. drough a piace, îter facere per locum; transire per locum: to 1. by a piace, praeter locum transire; locum praeterire: to 4. over, obier (to go through): circumire (to go round); lustiare (to vini in travelling); per-garrate (to wonder through); percurrere (with or without

celeriter, to t. through quickly).
TRAVELLER. iter faciens (one who is on a journey). -viator (a pedestrian). - peregrinator, peregrinans (one who is in a foreign country). - hospes (a guest remaining for a time with any one). -- advena (a stranger in a place).

TRAVERSE. See CROSS.
TRAVESTY, ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquere (Eichst.). ridiculum readere.

in jocum vertere.
TRAY, ferculum (g. t.; also for placing meat on the table

TREACHEROUS, perfidus. perfidiosus. dolosus (tricky). — subdôlus (secretly plotting, &c.). — falsus (false)

dise).
TREACHEROUSLY, perfide (Sen.). perfidiose (C.).
TREACHERY, perfidia. proditio (act of a traiter).
TREACLE, | Spume of sugar, *sacchari spuma. Theriac, theriaca, a, or theriace, es, f. (Plin.)

TREAD, v. pede insistere. To t. firmity, firmiter insistere: to t. softly, placido, suspenso pede incedere; insisters: 10:1. opiny, piacito, suspenso pede intecerts uspenso gradu ire (propri, in walking).—pare ac molliter facere (fig., to go cautiously to work).—lenius agere (to make use of gentle means; opp. acerbius agere, as in L. 39, 25): 10:1. upon, pedem ci rei imponere; ci rei insistere; pedem ponere in q\u00e1 re (C.): to \u00e1, under foot, calcare (propr. and fig.). See also TRAMPLE. t. grapes, uvas calcare (Cat.): to t. clay, terram argillaceam calcando præparare: to t. ctay, terram argillaceam calcando præparare: to t. in the footsteps of another, vestigia es persequi; vestigiis es ingredi, insistere; qm vestigiis consequi. [(Of birds), calcare

TREAD, s. vestigium (foolstep, mark or impression

of the foot; also a step).

IREASON, proditio (treachery). High t., perduellio (the crime of one who undertakes athy against the freedom of the citizens and the public safety); crimen majestatis, or (in later writers) crimen læsæ majestatis the offence of one who evengs the dignity and disturbs the tranquillity of the Roman people and the government; as, by beiraying an army to the enemy, by 270

sedition, &c.; see T. Ann. 1, 72, 2: in later times, on offence against the sucred person of the prince; of Heineccii Ant. Rom. Synt. 4, 18, 46 sqq. In the time of Heineccii Ant. Rom. Synt. 4, 18, 46 agg. In the time of the republic, the Romans, esply the oraters, expressed 'high treaton' against the state by particidium patrica; or by the more general term scelus: soft opp. to picture see C. Sult. 2, 6; Off. 3, 21, 83; Cat. 2, 1, 1; 11, 25); to commit or be guilty of high t. (agat the Roman people, majestatem populi Roman immurer or lactore; is commit t. agst one's native country, patrize paricidio ob-stringi or se obstringere; to declare alka to be t. agst the state, indicare od contra rempublicam factum ease.

TREASON ABLE, perfidus, peridious; or by Crel. TREASON ABLE, peridius, peridious; or by Crel. TREASON ABLE, and the second of th royal t.).—opes. divitize (wealth, riches). To amess t., opes, divitias colligere; thesaurum parare (Plant.); opes cumulare (Curt.): to bury or hide a t., thesaurum opes cumulate (LATL): is overy or made a t., the saurum defodere, obruche (C.), occultare (L.): to find a t., the saurum fodere (C.), effodere (Peir.): public t., waraium: the saurus publicus (C.): that man is a t. to me, mihi file vir the saurus est (Pisn. Ep. 1, 22, 5): the t.'s of talent and industry, copie ingenii et acerrimi studii (Wolf). My t. I deliciæ meæ! voluptas mea! amores mei

TREASURE, v. (opes) cumulare. (opes, divitias) colligere (to amass riches).—thesaurum occultare (to hide a treesure).

TREASURER, gerarii præfectus (Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 5).—custos gazæ (Np. Dat. 5, 3).—under the later Empp., thesaurarius. thesaurensis (Cod. Just.). comes largitionum sacrarum, comes thesaurorum (Ammiga.)

TREASURY, erarium, the aurus publicus (of the state),—fiscus (of a prince). To lay up in the t., reponere pecuniam in thesauros, in thesauris: to bring rate the t., pecuniam in thesauros, in thesauros, so every into the t., pecuniam involver in merarium; (C. Of. 2.22, 76); ferre (L.) or referre (C.) in merarium; pecuniam exario conferre (Fell.): to exhaust the t., pecuniam ex

ærario exhaurire (Vell.).

TREAT, v. | Transa.) To use in a certain manner, qm tractare, habère; well, ill, &c., bene, male, &c. To t. one kindly, liberaliter habère or tractare qm: to t. with respect, honorfice tractare qm: to t. with the greatest respect, summo honore afficere om ; to t. one with indulgence, indulgentia tracture qm; indulgere ci (see Herz Cas. B. G. 1, 40): to 1. one in a hostile manner, in hostium numero habere; pro hoste habere or ducere : to t. one in the same manner as another, qm eodem loco habere quo alium: to t. with contempt, contumeliose agere (de). | To manage, tractare qm or qd (v. pr.) .- curare qm or qd (to attend to, wait upon).—disputare, disserte de re (to handle; of a literary subject). To t. a disease, curare morbum; adtheray subject). Io i. a assesse, curare noronin; an-hibère morbo curationem: to i. a patient, qui tra-tare, curaie: to suffer oneset to be treated to a patient), see curail pati: to suffer a patient to be treated by another physician, segrotum alli medico tradere. To handle, discuss (a subject), agere rem, or de qà re (in general; see Ochs. C. Eci. p. 230).—disputare, disserere de qà re (of the disputations of learned men: and disserve raply of a connected discourse; see C. Ect. p. 12 and 354). sermonem habere de re (to maintain a conversation ; of two or more) .- dicere de que re (to speuk of), - scribers de qu re. scriptura persequi qd (to write of). A book wech t.'s of Sec., liber qui est or qui est conscriptus de &c. (155) but not simply liber de &c.): the books wech usually t. concerning contempt of death, libri quos seribunt de contemnenda morte : to 1. briefly of athg. paucis absolvere qd. || To entertain; vid. || 11x-TRANS.| To negotiate, agere de re. postulare con-ditiones cs rei. To t. with any one, agere cum qo de que re (in general); colloqui cum qo de que re (by word of mouth); colloqui per internuncios cum qo, et de que re mentionem facere (by the intervention of a third party): TREATISE, liber. libellus () not dissertation

weh always denotes a verbal discussion).

TREATMENT, Usage, tractarlo. Kind t, comitas; humanitas: harsh t, asperitas; saevita (cruelty): mid, gente t, lenitas; indulgenta (indulgent L): bad, shameful., contumeia: uncortify t, in dignitates (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 2, 14): to receive good t. fm any one, liberaliter ab qo haberi et coll || Management, administration, tractatio, eura. curatio (e.g. curationem adhibēre morbis, or admovere, to cure by t.). TREATY, fœdus (a public t., confirmed by the au-

thursty of the senate and people; also between two is

more individuals). - sponsio (a f. concluded, or a peace made by mutual consent and solemn promise of the oenerals of armies, but not ratified by the senate and people of the two belligerent nations; see L. 9, 5, in., people of the two oetingerent maistons; see L. S., S., I. N.,
To make or conclude a l. with any one, feedus cum qo;
facere, icere, ferire, percuttere; fordus jungere cum qo;
facdre jungere cl; fordus inire cum qo: for conclude a
l. of marriage; see To MARNX: I am in l. with any one, mihi cum qo fœdus est ictum: to observe a t., fœdus servare; fœdere stare; in fide manère (opp. fædus negligere : fædus violare, rumpere, frangere ; fœdus violare et frangere).

factus violare et frangere).

TREBLE, adj. tripius (thrice as much).—trlgeminus
or (more poet.) tergeminus (repeated three times).—trlpartitus (in three parts).—trlpiex (consisting of three
divisions).—terni, m, a (three at once; e. g. soles terni).
TREBLE, v. triplicare (Gell.).
TREBLE, s. | In music, vox attenuata, acuta
(suct, ad Her.), soni acuti (C.) summa vox (H. Sat.).
To sing t., atunmà voce canere: to go fm the highest t. to the deepest bass, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (C. de Or. 1, 59, 201).

TREBLY, triplum (thrice as much).—tripartic (in three parts).—trifariam (in a threefold manner; e. g.

trifariam or tripartito dividere).

TREE, arbor (g. l.) .- planta (for transplanting). mater (fm wch grafts or scions are taken). A little t. arbuscula: concerned with or belonging to t.'s, arborarius: of a t., arboreus (e.g., the fruit): a place planted with 1.'s, arbustum (esply a place where vines grow on other t.'s); pomarium (an orchard): to plant a field with t.'s, arbustare agrum (Plin. 17, 23, 35, No. 22, or § 201): to grow to a t; arborescere: the t. of a saddle, forma sellæ equestris.

TREFOLL trifolium (Plin., Linn.).
TRELLIS, clathri, pl. 1000 cancell = lattice-work with larger openings. T. work, opus clathratum: made of t.-work, clathratum.

TREMBLE, tremere (g. l.). contremiscere. intre-miscere (all three esply to shake with fear; of persons and things.—horrère (to shader, of persons).—micare (to move to and fro, as a leaf, &c.). It, all over, or in (to move to and fro, as a leaf, &c.). It. all over, or in every limb, totus tremo horreoque (Ter.); toto pectore tremo (C.); omnibus artubus contremisco (C.): athg, qd tremere, contremiscere, extimescere: I do not using, quarentere, contremiscere, extimescere: 1 do not 6. at this danger, ho ego periculum non extimesco (C.): to write with a trembling hand, vacillante manu scribere, epistolam exarare: the earth 1.'s, terra move-tur or movet (movet in L. 35, 40, &c.), or quatitur (is

the or movet in the earth begins to t, terra intremiscit.

TREMBLING, ptcp. adj. tremens. tremebundus (in a single case).—tremulus (also of a lasting state; all (in a single case).—tremulus (also of a lasting state; all stree, of persons and things). Written with a trembling hand, vaciliantibus literuits scriptus (aft. C. Pam. 16, 15, 2; cf. litera maru pressa tremente labat, 0.).

1. hand, manus tremebunda or tremula (e. g., of a drunken man); manus intemiscens (e. g., of a surgeon performing an operation); a l. voice, tremebunda

TREMBLING, s. tremor. horror (shuddering with cold, &c.). T. seizes me, contremisco; exhorresco; horror me perfundit (C., poet); tremor, horror occupat

membra m a, artus meos

memora mea, artus meos.

TREMENDOUS, terribilis. formidolosus. reformidandus. metuendus, timendus (E) formidabilis only poet.). [Sys. in Frarvul.]—ingens. immanis (Auge. monairosus). Fery I., horribilis: horrendus; sazvus: a 1. slorm, tempestas turbulentissima, vehementissima: to be 1. formidini, terrori esse ci.

TREMENDOUSLY, horrendum or terribilem in modum: slas (primidolose C:).

modum; also formidolose (C.).
TREMULOUS. See TREMBLING.

TRENCH, fossa (g. l.) dim. fossula (Col.). incile, or fossa incilis (a l. in a field for drainage, a drain). To draw or make a l., fossam ducere (Plin.); facere; fodere (L.); percutere (Plin. Ep.); deprimere (Hirt.); cavare (Plin.): to a certain point, fossam perducere qo: to make a l. before a pluce, fossam præducere (Cæs.): to surround with a l., (oppidum) fosså circumdare (C.): to guard the entrance by a large l., aditum vastissima fossa cingere (C. de Rep. 2, 6).

TRENCH UPON. See ENCROACH.

TRENCH UPON. See ENCOACH.
TRENCHUER, catillus (ligneus).
TRENCHING, I In Ausbandry, pastinatio.
TREPAN, s. | In surjucat instrument, terebra large).—modiolus. *serra versatilis (smaller).
TREPAN, v. | In surgery, tereba, modiolo perforare calvariam (aft. Ceis.).—foramen facere terebrā.—eerebram excidere (Ceis.). | To cheat; vid.
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TREPIDATION, tremor, trepidatio. See Pran.

TRESPASS. See TRANSGRESS, TRANSGRESSO, To t. (in shooting, &c.), in alienum fundum ingrédi venandi aucupandive gratià (Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 3). TRESS, cirrus (naturai; Mart.).—cincinnus (arti-

ficial; Plaut.).

TRESSEL, *fulcrum *machina (g. t.). The t. for

TRESSEL, *fulcrum *machina (g. t.). The t. for a table, prps *pedes mensæ plicatiles.
TRIAL, # Examination, tentatio. spectatio. ex-TRIAL | Examination, tentatio, spectatio, examen, deliberatio, reputatio, consideratio [Svs. in Examination]. Attempt, conatus, periculum, experimentum (Svs. in Attempt, conatus, periculum, experimentum (Svs. in Attempt, tentamen (only in O., but probably current also in prose). An unsuccessful, res infeliciter tentatis: to make at., periculum facere (cs. rel); conatum facere or incipere. | Legal triat, questio (the inquiry). To put aby on his 1., qui lege interrogare, querere ex qo. questionem habère de or ex qo. questionem habère de face; questionem habère or instituere de qà re; que se de la constituere de que re de la constituere de que re de la constituere de que re de la constituere de que respectationem la constituere de que re de la constituere de la const lege es rei (or es rei only) interrogate: to be put upon one's t., lege interrogati. See Action for more phrases. Trials, = misfortunes sent to try us, "cala-mitates virtutis spectando causa divinitus allate: also labores (hardships).

TRIANGLE, triangulum. trigonum. figura triquetra. An equilateral t., trigonum æquis or paribus lateribus: a right-angled t., trigonum orthogonium. To divide a square by a diagonal line into two equal t.'s, quadratum lineà diagonià, or diagonali, in duo trigona æquå magnitudine dividere: to construct an equitateral t. on a given line, in dată linea trianguium

æquis lateribus constituere.

æquis iateribus constituere.

TRIANGULAR, triangulus, trigōnus (having three
angles).—triquētrus (having three sides).

TRIBE, tribus, ûn (in all the senses of the English
word). By l.'s, l. by l., tributim.

TRIBULATION, mestitia. mæror (sorrow, grief).
—miseria. erumna. res miseræ (calamity). Sec Cala-

MITY, SORROW.

tribunal (judgement seat) .- judicium TRIBUNAL. cium vocare: to appear at a 1., in Judicium venire.

TRIBUNATE, TRIBUNESHIP, tribunatus, ûs.

TRIBUNATE, TRIB

TRIBUNITIAL, tribunitius; or by gen. tribunorum

norum.

TRIBUTARY, vectigalis (g. t., that pays taxes).—
tributarius (that pays poll- and land-tax; both these of
persons and things).—stipendiarius (that pays a fixed yearly sum: of persons, esply in conquered or subject states), To render t, vectigalem or stipendiarium facere: to be t., vectigalia, tributa. or stipendia pensitare: to be t. to aby, atipendiarium ease cl. TRIBUTE, irlbūtum. See TAX.

TRICE, punctum or momentum temporis, mini-

mum temporis punctum.

TRICK, s. ars. dolus.—artificium; techna (Com.).
To play t.'s, dolos nectere procudere (Com.): a jugging 1., remains nectore procures (cons.): a jugging 1., presstyles (deception, delusion),—circular torise prastigue (of a juggier; Tert. Apol. 23).—(abula (as it were, a comedy, web one plusy for the purpose of deceiving; e.g. Cornicinius ad suam veterem (abulam redili, Cie. 4it. 4, 2, 4); at cards, "pagine (lusories) capte, or captande.

TRICK, v. | To deceive, fraude or dolo capere.

eludere, fucum facere ci. fraudare, fraudem or falla-ciam ci facere. To t. aby out of athg, qm fraudare or defraudare qa re; out of money, qm circumducere or circumvertere argento, qm emungere argento, perfabricare qm (all Com.). | To adorn, exornare. See ADDRE

TRICKERY, doius, dolus malus, doii atque fai-laciæ, ars. artes, pl.; machinæ, fraus. [Syn. in De-CEIT

TRICKISH, dolosus subdolus, fallax. TRICKLE, manare (to flow) .- stillare, distillare qa re (in drops).

TRIDENT, tridens (Plin.); cuspis triplex (O.); also

cuspis only (0.); fuscina (C.).

TRIED, probatus (t. and found good). - spectatus (propr., repeatedly and closely examined; both of persons and things),—Igni spectatus. Igni perspectus (that has stood the test of fire, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38; of friend-ship, Cic. post Red in Sen. 9, 23).—cognitus (known; of things). Thoroughly 1., per omnia expertus: 1. by experience, probatus experimento: of 1. fidelity, fidelis: a man of 1. virtue, homo cognità virtute: men of 1. morality, viri quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta

TRIENNIAL, trietericus. A t. feast (i e., ene cele-

brated every three years, trieterica (sacra), orum, n.; trieteris, Ydis, f.; triennia, um, n. (sc. sacra; O. Met.

9, 642, Back.).
TRIFLE, s. res parva. res minuta. paullum. paullulum [SYN. in LITTLE].—opus minutum (a work of art in miniature). — munus leve, munusculum (a little present).— res parvi momenti (athg of small importpresent).— res parvi momenti (athy of small import-ance). Il may also frequently be expressed by the adji-parvus, levis, perlevis. T.'s, minutiæ; res parvæ or minutæ; nugæ (insignificant t's)—apinæ (bogatelles, nonsense; Mart. 1, 113, 2, sq. of his epigrams); this is a t., hoe leve est; til parvum est: it is no t., est dqi, non leve est; these are t's, hac parva sunt; hace nugæ sunt (inconsiderable things, not worth caring for; e.g., these are t.'s. but it was by not despising these t.'s that \$c., parva sunt hæc, sed parva ista non contemuendo &c.; L. 6, 41); sunt apinæ tricæque et si quid vilins istis (scarcely worthy of regard; Mart. 14, 1, 7; of things): is that (circumstance) a t.? num parva causa est? that is no t. in my sight, non parvi illud æstimo: to reduce a very difficult thing to a mere t., rem facilem ex difficillimă redigere (Cæs. B. G. 2, 27); he accomplished the matter, weh certainly was no t., id quod erat difficillimum, effecit: to give oneself up to t.'s; to trouble oneself about t.'s, minutiarum esse studiosum reoute onesel about 1. 4, minuturum esse studiosum (Egg but not reduviam curare, sech has the meaning only im the context; Cic. Rose. Am. 44, 128): a thig is a mere t. to me, of mihi Jocus or ludus est; to injure a person not even in the merest t., ne minimā quidem re medere qm: to buy for a t. (at a low price), parvo emere, mere pauco emere: to be knocked down at a t., pumo addici (at an auction).

TRIFI.E. v. nugari. alucinari (C.); ineptire (Ter.):

TRIPLE, v. nugari. aucinari (c.); ineptire (2er.); ludere (H. Ep.).
TRIPLER, homo nugax (C.).—cunctator (idl-r).
TRIPLING, s. ineptire.— *minutiarum studium (aft. minut. studious). Away with this t.! tolle has

ineptias.

TRIFLING, adj. levis. exiguus. parvus. parvus dictu (e.g. res, opp. magni momenti res) [Syn. in In-CONSIDERABLE]. - minutus (insignificant). - abjectus (common, low), -mediocris (not great), Accuracy or care in t. matters, minutiæ subtlitas or diligentia: triffing in t. matters, minutes such that or difference is rightly investigations, questiones minutes. A t. present, leve munus; munus; munus levidense (once, C. Fam. 9, 12, extr.); for a more t. cause, leviore de causa (Cas.); such t. matters, tantulæ res: such t. occupations or engagements, tantularum rerum occupationes (the business, trouble, &c., such 1. mailers cause): no 1. sum, numi non mediocris summæ: to propose 1. questions, res minutas quærere; minutas interrogationes proponere: to be fond of t. puranits, minutiarum esse studiosum: to consider athg as a t. matter, qd parvi facere, or (T.) in levi haběre.

TRIG. (rotam) sufflaminare (Sen.).

TRIGGER (of a wheel), sufflamen, Juv.; (of a gun), oligula (sclopeti).
TRILATERAL, triquetrus. tribus lateribus.

TRILL, s. sonus vibrans.

TRILL, v. vocem vibrissare (Titinn. ap. Fest., explained by vocem in cantando crispare, Pest.).

plained by vocem in cantando crispare, Fest.).

IRIM, adj. comptus. nitidus.

TRIM, v. componere (to adjust).—ornare. exornare (to adven, decorale). To l. one's hair, see 'To dress the IIAIM': to t. frees, arbores putare or ampuare (to clip, prane; opp. immittere)—tondere (to clip, as hedges, \$c.).—collucare or interlucare or authorized (to this).—Intervellere (to cut away boughs or branches).

TRIMMER, temporum multorum homo (a time-Paov. qui duabus seilis sedere solet.

TRINE, trinus. T. aspect (in astrology), trigo-

TRINITY, trinitas (Eccl.). Prps by Crcl., triplex Dei natura (oft. Just. 44, 4, 16).

TRINKET, mundus muliebris, pl. dellciæ mulie-bres. merces lepidæ ad nitidioris vitæ instrumenta

TRIO, | Union of three voices, *cantus musi-corum ternarius. | Three together, tres. trini, ze, a. TRIP, v. | TRANS.) supplantare qm (C.) .- qui pediinter, v. Harass. Jauppianuare dm (C.).—qm pedins subductis in terram arietare (Curl.). Ixtrass.)

In fromble, (ad rem) pedem offendere. See Stumble. Here I have caught you tripping, for \$c., teneo to, inquam, nam &c. # To move along lightly of a quickly, celetier tre; colius movere; currere

TRIP, s. | Stumble, pedis offensio. lapsus (so as fall). | A short journey, excursio. iter breve.
TRIPARTITE, tripartitus (C.). to fall).

TRIPE, Intestina, pl. (fendicæ, Arnob.) — omasum (of ozen. Hor.).—omentum (porci, Jur.). TRIPLE, triplex. See also TREBLE.

TRIPLET, *versus ternl. TRIPOD. tripus, odis (C.)

TRIPOD, tripus, ous (c.).

TRIREME, trirems BD Acoid trieris (*proport),
uch is in some Codd. Np. Aiccb. 4, 3,

TRISYLLABIC, trisylabus (Farr.).

TRITE, tritus. contrius; JN. communis et contritus. T. rules, omnium communis et contritus pratritus. T. rules, omnium communis et contritus pracepta: 1. things, res pervulgatæ or vulgi rumoribus exagitatæ; summum jus summa injuria factum est

exagitatæ; summum jus summa injuria factum est jam tritum sermone (Proc., at. saying; C.).

TRIUMPH, s. PROFR.) in the Roman sense, triumplus (a larger, a regular t.).—ovatio (smaller or incomplete) To celebrate at., triumphare, triumpham agree, habére (de qo populo, ex qå regione, over), or ovare (if only the ovatio): to lead aby in t., qm duccre in triumphom, per triumphum: to obsain a t., triumphum deportare: to decree at., triumphum deportare: to decree at., triumphum deportare: Fig.) triumphus, victoria (rictory) .- exsultatio

(Tac.),—latitia exsultans, gestlens (C.).

TRIUMPH, v. Paopa.) triumphare, triumphum agere, habere (ovare, to celebrate an ovation).—victorem invehl in capitolium cum insigni illa laurea (C.) triumphantem inire urbem (L.). To t, over aby, or a country, triumphare, triumphum agere de qo, ex câ terrâ. Fra.) vincere; victoriam referre, reportare (to

conquer).—triumphare. exsultare (to rejoice).

TRIUMPHAL, triumphalis. A t. arch, arcus triumphalis: a t. car, vehiculum triumphale (C.); currus

umphalis: a l. car, vehiculum trumphale (c.); currus triumphalis (Plin.); or, m context, simply currus: l. procession, pompa triumphalis.
TRIUMPHANT, triumphans. A l. general, imperator triumphans. Reg. triumphator is lote.
TRIUMVIR. triumvir.
TRIUMVIR. triumvir.
TRIUMVIR. triumvir.

TRIUNE, trinus (Deus), Eccl.
TRIVIAL, levis. parvus.—trivialis (Suct., common) See TRIPLING.

TROCHAIC, trochaicus. TROCHEE, trocharus.

TROOP, s. turba, grex, globus (an irregular multi-tude; turba, in disorder; grex, without form or order; globus, group, thronging mass).—caterva (of soldsers or globuls, group, inventying mass,—cateria (g. soldiers; crowd).—cohors (as a regiment, &c.).—manus (a band of men).—exercitus (a host, poet.).—multitudo (a great number). A t. of soldiers, mllitum manus o caterva: a t. of players, scenicorum grex : in t.'s. cater-

TROOP, v. coire, convenire, se congregare (in great numbers).—confluere. frequentes convenire. TROOPER, eques, Itis, m.

TROOPS, milites, pt. See Army, Soldier.
TROPE, tropus (Q.). verbi translatio (C.). verborum immutatio (C. Or. 17, 69).

TROPHY, tropmum (C.). To erect a t., tropmum

TROTELL, tropseum (C.). To erect a l., tropseum ponce, statuere, sistere, constituere.

TROPIC, tropicus (l. l.); circulus tropicus (H99im.). The l. of Capricorn, orbis, circulus, solstitialis (Gell.); the l. of Capricorn, orbis, circulus, brumaits (Gell.); the l. of Capricorn, orbis, circulus, brumaits (Gell.); the l. of Capricorn, orbis, circulus, trumaits (Gell.); the logical tropic, by gene. circult tropic, &c. # Figurative, translatus.

TROT, v. * gradus citatus.

TROT, v. * gradus citatus.

citato equo subsequi qm or qd. equo vectum sequi qm or ad. TROTH, fides. To plight one's troth, fidern suam

obligare; fidem cl dare: in t., ex bonà or optimà fice.

contentio, labor, negotium, studium, [STN. is La-noura.] With great t., regerime, vix (scarcels).— multà operà, magno labore, multo labore et sudore, multo negotio: without any t., facile, facili negotio: but min unillo negotio es rice accessione. but mly nullo negotio or sine negotio: to give oneself t., multam operani consumere: to lose all one's t., operam or operam et oleum perdere, frustra niti; to take t. for aby, niti pro qo. ci operam præstare or dicare: to take i. dout also, studies, operand are or navare ci rel (for the purpose of obtaining il): to take i. to do also, niii. eniti. laborare. elaborare. Jr. eniti et efficere. enitl et contendere. contendere et laborare (all seife ut): to take great t., omnibus viribus contendere. ut): to take great i., ominious virtous contendere. Sur-nibus nervis conniti. omni ope atque opera eniti (atl with ut). Don't put yourself to any i., noll tabi me-lestiam exhibere: to take much t. to no purpose, multam operam frustra consumere; to have t. in athg, operans

sustinere in ga re: to take or undertake the t., operam capere, suscipere, or obire: to spare no t., operæ or labori non parcere: to submit to the t., æquo animo laborem ferre: to relieve aby fm the t., ci laborem de-mere: I need not put myself to this t., hoc labore supersedere possum: it is not worth the t., non tanti est: if is worth the t., operae pretium est: don't cs: 1 15 Worth the t, operate pretium est: don's give yourself any t. for me, noll med causa laborare. | Ann oy a nee, molestia. — onus (burden). — cura (anxiety).—incommodum. To give aby t., ci negotium facessere or exhibère (facere doub fint, Krebs); mo-lestiam ci afferne, exhibère; molestia qua afficere; lestiam ci afferre, exhibère; moiestià qui afficere; some 1, qd aspergere moiestia (1c. q. sa a drasback; the other circumstances being of a favorable or happy, kind). To be a 1. to aby, ci esse moiestiae (Plaut), oneri (L.). onerace qui (C.). #Affliction, vid. To rest fm his troubles, a vitæ laboribus quietem capere. #Com motion, vid.

TROUBLE, v. || To tease, annoy, negotium facessere, negotium or molestiam exhibere ci. Tot. aby facessere, negotium or molestiam exhibère ci. To i. aby seith athg, obtundere qui qu're (e.g. iliteris, rogitanto); obstrepere ci (e.g. iliteris); setth entrealies, precibus fatigare qui, molestiam or gravem cese. If To distribute, a qu'est weaken by single, repeated attacks).-commovere (to disturb the mind).-sollicitare, sollicitum facere (to resder any one anxious or solicitous).—pungere (with a pointed instrument, to touch sensibly).—turbare, conpointed instrument, to touch sensoty),—turvare, cou-turbare, perturbare (to perplex or confuse, to put out of tone). That i.'s me, hoe male me habet, hoe me com-movet, me pungit. If To give pain, afficie, con-tristare (in conversational style, in Cel. ap. C. E. S. 9, extr.; Frequently in Sen. and Col.). Usually ge. 8, 9, extr.; frequently in Sen. and Col., U sually sep-pressed by a Crel. with dolorem ci facere, efficere, afterre, commovere, incuters. dolore qui officere. I am troubled, doloc. dolet mihl. agre or moleste fero; to 1. onesely dout at lag = to be exact or harused on account of it, dolere or mærere rem or re. dolorem ex re accipere, capere, suscipere, haurire. molestiam tra-here ex re: (much), magnum dolorem ex re accipere. ex re magnam animo molestiam capere. | To trouble on eset f about a thg = to eare for it, laborare de re. curare qd. curæ (s) not curæ cordique) mini est qd: not to t. oneset f about a thing, negligere, non curare qd: he has enough to trouble himself about, is rerum suarum satagit (Com.): not to t, oneself about athg at all, omni curatione et administratione rerum vacare, nihii omnino curare (of the heathen deities).—soluto et quieto esse animo (to lire without care; of men): to trouble oneself to inquire or ask after atha, curare, quærere qd; anquirere de qo or de gåre; cs rei rationem habere or ducere: I do not t. myself about any one, nihil curo qm: to t. oneself about other people's concerns, curo qm: lo i. oneself about other peoples concerns, aliena (negotia) curare. curare que ad me non pertinent. anquirere de alieno: not to i. oneself about household concerns, omittere curas familiares: not to to oneself about the opinions of others, non curare quid alli censeant: why should II. myself about it? quid milk cum lik ref (what horee I to do with it) quid milk cum lik ref (what horee I to do with it). pertinet).

TROUBLER, turbator. Or, usually, by Crcl. with verbs under TROUBLE; e. g. qui ci negotium facessit, &c., or home molestus, &c.

TROUBLESOME, molestus. gravis (burdensome). incommodus. iniquus (inconvenient). — durus (hard, oppressive). — operosus, laboriosus (full of labour). odiosus (to weh one has a disinclination).—difficilis (deficult). Jr. gravis et incommodus. gravis et odiosus. laboriosus molestusque. odiosus et molestus. Very t., permolestus. perincommodus: t. times, res miseræ; tempora misera, dura; iniquitas temporum: sa exceedingly t. times, summo et difficiliimo rei-publice tempore (C.): a t. office, provincia molesta et negotiosa: in a t. manner, moleste. graviter. in-commode: in a very t. manner, permoleste, perincon-mode: to be t., degravare (e. g., of a wound, L. 7, 24): to be t. to, molestiam ci afferre, exhibere; gravem, molestum esse ci; oneri esse: (by speaking), gravem esse cs auribus; aures cs onerare verbis: (by asking), obtundere qm rogitando: (by letters), obtundere qm; obstrepere ci literis: (with entreaties), fatigare qm precibus: if it be not t. to you, nisi molestum est; si tibi grave non est: I fear I am t. to you, vereor ne tibi 273 gravis sim: a t. fellow, home molestus or odiosus: send away these t. fellows, abige muscas (C.).

TROUGH, alveus: dim. alveolus () labrum,

a vat. tub).

a val. 1840).
TROUNCE. See PUNISH...
TROUT, trutta (Gloss.); *salmo farlo (Linn.); farlo
(probably the solmon-1. Asson. Moseil. 130); aurata
(the golden t., *salma aurata, Linn.).
TROW. See BELLEWE; THINK

TROWEL, trulla. To lay on mortar with a t., trul-

lissare (Vitr.).
TROWELLING, trullissatio (Vitr.).

TROWELLING, trullissatio (Vitr.).
TROWSERS, feminaia (Suet. Em. Not femoralia).
bracca (bracæ, T.), or, if necessary, laxæ bracæ, to
distinguish fm bracœ strictæ, breeches. Wearing t.,
braccatus (C.): to wear 1. and slockings in winter, hieme muniri feminalibus tibialibusque (Suet. Aug. 82).

To play the t. TRUANT See VAGUE, IDLE.

scholam non obire.

TRUCE, induciae, pl. To make a t., induciae cum hoste facere (C.); inire (Plin. Ep.): pacisci (C.): to hoste facere (C.); Infre (Pim. Ep.); pacise (C.); to see or ask for a 1, petere inducia (Np.); postulare to see or ask for a 1, petere inducia (Np.); postulare ut sint inducia (C.); to grant a 1, dare inducia (L. 1, 15); to maintain a 4, inducia conservare (Np.); to observe or respect a 1, jura induciarum servare (Ces. B. C. 1, 85); to brask a 1, inducias per secius violare (ib. 2, 15); during a 1, per inducias (S.); a 1, of thirty days having been concluded, quum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactæ induciæ (C. Off. 1, 10, 33); the 1, having espired, postquam induciarum dies pra-terii (Np. Ages. 3, 1); induciarum tempore circum-acto (L. 27, 50); the 1, had not yet expired, nondum induciarum dies exterat (L. 30, 35). TRUCK. SEE BARTER See BARTER.

TRUCKLE, se venditare ci. adulari qm.

TRUCKS, * currus volubilis.

TRUDGE, pedibus ire. I cannot t. it, pedibus ire non queo (Plaut.): to t. of, se amoliri. se auferre:

tion queo [risus]; is i. og, se amoint. se amerie: come, i. along, amôve te hinc; ab.

TRUE, || No i false, real, verus (g. i.), sincērus, germanus (uncorrupi, pure, genuine). Jx. verus et sincerus. To see aby in his i. colours, qu evolutum integumentis dissimulationis nudatumque perspicere (C.): a t. scholar, vir vere doctus: a t. Stoic, verus et sincerus Stoicus. germanus Stoicus: not a sylluble of sincerus Stoicus. germanus Stoicus: not a spliable of it is 1, tota res ficta est: it is 1. verum est. res its a se habet. res veritate nititur (g. tl.): non nego. concedo. fator (as forms of gieing assen!): it in not irus, faisum est: lo be found or proved true, exitu comprobari: dreams come t, sommia evadunt or eveniunt (C.). Patishful, vid. | Exact, rectus. | In forms of protestation and swearing: as true as, it a or sie with the subj. followed by ut, with the subj. is a wish is to be expressed, the indic: if an assertion is ob made: 'as true as I live, I shudder,' &c., ita vivam (or ita deos mith velim propitios). ut-perhorresco: or (with ita vivam thrown in parenthetically) perhorresco; ita vivam, &c. 'As true as I am atter, I should like,' &c., ita vivam (or ita mithi omnia, que opto, continuity in the continuity of partial assertium, &c. | In answers of partial assertium, &c. | In answers of partial assertium to the continuity of partial assertium is called the continuity of partial assertium to a GC., ita vivait (or ita mini omnia, quæ opto, contin-gant) ut velim, &c. # In answers of partial assent followed by an objection. True...but; see Good. TRUPFLE, tuber (Plin.); "Lycoperdon tuber (Linn.). A t.-hunder, "tuberum livestigator: a t. dog, "canis

tuberibus investigandis aptus doctusque.

tuberibus investigandis aptus doctusque.

TRULY, vere ad veriatem. sincere. To speak t.,
vere loqui. In veritate dicere. sincere pronunciare.

TRUMP, s. *pagina coloris primo r præcipui.

TRUMP, v. *pagina coloris præcipui vincère.

TRUMP UP, confingere. To t. sp. a charge or accusation, crimen or qd criminis or in qm confingere.

See FABRICATE; INVENT.

TRUMPERY, nugm. germe. tricæ, pl. (trifæs).—

scruta, orum (od clothes, &c.; frigery).

TRUMPET, s. tuba (a long straight bronze tube, in a continui of magnet.

creasing in diameter, and terminating in a bell-shaped aperture).—lituus (slightly curved at the extremity: the ageriare,—ittus is signify that the by the infinity, Acro ad H. Corm. 1, 1, 23)—buccina (a horn-t, resembling the shell, buccinum; spiral and gibbous originally made of a shell, then of horn, and prps of wood and metal. Its chief sue was in proclaiming the watches of the day: it was also blown at funerals and wateres of the away: It was also one at fareis and before silling down to table).—cornu (horn: invented by the Etruscans: first of horn, afterwards of brass: curved in the shape of a C, with a cross piece to steady curred in the snape of a constant cornus fext, O. See ti: non tuba directi, non æris cornus flext, O. See Dict. of Antiqq.). To blow the t., tuba canere: at the sound of the t., tuba accinente; the sound of a t., 3 E. tubm or buccing sonus; the t. sounds, buccinstur (of was properly a 'signal,' though they did not hear the t., non exaudito tube sono (1958). Classicum was properly a 'signal,' though also used for the instrument, mly a cornu, with both it was sounded; Dict. of To sound one's own t. (Prov.), de se ipsum care (C.); se ipsum laudare.

TRUMPET, v. | PROPR.) To blow a t., tubi or buc-umong the people).—prædicare (to boast before all).—venditare. jactare (to brag, speak boastfully).

To be the TRUMPETER, tubicen. prps buccinator. To be the s. of aby's praise, buccinatorem es existimationis esse (C.): to be one's own t., de se ipsum prædicare (C.); se

psum laudare,

TRUNCHEON, *scipio, insigne imperii.

TRUNDLE, volvere (trans.). volvi (intrans.).

TRUNDLE, volvere (trans.). volvi (intrans.).

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TRUNDLE, volvere (trans.). volvi (intrans.).

TRUNDLE, volvere (trans.). volvi (intrans.).

TRUNDLE, volvere (trans.). volvi (intrans.).

TRUNDLE, volvere (trans.). volvi (intrans.).

TRUNDLE, volvere (trans.). volvi (intrans.).

TRUNDLE, volvere (trans.).

TRUNDLE, vol with the roots) .- truncus (the naked, dry part of the tree, opp. to the branches and leaves, and even to the top itself, as its ornament; in short, so far as it answers to itself, as its ornament; in short, so far as it answers to the 1. of the human body, as distinguished fm stirps: trunc, means the lower part of the stem; stirps, the higher). Egy In good prose stipes (in poetry syn. with truncus or stirps) is only 'pole', caudex, a 'block' or 'og'; i. e., piece of wood, cut up or not, too short to be 'recognized as a stem or trunk (Död.), "Of the human body, truncus (corporis). Proboscis, rostrum: of an elephant, proboscis, Ydis (Plin.); manus (C.). Echest, area. cista. capsa. armarium scrinium, pyxis. Little I., arcula. capsula. cistulala (Signatum). llula. [Syn. in Box.] TRUNKMAKER, qui areas, capsas, &c., conficit.

(E) not capsarius in this sense.

TRUSS, s. A bandage used for hernia,
fascia hernialis. fascia, cui imo loco pila assuta est
ex panniculis facta (Cels. 7, 20, in.). To put on or ex panniculis facta (Cels. 7, 20, in.). To put on or apply a truss, fasciam ad repellendum intestinum ipsi illi subjicere (Cels. loc. cit.), [A bund le (of hay, straw. &c.), fascis, fasciculus.

TRUSS, v. colligare. ligare (to bind together).—colli-gere (to collect; draw up). To t. up, see PACK.

TRUST, s. | Confidence, fiducia (v. pr., laudable t. in things we actually can rely on, wch is allied to the courage of trusting in ourselves) .- confidentia (a blamecom age of raising in oursevers.—Connectina in seems, oble, presumptions it, particularly in one's own strength; opp. foresight and discretion).— audacia (confidence arising fin contempt of danger: if may imply either praise or dispraise).—audentia (laudable confidence; pairiel of enterprise).—fidentia (Fidentia est per print) of enterprise).—fidentia (Fidentia est per print) of enterprise). quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse anim in se fiduciæ certà cum spe collocavit, C.).-fides (faith in a man's honour). - spes firma. spes certa (confident expectation). - firma animi confisio. ani-(conjugar) expectation i. — In a minima troussic amus certus et confirmatus. [Phr. in Convidence.]

[Credit, fides. See Credit. | Deposit, vid.

TRUST, v. | To entrust, ci qd credere. concredere. (Com., rare in C.).—commendare et concredere.

dere (Com., rare in C.).—commendare et concredere, committere, permittere (the latter, to leave alkg to aby for the purpose of getting rid of it oneself; the former, to make aby morally responsible for athg).—mandare, demandare (to charge aby with the management of athg).
—deponere qd apud qm (as a deposit, to be kept).—cs faci qd committere or permittere. tradere in cs faci (to commit to aby's good faith).—qd ci delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do himself). To t. aby with one's secrets, occulta sua ci credere; with one's most secret thoughts, arcanos sensus credere ci (V.); with one's plans, consilia sua ci credere; with one's life, vitam suam ci credere or committere; aby with all I have, summam fidem rerum omnlum ci habere: with one's reputation, existimationem suam committere ci. mam ae fortunas suas credere ci (C.); aby with an office, a command, munus, imperium ci dare or mandare: also imperio qm præsicere; summam imperii ci tradere, or ad qm deferre (Np.): with the defence of a city, " urbem ci tuendam dare: aby with a tetter, epis-tolam, literas ci committere. | To confide, fidere or confidere ci or ci rei. credere ci. fidem habere or or connaere ci or ci rei, creaere ci, naem naoere or tribuere or adjungere (all four without distinction, C. de Div. 2, 55, 113; 2, 59, 122).—fretum esse qo or qå re (rely on).—fiduciam habère es rei. To t. oneself, 214 fiduciam in se collocare: to t, too much, nimis con fidere: to t. aby's virtue, credere cs virtuti (S.): not to t. aby's eyes, ears, oculis, auribus non credere: not to t. aby, ci diffidere. ci fidem non habere. A man to be

frusted, homo certus or fidus. [See CONFIDE.]

TRUSTEE, fiduciarius. for not fideicommissarius, wch = the person who is to receive the benefit of a fideicommissum: fiduciarius denotes the person laid under

an obligation of delivering it. TRUSTWORTHY, TRUSTY, fidus. fidelis (faith-

ful).—certus. constans. Jn. certus et constans. firmus et constans (firm, constant).
TRUTH, veritas (t. in the abstract; as a quality).-

TRUTH, veritas (t. in the abitract; as a quanty,—verum (t. in the concrete; that wech is true: be the server are must render the phrase to speak or say the t., not veritatem dicere, togul, but verum or vera dicere dicere quod res est). The exact t., strict t., summa veritas; severitas: a universally acknowledged t., peritas; severitas: a universally acknowledged t., peritas; in the server the server that the se spicua omnibus veritas: historic t., historiae fides; also historica fides (O. Am. 3, 12, 42); the t.'s of the Christian religion, vera, quie doctrina Christiana tradit, pra-cepta: half i.'s, quie non satis explorate percepta st cognita sunt: according to t., ex re: it is an established t., pro vero constat: to be a lover of t., veritatis amicum, diligentem, or cultorem esse: to be blind to the t., a vero aversum esse: to perceive the t., quæ vera sint, cernere: to say the t. (in concessions), verum, si loqui volumus; verum, si scire vis: to tell aby the L. ci vera dicere.

TRY, || To attempt, rem or rem facere tentare. experiri. conari. periclitari (qm or qd; e. g. periclitari Romanos, Np.).—periculum facere cs or cs rei.—moliri (to endeavour to effect a great and difficult work) .audere (to attempt a great and dangerous work).

Every Probare in this sense is without Class, authority.

To t. my strength, tentare qd possim: let us t. our It is my strength, tentare qd possim: ies us i. our strength, experiamur, quid uterque possit: I tried what I could do, tentavi quid possem: to t. if &c., experti si&c. || To put to the test, tentare, examinare, explorare [SYN. in EXAMINE]. Tot. (gold, &c.), qd ad obrussam exigere: to t. by fire, igni spectare qd and (fig.) qm (C.): to t. aby's fidelity, cs fidem inspicere (O.): to t. or t. on, a garment, vestein probare or experiri : to t. o horse, equium tentare : to t. a medicine, medicamentum usu explorare (Cels.). | To put upon trial, interrogare, quærere; see TRIAL. To t. a cause, causam connoscere (of the judge); judicem esse de qá re; judicem sedere in qm (of a juror, &c.). | To tempt, vid.

TUB, alveus (long, like a trough).-labrum (bread, large, like a vat).—lacus. sinus (round).
TUBE, tubus (dim. tubulus, Farr.).—fistula. canalis.

canaliculus. [Syn. in Conduit.]

TUBERCLE, tuberculum (Cels.). See SWELLING.

TUBEROUS, tuberosus (Farr.).

TUBULAR, tubulatus (Plin.).

TUCK, s. (in a garment) * pars sinuata, replicata, inflexa TUCK, v. vestis partem replicare, sinuare, in-

flectere.

TUCK UP, colligere.
TUESDAY, dies Martis (t. t.).
TUFT, crista (on birds; a helmet, &c.). A t. ef wood,
floccus: a t. of hair, crines in fasciculum collecti (in a knot). - crines densiores et prolixi (natural): a L of trees, fruticetum; virguitum. TUFTED, cristatus (having a plume, &c.) .- densus

(close together). TUG, v. trahere. To t. at, moliri qd. See Pull.

STRIVE.

TUG, s. tractus (pull) .- nisus. molitio (effort).

TUITION, institutio, disciplina [5] Not instructio.
To entrust to aby s f., (puerum) ci in disciplinam tradere:
to be under t., *in disciplina csse.
TUMBLE, v. [INTRANS.] cadere. labi. prolabi (for-

wards).—corruere (to fall down; of men and animals).—ruinam facere or trahere (to fall down in ruina; of buildings, &c.). See Fall. [Trans.] deturpare rugis.

rugas cogere.
TUMBLE, s. casus, ûs. lapsus, ûs. See PALL.
TUMBLER, || One who shows feats of twm-

bling, petaurista. ze, m. (Varr.) | A large drinking-glass, poculum. scyphus. See Cvp. glass, poculum. scyphus. See Cup.
TUMBREL, plaustrum (C.).
TUMID, tumidus. turgidus. inflatus (all of persons

and things). A style is t., oratio turget atque inflata est. See also Turoid.

est. See also I UNGID.
TUMOUR, tumor. tuber. See Swelling.
TUMOUR, tumultus (Roman term for any sudden outbreak; e. g., of elaves, peasants, allies).—metus.

motus concursusque (t. in the state).—seditio (mutiny.
asst the poernment).—via repentina (sudden t.).—turbus.
7. among the cisizens, seditio domestica: to excite a t.,
turbus dare or facere (Ter.); tunnitum facere (S.),
concitare; seditionem facere, concitare, commovére,
concire: to cause a violent t. in the camp, maximas in
castria turbus efficere (C.): to cause fresh t.'s, novos
tunultus movére († H.); to cause t.'s in a state, tunultum inficere civitati (C.): turbæ ac tumultûs concitatorem esse (C.); tumultum edere or præbere (L.): to quell a t., tumuitum sedare (L.); comprimere (T.): seditionem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, exstinguere: a t. breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit; breaks out again, sed, recrudescit; citatur, exardescit: breaks out again, sed. recrutescit: decreases, sed. alaguecit; is appeased, sed. conticescit. A ny violent motion, motus. jactatio. jactatus (SYN. in AGIATION).—tumilitus (of the sea. the body; also of the mind, ments t)—vebmentior animi contition animi permotio (of the mind). See also AGIA-

TUMULTUOUS, tumultuosus, concitatus, com-

TUN, s. | A large cask, dolium (very large). - seria (of a long shape). | A liquid measure, *centum

TUN, v. *in dolium, seriam, infundere.

TUNE, s. | Harmony, sonorum concentus. nervorum or vocum concordia. In t., consonus: out of t., absonus (not of the right tone, that sounds badly); disamonus (not of the right tone, that sound boday); dis-souns (that does not agree in lone, not in harmony; opp. consonana); to be out of t., absonum esse (to sound ill; the in later veriters, absonare); dissonare; discrepare (not to harmonize). If n air, modi. moduli. cantus, te centionm

TUNE, v. fides ita contendere nervis (or with Crel. numeris), ut concentum servare possint (see C. Fin. 4. 27, 75); to t. a number of instruments, accommodare instrumentum musicum ad aliud : *efficere ut od cum qå re concinat; "efficere ut res concentum servent.

im qa re concinat; "emecre ut res concentum servois, TUNEPUL, canorus, musicus. TUNIC, tunica. A t. with sleepes, tunica manicata: long t., tunica talaris: on under t., tunica intima

nong l., tunica talaris: on under l., tunica muma Gell. 10, 15): secaring a l., tunicatus.

TUNICLE, tunica (Cell., Plin.).—tunicula (Plin.).

TUNNEL, canalis. tubus. canaliculus. [Syn. in CONDUIT.]
TUNNY, thynnus or thunnus. *scomber thynnus

TURBAN, *tiāra (Turcica), TURBID, turbidus (v. propr.).—cœnosus. limosus (muddy).
TURBOT. rhombus (Plin.).—*pleuronectus maxi-

mus (Linn.).
TURBULENCE, | Restless disposition, ingenium turbulentum or inquietum; ingenium turbidum

(T), Tumult, vid.

TURBULENT, turbulentus (restless, unquiet).—seditiosus (engaged in a disturbance).—rerum evertendarum or rerum novarum cupidus. rerum mutationis cupidus (disposed to overthrow the existing constitution). cupidus (assposed to vecturous use examing consistency frebellans (that rises against its conquerors; of a vanquished people). In. seditlous sc turbulentus (e. g. civis).—inquietus (restless).—turbidus (disturbed; e. g. civitas, T.). To be t., novas res quierere; novis rebus studere.

TURBULENTLY, turbulente, turbulenter, sedi-

tiose, turbide.

TURF, s. cespes (a spot covered with t., a grass plot; atso a tuft of grass, with the earth in wch it grows) .-- herba (young, tender grass, on wch one may lie). Fresh heros (young, tender gross, on wen one may he). From L, cespes vivus: to cut t., cespitem circumcidere (Cas. B. G. 5. 42): to lie on the t., se abjicere in herba (not in herbam): a seat of t., sedile cespite obductum; se-dile e or de cespite vivo factum; sedile gramineum.

TURR, v. cespitem poner rei. congerers rem ces-pite. *cespite obducere (to core wish t.). TURGID, tumidus. turgidus. 4 t. spie, oratio, quæ turget et inflata est (C.); genus dicendi, quod immo-dico tumore turgeset (C.); turgida oratio (Peiron.);

dico tumore turgescu (4.); turgida orano (reeron.); oratio tumida, tumidior (6.).

TURGIDITY, tumor. or by the adj. T. of style, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, inflata oratio, ampuilae: to be chargeable with t., adhibère quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam; ampuilari.

TURMOIL, turba, or turba, pi.—perturbatio. turbidus vobementior animi commotio or concitato; turbidus vobementior animi commotio or concitato; turbidus mentis statis. animi commotus (C.); mentis tumultus (H.); to allay the t. of the mind, motus animi tranquillare or sedare (C.). See also COMMOTION.

TURN, s. | Circular motion, conversio, circumactus (corporis), usually by the verbs. | Winding, bend, flexus, us. occursus ac recursus, ambages, pl. (winding, circuitous route; also in abl, sing., ambage). (winding, circuitous route; also in abl. sing., ambage).—anfractus (a break in the continuity of ath? after-cition; e.g., of a horn, the course of the sun, &c., but eaply of a road; hence, fine context, antif, for a't. in the road'). A riser that has many t's, amnis sinuosus flexibus (aft. Meander s. t., Plin.). A wealk to and fro, ambulatio. spatium; to take a t., ambulationem conficere (in qo loco): to go to take a t., ire or abire ambulatum or deambulatum: after two or three abre ambulatum or deamoulatum; after two or three its, duobus spatils tribusve factis; a little 1., ambulatuncula. If Change leading to a result, commutatio, by eventus, exitus (cent); or by Crel.; e.g., fortune lakes a sudden 1., fortuna subito conver-titur (Np. Att. 10, 2); celeriter fortuna mutatur (Cas. titur (Ap. Mt. 10, 2); celether fortuna mutatur (Cæs. B. C. 1, 69); all things take an unfavorable t., omnia in pejorem partem vertuntur ac mutantur (C. Rose. Am. 36, 103); things take a good, bad t., omnia nobis secunda, adversa incidunt (C.): the war takes an unfavorable t., res juclinatur (L.): to take a different t., aliter cadere, cedere, mutare (C.): all things have taken a different t., omnia versa sunt (C. Rosc. Am. 22, 61): the affair takes an unexpected t., res præter omnem opinionem cadit, cedit (aft. C.): to take a good or favorable t., in lætiorem or meliorem statum mutari : to give a t. to athg, orem or mellorem statum mutari: lo give a l. to athja; rem vertere, convertere (C.); rem totam inclinare (L.); lo give a different l., rem aliter, allo modo, vertere; rem allo vertere, convertere (Aft. C.); lo give a more elegant l. lo, elegantius facere qd (C.). Il Disposition (of mind), vid. Il Mode of expression, conformatio. To give a good l. to a senience, sententiam apte conformare; qd elegantius diecere various l.'s of expression, varise figure et verba. Il Order, course, usually by Crel. with some of the cases of vicis, acch does not occur in the nominative; e.g., in t., in vicem: it is your t. now, nunc tum sunt partes (see Phadr. 4, 3, 25. [ordo te tangit or ad te venit is not Latin): by t.'s, = alternately, alterna, n. pl.; invicem; per vices

(not alternis = one after the other, nor vicissim

in return; vicibus means 'by turns,' 'alternately,' = in return; victous means 'vy turns, 'aiternately; but it is found only in poorty and later prote writers; D[ffice (good or bad). A good i., officium (a kind-ness).—beneficium (a benefit): to do aby a good i., othenigne facere. de qo bene merêri: to do a dad i., see INTUR. HUNT. [Inclination of the scale, ibramentum (v. propr.). -- mantissa (preponderance). | Pio.) That web occasions a change in a thing or in its termination, momentum (v. prop. $\hat{\rho}o\pi\hat{\eta}$).—discrimen (critical or decisive point). To give the t. of the scale, momentum habere; discrimen facere: to give the turn of the scale to a thing, momentum facere ci rei or (in a thing) in re; momentum afferre ad rem; rem inclinare (to bring near to decision): rem decernere (to decide): trifles frequently give a t. of the scale to important matters, ex parvis sæpe magnarum rerum inclinationes pendent.

TURN, "I To give a certain direction, vertere, convertere. To l. oneself or itself, so convertere; convertite to l. the eyes to any place, oculos qo convertere: to l. upside down, topsy-larve, ima summis misere or mutare; summa mise confundere; omnia turbare et miscère; omnia in contrarium vertere; cœlum ac terras miscere: to t. inside out, invertere: to t. the thoughts to, animum advertere ad rem (See ATTEND) : to t. the thoughts fm a subject, animum or cogitationes ab qa re: to t. the back, verti, converti (to t. round). se vertere or convertere (in flight) .- abire, decedere, dissevere or convertere (in night),—abite, decedere, discedere (to go away). [To apply, vid.: to t. to one's own use or advantage, uti qå re (to use); in rem suam convertere qd (to apply to one's benefit); fructum capere ex re. | To move round, change (position), (trans.) torquere, contorquere, circumagere (e. g. moias trusa-To t. athg round, in orbem torquere or circumagere; rotare (to t. like a wheel) .- (intrans.) se torquere convertere. se versare (voluntarily). - circumagi. or convertere, se versare (voluntarity).— circumagi, volvi. ferri (involuntarity). To t. in a circle, in orbem circumagi; se gyrare; rotari (rather poet.). Fig. 17th evhole dispute t. 2 on this question, circa hanc consultationem disceptatio omnis vertitur: to t. up the none at aby, indum ci suggerere (cf. C. 4tt. 12, 44). I To give an other direction ta, (trans.) vertere. convertere. exiit; mente alienatus est: is not your brain turned t satin' sanus est to t. fm one party to another (i. c., to 3 E. 2

change sides), deficere, desciscere el a qo. "To change e concert: see CONVERT. To l. into money, vendere. "To fashion, form, conformare. effingere. "To incline (a scale), (rans.) inclinare. (intrans.) inclinare. or inclinare in (ad) alteram partem. The scale 1.'s, altera lanx propendet or deprimitur (cf. C. Tusc. 5, 17, 51; Acad. 2, 12, 38). Fig.) The scale of fortune 1.'s, fortuna vertit, convertitur, or se inclinat. | To transfortuna vertit, convertitur, or se inclinat. | To I ran-iate, vid. | To Jorm on a lathe, tornare ialoo fig. to make with nuceness, &c.; e. g. versus. H.).—detornare (to l. d., velares annulos. Plin. 13, g. 18; fig. senten-tiam, Gell.).—torno facere. ex torno perficere, ad tor-num fabricare (propr., to make in a lathe).—perficere ed in torno (Fitr.). To l. cups of terebishus, calices torno facere ex terebishus (Film.). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | its colour, varium fieri (e.g., the grapes are beginning to t., ura varia fieri copit).—flavescere (c. t. seer or yellow; of leases, dec., e.g. follum fagt, Plin.). Il To apply for aid, vid.: whither shall I. I. quo me vertant!—the knew not whither to t., quo se verteret non habebat.

TURN ABOUT, VETBATE. See also TURN ROUND.

TURN ASIDE, | TRANS.) deflectere. detorquere (by force). | INTRANS.) deflectere, declinare de re (e. g. de viå), devertere,

vià). devertere.

Turn away, Turn from, ||Trans.) To avert, avertere. amovère. To 1. away the eyes fm any one, oculos dejleere ab qo; to another, oculos ab qo in alium avertere. Fig.) To 1. away one's mind or thought, animum or cogitationes avertere ab qir eand ab qir eand ab qir. To dismiss; vid. [INTRANS.] amovere se. de-

TURN BACK. See RETURN.
TURN DOWN, invertere.
TURN 18, 1 TRANS. To double back, inflecter. replicare (to fold back). | INTRANS. To be
doubled back, inflect. | To enter (a bouse).

mum cs intract. apud qu devertere.
Turn into. Sec Convert, Tarnsporm.
Turn ory, [Tarns, To dismiss; vid. [To give a different direction to; e, g., to. . of water, clause to develop more to a place).—deducere (to lead or more away to a place, or downwards).— avertere (to give another direction to). To t. of a river, flumen derivare, avertere; through a new chanflumen novo alveo avertere. | INTRANS.) | To ace, numen nova aveo averter. INTANNS, I I of ake a different turn, se ficctore; e.g., hinc silva, via, se ficctit sinistrorum (t.'z of to the left). I To corrupt, putrefy, vitial (of fruit, meat, &c.).—putrescere (to go to decay). That has turned of, putri-

treacre (io go to decay). That has turned of, puttidus; tancidus (rancid; e.g., meat).

Turn our, [Trans.] To drive a way, ejicere. To
to one out of one's house, un domo ejicere (except in
this construction ejicere miy takes ex or de). I To
seek (a word in a dictionary), "vocabulum in lexico
querere. I INTRANS.] To issue, have a certain
end or result, evenire. exitum habère (to have an
sune).—cadere (to fail out). To i out well, bene, belle
evenire. prosperce procedere, or succedere (to succed);
ei res failste, feliciter, Drosperque eveniunt (prosei res failste, feliciter, Drosperque eveniunt (prosevenire. prospere procedere, or successive venint (pro-cires fauste, feliciter, prospereque evenint (pro-perously: C. Muren. 1): to i. out badly, male, secus addere: to i. out agreedly to one's wish, ex sententia succedere (opp. allet eccldit res ac putbann; prater opinionem cadere): I feared how it would it. out, verban, quorsum id casurum esset, or quorsum evaderet: I am afraid how it will t. out with him, vereor quid de illo, or quid illi fiet: how has it turned out with you? quis eventus te accepit ? t. out as it may, utcumque res ceciderit or cessura est : to see beforehand how a thing will t. out, de exitu rei divinare.

TURN OVER, || To upset; vid. || To revolve, revolver. || To upset; vid. || To revolve, revolvere. To t. over the pages of a book, librum evolvere (librum consulter is = 'to consult a book;' libros adire only of the Sibytline books): to t. over a new

leaf (Prov.), ad bonam frugem se recipere (C.).
Turn Round, | Trans.) versare (to t., ste to one side, TURN ROUND, "TRANS.) versare (lo 1., sts to one side, sts to the other; also to 1. r. in a circle).—circumagere (to 1. r. to another side, or to move round in a circle) invertere (lo 1. about, to insert)—convertere (to 1. r. and r., and, with the terminus ad quem, to direct to a place by turning round; hence followed by nd or with an acc.).—circumvertere (to 1. r. about).—intorwith an acc.).—circumvertere (to L. r. about).—intorquire (to more to one side by turning; e. g. oculos ad qd)—contorquire (to more quire round by turning).—retorquire (to t. back; e. g. oculos ad qd).—[NTRANS.] se convertere (of persons and things).—versari or severance, se circumagere. circumagi (the first of persons or things, the latter only of things web. t. round).—circumferri. circumverti (only of things: e. g. wheels, the peavenly bodies).—se gytare (to t. oneself r.; e. g., with 276

the head; Feget. 3, 5, 2). To t. oneself r. in a circle in orbem circumagi, or se circumagere () rotari as poet.): to t. oneself r. to any one, se convertere ad qm: se circumagere ad qm.

TURK UP, | TRANS.) reflectere. recurvare (erookeding. | INTRANS.) reflecti. recurvari. | To happen, vid.

TURN UPSIDE DOWN. See TURN. TURNCOAT, transfuga. desertor (a deserter).—pro-ditor (a traitor).—homo levissumus, modo harum, modo illarum partium (S.). To be a t., defecisse or

mode makin partibus (c. g. optimatum).

TURNERY, opus torno factum, or ad tornum fabricatum (surer's work).—ars tornami (she art).

TURNING. See Tuan, s.

TURNING-POINT, flexus, üs (C.).

TURNEY, rapum; rarely rapa, s., f. (Col., Piim.)—dim. rapulum (H.). napus, i, m. (a nowee, kinad of L.; Col.)— brasslea rapa (Linu.). A t-field, rapuna napina, se. f. (Col.) turney a transpina, se. f. (Col.)

sternere (Eichst): 1.-gate keeper, exactor redituum ex vlarum munitione (aft. C. Font. 4, 7): toil at a L, vec-

viarum munitione (aft. C. Forn. 4, s): toil as a 1., vec-tigal in vià publicà professentibus pendendum; er prps portorium (see Herz. ad Cex. B. G. 4, 1). TURNSPIT, (*homo, servus, canis) carnem veru transfixam ad ignem versans. *(machina) veru ver-

sando (Ban.).
TURNSTILE, *obex versatilis.

TURPENTINE, terebinthina resina (Cels.). The t.-tree, terebinthus, i. f. (Plin.); *pistacia terebinthus

TURPITUDE, improbitas. nequitia. ignavia; er by Crel. with turpis, improbus, abjectus.

TURRET, turricula (Vitr.).
TURTLE, *testudo mydas (Linn.).
TURTLE-DOVE, turtur (C.); *columba turtur (Linn.).

(Linn.).
TUSH, phul! apage!
TUSH, deus prædæ capiendæ, exciplendæ, factus,
tusk, "deus prædæ capiendæ, exciplendæ, factus,
destinatus; or, fin the coniced, simply dens.
TUTELAGE. || Minority, ætas pupillaris.—
| Guardianhip, tutlela. [Par. in GUARDIAN-

TUTELARY, præses. At. deity (of a place), deus præses loci; deus qui loco præsidet; deus, cujus tutéla, or in cujus tutéla locus est (EF) not deus tutela locus est (EF) not deus son deus tutela locus est (EF) not deus son deus locus est (EF) not deus est (EF) not de

dii præsides imperii.
TUTOR, s. educator (in a physical or moral respect; TUTOR, s. educator (in a physical or moral respect; originally of parents; afterward also of instructors).—nutriclus (one who takes care of the physical transferred to the physical transferred transferred to the physical transferred to the physical transferred trans custos etiam rectorque quærendus est). — educater præceptorque (instructor and teacher; T. Ann. 15, 62, rum principis pracesse: the place of t. to the princes.

*præfectura et institutio filiorum regiorum, or filiorum principalium: to be a l. of youth, formare vitam juventutis ac mores (aft. Pim. Pan. 47, 1): a princip la praceptor domesticus: to keep a princip l., praceptorem or magistrum domi habere: to have a private habére: to become a private 1., *munus præceptors

nabers: to become a private i., "minuts praceporas domesti-i suscipere; puerum suscipere regendum (cfl. C. Mt. 10, 6, 2): to look out for a private i., "praceporament of the private i., "praceporament of the private in the private in the private in the property of the p

or fillorum cs).

TWANG, s. clangor. sonitus, ûs.
TWANG, v. clangorem or sonitum dare. sonare.
TWEEZERS, volsella, æ.f. (Plant., Mart.)

ceps = pincers.

TWELFTH, duodecimus. Brery t., duodecimus quisque: for the t. time, duodecimum: a t., pars duodecima: uncia

TWELFTHLY, duodecimo. TWELVE, duodecim. duodeni (distrib., and with substantives that are used only in the plural, e. g. duodenæ literæ = duodecim enistolæ: er duodecim lite-Time = 1. letters of the alphabet). T. times, duodecles: to times as much, duodecim partibus plus: t hundred, mile et ducenti: milleni et ducent (distrib., or with substantives found only in the pl.): t. hundred times, millies et ducenties: the t. hundredth, millesinus du centesimus: of t. years (in duration), duodecim annorum: 1. years old, duodecim annos natus: 1. thousand, duodecim millia; duoden anillia (distrib, \$\frac{a}{c}.): 1. pounds is weight, duodecim pondo; duodecim libras pondo (valens): a 1. pounder (cannon), *lormentum bellieum globos singulos duodecim librarum mittens. TWELVEMONTH. Ser YEAR.

TWENTIETH, vicesimus. Every t., vicesimus quisque: for the t. time, vicesimus.

TWENTIETHLY, vicesimo.

TWENTY, viginti. viceni (distrib., and with sub-stantives that are found only in the pl.; see Twelve). A space of I, years, vigintl anni: vicennium (Modesi, Dig., 36, 5, 8): a man i years old, humo viginti anno rum; homo viginti anno rum; homo viginti anno natus: i.-foid, licenty limes as much, vicies tantum: the field bears I-foid, ager effect or effect our vicenium c. I. times, vicies: I. thouselffect our vicenium c. I. t sand, viginti millia: t. thousand times, vicies millies:

3 md, vignit millia: i. sousana somes, view summer.

TWICE, bis. T. as much, duplum: alterum tantum (as much again): L. as big, altero tanto major (so fongior, &c.); duplo major: L. as much, duabus partibus plus: one or L, semel adque iterum: L a day, bis in

die (Cat. 64).

TWIG, surculus (a live shoot, fit for grafting)—stolo.
sarmentum. Dead, dry l.'s, ramalia. To frons = a
green bough; ramus = a branch.
TWILIGHT, lux incerta or dubia (poet.), lumen
incertum or obseurum. In the cold zones there preincertum or obscurum. In the cold zones there pre-wils only a kind of 1, from the frozen sones, in zonis frigidis maligna est ac pruink tantum albicans lux (Piln 2, 68, 68): it was diready seven o'clock, and there was still only a feeble t., jam hora diel prima, et adhuc dubius et quasi languidus dies (Pim. Ep. 6, 20, 6). Morning t., diluculum: eneming t., crepusculum (p. propr.)—tenchera (khadea of eccinig). a. born after the TWIN, geminus (\$\frac{1}{2}\psi vopicus = a 1. born after the premature birth or the earth of the other; see Plim. 7, 10.

 T.'s, gemini; fratres gemini (g. t.); gemini pueri (if both are boys): to have t.'s, geminos parere or eulti; uno partu duos parere simui; geminam stirpem edere: brother, sister, frater geminus, soror gemina. The twins (a constellation), Gemin! astrum geminum. TWINE, v. ||TRANS.)circumvolvere. circumplicare.

| INTRANS.) se circumvolvere (e. g. arboribus). circum-volvi. circumplecti. To train vines so that they may t. round the props, vites erigere, ut claviculis suis adminicula complectantur or apprehendant (a/t. C. N. D. 2, 27, 120): the vine t.'s itself about every thing, vitis claviculis suis quasi manibus, quicquid est nacta, completions and properties of the control of plectitur.

TWINGE, s. dolor (g. t. for pain).—cruciatus, fis. pt. faces dolorum (C. Of. 2, 10, 37).—acres dolorum morsus (C. Tusc. 2, 22, 53).—(in the intestines), tor-

mina. tormenta, pl.

TWINGE, v. dolorem el facere, incutere, inurere
(g. t., lo gire pain).—torquère. To be twinged, dolore
angi, premi, cruciari; acer doloris morsus est; dolor me invadit, in me incursat.

TWINKLE, micare (v. propr., as the stars. &c.).—
sciptiliare (to sparkle).—coruscare (to glitter, gleam, as
arms, &c.).
splendere = to shine; fulgere = to be

bright.

TWINKLING. By Crcl. with the werb; e. g., the t. of the stars, stellæ micantes. (so splendor, fulgor = wheen, brightness; Plin. has scintillatio oculorum, 20,

7 3).
TWIRL, s. gyrus.
TWIRL, v. || TRANS.) in gyros agere. in orbem torquêre. versare. circum agere. | INTRANS.) gyros per-agere or edere. in gyros ire (O.). in orbem torqueri. orbem volvere (Plin.). se gyrare (Vegel.).

TWIST, v. I TRANS, loquier (v. yer.), propr. and fs.).—decters (to plat, braid, intertwine).—obtorquier (to 1. round, overhead, intertwine).—obtorquier (to 1. round, overhead, 10. logether, connectere, inter as implectere, conjungere inter as aque implicare; to 1. one, arcd, colum ci torquiere, ob-off, detorquiere; to 1. one, arcd, colum ci torquiere, ob-off, detorquiere, ob-off, deto

torquere. [Internal set orquere or flectere. flectl.
TWIT, objecter or exprobrare ci qd. objurgare qm
de qå re. ci qd crimini dare. He t.'s me with having
been \$c. object mini me fuisse &c. (C.)

TWITCH, v. vellicare (propr. and fig.).
TWITCH, s. vellicatio (Sen.); or by the verb.
TWO, duo, binl distrib., or with wish: found only in
the pl.; see Twelvel. T. days, biduum: i. years, biennium: of t. years, bimus. bimulus. duos annos natunium: of t. years, bimus. bimulus. duos annos natus. (t. years old.)

by blennalis is un-Class.; biennis is doublfui; for, isatead of bienni, ap. Suet. Galo. 15, the last modern edd. read biennii. Of t. monlla, bimenis. bimestris: t. pounds weight, duo pondo. duas libras pondo (valens): of t. pounds weight, bilibris: t. and a haif, duo semis. duo et semis: t. asses and a haif, duo semis. duo et semis: t. asses and a haif, sestertius: t. feel and a haif broad, latus pedes duos sestertius: t. feel and a haif broad, latus pedes duos sestlerius: 1. jeet and a naij oroso, intus peues unus semls: he does not know how many twice t. make, non didicit bis bina quot sint: in t., ruptus (broken).— fractus (broken with violence).—scissus (cleft, rent); or by verbs, esply with dis; as, to break in t., frangere, diffringere; to strike in t., discutere; to cut in t., dissecare; to be in l., ruptum or fractum esse. dehiscere, hiare (to have a chink). To do t. things at once; kill t. birds with one stone (Prov.), de cadem fidelia duos parietes dealbare (Cur. C. Ep.). TWO-FOOTED, bipes.

TWOFOOLD, duplex (double, not single: of two separate things).—duplus (twice as large or much).—geminus (double).—binus. bipartitus. anceps (double; of a whole; see Bremi ad Np. Them. 3; Herz. ad Cas. B. 9.

1, 25).

TYPE, || Modei, exemplum. forma. || Acted prophecy, imago rerum futurarum (Lactant.).—es rel significatio (e. g. lignum sanguine delibutum crucis significatio est: Lactant. de Fer. Sap. 30).—figura (e. g. passionis; id. ib.). || Coli., Metal printing lei-cri, literarum forma (cf. C. N. D. 2, 37, 33).—'tyil (f. l.). || Coli., Printed letters, litera, pl.: characterus pl., Is large (..., maximis litera). cteres, pl. In large t., maximis literis.

TYPICAL, typicus (t. t. in theology; Sedul. 3.

TYPICAL, *typicus (t. t. 18 incocogy; Scuss. s, 208); or by the verb.

TYPICALLY, *per imaginem. *per typum (t. t.).

TYPIFY, rei futuræ imaginem fingere (aft. C.).

""" not adumbrare = to sketch out, describe.

TYPOGRAPHER, *typographus (t. t.).-*libros ty-

TYPOGRAPHER, *typographus (i. i.).—*ilbros ty-pls, literarum formulis esseribendi artifex. TYPOGRAPHI(*AL, *typographicus (i. i.).—*ars il-bros typis exseribendi, formulis describendi. TRANNICAL, tyrannicus (i. : in the Ioman zense, regius, superbus).—erudélis. sæyus. immanis (eruei). A t. disposition or conduct, crudelitas, superbia, animus

sævus, crudells.

TYRANNICALLY, crudeliter ac regie (in the Roman TYRANNICALLY, crudellter ac regie (in the Roman sense); silverbe crudeliterque.—tyrannice (e. g. statuere in qm; C. Ferr. 3, 48, extr.).—tyrannica crudelitate (e.g. qos vexare; Just. 42, 1, 3). To act t., cru deliter ac regie facere. crudelissime se gerere: to rule or govern t., crudelem superbamque dominationem excrècre (aft. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).
TYRANNICIDE, tyrannicidium (the killing of a tyrannicidium formationem excretae (aft. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).

killed a tyrant).

TYRANNIZE, || To govern as a tyrant, tyrannidem exercere. Tyrannum agere. dominar! (reg-nare, in the Roman sense). Il To act crucily and imperiously, crudeliter facere. To t. over aby, superbe crudeliterque qm tractare. tyrannice statuere in qm. crudelem, sævum esse in qm (aft. C.); tyrannicum imperium exercere in qm (Ruhnk.); tyrannico

cum imperium exercêre in qm (Ruhnk.); tyrannico imperio premere qm (Muret.).

TYRANNY, | Tyrannical government, tyrannis (C.): imperium sevum (S.; in the Romansense). dominatus, ûs. dominatio (S.); dominatio impotens (L.). Severe, cruel t. dominatus superius, crudelis. Immoderal imperii crudelisa. To deliver the state fm t. (of the Roman kings), civitatem ex regià servitute eximere (L.). | Cruelty, crudelitas, immanitas. sævitia.

nitas. sevitia.
TYRANT. In the ancient sense, an absolute
ruler, espiy one who had made himself master of a slate hilherto free, not necessarily sicluding the idea of cruelly or injustice, tyrannus (see
Brem ad Np. Mith. 8, 3). If Mn absolute ruler (in the Roman sense), dominus ; Jr. dominus et (m me noman sense), untilinus; 3n. dominus et vyrannus; a cruel t., tyrannus gravis, crudelis (C.), stevus, vlolentus (L.). Il na wider sense, a cruel, domineering person, homo superbus, crudelis, sævus. To play the t., in suos sævire, suos crudeliter

superbe tractare. TYRO. See TIBO.

UBIQUITY, omnipræsentia (Eccl.), or Crcl. with omnia præsentem numine suo implère; comnibus locis præsentem esse.

ocus præsentem esse.
UDDER, uber.—sumen (of a sow). A distended u.
(Prior), uber lacte distentum.
UGLINESS, deformitas, turpitudo, obsecenitas, fæ-

"UCLINES. deformitas, turpitudo, obsecenitas, fœditas [Str. is in Uclvi].

UGLILY, deformiter (e. g., sonare),—turpiter, tetre (tetertime),—obsecue, foode, [Str. is Uclxi].

UGLI, deformis (ofending one's taste, \$\partial{\pi}\epsilon\$, of the deformis (ofending one's taste, \$\partial{\pi}\epsilon\$, one is taste, \$\partial{\pi}\epsilon\$, one is security distrabed; it applied to what produces this impression on the ennes (teter naribus, auribus, oculis, Lucri) or the mind (locus, tenebras, &c.); also vultus; = \partial{\pi}\epsilon\$, contempt; opp, honestim; = acrypois, — foculus offending natural feelings; exciting disapprobation, contempt; opp, honestim; = acrypois, — foculus offending natural feelings; exciting foothing, \$\partial{\pi}\epsilon\$, \$\pi\epsilon\$, \$\pi\epsilon\$ s., insignls ad deformitatem: a face dreadfully u. by nature, vultus natura horridus ac teter (Suet.). Atha is an u. trick natura morrious ac teter (suct.). A thig is an u. trick or habit, ad deforme at (e.g. de se lipsum prædicare). To make athg u., qd deformare (epp. exornare); qd turpare or deturpare (post-Aug., in prose). ULCER, ulcus, éris, n. (g. l. for amy festering sore).— suppuratio (as discharging pus).—distuis (an u. sech grouss out in the shape of a nine. & fistellar.

suppuratio (as alse narying pus).—Insula (an u. ven grows out in the shape of a pipe, a fishila; see Np. Att. 21, 3), apostēma, štis, n. (andornµa), or, pure Lat, abscessus, As (an abscess).—vomica (in the lungs or other intestines, wch often breaks out and discharges pus; fm vomere). such often breaks out and discharges pus: fm vomers, —carbunculus (a pestilential us, red swith black or pole-yellow pustules; see Cels. 5, 28, No. 1).—canceroma, akia, n.; carcinoma, filis, n.; pure Lal., cancer (a can-eer, considered by the ancients as incurable by any means: a curable kind of it was called carcoethen; see Cels. 5, 28, No. 10).—epinyctis, syce (u. in the corner of Cest. 3, 28, No. 101.—epinicett, sive us in the corner of the eye, we is always dropping).—wgiloplum, wgilops (a quasi-fistula in the corner of the eye).—*crithe (spith, sty; see Cest. 7, 7, No. 2, tuberculum parvum, quod a similitudine hordei a Græcis spith nominatur). Full of u.'s, ulcerosus; an u. is forming under my tongue,

and interestates as a sub-ing mass and proposed to be below the sub-inguity of the sub-in

ULCERATION, suppuratio.-ulceratio (mly as an ulcerated place, ulcer) .- exulceratio (Cels.).
ULTERIOR, ulterior. U. views, objects, &c., ulte-

riora (opp. præsentia; e. g. struere, petere). ULTIMATE, ultimus. See Last. ULTIMATELY. See 'at Last.' (E

(Williame Appul.)

Apput.)

ULTRA. To be an u. tory, *ultra modum optimatium partes amplecti. So of other opinions.

ULTRAMARINE, color ceruleus or cyaneus.

ULTRAMONTANE, transmontanus (L.). To enter-

LIRAMON ANE, transmontanus (2.), I conversion u. opinions, *de Papæ potestate eadem fere sentire atque transmontani solent pontificii.

UMBER, || The fish, *saimo thymallus (Linn.).

| The earth, *umbra. *terra umbra.

UMBILICAL The u. chord, (Tertull., Carn. Christ.). UMBIRAGE. See SHADE, OFI u. at. see 'to be OFFENDED at.' UMBRAGEOUS. See SHADY. The u. chord, umbilicaris nervus

See SHADE, OFFENCE, &c. To take

UMBRELLA, *umbraculum contra pluvias mu-ens. U.-tree, *magnolia tripetala (Linn.).

UMPIRE, arbiter (one who decides a cause on grounds of equity, whereas a judex is bound to decide by law; also in all the senses of the English word).—disceptator (one who examines and decides upon the validity of the grounds alleged; e. g., in disagreements and verbal disputes). To choose aby as an u., qm arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere: to appoint an u. between two parties, arbitrum inter partes dare: to act as u., esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter qos; qrm controversiam discep-tare or dirimere: to be u. in a cause, arbitrum esse in (d; cs rel arbitrium est penes qm; dirimere or discep-tare qd (to adjust or settle a dispute).—qd componere (to settle it in an amicable way). The decision of an n., (to settle it in an amicable way). a: bitrium. See Aubiten.

UNABASHED, *pudore non (or nullo) deterritus.

- *pudore nullo revocatus (a qâ re). Crci. qm non pudot (cs rei). If = shameless, impūdens. To do athy s., sine pudore facere qd (Q.); *pudore dimisse

alhy u., sine pudore facere qd (d.); *pudore dimisse facere qd (pud. dimitt. C.): UNABLE, non potens es rei er ad qd faciendum (e.g., u. to hold their arms, non potentes armorum tenen-dorum; to restrain the legion, non pot. ad legionen cohibendam).— hebes ad qd (u. fm dullness, e. g., u. to understand, hebes ad intelligendum); but mig Vrei.

with non pose, nequire.

UNACCEPTABLE, *quod ci gratum acceptumque non est; or injucundus. ingratus. insuavis. See Ux-

UNACCOMPANIED, incomitatus .- sine comitatu.

-Solus (alone).

UNACCOMPLISHED, infectus. With one's object w., re infects. See UNFINIBLED. To remain u., exitum or eventum non habere. non eventre (esply of prophecies, dreams, &c.).
UNACCOUNTABLE, | Of weh no reasonable

account can be given, cujus nulla ratio afferri potest. inexplicabilis.—inenodabilis (too knotty to be explained; C. Fat. 9, 18); ste mirus, &c. See STRANGE. To planned; C. Fat. 9, 18); its mirus, &c. Sce Strange. To be u. on any principles of genuity, nulliam habére rationem equitatis (cf. C. Ferr. 2, 3, 85). ¶ Not having to render an account, cull ratio non est reddenda. Sts liber (free, \$c.). UNACCOUNTABLY. See Strangelt.

UNACCOUNTABLY. See STRANGELY.
UNACCUSTOMED, insuetus (of persons, and also of things, that one is not accustomed to): to aths, es rei or ad qd.—insolitus (who is not used to do aths, of persons: or that aby is not accustomed to do, of things!; to aths, es rei or ad qd (se rel, S.; e g. civitas insolita rerum bellicarum; it is also used absol., the thing to each the person is u. being understood fin the coutest; C. Ferr. 2, 1, 37).—insoliens (not used to aths), es rei or qã re facelendã.—inexpertus (that has not tried or experienced aths; to aths, at qd. Js. inexpertus et insuetus ad qd. U. to debour, laboris insuetus: inso-

litus ad laborem; to the sea, insuetus navigandi. UNACKNOWLEDGED, incognitus.—quem (quam, quod) qs non agnoscit (agnovit, agnorat). To remain u., a nemine cognosci. He had left a son, who, thou,h u. at the time of his birth, he had on his death-bed declared to be his own, filium, quem ille natum non agnorat,

eundem moriens suum esse dixerat (Np.).

undem moriens suum esse dixerat (Np.).

undem moriens suum esse dixerat (Np.).

undem moriens eine gerihout notitis; the inscits has no knowledge of, being without scientis).—cs rei imperitus (unskilden in ih.)—inscits ce rei (unknowing in athg; not having the rules and principles of an artisprinted on one's memory; implying blame. Dod.).—rudis ca rei or in gå re (not ad qd in C.; raw, unisstructed in athgl. Js. inscits ca rei et rudis (C.)—nescius (one who has not heard of or experienced something, whether fin his own fault or not; e.g. absents et impendentis mali nescius; Piin. Död.). To be quite usif athg, in maxima ce rei ignoratione versan.—

ignotus, in this sense, is Class., but rare; illi artifices corports simulacra ig not is nota faciebant (C. Fam. 5, 12, 7); ig notos fallit, not is est derisui (Phædr. 1, 11, 2; so Np. 4ges. 8).

UNADMONISHED, non monitus.

UNADONNED, inormatus (g. t. as well with ref. to eundem moriens suum esse dixerat (Np.).

UNADORNED, inornatus (g. t. as well with ref. to dress as to oratorical embelishment; mulier, comm; dress as to oratorical embelishment; mulier, comm; crator, verba.—incomptus (not arranged, undressed; e.g., caput; then, usinout oratorical embelishment; e.g., crass). E/c); purus, of speech, standa in C. usually by purus, of speech, standa in C. usually for free fin the first oratorical embelishment; e.g., crass). E/c); purus, of speech, standa in C. usually for free fin the first first oratoric field of the first first oratoric field of the first oratoric field of the first field of the field of the first field of the first field of the first field of the first field of the field

UNADULTERATED, sincerus (without extraneous matter; pure, genuine, as its nature is) .- integer (left in its real natural state; opp. vitiatus). Jr. sincerus integerque.-probus (standing the test; opp. malus, e.g. goods). See GENUINE.

goods), See Geruira.
UNADVISABLE, inutilis (useless).—supervacaneus
(superfasous). To b u., cl or ci rei non conducere,
diso ad qd. cl parum prodesse.
UNADVISED. See IMFRUDENT, INCONSIDERATE,
UNADVISEDLY. See IMFRUDENTI, INCONSI-DEBATELY

UNAFFECTED, simplex (simple, natural). - candidus (clear, pure; of style, &c., candidus Herodotus; genus dicendi candidum).—Inaffectatus (post-Aug., Q.; e.g. Inaffectata jucunditas Xenophontis, Q.).— sine arte formosus (with ref. to u. beauty).—sine molestid diligens (accurate without visible and painful efforts: e. o. elegantia: C. Brut. 38, 143). An u. character.

UNAFFECTEDLY, simpliciter.—sine arte (e.g. formosus).—sine molestia (without painfut effort; e.g. accurate, diligens).

UNAIDED, non adjutus, &c. — sine auxilio. sine cujusquam ope (e. g. sine tuš ope, C.).—nullius auxilio ažjutus, &c.—solus (alone). Quite u., inops auxilii (having no means or resources to help himself; opp. opulentus).—auxilio orbatus or destitutus (deprieed of the aid one has had or fairly expected).

UNALLOWABLE, quod admitti non potest .- quod UNALTERABLE, guod admitti non potent.—quod non licet.—inconcessus (post-Aug. and very rare; V., Q.).—impermissus († H.).—vettus (forbidden).
UNALTERABLE. See UNCHANGEABLE.
UNALTERABLY. See UNCHANGEABLY.

UNALTERED. See UNCHANGED. UNAMBIGUOUS, non ambiguus. See Plain, Un-

EQUIVOCAL

UNAMBITIOUS, | Not ambitious, minime ambitiosus (e.g. homo, C.).— laudis or gloria non cupidus (non avidus, non appetens), qui laudis studio non trahltur, qui cupiditate gloriæ non ducitur (aft. Q.).— (inambitiosus (unpretending, †; e. g. rura, O.)
Unpretending, inambitiosus (†). See Unpre-TENDING, UNAFFECTED.

TENDING, UNAFFECTED.

UNAMIABLE, inamabilis (poet. and post-Aug.

prose).— *parum amabilis. Sts morosus. difficilis.

morosus et difficilis. inhumanus.

UNAMIABLENESS, difficilis (difficillima) natura

(No. Att. 5).
UNANIMITY, consensio sententiarum (u. in voling). -omnium consensus (the common opinion of all). -con--omnium consensus (inecommon opinion of 44)—con-cordia. consensus. conspiratio et consensus (agree-ment; harmony in the disposition of mind)—unanimitas (u. fraternal concord, fraterna, L. 40, 8). There was a perfect u. of opinion, omnium in unum congruerum sententize. To distinct the u. thal existed between sees-

sententiæ. To disturb the u. that existed between several persons, concordiam qrn turbare or disjungere; also unanimos distinère (L. 7, 21). See CONCORD.
UNANIMOUS, unanimus (of one mind; opp. discors; in prose, L. 7, 21, 5)—concors (also opp. discors) of persons or things). With ref. to votes, it is necessary to use Crci. To be elected consul by the u. votes of the people, cunctis popull suffragiis consulem deciarari: to be u., concinere. conspirare. consentire, or (stronger) ad unum omnes consentire: with ref. to this point, all ure n., hoe inter omnes convenit; in hoe omnes con-sentiunt; omnes in ea re unum atque idem sentiunt: not to be u., dissentire, discrepare (de re). See Unavi-

congruerunt sententiæ.
UNANIMOUSLY, una voce. uno ore (if the agreement is expressed orally).—ciamore consentient (if it is expressed clamorously; e.g. poscere pugnam).—uno consensu. omnium consensu; also consensu only (according to the wish of all) .- una mente (with ref. to the mind or inclination). — uno animo atque una voce (with ref. both to the inclination and its expression; (27th 79) 00to to set inclination and the expression of 9 miles suffragils (by all the voles; e.g. regern qm declarare).—communi sententiis (e.g., to be acquitted or condemned).—communi sententiis (by the joint voles, or unanimous opinion or resolution of all; e.g. statuere qd).—Ita, ut of minor resonation to us, 2, 3, statute (qt)—lat, ut ad unum omnes consentirent (e.g., to decree, decernere). They decree us, ad unum omnes decernunt: to be acquited us, ornibus sententils absolvi (so, 'lo be condemned,' condemned,' condemned, condemne

vinel non potest. contra quod dici nihii potest. firmus. invictus. To consince aby by u. arguments, qm necessariis argumentis vincere. This appears to me u., heec

unihi quidem videntur non posse conveili (C.).

UNANSWERABLY. To prove athg u., qd necessarie demonstrare, or eqd ita probare, ut confutari

sarie demonstrare, or "qu ita probare, ut contutari (infirmari, &c.) nequeat.

UNANSWERED. To leave u., ad qd non respondere (whether orally or by writing).—ad qd non rescribere (by writing). An u. letter, literæ, ad quas non rescripsimus,

UNAPPALLED. See UNTERRIPIED, UNAPPEASABLE. See IMPLACABLE. UNAPPROACHABLE. See INACESSIBLE. UNAPPT, | Not given to do athg, a qã re aver-sus, allenatus, allenus. | Dull, vid. | Unfit, un-

suit ab ite, vid.

UNAPTLY, parum apte. See INAPTLY.

UNARMED, inermis or inermus (g. t.).—armis exutus (stript of one's arms). The soldiers being u., quum

mermes essent milites.

UNASKED, non rogatus .- voluntate (fm one's own UNASKED, non rogatus.—voluntate (m one s own free will, unbiassed; opp. vi or invitus et coactus). Jr. judicio et voluntate.—sponte suâ (tuâ, &e.).—sponte (without external influence, exovorius). Jr. suâ sponte et voluntate.—ultro (of one's own accord, without sponice c. voluntate.—utro (of one s own accord, without being asked first, αὐτομάτως, opp. cs jussu or jussus); Jn. sponic et ultro. U. for, non petitus. Uninvited, vid.

UNASPIRING, qui ad altiora non nititur. - qui sorte sua contentus vivit (contented).

UNASSAILABLE, Crel. quod impugnari or oppugnari non potest .- inexpugnabilis (that cannot be attacked with success; propr. and impropr.). UNASSAILED, intactus. See Unmolesten, Ux-

TOUCHED

UNASSISTED. See UNAIDED. UNASSUAGED, non lenitus, non mitigatus, &c.

See To Assuage UNASSUMING, simplex (natural, free, unembar-

rassed) .- modestus (modest, retiring; opp. immodestus superbus).—edemissus (humble, plain; opp. acer, acerbus).—probus (contented; opp. improbus). Jn. probus et modestus; probus et demissus. U. behaviour, mo-

destia copp. immodestia, superbia).

MASUMINOLI, simpliciter, modeste.

UNATTAINABLE, quod asséqui (conséqui, &c., non or nulio modo possimus (quesa, &c.). Diogenes aid that the pleasura he enjoyed eere u. by the Persian monarch, Diogenes dixit suas voluptates regem Per monarca, inogenes dixit suas voluptates regem Per sarum conséqui nullo modo posse. To purise an object that is u., sequi, quod asséqui non queas. UNATTEMPTED, intentatus (nihi, H.: ite, T.)—inexpertus. To leave nothing u., nihil inexpertum. omittere; omnia expertir.

UNATTENDED, incomitatus, sine comitibus, U.

See UNHEEDED. UNATTESTED (e. g., of a document), "exemplum,

cui fides non habeatur.—*parum certæ auctoritatis.
UNAUTHENTICATED, sine auctore (e. g. rumo
res) satis quidem constantes, sed adhue sine auctore. -incertus. To believe any m. report, levem audi-tionem habere pro re compertà (Cas.).

UNAUTHORIZED, non justus. alienus. To be m.,

faciendi qd jus or potestatem non habere; jure qd facere non posse. To be guilty of an u. interference, qo invito se inserere or immiscere et e. U.NAVAILABLE. See Usallass. UNAVOIDABLE, invitabilis (post-Aug.); better

UNAVOLDABLE, inevitabilis (post-ang.); orthogoneror, crel; e.g., quod evitari non potest, quod evitare or effugere non possumus (that cannot be escaped or shunned; e.g., fatum, mors)—necessarius (grounded on a necessity of nature; e.g., death, mors). To be u., non esse recusandum.

UNAWARES, prater opinionem. (ex) inopinato improviso, (ex) insperato. To attack aby u., qm improviso or qm imprudentem adoriri.

UNAWED, qd parum reverens (Massur. Sabin. ap.

Gell. 4, 24, 11). Crcl. qa re non commotus. immotus (miy f and post-Aug. prose; both = unmoved). U. by athg, eui nulla est es rei verecundia (L.; of the habit) UNBAKED, erudus (e. g., of bricks).

UNBAPTIZED, non baptizatus (Eccl.)

UNBAR, pessulum reducere (to draw back the bolt or bar).—reserare (unbolt).—aperire (g. t., open). (a) elaustra (januæ) pandere (Catult.), laxare (V.), re-

Laxare (0); all poet.

UNBEARABLE, intolerabilis, intolerandus, non ferendus (e. pr. of persons and things).—importunus (of persons and things), availies. This is w., hoc ferro tolerare nequeo. The cold is w., intolerable est

frigus.
UNBEARABLY, intoleranter. To boast s., into-

lerantissime gioriari.
UNBECOMING, indecorus (not becoming, violating propriety; opp. decorus; e. g. risus. 15 indecens does not belong to standard prose; dedecorus and dedecorosus stand for 'dishonouring, disgracing'). - turpis tosus stand for disnonvaring, any acting, ... turps (ugly, whether physically, opp. pulcher; or morally, opp. honestus; e.g. dress, manners, word)... illiberalis (not worthy of a free-born man, i.e., gentleman, opp. (not worthy of a free-born man, i. e., genlleman, opp. liberalis; e.g. jocus). - parum verecundus (violate) gelicate and modest feeling; e.g., words, verba).—indigunus (unworthy of the person; e.g., in an u. manner, indignum in modum).—inhonestus (dishosorable, immoral, opp. honestus).—allenus (alien; not suited to the nature of athg; with dat., abl. [1st gen.] or ab). U behaviour, indignitas; mores turpes; turpitudo: 14 treatment, indignitas; or (if lasting or repeated) indignitates. To be u., indecorum (turpem, &c.) esse; de

decère or non decère; for aby, qm. to indecère is post-Class. It is u. lo \$c., indecorum est or dedècet or non decet, with infin.—deforme est (it has an ngly look), with infin.: athy is considered very u., qd ab

honestate remotum ponitur; qd turpe putatur. UNBECOMINGLY, indecore. indecenter indecenter (post-Class.).—indigne. inhoneste. turpiter.—indignum in

modum.
UNBECOMINGNESS, indignitas.
UNBEFITTING. See UNBECOMING.
UNBEFIRENDED. *amico carens. — desertus ab
amicia (teft in the turch by them).
UNBELIEF, prps dubtinadi obstinatio (generally).—
impietas (in the Christian gense).—obstinata incredunlitas (Appul.) .- infidelitas (Recl., Aug.). By their u., non

reading appear, p-munuement facti, aug., by there a, now credendo (e, q. conjurationem mascentem corroborare).

UNBELIEVER, qui non facile adduct potest, ut credat (g. t.).—"qui veram religionem non profitetur (in the Christian sense). Unbelievers, barbari Christum aversantes (of Barbarous antions): infideles (Eccl. Saf-tarios antions): infideles (Eccl. Saf-tarios). an., Aug.).—injusti ac Deum nescientes (Lactant.).
UNBELIEVING, infidelis (Eccl.).—obstinatus con-

tra veritatem (Q. 12, 1, 10).—Deum nesciens (Lactant.).
—incredulus (with ref. to a particular statement, + and

post-Aug. prose; H., Q.).
UNBELOVED, minus carus.—inamatus († Sil. 12,

UNBEND, | To make straight what had been curred, corrigere (seld.; not C.; Cat., Plin.).—(pravum ad) rectum facere. | To relax the tension of athg, retendere, remittere (both t; to u. a bow, arcum). [Impropa, veint retendere qd (Q.). To u. the mind, animum remittere, or relaxare.

UNBENDING. See INFLEXIBLE, RIGID, STIFF. UNBEWAILED, infletus (†). -- indefletus (†0.).-

indeploratus (†).
UNBIASSED, simplex (simple, natural, without preconceived notion).—Ilber, solutus; esply together, liber et solutus (free fm preposession).—Integer (free fm partiality). Js. integer as liber (e. g. mind, animus).—An u. judgement, judicium integrum: u. in one's judgement (in council), liber in consulendo. To be quite u. ment (in council), liber in consulendo. To be quite u.
in a matter, neque irai teneri; ab olio
(or amicità), irà atque miscricordià vacuum esse:
in an u. manner, simpliciter (e. g., to speak, dicere).

—libere, ingenue (freely; e. g., to confess, confiteri; fo
speak for aby, dicere pro qo).—integre; Ju. Incorrier,
integrque (without being bribet); e. g., to judge, judicare).—sine irâ et studio (without amy privates the
distille; T. Ann. 1, lestr.) Use your own u. judgement, utere tuo judicio; nilli enim impedio (i. e.,
don't let me bias you cither way; C.).
UNBIDDEN, injussus, injussu ca not bu abie com-UNBIDDEN, injussus. injussu cs (not by aby's com-

mand) .- uitro (spontaneously; of our own accord; opp. jussus or es jussu).

UNBIND, soivere. resolvere.-dissolvere (opp. connectere, coagmentare). For religare (†). If = u s-

nectere, coagmentare). BOD religare (f). If = us-bass, vid.

UNBLAMABLE, non reprehendendus no vid.

UNBLAMABLE, non reprehendendus no vid.

to be; then also honest, moral). — ab omni vitio to be; then also honest, moral; — ab omni vitio vactuus (free fm any fault, whether physical or moral; of persons and things).—Integer, sanctus (in a moral point of sieve; of men and their actions, \$c.); To be no. nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit; a repre-hensione abesse; sine vitio esse; omni vitio carere (to be without faults).—sine labe esse, omni labe carere (to be without any stain on one's reputation).
UNBLAMABLY, sancte. sanctissime (e. g. vivere).

sine vitio, sine labe,

UNBLEMISHED, purus.—integer (opp. contaminatus).—incontaminatus. impollutus (both post-Cic.). castus (chaste; morally pure). Jn. castus et integer. integer castusque. castus purusque. An w. life, purissima et castissima vita.

UNBLEST, funestus (producing one or more corpses, and thus bringing on death; fatas), -iuctuosus (causing

mourning, mournful, accuraed; e. g., war).
UNBLOODY, incruentus (L.; not C. or Cæs.).

UNBOLT, pessulum reducere (i. e., to draw back a bolt). To n. a door, reserare. aperire (g. t.). See Unbar. UNBORN, nondum natus. nondum in lucem editus

UNBOSOM ONESELP, se ei totum patefacere (to open oneself to him; declare all one's thoughts) .- effunopen oneses; to nim; acctare all one a nongats,—elandere ci (e. g. omnis, quæ sentio; ilia, quæ tacuerat; both C.).—secreta pectoris aperire (T. Germ. 22, 17).—detegere ci intimos suos affectus (Sen. Ep. 96, 1).

UNBOUGHT, non emptus .- inemptus († and post-Aug. prose).

UNBOUNDED. See BOUNDLESS, INFINITE.

UNBRIDLED, infrenatus (without bridle)—effectus (without bridle)—effectus (but #9.0 of the mind; last, desire, passion, #e's

**Extra Tinfrenis, † and post-Ang.; efferentus, once L. propri,
cquus, mip †. Jx. solutus efferentusque (e.g. popul,
C.); efferenatus et indomitus (e.g. bibido, C.); efferenatus
at uniques (e.g. cupiditas; C.); efferenatus et uniques (e.g. cupiditas; C.); efferenatus
UNBIGOLENIS (e.g. cupiditas) (e.g. equus; Aset,
Her.)—*comitori nondum traditus. Jx. intractatus
et novus (eff. abore).

Her.).—*domitori nondum traditus. Jr. intractatus et novus (of a horse).

UNBROTHERIN, non (or parum) fraternus. Ita an s. manser, "parum fraterne. "non ut fratr-m decet.

UNBUCKLE, diffibulare (Stat. Theb. 6, 570),—rebbulare (Mart. 9, 28, 12).

UNBURDEN, exonersre (L. and post-dug.; propr.;
quae tantum amicis committenda sunt, in quasibet quer tantum ameris committenua sum, in quantos aures exonerant, Sen. Ep. 3). To u. oneseif or one's mind of alsg (i. e., to tell aby what is on one's mind), denudare el qd (L.); detegere ci qd (e. g. intimos suos affectus, Sen.); aperire (e. g. secreta pectoris, T.).— patefacere se totum ei. See exonerare above.

UNBURIED, inhumatus (nninterred).—insepultus.
UNBUTTON a coat, vestem diloricare (100) not

vestem discindere = to tear it open).

UNCALLED, non vocatus.—invocatus.
UNCANCELLED, *non or nondum inductus, dele-

tus, &c. See CANCEL.

UNCANDID, obscurus (opp. candidus, ingenuus. C.).

parum simpiex (ingenuus, &c.). Sis tectus, occuitus. Jn. tectus et occultus (dark; reserved; concealing one's

nucrimiston; c. g. incommoda labor).—assiduus (con-sianily going on; c. g. imbres). UNCEASINGLY, perpetuo.—continenter (continue or -o nn·Class.)—sinc intermissione. nullo tempors puncto intermisso, assidue (assiduo un-Class.). usque.

UNCERTAIN, incertus (u., also = undecided or nu-settled).—dubius (doubtful; both opp. certus, of persons and things; e. g., spes; the chances of war, belli for-tuna).—anceps (doubtful, as to the result; e. g. chances of war, but not in this sense of a single battle; see Unnxof war, but not in this sense of a single battle; see UNDI-CIDED).—ambiguau (ambiguous, having a double mean-ing, not to be relied upon; e. g., faith, fides). Ferg u., perincertus (S. frag. op. Gell. 18, 4, 4). To be u., incer-tum or dublum case (g. t., of persons and things).—in-certum mihi est. in incerto habère (g. t., of persons).— animi or animo pendère (to be undecided).—dubitatione mestuare (to be uneasy; to be in great doubt with resolu-tion to adopt; see C. Verr. 2, 30, 74).—districtum was (to waver weh of two parties to join; see C. Fam. 2. 15, 3; the three last of persons).—in incerto or in dubio 15. 3: the three last of persons)—in incerto or in dubio cesse (g. 1. of things)—non satis constare (not to be fully received as a settled point; not to be entirely without donbt; of things). All mly followed by some interrogative, such as quid, utrum ... an, &c. The hatory of this year, also, is in some degree m, et hujus anni parum constans memoria est: u. what is do, in certus, quid faceret: to make or render aby m, ci dubitationar in interest to make also u. od a of pi in titores to make also u. od a of pi in the constants membranes to make also u. od a of pi in the constants in this case to make also u. od a of pi in the constants in this case in the also also the constants in this case to the constants in the constant in the constants in the constants in the constant in the const terrius, quin laceret: to make or renarr any m., ct dubi-tationem injicere: to make athy m., qd ad or in incer-tum revocare; qd in dubium vocare or revocare (to make il doublful = raise a doubl about it); to leave athy s., qd in medio or in incerto or in dubio relinguere:

ss., qd in medio or in incerto or in dubio relinquere: by prefer the certain to the su, certa incertis praferre. UNCERTAINTY, dubitatio (s. in sech one is kept; the act of doubting). The su of wor, Mars belli communis. To be in a state of s. See 'to be UNCERTAINTY or relieve aby fm his su (= hesistation), dubitationed cit tollere: to be in great s. what to do, dubitatione assurare (see C. Ferr. 2, 30, 74): to remain in su, in incerto relinqui (of things). To prefer a certainsty to as

u., certa incertis præferre.
 UNCHAIN, catenà solvere; mly, fm context, solvere

UNUIAIN, catenà solvere; mly, fm coniezt, solvere or siberare. UNCHANGEABLE, immutabilis (mmuseble). Constans (remaining the same, constans), estable (simmuseble). Line (sinding frm).—ratus (fixed, unalterable; e. g. cursu inne: astrorum ordines).—perpetuus (fasting unsiterrapitelly; e. g., right, jus). God is u., *in Deum mutatio non cadic.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, immutabilitas (C. Fat. 9. 17) -constantin (constancy). -perpetuitas (lasting dura tion). U. of one's sentiments towards aby, constans in

om voluntas.

UNCHANGRABLY, constanter. perpetuo.

UNCHANGED, immutatus.—integer (entire; remaining in the former state). U. sentiments towards aby, constans in qm voluntas. To remain u., non mutari.

UNCHANGING. See UNCHANGEABLE.

UNCHARITABLE, durus (hard, &c. ; of persons or things), -inhumanus, humanitatis expers (rough, with no human softness, &c.; the latter only of persons).— non beneficus neque liberalis (not ready to do kind and liberal actions). - malitiosus (having or proceeding fm the desire of hurting another; of persons or things; e. g. juris interpretatio, C.). To put an u. construction on

juris interpretatio, C.). To put an u. construction on athy, and mile interpretati.
UNCHARITABLY, inhumane, *parum amanter (in no loring spirit).—duriter. Immisericorditer (e. g. factum. Plant.).—Uliberaliter (factum, Plant.).
UNCHASTE, impurus (g. t., not pure, vicious: of persons, their sentiments and manners).—incessus (not pure, not chaste; with ref. to religion, purity of manner or morals; of persons and things; s. g., concertainon, seemo; words, voces; deed, fagilium; lore, amor).—
impudicus (without shame, violating all chause freing; of persons, e. g. woman, muller)—libidinous (deliver) ing oncest), up to one's passions and tusts; lustful; of ing oneself up to one's passions and lusts; lustful; or persons and things; e.g. love, amort. — parum ivercundus (indecent, soid of any proper feeling of deceny; also of things, e.g. wood.) — obscients or obscients, each dirty, unchaste, of things; e.g., words, gestures, and wotions of the body. For us, omn! libidine impudicus; and words. — vita libidinibus deditt (sensual, voluptuous). w. love, amor impudicus. impudicitia (espiy of the female sex).—amor libidinosus. iibidines (espiy of the male sex; see Interpp, Suet. Oct. 71): to be u., libidines

UNCHASTELY, impudice (later only) .- parum caste

(immorally; both, e.g., to live, vivere).
UNCHASTITY, impuritas. impudicitia. libidines.
SYN. in UNCHASTE. See also Interpp. Suct. Oct. 71. UNCHECKED, non impeditus (unbridled) .- liber (free).

VNCHEWED, non manducatus.
UNCHRISTIAN, impius (g. t.).— *quod Christia-

num (or -os) non decet.
UNCIRCUMCISED, *non recutitus. *non circumcisus. *D. *Tertuil. (Monog. 11) uses impræputitus.
UNCIVII., inurbanus (contrary to the manners observed in towns).—rusticus (countrified, rustic, peasant-like). To be u., ab humanitate abhorrere.

UNCIVILIZED, incultus. rudis (uncultivated, rude). ad humanum cultum civilemque nondum deductus (aft. C. de Or. 8).—politioris humanitatis expers (without the refinement that softens men's manners).— ad humanitatem nondum informatus, qui propriis humani-tatis artibus politus non est (aft. C. Rep. 1, 17), An u. nation, gens barbara, immanis, or immanis atque barbara (opp. humana atque docta): u. life, vita fera agrestisque: u. ages, minus erudita sæcula (C. Rep. 2, 10, with ref. to learning).

UNCIVILLY, inurbane. rustice.

UNCLASP, diffbulare (Slat.).—refibulare (Mart.).— refigere (g. t. for unfixing). UNCLE, patruus (father's brother). — avunculus (mother's brother). Great u.: 1) On the paternal side; patruus magnus (the brother of a grandfather; Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15).—patruus major (the brother of a great-grand/ather; T. Ann. 12, 22, 2, and Paul. ib. § 16; in Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 3, called also propatruus). iè. § ió. in Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 3, called also propatruus).

—2) On the mater nat i rade; avunculus magnus (the brother of a grandmother; Cic. Brut. 62, 222; Gaj. Dig. 83, 10, 10, § 15; in T. Ans. 8, 10, 1, § 6; Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15; in T. Ans. 8, 15, extr., called simply avunculus). — avunculus and controlled simply avunculus). — avunculus Sext. Oct. 7, and Claud. 3, however, avunculus major—avunculus papor—avunculus papor—avunculus papor—avunculus papor—avunculus papor—avunculus papor—avunculus papor—avunculus papor—avunculus major—avunculus papor—avunculus major—avunculus major—avunculus papor—avunculus major—avunculus papor—avunculus pa

or abpatruus (the brother of a gread-great-grandfather; Pust, 16, §17; Gg.j. t. c.).
UNCLEAN, non mundus, immundus (pre-nost Class, and poet.; u., impure)—spurcus (fithy, nasty; disputing to the eyes or nose; fg. of moral impurity)—obscienus or obscenus (exciting dispust, horen, toalking, when seen or heard; e. g., pictures, peeches, gc.; versus obscenisslim, C.).—sordifun, horenees, gc.; versus obscenisslim, C.). ridus. squaiidus. U. language, verborum turpitudo (opp.

rerum obscenitas, C.). To use u. language, verhis obscenis uti obscena dicere, obsceno jocandi genere uti, See DIRTY, IMPURE, See Immundus, pra- and post-UNCLEANNESS. See DIRTINESS, FILTE, IM-

PURITY.

UNCLEANSED, non purgatus.

UNCLOSE. See TO OPEN, TO DISCLOSE. UNCLOTHE. See TO UNDRESS.

UNCLOTHED, nudus.

UNCLOUDED, serenus (also impropr. animus, O.).
—sudus (see CLOUDLESS). With a heart u. by sadness,
omni detersus pectora nube (†, Stat.). A calm u. brow, frons tranquilla et serena (C.).

UNCOIL, evolvere (e. g. intestina, Cels.) .- explicare (to unfold; e. g. [†] orbes, of a serpent; O.). The un-coiling of a cable, rudentis explicatio (C. Divin. 1, 56,

UNCOINED, infectus (opp. signatus: e. g. argentum). — non signatus formâ sed rudi pondere, UNCOLLECTED, non collectus.

UNCOLOURED, purus.

UNCOMBED, impexus (†).
UNCOMELINESS. See Ugliness, Unbecoming-WFee

UNCOMELY, invenuatus. Inelegans. Inconcinnus. UNCOMFORTABLE. See INCOMMODIOUS. UNCOMFORTABLENESS, incommoditas (once C.;

UNCOMPORTABLE, and model (-ius, -issime; e.g. incommode (-ius, -issime; e.g. incommodissime navigare, c.).
UNCOMMENDED, non commendatus. sine ullà

commendatione.

UNCOMMISSIONED, injussus. UNCOMMON, rarus (that is seld, met with; or that happens seld.\.-eximius (distinguished fm the rest by nappens scia...—eximus (assinguismed in the rest of peculiar advantages). —egregius (excelient in comparison with others). — singularis (unique, singular in its kind).—insignis (of distinguished excellence). An u. person, homo non publici saporis (above the ordinary calibre: sapor = natural tact, &c., in choosing what is

UNCOMMONLY, raro (seldom). Jn. insolenter et raro.—eximie. egregie (sery highly; e. g. placere).—

Very u., admödum raro.
UNCOM POUNDED, simplex.—cui nihil admixtum est. The soul of man is u., nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum. nihii duplex (C.).
UNCONCERN, securitas. See INDIFFERENCE.

UNCONCEIN, securitas. See Indiperrence.
UNCONCEINED, securius (without care; Fight not incuriosus, sech is not Class.). U, about athy, securis eq afre, or pro qå re (e. g. de bello, pro salute).—negligene as rei (not caring for, e. g. the law, legis; friends, amicorum). To be u., securium esse; about athy, negligere, with acc. See Indiperrency. amicorum). To be u., securum esse; uson negligere, with acc. See Indifferent. UNCONCERNEDLY. See Indifferently. UNCONDEMNED, indemnatus (C.).

UNCONDITIONAL, simplex (simple; taken simply), -absolutus (not depending on any other subject or circumstance; absolute); espty Jn. simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione; e. g., necessity. necessitudo; C. Invent. 2, 57, 171).—purus (standing, as it were, simply and independently; with no exception to it; e.g., judgement, judicium, as C. Invent. 2, 20, 60).
UNCONDITIONALLY, simpliciter. absolute (Scave.

Dig. 33, 1, 19), - sine adjunctione. sine exceptione (without condition, without exception or reservation).

UNCONFINED. See FREE. UNCONNECTED, interruptus (interrupted).—dissipatus (dispersed, as it were; broken up into pieces or

small bits; e. g., speech). UNCONQUERABLE. See INVINCIBLE.

UNCONQUERED, invietus.

UNCONSCIOUS, inscius (not knowing it, opp. conscius). U. of any crime, conscius sibi nuilius culpae.
I am not u. that &c., non sum insclus &c.
UNCONSCIOUSLY, me inscio (without my thinking

of or about it: opp. me conscio).—ne insciente (without my knowledge, opp. me sciente). So Often translated by adj. inscients or imprudens. See Inadventently. UNCONSECRATED, non consecratus. profanus. UNCONSTITUTIONAL, non legitimus.—non jus-

is.— elegibus civitatis (patries, &c.) contrarius.
UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, non legitime (juste).
econtra leges (et instituta) civitatis, patries, &c.— *contra mores et exempium populi (Romani. &c.). have acted u., but not unjustly, non lege sed juste fecisse (Q. 3, 6, 45).

UNCONTAMINATED, incontaminatus (post-Cic.). -impoliutus (post Cic.) .- purus, integer, castus. See

PURE. UNDEFILED.

UNCONTROLLABLE, impotens (incapable of restraining itself, or of being restrained; of persons or things; homo, animus, letitia, &c.). — As applied to desires, passions, &c. See Unbridged.

UNCONTROLLED, liber (free), or solutus ac liber (e. g. motus) .- infinitus (not limited, of sovereign power, &c.) .- impotens (unable to restrain oneself, or to be restrained; of persons or things; also of sovereignty, dominatus, C.). - non coercitus (by athg, qa re).

UNCONVINCED, non adductus ad credendum. or Crel. Aby is u., ci persuasum non est : I have always remained u., mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit (C.;

with acc. and infin.).

UNCOOKED, incoctus (pra-Aug.) .- crudus (raw). UNCORD, solvere (opp. vincere, &c).—funes (funi-culos) solvere or laxare.—vincula es rei laxare (Np.).

culos) solvere or laxare.—vincula es rei laxare (Np.).
UNCORK, *corticem extrahere.—relinere (i. e., to
remore the resin, &c., that covered the cork; Plant.).
UNCORRECTED, non emendatus (e. g., copy, ex-

emplum libri).

UNCORRUPT. See INCORRUPT. UNCOURTEOUS. See impolits.

See STRANGE, ODD, CLUMSY. UNCOUTH.

UNCOUTHLY. See STRANGELY, ODDLY, CLUM-

UNCOUTHNESS. See STRANGENESS. ODDNESS. CITIMSTNESS

UNCOVER, detegere (g. t., faciem, caput, &c.).
To u. a roof, detegere domum (g. t.); tectum nudare aven. a roof, newgere domum (g. l.); tectum hudare tegulis (to take of the tiles): to u. half a temple, ædem ad partem dimidiam detegere. To u. oneself, caput aperire (C.); detegere caput; see 'Take off one's HAT

UNCOVERED, non tectus (without a deck; of a ship, boat).—apertus (open on all sides; e.g., essei, head; hence unprotected, e.g., side, latus).—inopertus (u., unreside; e.g., head, caput).—nudus (without clothes, naked). With his head u., capite aperto (C., &c.); capite detecto (Suel.); capite inoperto (Sen.).

UNCREATED, non creatus.

UNCTION, unctio, inunctio (as act) .- unctura (with UNCTION, unctio. inunctio (as act).—uncurs (seint ref. to the kind or manner of anointing). Extreme u., "unctio extrema (as Rom, Cath sacrament). || U. as quality of a religious siscourse, "verba religione perfusa. molita verba. verba animum commoveutia. UNCTUOUS. See OLIX.
UNCULTIVATED. || PROPR.) incuitus (e. g., field, district one cultura er conflus).—vastus ab natură et

district, opp. cultus or cons'itus) -vastus ab natura et humano cultu (of what is also naturally wild and deso-lute: e.g., mountain; S. Jug. 48, 2). To be u., vacare lute; e. g., mountain; S. Jug. 48, 2). To be u., vacare (of countries, districts). § Fig.) agrestis .- rudis (rude, w) .- incultus (u., whether in manner or mind) .- impolitus. Intonsus (unpolished). Ju, intonsus et incuitus. inurbanus (uncourteous) .- invenustus (without attrac-(tre beauty) .- inelegans (tasteless). UNCURL, prps *crispos cincinnos iterum corrigere.

- cincinnos (crines calamistratos) laxare. solvere crines or capillos (= to unbind the hair, &c.).

UNCUT, immissus (that has been suffered to grow; e. g., trees, opp. amputatus; also of hair). -intonsus shorn; of the hair, then also of trees) .- integer (whole, not cut into, opp. accisus).

UNDAUN FED, impavidus (not afraid or fearful) .intrepidus (without trembling or being disheartened) .animosus (courageous, bold) .- fortis (brare). Jr. fortis et animosus

UNDAUNTEDLY, impavide. intrepide. fortiter.

UNDECAYED, integer (whole, not diminished).
UNDECAYING, immortalis (undying). — non ca-

UNDECEIVE, errorem ci eripere (C. Att. 10, 46).errorem toliere (C.).-errorem demere († H.).

errorem toliere (C.).—errorem demere († H.).
UNDECIDED, nondum dijudicatus (nol yel decided
in a court; e. g., laussui, lis).—integer (not hacing
undergone any decision, and therefore remaining just as
it was).—dubius (doubiful, of things; e. g., combat,
battle, proclium; eiclory, victoria; then also of persons
who cannot make up their minds to decide for either
parity; undelermined, trevolute).—Incertiss (uncertain, party: undeterminea, presons: e. g., victory, victoria; vas well of things as persons: e. g., victory, victoria; vasue, result, exitus, eventus). — ambiguus. anceps (doubtful, with regard to the success of attg. e. g., chances of wor, belli foctuna; but prælium anceps =

UNCONSTRAINED, non vi coactus (in 'a double combat,' and of prælium ambiguum or coactus, not before the sile. age).—liber. See Volumpugna ambigua there are no instances). To be m., in
dublo esse: to remain m., integrum inqui or esse: the battle remained u., incerto eventu dimicatum est, sic est pugnatum, ut æquo prælio discederetur : for some time victory was u., aliquamdiu dubium prælium fuit: the battle began at noon, and at sunset was still u. a meridie prope au solis occasum dubia victoria pugnatum est: the debate or discussion remained u., disceptatio sine exitu fuit : to leave athg u., qd integrum or qd in medio relinquere (to leave off in the midst of it); he ordered the matter to be left u. until his return, rem integram ad reditum suum esse jusait : I am u.

what to do, dubius or incertus sum, quid faciam.
UNDEFENDED, indefensus (both of a town [Jr. desertus et indefensus, L.], and in a court of justice!
Unheard and u., inauditus et indefensus (T.: not C

UNDEFILED, impollutus (post-Aug. ; virginitas, T.). —incontaminatus (post-Aug.).—integer (opp. contami-natus, C. Top. 18).—purus, castus. Jx. castus et in-teger, integer castusque. castus purusque. See Ux-BIRMISHED

UNDEFINED, non definitus.-infinitus (indefinite; UNDEFINED, non gennitus.—Insula definitione opp definitus; e. g. quæstio, C.).—*nullå definitione declaratus. Sis dubius, incertus, suspensus et obscurus (e. g. verba, T.). To leave athg s., qd box

acciaratus. Sis dubius, incertus, suspensus et es-scurus (e.g. verba, T.). To leave athy ss., qd non definire; qd in incerto relinquere. UNDENIABLE, Crel. It is u., negari non potest. UNDER, sub; !) with ab l. in answer to where? a) with ref. to something extended over and covering U. the earth, sub terra: w. a shabby cloak, an object. an object: U. the earth, subterfa; it. a shabby cloat, sub palliolis sordido (C.); or b) with ref. to what is elevated high above or by an object, sub muro consistere, sub monte considere, so fig. sub oculis as ease (L.). Impropr. sub armis esse, habere (u. arms). -2) with acc. in answer to whither? hence, u. the earth, water, &c. will take acc. after verbs of motion.
[L. has sub terra viri demissi sunt in locum saxo con-[L. aa sun terra viri ucinissi sunt in focum salo com-septium, her the state that follows is dweet upon rether than the act. Key's Gramm. p. 336.] a) beneath the lower side of aths, sub terras ire (F.). b) with ref. to the lower part of an elecated object, sub issa-ments progressis (F.); missus sub muros (L.); sub montem succedere (Carl.); and so sub oculos cadere, venite:—3) with both cases also impropr. as the sense of subjection, dependence, subordina-tion, dc.; m. his command, hujus sub imperio; so sub Hamblabe magistro; quecham sub oc [Tio] fortuita ac tristia acciderunt (Suet.): so, u. the pretence, sub titulo [æquandarum iegum, L.]; sub specie [liberandarum civitatium, L.]: u. a condition, sub conditione: u. the condition, sub ea conditione [ut, ne, &c.; e. g. ut ne quid ... scriberet): u. these conditions, sub conditionibus his (L.): u. penalty of death, sub penal mortis (e. g. denuntiare qd, Surt). So with acc. after verbs implying motion. To fall under the power of the laws, sub potestatem legum cadere (C.): to fall u. the dominion of the Roman people, sub populi Rom. imperium cadere (C.): to reduce u. the power of the Athenians, sub potestatem Atheniens um redigere (Np.); so sub legis vincula qd conficere (L. See Kriiger, in roce Sub) .- subter (beneath, u., with occ. or abl., mly the former : subter radices Alpium ; virtus omnia subter se habet; cupiditatem subter præcordia locare, C.) .- infra (below, beneath : intra lunam nihil nisi mortale). In a few combinations in is used (e.g., to walk w. the shade of plane-trees, in umbra platanorum ambulare); and ξεξ' in references to lexicographers, scholiasts, ξc. 'w. the word μιτρα', ξc. must be in (not sub) voce μιτρα (Frotsch. ad Murcl. 1, p. 244). Το hare athy concealed u. his garment, qd veste tectum tenere: u. aby, see sub abore: u. aby's guidance, qo duce : to fight u. a general, sub qu militare; to be u. the laws, legibus obnoxium esse: u. aby's auspices, auspicis not sub auspiciis) cs: to have a horse shot u. one, equum acie sub feminibus amittere : n. these circumstances, his rebus; quæ quum ita sint (essent, &c.); cumstances, his rebus; qure quum its sint (gessent, &c.); in hoc (or in tai) tempore (= in titis o critical s time; here in must be expressed); to be u. (= below) aby, infra que esse. inferiorem que esse. [With ref. to time. U. so many (e. g. 30) years old, (1) minor triginta annis naiu (c. Terr. 2, 49, 122)—(3) minor triginta annis naiu (c. Terr. 2, 49, 122)—(3) minor triginta annis naiu (c. Terr. 2, 49, 122)—(3) minor triginta annis naiu (s. Terr. 2, 3, 3)—(4) minores. ... octonium denum annorum (L. 38, 38). Other forms are, minor (triginta) annis. nondum (triginta) annis naiu, (triesamus) annis nondum (triginta) annis naiu, (triesamus) annis nondum egressus. Not to be able to arrive the seeks due, litta settem dies vonire non messes. u. seven days, intra septem dies venire non posse

tot to be able to sell athg u., minori pretio qd ton vendere. All agreed that the number of Carthatinian cavalry was not under two hundred, constabat oon minus ducentos Carthaginienses equites fuises L): u. hirty days, minus triginta diebus (e. g. re-rersum esse). Beg 'Under' is sts translated by sub-, he inseparable preposition of a verb : e. g., to lie u., subjacere: to place u., supponere, subjicere: to be u., subsese: to sprace u., supponere. To place duckt ogs u. hens, anatum ova gallinis supponere (Varr.: ilso supp. colla oneri, olivam preio, &c.): corn is placed immediately u. the roof-tiles, frumentum tegulis ubjacet (so monti subjacere, Plin.): to be u. the power of fortune or chance, subjectum esse sub fortunæ dominationem. To include athg u. another (of logical ubdivisions, the meaning of words, &c.), subjicere or upponere qd ci rei (e. g. species, quæ sunt generi subectie; quatuor partes, quæ subjiciuntur vocabulo ecti; huie generi partes quatuor supposuit, C.): to reduce cities u. the Roman power, urbes sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subjungere (cf. lovas provincias imperio nostro subjunyti, Vell. 2, 39, in.). For 'to be u. sail,' 'to tread u. foot,' §c., see the ubstt.

UNDER (as adj.), inferior, &c. Sts by secundus; abrum inferius.

UNDER-AGE.

See MINOR. UNDER-BUTLER, suppromus (Plaut.).

UNDER-COOK, *coquus secundus.
UNDER-DONE, non bene percoctus (Plin. 22, 25.

UNDER-GARMENT, tunica interior .- vestis in-

UNDERGO, | To suffer, endure. To u. alhg, ubire qd.—suscipere or recipere qd (to take upon one-eff: susc. a task, burden, &c., for the purpose of bearing it; rec., to take upon myself voluntarily the burden, te., of another person, and make oneself responsible for t, &c.).—sustinere qd (to support or endure a burden). To u. danger, pericula subire, ingrédi or suscipres ericula adire (C.), obire (L.): lo u. a voluntary mar-yrdom, cruciatum subire voluntarium (C. Off. 3, 29, 05 : see also SUFFER, ENDURE). | To pass through, uffer. To u. a change, mutationem habere; mu-

UNDERGROUND, sub terra (e. g. habitare with

consilia, &c.).—occultus (bidden; e. g consulta, L.). e. g. secreto in obscuro de q\(\hat{a}\) re agere, C\(\alpha s.\).
UNDERIVED, simplex verbum, quod ab alio nullo

lictum or ductum est. UNDER-LEATHER, *corium inferius.

UNDER-LIEUTENANT, *succenturio secundus. UNDERLINE, 'hneam ducere subter qd. conspicuum reddere qd. For not linea subnotare qd. In Appul, it is, in linea subnot., 'to set down on a

UNDERLINGS, *minlstri inferiores.-magistratus ninores. — qui secundas partes agunt. Aby's u.'s, es atellites et ministri. Aby's creatures ond u.'s, es ateliites et ministri. Aby's creatures and u.'s, cs. useciæ; cs canes, quos circum se habet (if they are toing his dirty work in plundering others, C.).

UN DER-MASTER, hypodidascuius (ὑποδιδάσκαλος,

Fam. 9, 18, 14).—subdoctor (Auson₀).
 UNDER-MILLSTONE, meta (opp. catillus, the

UNDERMINE. | Prop.) suffodere (to hollow underreath by digging).—subruere (g. t., to overthrow from beneath; e. g., a walt).—eunieulo or cuniculis subuere or subtrahere (lo make a mine under for the pur-ors of destroying; e, g, a walt.— Bern see ca-zare oppida crebris cuniculis). A town that is under-mined, a cuniculis suffosium oppidum. I Fio.) sub-uere (to overthrow; e, e, g. libertatem).—else-cree (to overthrow; e, g, rempublicam).—labefactare to make to totter or fail; e, g, rempublicam, amiei-iam, justicam). uere or subtrahere (to make a mine under for the puriam, justitlam).

UNDERMOST. See LOWERMOST.
UNDERMOST. See BELOW, UNDERLOOP,
UNDERPART, para inferior. inferiora (pl. adj.).—
infima or inna para (undermost).
UNDERPAY, parum (non satis, maligne, &c.)

UNDERPIN. See UNDERPROP.

UNDERPLOT, • res minoris momenti - • altera quasi fabuia.

quasi fabuia.

UNDERPRIZE. See UNDERVALUE.

UNDERPROP, fuicire. suffuicire (the latter mty præ- and post-Class.).—statuminare (with a pole).— To u. with rafters, &c., qd trabibus fulcire.
UNDERRATE. See Undervalue.

UNDER SECRETARY, *secretarius secundus (as t. for the sake of intelligibility). UNDERSELL, minoris vendere, quam ceteri (or

quain siius qs. naming the person undersold).
UNDER-SERVANT. • famulus inferior or inferiorla

ordinis

ordinis. UNDERSTAND, Il To take in, to comprehend, accipere (to take in, grasp with the mind).—
intelligere (v. propr.; albg, qd; and also intelligere qm. to appreciate abys character, motives, or method of acting; opp, qm ignorace; e.g parmy Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis intelligicatur, was not understood by)—comprehendere, amplecti, or was not understood by)—comprehendere, amplecti, or seas not understood by).—comprehendere, amplecti, or complecti, with or without mente to comprehend, form a notion of 1.—percipere (to perceise). To unimperfeelly, and parum accipere or minus intelligere: to u. thoroughty, pentius intelligere: of u. thoroughty, pentius intelligere and the u. a writer, scriptorem intelligere, scriptories organizationem asséqui et voluntatem interpretari: he who fixes his altention on a writer's own statements, u. shim far better than he who fixe, multo proplus an acriptoris voluntatem acribed. qui ex lpsius eam literis interpretatur, quantila, qui ex lpsius eam literis interpretatur, quantila, qui ille, qui &c. : as far as I u., quantum ego video or intelligo: do you u. what he says? num intelligis, quod hic narret? I u., tenco intelligo, dictum puta: I do nac narret: I m., tenco. Intelligo, dictuin puta: I do mot m, you, nescio quid velis: what am I to m. by this I quid hoc sibi vuit I quorsum hoc dicis I to give to m., ci qd significare: to m. by (i. c., to attach such or such a notion to), intelligere, with a doubte accusative; e.g. quem Intelligimus divitem (C.), whom we u. by a rich man; quid hoc loco honestum intelligit wee u. by a rich man; quid hoc loco honestum intelligit (C.)? what do we u. by moral good ro, intelligit velle, with a double accusative; or dicere, with a double accusative; or dicere, with a double accusative; \(\tilde{\chi}\) mot intelligere qd sub q \(\tilde{\chi}\) re, or per qd, sech modern writers have its employed in this sense. What are we to u. by this word? sub hac voce que subjiciends est sentential? que res subjiciends the data single-mass as secretarily que to supplie to mean, to intend, dicere, significare (with a double accusative; e. g. cum enim significari murum ligneum, Np); of intelligere. ¶ To have a knowledge of, to be skilled or werred in, qu intelligere (to have a clear to be skilled or versed in, qd intelligere (to have a clear missight into or acquaintance with): e.g. multas linguas).

— seire qd, or with an infinitive (to have a clear distinct knowledge of alky).— instructum esse qd re or ab qå re. doctum or eruditum esse qå re. os er lon ignarum esse, peritum esse es rei; not to m., qd neselre or ignorare. es rei ignarum esse; to m. Lettin, Latine esire, doctum esse Latinis literia. Latinæ linguæ peritum esse: to m. Greek as well as Latin, parem esse in Græcæ et Latinæ linguæ facultate. nec minus Græce quam Latine doctum esse. To supply in thought (opp. express), intelligere, simul audire (of a reader; quum subtractum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris in telligitur, ut Cœlius in Antonium ' stupêre gaudio Græcus,' s i m u i enim auditur 'ccepit' = ccepit is understood; Q.). intelligi, or audiri velle (of a writer; hoc nomine donarunt ea, quæ non dleunt, verum intelligi volunt, Q.). For in this sense, subaudire and subintelligers are not Class; supplere is not Latin.

UNDERSTANDING. | Intettect, mens.—intelli-

gentia .- intelligendi vis or prud-ntia. Syn. and phrases

in INTELLECT. # A greement, vid. sply in a bold or spirited manner).—aggredi qd or ad qd (to attuck).—sumere (to take in hand).—suscipere (to take upon oneself) .- recipere (to become responsible for) .- moliri (to endeavour to accomplish something difficult or laborious; this is construed also with an infinitive).—conari (/o begin something that requires effort and pain; usually with an infinitive),-audere (to attempt something danwith an annative;.—aduere (to disempt something dan-gerous or hazardous; usually with an infinitive). To u. a work or labour, laborem sumere, suscipere, or re-cipere: to u. a war, belium incipere, sumere, or suscipere: lo u. a journey, iter incipere, aggredi, or inire (to enter upon).—iter suscipere (as a business or charge). "Engage; see Engage, intrans. To undertake the care or charge of, curare.—tueri (to keep in one's sight or care). - recipere, suscipere (to take upon oneself, the tailer esply fm one's own impulse; all fot-towed by an accusative). To u. the charge of aby, curate

de no diligerater (to take care of) .- prospicere or consulere ci, consulere et prospicere ca rationibus (to consult his good) .- qm tueri or defendere (to protect, defend him),-qm tueri et defendere, or qm tueri eique consulere; suscipere or recipere qm; adesse ci (esply in a court of justice). To u. the entire charge of aby, totum qm snscipere ac tue is to cease to u. the charge of aby, qm ablicere: not to u. aby's cause, deesse ci (espiy in a court of justice): to u. the care of athg. curam cs rei suscipere. - tueri et defendere rem (to defend). - causam suscipere.—tueri et acemaere rem to aejenaj.—Causam suscipere or recipere; causam tueri (in a court of jus-lice). To u. the care of the commonwealth, the state, suscipere salutem relpublicee; to u. the management of athy in good earnest, incumbere in rem ([w]) not of rel); with the utmost zead, omni cogliatione curfaque incumbere in rem : not to u. the care of a thing, rem negligere

UNDERTAKER, libitinarius (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3). To be an u., Libitinam exercere (Val. Max. 5, 2, 10). (Es pollinctor, the slave who superintended the washing and anointing of the corpse; he was in the service of the libitinarius; designator, the person who arranged the funeral procession, Sen. I. c.; hence included under our notion of u.)

UNDERTAKING, s. inceptio (a beginning) .- inceptum (an act begun).—conatus, ûs. conata, orum, pl. (a bold or vigorous beginning).—facinus (a bold or daring deed).
UNDERVALUE. • qd minoris, quam debeo (de-

bebam, &c. or quam par est, erat, &c.), æstimare.

UNDERWOOD, silva cædua (= either 'silva, quæ in hoc habetur ut cædatur, or [Serv.] quæ succisa rursus ex stipitibus aut radicibus renascitur, Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 30; Cat., Varr., Col.).—virgulta, orum (brambles, &c.

growing thick together).
UNDERWRITE, | To write one's name under.
See Subscribe. | To ensure (a vessel), &c., *ca-

vere pro re (e. g. pro nave).
UNDERWRITER, qui cavet de or pro re.

UNDESERVED, immeritus (that one has not merited; e.g. laus).—indignus (unscorthy; e.g. indignissimam fortunam subire).—faisus (unfounded, without cause; e. g. invidia).
UNDESERVEDLY, immeritum in modum, im-

merito. Quile M., immeritissimo.
UNDESERVING. See WORTHLESS.
UNDESIGNED. See UNINTENTIONAL.

UNDESIGNEDLY, See Unintentionally.

UNDESIGNING, simplex. ingenuus.

UNDESIRABLE, minime cupiundus (expetendus, optandus, &c.). To seem very u., minime cupiundum videri: athg is very u. in itself, qd nihil in se habet

(gloriæ), cur expetatur.

UNDETERMINED, dubius (doubiful). — incertus (uncertain). To be u., magnā consilti inopiā affectum esse: 1 am u. what to do, dubius or incertus

sum, quid faciam. See UNDECIDED.

UNDEVELOPED, nondum patefactus. To be still u., nondum patefactum or detectum esse ; a boy whose intellect is still u., puer ambigui ingenii (Plin. Ep. 4, 2, in.).

UNDIGESTED, indigestus, crudus (raw) .- imperfectus (Cels.).—non concoctus.—reses in corpore (Farr. R. R. 2, 11, 3). | Improrm.) crudus (e.g. lectio).—quod in memoriam it, non in ingenium (aft. Sen.). quod multa iteratione mollitum non est (see quotations in Digram).

UNDIMINISHED, illibatus (untasted; hence, not lessened; e.g., divitiæ; magnitudo; gloria; imperium).
—integer (not impaired; e.g., opes; vectigalia; exercitus).

ercitus).

UNDISCERNIBLE. See Invisible.

UNDISCEPLINED, inexercitatus (unexercised).—
rudis (ras») Jr rudis et inexercitatus (e.g. miles,
C.).—tro, or tiro miles (tately-entisted recruit; opp.
veteranus; atos impropr; in qã re tiro ac rudis.—
*ar-ms or disciplina initiari nondum assuefactus (armis me assuelacere, C.; disciplina assuefactus, Cas.).

UNDISCOVERABLE, quod inveniri (reperiri) non potest. Athg is u., qd non invento. or reperire non possum. [35] Indeprehensibilis, Pseudo-Q. : e. g., error. UNDISCUISED, apertus (open) .- nudus (naked) .-

*sine uliis simulationum involucris (sim. invol., C. Qu. Fr. 1. 1. 5)

UNDISMAYED. See UNDAUNTED.

UNDISPUTED, res cujus nulla est controversia or quæ in controversiam deducta (or adducta) non est, or on controversus, non dubius, minnne dubius.- (in ontroversus is a doubtful reasing in C. Or. 1, 57, 241, 284

the best MSS, having in controversits for incontroversit, certes (opp. dubius, controversusque, C.) - hand am biguus (e. g. rex, S., an u. king, or whose title is m.). To assume aing as an u. truth, qd pro certo sumere: this w an u. truth, "hoc verum esse nemo negavit; the fact u controversia nulla est facti.

UNDISTURBED, milo motu perturbatus (s.; quies: dignitas). The imperturbatus, of the silver age, is to be avoided on the same ground on which imperterritus is rejected by Q. 1, 5, 65.—To live u., in otio et pare vivere: to leave aby u., qm non vexare (not molast aby); qm non interpellare (not to interrupt aby in his work, not to call his attention fm it): to remain u., non vexari; non interpellari (not to be called off); they let him pass through their country u., cum bon's pace eum per fines suos transmiserunt.

per fines suos transmisérunt.

UNDISTURBEDIY, quiete. placide. otiose.—sine
(molestis) interpellationibus.

UNDIVIDED. indivisus (not clores; e. g., hoef,
ungula equil.—non separatus (sejunctus, &c.).—conmunis (join). To receive u. applenuse, omnibus probari: su praise, uno omnium ore laudari; ab oranibus
laudari: not cloren, non fissus (of the hoofs of ansimals;
also indivisus or solidus, opp. bisulcus).

UNDO, PROPRI, solvere. dissolvere. resolvere. expedire (to disentangle; all, e. g., a knot). To u. the
strien hu wed a letter was frastened, epistolam solvere;
strien hu wed a letter was frastened, epistolam solvere.

peuire (to auentangie; att, e. g., a knot). To u. he string by we ha letter was fastened, epistolam solvere; epistolæ vincula laxare (Np. Paus. 4, 1). || To recall or reverse whot has been done, qd infectum reddere; in integrum restituere. See UNDONE. || To

UNDOING, # Act of making undone, Crcl. with qd infectum reddere. # Ruin, vid. UNDONE, infectus. To be as good as u., pro infecto esse: to make what has been done u.; see To Uspo leaving u. what he had intended to do, Infectis iis, que

agere destinaverat (Cas.). UNDOUBTED, or UNDOUBTFUL, non dubius.—
Certus (certain). To be s., nihl dubitationis or ruliam
dubitationem habers. indubius and indubitates
do not occur b. fore Tac. and Plin.

UNDOUBTEDLY, haud dubie. certe. TAINLY. | As an answer, certe. sane or vero (often with the rerb used in the question).—same quidem. Sis-recte. optime (of courteous assent). Do you grant us this? dasne hoc nobis? U. I do, do same (Pract. Intr. ii. 148, 149)

UNDRESS, exuere qm veste (g. t., to take of aby's clothes) .- detrahere ci vestem (to draw off his clothes) .nudare qm (to strip him; i. e., in order to scourge him . -qm veste or vestibus spoliare (to deprive of clothing). To undress oneseif, exuere vestem; ponere, deponere vestem (to put of one's clothes): an undressing room, apodyterium (esply at the baths).
UNDRESSED, nudus (naked). — inornatus

adorned; e. g. mulier, comæ).—incoctus (præ-Class., Plaul.; caro. Fob. Pict).—crudus (raw; e. g., leather. corium, Farr.; broom, spartum, Col. = non malleatum, id.).-rudis (in its natural rough state; of stones [saxum,

Q.] and other materials).
UNDUE. See IMPROPER. ILLEGAL. EXCESSIVE.

UNDULATE undare fluctuare.
UNDULATION, Crcl. with undare or undis movert.
UNDULATORY. The u. theory, *ratio corum, qui
lucem (non rectis emissam esse lineis, sed) quasi undis qu busdam moveri docent,

UNDULY. See IMPROPERLY, EXCESSIVELY. UNDUTIFUL, implus (wickedly violating the pictas that should be observed towards parents, &c.; implus erga parentes, Suet,).—inofficiosus (neglecting to per-

form kind offices, &c., in qm, C.). See DISOBEDIENT. UNDUTIFULNESS, impletas (in qm).

UNEASILY, moleste (with trouble to oneself, &c.) .male (g. l., ill; e. g. "quiescere, opp. bene quiescere, of a sick person; Plin.).— inquiete very late. To breathe u., ægre ducere spiritum; spiritus difficillus

UNEASINESS, pavor (the u. of a person in fear, of a coward, of one terrified) -sollicitudo (u. on account of an evil threatening fm a distance). -trepidatio (restlessness of body as a sign of u.) .- timor (uneasy four of alby).—Exits (great w. antious embarrassment). Alby).—Exits (great w. antious embarrassment). It inquiettudo late (Sen.). Full of w., anxius; trepidam or trepidus; sollicitus: lo sufer much w., angore cruciati: lo cause w. to aby, anxius curis implète es antimum; sollicitudimen et struere; trepidationem or injicere.

UNEASY, 1) Of things, qui (qum, quod) cor-port resistit (of beds, cushions, &c., culcita).—inquictus

(reatless; e.g. nox).—2) Of persons, anxius. sollicitus (troubled: anxius, apply of the uneasiness caused by present emis: sollicitus, by future or threatening ones; see Georenz, C. Fin. 2, 17, 55).—pavidus, trepidus or trepidans (see UNARSINESS). To be u. about athg, anxium ense re or de re (seld. with acc. or pen.; on account of aby, pro qo): to make u., angere. solliciture or sollicitum habere (to cause uneasiness to aby); anxium et soliicitum habere; afflictare (to make very u.); to make aby very a , vehementer angere; vexare; urere; cruciare; very u, vehementer angére; vexare; urere; cruciare; discruciare: lo be u, angi; animo solicito esse; animo tremere, pavére: about albg, (animo) angi de re: about abg, angorem capere: sollicitum esse pro qo: to be estremely u., angore confici, æstuare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angi intimis senibus: to feel u. (fm apprehension) about albg, timere qd: 10 make draudfully u. miseris modis sollicitare: to make onestly u., ne affliciare: about albg, de qi re; anxie ferre qd. UNEDIFYING (of the oratior of his oration), frigidus.

jejunus.
UNEDUCATED, ineruditus. indoctus (unlearned). -rudis (raw, &c).—nullà disciplinà assuefactus (not accustomed to discipline).—male educatus (ill-educated).

UNEMPLOYED, otiosus (at leisure; having no public office; of persons; unoccupied, of time, &c.; also public offict; of persons; unoccupied, of time, gc.; uses not put out to interest, gc., of money, pecunia;.—feria-tus (making holiday).—nullis occupationibus lap...i-tus (C.). To be u., otiosum esse; inhil negoti habère. Money or capital is u., pecuniæ otiosæ jacent: even my leisure hours have never been u., mihi ne otium quidem unquam otiosum fuit (C.).

UNENCUMBERED (with debts), liber (of persons and things, s. Brut. C. ad Div. 11, 10, extr.).—ære alieno liberatus (who has paid off all his old debts). An

22. estate, prædium solutum (opp. prædium obligatum).
UNEN DOWED. To be u., "possessiones donatas
non habies. See To Espow.
UNENGLISH. "quod allenum est or abhorret a progrietate inguæ Britannicæ (with ref. lo language). quod abhorret or recedit a more or moribus Britanno-

quod annorret or receut a mote or motious Distanto-rum (of customs or conduct), rudis (uncultivated, UNENLIGHTENED (of men), rudis (uncultivated, as O. Fast, 2, 292, rude vuigus).—Impolitus. incrudi-tus (without education; opp. eruditus, as C. de Or. 2, 31, 135, 'genus hoc corum, qui sibl cruditi videntur, hebes atque impolitum'). U. ages of the world, minus erudita hominum secula (C. Rep. 2, 10). UNENVIED, non invidiosus (not exciting envy; of

things) .- sine invidia.

UNEQUAL, impar (denotes inequality as to quanor EAUAL, impar (denotes inequality as to quantity either arithmetically [= odd, of numbers], or as involving a relative weakness,—dispar (refers to quality, without distinguishing on web side of the compartion the advantage lies; but also used generally, dispires cicutæ, of u. length, V.).—inæqualis (g. t., opp. requis, equal; e.g., of the sides of a triangle; then im-propr. of what is not regular, auctumni, &c.).—dis-parilis (very rare, but Class.; aspiratio terrarum, C.; pabulum; forme, Varr.; vires, Col.)... Equal in boldness, u. in prudence, par audacia, consilio impar: u. in numbers, nequaquam numero pares. U. (of things relatively to each other), dispares inter se. || Not equal to stask, imparem esse ci rei (opp. parem esse; e. g. negotiis).—qd sustinere non posse (e. g. molem).—cs vires non sufficient (Cas.; ad qd, Q.). molem).—cs vires non sufficient (Cex.; ad qq. (t.).—qd ferre non posse (e. g., to be u. to he iabour, ferre operis laborem non posse, Cex.). ¶ U. marriages, impăres nuptire. Becunus she had made an u. marriage, quod juncta impări esset (i. e., with a person of singerior rank, L. 6, 349).

UNEQUALIED. See INCOMPARABLE.

UNEQUALLY, insequaliter.-impariter (H.).-disparlitter (Vare.)

UNEQUIVOCAL, hand ambiguus.
UNEQUIVOCALLY, hand ambigue. relictis ambiguitatibus

UNERRING, certus (sure; also of a deity, oracle,

\$c. t)—qui errate non potest.

UNERRINGLY. See CRATAINLY.

UNESSENTIAL, and rem ipsam, or ad naturam rei, non pottinens (not belonging to the nature of)—"cum ipsa re, or cum natura rei non conjunctus (not closely connected with).—assumptivus. adventicius. arcessitus (added fm something external). See Essential. UNEVEN. iniquus. inæquabilis (opp. æquus, æqua-

).—asper (rough; opp. lævis). UNEVENNESS, iniquitas (opp. æquitas).—asperitas

(roughness; opp. lavitas).
UNEXAMINED, non exploratus (not inquired into

in general).

UNEXAMPLED, unicus, singularis (unique). novus (new).—inauditus (unheard of).—novus et in-auditus. inauditus et novus. This is quite u., nullum

until set hijus facti simile.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE (e. g., witness), testis locuples or probus: testimony, testimonium firmum or certum

UNEXECUTED, imperfectus (post-Aug.). To teave , omittere (to omit, leave, leave alone; e. g., a plan, building, wdificationem).

UNEXERCISED, inexercitatus.—rudis (raw).—tiro

CARACIA SELD, BICARCICIAUS.—TUGIS (748).—TUG (6 freshmen, a recruit; 14l three with in qi re). Js. tiro ac rudis in qi re. UNEXPECTED, inexspectatus.—inopinatus (un-looked for; what happens when least especied).—nec-opinatus (hardly presumable, that is hardly looked upon as possible) .- repentinus (that happens all on a sudden).

as possible).—repentinus (Inal happens all on a sudden). UNEXPECTEDLY, præter opinionem. (ex) inopinato. improviso. (ex) insperato. præter exspectationem. repente. To fall upon aby u., qm necopinantem or imprudentem opprimere.

UNEXPLORED, inexploratus (L., not C, or Cas.). UNEXTINGUISHED, inexstinctus (an Ovidian

persons and things; opp. justus, meritus, debitus, e. q. interest).—immeritus (undescreed, with preceding nega-tive; e.g. laudes haud immeritæ). It is u., iniquum or injustum est (with acc. and inf.): to make u. deor injustum cas (with acc. and inj.; io mach. acc mands, litiqua postulare; to show oneself u., iniquum case in qm. An u. proceeding, inique or injuste fac-tum; to ask athy that is u., iniquum postulare. UNFAIRLY, inique. injuste. UNFAIRLSS, iniquitas.

UNFAIRNESS, iniquitas.

UNFAIRHPUL, inidedis (not faith/ul). — infidus (not to be depended on). — perfidus. perfidiosus (hoit lot late, perfidiosus). To make aby u., qun fide dimovere; to aby, qun dimovêre a qo: to become u., fidem moviere: to be u. to aby, ab que deficere; qun deserere: my memory is u., memoria labat, milti non constat, or me defielt; memoria labat; nithi non constat, or me defielt; memoria labat; or to be u. to one's duly, ab officio discedere or recedere: to be u. to one's duly, sin fide the perfidiose (C); perfide (post-Mug); infidelater (very late; Salvian.).

not found.
UNFAITHFULNESS, infidelitas. - perfidia (faithlessness). saness). SYN. in UNFAITHFUL. UNFASHIONABLE, *horum luxuriæ non conve-

niens, res, quâ hujus ætatis homines non delectantur or que hujus ætatis hominibus displicet. To practise or que mujus setatis nominious dispiret. To practise an u. degree of economy in alfa, potius ad antiquorum diligentiam quam ad horum luxuriam facere qd (aft. Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 6).

UNFANTEN. See UNFIX.

UNFATHOMABLE, infinita or immensa altitudine. -Fig.) inexplicabilis (not to be unraveiled). U. dark-

ness, spissæ tenebræ. spissa caligo.
UNFAVORABLE, iniquus. non æquus (unsuitable, troublesome, esply of locality; opp. æquus, e. g., ground, iocus).—alienus (foreign to, not to the purpose: opp. opportunus, e. g. iocus, tempus).—adversus (adverse, opportunities, e. g., notus, tempus,— accessus (anteres, agri aby; opp. secundus, e. g., eirâd, U. situation, circumstances, res adversæ: s. conjunctives, tempora iniqua. To send an u report of oby to the Senate, qd secus de qo senatul scribero (L. 8, 35, mid.). UNFA OFA BLE, antimo linquo; maligne.

UNFEATHERED. See UNFLEDGED.

UNFED, impastus (†).

UNFEELING, durus. ferus. ferreus. inhumanus (fig., hard, unsympathizing, inhuman). To be u., durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse; inhumano esse ingenio: very u., omnem humanitatem exuisse or abiecisse, obduruisse et omnem humanitatem exuisse. omnem humanitatis sensum amisisse. I am not so u. as not &c., non sum ille ferreus, qui &c.: to render u., *ferreum, inhumanum reddere: to render very u., obducere callum es animo; omnem humanitatem ci extorquere (the latter, to deprive, as it were, of all human feeling by violence): to grow or become u., abjicere humanitatem suam.

UNFEIGNED, verus (true; opp. simulatus) .- sin-

cerus (genuine, opp. fucatus).
UNFEIGNEDLY, vere.—sincere. simpliciter.—since fuco et fallaciis, —animo or ex animo (fm the heart). Jn. ex animo vereque (e. g. diligere qm). UNPETTER. See UNSHACKLE.

UNFETTERED, qui est sine vinculis.
UNFINISHED, imperfectus.—inchoatus (only in its

beginning). An u. building, medes inchoat v. See IM-PERFECT.

PINFERT.

UNFIT, non aptus (unstituble, unapt. of persons and things); for athg, ad or in qd.—non idoneus (not serviceable, not proper for a given purpose; of persons and things); for athg, el rel, ad qd.—nuttlis ci rel or usely all qd (not serviceable for a purpose).—inhabilis ('not manageable, hence, also, u., \$c.: of persons of things, ci rel or ad qd).—minus commodus, incommodus. dus (inconvenient, unpleasant, e. g. conversation, colloquium). — alienus (foreign to, unfavorable, esply of place and time); for or to aby or athg, ci or ci rei, a qo or a qa re.—ineptus (uwapt, absurd, of things).—minime aptus.—iners (fm laziness, &c.; e. g., u. for business).

Puper u. for writing on, charta inutilis scribendo. U. to be ealen, ad vescendum hominibus non aptus (aft. C. N. D. 2, 64, 160): very u. for athg, ad or in qd atienissimus; for aby, or alhg, a qo or a qâ re.

UNFITLY, incommode. inepte. UNFITNESS, inutilitias : the u. of aby for business,

Inertia. See Unsuitableness. UNFiX, religere (opp. tigere, affigere).

UNFLEDGED, impiumis. UNFOLD, explicate (propr. and fig.).—aperire (to epen, also fig. = to lay down.)—explanare (fig., to lay down.)—explanare (fig., to lay down.)—explanare (fig., to lay lown.)—explanare (fig., to lay lown.) (i.e., to lay

florem aperire or expandere; dehiscere ac sese pandere. For fig. sense, see also Devision.
UNFOLLOWED. See Usurene.
UNFORBIDDEN. Albej is m, licet (it is premitted).—licitum concessumque est (it is granted).—licitum concessumque est (it is granted).—licitum concessumque set (it is granted).
UNFORESEEN, improvisus. See UNEXPECTED.
UNFORGIVING. See IMPLACABLE.

UNFORGOTTEN, nondum oblivionl traditus; quod immortali memoria qs retinet (aft. C. and Np.).
UNFORMED, informis (shapeless).—non formatus,

UNFORTIFIED, immunitus, non munitus.

UNFORTUNATE, See UNLUCKY. UNFORTUNATELY. See UNLUCKY. See UNLUCKILY.

UNFOUNDED. See GROUNDLESS.

UNFREQUENTED, minus celeber. inceleber (not

visited by much company).—desertius (deserted, opp. celeber, of places, &c.).
UNFREQUENTLY. See Seldom.
UNFRIENDLINESS, trisiitia. asperitas. inclo-

UNFRIENDLY, inimicus. If = unfavorable to,

UNFRUITFUL, infecundus (with regard to pro-UNFRUITFUL, infecundus (with regard to productive power; also of the soil; opp. fecundus).—
sterilis (with regard to the effect of the productive
power; that bears no fruit; also of the soil, the year;
opp. tertilis and [with ref. to the soil] opimus; and of

UNFRUITFULNESS, sterilitas (opp. fertilitas).-in-

fecunditas (posi-Aug., Col., T.), UNFULFILLED, irritus. — infectus (not accomplished). To remain u , exitum or eventum non habere;

non evenire (of dreams, prophecies, &c.).
UNFURL. To u. sails, vela dare ventis; vela ten-

UNFURI. To u. sails, vela dare ventis; vela ten-dere or pandere (†). UNFURNISHED (house), domns nuda atque inanis (opp exornata atque instructa, but of one, of wich the furniture has been plundered). U. with athg, imparatus furniture has been plundered). U. with ally, imparatus a qå re (e. g. a militibus, a pecunià) Utterly u. with the necessary means, omnibus rebus imparatissimus

(Cas.). UNGAINLY. See CLUMSY.

UNGAINLY. See CLUMST.
UNGENEROUS, | With ref. to distribution
of money, illiberalis. U. conduct, illiberalitas.—
| With ref. to sentiment, non or minime generosus .- illiberalls

UNGENTLE, asper .- horridus .- immitis (app are first in L., and afterwards rather in poetry than in

UNGENTIEMANLY, illiberalls. An u. action, illiberale facinus (Ter.), UNGENTLY, aspere.

UNGIRD, discingere. - recingere (in Aug. poets,

fc., esply O.).
UNGIRT, non cinctus. discinctus.
UNGODLINESS. See IMPLETT.
UNGODLY. See IMPLETT.

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UNGOVERNABLE, impôtens (unable to restra itself or himself; of persons, the mind, passion, &c., animus, animi motus). Jn. ferox impotensque (C.). ferox atque impotens (e. g. mulier, Sues., what a burst or outbreak of an n. temper ! que effrenatio impotentis animi! C.) .- indomitus (untamed) .- effrenatus (untri-See UNBRIDLED.

UNGRACEFUL, invenustus. inelegans.-inconcinnus (without the grace of symmetry and proportion).
UNGRACIOUS, iniquus (unfacorably disposed).—

minus familiaris (e. g. vultus, Suet.) - parum comis (uncourteous)

(uncontrolled).

UNGRACIOUSLY, parum familiariter. *parum comiter. minus familiari vultu (e. g. respicere qui).

UNGRAMMATICAL, vitiosus (incorrect). — barbarus (not Latin, Greck, &c.).

UNGRATEUL, ingratuus (not mindful of a benefit

receized, but also in the sense of not paying or rewar-ing aby's point).—beneficii, beneficiorum immēmor (unmindfut of a past facour, unthankfut as to character or sentiment).—ingratus in referenda gratia (unthankful, not displaying gratitude).
UNGROUNDED. See GROUNDLESS.

UNGUARDED, immunitus (unfortified),—incusto-ditus (unprotected; of persons and things),—sine custo-dits (without escort). U. words, &c. or words that escape fm aby in an u. moment, verbum, quod ex cs ore excidit or quod excidit fortuito, or quod go imprudente excidit.

UNGUARDEDLY, temere (rashly). To say alleg u., qd (ex cs ore) excidit fortuito.

UNHALLOWED, non consecratus (opp. sacratus).-

profanus (opp. sacer). UNHAPPILY. Se See UNLUCKILY. UNHAPPINESS, miseria (opp. beatitudo). infelici-

tas (Plaut.; very rare).

UNHA'PY, infelix.—miser. See MISEBABLE.

UNHARMONIOUS, discors. discrepans.—dissonus

UNHARNESS, helcio amovere equum ; helcium

dimovère ab equo (both in Appul.).

UNHEALTHINESS, 1) Of men, ad segrotzandum proclivitas (a predisposition for any illness; C. Tusc. 4, 12, 28).—tenuls or incommoda or infirma or lofarma atque ægra or maia valetudo; valetudinis imbecillitas, or (fm context) valetudo inly (weak health).—corporis imbeciliitas or infirmitas (bodily weakness).— is stead of invaletudo in C., Orelli has introduced every

stead of invaletudo in C., Orelli has introduced every where valeudo, the reading of the best MSS. (see this notes to C. Att. 7, 2, 1.)—2) Unheatthy mature of a place, 6c., pestilens loci natura; of the season, pestilentia, graviter or intemperies coeli. UNHEALTHY, || Sickly, morbosus (pra-sub-post-Ciaux. (including Varro), e. g. servus, Cat.; pecus, Varr.)—valetudinarius (not C.; pecus, Varr.; open sanum pec., and as subt., Sem.)—ad agrotandum pro-cilvis (predisposed to disease, subject to disease; cf. C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27 and 28).—invalidus, infirmus, imbe-cillus (imbecillis later only). affectus valetudine. Jx. invalidus et aeger. æger atque invalidus. Infirmus sa-invalidus et aeger. æger atque invalidus. Infirmus sacilius (imbecilius later only). affectus valetudine. Js. invalidus et æger. æger atque invalidus. infirmus adque æger (weak, indisposed, suffering, with ref. to the body as well as the stale of health, valetudo).—valetu dine infirmior (haring weak health).—causarius (postaly; containing something that precents activity, &c. corpus, partes, Sen., 10 Plin. In L. — 'invalided soldier'). To be u., valetudine incommodá (or infirma, or tenui) esse; et valetudine et naturá esse imbecultum; esse; et valetudine et inatura esse impeci-lum; semper infirmă atque etiam zegră valetudine esse (if continually). How miserably u. (cby) was, quam tenui fuit aut nullă potius valetudine. 1 U a favorable to health, insainber (not healthy, opp. Javoranie in Realin, insaluori (nos securas), cyp. saluber, e. g. ager, fundus; vinum). — bonæ valetn-dinl contrarius (injurious to health; e. g., aliments). — pestilens (containing morbid substance or particles; hence, u., bad, opp. saluber; e. g. medes, annus, mer; aspiratio; natura loci).—gravis (oppressive, and thus injurious to health, dangerous, e. g. curlum ; anni tempus; locus, Jx, gravis et pestilens (c. g. expourz, apiratio). — Villosus (rnjurious, umpregnated exchangements, opp. sulvey; e. g., regio): u. exaber, pestilentia et gravitas cedi. intemperica cerli. UNHEARD (or), inauditus. — novus (new; Jx.

inauditus ante hoc tempus ac novus .- portenti similis inauditus anie noc tempus ac novus.—portent similis (idrone, rare in the highest degree, almost surrouticus). Sulfa, aft. the victory, displayed the most u. of cruelty a Sulia post victoriam audito fult cruelelior: take it thing u. of, nullium hujus facti simile. If Univied; his defence not first ened to; see UNTAILD. UNILEATED, non calefactus. UNILEATED, non calefactus. To issue athy u., negli-

gere (e. 'g. es præcepta); non obtemperare (e. g. es dictis); aby's advice, es consilium spernere (†); aby's warning, qm monentem spernere (†) or non audire: of to let all pass u., qd in pectus suum dimittere (S.).
UNHEEDFUL. See INATTENTIVE.

UNHESITATINGLY, sine ulia dubitatione,-non

hasitans (e. g. respondebo, C.).

UNHEWN, rudis (g. t. for what is in its rough, natural state).—infabricatus (of timber; V. Æn. 4, 400). U. stone, saxum camenticium (opp. sax. quadratum, Vitr.).

UNHINGE, || PROPR.) de cardine vellere (violently,

V.) .- | IMPROPR.) qm or cs animum de statu (omni)

delicere, or certo de statu demovére (C.). UNHISTORICAL, contra historiæ fidem dictus or Scriptus. The u. ages, minus erudita homitum secula (ut fingend) proclivis esset ratio, quun imperiti facile ad credendum impelierentur, C. Rep. 2, 10). U. narratires, fabulæ (opp. facta, C.).

Onarratices, tabulæ (opp. lacta, C.),
UNHOLY. See Godless, ImPlous,
UNHOOK, refigere (g. t. for unfix).— diffibulare.
refibulare (what had been buckled).
UNHOPED (roal), insperatus (e. g. gaudium). See

UNEXPECTED.

UNHORSE, qm de equo dejicere or deturbare.

UNITURT, illæsus. See UNINJURED.

UNICORN, monocéros, ôtis (the fabulous quadruped, and the constellation). — emonődon, ontis (the sea-unicorn, L.).

UNIFORM, semper codem modo formatus (always formed in the same manner, as Q. 9, 3, 3, quotidianus ac semper codem modo formatus sermo: of the tanguage of every day life) .- similis atque idem. similis gauge of every day size,—summa acque nucm. summa semper (similar and almost one and the same, aft. P.im. 10, 35, 52; C. de Inv. , 41, 76],—units generis (opp. ex pluribus partibus constans, L. 9, 19, 8, com-paring the Greeian phalmas to the Roman legion; &ence = composed of escally similar parts)—secquabilis (equable; u. motion, motus certus et æquabilis, C.) .uniformis (post-Aug., T.); Jn. simplex et uniformis.
UNIFORM, s. militaris ornatus (C.).—habitus or

cultus or vestitus militaris. - sagum = the Roman military dress ; hence saga sumere, ad saga ire, &c.

UNIFORMITY, similitudo (e. g. in omnibus rebus similitudo est satietat:s mater, C. de Inv. 1, 41, 76; similitudo casuum, T.). — æquabilitas (e. g. motûs,

similitudo casuum, T.).— equantinas (v. 9. 3. 3.).— similiter semper (C. de Inv.), 41, 76, where we read similiter semper (C. de Inv.), 41, 76, where we read similiter semper ingredi argumentationem).

UNIMFAIRED, integer (whole).— intactus (unionched).—inviolatus (univolated).—invulneratus (unionated).—incurruptus (uniainted, spoili in no part).

incolumis (unhurt), UNIMPASSIONED, placidus, quietus, quem animi motus, perturbationes non tangunt (calm, free fm emo-tion or passion, tranquil, as a commendation; all of fion or passion, tranquii, as a commendation; alt of persons),—scaltus, placidus, summissus, lenis (genile, caim; opp. fortis, of speech, as a commendation).—languidus (feels, weak, of speech, as home)—animp perturbatione liber or vacuus (without viol.wi emotion of mind)—cupiditation expeliation expers. omni cupi-

ditate carens. cupiditate privatus. cupiditate intactus (free fin desires). To be quite u., ab oinni animi perturbatione liberum or vacuum esse; omni perturba-

tione animl carëre. UNIMPEACHED, non accusatus.

UNIMPEDED, non impeditus .- expeditus (without

encumbrances or difficulties).-liber (free).
UNIMPORTANT, levis, &c. - See 1

ABLE; INSIGNIFICANT. So u., tantulus (of things, Cas.): to represent athg as u., rem elevare or verbis extenuare: lo consider ally as u., tell elevate or vertue extenuare: lo consider ally as u., reason, levior causa: lo in levi habere (T.): an u. reason, levior causa: lo interest oneself about u. mallers, minutiarum esse curiosum: he always looked upon ally as u., qd el semper res levissima fuit (opp. res sanctissima). Seemingly s., primo aspectu ievis (e. g. res). UNIMPROVABLE, omnibus numeris absolutus.

perfectus (finished). -omni vitio carens (quite fault

UNINFORMED, | Not informed (of athg, or that athg is so), non edoctus. | Uninstructed; see Un-EDUCATED

UNINHABITABLE, inhabitabilis. To be altogether sr., omni cultu vacare.
UNINHABITED, non habitatus. — desertus (C.).

U. districts, loca deserta (Np. Eum. 8, 5).

UNINJURED, in quo nihil est vitil (that has no in-jury, no flaw, &c. esply of buildings; opp. vitiosus).—

illæsus (unhurt, unviolated; opp. læsus). — integer (unhole, intact; opp. læsus).— incolumis (undamaged; opp. afflictus, vitiosus; e. g., ship, navis).— salvus (tafe, in good condition; e. g., tetler, epistola). If the walls and the roof are u., si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto viti

UNINSPIRED, *divino spiritu intactus.-sine qo afflatu divino (C.). Not w., nou sine inflammatione animi (-orum) et quodam afflatu quasi furoris (C., of

poetical inspiration).

UNINSTRUCTED, integer or rudis et integer (whose mind is not injured by wrong notions received, but is a tabula rasa, to receive the impressions a teacher wishes to make; e. g. discipulus, C.). See UNEDUCATED.
UNINTELLIGIBLE, quod fugit intelligentie nos-

træ vim et notionem .- quod nuisius mens aut cogitatio capere potest.—non apertus ad intelligendum.—ob-scurus (dark, obscure; e. g. narratio). See Incom-DREBENGIALE

UNINTENTIONAL, fortuitus. - non cogitatus.-

UNINTENTIONALLY, imprudenter, per impru-UNINTERESTING, jejunus, jejunus et aridus (dry,

of writings and their authors).

UNINTERRUPTED, continens, continuus (immediately following one another without any break).—contextus (hanging together, not interrupted; e.g., voluptates; cura). - assiduus (continuous, continually present; hence of things that are always extant, or at hand; e. g., rain, work) .- perpetuus (perpetual, lasting nana; e. g., rain, work,—perpetuus (perpetuat, tassing to the very end, continual, evertasting; e. g., happiness, friendship).—perennis (through years or for ages, lasting continually). Jx. continuus et perennis (e. g., motion, motlo).

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, continenter (continue and continue are not Class.). uno tenore, per-

UNINVESTIGATED, inexploratus, non explora-

UNINVITED, invocatus. U. quest or visitor, umbra (i. e., whom an invited guest brings with him, as his friend and companion; see H. Sat. 2, 8, 21).

UNION, || The uniting, junctio. conjunctio. con-

gregatio. consociatio [SYN. in Join]. || United body, societas (body united for a common purpose; society).—concursus (the coming together of things; e.g. honestissimorum studiorum) .- conjunctio (the joining, honestissimorum scottes.

assemblage; of things).

UNIQUE, unicus. singularis. To be u. in its kind,

in suo genere singularem esse. UNISON. See HARMONY.

UNISON. See HARMONY.
UNIT, monas, fidis, f.; pure Lat. unitas. Number is the aggregate of u.'s, numerus perficitur ex singularibus rebus, quue pordées apud Grecos dicuntur.
UNITE, || Trans.| See To Connuct; To Join. |
| Intrans.| See To Concur; To Coalere.
UNITY. || Propr.| unitas. unitatis ratio. To reduce

athy to u., qd ad unitatis rationem reducere. | Con-

cord.

UNIVERSAL, universus. generalis (concerning the whole).—communis (common, of or belonging to all).— vulgarls, tritus (used in common, every where usual). vulgaris communisque .- Sts to be rendered by omnis; e. g., universal laughter followed, omnium consecutus est risus. The Universal Father, communis omnium parens. operum (or rerum) omnium parens et effector. summus or maximus mundi parens,

UNIVERSALLY, in universum universe, generatim, generaliter, generatim atque universe (all = in general; opp, siglilatim or per singulas species).—communiter (opp, separatim).—si rem omnem specias, U. known, omnibus notus is. beloved, omnibus gratus

acceptusque.

UNIVERSITY, *academia.—*universitas literaria
or literarum. To be at the u.. *inter academiæ cives

**To be at the u.. *inter academiæ cives

**To be at the u.. **Inter academiæ cives

**To be at the u.. *Inter academiæ cives or uteratum. 10 oe at the u. "inter academiae cives versari. "in academia studiorum causa versari. UNIVOCAL, univõcus (Mart. Capell.).—"vox, cui una tautum res subjicitur.—haud ambiguus.

UNJUST, injustus (violating the duties wich we owe to others; of persons or things),—injurius (encraching on the rights or privileges of others; very rare; Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 2; and C. Off. 3, 23, 89; of persons or actions).— 2, 3, 2; and C. Of. 3, 23, 39; o) persons or delions).—
injurious (who is given to commit injustice, to wrong others; also impropr., pes., ventus, †).— iniquus (unfair, and of whatever betrays unfair dealing).

The 'injustus' acts contrary to established right and law; the 'iniquus' against moratily. An u. war, bellum impium, injusta arma (e. g. inferre ci, L.) : it is u., | imquum or injustum est: to make an u. demand, ini-qua postuiare: to be u. towards aby, iniquum esse in qm. U. towards aby, injuriosus in qm (C.), adversus qm. C. seneras soy, injunesus in qm (C.), adversus qm (Sen.); athg is u. lonerade one's constry, qd injustum in patriam est. To make an u. decree, injunese decernete: Aou u. it is, that \$\frac{1}{2}c., quam injuque comparatum est, ut (Ter.), quod (C.; of sectal arrangements, \$\frac{1}{2}c.)\$. An u. will, testamentum improbum or inofficional comparatum est. sum (inoff., when nothing is left to one's nearest relations).

UNJUSTIFIABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet (e. g. vitium).—iniquissimus.
UNJUSTIFIABLY, iniquissimo modo.

UNJUSTIFIED, non purgatus. non excusatus.

(SYN. in To JUSTIFY.) UNJUSTLY, injuste, inique (e, g., to act, facere).

injuriose c. g. decernere; qm injuriosius tractare;.

To act u., injuste or (Np.) male et injuste facere.

UNKIND, inofficiosus (not apt to perform kind

offices to one; in qm).—parum benignus.—inhumanus. humanitatis expers (of persons). — iratus (angry). — alienatus (beharing like a stranger). Not so much as

an u. word, ne vox quidem incommoda.

UNKINDLY, inhumane. irate. To look u. upon aby,

An u.,

qm minus familiari vultu respicere. UNKINDNESS, inhumanitas. asperitas.

oinhumane factum.

UNKNOWING. See IGNORANT. UNKNOWINGLY. See IGNORANTLY.

UNKNOWN, ignotus (not known, as a stranger). incognitus (not recognised as such or such a one).

to me or myself, me nescio (without thinking of it, or giving it a thought; opp. me conscio).-me insciente without my knowledge; opp. me sciente). - me invito against my will). To remain u., a nemine cognosci. (against my will). To remain u., a nemine cognosci.
UNLABOURED. An u. but correct style, purus
sermo et dissimilis curæ (Q. 8, 3, 14).

UNLADE. See To UNLOAD.

UNLAMENTED: e. g., to die u., a nemine deplora-

See UNMOURNED. tum mori.

UNLAWFUL, inconcessus (poet. and Q.). non con-China e Ch. inconcessis (per. am 41.). Bon con-cessis, veltus.—nefas (agst the laws of God and man). —non legitimus (Ed. illegitimus to be accided)—ini-quis. non justus. U. meens, artes malæ: to be w., non liccre: illicitum esse. [On illicitus, see LLLICT.] UNLAWULLY, contra legem or leges.—præter

leges or jus.—contra jus fasque. contra fas et jus (agst the laws of God and man). UNLAWPULNESS, Crcl. To deny the u. of athg, negare qd iegi (-ibus) repugnare or contrarium esse. UNLEARN, dediscere qd.

UNLEARNED, indoctus (untaught). — ineruditus (uninstructed).—illiteratus (uniettered). To be u., nescire literas

UNLEARNEDLY, indocte.

UNLEAVENED, non fermentatus, nullo fermento. UNLESS, nisi, ni .- si non (nisi is used when the whole conditional clause is negatived, without particular stress on any one notion contained in it: si non is used stress on any one notion contained in it: si non is used when there is emphasis on one notion; i.e., the verb, wch is contrasted with the opposite affirmative proposition expressed or understood. But even where there is opposition, mist is sts used; i.e., the opposition is not unarked; e.g. matris verbis Philocomasium arcessito, ut si itura siet Athenas, tecum eat: nisi eat, te coluturum ease navim, Plant. Mil. Glor. 4, 48; Haase ad Reisig, p. 45], U. perchance, misi forte. Infal vero (often ironical: selb under with & habes). forte aptius et commodius es set scribere, &c., but est). torte apuns es commontus este servoire, &c., out servoire. In C. nisi vero [= i μή γε] often introduces a supposition, the manifest absurdity of weh is to establish the truth of the other supposition, previously stated to be true (Hand. iv. p. 233). Δη excepted case (added correctively) is more emphatically stated by nisi si; e. g. noli putare me ad quenquam iongiores epistolas scribere, quam ad te, nisi si qui ad me piura scripsit, &c. So nisi si quis est, &c. (C.) præterquam si is post Class.; e. g., Plin. 8, 25, 39.

terquam si is post Class.; e. g., Film. 8, 20, 05.
UNLET (= not let), non locatus (unoccupied).
UNLIKE, dissimilis (different in quality, inwardly or outwardly; with gen. or dat., but more frequently with the gen, when internal unlikeness is meante to absimflis is not Class.) .- diversus (entirely different nature or kind; a qo or a qa re). — dispar, ci or ci rei (not altogether like, different in some respects, or in some points of character). Jn. dispar ac dissimilis. To be some points of character). No. unisput act unsetting was under things; abhorrère a que re: to be somewhat u., nonnullam dissimititudinem habere cum qa re: to be u.
each other, dissimiles esse inter se (of persons or
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things); abhortère inter se (of things): to berome s. oneself, desciscere a seipso.—alius piane factus est, ac fuit antea (he has become guite u. himself): if is not s. him, hoc non alienum est ab ejus moribus.

UNLIKELY, non verisimilis (or veri similis).probabilis (not easily proved; hence, not credible). It is not u. that &c., verisimile est (with acc. and inf.; ste with ut); fieri potest ut &c. (it is possible that &c.) A etatement does not seem u., qd non sine veritatis

specie dicitur. UNLIMITED, infinitus.-immensus.-summus (the highest). Of u. extent, immensus et internimouplain). U. power, infinita or summa potestas immerium summum, quum domi Of u. extent, immensus et interminatus (of a sovereignty, imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur; quum principis arbitrium, er libido regis, pro legibus est (see Just. 1, 1, 2, and 2, 7, 3).—dominatio.

UNLOAD, exonerare (e. g. navem, plaustrum). U. a waggon, exonerare plaustrum: a carriage (of ankind), vehiculum onustum exinanire: beasts of bur den jumentis deponere onera ; jumenta sarcinis levare.

only. fig. in the sense of 'to take away.')
UNLOADED, exoneratus.—vacuus (empty).

UNLOCK, subdita clavi pessulos reducere (i. e., with such a key as drew a boli back, Appul.).
UNLOCKED FOR. See UNEXPECTED.

UNLOOSE. See LOOSEN; UNTIE.
UNLOVELY, insuavis. invenustus. injucundus.
inamonus. For the difference between these words, see
LOVELY or AGREEABLE.

UNLUCKILY, infeliciter. misere. male. Athe turns

out very u., male or secus qd cadit.
UNLUCKY, infelix (unfortunate, either as bringing or threatening misfortune; e.g., day, combat, result of an undertaking, rumour; also of him to whom fortune is unpropitious : dooroxie) .- infortunatus (not favoured by fortune; of persons who with regard to their cur-cumstances, or in other respects, are no favourites by fortune; of persons who with regard to their crumstances, or in other respects, are no facouries of fortune or have bad luck: cacodajuwe).— Mister (of persons who are suffering fin any eris, so as to claim our compassion; miserable: then also of things; wretched).—non prosper (not prosperous, not ansureng a mani* expectation or hopes; of things: e.g., progress, result, circumstances).— infatustus (of an unpropinious appearance; e.g., day, omen, §c.; also Js. Infatustus et intellix.—calamitious (connected with great infaustus et infelix.—calamitosus (connected with grad damage and loss; e.g., war, configuration).—funestus (causing mourning, bringing destruction; e.g., war, eleter, omen, fc.).—sinister (propr. being to the left; hence of unfavorable auspices, esply of birds: also of omens, opp. dextet, but only, in the latter sense, of his Greeks, since with the Romans the left was considered. dered the lucky side in auspices and divinations: this, avis sinistra, &c.).—advegsus (contrary to one's wishes, adverse; e.g., battle, circumstance, result of an under-taking; opp. secundus).—malus (of bad quality; e.g., pay, times, omen; opp. bonus). I am the most u. per-son, nemo me est miserior.

UNMADE, non factus or non confectus.-non stra-

tus (not made; of beds).

tus (not made; of beds).

UNMAN, *facere ut qs se virum esse obliviscatur
(aft. ut te ... virum esse meminisses, &c., C.).—formidine perterritum qm loco et certo de statu demovêre (C.).-animum es frangere, infringere,-percellere qui (for the moment, by a sudden shock).
UNMANAGEABLE, impotens regendi (propr. : e.g.,

ONMANGEADLE, imposeus regentut properties of properties of properties of properties of properties of passions, minds, &c.). A chip admost unmanageable fm its size, navis inhabitis proper magnitudinis (L.): a multitude that is u., multitudo inhabits ad consensum (L. ; i e., that cannot be brought to gare together, to act in concert).
UNMANLY, viro indignus (unworthy of a man)

effeminatus (-feminate). — mollis (seeak: e. g., voi. educatio; mens, animus) Ms. effeminates et mollis — liliberalis (unsoorhy) of a free-born man, iguebt; etie: e. g., mind, mens; deed, facinus).
UNMANNERLY, inurbanus illiberalis, impolitus.

agrestis, inhumanus, incultus, intonsus, Jr., intonsus

agrestis, inhumanus, incultus, intonsus, Jr., Intonsus et incultus. An u. feilose, homo agrestis; homo inurbanus, rusticus (ill-bred, usmanneriy).

UNMARKIED, ceelebs, vidua (the former af a mon, the latter of a women, whether the person was previously married on not; opp. marius, marius; see Suet. Gaib. 5; L. 1, 45, 7). The u. life, the u. slate, vita carbets, ceribanus (of a mon); "conditio vidua (of a women: in Tert. de l'irg. l'el. 2, celleb viduatus): to laye u. cellbem (viduam) esse; cælbem viduatus): to laye u.

remain u., numquam viro nubere (never to marry a husband); numquam uxorem ducere (never to marry o nur-band); numquam uxorem ducere (never to take a wife; balk of single persons); remanêre, permanêre in cali-batu (of widowed persons); matrimonio abstinêre: to

DAIU (of widowen persons); matrimonio austinere: so hare alienzy remained si, uxorem numquam habulisse. UNMASK, personam capiti cs detrahere (propr. and 3g.; see Mar. 3, 43, 3)—aninum cs nudare. evolvere qui integumentia dissimulationis sue nudareque (fg., to disclose the real sentiments of aby, L. 34, 24; C. de

r. 2, 86, 350).
UNMASKED, integumentis dissimulationis suze evolutus (See the eerb).

UNMAST, *malo or malis privare.

UNMATCHED. See UNEQUALLED.

UNMEANING. An u. word, vox inanis: an u. centence, *sententia, quae intelligi non potest: to taik u. stuff, voces inanes fundere.

UNMEET. See UNFIT. UNMERCIFUL, immisericors (without compassion). UN MERCIFUL, immiserioors (without compassion).
-druus (hard).—fercus (without feeing, iron-hearted).
-inhumanus (inhuman).
UN MERCIFULIT, immiserioorditer.
UN MERCIFULITSS, animi duritia or durities
ardness).—inhumanitas (inhumanits)
UN MERCIFUL SS.

UN MERCIFUL (MERCIFUL SS.

UN MERCIFUL SS.

UN MERCIFUL (MERCIFUL SS.

UN MERCIFUL SS.

UN

cs rel. To be u. of aby's interests, commodis cs deesse.

See Forgetful, Inattentive,
UNMINGLED, UNMIXED, merus (neat; of wine).

-purus (pure). -simplex. - cui nihii admixtum est, nihii concretum (uncompounded; of the soul; C.).
UNMOLESTED, intactus inviolatus. Jx. intactus

inviolatusque. integer intactusque or et intactus. inte-

in violatusque, integer intactusque or et intactus, inte-ger atque inviolatus. See UNTOUCHED. UNMOOR. See 'to weigh Anchon;' adding oram præcidere; ancoralia incidere (i. e., to cut the cable by

præcidere; ancoralia incidere (i. e., lo cui the cable by sech the ship was fastened to the anchor).

UNMOURNED: e. g., to lease aby's death u., ca mortem negligere. non laborare de cs morte. See UNBEWALLED, ULAMENTED.

UNMOVED, immotus. To remain u. by ath, non moveri or non commoveri qå re (not to be affected by it; g. l.).—repudiare qd (to disregard; i. e., aby's request, es preces).—non laborare de qå re (not to grisse or fret; e.g. de cs mortey.—miscricordiam non recipere. To remain u. by aby's lever, repudiare ca lacrimas: I am u. by athg. qd me non commovet.

UNMUFILE. See UNHARMONIOUS.

UNMUSICAL. See UNHARMONIOUS.

UNMUSICAT. See UNHARMONIOUS.

UNMUTILATED, integer (whole; opp. truncus).
UNNAIL, refigere qd (q, t.), or *clavis extractis re-

UNNATURAL, parum naturalis,-quod præter naturam exsistit (weh is against nature) .- monstrosus (contrary to nature, with ref. to size, bulk, shape, or (contrary to nature, with ref. to size, butk, shape, or whether physical or moral existence,—portentosus (ter-rific, exciting fear, horrour, &c., by its u. appearance)—immanis (huge, relating to unusual shape, size, butk, force, causing amazement or fear, whether fm its physical or moral qualities)—ascitus (betrouved or taken fm others, not natural, but affected; opp. nativus). U. desires, cupiditates, quæ ne naturam quidem attingunt; libidines monstrows (u. lusts); an u. son, mon-

strum filli. UNNATURALLY, contra or præter naturam. UNNECESSARILY, præter rem. præter necessi-

UNNECESSARY, non necessarius (that need not necessarily be or exist).—quod non opus est (not requisite, cesiaris de or exist.—quod non opus est (not requisite, not necessary for use.)— supervacaneus (superfluus; superfluus; superfluus are neither of them Classic).—vanus (sain, in sain; e. g., metus. It is u. to name them, cos nibil attinet nominare.

to name them, eos nibil attinet nominare.
UNNERVE, enervae, — debilitarie (to weaken).—
emolitre (to make effeminate).—es nervos incidere (by
athg, q å r. c.).—nervos omnes elidere (c.).
UNNOTICED. To leave u, prætermittere (g. t., to
allow to except, to pass, not to mention)—præterie,
zlas welth silentic(to pass over in silence).—tacium past quod, &c., L. 7, 1, in.) .- præterire negligentiå (fm neglect or carelessness; e. g., in reading, &c.), -- negli-gere (to take no police of, to pay no attention to). To remain u., non conspict (not to be seen by the eye); præermitti (to be set aside, not to be mentioned); negligi not to receive any altention; to remain us by aby, que practerire or fugere (1955) not ci or que latere); to case one's life u., vitam silentio transire. Sis the sales., latenter (in concealment),—clam (without aby tnowledge). -- furtim (secretly, vid.).
UNOBJECTIONABLE. See UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

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UNP UNOBSERVABLE, inobservabilis.-quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest (scarcely observable). See [MPERCEPTIBLE

UNOBSERVED, non animadversus. non observatus. inobservatus († and post-Aug.). To be u., non conspici. See UNNOTICED.

UNOBSTRUCTED. See UNHINDERED.

UNOCCUPIED, non occupatus (that has no business or occupation) .- labore vacuus (that has no exertion to bear) .- vacuus negotiis (that has no business). To be u., opere faciundo vacaie; jacere, sedere (to sit without doing atho, to sit at home idle). See DISENGAGED, UNEMPLOYED.

UNOFFENDING. See HARMLESS.

UNOPENDING. See HARRERS.
UNOPENED, non apertus.—clausus (shut).
UNORGANIZED (e. g., bodies), corpora nullă cohærendi natură (aft. C. N. D. 2, 32, extr.).

UNOWNED, non agnitus, quem (quam) nemo ag-

ovit.—"quod nemo suum esse dixit.

UNPACK, vacuum facere (to empty; e. g., a chest).
eximere (to take out; e. g., acina de doito; hence "res de sarcinis, arcă, &c.).

de sarcinis, arca, &c.).

UNPAID, non solutus (not settled; of a debi, &c.).—
residuus (that remains to be paid).—cui non satisfactum
set (that has received no payment yet; of the creditor).—
§ Of a letter, "pro cujus vectură merces solvenda

est UNPALATABLE, nihil sapiens (insipid).-volup-

tate carens (giving no pleasure).—injucundus. insuavis.
To be u., nihil sapere; sapore carere; voluptate carere:
a herò that is not u., herba cibo non insuavis (Piin.).
UNPARALLELED. See INCOMPARABLE, UN-

UNPARALLELED.

GENTALED.

UNPARDONABLE, major quam cui ignosci possiti (too heinous to be pardoned).—quod nihil excusationis habet (inazeusable; e. g. vitium).—inexpiabilis (thai cannot be aloned for; e. g., seculus; fraus; A sin, therefore, is noi the less u., because &c., nulla est igitur excusatio peccali, ai &c.

UNPARDONABLY, Crol. To have sinned u., 'ita cure possiti (qf. C.), or 'majora peccasse, quam quibus ignosci nossiti.

possit (a): C., or majora pectasse, quam quious ig-nosci possit. UNPATRIOTIC. To be u., *patrice saluti parum consulere or prospicere. male de republicâ sentire. UNPAVED, saxo or lapide non stratus.— ** not

ummunitus (= open, free, C. Cacin. 19, 54).
UNPEG, *cuitellos ligneos refigere (aft. cult. lign. configere, Vitr. 7, 3); or refigere (g. t., to unfix, unfasten).

UNPEOPLE. See DEPOPULATE.

UNPERCEIVED. See UNDBSERVED, UNNOTICED. UNPERFORMED, infectus.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, Crei. Athg is u., *qd phi-losophiæ repugnat, or a philosophia allenum est: it is u. to \$c., *philosophi non est or philosophum non decet

(with acc. and inf.).
UNPIN, solvere, refibulare.
UNPITYING, immisericors.—durus. ferreus (hard-

unpleasant, injucundus. non jucundus.—in-gratus (noi gratefui to one's feelings; i. e., such as one does not like).—insuavis (not sweet; i. e., to the taste, aces not size;—minuavis (not sweet; i. e., to the taste, the smelt, &c., thence, not phenami to the moral sense).—
gravis. molestus (felt to be heavy, oppressive, annoying, &c.).—odious (hateful, intolerable). Jiv. odious et molestus (of things). Athg is n. to me, graviter or molestus (of things). Athg is n. to me, graviter or moleste fero of viery n., qd permoleste fero: to find a smell n., odore offendi: to a modest man it is n. to &c., grave est pudenti (e. g. petere qd). More under DISAGREKABLE.

INDIFACRANTIV Inhumunda odder malester.

UNPLEASANTLY, injucunde. odiose. moieste.

UNPLEASANTNESS. See DISAGREEABLENESS. molestiæ may be used in pl. bæc cogitatio omnes molestias extenuat et diluit.

molestias extenual et diluit.

UNPLIANT. See INPLEXIBLE.

UNPLOUGHED, inaratus.

UNPOETICAL, *a poetarum ratione alienus. This

word is w., *hoc vocabulo poete non utuntur.

UNPOETISHED. rudis. impolitus. ineruditus. See

UNFOELUTED. See UNFAIRED. Rusic.

UNFOELUTED. See UNFAIRED. he people, in
victionus (distiked fm bring as object of energy; of persons

et bleant is in victionus et multis offensus asse vicioor things: all is invidious et multis offensus osse vide-atur; qd invidious est multis ohono; where observe that 'to be u. is aby's eyes,' is invidious messe ad qm).—non gratious (not in foecur; with aby, apud nn). A no.-thy man, but as u. as C. Calidius, homo honestus, sed 3 F

non gratiosior quam C. Calidius est. To be w., in odio esse (with abu, ci); in invidia esse; invidiam habere : to be very w., in summo or magno odio esse; in magna invidia esse: to make oneself u., odium (cs) suscipere; suscipere invidiam atque odium apud qm: to make aby u., in nvidiam om inducere or adducere : magnum odium in am concitare: to make atha u., gravem offensionem in rem gam concitare: to become u., in odium or in invidiam venire : without becoming u. with the senate, nulia senatus mala gratia : to become u. in consequence of atig, excipere offensionem ex qo facto. Not adapted to the comprehension of the un-tearned, intelligentia a vulgari remotus.—ad sensum

Icarned, intelligentia a vulgari remotus.—ad sensum popularem vulgaremque parum accommodatus, or ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam parum accommodatus (off. the phrases for PovLas, etd.). UNPOPULANITY, offensio popularis (opp. gratia popularis. .).—aliena et offensa popul voluntas (u. into wek aby has fallen. C. Tusc. 5, 37, 106).—invidia (u. arisio) genenyi.—odium (batred). To bringinio u., in invidiam inducere: in (summam) invidiam adducere; odium in qm concitare; invidiam ci conflare (L.): to court u., quasi de industrià in odium offensionemque oneself, odium suscipere; suscipere invidiam aque odium apud qm. With his great and deserved u., in tanto mortalium odio, justo præsertim ac debito.

UNPRAISED, non laudatus. — iliaudatus (post-

-laude non ornatus.

UNPRECEDENTED, unicus. singularis (unique of its kind),—novus (new).—inaudītus (unheard of).—novus et inauditus, inauditus et novus. He replies that to allow aby to march through a Roman province would be guile u, negat se more et exemple populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare (Car.). UNPREJUDICED. See UNIASSED. UNPREMEDITATED, subitus (sudden, made on

the spur of the moment, -incogitatus (Sen). - o non cogitatus. An u. speech, oratio subita or subita et

fortuita (opp. commentatio et cogitatio). UNPREPARED, imparatus. U. with athg; see

UNFURNISHED.

UNPRETENDING, simplex (simple, natural).—
modestus. Sis probus et modestus; probus et demissus. U. behaviour, modesila.

UNPRINCIPLED, male moratus, mails or corruptis moribus. St. inhonestus, turpis, turpis atque inhonestus. U. character, mores turpes or corrupti.
UNPRODUCTIVE. infecundus (seld., but Class.;

ager arbore infecundus, S.: opp. fecundus).—sterilis (with ref. to productive power; bearing no fruit; also

(1871 17). 10 producers power.

of the soid, a year, \$c.\).

UNPROFITABLE, inutilis. Sis frivolus, futilis, unais. Js. frivolus et inanis; futilis et frivolus. See

USELESS. E. infructuosus, post-Aus., Plan.

UNPROFITABLY, inutiliter. See USELESSLY; IN

UNPROLIFIC. See UNPRODUCTIVE.

UNPROMISING, Crel. quod minimum (nihil, &c.) spei affert, injicit, &c. It is a very u. symptom, when a boy's judgement outstrips his fancy, illa mihi in pueris natura minimum spel dederit, in qua ingenium judicio præsumitur (Q. 2, 4, 7). I look upon him as an u. boy, who &c., non dabit mihi spem bonæ indölis, qui &c.

(Q. 1, 3, 2.)

UNPRONOUNCEABLE, ineffabilis (e. g., name, scord, Plin. See remark in Unutterable).—quod

dici or pronunciari non potest.
UNPROPITIOUS. See INAUSPICIOUS. UNFAVOR-

ABLE

UNPROTECTED, indefensus.

UNPROVED, argumentis non firmatus or non confirmatus

UNPROVIDED, | Unfurnished (vid.), imparatus (with athg. a qå re). | Unprovided for; e.g., children, liberi, quibus nondum prospectum est; daughter, filia non collocata.

UNPROVOKED, non lacessitus, Sts ultro.

UNPRUNED, immissus (opp. amputatus, e. g. vitis, rami, &c.).—intonsus (propr.; unshaven, but also of trees). To leave a vine u. (for some purpose), immittere vitem. See UNCUT.

UNPUBLISHED, nondum editus (not yet out).—ineditus (*O. Pont. 4, 16, 39).
UNPUNISHED, impunitus (not punished).—incasti-

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UNQUALIFIED, || Unfit, non idoneus (#d qd). || Not softened or absted. simplex et absolutus (unconditional; opp. cum adjunctione). — Crel. U. I Not severity, *severitas nulla comitate condita. possessing the legal qualification, loge (que exceptus (excluded by some enactment).

UNQUENTION ABLE. See INDISPUTABLE.
UNQUESTION ABLE. See INDISPUTABLE.
UNQUESTION ABLE. See INDISPUTABLE.

UNQUESTIONED, non interrogatus.

UNQUESTIONED, non interrogatus.
UNQUIET, inquietus (not C. or Care; of the mind and character, L.; animus, ingenium; impostens semperque inquietus, Fell., of a person,—anxus, sollicitus (Syr. in Anxiovs).—turbidus (impropr., of a confused turbulent state of affairs; res, tempus; accognitationes. T. it the first who uses it of men of turbulent state,—butten turbulent statement, butten characters, \$c_1\$.—turbulentus (stormy, bec, propr. and also impropr.; of a stormy year, annuarand of resites men, who are always accreting data-ance; turbulent).—seditionus (inclined to plot agat the visition and the statement of ances; turouten).—sequences (received to piet ages the existing order of things; of persons or things, e. g., a life).—turnultuosus (full of disturbance, confusion, turnult, &c.; e. g., of sleep, somnus per somnia turnultuosus; of persons, it is only used in the sense of raging, storming. &c., in a noisy, passionate way). U. spirits, ingenia inquieta et in novas res avida (L.).

UNQUIETLY. See RESTLESSLY, UNI UNQUIETNESS. See RESTLESSNESS. See RESTLESSLY, UNEASILY.

UNRAVEL, evolvere (unroll, &c.) .- explicare (unfold; propr. and fig.; opp. perturbare, impedire).— enodare (to untie a knot; propr. and fig.; juris laquees,

UNREAD, | Not read, non lectus. To leave u...
non legere. | Not well read in, not conversant
with, lectione non exercitus (aft. Gell. 7, 1); also non versatus in literis or in libris, in veteribus scriptis non volutatus (with ref. to the ancient authors) .- rudis

ilterarum Græcarum (with ref. to Greek authors).
UNREASONABLE, rationi repugnans (agst reason). -iniquus (unfair). To be u. in one's demands.

iniqua postulare.
UNREASONABLY, inique (unfairly). — injură
(urongfully: opp. jure).—nullă ratione.—dementer. insane (madly).

UNRECLAIMABLE. See INCORRIGIBLE.

UNRECLAIMED, non emendatus.-qui ad bonam

frugem nondum se recepit (aft. C.).
UNRECONCILED, non placatus.
UNREGISTERED, in acta publica non or nondum relatus.

INUS.
UNRELENTING. See INEXORABLE.
UNREMITTED. See CONTINUAL.
UNREMITTING. See CONTINUAL, UNWEARIED. UNREPEALED, non abrogatus, &c. See To Asso-

UNREPENTED, cujus me (te, eum, &c.) non pœni-

UNREQUITED. See UNREWARDED. To Lemma aby's affection u., qm non redamare; amori amore non respondere: to let kindnesses received no u., beneficia

reddere; beneficia beneficiis non respondere. UNRESENTED, inultus (unrevenged).—impunitus unpunished). To remain u.; impune esse : to leuve u.

inultum sinere. UNRESERVED.

UNRESERVED. See FRANK, OPEN. UNRESERVEDLY, aperte (openly; e.g., to speak, loqui).—libere (frankly; e. g., to own, profiteri). To declare one's sentiments, feelings, &c. u., patelacere se totum ci.

UNRESISTING, non resistens or repugnans.

UNRESTRAINED, non impeditus (not hindered) -UNRESTRAINED, non impeditus (noi hisaderes), efferantus (undamed),—impõtens (unable to restram sizet); e. g. animus). U. impules, indomitius (undamed),—impõtens (unable to restram sizet); e. g. animus). U. impules, indomitii impetus (e. g. vulgi) UNRETURNED. See UNREQUITED. To leave a salutation us, salututem non referre. UNREVENGED, inuitus. UNREVENGED, inuitus. UNREVENGED (in estimate in the shape of a grift) — alite piramito or pet this office in the shape of a grift).—alite piramito or pet this other three de (without suppers.

To leave aby u., am inhonoratum or am sine pretio of præmio dimittere. UNRIG, navis armamenta demere (of sailers, when

the ship was to be propelled simply by oars; opp. toilere armamenta).—navis armamenta demittere (of soilers when threatened by a storm).—fundere navis arma-

menta; navem exarmare; navem armamentis spoliare (of a storm weh destroys the rigging of a ship).

UNRIGHTEOUS. See Impious.

UNRIGHTEOUS, Nee IMPIOUS, UNRIGHTEOUSNESS. See IMPIETT. UNRIP, See RIP OPEN, 'Friendships should not be unripped but unstitched' (Collier, quoting Cato ap. C.). amicitiæ dissuendæ magis quam discindendæ

(Cato ap. C.).
UNRIPE, immaturus (as well of fruit, &c., as fg. of mea).—crudus(stiil raw, opp. maturus et coctus, of fruit, &c., as fruit, does not mean unripe.' but harsh to the laste). Half u., subcrudus (&c.) semicrudus later only).
UNRIVENESS, immaturius.
UNRIVENESS, immaturius.

UNROASTED, crudus (of meat) .- onon tostus (of

coffee).
UNROLL, evolvere. explicare (unfold). UNROOF, nudare tecto. detegere (domum). tectum nudare tegulis (untile).—demoliri tectum.

UNRUFFLED, enuilo motu perturbatus, tranquillus. requus (eren, calm; e. g. animus).
UNRULINESS, effrenatio impotentis animi.—impo-

tentia -Sts ferocia, ferocitas. UNRULY. See Ungovernable, and (for passions, &c.) Unbridged.
novas res avida (L.). U. spirits, ingenia inquieta et in

UNSADDLE, *stratum detrahere equo; and prps stratum solvere (Sen. Ep. 80, 8, equum empturus soivi jubes stratum).

UNSADDLED, non stratus.
UNSAPE, non tutus. intutus (L., T.; not C. or Cas.) .- periculosus (dangerous) .- infestus (that cannot be travelled or sailed on without danger). To render u., infestum reddere or habere (g. t.); infestare latrociniis (by robbers; of a road or district, &c.); in estare latro-cinits ac prædationibus (the sea or water by pirates); to be u., infestari latrociniis (of the high roads, &c.).

UNSALEABLE, invendibilis.

UNSALTED, sale non conditus. UNSALUTED, insalutatus (V. Æn. 9, 288).

UNSATISPACTORY, ineptus. non idoneus (not suitable for the purpose in hand).-in quo non acqui-

escas (in weh one cannot acquiesce).

UNSATISFIED, cui non satisfactum est (of persons, UNSATISFIED, cui non satisfactum est (of persons, swith ref, to the claims they have advanced, their demands, \$\frac{a}{2}\cdot\).— non expletus, non satistus (not filled or satisfacts) of desires, passions, \$\frac{a}{2}\cdot\). I remain u., qd ruihi non probatum est (aligh has not compelled my assent, approach, \$\frac{a}{2}\cdot\). I remain u. by aligh, mini non satisfactum est qå re.

UNSAVURY. See UNPALATABLE.

UNSAV, qd, ut indictum sit, revocate (L. 5, 15, 10).

Il statistical relexero (C. Fin. 5, 28, 54). See RECANT, RETERMANDE.

RETRACT UNSCREW, *cochleam (-as) retorquere or *remit-

tere. To u. athg, acochleis qd retorquere (aft. prelum ... si non cochleis torquetur, Vitr. 6, 9).

UNSCRIPTURAL, *libris divinis or literis sanctis

repugnans, or parum conveniens.

UNSEALED, non obsignatus (a. t., not sealed). spertus or resignatus (with its seal broken; resignatus

spertus or resignatus (with its seal broken; resignatus also of a wiil)—solutus vinculis laxatus (the strings bring loosened; of a letter, \$c.).
UNSEARCHABLE, || Paorn.| quod reperiri non potest. || IMPROPR.| quod excogitari non potest quiod mente consequi or complecti memo potest (af. C.).
UNSEASONABLE, interspectivus (that does not wire exchanges at the second that the consequi the second that the consequity of the consequence of th

UNDEASUNABLE, interspectives (that does not arrive or hoppen at the proper time, mad a propos, in-opportune; opp. tempestives; e. g., letter, desire, fear),—importunus (unfil. inconvenient, with ref. to the place where ally happens, and also of circumstances out of place).—immaturus (propr., not yet ripe; hence Ag., that takes place before the right time; e. g., advice, consilium) .- præcox (propr., getting ripe before the proper

slitum).—Pixcox (propr., getting ripe before anc proper lime; hence of what happens too early, premalure; e.g., jog, gaudium).
UNSEASONABLY, intempestive. importupe.
UNSEASONED, non conditus (not seasoned with apiecs, éc.).—humidus (net, green; of timber, materia).
To be made of u. timber, ex humidā materiā factum esse (Cas.)

UNSEEMLY. See UNBECOMING.

UNSEEN, invisus .- invisitatus (Vitr. : = unvisited,

UNSELFISH, qui utilitate communi non suâ cupi-ditate impellitur (aft. C. Off. 1, 19, 63).—qui id potius intuetur, quod universis, quam quod sibi utile sit.— qui privatæ utilitati non servit, qui omnia suis commodis non metitur (Cf SELFISH) .- abstinens (abstain-

ing fm what belongs to others, strictly honest; opp. avarus). To be us, sue utilitatis immemorem sep-cit dottus intueri, quod universis (or alteri) quam quod sibi utile sit: to act unrelfabily, or in an u. manner, liberaliter agere; innocenter agere. UNSELFISHILY, innocenter. liberaliter. suæ uti-

litatis immemor

UNSELFISHNESS. See DISINTERESTEDNESS. UNSERVICEABLE. See USELESS.

UNSERVICEABLE. See UNLESS.
UNSERTLE, || To make uncertain or fluctuating (of what had been fixed), ci dubitationem injicere (to instit doubts into aby's mind).—qd ad or in incertum revocare. qd in dubium vocare or revocare (to make revocare. qd in dubium vocare or revocare (to make athy doubtful). To leave athy unsettled, qd in medio, or in dubio, or in incerto reinquere. | To disturb or unhinge the mind, cs mentem or animum perturunnings the mina, cs memem or annum pertur-bare (lo perplex, agitale, &c.).—annum loco et certo de statu demovère (to u. it by a sudden shock; C.). If To bring into disorder, turbare (e.g. statum civita-tls).—perturbare (stronger; z. g. civitatem).—miscère (to turn topsy-turvy ; e. g. rempublicam). To u. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere.

UNSETTLED, in medio or in dubio or in incerto

relictus (not settled; of disputed points, &c.) .- turbatus. perturbatus (disturbed, thrown into confusion) .- fluc-

tuans (with ref. to opinion, resolution). UNSHACKLE. See UNCHAIN. UNSHAKEN. See UNMOVED.

UNSHAPEN, informis (that is without a determinate form or frame).—deformis (disagreeable fm its want of proper form or shape). U. state or condition, deformitas

mitas.
UNSHAVED, intonsus.
UNSHATHE, e vaginā educere. vaginā nudare;
and veita gladium stringere, destringere.
UNSHIP, exponere (any where, in locum or in loco).
UNSHOP, pediums nudis (with naked feet).—excalceatus (Suel., Mart.).—discalceatus (only Suel. Ner. 5!

**Litable nud navie Anos off).—non calceatus (e.g., both = having put one's shoes off).—non calculus (s. g., of a horse).

a horse; UNSHORN, intonsus. immissus (e. g. barba, capilli). UNSIFTED, incretus (*Appul. Met. 7, p. 194, 37). UNSIGHTLINESS. See UGLINESS. UNSIGHTLY. See UGLY.

UNSISTERLIKE, non sororius.

UNSKIFPUL, imperitus (inexperienced or unprac-lised, raw; in athg, cs rel)—ignarus, in athg, cs rel (ignorant of, with gen. of the art or science)—inscitus (betraying a want of proper knowledge and judgement; (betraying a want of proper knowscape and psayement, of persons and things; e. g., joke, jocus).—rudis, in athg, in qå re (uninformed in any art or acience).

UNSKILPULLY, imperite (in an inexperienced man-

UNSAILFULLI, imperite (in an inexperience man-mer)—in-pic incommode (unsuitably)—inscite (with-out proper knowledge or judgement). UNSLAKED, # 0f thirst, non expletus (C.). non ex-stinctus or restinctus or sedatus (all this

UNSOCIABLE. See INSOCIABLE. See UNBLEMISHED. UNSOILED.

UNSOLICITED, non rogatus (unasked) .- ultro (voluntarily) .- ultro obiatus (offered without any solicita-

UNSOLVED, non solutus. To leave s., non sol-

UNSOPHISTICATED, sincerus. simplex. Jr. simpicx et sincerus.—non fucosus (e. g., an u. neighbour-hood, vicinitas non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita hood, vicinitas non fucosa, artificio simulationis, &c., C.).

Triticio simulationia, &c., C.).

UNSOUGHT, non questius.

UNSOUGHT, non questius.

UNSOUGHT, non questius.

UNSOUGHT, non questius of nih, pravus. pravus.

Pravus.

To be s. in faith, hereticum esse opinionium pravitate. With ref. to logical cogere y, ad probandum infirmus (nugatoriusque).

Levis et infirmus. levis et nugatorius, inanis et levis et infirmus. levis et nugatorius, inanis et levis (seeak, of argumenta). That is an s. argument, nullus (vero) id quidem est argumentum. | With ref. to health. See Sickly, Unhealthy. | Rotten; vid.

UNSOWN, non satus.
UNSPARED, To leave nothing u., nulli rei par-

UNSPARING, | Severe, inclemens (opp. clemens). acer. acerbus (opp. lenis).—crudelis (opp. clemens). Liberal, vid UNSPARINGLY, inclementer. acerbe. acriter

crudeliter.

UNSPEAKABLE. See UNUTTERABLE. UNSPOTTED. See UNSTAINED, UNDEFILED.

UNSTABLE, instabilis (that does not stand fast or on

firm ground; e. g. gradus, incessus).—vagus (erring ab.ul., not settled; of persons and things; hence = inconstant; e. g. vita, tife; vultus, took).

UNSTAINED, purus. integer (opp. contaminatus).

incontaminatus (opp. contaminatus). - impollutus (opp. poilutus: these two post-Ciceronian).—castus. in-corruptus, inviolatus. U. by civil blood, castus a cruore civili. [SY immaculatus, poet.; once in Luc. [SYN. in PURE.]

UNSTAMPED, non signatus forma, sed rudi pondere (of metals, silver coin, &c.).—publice non probatus

PICKLENESS.

UNSTEADY, instabilis (not firm, regular, propr. and impropr.). See INCONSTANT. An u. hand (in writing), vacillantes literulæ (C.): an u. gait, instabilis ingressus (L.), gradus (Curt.): an u. line (of soldiers), instabilis et fluctuans acles (L.): an u. hand, staters), instabilis et nuctuans actes (L.); an a. nans, tremebunda or tremula manus (e. g., of a drunken man); manus intremiscens (e. g., of a surgeon). An u. lignt, tremulum lumen († V.). If = immoral, profligate, vid.
UNSTITCH, dissuere. See quotation in Unnip.
UNSTOP, relinere (what had been stopped with resin,

pitch, &c.).—solvere (g. t.). UNSTRUNG, nervis non intentus

UNSUBDUED. See UNTAMED.
UNSUCCESSFUL, # Of persons (see Unfortunate). To be u. in allg, qd ci non satis ex sententià procedit, or male, parum, &c. procedit. Even the greatest crators are sts u. in their attempts, nonnumquam etlam summis oratoribus non sails ex sententia eventus dicendi procedit (C.). – 10 1 th ing., cassus (emply, bailou: hence profiless, of labours).—inanis (emply, wasubstantial: inanes contentiones).—irritus (as good as undone, irrit. inceptum, labor). Js., vanus et irritus: irritus et vanus. To make u. attempts, operam perdere, or fustra consumere or conterere: oleum et operam perdere. To be u., successu carère (†). ad irritum cadere.—male procedere.
UNSUCCESSPULLY. See in Vais.
UNSUITABLE. See UNSIT. UNBECOMING. etlam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententia eventus

UNSUITABLE.

See Unvit, Unbecoming. ESS. See Unvitness, UNSUITABLENESS. COMINGMESS.

UNSULLIED. See UNBLEMISHED.

UNSUSPECTED, non suspectus. Aby is a.. omnis suspicio abest a qo; non convenit in qm suspicio: athq is u., nulla subest in qu re suspicio.
UNSUSPECTING, nihil mali suspicans (C. Cluent.

9, 27).

UNTAINTED, non infectus.

UNTAMED, | PROPR.) immansuetus (propr., not tame, not withdrawn fm its savage state; of living beings). [IMPROPR.] See UNGOVERNABLE. ings). | IMPROPR.) See UNGOVERNABLE.
UNTASTED, ingustatus (that has never been tasted

before; *H.).
UNTAUGHT, non edoctus.

UNTENABLE, infirmus, levis. Jn. levis et infirmus (weak; of arguments, &c.).—*quod defendi non potest.
UNTENANTED, vacuus (empty).—non locatus (not

UNTERRIFIED, non territus, &c. See Terripy. UNTHANKFUL. See Thankless, Ungrateful. UNTHANKFULLY. See Thanklessly, Ux GRATEFULLY

UNTHANKFULNESS. See THANKLESSNESS, IN-GRATITUDE

UNTHINKING. See INCONSIDERATE, THOUGHT-

UNTHRIPTY. See UNECONOMICAL, PRODIGAL. UNTIE, solvere. dissolvere. laxare (to make loose).

UNTIE, solvere. dissolvere. laxare (to make loose). To u. alkp or aby, qd or qm nod vinctum solvere; lose, a knot, nodum solvere, expedire (propr. or fg.).
UNTIE, conj. dum.—donce (in this sense very rare in
C.; not found in Cas. Freund).—quond (with ref. to
the mood, the subj. is used when there is any closer connexion between the principal and accessory clauses than
that of defining the time, is a when the spent was to seek that of defining the time: i. e. when the event up to wch athg lasted, or before wch it did not occur, or did not cease, was an object aimed at, desired, conceived possible, or pointed out generally as an indefinite future event. Hand says the subj. is used when the force might be given by 'no longer than till,' non diutius quam, or 'not before,' non prius quam. diutius The subj. is 292 is most commonly used in pres., imperf., or

pluperf.; the indic. in the perf. or fut. perf.; Cf. Pract. Intr. ii. 641-645, 656, 657, 667. The continuance is more strongly marked out by adding usque eo, or eo usque, in the principal clause; sts usque ad eum finem

[dum, C.]).
UNTIL, prep. (of time): u. the present moment, ulhuc, usque ad hunc diem (u. this day); u. to-morrow, In crastinum : u. late at night, ad multam noctem : u.

no crasinum; u. iste as myst. ad muitam moctem; u. desgish, ad lucem: u. the cersing, ad vesperum. UNTILE, tegulas demere (Ferr. 2, 3, 60).—detegere (e.g. villam, medem).—tectum nudare tegulis. UNTILLED. See UNCULTIVATED. UNTIMELY. See UNERASONABLE. Am m. birth. and the thing prematurely born).

UNTINGED, non tinctus (qå re).

UNTIRED, indefessus (rejected by Klotz, on the ground of its not occurring in prose before the post-Aug. period; but 'non defatigatus,' wch he recommends instead, can only be used to deny abu's being tired on a particular occasion).

UNTO. See To.
UNTOLD, Not narrated, mentioned, indictus (unsaid).—non narratus, &c. To leave athy u., silere qd. - omittere, prætermittere qd (to pass it over). - Uncounted, non numeratus. To trust aby with u. gold, concredere ci marsupium cum argento (Plant.)

UNTOUCHED, intactus. To leave nothing w., pror-sus nihil intactum neque quietum pati: to leave athy u., qd non tangere. If = 'to pass over in sitence.'
see Untold or Pass. | Unmoved, vid.
UNTOWARD. See Sturborn, Unforturate.

UNLUCKY. UNTRACTABLE. See PROWARD, UNGOVERS-

ABLE UNTRANSLATABLE, quod totidem verbis reddi

non potest. UNTRIED. To leave nothing u., nihil inexpertum omitter; omnia experiri. See Untunned. | Not tried (judicially), incognità causă indictă causă. re inorată.—inauditus (unheard; post-Aug. in this sense;

UNTRIMMED, immissus. intonsus (e. g. barbā immissā et intonso capillo, Sisenn. ap. Non.; imm. capilli, See UNCUT.

UNTRODDEN, non tritus (of ways).

UNTROUBLED, non trius (or mayor, UNTROUBLED, non vexatus, — securus (writhout anxiety), — "nullo motu perturbatus (unruffled, qr. life) imperturbatus should be rejected for the same reasons that Q. urges aget imperterritus, 1, 5, 65).

UNTRUE, | Faise, vid. | Faithless, v. UNTRULY. See Falsely, Faithlessly. UNTRUTH. See Falsehood. | Patthless, vid.

UNTURNED. To leave no stone u., manibus pedibusque eniti. omnia experiri, ad omnia descendere.
UNTUTORED, "non or a nullo ante edoctus (aft.

jam ante edocti, quæ interrogati pronunciarent, sutered

what to say: Cas.).

UNTWINE, 1 retorquere. — retexere. — revolvere UNTWIST, 3 (e. g. fila, stamina, †).—solvere (g. t.).

UNUSED, | Unaccustomed, vid. | Not used:

UNUSED, I Or accustomed, vid. I No to seed: not employed, inusitatus, non usitatus (not in use: e.g. verbum),—pratermissus omissus (allowed to alipanny without being employed: occasio, tempus, &c., UNUSUAL, insolitus (that one is not accustomed to: and thus that one doer reluctantly; also that has not been observed or practised either for some issue has not been observed or practised either for some issue or noi at all, opp. solitus; e.g., labor; spectaculum: verba). — insoliens (that one has not yet become accustomed to: e.g., word, verbum). — minus usitatus. Inusitatus, non usitatus (not customery, not in use; e.g., word, verbum). — inauditus (not heard yet, e.g., word). — novus (nomething now. and theeffer still uncommon); JN: inauditus of novus. — non vulgaris (not commonly occurring, and common of the still uncommonly occurring, and of the still uncommonly occurring, and norus. — non vugaris (no commons decarrence e.g., common, net of every day use or occurrence e.g., recommendation, commendatio). — egregius (peculier in its kind). — singularis (unique in its kind), ringular). - ingens (enormous, denoting dimensions, e. major (greater than usual, e.g. ornament, apparatus).

to say something u., contra morem consuctudinemque

u. rapid river, citatior solito amnis.

offering a physical difficulty to the organs of speech; e.g. name, word; Piin. 5, præfat. in. § 1, and 28, 2, 4; quod diel or pronunciari non potest, would often be unmanageable) — infandus (dreadful, shocking, that one hardly dares to describe in words; e. g., fact, pain). - Inenarrablis (not to be related in words, pain). — inenatrantis (mot to be reated in word, mot to be described, e.g., labour, pain, labor).—Incre-cibilis (ineredible; e.g., pleasure, longing).—Inauditus (unheard of, e.g., magnitude, cruelty).—immensus (im-smense, e.g., size, difficulty, desire).—maximus (terry great, e. g., pain, dolor).
UNUTTERABLY, supra quam enarrari potest

beyond all description).—Ineredibiliter (ineredibily).—
intoleranter (insupportably; e. g., lo griere, dolere).
UNVARNISHED, | inpropr.) sincerus (opp. fuca-

tus).—simplex (opp. simulatus); Jx. simplex et sincerus—nudus (naked, plain; e. g. veritas).—non fucatus. fuco non illfus (propr. and impropr.). To tell an tale, vera simpliciter dieere. vera libere profiter "noi nudam veritatem dicere).

(B) not nudam veritatem dicere).

(NVEIL, velamen es capiti detrahere (aft. Mart. 3, 43, 3). To u. oneseft, caput aperire.— || F10.) To u. a thing (i. e. make manifest), nudare. denudare. pate-

facere, palam facere.

UNWALLED, muro or menibus non cinctus, septus, &c.—lmmunitus (unfortified). The city had been formerly u., fuerat urbs quoudam sine muro (L.).
UNWARILY. See INCAUTIOUSLY.

UNWARINESS. See INCAUTIOUSNESS.
UNWARLIKE, imbellis (not martiat). — a bello allenus (not inclined for war) .- pacis amans (loving

peace).

UNWARRANTABLE. See UNJUSTIFIABLE.
UNWARRANTED, Not warranted, Crcl.;
To buy a horse that was u., *equum pure emere, non sub conditione, ut, sl malus (or morbosus) emptus sit, redhibere eum non liceat (i. e., to buy it unconditionally [pure, JCt.], so that you cannot return it, if diseased; aft. Plant. Most. 3, 2, 14: Si make empte forent, nobis istas redhibëre haud liceret). | Unauthor-UNWARY. See INCAUTIO

See INCAUTIOUS.

UNWASHED, illotus.

UNWASHED, linotus.
UNWEARIED, indefessus (F., T.; see UNTIRED).
JN indefessus et assiduus (T.).—impiges (e. propr.;
with ref. to the character).—sedulus (busy, sective,
stirring about).—assiduus (Syn. in Industry, aero
externus industrious, strenuous). U. industry, aero
discendi studium (in one's studies)

UNWEAVE, retexere (e. g. telam).
UNWELCOME, non acceptus. lngratus.
UNWELL See Itt., Poorty. I am eery u., sum
admödum infirmus (C.). UNWEPT, infletus (†). indefletus (†). indeplora-

tus (†).
UNWHOLFSOME. See UNHEALTHY.
UNWHIELDINESS, inhabilis moles corporis vasti
(the clumsy mass of a body; Curi. 9, 2, 21). See CLUMSINESS. UNWIELDY.

UNWIELDY. See CLUMBY. UNWILLING, invitus, nolens (not choosing: being

u. to do atha).

UNWILLINGLY, non libenter. ægre. gravate. invite; or by adji., invitus, non libens.—coactus (by compulsion). To do athg u., sts gravari qd facere (e. g. gravari literas dare). Very u., perinvitus.
UNWILLINGNESS. See DISINCLINATION.
UNWIND. retexere. retorquere. revolvere (e. g.

UNWISE, insiplens (v. propr.: different fm desl-piens, i. e., silly, fm weakness of intellect). — stultus (foolish). What is more u. than &c.? quld stultius est,

quam &c.? See Foolish.
UNWISELY, insiplenter, stulte.
UNWITTINGLY. See Unconsciously.

UNWITTY, insulsus (without wit or spirit) .- inficetus (without pleasant humour, not amusing) .- ineptus (childish, insipid, absurd).
UNWOMANLY, *cum mulierum natura non con-

gruens or conveniens. *ut minime decet mulierem.
UNWONTED. See UNUBUAL.
UNWORTHILY, indigne.
UNWORTHINESS (of a person or thing), indige-

UNWORTHY, indignus; of athg, qa re, or qui with subj. (not deserving, whether in a good or a bad sense; hence generally with the object that the person

UNUSUALNESS, insoleutia. novitas [Svn. in Unioani, in the infin. is poet.] - immeritus (unition with 'ut;' the infin. is poet.) - immeritus (unition with 'ut;' the infin. is poet.) - immeritus (unition with 'et.,' (hings), -allienus (at variance with; et.,
descrete, of (hings), -allienus (at variance with; et., ejus dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribult; dignitate imperii, &c.). An u. person, homo nulla re bona dignitati nus: u. treatment, indignitas (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 2, 14). To do something u of one's character, position, ation, &c., minuere suam dignitatem.
UNWRAP, explicare (s. g. vestem, mercem).—evol-

vere (to unroll) UNWRITTEN, nondum scriptus (not yet written).

To leave w., non scribere.
UNWROUGHT, rudis.—Infectus. See UNCOINED.

UNYIELDING. See INPLEXIBLE, UNBENDING. UNYOKE, abjungere (V. Georg. 3, 518).—disjungere UNIONEN, anjungere (r. 110079, 3, 315).—disjungere (low. fm sech other).—dennere ci jugum (to take the yoke of a horse, ox. &c.: Ov. Met. 7, 324, &c. II. Od. 3, 6, 42).—jumenta excurer jugo.

UP. | To be up (= not a-bed), vigilare (to be acake).—e lecto surrexisse (to have left one's bed).—

"To walk up and down, ire et redire; inambulare. To bring nothing up, nihil emoliri (of a person who conglus; Cels.). To lies up three pair of stairs, tribus sealis habitare: to rise up agri aby, exsurgers contra or adversum qui (77.) coofri in qu: imperium cs detrectare : to come up to (= as high as) athg, mequare esse, aft. abt. of thing: e.g. allbl umbilico tenus aquà erat; allbi genua vix superavit, L. 26, 45, extr.): up the stairs, contra scalas: up the stream, adverso flumine: up the mountain or hill, in adversum montem ; adversus coliem or elivum : to come up with : see To OVERTAKE. Up the country, in Interiora regionis: to OVERTARE. Op the country, in interiora regions: to get up, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo or lecto; surgere eublitu: lo rise up to speak, surgere ad dieendum (see Risz): fm my youth up, a puero. a parvo. a parvulo.—ab adolescentila. ab adolescentio. ab incunte ætate ; a prima ætate or adolescentia. ab initio ætatis. a primis temporibus ætatis. To hold up, a) = lift up, a primis temporious scatis. 10 nota up, a) = iiji up, v(d. b) keep fm failing, austinice, susteniice, forcer, and impropr.); fulcire (to prop up, also fig.); stabilire (to make firm, establish; e.g., a state; the authority of a law). To climb up, see CLIMB. To run up, see ROU (vr). To keep u. with; see KEEP.

up, see RON (UP). To keep u. with; see KEEP.
UPBRAID, verbis castigare (to chide with words,
justly, whereas all the following words imply injustice).
—increpare or increpitare, with and without voce, vocibus, verbis (to u. loudly, and with harsh, abusice lan-guage). — objurgare (to u. reproachfully). — corripere (to u. rehemently) .- convicium ci facere (to abuse). To REPROACH.

UPHILL, adversum (prep.) collem (e. g., lo charge u.-A., adversum coliem impetum facere).-sursum (up-

wards; e. g. enlti). UPHOLD. See

words: c. g. enlt).
UPHOLD. See To Support.
UPHOLD. See To Support.
UPHOLSTERER, *qui conclavia (etubicula, &c.)
ornat.—*qui supellectilem venditat.—*supeliecticarius
opifex (off. supell. servus, Ufp.).
UPLAND, editus, editior. U':s, regio montana.
UPON, see Ox. U. my honour, see Honour. U.
condition, etither abl. only, or with sub; w. condition.

**Linear westing any more, sub & conditione, ne quid of his not writing any more, sub ea conditione, ne quid postea seriberet. It is now and then (not in C.) followed by al; e. g. librum tibl ea conditione daret, al reciperes te correcturum esse (Caein. ap. C. Fam. 6, 7, 4). ESP. (1) A book on friendship' must be liber, qui est de (1) A book on friendship' must be liber, qui est de amicitià, we. (2) Super takes the acc. after a verb of motion; e. g., he set down u. an asp, super aspiden assidit (C.) but not after ponere; see ON; to be through headforement u. the stakes, super vallum precipitati (S.). (3) 'Upon this' g., in the continuation of a marrative) is often translated by the abil shahol the nontrinuation has abl. absol., the participle being such as describes the previous action; e. g. quo facto; also by tum, hic, &c. (4) Upon, often = concerning, about, &c., Sc. (4) Upon, often — concerning, about, Sc., super with abl.; e.g. hac super re seribam ad temore commonly de que scribere. (5) Il is also used accumulatively: e.g., sorrow u. verrow, novus super victorem lucius (L.); wound u. wound, vulnus super vinuu (L.). (6) With the "upon" of rest, the acc. is used of extension in space — on the upper control of the super victorial of victorial victorial of victorial vic

collocari apud qos.

UPPER, | Locally, superus.—superior (of lwo).—summus (the highest: of several). The u. story pars superior redium: the n. tip, labrum superiors: the u. part of the town, partes urbis superiores the u. part of allo, pars superior, also superior, or (when the xhole u. part is meant) summus (in agreement with the subst., wch is governed by 'of' in English; e.g. navis summa). || With ref. to rank: superior loco or dignitate, or superior only. The u. classes, see GEN-TRY. | To get the upper hand, vincere, superare, &c.; of aby, qm; superiorem fierl; superiorem or victorem discedere.

torem discedere.

UPPERMOST, summus (supremus, mly of schat is above us, in the air, heaven, #c).—primus (first, in order, rank). To say whatever comes us., loquor, quod in solum, ut dicitur (C.), or quod in buccam venit (Farr. ap. Non., C.).

(Farr. ap. Non., C.).
UPPISH. See Conceited.
UPRIGHT, s. U.'s and er U.'s and cross-beams, tigna statuta

et transversaria (Fitr.). UPRIGHT, adj. rectus. erectus. celsus et erectus. crectus et elsus (e.g. status, C.). An u. positon, status celsus et erectus. To place u., erigere: to remain u., rectum assistere: to go or walk u., erectum vadere, incedere: that cannot walk u., quem femora vagere, inceuere: inas connot wait at, quem remota destituunt: to keep or maintain at, a) propr., sustincre. sustentare. An at. man, vir bonus, probus (a good man).—vir vitā innocens (innocent).—homo antiquā virtute et fide; priscæ probitatis et fidei exemplar; homo antiquis moribus; homo antiqui officii (all = a man of the good old stamp): a strictly w. man, homo gravis; vir gravissimm antiquitatis (C.). See Honest. UPRIGHTLY, *capite erecto. || Honestly, vid.

UPRIGHTNESS, probitas (honesty). — innocentia. integritas (the not being liable to punishment; innocence).—antiqua probitas. antiquitas (old simplicity of

UPROAR. See TUMULT, DISTURBANCE.

UPROOT. See ROOT UP (or OUT).

UPSET, sternere qm (knock down; cause to fall; e. g. proximos).-evertere (e. g. currum; also impropr rem publicain). -subvertere (overthrow by force applied below; mensam, and impropr.).

UPSHOT. See EVENT.
UPSIDE. To turn u. down, ima summis miscère
or mutare. summa imis confundere. omnia turbare et miscère, omnia in contrarium vertere, cœlum et terras miscere

UPSTART, homo novus. - terree filius (a nobody

knows who; parvenu; C. Fam. 9, 7, extr.). UPWARDS, sursum. sursum versus. UPWARDS, sursum sursum versus, sublime (the last on high, not with in, at teast in C.). Inclined u., acclivis or acclivus (in a slight degree, leniter; both of a mountain. Turned (= bent) u., repandus. resimus (of the nose). Upwards is often expressed by sub in a compound verb; to look u., suspicere; to fly u., subvolare. With the face u., supinus resupinus, sublimis et erecto capite; so 'hands with the paims u.,' manus supinge. Above, amplius. plus. Eight years and u., or u. of eight years, octo anni et amplius; anni u. of u. of eight years, octo anni: u. of a year, plus octo amplius; amplius octo anni: u. of a year, plus annum (never anni, &c. et quod excurrit). now u. of eight months since, jam amplius octo menses sunt, quum &c.
URBANITY, urbanitas. See Politeness.

URCHIN, | Hedgehog, vid. | Contemptsous name for a boy, puerulus. pusio.—frustum pueri (a

bit of a boy; Com. in mockery or contempt).
URGE, urgere (to press in a vehement urgent man-URGE, urgeto (to press in a vehement urgent man-ner, as a posserful warrior presses upon an enemy; im-propr., of pressing in argument, urgere qm, or abol., urgerent præteres pullosophorum greges... in-staret Academia, C.; feci summà lenitate, que feci; illum neque ursi, neque &c., C. In the sense 'to urge aby to do athp,' it is evry rare. Lepidus ur sit me et suis et Antonii literia, ut legionem tricesimam mitte-rem sibi, Asin. Pollio, ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 4).—instare to be ever a sit twere. Close toon abu, to overs him kr. (i) o e ecc., as it were, close upon aby, lo press him, §c.; cl, often abod.; also instare de qo or de fire. Foi-tossed by inf., instat poscer recuperatores, C.; by inē [not in C.], ut. Q., ne, Plant.). Js. urgere instare (C.).—summe contenders q of C.; to demand althy of aby vehemently; ut, ne) .- accrrime suadere ci (ut or ne: to advise in the strongest terms; quum accrrime Lepido suasisset, ne se cum Antonio jungeret, Vell. 2, 13, 2). To u. the plea of bad health, excusare valetuinem (L.); of poserty, excusare inopiam (Cas.).— linem (L.); of poserty, excusare inopiam (Cas.).— To u. athg (= advise), suadère qd. hortari qd (e. g., to u. the necessity of peace, pacem suadère, hortari; both the necessity of peace, pacem suadère, hortari; both See To PREss = to urge, and to try earn-

estly to persuade.

URGENT, gravis. magni momenti (ueighty).—
maximus. summus (eerg great). U. danger, periculum præsens: u. prayers, curatissimæ preces (T.

Ann. 1, 13, 3); omnes preces (e. g. omnibus precibes petere qd, contendere, ut &c.); at my u. ontress, petere qq. contendere, ut xc.; at my u. entreasy orante me alone observantes: u. necessify, necessifian necessarium. yc. Urgens, in the sense of 'preasing' is very laie; urgentior causa, Tertail.; instams, -ber, T., Gell., gc. URGENTLY, vehementer. etiam atque etiam (e.g.,

to entrait, recommend).—summe (e. g. contendere a qo. ut &c.).—acertime (e. g. suafére, ut, Fell.). To entrait dy u. to &c., summe contendere ab qo ut &c.; cum qo agere ut &c. (see C. Laf. 1, 4.)
URGING, s. See INPULE, INVESTIGATION.

URINAL, matella.

URINE, urina .- lotium (coarser term; both Suet. Vesp. 23).

URN, urna (also for the ashes of the dead). - ola ossaria (for the ashes, bones, &c., of the dead; Inscriptt.)

USAGE. See CUSTOM.

USE, a. utilitas, usus, -- commodum, emolumen-usum præbere.-prodesse, conducere, To be of much s., magnæ utilitati esse; magnam utilitatem afferre; my magnic usintal case; magnish utilitaten anerre; plurimum or valde prodesse: to be of little m, non multum prodesse, parum prodesse (too little). To be of m. to aby, prodesse ci; esse ex usu cs; esse ex re or m rem cs. juvare qm. ci adesse (assist him with advice, sc.). Six proficers may be used; patience is of no u, nihil profices or nihil proficitur patientià. Guessing is of no u., nihil valet conjectura: to make u. of; see To make one's knowledge and good sense of w. To USE. to mankind, suam intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre: to be of u. to the state by athg, qa re rempublicam adjuvare; of what u. is it to close the port? quid attinet claudi portum? of what u, could it be? quid referret?

Wisk, v. uti (mly with ref. to the permanent or frequent use of ally, qlare; for any purpose, all qla.—abut qlare (for ony purpose; all qlare) returned consumers, to make a thorough full use of the whole of ally, old libertate, Sci. then = 'abuse,' opp. uti).—usurjare qd (to employ or u. athg, as a susgie act; often as an inchoative).—adhibëre (to u. for a purpose, with an end and definite view); athg, qd; for athg, ci rei; ad qd; in qå re [65] never to be used generally as 5gn, utih uti).—conferre qd ad (to sin qd (to apply to a purpose; e. g. prædas in monumenta deorum immortalium, C.; tempus ad qd, C.;.— in usum es rei vertere (to make it serre a purpose it was at intended for act de not susually serve; e. g. neves in opp. uti) .- usurpare qd (to employ or u. athg, as a single not intended for or did not usually serve: e. g. naves in onerariarum usum, to use ships of war as merchant vessels or transports). To u. a word, verbo uti (not usurpare or adhibere in this sense): to u. a wold correctly, verbum opportune proprieque collocare: to u. a word in a particular meaning, subjicere senten-tiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare or declarate; to s. a word in a rure and peduntic meaning, verbuin doctiuscule ponere. Catullus uses 'deprecor' in the sense of 'detestor,' sic deprecor a Catullo dictum est, quasi detestor. So too Cicero s.' is the srord in a similar meaning, item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur: the word is used in an opposite sense by C. pro Cacind, when he says, contra valet, quum Cicero pro Cacina ita dicit. To u. a saying of Solon's, ut Solonis dictum usurpem (= adopt it, make it my own for this time). To u. aby's assistance for athg, cs opera uti or abuti ad qd or in qa re; qo adjutore uti in qa re.

USED. See ACCUSTOMED.
USEFUL, utilis (u. conducibilis belong to good prose).—salubris (as mase, C. Ceis.; saluber, Varr. and O.). salutaris (salutary; the latter sauver, rar, and O.). salutaris (salutary; the lotter also seith ad qd).—effica (efficacions).— commodatus, aptus (concessient, ft). To be us, usinem, &c. esse; usul, utilizati esse; ex usus esse; prodesse; conducere; for any purpose, valère or vin habère ad qd (to her sindence upon afth).—prodesse or selluvare ad qd (to be of) use lowards effecting as of the control of the cont

USEFULLY, utiliter.—bene. salubriter. Sis com-mode. accommodate. apte (filly). To employ one's time u., tempus recte collocare. tempore recte uti.
USEFULNESS, utilitas.—salubritas (wholesomeres

USELESS, inutilis (not useful).—cassus (empty, hidlow; then profitess, causeless; e. g. labores, vo'a formido). — inanis (empty, without substance; hence

unreal, profiless; e.g. cogitatio contentiones).—vanus (emply, without any useful result; e.g. lctus, incep-turn).—irritus (done in vain; e.g. inceptum, preces, labor). Js. vanus et irritus, irritus et vanus. U. talk ; see Privolous. U. things, inutilia.—cassa, ina-nia. &c.—nugm (trifles). To take u. trouble, operam &c .- nugre (trifles). perdere; operam frustra insumere, consumere, conte. rere; frustra laborem suscipere: to be just taking so rere; frustra laborem suscipere: lo be just laking so musch us rouble, oleum et operam perdere (C., Prov.).
—saxum sartire (Prov., to hoe a rock; Mart).—imbrem in cribrum ingerere (to catch the rain in a sieve; Prov., Plaut, Pseud. 1, 1, 100).—laterem lavare (to wash a title: Prov., Ter. Phorms. 1, 4, 9). U, for athy, inutilis ci rei or ad qd: u. to aby, inutilis ad cu susum: a totally u. person, homo ad nuilam rem or ad nuilam partem utilis: to be u., inutilem esse; nuili usul esse.

INSTINST, INSTINST, inutilem u. to accommended to the control of the co

USELESSLY, inutilitier. # In vain, frustra, ne-quidquam, incassum (S. L.) [Syn. in VainLt]. Not u., non ex vano (not non temere, web is 'not readily,'

u., non ex vano (nos non temere, wen is 'nos readily,'
nos easily').
USHER, magister admissionum ('Gentleman
Usher', officer who introduces persons to whom an
audience has been granted time of Empp.).—hypoaudience has been granted * time of Empp.). — hypo-didascalus, or, pure Lat., adjutor (assistani-master).— subdoctor (Aus.). To assist as s., in aby's education, subdocers on (C.Att. 8, 4, 1). USHER IN, qm introducers ad qm (for an au-dience; cf. Curt. 6, 7, 17). But deducers qm ad qm = to introduce him, that he may make his acquaintance,

USUAL, usitatus, more or usu receptus (that has become a custom).-tritus, sermone tritus (that has been much in the mouth of the people, and hence has become a casion,—titus, entitle titue (mas mas become u.; e.g., a properb).—vulgaris (enstomers, eulgar)—quodidianus (preery dag). Egy Neverus, in this sense, sollemnis i.e., 'made socred by use, in this sense, sollemnis i.e., 'made socred by use, in this sense, sollemnis i.e., 'made socred by use, in this sense, sollemnis i.e., 'made socred by use, in this sense, sollemnis i.e., 'made socred by use, in this sense, and its often translated sole(n)t ease, &c. Which are the u. indications of poison, que indicia et vestigia ease solent venent: the u. question is, queri solet : as is u. with him, ut solet or assolet; (ex) consultation sud, or consultation solet (ex).

In English, 'than usu at' is used elliptically: e.g. 'he returns sooner than u.= 'than it is usual with its usual with to return.' In Latin there must always be a verb. Quicker than us, clitius quam solet (solent, &c.).

Quicker than M., cities quam solet (solent, &c.).

USUALLY, plerumque (mostly).— fere (almost always: these two esply with omnes expressed or aways; incee two cippy with omnes expressed or waiterstood,—vulgo by nearly every body).—passim (in many d fercul places). \$\frac{1}{2}\$ not communiter.

Often Crcl, with solver. As he u does, ut solet, ut assolet: as u. /appens, ut fit: if is u. asked, quaeri bolet: an ore than u. learned divine, "theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus : it u. happens so, sic fere fieri solet. To ride the horse I u. ride, equo, quo con-suevi, uti. See Commonly, Generally. USUCAPTION, usucaptio (= dominii adeptio per

continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii; Ulp.).

To obtain possession by u., usucapere.
USUFRUCT, usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and (more commonly) as one word, ususfructus. One who enjoys the u. usufructuarius. enjoys the n. usufrictuarius. USUFRUCTUARY, usufructuarius.

USURER, fenerator (one that lends money on in-terest; in a bad sense).—tocullo (one that lends money at high interest; Cie. Att. 2, 1, extr.). USURIOUS, avarus et feneratorius (impropr., Val.

USURIOUS, avarus et feneratorius (impropr., Fal. Max. 2, 6, 11).

USURP, invadere in qd. (to make oneset) maeter of by force)—qd vindleare sibl or ad se. Ess usurpate, in the sense of taking unjust possession, is very late; Cod. Just. To u. the svereigathy, vindicare sibl regrunn; tyrannidem occupare (in a free state).

USURPER, tyrannus (i. e., one who has made himself sovereign of a free state).—Crel:

USURY, usura.—feneratio, [Syn. and phraces in Interest as the produce of capital, like ricos)—usura (denotes what is paid by the debtor for the use of the capital, like bivo).

Untanglu u., fenus injuum (e. g. exercive).—To practise u., fenus (injuum) exercive; lenerati; fenore pecunias auctitate [T.). See Interest;

practice u, tenus (iniquum) exercere; fenerati; fenore pecunias aucetitare (T.). See INTERES to. ne. has to me kes to use, e. 9., for household purposes)—supellex (all that belongs to furnishing and decorating a house;—vasa, orum (all kinds of vestels; also soldier? testels for orum (att kinds of vesses; also soldiers vesses for the field). G. Stichen u.s., instrumentum coquinatorium 'U[p, Dig. 33, 2, 19, § 12). UTERINE, uterinus (e. g. fratres; Cod. Just.).

UTILITY. See USEPULNESS.
UTMOST. See Extreme. It was with the w. difficully that \$c., nihi ægrius est factum, quam ut ec. (C.). To do one's u., omnibus viribus contendere et iaborare; omni ope atque operâ eniti. To be (or, an

afair) of the u. importance; see importance. UTTER, adj. See Entire, Total. UTTER, v. dicere, proferre, &c. See Say.—elöqni. enunciare (denote an act of the intellect, in con-formity to weh one utters a thought that was resting in the mind; but the violouens regards therein both sub-stance and form, wishing to express his thought in the most perfect manner; whereas the enuncians regards merely the substance, wishing only to communicate merely the substance, wishing only to communicate his thought; hence ejecutio belongs to rhelorie, enun-ciatio to logic).— proloqui (denotes a moral act, in conformity to wich one resulest to give sutterance to a secret thought; opp. reticere, like profiteri).—pronun-ciare (a physical act, by wich one w.'s mechanically athg, whether thought of or written, and makes it heard, aing, whether mought of or writien, and makes it nears, like recitare. Pronunciare, however, is a simple act of the organs of speech, and aims merely at being fully heard; recitare is an act of refined art, and aims by just modulation, according to the laws of declamation, to make a pleasing impression; Dod.) .- emittere (to send forth ; dictum, maiedictum; vocem). Not to u. a word, nullum omnino verbum tacere : not to be able to u. a word, loqui non posse: be sure not to u. a word about the marriage, verbum unum cave de nuptiis: pray don't u. a word, verbum unum ne faxis cave: I will not u. a word more, verbum non amplius addam; nihil verbi addam.

nlhil verbl addam.

UTTERANCE. To give u. to one's thoughts, cogitata prolòqui, cogitata mentis elòqui or enunciare, dico, quod sentiam: lo give u. to one's feetings, mentis sensa explicare i not to be abls to give u. to a afty, complecti oratione or exprimere verbis non posse. Distinct u. replanatio verborum; dilucida pronunciatio (both Q. 11, 3, 33). Distinct u. joined to a correct and pleasing pronunciation, emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio (Q. 1, 5, 33). Without teeth, there is no possibility of distinct u., dentes quum desunt, onnem explanationem adimunt (Plin. 7, 16, 18, 70).

UTTERLY. See Extract., TOTALLY, QUITE. An u. worthless fellow, non semissis homo; homo non quisquille.

quisquiliæ.

UTTERMOST. See UTMOST. UXORIOUS, uxorius (†).

VACANCY, | Emptiness, inanitas (C., Plant.); vacuitas (Pirt.). — inane, vacuum (empity space, roid.) || Of an office, locus vacuus munus vacuum (va-cuitas, D. Brut. in C. Ep. ad Div. 11, 10, ed. Ern., quantam cupiditatem hominibus injiciat vacuitas)

quantam cupiditatem hominibus injiciat vacuitas). There is a re., locus vacat (Plin. Ep.): there are five v.'s every year, quantis quinque loci vacus fiunt (Wylteth.): dariga v., loco, munere vacante.

VACANT, § Empty, vacuus, inanis. A v. house, domus inanis (unjurnished), vacua (unsindabited).— ædes vacivæ (not let or appropriated: Plinat). The house is v., vacant ædes (Plunt): The whole of the super part of the house is v., cot domus superior vacat control of the house is v., vacant edes (Plunt): Stewhole of the super part of the house is v., to domus superior vacat control of the house is v., to domus superior vacat control of the house is v., to domus superior vacations of the house is v., to the superior vacation of the house of t ignorant, nulla literarum cognitione imbutus; rudis

ignor ant, nullà literarum cognitione imbutus; rudis ignarusque; plane indoctus.

VACATE, ¶ To make empty, vacuefacere (C.); vacuum facere (S.); vacuete (Mart.). Esse vacuare, Plin. = cracuste. ¶ To defeat, di sannul, vid. VACATION, ferin. pl. (g. l.)—des feriatus: (of schools), ferine scholasticm or scholarum. (Esse justitium mea a total ceasation for houses in the court of justice and elsewhere, by public appointment, on occasion of some great calamity or canee of murning; therefore, sol = v., but rather = public mourning). See HOLIDAY

VACCINATE, *variolas vaccinas (parvulo) inse-VACCINATION, Crcl. by the verb. | Cow-pos,

VACCINE, vaccinus.

VACILLATE, # PROPR.) vaciliare (titubare - to) stumble). | Fig. = To heritate, vid. VACILLATION, | Paopa.) vaciliatio (Q.), or Crel.

with the ereb. Fro. = Hesitation, vid.
VACUITY. See VACANCY, EMPTINESS.
VADE-MECUM, "libellus promptuarius.—endion (hand-book: 4yxe-pibtos, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2). -enchiri-

dion (hand-book; ἐγχειρίδιου, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2).

VAGABOND, | One who we anders about, vagus. errabundus (not vagabundus. Etro in the younger Plin: Ες in Class. writers, errare dentes an involuntary wondering; vagare, that wech is rotuntary).—as de point (a beyger ai a bridge, Jun. 14, 134).—subrostraneus (one who lotters near the rostra). homo qui circum fora vicosque vagus est (one who wanders about; the latter after Plant. Mit. 2, 5, 14). Grassator was one who wandered about the streets of a town, engaged passengers in quarrels, and robbed them; = one of the swell mob). | Rascal, vid. (fugitivus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 38.)

VAGARY, libido, mirum, ineptum commentum.

pl. inepties, nugæ.
VAGRANCY, Crel. with the adj. vagus, &c.
VAGRANT. See VAGABOND.

VAGUE, incertus (uncertain; e. g., answer, reply, responsum). — dubius (doubtful). — suspensus et ob-scurus (that is unsettled or involved in obscurity; e. g., words, verba; Tac. Ann. 1, 11, 2) .- ambiguus (that is capable of twofold interpretation; e. g., oracle, oraculum), -inconstans (inconstant) .- anceps (that cannot be relied upon, with regard to character as well as respecting its result). A v. report, rumor incertus or non firmus. To hear some v. report, quasi per nebulam audire qd (see Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 26, and Pseud. 1, 5, 48).

VAIN, | Useless: to no purpose, vanus. inutilis. cassus. irritus. | Frivolous, trifling. worthless, inanis, vanus, futilis (good for nothing).—fragilis, caducus; Jn. fragilis caducusque, fluxus atque fragilis (transitory). V. endeavours, thoughts, contentiones, cogitationes inanes: v. pleasures, lætitiæ futiles: human affairs are v., res humanæ fragiles caducæque man affairs are v., res humanæ fragiles caducæque sunt: every thing earthly is v. and transitory, infra iunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum; breves et mutablies rerum vices sunt. || Conceiled, vid. || Attached to eain things, vanus, inanis. To be "vanarum rerum or vano glorioiæ honorisque

studio trahi. VAIN-GLORIOUS, gloriosus (boastful). - vanus

(conceited).—vaniloquus (braggart), VAIN-GLORIOUSLY, gioriose.

VAIN-GLORI (OUSLY, gloriose.

VAIN-GLORY, gloria (e.g., such is your e.g.) | que
tua est gloria | C.). | Jr., ostentailo et gloria (C.).—
tumor et vana de se pervansio (C.). | Whai an excess
of e.g., is this 1 quod genus tandem est istuc ostentationis et glories | (C. Robir. Post. H. 36.)

VAINLY, | In vain, frustra (without effect; i. e.,
if in any altempt the expected result is not obtained).—
if in any altempt the expected result is not obtained).—

nequidquam (without carrying one's point, without any result).—incassum (without reaching one's object or aim: of casse, used by L. 24, 16, 10, and cassum, by Sen. Herc. Et. 352, are unusual); also Jn. frustra ac Sen. 1876. Co., ose, are answarf; asso sen. insuran an equidquam (Catell. 73, 11; incassum frustraque (Lucr. 5, 1429). Frustra means 'in van', with ref. to the person scho has been disoppointed: nequil-quam ('in nequidquam, in nihil') 'to no purpose, 'refers to the nullity in woch the thing has ended finer. frustra, used adjectively, refers to the person; whereas tritus refers to the thing. Frustra and neguldquam denote merely a failure, without imputing a fault; whereas incassum implies a want of consideration, by wch the failure might have been foreseen; Dod.: but Trustra may be used of a lising as employed or done by a person (e. g. frustra telum mittere, Cæs). Labour in e., labor liritus or labor frustra sunpulus (Cæs, B. G. 3, 14, 1), or "frustra susceptus; or labor frustra in rem qam liaumptus." To Jabour five sin, operam person de labor frustra in company of the company of t dere; et operam et oleum perdere (C.); oleum et operam perdere (Plant): lest my labours should be all in vain, ne et opera et oleum ... perierit (C.): that attempt was in vain, frustra fd inceptum (ci) fuit (L.). | Foot-VALE, vallis.

VALEDICTION, VALEDICTORY. See PARE-

VALERIAN (a plant), *valeriana (Linn.). VALET, famulus. minister. servus. V. de chambre,

eubicularius (C.).

VALETUDINARIAN, valetudinarius (Sen.). est infirmă, tenui, incommodă valetudine. (morbosus, Cato - diseased.)

VALIANT, animosus. fortis. acer. strenuus. impavidus. audax. ferox [SYN. in COURAGEOUS].
VALIANTLY, fortiter, fortlanimo animose, strenue.

acri or alacri animo, intrepide, impavide (L.). VALID, bonus (good; opp. malus, bad, or adultetinus, counterfeit).—Justus (such as it ought to be).—idoneus (fit. proper).—ratus (confirmed, ratified). Jx. ratus ac firmus (well established).—legitimus (con-formable to law).—firmus ad probandum (that proves, convincing; e. g. argumentum). — gravis (weighty: hence also convincing; e. g. argumentum; cf. C. Rosc. Com. 12, 36, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum; i. e., the most v. proof). To be v., valère (g. f.); vigère (to be in voque, to continue in force); ratum esse (to be firmly established; of laws, decrees, compacts); exercent (to be in force; of laws; L. 6, 51); esse (to exist. beif obtinere or obtineri is quite un-Class, in the sense of valere; see Kloiz, C. Tusc. 5, 41, 118, and is even wrong in the sense of esse): to admit athy as v., qd ratum habère or ducere; qd probare, approbare, com-probare (to approve of it); qd accipere, admittere (to

vAli DiTY, firmitas, gravitas (of arguments),—auctoritas. Usually by Crcl. with adj. or verb; e. g., to give r. to a law, efficere ut lex valeat. To give r. to stig, qd ratum facere or ratum esse jubëre : to destroy the r.

qd ratum facere or ratum esse jubëre: to desiroy the e. of athe, qd in fritum esse jubëre (C.; e. g. testamentum). VALLEY, vallis (g. t.).—convallis (g. deep e. sr. rounded with hills: the con fit us nee, as it were several calleys). A large, deep e. vallis magna, alta: entrance to a e., angustise, fauces vallis.

VALOUR. See COURAGE.

VALUABLE, pretiosus multi pretii (propr. and fig.).—astimatione dignus. magni faciendus (fig.). d v. work, opus magni faciendum, haud contemnendum, egregium: to send many v. contributions to a brok, •multis et egregiis accessionibus librum augere, ornare: a v. present, munus gratum, acceptum (Np.): a v., res

a v. present, munus gratum, acceptum (Ap.): a v., res pretiosa, ergetja, eximia, magni pretii v. v., res pretiosae, magni pretii, pt. VALUATION, æstimatio. To make a v., æstimationem facere (Cas.), habère (C.). VALUE, v. j. Protium (with ref. to an equivoient, capiy in money. By There is no authority for valor in this sence)—æstimatio (in the opinion of men). The v. of money, potestas pecuniarum (Gai. Dig. men). The v. of money, potestas pecuniarum (Gai. Dig. 18, 3, 4): to be of some v., pretium habers: in pretenses: to be of great v., maximo ease pretio: to be of smeal v., pretii ease parti, minimi: to be of sme., nullius ease pretii: of equal v., (res) ejusdem pretii (vol valoris). | Fig.) pretium (C.), dignitas (Plin, Gelti), virtus (C.). To attack great v. to aby, unitum tributer ci rei : magni æstimare qd : in magno honore habere qd: to set too high a v. on oneseif, multum sibi tribuere;

wantifice de se sentire; nimium sibi tribuere;
VALUE, v. || To rate at a certain price, mestimare qd (with a gen. or abl. of the price; C.).—sestimamate qu (train a gen. or nov. of the process of the tionem es rel facere (Cass.) or habere (C.); pretium ci magni (not multi) or magno æstimare; magni fac-re, habére, ducere, pendère: to e. lightly, parvi facere, asstimare, ducere, habère, pendère: to as nothing, pro nihilo ducere, putare; nihili or non flocci facer: despicere et pro nihilo putare; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; æstimare nihilo, pro nihilo, or nihil: to v. more highly, piuris (not majoris) æstimare: to e. less, minoris metimare or pendere: to e. equally, juxta mestimare (S. Cat. 2, 8); in pari laude utrumque porestimate (S. Cat. 2, 8); in part laude utrumque po-nere: lo c. one more than another, unum alteri pra-ponere, anteponere, and (vice versă) postponere, post-habere. Il 70 esteem thigh lu, diligere (qdi ngo, diligere carumque habere.— Ew not æstimare alone in this sense; ti musi altevays have a gen, or abl. of the value; ere also 'to VALUE high ly, abore.

VALVE, valvæ (only pl., folding-doors).-episto-

mium (a safety v., &c.).

VAMP, v. sarcire (Cat.). resarcire (Ter.). reficere qd (Can)

VAMPIRE, | The bat so called, evespertilio

VANIERE, § Ine out to caused, very surpression spectrum (Linn). § An imaginary monater, sanguistiga, e.f. (sech = a lecch, Cels.)

VAN. Front of an army, primum agmen (opp. extremum agmen; or primi agminis colories, opp. extremi agminis cohortes; on a march).-frons (in battle). See not antecursores or antecursores agminis in this sense; nor præcursores. To form the v with the cavalry, cum equitatu antecedere. A winnowing-fan, vannus, ventilabrum. A kind of echiele; see CARRIAGE.

VANE, *signum in tecto versatile ventorum index. VANISH, evanescere (propr. and fig.; opp. appa-ēre). — occultari (opp. aperiri).—abire. discedere (to epart. ** Avoid præterlabi and elabi in this sense). "o v. fm aby's sight, recedere a conspectu cs (Np.); e onspectu cs evolare (quickly): hope v.'s, spes extenua-

ur et evanescit (C. Att. 3, 13, 1).

VANITY, || Emptiness, transitory nature, nanitas, vanitas, fragilitas. || A vain thing, res ana, inanis: v.s of the world, res caducæ, perituræ. ana, manus: e. i of me worta, res canuca, peritura. Love of reain ithing, 'rerum vanarum studium.mbitio (ambition). ||Vain-glory, gloria (falsa et nanis; C.).-wanias (T.).-tumor (poul-dup, poetry) ice also Vain-cloux. || Ostenlation, ostentailo.actantia. venditatio.

VANQUISH, VANQUISHER. See CONQUER. ONQUEROR.

VANTAGE. See ADVANTAGE. V.-ground, locus

VANTAGE. See ADVANTAGE. F.-ground, locus uperfor: locus opportunus (a good position).

VAPID, [Propa.] vapidus (of wine).— imbeclius, infirmi saporis (of week favour; seld of any squor).

Fig.] Insulsus (testeless: of perrons, or receh, style.)—jejiunus (without rigour, of orders or preches). F. expressions, insulsitas (fg.). Or by the VAPIDNESS, jejunitas, insulsitas (fg.).

VAPOUR, s. | Exhalation, vapor. halitus. nebula fm the earth or fm water; the latter a cloud like v.) .:xhalatio exspiratio aspiratio (exhalation fm the earth). "xhalatio expiratio appratio (exhalation) in the earth, capitatio (fin moder). V: rise fast the weder, aque vaorant: for the earth, humores in aera surgunt: a v.
-ath, assa sudatio, vaporatio (the bathing with steam or
-); assum Laconleum (the chamber: *** Not vaporaitum, sech is = fise or furnace). ** Meloncholy;

VAPOUR, v. See Brag.
VAPOURISH, lienosus (splenetic).—morosus. dimills (sour, crabbed).—stomachosus (irascibic).
VARIABLE, varius. varians. inconstans. mutabilis
problis. JN. varius et mutabilis [SYN. in CHANGE-ABLEL.

VARIABLENESS. | PROPR.) By the adi .: varietas rather = eariety. || FIG.) mobilitas, inconstantia; or by the adj. See CHANGRABLENESS, INCONSTANCY.
VARIANCE, || Dissension, discordia (difference

of views and sentiments).—dissensio (misunderstanding:

dissensus only in poetry and late prose).—disindium (consequence of discordia, dissensio).—altercatio. udium (consequence of discordia, dissensio).—altercatio, urgium. contentio (quarret). — simultas (Im simul; utate of alienated feeling lowards a person with whom me comes into collision; e. g., a political rival, a nember of one's family, \$c.). At v. discors; dissidens: o be at v., discordare; dissidere: with aby, cum 10: simultates exercère cum qo; simultas mihl est or ntercedit cum qo; also in simultate esse cum qo (e. g. ie ... numquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate, Np. 4tt. 17): they are at v., discordia inter eos orta est; liscordant inter se; discordes inter se facti sunt: fo tel persons at v., lites inter qos serere.

Inconsistency, difference, repugnantia, discrepantia, To be at v., inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, r dissidère: with a thing, cl rei repugnare or adversari; :um qå re pugnare or discrepare; his actions are at v. eith his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant.

VARIATION, commutatio. vicissitudo. varietas. See CHANGE.

VARIEGATE, variare.

VARIEGATED, versicolor. varius. coloris varii (or) .- versicolor (that changes its colour when held up (ve).—Versicolo; (non changes is count when here up the light, aid (id) or; then g. t., of many colours, whereas liscolor = of different colours, said of two objects (opp. oncolor), is only poet. and post-Aug. in the sense of variegated). To wear a v. garment, varia veste exornatum esse.

VARIETY, varietas (v. pr.).—vicissitudo (change of fortune, seasons; day and night). V. of weather, coei varietas: e. in expression, eloquendi varietas: e. of opinion, see 'DIFFERENCE of opinion: e. of day and night, vicissitudines dierum atque nocjum : v. of seasons, vicissitudines anniversariæ. See

also CHANGE.

VARIOUS, varius. multiplex. multiformis. omnis VARIOUS, varius. multiplex. multiformis. omnisgeneris. Jx. multiplex varius que, or varius et multiplex.—dispar (unequal: "multimodus, multifarius occur onig in fale writers). When v. opinions
sucre gisen, quum sententitis variaretur (L.). P. persona, nonnulli; complures (S.) but not plures): a e.
reading, *lectio varia; *lectionis varietas; *scripture
discrepantia (S.) but not lectio diversa, lectionis

diversitas = an entirely opposite reading): to adopt a v. reading, *aliam scripturam, lectionem recipere, sequi. See also CHANGEABLE. VARIOUSLY, varle. non uno modo.

VARIOUSLY, varie. non uno modo.
VARLET, furcifer. homo nequam. pessimus.
VARNISH. s. || PROPR.) *vernix. atramentum
tenue (a v. of dark colour for putling on paintings;
Plin. 35, 10, 36, No. 18). || Plo) fucus.
VARNISH, v. || Paron., *vernice illinere. To v. a

picture, atramento tenui tabulam illinere. | Fig.) To picture, atramento tenut tabulant inhere. Frio.) To cover with a pretext or false appearance, rem colorare nomine qo (by a pretext; Fal. Max. 8. 2, 2).—rem involucris tegere et quasi velis obtendere; also velare rem only. Farnished, coloratus (with a fair colour or appearance); fucatus (with a deceptive dye).

[PHRASES IN COLOUR, V.]

WARN. The No. 1, untare (to cause one of two bings to take place of the other)—submutare (of a portion change)—variare (so that sts one, sts the other has place)—distinguere (to introduce an agrecoble variety. JN. variare et mutare; variare et distinguere. To et albour esith recreation or rest, graviora opera lusibus jociaque distinguere; variare otium labore. laborem oito. Il Varans.) mutari, variari, or variare (to change backwards and forwards; esply of the weather; also of opinions and reports, ita fama variat, ut & L. variat sententia, O.; variatis sententiis, C.).—converti (to lurn round, for better or worse). Not to v., sibi constare; a se non decedere.

VASE v.as, vassis; n. pl. vasa; sts amphöra.

VASSAL, vasallus (in Latin of the middle ages).—cliens (in the Roman sense)—in fidem receptus ab qo, or qui fundos, agros, beneficii jure possidet; or (as one shoos duty it is to assist in defending a district) is ous VARY, | TRANS.) mutare (to cause one of two things

whose duty it is to assist in defending a district) is cujus fidei para imperil commissa est.

VASSALAGE, clientela (in the Roman sense).

VASSALAGE, cientica in the Roman sense;.
VAST, vastus, amplius, spatiosus, magnus, ingens, immensus. See GREAT, LARGE.
VASTLY, vaste, ample.
VASTNESS, immensa magnitudo, immensitas. Or

by the adji.

VAT. cupa. dolium (large cask). - lacus, labrum (large open ressel). A cheese-v., forma (formis buxeis caseum exprimere, Col.).

VAULT, s. | An arched roof, camera. concameratio. fornix (propr. of single arches; then the whole v.). An arched place, concameratio. locus concame | An archea prace, concamerano. necus concameratus. Av. under ground, hypogèum (e.g., for the dead; Petron. Sat. 11); locus sub terrà saxo conseptus (L. 22, 57). || A piace for keeping things in, cella (a store-room).—horreum (a warehouse for goods). taberna (a shop). VAULT, v. || TRANS.) camerare (Plin.).—concame-

rare (all round).—confornicare (Vitr., completely). To be voulted, fornicatim curvari (Plin.); concamerari. Vaulled, cameratus; concameratus; fornicatus (vaulted). Vaulted, cameratus; concaineratus; cornecus; (cauteon), -acciatus (arched).—convexus; gibbus (haif romeon), concer; opp. concavus, gibbus; Cels. 8, 1, in.). | 18 na horse, in equum insilire; saltu se subjecte in equum. VAULTER, petaurista (Farr, ap. Non.). VAUNT, v. se efferte. se jactare (insolenter), gioria de la concernation of the concernat

VAUNT, v. se efferre. se jactare (insolenter). gloriari, glorià et prædicatione sess efferre. Ter. of or in a thing, qà re, or de or in qà re gloriari: jacture, ostentare, venditare qd. He "n and brage as high an ever, nec quicquam janı loquitur modestius: he "l' of his villany, in facinore et scelere gloriatur: he "l' of his own deed, suarum laudum præco est; sua narrat facinora. facinora

VAUNT, s. jactatlo. ostentatio. venditatio (of something, es rel).—ostentatio sui, Jactantia sui. To make a v. of, jactare, ostentare, venditare qd; qā re glo-

VAUNTER, jactator, ostentator, venditator cs rei. homo vanus, homo vaniloquus, homo gloriosus, homo fortis lingua

VAUNTING, gloriosus. vanus. vaniloquus. VAUNTINGLY, gloriose, jactanter. VEAL, (caro) vitulina; or vitulina, n. pl. Roast v., assum vitullnum.

assum vitulinum:
VEER, TRAMS.) obliquare sinus (velorum) in venum (to the wind; V.). [INTRAMS.) se vertere; verti
tof the wind.) The wind suddenly "i round to the
south, ventus vertitur or se vertit in Africum. If =
change, vid. Times and opinions hare veered about,
marns facta est rerum et animorum commutatio.

VEGETABLE, quæ terra ipsa ex se generata stirpibus infixa continet. ea, quorum stirpes terrà continen-tur, quæ a terrà stirpibus continentur, res, quæ gig-nuntur e terrà. V.'s (for the table), olus pl. olera

's, meat, fish).
VEGETATE, *vivere (of plants).-*plantæ instar vivere (of persons).

VEHEMENCE, vis (g. t., intensive force or strength). gravitas (the impression weh athg makes upon the feelings). - violentia (violence). - ardor. mestus (heat, plow, fire; esply of the passions, a fever, \$c.).—impotentia (want of seif-controut).—iracundia (v. of characfer, anger).—incitatio. impetus (great hurry). See also VIOLENCE, HEAT. Vehementia (= vis) is first

wed by Pinter.

VEHEMENT, vehemens (e. pr., not tenient or quiet;

VEHEMENT, vehemens (e. pr., not tenient or quiet;

Vehemens (e. pr., not lenient or quiet,

pr., not lenient or quiet,

vehemens (e. p making a strong impression; e. g., illness, morbus; expression, verbum [= offensive saying]; adversary, adversarius).—acer (sharp, cutting; opp. lenis; also denoting ferceness or ciolence); Jn. acer et vehemens; vehemens acerque (opp. placidus mollisque). -acerbus (mortifying or causing painful feelings, acute).-violentus (violent).-concitatus. incitatus. inacute).—violentus (riolent).—concitatus, incitatus, incitatus dietutus (hali sor acts in great hurry, impetuous).—
ardens, flagrans (ardeni, fercent, burning; e.g., of a feer, pasirons, &c.).—iracundus (irrilated, in great anger).—ferox (wild; of persons, wild ref. to their character); JN. vehemens feroxque.—importunus (importunus; e.g., bonno; passions, libidines); also JN. vehemens et violentus. You are to ve., inimium as vehemens et violentus. You are to ve., inimium as vehemens et violentus. mens feroxque naturâ.

VEHEMENTLY, vehementer, graviter, acrite acerbe [SYN. in VEHEMENT].—ardenter (ardently). ferventer (fervently) .- avide (with avidity) .- iracunde terventer (ferenty).—aviate (win aviaty).—traculue (in great anger).—magno impetu (e.g., to attack, hostem aggredi).—importune (importunalely). To fight v., vehementer contendere: to ery out v., valde clamare: to speak v., acriter or concitate or magna contentione dicere; ferventer ioqui: to pursue the enemy too e., cupidius or avidius hostem insequi : to proceed e., calide agere: to oppose e., vehementer repugnare: to urge e., vehementer or valde, or etiam atque etiam, or obnixe, or impense rogare; qm qd flagitare or efflagitare (to demand impetuously); contendere qd ab qo (to insist upon): to write too v., iracundius scribere.

VEHICLE. See CARRIAGE.

VEHICLE. See CARRIAGE.
VELL, s. A cover to conceal the face, rica;
dim. ricinium () not velum, weh is = a sail, a
curtain). — flammeum, flammeolum (a bride's v.). curtain).— flammeum. flammeoum (a o'''.

I Any covering, velamen. velamentum. integumentum. involucrum (aiso velum, espiy as i. i. for the
v., i. e. curtain, of the Tabernacle or Temple). || Fla.).

Under the A pretext, species, imago, simulacrum. of. per simulationem (not sub obtentu or sub prætextu). See PRETEXT.

VEIL, v. qd velare (propr. and fig.).—nomine cs rei tegere atque velare qd (impropr. = to cloke; e. g. cupiditatem suam, C.). See To Cloke.

VEIN, | PROPR.) vena. (arteria is = an artery.) small v., venula: to open a v. (as a punishment), venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; ci venam soivere et sanguinem mittere (Gell. 10, 8): to open a v. (as a surgicial operation), sanguinem mittere; in the arm, ex brachio. [F16.] vena (in metals, wood, or marble,—hfbar (in plants)—meatus ligul (in wood). The space betteen e.'s in the earth, intervenium marked with r.'s, venous (e. 9, a stone, lapls): a e. **Mumour, \$\frac{1}{2}\$. iugenli vena.

VELLUM, *pergamena or membrana (vitulina). **V.

paper, charta levigata, pergamena.

VELOCITY, celeritas. velocitas (g. tl. of rapid mo tion, as visible).—pernicitas (fleetness).—incitatio (of a body driven onwards).—rapiditas (e. g. fluminis). V. in speaking, dicendi celeritas; oratio incitatior: with *, celeriter; raptim.
VELVET, *holosericum. Of *., holosericus (Lampr.;

g. vestis holoserica); a v.-brush, escopula holoserico

detergendo facta.

determend facta. VENAL, # Pertaining to the veins, by gen. vena or venarum. # Open to bribery and corruption, mercenary, venals (cl.), pretio venalis (L.) ummarius (opp. integer, incorruptus, abstinens). YENALITY, animus venalis, corruptide facilia, via pretio se mover patitur, animus larguinen non resistens, qui pretio et mercede ductur (aft. Cl.).

VENERE Berton.

VENEER, arborem alia integere (aft. Plin.) .- "qd villus ligno pretiosius cortice facere; or (if the reading of Salmasius be adopted) vilioris ligni e pretiosiore cor-948

pulmentum, obsonium = athg eaten with bread; as | ticem facere (see quotation at end of article). -ligna tend bractea tegere, or lignum vilius pretiosioris ligni bractea tegere or integere (--- tenuis bractea ligna tegat, 0 ; where, however, bract, is a thin plate of metal; if u also, however, used for a thin piece of wood, as in the following passage of Plin, which is a locus classicus on veneering: hac prima origo iuxuriae, arborem alfå integi, et viliores ligno pretiosiores cortice fieri. Ut una arbor sepius veniret, excegitatse sunt ligni bractese; Hist. Nat. 16, 43, 84. Salmas. reads vili-oris ligni e pretiosiore corticem fieri.

VENEERING, "luxuria arborem alia integendi; or Crel. by verbs under VENEER. V. was invented, ex-cogitate sunt ligni bractem (Plin., as quoted in the

preceding article).
VENERABLE, venerabilis. venerandus.

VENERABLE, venerabilis. venerabilis. revera-dus. gravis. augustus (soply by external dignity). VENERATE, venerari. adorare (the latter the stronger, not used by C., both with the addition of vt deum, when spoken of a man to whom divine honour us paid),—roveriri. If no wider sense = to love and honour, colere, miriface or diligentissime colere. ob-servame, (diligenter) colere et observare, observame, nonour, colere. mrince or unigentissime colere. observare dilligene: ni honore habére. To: as powers, or mile a final offection, qui in parenis loco colere.

VENERIATION, veneratio, adoratio (ever, or mile a VENERIATION, veneratio, su questitio; vid. VENERIOTE, persitious v., supersitio; vid. VENERIOTE, persitious v., supersitio; vid. a zalous or constant, assiduus cultor; or by the eris, oul veneratur, &c.

qui veneratur, &c.

VENEREAL, venereus; or by gen. amoris, veneris. VENGEANCE, ultio (private).—vindicta (inflicted by competent authority).—perms (penalty, punushment).
—ira. iracundia (anger, wrath). To take e., ulcisci
(C.); ultiouem petere (T.), exigere ab qo (Just.);
perms petere, repetere ab qo. See Avenge.

very influence prefere (1.), exigere and of (200.); pernas petere, repetere alog. See AVENGE.
VENIAL, veniá dignus (2.) cui veniá dari potest. quod accusationem habet, quod habet qui excusationis (C.). H. translates 'tenial faults' by mediocria et quis ignoscosa vitia: Ter-Ass culpa ea, que sit ignos-

cenda (a v. fault; Phorm. 5, 3, 26).
VENISON, caro ferina; or simply ferina (sc. caro). carnes cervinæ (of the deer).

VENOM, venenum. virus, i, n. (propr. and fig.) See also Porson. VENOMOUS, | Propr.) venenatus (C.). veneno in-

fectus, tinctus, Imbutus. virulentus (Gell.). V. ser-pents, serpentes venenati (Np.), virulenti (Gell.): their venenum inspirant morsibus (F.; poet.); morsus virus habent (Ceis.). | Fig.) acerbus. iracundus, furibundus.

VENT, s. | Admission of air, aditus aeris. VENI, s. || Admission of dir, aditus aeris. A ... hole, spiraculum (Plin.); spiramentum (Fitr.): to give v. to (propr.) = to admit dir, Ventilare (e. g. vinum; aditum aeris admittere; also aperire cœlum (Plin.): = to let out, rei viam aperire; (fg.) erunspere: I must give v. to my joy, erumpere ilet midi gaudium (Ter.): to give v. to one's hatred, odium exceptions of the control gaudium (Ter.): is gueve. to ones nairea, cuium ex-promere or effundere (agsi aby, in qm); odium dictis factisque explère: to gieve v. to ones ill humour, dis-pleasure, stomachum in qm erumpere; dolor meus in qui incursat: Io gieve v. to ones anger (agst any one), iram in qm effundere, evomere, erumpere; at a thing, iram in rem vertere; in rem sævire: not to give v. to national material in the material material in the material material national material materia facile vendi: to find no v., *repudiari : that has a good vendibilis (opp. invendibilis).

VENT, v. See to give v. to, under the subst. VENTILATE, ventilare. aeri, ecelo qd exponere (to expose to the air) .- ventulum facere ci (as by fanning; Ter.). To v. a room, aerem immittere in conclave; cubicuil fenestras patefacere sic ut perflatus qs accedet (aft. Cets. 3, 19); perflatum in cubiculum totis admit-tere fenestris [aft. O. A. A. 3, 807, and Plin. 17, 19, 511. VENTILATOR, *foramen spiritale (Apic.).—spira-

culum (rent-hole).

VENTRIAL, ventralis; or by the gen. of venter. VENTRICLE, ventriculus (the stomach; Cels.),

of the heart, ventriculus cordis (C.).
VENTRILOQUIST, ventriloquus (Tertull., and late writers. Gr. πιθων, Plutarch; fem. πυθων, ara, id. It is probable that, in the Classical age, the Romans employed these Greek words, according to a very common practice).

VENTURE, s. periculum (...inger).—alea (game of hazard; hazard).—facinus. facinus audax (bold deedi dimicatio fortunæ or fortunærum, vitæ, or capitis

danger where one's property or life is at stake). At av., At all v.'s, temere. See also Cast, s.; Risk. URE. v. To have courage to do a

VENTURE, v. | To have courage to do a hing, audère (to run a risk).-conari (to be bold, to nake an efort, with an infin; (F) never with ut).
| INTRANS.) To undertake a thing attended with danger, to run the risk of aleam subjre or adire. se ln casum dare (to run the risk) .- audere (to lare). To v. an engagement, in aciem or certamen descendere (T. says, poetically, audere aciem, Ann. 12, 28): to x. a decisive battle, summis cum hoste 12. 28): Io m. a decessive battlet, simmis cum hoste oppis contendere: to e. nothing, periculum or discrinen non audére, non subire. Il To expose to loss or danger, qd in aleam dare, fre in aleam cs rei (to serit or sisk athg).—qd audérs (to dare athg).—periculum cs rel or in qà re faccee, qd tentare, experiri. Perilitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business). Js., xiperiri et pericilitari (To v. one's life, committeres se "Experir (to by one's size, in a unique our summers, experir et pericitar. To e, one's life, committere se periculo mortis; manifesto periculo corpus objicere or aput offerre: lo v. one's life for any one, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vitæ discrimen pro ce saiute: o venture oneseif, se committere (e. g. in aciem, ln hosflem terram, in locum præcipitem): to v. onesetf in the midst of the enemy, se immittere in mediæ pugnæ tiscrimen: to v. oneself agst any one, audere qm aggredi ; qm adire audére.

gredi; qm adire audere.
VENTUROUS, or VENTURESOME, ¶Of persons disposed to venture, or to encounter is k, audens (bold, in good sense; seply of a single 2et).—audax (bold, in good or bad sense; of the hubil). onl'idens (full of self-confidence; in a bad sense).—temerarlus (rash). Js. temerarlus atque audax. To be v., audacem or audacia confidentem esse. | Hazardous, dangerous (of things), periculosus (full of danyer) -anceps (threatening equal danger fm two sides).lubius (doubtful as to how it may turn out). Jr. peri-

veridicus et auceps.

VERACIOUS, verus. veridicus (C.). veritatis ami-

cus, eulio, (illigens (of persons). See True:.

cus, eulio, (illigens (of persons). See True:.

RERACITY, veritas. fides, religio (conscientiousness; C.). Siriei v., severias (C. Leg. 1, 1, 1).

VERANDAH, *subdiale (Plin.). *pollum (a balcons; Plin. Ep.). Or il may be necesary to retain the

VERB, verbum (C.). A v. aclive, verbum agens; verbum paiendi (Gell.). VERBAL, # Having word answering to word, literal [see LITERAL], ad verbum expressus. verba singuia exprimens, reddens (aft. C.).—ad verbum descriptus (v. accuracy; of a copy). A v. translation, interpretatio ad fidem verborum facta, ad literam verba auetoris reddens, exprimens: petty v. discussions or distinctions, (istæ) verborum angustiæ: to drive aby to such petty v. discussions, qm in tantas verborum angustus; to drive aby lo such petty v. discussions, qm in tantas verborum angustas compeliere (both C.; opp. campus, &c., the field of fair, full discussion): a dispute that turns on petty v. distinctions, verborum disceptatio or discordia; to reduce athy to a discussion of petty v. distinctions, ad verba rem deflectere : v. erificiam, *critice or ars critica, quæ verborum pondera examinat (aft. C.): a mere v. critic, *verborum or syliabarum anceps (in a bad sense); qui verborum pondere examinat (in a good sense). By word of mouth, orat, by verbis, or sense. Hay word of mould, ord, og verins, or per colloquium or colloquia. To give aby a v. annuer, ci voce respondère; a v. commission, ci qd voce mandare. VERBALLY, || Ferbatim; vid. || Orally, præsens [adj.]. coram. voce. verbis, or per colloquium

or colioquia

VERBATIM, ad verbum, verbum e verbo (C.), ad

literam (verbotenus and verbatim are not Latin). To translate v., ad verbum transferre (C.).

VERBOSE, verbosus. verbis abundans (C.; in a good sense). - copiosus. plenus (copious; opp. jejunus).

VERBOSELY, verbose, coplose in a good sense).
VERBOSENESS, VERBOSITY, turba verborum
(C. de Or. 3, 13, 50). inanis verborum volubilitas (ib. 1, 15, 17). jejuna verborum concertatlo (ib. 2, 16, 68). inanis quædam profluentia loquendi (C. Part. Or. 23, 81). inepta verbositas, inanis garruiitas (Ern.). inanis loquacitas (Muret.). Inanium turba verborum (Q. 8, 21). inanium verborum torrens (id. i0, 7, 23). inanium verborum flumen (C. N. D. 2, 1, 1). verborum colluvio

(leafy), —herbaceus (grassy). Very v., perviridis: somewhat v., subviridis: to be v., virêre: to walk on a v. or shady bank, in viridi opacâque ripâ inambulare (C.).

VERDICT, judicium. sententia. decretum. To gise a v., sententiam ferre, dicere, pronuntlare; judicare; decernere; respondere: to give a v. in furour of

aby, adjudicare eausam ei or qd ci; secundum om decernere, judicare (C.); against, abjudicare ci qd (in In criminal cases = ACQUIT, CONDUMN.

VERDIGRIS, ærûgo (Plin., Col.).—ærûca (Vitr.). VERDURE, viriditas (C.). viride (Plin.). V. of ti V. of the meadows, viriditas pratorum (C.): v. of the banks, viridis riparum vestitus (C. N. D. 2, 39, 98): to gain v. virescere: lo be clothed with v., virere: lo recover v., revirescere.

VERGE, s. margo; ora (edge, border).-fluis; confinium (boundary, limit). Fig.) To be on the v. of death, capulo vieinum esse: capularem esse (Serv. Virg. En. 6, 222. Plaut. Mit. 3, 1, 33)—in extremă regulă (not legulă) stare; extrema tangere (by a figure fin the race-course; see Sen. Ep. 12, 4, Ruhnk., and 26, 1).—in pracipiti esse (i. e., to sland on the brink of a precipiee, to be in extreme danger; Cels. 2, 6). He seems to me to be on the acceptance whether with the tenses to me to be on the acceptance of the contraction. seems to me to be on the v. of death, videtur mihi prosequi se (i. e., to be attending his own funeral; Sen. Ep. To be on the v. of ruin or destruction, in summo discrimine esse or versari : to lead aby to the v. of ruin, qm in locum præcipitem perducere.

VERGE, v. proximum, finitimum, vicinum esse cl

or rel; tangere, attingere (terram).

VERGER, *apparitor. *ilotor. VERIFY, probare (to lry or examine, and find good). -expière, impière (e. g. spem; to fuifil). To be rerified (i. e., to come true), exitum, eventum habere, evenire, ratum esse. effici, fieri; e. g. exitum, evenium habent oracula, vaticinia (aft. C.); eveniunt, fiunt quæ prædicta sunt; somnia evadunt; quæ somniavimus eva-

VERILY, næ (only used before pronouns by C., næ ego, tu, illi, &c.: also medius fidlus næ). V. you have made a good purchase, medius fidius næ tu præcisrum locum emisti (C.).—certe. profecto. See also TRULY. VERISIMILAR, VERISIMILITUDE. See Pro-

BABLE, PROBABILITY.

VERMICULAR, vermiculatus (Plin.), VERMILION, s. minium. cinnabăris. The colour of v., color minil, cinnabaris: lo paint with v., plugere cinnabari; miniare.

VERMILION, adj. miniatus (C.). miniaceus (Vitr.).

minianus (C.), VERMIN, bestiblæ molestæ, rapaces, &c. (g. l.)vermes (worms).—pediculis (lice).—nusteine (weasels, &c. (g. l.).—vermes (worms).—pediculis (lice).—nusteine (weasels, &c.). V. that injure corn, &c., *bestione quae fruges, semina, &c. populantur (aft. Col.; and V., populatque ingentem farris accryum curculio): full of v., vermi-

migratem merits acceptum curcumo); Juli of v., vermi-nosus (Pin.); vermiculosus (Pall.). VERNACULAR, vermaculus. V. language, sermo is, qui nobis natus est (C.). See Mother Tongue. VERNAL, vermus. V. season, ver; tempus vermum:

v. equinox, sequinoctium vernum (Ptin., Col.),
VERONICA (a flower), evenuica (Linn.),
legendary devication

legendary derivation fm vera icon or vera unica lcon, of. Buckholz's Philosophische Betrachtungen, and Kraus Med. Lex.

VERSATILE, versatilis (propr., Plin.).—mobilis. mutabilis (changeable, fickie).— alacer. promptus (ready). A v. genius, ingenium velox (Q.), or versatile (L. 39, 40); animus agilis (Sen.). See also CHANGE-

VERSATILITY, agilitas, or by the adj. (propr.) of mind, animi mobilitas (Q.); ingenium mobile (Vitr.); ingenii ceieritas (C.); ingenium versatile (L.) or velox (Q.); animus versutus, callidus (C.; when cunning is implied).

implied.

VERSE, ¶ A line of poetry, versus, ûs (disticion, tristichon, tetrastichou. &c., a sel of two, three, four, §c. versus). Besuifful v.'s, versus orreat, lucuient! (C.): very good, bad v.'s, versus optimi, mali: better and smoother v.'s, versus magis factl et moilius cuntes (H. Sat. 1, 10, 58): to write v.'s, versus facers, escribere: lo write excellent v.'s on any subject, optimis versibus de ât escribers; versus magis and diverse mathy simila acque optimis versibus de ât escribers; or escribers de and diverse versus (C.). ¶ A small section, membrum, articulus. membrum. articulus.

VERSED, exercitatus or volutatus in re (experienced in).—peritus, gnarus es rei (acquainted with). Well v. in a science, perfectus in qa scientia: to be v. in arhg, non hospitem esse in re; cs rei esse imperirum : to be v. in history, ad historiam instructum esse : to be v. in Greek and Latin, et Græcis et Latinis doctum esse : to be well v. in ancient literature, in veteribus scriptis studiose et muitum voiutatum esse: well or thoroughly e., peritissimus; experientlasimus; plurimo rerum usu or magno usu præditus; usu et prudentia præstans; multis experimentis erudītus (Plin. Ep. 1, 5, |

VERSICLE, versiculus (C.).
 VERSIFICATION, versificatio (Q.). The art of v.,
 VERSIFICATION, versificatio (Q.).

versifier, versificator (Q.). metricus (Gell.).

artis metricus peritus.

Versify, versus facere, scribere, componere (to
compose verses).—versus fundere or ex tempore fundere (to compose rapidis or imprompts),—sententias claudere numeris. verba includere versu (to write in eerse, not in prose),—versificare (Q.). To be fond of versifying, delectat qui claudere verba pedibus (H. Sat.

VERSION. See TRANSLATION.

VERTEBRA, spondylns (Plin.). vertebra (Cels.). VERTEBRATED, vertebratus (Plin.; made in the manner of a vertebra, having joints, jointed). *vertebris

VERTEX, vertex. See SUMMIT, Top. VERTICAL, usually verticalis (s. s.); better directus (Cas.).
VERTICALLY, ad verticem.

VERTIGINOUS, vertiginosus (Plin.). VERTIGO, vertigo (L., Plin.). To be seized with v., vertigine corripi (Plin.): to occasion e., vertigine facere (Plin.): to suffer from e., vertigine laborare (Plin.); vertiginem pati (Macrob.): to remore e., vertiginem discutere, sedare; offusam oculis caliginem

VERVAIN, sideritis (Plin. 25, 19, and 26, 88). verbenāca (Plin.). • verbena officinalis (Linn.).

VERY, adj. See TRUE, REAL. 'Veriest' may often be rendered by summus; or by a superlative. A v. fool, stultior stultissimo. | Itself, ipsc. In that v.

place, in eq ipso loco.

VERY, adv. summe (in the highest degree; with verbs and adjectives).—maxime quam maxime, magno opere or magnopere, maximo opere or maximopere, summo opere or summopere (with great pains or effort; only with verbs), - impense (zealously; with verbs) .only with verbs,—impense (zealously; with verbs).—
perquam (used almost esclusively with words wech may
be compounded with per).—admodum (fully).—valid
(utrougly; with verbs and adjective).—sane quam (with
verbs and adjectives).—opplic (tit. enough for the time,
plentifully, with adjectives and verbs; chiefly in common tife, and hence found, for the most part, in the
Committee of the committe Comedians; but also in Cicero, in dialogues and epistles).

—satis (sufficiently; always with relation to some given end or to certain circumstances; with adjectives and adverbs; e. g. non satis se tutum in Argis videbat, not very safe).—vehementer (carnestly, passionately; with verbs of emotion or the like; as dolere, gaudere, rogare; versi of emotion or the title; as dolere, gaudere, togare; also, not uncommonly, in other connexions, merely to denote intensity; e. g. vehementer utile est, C., erit mihi vehementissime gratum, C., vehementer errare. Cas.) .- graviter (severely; with verbs and participles; e. g. graviter ægrotare, graviter iratus) .- mire. fice. mirum quantum (extraordinarily; with verbs and adjectives). — apprime (particularly, especially; with adjectives). — perfecte (thoroughly; with adjectives). — imprims (before all, among the first; and for this we find atso inter primos, in or cum paucis, inter paucos, aute alios, præter cæteros, super omnes).-bene (well, duly; with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs). - probe (finely; with adjectives and verbs; but only in conversational style in the Comedians). - egregie, eximie (excellently, extraordinarily; with adjectives and verbs: [65] egregie is used also is denote excess or defect, but only is common discourse, in dialogue, or in the episiolary is common discourse, in dialogue, or in the episiolary siyle; e. g. egregie falsum, v. false (but tog) there is no authority for egregie falli or errare, for such the Classical expressions are valled or vehementer errare, procul or longe errare, tota errare viá, probe or diligenter errare.)—longe (far; with words denoiting preference or distinction; e. g. longe superare, prasstare, or antecellere: longe diversus). 'Fery' is expressed in Latin in various other ways; e. g., by per in composition with najectives, adverbo, or verby; as, perpauci, perquam pauci, v. few; minh perplacet, or perquam placet, I an e. well pleased or satisfed: by dis in composition with verbs; e. g. discupere, to desire v. cogerity; dilautare, to exclo v. highly:—by the superlative, sometimes with longe or multo; e. g. (longe) fertilesimus; muito ditissimus; not v. before adjectives and adverbs), non ita; haud ita (fai) not, non admodum, non valde). egregie is used also to denote excess or defect, but only

dum, non valde).

VESICLE, vesicula (C.).

VESPER, vesper, vesperus, VESPERS, *preces vespertinæ. 300

VESSEL, | A receptable, vas, vasis, m.; dim vasculum. An empty, full v., vas inane, pienum: a v. of gold or silver, vas auro solidum (T.); vas argento fabrefactum (L.); pl. vasa aurea, argentea. | A ship, navis; see SRIP. | In anatomy, vas; cepty in the pl. vasa, orum. VEST, v. See CLOTHE, INVEST. VEST, s. See GARMENT, WAISTCOAT. VEST, v. vestalis.

VESTAL, vestalis.

VESTAL vestalis.

VESTBULE, vestibulum (open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there waited; in vestibulo ædium opperiri salutationem Caesaris),—proceston (an ante-room to a bed-chamber, where slarces used to wait; mpokorvien, in Varr. R. R.). VESTIGE, vestigium (trace, footstep).—reliquie (remainder),—indicium; signum; nota (mark, indican). There is not even a e, of altha, ne vesticium.

tion). There is not even a v. of athg, ne vestigium quidem ullum reliquum est cs rei (C. Fam. 4, 14, 1); nuilum exstat vestigium (after L.).

VESTMENT, VESTURE. See GARMENT.

VESTRY, A room attached to a church, sa-crarium (a place where sacred things are kept).—vestiarium (a room where clothes are kept). A parish meeting held in the said room, *concilium meeting held in the said room, *concilium parceise Orocare: Loodlav meeting, *concilium parceise concore: to hold av meeting, concilium (&c) habere.

VETCH, vicia (Col., F.). Of v.'s, vicialis, viciarius

VETERAN, veteranus. A v. = old soldier, (miles)

veteranus; vetus miles expertusque belli (T.); emeritus (that has served his time out). VETERINARY, veterinarius (Col.).

veterinarius. medicinæ veterinariæ prudens (Cot.): s

v. school, schola veterinaria: the v. art, ars veterinaria (Veget.); medicina veterinaria (Col.). VEX, | TRANS.) stomachum ci facere or movere. indignationem ci movere (to render indignant). - bilem ci movere or commovere. irritare qm or cs iram (to make angry).—pungere qm (sensibly to griese or mor-tify).—offendere qm (to offend, displease aby; also of things). Something et's me, qd mini stomacho est; qd ægre fero; od mini molestum est; qd me pungit; qd male me habet (Not nihil ægrius factum est, quam ut, wch means 'it was with the utmost difficulty that;' see C. l'err. 2, 4, 65). These things vexed me more than they did Quintus himself, hæc mibi majori stomacho quam psi Quinto fuerunt. To be rezed, indignari. stoma-charl. commoveri dolore. Irasci: to be eery much rezed, dolore or irâ exardescere. dolore or irâ incensum esse: to be vexed at athg, indignari or stomachari qd. irasci propter qd. moleste, segre, indigne ferre qd: very much, dirumpi of re. discruciari: to be vezed with aby, cum qo stomachari, ci irasci, INTRANS.) piget or tædet me cs rei. male me habet qd. ægre habee or patior qd. moleste, graviter, or ægre fero qd. sollicitudinem habēre. in sollicitudine esse ægritudinem suscipere. ægritudine affici; about athg, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. affictari de re (C.); anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; about aby, ægritudinem suscipere propter qm.

VEXATION, ægritudo animi (g. t., a disturbed state VEXATION, expritudo animi [g. 1., a distrabed state] of mind)—indignatio, stomachus (displeasure, indignation).—Ita (anger)—dolor (secret v.; sec Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 4; ali these of the v. wch one fetsi).—offensio (v. indignationalus, stomachosus isunculus; luli of v., indignationalus, stomachosus (adv. stomachosus): to my great v., non sine qo mes come the contract of persons, magna cum offensione the contract of the contract

to burst with e., dirumpi; at athg, qå re, VEXATIOUS, indignandus; plenus stomachi (that

descrees displeasure)—gravis; molecus (that is trouble-some)—qd qm punjit (that annoys aby). VIAL, philia (\$\pi\an\text{n}\text{, Jus. 5, 37; Mart.; Plin.; used by Jerome of the 'visis' in the Apocalypse).—laguncula (dim. of lageina, a bottle).—ampulla (a Bask).

VIAND. See Food. VIATICUM, viatlcum (C., Plant.). VIBRATE, || TRANS.) vibrare (v. pr.), torquëre, ver-VIDIALIE, II HANS, VIDRAC (F. 197.), torquere, versare, agitare qd (e. g. vibrare hastam, C.; torquere hastam, jaculum, F.). ILNTRANS.) vibrare (e. g. linguæ vibrant, O.; nervi vibrantes, Sen.; vox sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, Sen.).

torqueri. agitari (e. g., of the strings of a smusical instru-ment; C. Tusc. 1, 10, 20) VIBRATION, *actus vibrandi (vibratio, Jun. Cal-purn. ap. Vopisc.; vibratus, ûs, Marc. Cap.). V. of light, vibratus ignium (Marc. Cap.); v. of sound, motus

sonorum (C.).

VICAR, vicarius (C.).

VICARAGE, "domus or ædes vicarii.
VICARIOUS, vicarius (C., Q.); loco, or, more

vice, vitiositas; turpitudo (sasia, as moral evil; vile, vilositas; turpitudo (cacia, as moral esti: respectias (tiositas, see C. Tuse, 4, 15, init), .—libidines (evil passions or desires).—vitium (a fault; alkg amiss).—dagitium; scelus (a cicious or vicked act). To be a v., in vitio esse (to be faulty): to give onesely up to v., dedere animum vitiis. dedere se libidinibus: to be a monster of v., ingurgitare se in flagitia (C.).—omnibus vitiis affiner assa (alt. C.d. Invent 2 to 33).—amvibus vitiis affinem esse (aft. C. de Invent. 2, 10, 33).—omnibus vitiis teneri (aft. H. Sat. 1, 4, 130); omnibus flagitiis, omnibus libidinibus deditum esse. To avoid, fice fm v., a vitiis abstinere. vitia declinare. | A kind of in-

strument, pres retinaculum.

VICE-ADMIRAL, qui fungitur officio supremi classis præfecti (s/t. Col. 11, 1, 17); vicarius prætoris

navalis

VICE-CHANCELLOR, *qui cancellarii officia or vices sustinet; usually *procancellarius or *vicecancellarius (t. t.). VICEGERENT, vicarius. • qui vice es fungitur,

vicem es implet.

VICE-PRESIDENT, *præsidis vicarius.

VICEROR. Transition of the vice in terms presses: to give a v. to a people, preponer populo qui qui regià vice lpsi imperet (Ern.).

VICIOUS, vitiosus (faulty, defective). - turpis (shame-ful, disgraceful). - improbus (morally bad). - flagitiosus (infamous, gross; all of persons and things). JN. vi-tiosus ac flagitiosus, cujus in animo improbitas versatur (morally bad; of persons).—vittis contaminatus, inquinatus (stained with vice; of persons).—scelestus secieratus (criminal: the former in respect of disposition, the latter in respect of action; of persons and things). Extremely e., vitlis, flagitiis, sceleribus obrutus (of persons); vitiis flagitiisque omnibus deditus (of

persons and things).
VICIOUSLY, vitiose (faultily).—turpiter, flagitiose. Jn. flagitiose et turpiter .- scelerate (basely, with moral

turpitude).
VICISSITUDE, vicissitudo. varietas. commutatio. V. of day and night, of the seasons, of fortune, &c. See CHANGE

CHANGE.
VICTIM, victima (of the larger sort; propr. and fig.).
—hostia (of the smaller sort).
VICTOR, victor. expugnator (with gen.; e.g. urbis).
—domnitor (with gen.; e.g. Hispanke: vanquisher).
See also CONGUERA.
Victor. supportor.
To come off v.,
victorem (upperform discedere. See also 'to obtain a Victoral').

a VICTORY.

a VICTORY, victoria (v. pr.).—tropæum (τρόπαιον, trophy; meton. for ν., as Np. Them. 5, 3, victoria quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo).—palma cum maraniono possit comparari tropzeo.—palma (fig., reward for a v., superiority). A decisive v., parta et explorata victoria: a v. over foreign enemies, victoria externa: a v. over enemies at home, victoria domestica: externa: a v. over enemies as nome, vectoria conestica: to get, win, &c. a v., vectorià potiri: the v. was easy, facile erat vincere: after the v. was obtained, partà vic-torià: to turn the scale of v. in favour of aby, victoriam ad om transferre : to have the v. in one's hands, victoriam in manibus habere : to follow up a v., victoria uti (C.); a victoria nihil cessare (L. 34, 16; but not victoriam exercere, wch, in L. 2, 55, and 7, 22, fm the context, has quite a different meaning): to concede the v. to aby, manus dare vincique se pati (to confess oneseif conquered); ci palmam dare (to concede the superiority to aby): to foretell a certain v., certam victoriae spem augurari: to proclaim a v., victoriam conclamare : to celebrate a v., victoriam concelebrare (also by Crcl. with the verbs under CONQUER; e.g., after a v. over enemies, difficulties, &c., victis hostibus, difficultatibus): to obtain a v., vincere (g. t.); victoriam consequi or adipisci; superiorem or victorem discedere; palmam ferre (fig., to have the superiority): over aby, vincere or superare qm; victoriam ferre, referre ex qo; victoriam reportare ab or de qo: to obtain a complete v. over aby, devincere qm (e. g. Pænos classe): to obtain a v. over one's passions, &c., cupiditates coercere, conti-nere, comprimere; cupiditatibus imperare: a certain, weerlain, doubtful, brilliant, honorable, glorious, &c. v., victoria certa, explorata, incerta, dubia, clarissima, honesta (egregia, L.), præclara, gloriosa (C.): a metan-choty, bloody, bloodies, cruel, wicked v., victoria acerba, eruenta, incruenta (L.), funesta, crudelis, nefaria: a complete v., victoria justa: an easy v., victoria facilis: almost to give up the v. for lost, victoriam prope despe-

rare: that v. cost the Carthaginians much blood, Poenis ca victoria multo sanguine stetit : our v. was won without the loss of a man, victoria nobis incruenta fuit (L. 2, 31): Scipio was called Africanus on account of his great v. over the Carthaginians, Scipio ob egregiam de Pænis victoriam Africanus appellatus est.

VICTUAL, supportate frumentum et commeatum (Cas.), frumentum dare, commeatum portare (S. ; to send a supply of provisions).—sustinere commeatus (to

em a supply of provisions;—sustincte commeating (to e. well, to keep up an ample supply of provisions; Cae.); rem frumentariam providere, comparate (to obtain and furnish with provisions in the first instance; exercitui). ViCTUALLER, caupo (C.), hospes (a host)—popi-

narius (Lamprid.).

VICTUALLING-HOUSE, caupona (shop where wine and ready-dressed meat were sold).—popina (where per-sons were allowed to eat and drink 'on the premises'). taberna cauponia (Pand.).
VICTUALLING-OFFICER, rei frumentariæ præ-

fectus, præpositus. qui rei frumentariæ præest. anno-næ præfectus (L. 4, i3). frumentarius (Hirt.).

VICTUALS, cibus; pl. cibi (the pl. when several kinds of food are spoken of).—esca (food prepared, so as to be eaten; e. and drink). Jn. cibus potusque; cibus vinumque.—victus (g. t.). Moderate quantity of v. and drink) temperate esce modicæque potiones : he is fond of his libenter coenat.

vie With, Of persons, certare or concertare or contendere cum qo. semulari qm or cum qo. To r. with aby in athg, qu re certare or concertare cum qo; (of mutual competition) q\u00e1 re inter se certare. \u00e4 Of things, certare cum q\u00e1 re (poet. ci rei; e. g. viridique certat bacca Venafro, H.).—æmulari qd (e. g. Balicæ uvæ Albanum vinum æmulantur, Plin.).

VIEW, | Sight, visus, üs. See Sight. | Survey, aspectus, üs. conspectus, üs. To take a v. of, qd visere or invisere (to look at out of curiosity; invisere, with accuracy) .- aspicere (to look at) .- inspicere (to inspect) .- contemplari (to view) .- oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to examine one by one). To take a v. of scopus is not Latin): to have athy in v., spectare Qi or ad Qd, or followed by ut (to look at)—quarrete or sequing Qi (so endeacour to reach or attain)—propositum habeo or propositum est milli qd, or followed by an infinitire (to propose or purpose a thing).—cogitare Qd, or followed by an infinitire (to think of doing athy)—(animo) intendere, followed by the accusative of a pronoun, by ut, or by an infinitire; animum intendere ad or in qd (to turn one's mind to a thing)—tendere ad qd (to strive after athy).—Id agere, ut (to have in hand)—rationem referre ad qd. To have althy epsly in v., qd potissimum, maxime sequi; qo consilia et cogitationes imprimis referre: to have a different v., non idem velle: to have quite other v.'s, longe allo spectare: to entertain v.'s hostite to the state, contra rempublicam venic: to nave quite other v. s. longe and spectare: to entertain v.'s hostile to the state, contra rempublicam sentire: to have nothing in v. but the public good, ad communem salutem referre omnia; cs mens nihii nisi commodum publicum videt : to take the same v. of athg, de qå re idem sentire (with aby, cum qo or atque qs), or simply cum qo sentire: all entertain the very same e.'s, omnes sentiunt unum atque idem : to entertain a different v., non idem sentire de qu're: what are your v. s? quid tibi vis? quid tua mens est? my view is, mens mea hace est; eo pertinent, or valent, mea con-silia: it is far fm my v., plurimum ab eo absum: with a good v., bono consilio or animo: with this v., with a e. to, eo consilio ut; hoc animo; hac mente (ad ad eum finem, in this sense, occurs only in later writers); idcirco; ita, ut; eo, ut, &c. 'With a v. to,' often by ad only; e. g., with a v. to conciliation, ad conciliationem

graine.
VIEW, v. qd inspicere (to see in what state a thing
is; survey).—visere; invisere (to look narrowly into,
examine closely).—spectate (to look at openly and carefully).—perluatrare (to look over, look at thoroughty). juitiff.—Pelithistic (so sook were, sook as uncompany),— —contemplair (to look at steadis),—intuitif (to look at atlentieely, with interest).—cculis collustrate or per-tustrate (to look over carpfully or minutely).—cculis obire, Piss. Ep. (to look over, take a view of). VIEWLESS. See INVISILE.

VIGIL, vigilia, pervigilium (through the whole night). To keep a v., vigilare. pervigilare.

VIGILANCE, vigilantia (v. pr.) .- cura; diligentia (care, diligence) .- cautio; circumspectio (circumspec-

ViGILANT, vigilans. vigil. To be v., vigilare. ad-vigilare: lo be very v., mirida esse vigilantis: lo keep a v. eye upon, diligenter custodire qd or qm: lo be v. in aby's service, excubare vigilareque pro qo (C.): v. care, vigilantes cure (C., impropr). If = ca u'io us, vid.

VIGILANTLY, vigilanter (C.).
VIGNETTE, *emblema. *ornamentum. *imago
ornamenti causa apposita.

VIGOROUS, | Forcible, vid. | Full of strength, valens. validus (g. t.).—firmus (firm; of men and the human body, states, &c.; then also of men on a nee animan sous, suces, ge.; inen and of other objects; e. g. cibus firmus, potto firma. Jn. fir-mus et robustus (e. g. respublica); valens et firmus (e. g. civitas).—robustus (robust, staunch; of the human body, the state, fc.). Jn. robustus et valens (e. g. homo) - lacertosus (muscular; of men and animals). corpore vigens. corpore validus. corpore robusto (or corpore vigens. corpore validus. corpore robusto (or man: the former denoting a body in the prime of youth; the second, vital steength; and the third, relating to firm sound fiest).— potens; efficax (powerful, of effect).—gravis (that influences the mind foreibly; of effect)—gravis (that in/luences the mind forethy; of speech and the speaker).—nervosus (full of nerve in expression; of a speaker).—nervosus (full of nerve in expression; of a speaker).—slacer; vividus (lively).—strenus (that sels to work with energy).—impiger (not sluggish). To be ve, corpore vigier, corpore rounts esse, corpore valeter or validum esse, bonis viribus esse (that possesses strendth: a w succeed particularly. esse (that possesses strength): a v. speech, oratio gravis,

wise (inal possesses strength); a c. specca, oratio gravia, also nervi orationis (energetic expressions or words); a v. delisery, actio plena spiritus (full of spirit and it/e); to a v. manner; see Vioonousiar. VIOOROUSIAY, nervose, graviter, strenue, impligre, alacri animo [STN. is Vioonous]. He spoke so power/juliy and v., tanta vi tantaque gravitate dixit; o support aday most v., que enixisalme juvare. See also

FORCIBLY.

VIGUUR, | Force, vid. | Mental force, robur animi or animi vis.—magnum, quo qs valet, ingenium, ingenii prestantia (high euliteation of the midd).—animi firmitas (fortitude of mind or character).—virtus animi firmitas (fortitude of mind or character).—virtus (mevial or moral strength; fortitude).—animi vigor (liveliness or freshness of the mind; opp. corporis vigor). —vis ingenii, or, simply, ingenium (productive men-tal power; respecting ingenium, see H. Sal. 1, 4, 48. Heind).—vigor, virtus (fustness of power; both of ani-mate and inanimate subjects).—vis vitalis (vital power). mate and individual supposes, with visits powers,—animus; anima (the vital principle; vò érabynyiko),—sanguis (vivacity, as well of the body as of speech; also of the speaker himself). Full of vigour, plenus sanguinis (of persons and things); to lose the true v., verum sanguinem perdere or deperdere (of a speuker); the scholastie orations possess less nerve and v. than those of the forum, minus sanguinis et virium declamationes habent, quam orationes: what v. is displayed in this book, quantum in illo libro vigoris est (Sen. Ep. 64, 2): v. of expression or thought, gravitas verborum et sententiarum (see C. Or. 9, 32): a man full of v., vir fortis: the v. of a speaker, virtus oratoris: with a certain v., cum quadam virtute. | Energy, vid. | Ac-

tivity, vid.
VILE, | Worthless, despicable, vilis (properly, that to weh one affixes a low value; then, worthies paltry; e. g., honour) .- contemnendus. contemptus. despectus (depised; [SYN. in DESPISE]).— abjectus (fung away; hence worthless). Jn. contemptus et abjectus (ESF Acoid contemptibilis, despicabilis, aspernabilis). A v. fellow, homo despicatissimus; homo contemptissimus or contemptissimus et despectissimus contempusations or contempusations are despectival must delepated, despicable,—home omin parte detestabilis; home impurus; monstrum hominis. To become v., in contemptionem venire or adduct. If Abomin able, fout, feedus, abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis; nefandus, immanis, teter. [STN: in Anominanals.] VILELY, feede, feedissime, nefarle, teterrime. VILENESS, turpitudo, animus abjectus (beceness). Usually by Crel. with the adj. (No. not vilitas, weh is see homessal.)

is = cheapness.)
VILIFY, male dicere ci (to speak ill of).—criminari (to accuse).—de qo absente detrahendi causă male-dicere, contumelioseque dicere, detrahere de cs famă

vr gloria, VILLA See COUNTRY-HOUSE.

VIII.A. See CONTRY pagus. vicus (the former, a low VIII.A.CE, [Propr.) pagus. vicus (the former, a form-house v. the latter, a small v. or hamilt, a form-house v. the latter, a small v. or hamilt, a form-house v. paganus. vicanus (thei tiese in a v.).—302

agrestis; rusticus (of the country; hence boorish, coarse, From v. to v., pagatim. vicatim: v. life, vita rustica or rusticana: of or belonging to v.'s, paganicus. || The inhabitants of a village, pagus. pagas. vicani.

VILLAGER, paganus. vicanus. homo rusticanus

VILLAIN, | A bad, worthless fellow, home malus, improbus. home nequam. Jr. nequam et improbus. homo scelestus, sceleratus, consceleratus.— homo perditus or profligatus, homo nefarius et im-probus.—homo sine religione ulla ac fide. A detestable v., profligatissimus omnium mortalium ae perditissi nus. homo omnium sceleratissimus: a sensifest e, homo fædus et aperte malus: a erafty e, homo ingeniosissime nequam (Fell.): e./. scelus! (as abusine exclamation). [Serf. adscriptus glebæ.—servus (g. t. for slave).-mancipium (bought or taken in war). verna (one born in the house).

VILLANAGE, augaria (a Persian word, but in use as early as the time of Cicero; see Fragm. Nigidii ap. Gell. 19, 14, eatr.; frequent in the JChi.; propr., the work or service of an augarus, who was originally a person bound to act as a courier in the service of the perion cound to det as a courser in the service of the state when required,—angariarum presistatio (the performance of v., JCi.)—opera serva (the service performed; qf. Plaust. Pers. 24, 9). To perform v., *angariam or operam servam præstare: Lycurgus causes the lands of the rich to be culticated by the poor in v., Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendos desit to? Ben 3 0)

Lycurgus agres occupiertum pien ut servitro cuencos dedit (C. Rep. 3, 9).
VILLANOUS, improbus nequam. scelestus, fedus. See also VILLAIN.
VILLANOUSLY, improbe, sceleste. forde. nefarie.
VILLANY, improbitas (rillanous disposition).—
flagitium, seelus, fordum or indignum facinus, dedecus (a villanous or disgraceful action).

VINDICATE, rem sibi or ad se vindicare (by law or not).—tenére. obtinère (to make good one's right to a disputed possession). - retinere (to withhold athg, not to auputed possession)—retinère (lo withhold atlag, not lo give it up).—In the post and later proce-vortiers, asserere qui ci (sibi), or assertre only (se coulo assertre, 0.5° assert the native skies, 'Dryd, : l. e., claim to be haven-born.—nec laudes assere nostras, O. nec sapentia nomen sibi asseruit, Q.). To v. a right cessfully, jus tenère, obtinère, retinère: to e. a right (e. to endosour to make it good), jus presqui : one's liberty (i. e., lo escape fin an actual serveitude), se in libertain passertere.

in libertatem asserere; se asserere (O.).
VINDICATION. By Crcl. with the verb.

VINDICATOR, assertor es rei (L., and post-Aug is prose; vindicator; e. g. gladius assertor libertatis, Sen.).—propugnator es rei (e. g. libertatis, C.; a champion of a cause) .- defensor (a defender; also one who wards off athg).
VINDICTIVE, ulciscendi cupidus (in a single case).

qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit (that allows no injury to pass unavenged). Ex-ceedingly v., inimicitiarum persequentissimus (Auct.

ad Heren.).

VINE, vitis.—labrusca. salicastrum (a kind of wild v., see Foss, F. Ec.l. 5, 7).—vitis generosse strpis (a cultivade v.). To plant v.l., vites serier or ponere. vinum serere: to cultivate a v., vitem colere: to prop a v., vitem palare: to prune or lie up a v., vitem amputare, ligare: to ingraft a v., vitem inserere: to propagate a v., vitem propagate: the v. grows too luxuriantly, vitis supervacuis frondibus luxurians silvescit: the v. climbs, vitis claviculis adminiculata se erigit. —
(E) palmes or flagellum is a eery thin and slender brunch or shoot of a v.; but also used, by meton., for

cultor VINE-FRETTER, convolvulus (Cate R. R. 95, 1,

- sphinx elpenor (Linn.).

y(t), --spininx espenor (Linn.).
VINEGAR, acetum. Sharp v., acetum acris saporis; acetum acidissimum: to put in v., aceto condure (to season or favour with v., Schol. Acron.): *aceto macetare (to soak in v.): to turn to or become v. (of wine, je.) in acetum verti: sour as v., acidissimus.
VINEGAR-CRUET, acetabulum.
VINE KNIFE, falx vinitoria.
VINE-LEAP, vitis folium. folium vitigineum (g. t.).

-pampinus (a young tender leaf). Vine-leaves, folia vitiginea, orum: of or consisting of v. leaves, pampineus: full of v. leaves, pampinosus: to strip of the superfluous v.-leaves, pampinare: ornamented with \$\frac{a}{c}\$.

pampinatus (also if artificially made; see Voss. V. | v. blue, violaceus; lanthinus (iarbivos, of a brownish Ecl. 3, 391

VINE-PROP, pedamentum. statumen (g. t.) .- ridica nade of an olive or oak-tree).

VINEYARD, vines, vinetum, collis vinarius, mons amictus vitibus, hortus vinearius (UIP, 1822) arbustum, z plantation of frees for the purpose of supporting and carring vines. To plant a v., vineam instituere; vine-

rearisy tries). Io plants 6 v. vineam institutery vine-um instituter or pointer.

NITAGE, vindemia. A good, poor e., vindemia.

Non, magna (Pali.), gracilis (Plin. Bp.), exigua (Col.);

vindemiola (C.): of or belonging to a v., vindemia rocra.

Farr.): to gather the v., vindemiam rocra. (Col.),

refer (Plin.), the gar vindemiam rocra. (Col.),

refer (Plin.), the gar vindemiam rocra.

The confidence wheritors tames notam examedateram. tiles quidem, uberiores tamen quam exspectaveram olligo (Plin. 9, 20, 2).
VINTNER, caupo. vinarius (Plant.).

VIOL, fides, ium, pl.
VIOLATE, violare, frangere, rumpere (to break).
Fo v. one's word, fidem frangere, violare; fidem prodere: v. laws, leges perrumpere, violare; a legibus disceere (rumpere, poet.): to v. an oath, jusjurandum non servare, non conservare: to v. friendship, amicitiam vioare, dissolvere, dirumpere: to v. chastity, ci stuprum nferre or offerre; ci vitium offerre or vim afferre; gam per vim stuprare; qam vitiare; pudicitiam ci expugpare or eripere ; decus muliebre ci expugnare (L. 1, 48).

VIOLATION, violatio (L.); but usually by the verb. VIOLATOR, violator (L.); but usually by the verb. VIOLENCE, vis (intensive strength; for wch Pliny

s the first to use also vehementia) .- gravitas (great im ression made by ally on the senses or feelings).—inci-atio, impetus (haste).—violentia (force, vehemence).— irdor. westus (heat; esply of a fever, of passions). inpotentia (want of self-government).—iracundia (irrita-vility, inclination to anger). V. of a storm, vis tem-pestatis: with v.; see VIOLENTLY: to take with v., vi apere (g. l.); vi eripere ci qd (to snatch or tear away); i or per vim expugnare (to take by storm): to apply or ise v., vi agere; with athg, per vim facere qd; in order to arry athg into execution, vi expugnare qd; extorquere id: to do s. lo, use or apply v. lo aby or athy, vim dhibère el or el el [g. 1.); vim afferre el; vim el nanus inferre el (to lay v. hando on); violare qui or id (to inflict an injury): lo offer v. lo a female, vim or upprum afferre el; stuprum inferre el; per vim stustate qam; decus muliebre expugnare: to do v. to oneelf, nature sue repugnare (lo act contrary to one's naure and custom); in any matter, frango ipae me, co-oque (Orelli, cogo) qd ferre toleranter (to bear or en-lare ally suit submission or patiently, C. ad Div. 4, 6,); tormentum sibi injungero, ne (see Plin. Paneg. 6, in.)

VIOLENT, vehemens (v. prop.; opp. lenis, placidus; vrop. of persons, then also of things).—gravis (that trongly offects the sense or feelings; e.g., morbus; dor; verbum; adversarius).—magnus (great).—accr harp). Js. acer et vehemens. vehemens acerque opp. placidus mollisque).— acerbus (that occasions ain).—concitatus. incitatus. intentus (in haste).— apidus (rapid, in haste).—violentus (that acts forcibly). -atrox (that causes fear or terror) .- ardens. flagrans burning; of ferrour and passion) .- iracundus (irritable). -impotens (unable to restrain himself; also of things; omo, rabies, &c.). Jn. ferox impotensque. ferox et mpotens .- importunus (rough, wild, harsh, &c.; tyranus, libidines, &c.). To put oneself into a more v. assion, in impotentiorem rabiem accensum esse (L.): rain, imber magnus or maximus; a v. wind, ventus chemens or magnus: v. desire, cupiditas magna or cris, ardens or flagrans: a mun of v. disposition, vir or omo vehementis or violenti ingenii; homo iracundus: die a v. death, manum or mortem sibi inferre ; suapte nanu se interficere (to tay v. hands on oneself; see 'to ommis Suicide'); vis ci affertur (by another): a v. ommis Soliton, interpretatio contorta: to give a v. inrepretation to a passage, vim adhibere ci loco: to use
. means; see 'to apply Violence: 'in a v. manner, ; per vim. VIOLENTLY, vi. per vim (in the way or by means

f violence). - vehementer. valde. graviter. acriter. cerbe. contente. To contend v., vehementer contendere; criter or acerrime or fortissime pugnare: to cry out v., alde clamare : to speak v., acriter or concitate or magna ontentione dicere : to blame aby v., acerrime qm re-

rehendere: to resist v., vehementer repugnare.
VIOLET, viöla () under this name were comrised various kinds of flowers weh resembled the v.; see
he Lex.).— viola odorata (Linn.). 4 v. bed, violarium: 303

lour).—amethystinus (Mart.). VIOLIN, *violina (must be retained, perhaps with quæ dicta, for fides has much too utde a signification; neither do tetrachordum or barbitos suit). the e, violina canere; (well), seite: a player on the e, violinata (analogously with citharista): or violinata canere doctus. See In Latin of the middle ages, this instrument is called giga or gugalla.
VIOLONGELLO, tetrachordum grave minoris modi

VIPER, vipera (propr. and fig., C.) .- *coluber berus

VIPER, vipera (propr. and βg. C.).—*coluber berus (Inn.). V.'s brood, generation of v.'s. (βg.) homines nequissimi, improbissimi, scelestissimi. Jr. nequissimi atque improbissimi (C.).
VIPERINE, VIPEROUS, viperinus, vipereus.
VIRIAGO, viristo (Plaut., O.).
VIRIGIN. s. virgo (unmarried woman, whether young or old, παρθένοι).—puella (κόρη, young woman, whether young or old, παρθένοι).—puella (κόρη, young woman, whether young or old, παρθένοι).—Puella (κόρη, Young woman, whether young to the color of the colo oung woman, an Amazon. VIRGIN, adj. virgineus (of or belonging to a virgin).

virginalis (characteristic of a virgin; e. g. vere-

VIRGINITY, virginitas. Perpetual v., perpetua virginitas (L. 1, 3); hoc sacerdotio perpetua a viris omnibus pudicitia el imperata est (Just. 10, 2, 4, perpetual v.). VIRILITY, virilitas.

VIRTUAL, Crel. with quod idem valet, quod re quidem verå (qd est). See quotations in VINTUALLY.
VIRTUALLY, re quidem (or autem) verå (e. g. hæc

ille si verbis non audet, re quidem verâ palam loqui-tur, C. Quint. 17, fin.). A law is v. repealed, legem mos publicus repudiavit: he v. says this, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, s-d quæ dicit idem valent. VIRTUE, #Power, efficacy, vis (C.)—potestas (Plin.)—efficacitas (C.)—efficientia (C., once)—effica-

tian (Plin.). The natural v.'s of plants, potentates herbarum (Plin. 25, 2, 5): the v.'s of medicines, facultates medicamentorum (Cels. 5, 1): to possess a certain v., vim habère; valère; efficere qd; potestatem habère; pertinère ad qd: in or by v. of, e or ex (conformably to; pertinière ad qd: in or by v. of, e or ex (conformably to; e.g., ex pacto, ex conventui); per (by authority of; e.g., per senaths decretum, &c.). It may also be expressed by the simple abi; e.g., by v. of this command, quo imperio (as Np. Mill. 7. 1). If Good quality of at hg., Vitus (e.g. arboris, equi, C.; ferti, herbarum, &c.). Wine has this e, vinum eo nomine commendatur, hane laudem habet: fdeilty is thee v. of adog, summa virtus, or laus, canis in fide cernitur, posita est. If Moral goodness, virtus (as showing itself in meritorious and becoming actions).—innocentia (as showing itself in bismeleus, evolu disinterested, conduct).—honestas in blameless, esply disinterested, conduct). — honestas (as showing itself in virtuous and noble sentiments). Norther of these words corresponds exactly to our speaking, only excellence (virtus est nihil aliud quam ad summum perducta natura, C. Leg. 1, 8, 25; compare Tusc. 4, 15, 34; 5, 13, 39; Beier ad C. Off. 2, 6, 29), and honestas, in the Roman sense, has too exclusive a reference to character, reputation, and human opinion: Grotefend remarks, that honestas is nearer to our idea than virtus; but perhaps virtus must be usually adopted, the sense in wch a modern writer uses the term being fully understood. Or we may say, honestum, rectum, pairy unaersnood. Or see may say, nonesturn, rectum, virtus vers; or by Crcl., id quod proprie diclitur vereque est honestum (C. Of. 3, 4, 17). The path of e, virtutis via (S.:) lovely, hearenly e, virtus amabilis, admirabilis, divina (C.): singular, extraordinary e, virtus eximia, preciara, singularis, excelless (C.): lefed e., virtus spectata, probata: oppressed e., virtus afflicta, prostrata: actise e., virtus actuoas; virtus, qua: in agendo versatur: a patiero of e., exemplar virtuis (Sen.); lumen probitatis et virtuis (C. Amic. 8, 27): to be possessed of e., virtuem habëre; virtuie practitum, ornatum esse; est in quo virtus: to depart or deviate fm v., a virtute discedere; honestatem deserere : v. fm e, a virtue discouere; honestatein deseree; s. commends tied by section, omnis laus virtuits in actione consistit (C. Of. 1, 6, 19). § A single feature of moral good ness, virtus. The e. of temperance of justice, virtus continentise, justilise (C.): all v.'s are equal, omnes virtuies aunt inter se sequales et pares (C. de Or. 3, 14, 55): to make a v. of necessity, laudem virtuits necessitati dare (Q.): necessitati codere, convirtuits necessitati dare (Q.): necessitati codere, concedere, parere, qd dare, tribuere (aft. C.). | Chastity.

pudicitia. pudor.

VIRTUOSO, rerum antiquarum studiosus (one ford of antiquarian pursuits, a collector, &c.) .- artium amator. liberalium artium studiosus. homo elegans.-rerum artificiosarum studiosus (fond of collecting works of

arts. VIRTUOUS, virtute præditus, ornatus. virtutis compos. in quo virtus inest; or pros ruther probus. honestus. rectus (with ref. to moral goodness and an upright life). A v. life, vita honesta; or, in the highest sense, vita sancta; vitæ sanctitas, sanctimonia: a v. action, quod cum virtute fit; honeste, recte factum; actio honesta (afl. C.): thoroughly v., in quo inest virtus omnibus numeris perfecta, absoluta: to be highly v., singulari, eximia virtute præditum esse: to have led a thoroughly v. 11fe, virtuits perfects perfecto functum esse munere (C. Tusc. 1, 45, 109): all v. persons are happy, omnes virtuits compotes beatt sunt (ibid. 5, 13, 39).

VIRTUOUSLY, cum virtute. honeste. recte. sancte. To live e., cum virtute vivere ; degere vitam cum vir-

tute (C.); recte, honeste, sancte vivere (C.).

VIRULENCE, | PROPR.) virus, i. n. *rei virulentæ vis. | Fio.) virus, i. n. acerbitas. amaritudo. gravitas. VIRULENT, | PROPR.) virulentus (Gell.).—or by Crcl. with virus. | Fio.) acerbus. amarulentus. asper. mordax.

VIRUS, virus, i, n.
VISAGE. See Countenance, Pace.

VISCERA, viscera, um, pl. (usually of the heart, lungs, liver, \$c.)-intestina orum, pl.-also interanea, orum (Plin., the lower intestines).
VISCID, VISCOUS, viscosus (Pall.).—lentus (V.).

tenax (Plin.)

VISIBILITY, by Crel. with words under VISIBLE.

VISIBLE, (prop.) aspectabilis, quod cerni, oculis cerni, potest, quod cadit, venit, in, sub aspectum. quod cadit sub oculos, in conspectum. quod ante oculos positum est, quod aspectu sentitur, quod in cernendi sensum cadit .- conspicuus (strikingly v., H., Phædr., T.).—subjectus oculis (L.).—sub oculos (plainly v. Q. [7]). Avoid visibilis, Appul., late). The v. world, mundus quem ceraimus (C. Univ. 2); quæ sub aspectum cadunt (ibid. 4); hæc omnia quæ vidimus (C. Cat. 3, 9, 21); ea quæ sunt quæque cernuntur omnia (C. Fin. 1, 6, 17); v. things, quæ oculis cernimus; quæ sub oculos cadunt ; que aspectu sentiuntur (C.): to be e., oculis, aspectu cerni : ante oculos positum esse (C.): in oculis situm esse (S.); sub oculis esse; oculis subjectum esse (L.); in prospectu esse (Cas.); in oculos incurrere; sub or in oculos, in conspectum, sub aspectum, cadere; conspici; apparere: to render v., subjicere qd oculis, sub oculos, or sub aspectum; aperire: to become v., in conspectum darl; aperiri; se aperire (opp. occultari, delitescere); sub oculos subjici (Q); oculis se dare (Plin. Ep., Sen.). | Fig.) Apparent, clear, manifest, manifestus. promptus. apertus. evidens. expressus. illustri«. perspicuus. To be v., apparêre; patère; manifestum esse. See also APPARENT. VISIBLY, | PROPR.) by Crcl. with the adjj. | Fig.)

evidenter.

VISION, | Sight, visus, Os. aspectus, Os. conspectus, ûs, or by Crcl. with oculi. An apparition, res objects (that weh presents itself to the eye, C. Acad. 2, 12, 38; 14, 48) .- visum (athg seen, a sight).- visa species (a form weh one believes he has seen, whether awake or in a dream).—simulacrum (an apparition. We Not spectrum, weh is = eloudov in the language of the Stoics; see C. ad Div. 15, 16, 2). See also Apparition. # A chimera, delirantis somnium. aberrantis animi mera deliria. commentum (a fiction).

VISIONARY, fanaticus (inspired with a wild enthu-

VISION ARY, fanaticus (inspired with a swild enthin-istam).—inaulis, vanus (existing only in the imagina-tion)—fletus, commenticius (factitious). VISIT, s. saiutatio salutationis officium. To make are, see Visir, v.: to put of a v., visendi curam differre (T.); your v. with be agreeable to us ait, carus omnibus exspeciatuque venies: I idea my v. ai canae, iu ilibeuter apud Tainam (C.). [Syr. in CALL, S.1

VISIT, v. visere. cs visendi causa venire. invisere. visitare, adire, convenire, salutare, salutatum or salutandi causă ad qm venire, ad qm saiutandum venire. lutandi causă ad qm venire. ad qm salutandum venire. [SYN. in Call. = Visit.] To v. fm time to time, in-terrisere: to v. a place (to stay there, or on businesa) ohire: venire ad; adire: visere: to p. frequently or regu-lariy, frequentare: to v. aby frequently, cs domum fre-quentare: celebrare (cel., of thronging it): frequenter or multum or frequentem ad qm venitare: to v. a siek person, ægrotum visere; ægrotum visitare; to v.,one's putients, regrotos perambulare: to v. one's country houses, obire villas suas: much visited (of places), frequens; ecleber: fo v. (for inspection, &c.), spectare (Bau.): fo

v. the several stations, circumire stationes (see Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 5, 1). | First with = inflict, vid To v. with punishment, animadvertere (to censuret. vindicare (to satisfy justice for a crime). --persequi in follow up with punishment). To v. with a heavy punishment.

ment, gravius qd statuere in qm.
VISITATION, # Fisit for inspection, &r.,
spectatio. census. recensus. scrutatio. perscrutatio (eramination). To hold a v., agere censum (Bau.): our worthy Archdeacon held his v. geslerday, there were his clergy present, egregius ille archdiaconus noster agebat censum hesterno die, aderant e clericis quinquaginta.

uaginta. | Infliction, vid. VISITING-CARD, charta salutatrix (aft. Mart. 2,

100, 21 100, 2).
VISITOR, | One who pays a cisit, salutator; pl., salutantes, salutatores, qui visendi (ac salutanti causă venit (or veniunt) ad qm.—hospes (os. saisjing in the house). A froublesome v., molestus interpellate: I have a v., habeo qm mecum: I have no v., solas sum. neminem mecum habeo: I shalt have mays v., muiti apud me crunt. | Inspector, explorator.

auth. nemnem mecun a l'aspector, explorator. censor (of churches, schools, \$c.).
VISOI, pops os galese; buccula (L.)
VIALL. BO Crel, with visus or the earth.
VIALL. Son Crel, visus or the earth. | Essential, vid. VITALITY, vitalitas (Plin.): vis vitalis (C.).

VITALS, vitalia, um (Plin. ; Sen.).—intestina, orum (lower intestines). - viscera, um, pl. (heart, lungs,

VITIATE, | To make faulty, mar, vitiare (g. t., to make faulty, spoil; e. g. pecunias, merces).—corrumpere (to corrupt by an internal change of quality). -adulterare (to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine; e.g., nummos, genmas).— interpolare (to give also a good appearance by dressing it up; e.g., to falsify a document by additions and creatures).—transcribere (to falsify in copying). To render in realid, dd irritum facere, qd rescindere. rescindere et irritum facere, ut irritum et vanum rescindere, refigere. [SYN. in invalidate.]

VITREOUS, vitreus. vitro similis. VITRIFACTION. By Crel. with the verb.

VITRIFY, | TRANS.) in vitrum convertere ed. | INTRANS.) in vitrum converti, verti, mutari. VITRIOL, *vitrioium (t. t.). V. works, *officina

VITRIOLIC, *vitriolicus (t. t.; e. g. acidum, li-

VITUPERATE, VITUPERATION. See BLANE,

v., and CHIDE, s.
VIVACIOUS, alkeer (energetically active and in high spirits). - vegetus (awake; alive both in body amind). - vividus; vigens (full of life and energy). - promptus (ready, always prepared). Jn. alacer et promptus; acer et vigens.
VIVACITY, alacritas (energy and activity).—viger

(vigorous activity).—hilaritas (mirthful, joyous activity).
VIVID, vividus. acer. See LIVELY.
VIVIDLY, acriter, vehementer (vivide, Gell.).
VIVIPY, animare (Aroid vivincare, Tertuli.).

See ENLIVEN.
VIVIFYING, vim animandi, incitandi, exhilarandi, recreandi habens (1993) Avoid vivifteus, Ammian).
VIVIPAROUS, viviparus (Appul.); *quae partum

edunt vivum.

VIXEN, mulier rixosa, jurgiosa (Gell. 1, 17, 1);
litium et rixæ cupida.

VIZIER (GRAND), *cui apud Turcos permissa est

summa imperi belique administrandi.

VOCABULARY, index vocabulorum or verborum.

See DICTIONABY. VOCAL, vocalis; or by Crel. with gen. of vox; e g

v. music, vocum cantus (C. Rosc. Am. 46, 134). F. and instrumental music, vocum nervorumque cantus (ib.).

WOCALLY, ore. voc. verbis.

VOCALLY, ore. voc. verbis.

VOCATION. See Calling: Call.

VOCATION. See Calling: Call.

Fromm. In the v., vocative (Gell. 13, 22, 4). (Gramm). VOCIFERATE, vociferari (intrans. and trans., to

cry out violently or passionately).—clamorem edere er tollere (to raise a loud cry or clamour). See also To CRY; TO CALL.

VOCIFERATION, vociferatio, vociferatus, fis (a loud, whement crying or shouting fm anger, indignation, web-echamor (frequently used in the pl. if of a mutitive of —convictum (a noisy turbulent clamour attended by insulting expressions). Jr. clamor convictumque, clamor atque convicium .- voces (the loud roices that

make themselves audible, mixed with clamour). See also CLAMOUR.

VOGUE, mos. See PASHION.

VOICE, vox (g. t., the faculty of producing audible and articulate sounds: then also the sound itself that is produced, either of living beings or personified objects; e. g., the v. of nature, natures vox).—cantus (the song of birds).—sonus (the tone, sound of a v. or of a musical instrument).—vocis sonus (the sound of the v.).—sonitus isulrameni).—vocis sonus (the sound of the v.).—sonitus (a continuing sound, as that of the tuba, tuber; of hunder, tonitruum). A clear v., vox clara (a loud, discernible v.; opp. a dull, indistinct v., vox obtusa).—vox canora (a clear, harmonious v.; opp. a dull, low evice, vox fusca). A clear v., vox levis (opp. a rough v., vox aspera): a high or acute v., vox acuta (opp. a deep v., vox (gravis): a fictible v., vox acuta (opp. a harsh v., vox dura): a fitt v., vox plena (opp. a thin, faint v., vox exilia): with a loud v. (v. p., to citi), clara voce; magnit voce; firmness, power from voce voce to the voce of vocis sonum: to raise one's v., attollere vocem: to Vouse onle's v., submittere vocem: i oceré one's v. be-gond messure, vocem ultra vires urgêre. [Fio.] To sisten to aby's v., audire qm (to listen to, foliow aby).— qm monentem audire (to listen to aby's exhortation). To oby the v. or call of nature, naturam ducem sequi. congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere: to listen to the s. of one's conscience, a recta conscientia non dis-coders. I Vote; selfrage, sententia (g. l., of a senstor in the senste, of a judge in the court, of the people in the comitia, \$c.).—suffraçium (the rote of a Roman citizen in the comitia: then also the votingtablet) .- punctum (the vote weh a candidate received in the comitia; because the cottectors of the votes [custodes] made a dot or point opposite the name of the person in schose favour the tablet was sent in). || Meton., the general v., omnium consensus. consensus publicus: there is only one v. concerning alog, omnes uno ore in qå re consentiunt: to have the first v., principatum sententiæ tenere.

VOICELESS, | Silent, mute, sine voce (g. t.) .elinguis (of one who cannot articulate a sound or word; without speech or tongue) .- mutus (speechless fm nature, mute). Jw. mutus et elinguis. mutus atque elinguis (opp. facundus).— stupidus (that has tost his to make aby v. or speechless, qm elinguem reddere. See also Dumb. | Having no vote, cui suffragii latio

non est. VOID, adj. || Empty, vid. || Facant, vacuus (e. g., an office). The place is v. or vacant, locus vacnt: ob bev., vacuum esse. vacare. || Fan, cassus (etihout use or effect) e. g., exertions, labores, &c.).—inanis (etihout worth, sueless in itself): e. g., thought, cogitatio; exertions, contentiones).—irritus (the same as if not beyon, Frustrated; e. g., an sundertoking, inceptum; exertion, labor). Jn. vanus et irritus. irritus et vanus. exertion, labor). Js. vanus et irritus. irritus et vanus,
—futilis (not lemable; e. g., opinion, sententia).—nullus
(as good as none; e. g., nulla est hæc annicitia).—fragilis: caducusque, or fuxus
atque fragilis (without duration, perishable).—at rem
nom pertinet (not belonging to the essence of a thing). a re es (foreign to a thing, unsubstantial).—invalidus (ineffectual; opp. fortis, valens: inefficax not before the sile. age).—inutilis (unft for, not to the purpose; opp. utilis, saluber). To make or render atilg v., qd irritum facere (to take away its legal power; e. g., a testament).—qd rescindere (to annut, make v., cancel; e. g., a testament, agreement, verdict).—Jx. rescindere e. g., a leslament, agreement, verdiet).—Jx. rescindere et irritum facere, or ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a leslament).—religere (lo undo, lear off, as a publication that has been poisted up; hence, e.g., legem, to recall, revoke). To declare alha mull and w, qd tollere et irritum essee jubëre: to consider atha v., qd pro Irritum habēre: lo be «, inanem esse; vacuum esse: of atha, vacare, vacuum esse (ab) qa re: to teave v., inanem relinquere (in such manner that nothing enters into the object) .- vacuum relinquere (in such manner that someocyecs).—vacuum reiniquere (in such manner that some-thing can yet be added, to leave a blank, not to fill up; e. g., a sheet of paper, tabellam).—purum reiniquere (e. g., spatia, not to embellish with paintings, &c.): v. of athg, privatus or spoliatus que re: v. of words, inops verborum or verbls: v. of spirit, ingenli sterilis (Sen. Henef. 2, 27, 1): an age v. of great examples, seculum virtutum sterile (T. Hist. 1, 3, 1): v. of joy or pleasure, voluptate carens. voluptatis expers: a life v. of joy or pleasure, vita sine lætitiå ac voluptate peracta:

feeling, sensûs expers. nihil sentlens (propr.). durus ferreus. inhumanus (impropr.): I am not quite so v. of

ferreus. inhumanus (impropr.): I am not quite so v. of all feeling as &c., non sum its ferreus, qui &c.
VOID, s. locus vacuus (an empty space, a vacuum,
-lactina (a holiour; ials, impropr., toss, scant; e. g.,
of property).—hiatus, ûs (an opening, a gap).—inauitas
(emptiness).—inane. vacuitas, vacuum (propr.; see
SYN. in EMPTY).—vanitas (impropr., the want of intrinsic value in athg; then also, in a spiritual sense, of the mind of man, See Herz. S. Cat. 20, 3). A v. left by ine mina by man, see 11er 2. Al. 20, 3). 48. (eft by any one is freating on a subject, pars ab qo relicta: to fill up a v., lacunam explere, with regard to space or to number! this speech has left a great v. in my mind, "have oratio minh prorsus non satisfects.

VOID, v. # To empty, vid. # To leave empty,

inanem relinquere. vacuum relinquere [Syn.in Vopp].

| To socale; see 'lo make Voto.' | To emit, alwum or venirem exonerare. alvum exinanire, evacuare: also alvum delicere, subducere, purgare, solvere (the latter if by purging). To e. the field, inferiorem discedere, vincl.

discedere. vinci.

VOLATILE, volaticus (C., who adds modo huc, modo illuci). — volaticus ac levis (Sen. Ep. 42, med.

Not volatilis = winged, or fleeting). See atso

VOLATILITY. By Crel. with the adj.—ingenium volaticum (et sui simile): modo huc, modo liluc (aft. C. Att. 13, 25, 3). See also LIGHTNESS, FRIVOLITY.
VOLCANIC, flammas eructans. ignes or flammas

evomens. The soil contains v. matter, Ignibus generandis nutriendisque soli naturalis materia (Justin. 4.

VOLCANO, mons, e cujus vertice ignes erumpunt (aft. C. Verr. 4, 48, 106); mons flammas eructans (aft. Justin. 4, 1, 4); mons arenas flammarum giobo eruc-tans (oft. Ptin. 2, 103, 166); collis evomens flammas (Ptin. 3, 9, 14, 4, 93). Soft Not mons ignivomus. VOLLTION, voluntas. See WILL, s. VOLLEY, *tormentorum bellicorum et sclopetorum

strepitus (Dan.). A v. of abuse, insectatio. cavillatio (satirical abuse): to discharge a v. of abuse at any one, qm insectari, insectationibus petere; qm cavillari (in a satirical or ironical manner).—lacessere qm dictis (to censure, to criticize) .- truci oratione in qm invehl. in-

elementius in qm invehi.

VOLUBILITY, volubilitas. See atso FLUENCY.

VOLUBILITY, volubilitas. See also FLUENCY.
VOLUBLE, volubilis. See also FLUENCY.
VOLUME. | Any thing roticd up, volumen
(expty a writing). If = book; vid. | A mass; vid.
A v. of water; io be rendered by the pl. aque (water);
a v. of **imoke rises im, itumus evolvitur ex.
VOLUMINOUS. A v. sork, multa volumina continens: a v. writer, auctor per multa volumina diffusus (Col. 1, 1, 10).
VOLUNTARILY, voluntate (of or by one's own will
of determination. **id+hoveri*; one, vig nivitus et coac-

or determination, δθελοντί; opp. vi or invitus et coac-tus). — judicio et voluntate, sponte suå (tuå, &c.). sponte (without inducement, fm one's own impulse, ἐκονσίωτ). Jn. suå sponte et voluntate; ultro (without order or command, αὐτομάτως; opp. cs jussu or jussus).

Jn. sponte et ultro. To do athg e., voluntate facere qd (opp. invitum et coactum facere; see L. 39, 37); to die v. voluntariam mortem sibi consciscere (for wch Ta-

 γ (Olumaniani morten sur ceitus auga, poeticalis, voluntario exitu cadere. sponte morten sumere. voluntate exstingui).
 γ Ο (LUNTAIR), voluntarius (ἐθελούσιος, ἐθελοντής, fa one's own choice).—volenne (of one's own weilt'; opp. coactus).—non no coactus, non in viktu e (without computation coactus,—non coactus, non invitus (without computation or external incitement, kew, kowievo.)—[65] apontaneus (aèrojuaro) and uittoneus (aèrojuaro) and uittoneus (aèrosèvevros) differing as sponte and uittoneus (aèrosèvevros) tajent, occur first in Sen. Ep. and Q. 2, 53, 7. and were probably formed by Seneca for his philosophical style. Instead of them we usualty find sponte and ultro with a participle suited to the context; e. g., a v. motion, mo-tus sua sponte factus (for motus spontaneus in Se-

neca), &c.
VOLUNTEER, voluntarius miles. voluntarius; pl. milites voluntarii. voluntariam extra ordinem professi militiam, qui voluntariam sequuntur militlam (who have offered themselves for military service).—evocati (veterans who when catted upon serve again). To enrol v.'s, voluntarios milites conscribere: to cotiect a corps of v.'s, manum voluntariorum cogere: to serve as a v., voluntariam sequi militiam (under the standard of any

one).—eastra cs sequi.
VOLUPTUARY, voluptarius (given up to sensual pleasures; also of things).—ad voluptates propensus voluptatibus deditus. To lead the life of a v., delicate vivere, ad voluptates propensum esse.

VOLUPTUOUS, voluptarius (of persons or things, c.: voluptuosus only in Pliny and later writers).— libidinosus, impudicus (of persons or things: v. in a high degree, and at the same time lactivious, intemperale, §c.)—delicatus (effeminale; e.g. homo, sermo). V. eyes, oculi lascivi et mobiles; oculi natantes et quidam voluptate suffusi, et, ut ita dicam, venerei (c.). A e. li/e, vita libidinosa; vita libidinibus dedita or in libidines effusa.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, molliter, delicate. Jr. delicate ac moliiter (C.); libidinose, lascive; or by voluptatibus,

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, voluptas. libido. lascivia. VOLUTE, voluta (Fitr.).

VOMIT, s. vomitus. vomitlo (that weh is vomited. Plin.

VOMIT, v. vomere. evomere. vomitu reddere.

VOMITING. In the general sense of ejecting fm any hollow, to be rendered by the pres. part. of To Vomits.

A throwing up fm the stomach, vo-nitus, vomitio. (Athg) that causes v., vomitorius; to cause or bring on v., vomitionem cière, movère, facere, evocare. vomitum creare: to check v., vomitionem

vomitive, Athy that causes vomiting; e. g. * pulvis vomitorius (a powder).—* ipecacuanha (a wort).—bulbus vomitorius (Plin.).—* radix vomitoria (a root).— *tartarus emeticus (tartar emetic). To give or order aby a v., qm vomere cogere. See also EMETIC. VORACIOUS, edax. cibi avidus (that eats much).—

gulosus (dainty).—vorax (greedy, gluttonous). VORACITY, edacitas. aviditas cibi. voracitas (late).

VORTEX, vortex (turbo = whirlwind).
VOTARY, deditus or addictus ci or ci rei.

devotus cl or ci rei (post-Aug.). studiosus cs or cs rei. [SYN. and PHR. in DEVOTED.]

VOTE, s. | PROPR.) suffragium (of a Roman citizen in the comitia) .- sententia (of a senator, judge, or of the people in the comitia).—punctum (propr. a mark in the tablet of a candidate). To give one's v. by word of mouth, sententian dieere; in writing, s. seribere:
e. and interest, suffragatio (C.): a casting v., prps
suffragium or punctum decretorium. vox decretoria: to canvass for v.'s, ambire; circumire (circumire stronger than amb.; C. Att. 14, 2i, Antonium circumire veteranos, ut acta Cæsaris sancirent; that is, he made in his canvassing the round from first to last: ambire would only express his canvassing, and address-ing the veterans in general. See Död. p. 12). To take the v.'s (in the senate), patres in sententiam discedere

the v. z (in the sensie), patres in sententiam discedere or ire jubére; (in the comisa), populum in suffragium mittere; (in judicial titals), sententiam ferre jubére; to gise onsè », ese the event. Prio.) See Voicx.
VOTE, v. sententiam ferre (to gise a voie, said of a sendero r a judge, or of the people in the comitia:

See Not, in this sense, sententiam dicere or dare, evente or a comit of the people in the comitia:

'to give an opinion.' declare one's sentiments', said — to give an opinion, "declare one's sentiments, said of a sendor who proposes a measure or makes a motion in the senate; whence the phrase in sententiam cs discodere, to e, with aby, "to support his measure')—suffragium ferre (said of individuals in the consitia)—in suffragium free, suffragium inter of the people in the comitia, 1657 Not suffragia date, such = to suffer to comitia, 1657 Not suffragia date, such = to suffer to comitia. e., 'to give les priviège of vointy, = unimagium an-partiri). To e concerning, sententiam ferre de qo or de qâ re (of judges).—suffragium ferre de qo or de qâ re (in the e-milie). To e. in favour of a senator's mo-tion, in sententiam es discedere: to v. in favour of or tion, in sententiam es discedere: lo v. in fewour of or with, in sententiam pede (or, of several, pedibus) ire: to v. for (a candidale), suffragio suo odjuvare qm in petendis honoribus, suffragio suo adjuvare qm in petendis honoribus, suffragici ei ad munus: to v. for sthy, suffragari ci rei. VOTER, qui suffragium fert (one who gives his vote).

—qui suffragium or suffragii jus habet (one who has

the right of voting).—Qui sententiam fert, &c.—suffra-gator (a e. in favour of aby, supporter). VOTIVE, votivus.

VOUCH, confirmare od. fidem facere ci rei. See

ASSURE

VOUCHER, | One who vouches for athg, auctor (g. l.),—testis (a witness; prop. or fig.).—confirmator (only prop.; one that gives security for money; see C. Ciueni. 26, 77). A sure v., auctor or testis locuples (prop.); auctor certus or gravis (prop. and fg.). | Receipt produced. To produce v.'s of one's account, *rationem apochis additis probare. | A warrant, vid. VOUCHSAFE, præstare (to perform, furnish). — concedere (to grant, concede; e. g. qd ci non petenti ac sine præcautione).—qd faciendi potestatem facere (to give permission; e. g. colloquendi secum potestatem facere). To v. to grant a petition, ci petenti satisfacere or non deesse; facere quæ qs petiti; cs precibus induigêre (opp. es preces repudiare; ci petenti deesse or non satisfacere).

volw, a. volum (a visit connected with a v.).—voti sponsio or nuncupatio (the uttering a v. in due form before witnesses).—devoti os rei (a v. to do something, with the idea of a sacrifice; e. g. devotio vitte). Sacrode v.s., with a ct at hindrance or impediments), religious (Cas. B. G. 5, 6, Herz.). To make a v., volum facere, susciner (a tt).—volum puncturar (it) executes the second of the control of the c suscipere (g. tt.) .- votum nuncupare (to pronounce before minesses): to fulfil or perform a v., votum solvere exsolvere, persolvere, or reddere: to be bound by a v., easoivere, persoivere, or reducte; to be cound by a v., religione vot obstrictum ease; vot i sponsione obligatum ease; to consider oneself bound by a v., se voto tenëri putare: to release aby fm a v., liberare qui voto: to be hindred by (socred) v.'s fm doing athy, religionibus

outh, that he would give &c., jurejurando confirmavitdaturum &c.

VOWEL, litera vocalis, or vocalis only. Clashing of

v.'s, vocalium concursus (Q.).
VOYAGE, s. navigatio (on board a ship, or by water in general).— cursus maritimus (si sea); also Crcl. with navigare; e. 9., not used to a (sea) e. (look among the following phrases), peregrinatio transmarina (a sojourning in countries beyond the sea). Not accustomed to a (sea) v., insuetus navigandi: uniti then my v. went on pretty well, although slowly, ego adhuc magis commode quam attenue navigari: to undertake or set out on a v., navigationem suscipere; navigare mare (to be actually at sea): to give up a v., navigationem dimittere: a v. out; e. g., we performed is safely, *salvi eo advecti sumus.

safely, *salvi eo advecti sumus.

VOYAGER, vector (on board a ship, passenger).

— peregrinator. peregrinans (that travels in foreign countries).

VULGAR, vulgaris. usitatus (usual). - vulgatus (common and well known; Q., L.)-more or usu receptus. In usu or more positus (received as a custom, or generally received).—tritus (that has been and is still in use).—obsoletus (that has become common).—quotidianus (occurring every day). Jx. usitatus et quo-tidianus; vuigaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris. vuigaris communisque. The e., plebs. vulgus. fax populi [Syn. in Commons]: to be e., in usu esse usual): a c. opinion, opinio vulgaris or vulgi ; sen (aeaa): a b. opinion, opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sectentia vulgaris; communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata (with ref. to athg); omnium opinio de re: the c. opinion that &c., opinio vulgata, qua creditur, &c. (aec L. 40, 29): according to the c. opinion, ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: to render a word v. by opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: lo render a word v. by frequent sue, tractando facere usitatius verbum et trisius; verbum usu mollire: a v. apprassion, verbum usitatum et tritum; verbum vulgare or vulgi: bis is not a v. apprassion, but a philosophical term, hoc mon est vulgi verbum, sed philosophical term, hoc mon proverblum sermone tritum. 1 Ordinary, medm. see COMMON.

VULGARITY. By Crel. with mores agrestes, &c. ;

VULGARLY. By Cred. with mores agresses, &c.;
worse infimorum hominum, &c.
VULGARLY, vulgo. See also Commonity.
VULGATE, *vulgata sacrorum librorum interpre-

VULNERABLE, quod vulnerari, quod vulnus accipere potest (aft. C. and L.; e. g., elephants are most wander the tail, elephanti sub caudis maxime vulners

accipiunt, L. 21, 55). VULNERARY, vulnerarius (Plin.).

VULTURE, vultur, tiris, m.; vulturius, i, m. (prop.

id fig.) VULTURINE, vulturīnus (*Plin., Mart.*)

W.

WAD, v. farcire (e. g. xylino). WAD, WADDING, *xylinum vestibus insuendum for garments); quo farcitur, differcitur qd (g. t.).
WADDLE, "anătis in modum incedere or vac "anatis in modum incedere or vacillare incedere, with ref. to stateliness of gait; vacillare, of

he wavering of unsteady motions).
WADE, vado transire (Cas.); vadaro (Veget.): that

an be waded through, vadosus.

WAFER, *massa signatoria. Consecrated w., *panis

cense sacrae.

WAFT, transmittere, trajicere (by water).-transporare, transvehere, or simply vehere (by land or water).

WAG, s. homo jocosus (Farr., H. Ep.); homo multi
cd, ad jocandum aptus (C.).

WAG, v. || Trans.) quatere (L.); quassare (Plant.); oncutere (O.); agitare (C.; to move, to w.).—movere to move.) To w. the tail, caudam movere (S.), jactare

to more). To w. the tail, caudam mo Pers.). [INTRANS.) agitari, moveri.

WAGER, sponsio (v. pr.).—pignus (the stake). To ay a w., sponsionem facere (with one, cum qo); pignore certare or contendere (cum qo): to win a w., ponsionem or sponsione vincere: to lay any w., quovis ignore certare. W. of battle (at law), by provocare qm d pugnam, ad certamen, &c. In barbarous Latin

atio duelli, vadiatio legis (t. t.)

WAGES, | PROPR.) merces, edis (of a labourer). nanûs pretium. manupretium. pretium. manupretium. pretium laboris or To pay w., mercedem ci dare, tribuere, perolvere; pretium operæ ci solvere : to receive w., meredem accipere ab qo: good w., merces magna (C.), igna (Col.): poor, low w., merces iniqua (C.): fair w., equa laboris merces (C.): to fix the rate of w., mercedem cs rel constituere (C.): to offer high w., magnam edem ca rei constituere (C.): to as for high w., magnam nercedem ci proponere (C.): to as for w., mercedem s rei poscere; taboris mercedem petere: to serve for r., operas suas locare el (Plin. Ep. 10, 55, 1). H. Pia.) nerces (L.): pretium (Ter.): (in a bad sense) pœna, upplicium (A.): (in a bad sense) pæna, wAGGERY, verba jocosa, pl. i dicta jocosa, pl. i fa-

etim.

WAGGISH, jocosus. WAGGISHLY, jocose.

WAGGON, carrus or carrum (four-wheeled, for bagage of war) .- plaustrum (with two or four wheels, for urdens of all sorts) .- plostellum (little w. ; also a playfor children). - vehiculum (q. t.) .- chiramaxium Petron.; a child's toy).

Petron.; a cana 109).

WAGGORER, "carri or plaustri ductor; "rector quorum; "qui plaustrum regit (plaustrius, Pand.).—qui pro mercede vecturas facit (a public carrier).

WAGTAIL, motacilla (Plin., Linn.).

WAGTAIL, motacilla (Plin., Linn.).
WAIL, före. piorare. See Lament, Mourn.
WAILING, ploratus (ploratio, Aug.). ejulatus.
Janctus. See Lamentation.
WAIN. See WaGON.
WAINS. The wall of the plant of the wall of Coman apartments were usually adorned with pointings. r mosaic work (pictura de musivo; opus musivum); ometimes with slabs of marble (crustæ), or black glass o set as to resemble mirrors (Plin, H. N. 35, 36). WAINSCOT, v. parietes tesseris operire (aft. Plin.

WAIST. *media pars (corporis, navis); truncus

WAIST, *media pars (corporis, navis); truncus orporis (c.; the trunk).
WAISTBAND, cingulum (C.).
WAISTCOAT, prps colobium (a short vest seithout trus: the form of the tunic at its first introduction).
**Essays Not inducula, seek was an under-garment was under garment with the seek was an under-garment was under the funic.
**Journal of the seek was an under-garment was under the funic.
**June 2018 (June 2018). Strait-waistooat, tunica mooth under the linits, Strait-waistooat, tunica molesta (Jue. 8, 235, 1nd Mart. 10, 25). To gut a strait-w. on aby, qm tunica noiesta punite(Jue.); or simply qm constringere (C.); the quotation under Strait Plannel waistooat,

ree quotation under Stralt 1 flammel waistoat, horax laneu (worn by invalid; Suet. Aug. 81).

WAIT, s. See Annust.

WAIT, v. marier (to stay in one's place; then, to stay until another comes); for aby, qm; opperiri (to stay in a place until one comes or returns, or until something happens); for aby or athg, qm or qd; practical (to be ready to receive aby); for aby, cl. or Expectation of the C.) qm; exspectare (to look forward to comethine who are the reagn to respect); for aby one this report); for aby one this ready to receive the property of the second to respect to the second to th semething weh one has reason to expect); for aby or athg, qm or qd. W. a little! mane paullisper! - w.

here a little while, parumper opperire hic. Ex-spectare, often = 'to w. to see,' being followed by dep. interrog. clause; thus, 'whilst all men were waiting to see who would be so shameless' &c., exspectantibus omnibus, quidnam tam impudens esset &c. (C.)

WAIT POR, manere qm or qd (denotes the mere physical act of remaining in a place till some one has come, or something has happened). The manere cs adven-tum, L., is poel.—exspectate qm, qd (denotes simply tum. L. is post.—exspectare qm, qd (acrose samply looking for something faiture, expectation as a feeling or mental act).—opperii qm, qd (to remoin in a place, and w. smit oby comes or ally follows, esply with event to do alby then; the word is rather poet.).—practionaries of East but not in C.) qm (to stand ready to stolari cl, or (1995) but not in C.) qm (to stand ready to receive aby; esply of serements, &c. waiting for their mas-ters). To w. for the event of the war, bellit eventum exspectare: to w. for the issue of alp, rel eventum exsperiri; to w. for good weather for seiting, navibus (nav) tranquillitates aucupari; to w. for (the arrived of) a feet, classem opperiri: to w. at the door for aby,

ci præstolari ante ostium. Walt uron, famulari, ministeria facere, ministrare (as aeroan; the latter espiy at table; e.g. ministrare ci comam; ministrare ci pocula).—apparere (to attend upon a magistrate as cierk, tictor, &c.; see Dachne Np. Eum. 13, 1).—salutare, convenire qm; also qm salutare. tum venire, salutandi causa venire; ad officium venire (with a view to pay one's respects; the latter esply with the idea of duty or obligation); to w. frequently upon aby, assiduitatem ci præbere : to be ready to w. upon aby (to be in an outer room for that purpose), in ves-tibulo ædium opperiri salutationem cs (Gell. 4, 1, is.); to w. upon aby with atthe, ofterre (to offer), -present),—suppeditare (to assist),—commodare (to lend)

ci qd. WAITER, famulus (as a domestic servant). - minister (a helper, aexistant),—apparitor, stator (of magistrales; the latter, of those in the provinces). A female w., famula (as a domestic servant),—ministra (a female munua (as a aomestic servant).— ministra (a female aesielant).— ministra caupone (at an ins. &c.; Cod. Just. 9, 7, 1, § 1, Ritter).—ancilla (a maid-servant).— I Tray so called, repositorium (cf. Freund's Lex. Petron, 35, 2, &c.).

WAITING, ministerium (as a servant, clerk; ministratio occurs only Vilrue. 6, 6 [9], 2, = help, assistance). —salutatio. officium (a visit of courtesy; assistance).—sautatio. one content (a wait o) countery; the latter, espig as a duty). Daily w., assiduitas quotidiana (with the notion of willingness, zeal).

WAKE, s. pervigilium. vigilia.

WAKE, v. || Taans...) qm sommo excitare, suscitare

(C.). qm e somno expergefacere (Suel.); also excitare, exsuscitare only (C.); suscitare qm (Plant.). To w. aby fm the dead, qm excitare ab inferis, a mortuis; revocare qm ab inferis or a morte ad vitam; mortuum ab inferis excitare (C.). | INTRANS.) expergisci; experge-fieri; somno solvi. See AWARE, both TRANS. and

WAKEPUL, exsomnis (sleepless). — vigilans. vigil (awake; propr. and fig.). To be w., vigilare (propr.);

(awas; prop. ana yg.). 10 ov w., Vignare (propr.); excubare (fig.). WALK, s. ambulatio. spatium (first as action; then as the place in wch one w.'s up and down).—deambulatio. inambulatio (as action; SYN. in WALK, v.).—ambu-lacrum (space in wch one w.'s for pleasure).—Xystus (explained by Fitrue, to be hypethra ambulatio, a w. with trees or clipt hedges on each side, and generally who irres or chip neages on each side, and generally adorned with statues). A covered we, tecta ambulationed confere (in qo loco). See To Walk. To go for a w., ire or abire ambulatum or deambulatum. Mode of walk, gait, incessus; ingressus (opp. to lying, standing, &c.). A quick, slow w., incessus citus, tardus: an erect w., incessus erectus; ingressus celsus: an efeminate w., incessus fractus. See GAIT. | Path of life, vivendi or vita via. To choose one's w. in life, deligere quam viam vivendi ingressuri simus. Sis vitae conditio. gradus.

WALK, v. ambulare (to w. leisurely up and down; opp. stare, cubare, currere, salire).— spatiari (to w. abroad, or in an open space; opp. to the confinement of a room or house).—inambulare (to w. about within a circumscribed space),-deambulare (backwards and forcercumstriora spaces,—deambuare (oderawara ana) pro-wards, for exercise, or uniti one is tired), in qo loco; obambulare ci loco or ante locum; on quality qui locum is poet. (to a fixed point, or in front of).—gradi, ingrédi, incedere.—vadere (to adeance, proceed, or, as synon. incedere.—vadere (to advance, proceed, or, as synon, of gradi, &c., to w. on with firm steps, differs fm the foregoing in this manner, that the gradiens makes uniform, manlike steps, by wich he gives proof of his tranquillity of mind, and his grave or composed state of feeling:

ree C. Tusc. 1, 116, 110; the incedens makes measured, deliberate steps, as if conscious of being seen and noticed; hence of the affected gait of a vain person, or one desiring applause, incedere is the v. pr.; see Sen. N. Qu. 7, 31, 5; the vadens takes cheerful and quick steps, by wich he declares his strength of mind and contempt of danger surrounding and awaiting him; see C. Tusc. 1, 40, 97; L. 2, 10: the soldier in an onset in battle vadit; the vigorous, considerate man graditur; the soldier in marching, the consul or prince when he makes a display, the vain man who would make a display, incedit). When people w. too fast, nimime celeritates gressis quum fiunt (C.): to take walking exercise, ambulandi exercitatione uti (Cels.): to w. about, ambulare; deambulare: to w. along, incedere; ire (per viam): to w. through, perambulare: to be a walking dictionary; see Dic-TIONARY.

WALKER, ambulans. deambulans. qui ambulat or deambulat. ambulator (as a term of reproach)

acamoulas. amoulator (as a term of reproaca).

WALL, s. murus (any w., or single part of a w., is the pl., like our 'walls,' it denotes a w. of great circumfernce; and fl., both sing, and pl., it is = a defence, bulwark).—mcmin (w.'s round a town; hence also other buildings web farnish protection).—macria (v. propr. of fences made of weather materials, as mind, burkhood & w. other theory and the propr. of fences made of weather materials, as mind, burkhood & w. other theory and the propr. of the propr brushwood, &c., about gardens, country-houses, vine-yards, woods, &c.).—paries (a partition w. in a house or other large building) .- propugnacula, orum, n. pt. (bulwarks); propugnacula murique (also fig. = protection): old, ruinous w.'s, parietinæ: a stone w , murus lapideus: a brick w., murus latericius: to build a w., murum exstruere, ædificare; parietem ducere: to lay the foundation of a w., murum instruere (see Interpp. ad Np. Them. 6, 4): to surround a town with urbem mænibus cingere; urbem mænibus circumdare, or circumdare urbi moenia : a breach in a w., munimentorum ruinæ; jacentis muri ruinæ: to make a breach in a w., tormentis et arietum puisu muros quatere : muros arietibus quatere or ferire ; tormentis machinisque perfringere ac subruere muros; muri partem ariete incusso subruere: there was already a considerable breach in the w.'s, muri pars, ariete incusso subruta, muitis jam locis prociderat : to enter a town through a breach in the w., per apertum ruins iter in urbem invadere; per ruinas jacentis muri in urbem transcendere: to repair a breach in the w.'s (in haste), muros quassos raptim obstructis saxis reficere.

WALL, v. murum exstruere, ædificare. parietem ducere (to build a m.).—murum excitare, educere (to build to a great height, as a tower, &c.). To w. six feet high, murum in altitudinem sex pedum perducere to w. round, muro cingere, circumdare: to w. up, saxis concludere.

eade.

WALLED, muro circumdatus.

WALLET, mantica (H.).—pera (Mart.).
WALL-FLOWER, *cheiranthus fruticulosus (Linn.)

or cheiri (Hudson and others).

WALLOW, se volutare. volutari (propr. and fig.; e. g. suo gaudet cœnoso lacu volutari, Col.; cum onines in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutantur, C.; in omni dedecore volutatus es, Auct. ad Her.)

WALNUT, juglans or nux juglans (tree or fruit).

WAN, pallidus, subpallidus, exsanguis. See PALE, WAND, virga. Mercury's se., caduceus. WANDER, | PROPR.) errare; about athg, circum qd (esply by mistake, not purposely, as one who has lost his veryty og mistack, not purposely, as one who has lost his sway is jegs 'eircumerrare is latej.--wagari (to go hither and thither columtarity, to have no fixed seal, purpose, or ann).—palari (to separate oneset), to lease the com-pany, to roam about singly; e.g. per agron. East errare is involuntary; wagari and palari are bolk rountary. I wagari and palari are bolk rountary. As a company of the seal of the s Aq. of persons) .- circumvolare or circumvolitare qd (to By about, of birds; By. of persons). To let the eyes wan-der, oculos circumferre. | Fig.) aberrare qa re or a qa re (e. g. proposito). (in a speech) errare. vagari, vagari et errare. longius evagari or labi, ad alia errare.

ratione longius progredi, extra cancellos egredi.
WANDERER, vagus, errabundus () not vagabundus).—erro (in Ptin.).—planus (a vagrant, in Petron.; in C. and H. = a juggler, impostor).—fugitivus (= a runaway slave).

WANE, s. deminutio luminis .- (luna) senescens or decrescens (C.) .- (lunæ) decrescentia (Vitr.). WANE, v. decrescere (of the moon, C.) .- deminui

WAND, v. uccasto Decline. (to diminish). See also Decline. WANNESS, pallor. color exsanguis (O.).

WANT, s. penuria (opp. copia, usually with a gen. of the thing wanted).—inopia (with a gen., a being without what one requires; abod, poverty, need).—execute (abool, extreme need; rarety with a gen. = great deficienty in alp).—desiderium (cs ret. a semble was of a thing previously possessed).—defectio. defectus (a cet., failure of a thing; the former as an action, in latter as a that (EGS) of a imperfection, intellectual than the company of the defectual company of the company of t rassment, difficulty, anxiety fm the want of a thing) vitium (defect, imperfection; intellectual or moral). Total w., omnium rerum inopia, difficultas; summa angustiæ rerum necessariarum; w. of money, pecuniz or argenti penuria; inopia argenti or argentaria; difficultas rei numariæ, or difficultas numaria (g. f.).; angustiæ rei familiaris (in housekeeping): w. of water, penuria aquarum; in the springs or streams, defectus aquarum circa rivos: w. of strength, defectio virium: w. of friends, penuria amicorum: w. of proofs, facts. inopia argumentorum: w. of moderation, intemperan-tia: to have a w., sufer fm w. of athg, qa re carere (g. t., not to have) ; qu re egere, indigêre (to be painfully sensible of the w.); es rei inopia laborare, premi; ab qi guste uti q\(\hat{a}\) re (to be obliged to use a thing sparingly): there is great w. of a thing, magna est cs rei penuria to occasion great w., magnas difficultates afferre : to come to w., ad inopiam venire: to live is w., vitam inopem colere; in egestate ease or versari; vitam in egestate degere : in great w., omnium rerum inopem

WANT, v. | TRANS.) egere qu re, seldom es rei (to have w. of, to require or have need of athy for any given purpose).—indigere qu re or cs rei (to feel the w of alky. Observe, that in egere the notion of the absence of an object prevails, and by indigere actual privation is expressed) .- carere (to be without a descrable possession ; for not = to w. what is absolutely necessary ; opp. habee).—opus or usus est qå re (the matter requires it, makes it necessary, circumstances make it imperative; instead of wch, Cot. 9, 2, 1, has, opus habee qå re) .- desiderare qd (to long for athg that one has not, not to like to be without it) .- requirere qd (to consider athy necessary or requisite). Not to w. othy, qa re carere posse (i. e., to be able to do without it); or facile Fere posse (i.e., so oe mose to no wishous sij; or lastic supersector posse: shal do ne w. to have many words about / quid opus est verbis I sw. attsg. opus or tasus est milit dot of are (fix = aboutd like to have it; no or indigeo qå re (fix = should like to have it; no above, the difference of Srx.): I do not u: attsg. qå re carere possum (= can do without); qa re supersedere possum (it can be dispensed with): I (we, &c.) w. to &c. to be rendered by opus est qd or qå re (ci); usus est qå re (ci), (the latter, however, seldom in prose); opus est (generally with infin., seldom with subj.); necesse est or oportet (with acc. and infin., or with subj. = it is necessary for me (you, &c.] to &c.); est, quod or eur (there is a cause or call for athg; i.e., for me (you, &c.) to do so, or I consider it necessary, and thus I w. to &c.). I w. to do athy, qd faclendum puto (consider it necessary to be done); necesse est me qd facere (must do it tary to be done; Recessed in the quantity times on a stage of the parties of the parties of the second of the seco rather a necessity for doing or having athy done, and the imperf. a condition on weh the wish is established; both imper], d Condition on wen see wise as evacuations of the filled part in J. I. I w (= am desirous) neither ... nor ... neque ... neque in animo east (see T. Germ. 3, estr.) I w. to know, to kear, \$c., aveo or valde aveo scire. I m. to know, to kear, \$c., aveo or valde areo scire. I m. to much more to learn, \$c., multo audite, &c.; I w. so much more to tearn, gc., mure nagis avec audire, &c.; to w. very much to have &c., cs rei desiderio flagrare or crueiari: to w. aby to do, perform, &c. allog, contendere ab qo (with following perform, sc. aing, contented and of terms fortiered with the sc.): I we athy (e. g., a sum of money) fm aby, qs debet milni qd: go, if you we to go, ite, si ltis: drink, if you we to drink, bibe, si bibis: do you we athy of met num quid me vis !-what is it you w. ? quid est quod me velis !-I w. to have it so, hoc its fleri volo : I w, to have this destroyed, hoc deletum esse volo: The matter wis or requires some management, "res poscit ut diligenter tractetur, or "res diligenter tractari vult: what does our father w. ? quid paier sibi vult?-I w. to go to Rome, Romam volo, cogito: where do you w. to go to? quo pergis?—if they w. the old price of corn agein, si annonam veterem volunt; what is it you w.? quid velis? | To be wanting, suffer want, Intaxu.) es reinopiä laborare, premi, or simply ab qu re laborare.

the premi (to be pressed or borne down by w.).—
mguste uti que (to be stinted for, bodly of for).—
nagna inopia necessariarum rerum laborare (stronger erm).—vitam inopem colere; in egestate esse or ver-ari; vitam in egestate degere; rerum inopem esse stronger term); also in summa mendicitate esse; menlicitatem perpeti: not to suffer aby to w., victum ci uppeditare; dare ci unde utatur. See Wanting. WANTING (TO BE), deesse (of that wich ought to be

resent = to be missing) .- abesse (to be absent, not to be resent, sts without being missed; see Cic. Brut. 80, 276, ne unum llii, si nibil utilitatis habebat, abfuit; si pus erat, defuit).—deficere (to fail, cease).—desiderari to be painfully missed). Something is w. to me, careo à re (I have it not).—egeo qå re (I should like to have I).—deficit mihi qd (athg fails me); or deficit me qd th—deficit mini qu taing jains mej; or ueners ine qu athg leaves me, goos for met)—qu ton suppedit (is not unficiently at hand): not to suffer athg to be w., nihi leaves pati (to suffer nothing to be missing).—nihil unittere; nihil reliqui or reliquum facere (to omit nothing).—sumptibus non parcere (to spare no expense); not to let care be w., nihli de diligentia relinquere: to be w. to oneself, (sibi) deesse; non adesse: I will not be v., non deero (I will not withhold my assistance).-in ne non erit mora (I will make no delay): there are not r. those who say &c, sunt, qui dicant; non desunt, qui licant; that was still w. to my misfortune, ld mili estabat mali (Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 3): there is much w., multum abest: there is little w. that &c., paulium no noing abest, quin &c.; prope est, prope factum st, ut &c. I have not been w. to you in gratitude, tild ullum a me pletatis officium deulix to be w. in exerion, non urgere studia sua: not to be w. in proper uttention or due care, nihil de diligentia relin-

WANTON, adj. | Lascivious, libidinosus (without estraint).—ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or ebus venereis deditus; libidinum pienus.—libidine ccensus (where a single instance, and not a habit, is mplied), -- Impudicus (without shame). A w. life, vita ibidinosa; vita libidinibus dedita or in libidines effusa: o be w., libialni deditum esse; libidinum pienum esse: v. eyes or look; see Voluptuous. I Forward, mis-thierous, protervus; petulans. W. injuries, injuriæ juse nocendi causa de industria inferuntur (C.).

Frolicsome, vid.

Froitesome, vid.
WANTON, V. Sec To PLAY.
WANTONLY, Hibidinose, lascive, proterve, petunter, [Syn., in Wanton.]
WANTONNESS, libido, lascivia, protervitas, petuntia. [Syn., in Wanton.]
WAR, S. bellum [g. I.).—arma, orum (arms; meantia. [Sys. in Wardon.]
WAR, a. belium (p. 1).—arma, orum (arms; meonym, for belium).—tumultus (disturbance; w. that
inducting breaks out, septy near Rome; cf. Cie. Pits,
1, 19, 33, 8, 1, 2).— militia (military service). Ofcensive wer, belium quod ultro infertur; belium
itro inferendum (before it is begun), or illatum
the belium (before it is begun), or illatum consess war, bellum quod unto intertur; bellum ultro inferendum (before it is begun), or illatum when already begun). W. of extermination, bellum internecinum (b) not internecivum); bellum infini-tum: to carry on a w. of extermination, bellum ad inernecionem gerere; bello internecino certare; bellum gerere cum qo, uter sit, non uter imperet: w. by sea, by and, bellum navale ac maritimum; bellum terrestre: ivil w, beilum intestinum; bellum or Intestinum ac tomesticum; bellum civile: the w. round about Muina, belium, quod apud Mutinam gestum est: w with the Gouls, belium Gallicum; belium cum Gallis gesum: w. with pirates, belium piraticum: w. with the ribunes (i. e., a struggle, contest), beilum tribunicium : w. on account of religion, a sacred w., belium proveligionibus (or pro sacris) susceptum: in w., (in) pello; belil tempore: in w. and peace, domi beliique; Dello; belli tempore: in w. and peace, domi belique; domi militiæque (rorely, and only where an especial emphasis is to lie on belli and militiæ); also belli domique; militiæ domique: both in w. and in peace, et domi et militiæ, et domi et belii rarely, and more poeticilly, militiæque domique):
-ither in w. or in peace, vel domi vel belli: equalty treat in w. and in peace, magnus bello nec minor pace; non præstantior in armis quam in togå: to mediate w. ad beilum animum intendere; de beilo cogiare; ad belli cogitationem se recipere; consilium de bello intre: to seek an occasion of w., bellum quærere:
fo find an occasion of w., bellandl causam reperire:
co cause, occasion, raise a w., bellum movere, commorere, concitare, excitare; belium facere; with aby, ci;
n a country, in qa terra: to prepare oneself for w., ellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, or instructe: to threaten aby with w., beilum ci minari or

minitari (through ambassadors); belium ci denunciare (p) never = to declare w.; in C. Off. 1, 11, 36, it has the sense here given; cf. Cic. Phil. 6, 2, 4): to resolve upon w., belium decernere (of the senate) .- belium jubëre (of the people): to declare w. agst aby, bellum ci Indicere (also fig.; e. g. philosophiæ); to begin a w. bellum inchoare or incipere; belli inlium facere (1955) never bellum capessere in this sense): to enter upon o w bellum auschere, with any one, cum quo (sitso fig.). When bellum sumere (cum qo) is obsolete: see Walch. T. Agr. 16, p. 224. To make w. spon, bellum or arma ci (or ci terræ) inferre (1505) but not in qam terram, sech, in Np. Ham. 4, 2, is = bellum in qam terram transferre or transmittere).-arma capere or ferre contra qm (to take up or bear arms agsi).—bello qm tentare or iacessere (to attack). To take part in a w., partem belli capessere: a w. breaks out, bellum oritur or coorltur; violently, exardescit: w. rages in a country, terrà bellum ardet or flagrat: to carry on w., bellare. bellum gerere (of a prince or a people; also of a general; gerare (stronger than belium gerere, and more rare in prose).—belium habere (to be in a state of w., to be at To conduct a w., bellum agere (to manage a w., 60.) I o conduct a w., ventum ugere (to manage a w., to sketch au the plan of it, and arrange crey thing necessary for conducting it, see Cas. B. G. 3, 8; Np. Hann. 8, 3, where bellum gerere could not stand, bellum administrare (150 neer gubernare; to have the superintendence and administration of a w.; of a commander in chief). To carry on w. with any one, beilare, belligerare cum qo, contra or adversus qm; bellum gerere cum qo, contra or adversus, or (rorely) in qm (q. tt.),-belium habere susceptum cum qo (to have entered upon a war with). - castra habere contra nave entered upon a war with,—castra hader contra qm (to have taken the field ogainst).—bello or armls per-sequi qm (to pursue with w.). To protract a w., bel-ium ducere or trahere: to conclude or finish o w., belli or beliandi, or (more rarely) belio or beliando, finem facere (g. l.)—sh arms ldisedere (by a valantay laying down of arms).—bellum confecte or perfect; (abeliate to fy force of arms, by entire defeat of the etemy).—bellum componere (by freaty); perfectly, nullam partem belli relinquere, tottus belli confectoren esse, bellum tollere, delere. (Avoid bellum patrare, Q. 8, 3, 4.) To bring a w. near to an end (espty by a great or mos-terly stroke), belium profligare (E.S. this is the correct meaning of this expression, see Cic. ad Div. 12, 30, 2; bellum profilgatum ac peene sublatum est, Flor. 2, 15, 2; of the three Punic wars considered as one great one, primo tempore commissum est bellum. profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum, cf. Suet. Oth. 9). The w. was terminated by a single battle, uno proclio debellatum est: ort of w., res militaris; milita (that to what soldiers ore trained).—disciplina bellica or militaris (as opposed to other arts, see C. N. D. 2, 64, 161). — artes belli (arts of w., as practised by generals, &c.: a single art, ars belli). Man of w., if = generals, &c.: a single art, ars belli). Man of w., if = warrior, vid.; if = ship of w., navis bellica (a. t. t); navis ionga; navis rostrata; quinqueremis (see Suir); to learn w. or the art of w., rem militarem or militam discere. militare discere; under any one, sub qo: w.-footing, beil ratio: to put the ormy on a w.-footing, exercitum or copias omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere. exercitum instruere (cf. Herz. Cas. B. G. 7, 18): to put the novy on a w.-footing, classem expedire atque instruere (see Hirt, B. Alex. 25); the army is on a w.-footing, exercitus omnibus rebus ornatus atque instructus est.

WAR-CRY, cantus prælium inchoantlum (L.).—
Taritus (not barritus or barditus) was the battieshout of the old Germans (T.). To raise the w.-cry, clamorem attoliere.

WAR-HORSE, equus militaris (cavalry horse.

equus bellator is poetical, but herein exactly corresponding to our term 'wor-horse'). WAR-OFFICE, *consilium, quod res bellicas curat, or consillum rerum bellicarum (as a body).-tabuiarium militare (as place for preserving military records,

WARBLE, fritinnire (of small birds, Varr. ap. Non. 7, 15; also of a grasshopper).—vibrissere (by Fest. p. 179, Lindem, thus explained, vocem in cantando crispare, i. e., to modulate with quavers, make a shake). See also under CADENCE.

WARBLER, qui, quæ canit, &c.

WARBLING, cantus duicis; or by Crcl, with the

WARD, s. | In fencing, letus propulsatio. | A district of a town, circulius (g. t., any circuli). — vicus (a division of a town, consisting of several

adjoining houses, dimensis vicorum ordinibus et latis viarum spatiis, T.).—patructa (sagousia, Menes the correpted form parochia, Ecc., a parish).—regio (one of the divisions of Rome). I Custody, vid. I One on the transfer of a year dien, pupillus; (fem.)

pupilla.

pilla. Relating to a w., pupillaris. WARD OFF, amovere (to avert, prop. and fig.; e.g. bellum, calamitatem) .- avertere (to turn away) .- pro bellum, calamitatem).—avertere (to turn away).—pro-hibère (to keep at a distance).—defendere (to repel) qd ab qo or qm ab qà re (see Hern. Ces. B. G. 1, 31; Zumpt § 469).—arcère qm re or ab qà re (to check, hinder fm proceeding further).—propulsare qd ab qo, qm qà re or ab qà re (to drive of with ali one's might). To w. of war fm the borders, defendere bellum (see Herz, toc. cit.): the togs w. so fit he cod, toga defendir frigus: to w. of the head of the sun, minlos defendere eavire et promulsare, cayére. Vitare. cavere et propulsare, cavere, vitare.

WARDEN, custos.
WARDER, excubitor (by night or day),-vigil (by

warden. WARDROBE, vestiarium (the place and the clothes together). - vestis scenica (the dresses of a theatre; Inser.) .- choragium (dresses for the chorus in a theatre). -vestis. vestimenta, orum, n. (g. t., clothes). See also CLOTHES.

WARDSHIP, tutela. WARE, adj. See AWARE.

WARE, s. merx, cis, f. (C.); mercimonium (Plaut., revised by T.).

WAREHOUSE, . horreum mercibus asservandis. horreum. cella (storehouse).—emporium, forum venalium (as place of sale), - toberna (a shop). There are many well-stored w.'s in this city, *hac in urbe magna vis mercium deposita, recondita est.

WAREHOUSEMAN, *horrei custos.

WARFARE, See WAR.

WARILY, provide. caute. circumspecte. considerate. diligenter. To go w. to work, circumspectius rate. diligenter. To go w. to work, circumspectius facere qd; cautionem adhibere in re: to set about athg

war w., owne cautionis genus adhibère in qu' re.
WARINESS, cautio, circumspectio. To act with w.,
omnia circumspicere: to proceed with w., cautionem adhibere ci rei or in re; caute versari in re; caute

tractare qd. To use all possible w., omne genus cau-tionis adhibère. WARLIKE, | Like a warrior or war, militaris. He had a manly and w. appearance, inerat in eo habitus virilis vere ac militaris (cf. Liv. 28, 35, 6): babitus virilis vere ac militaris (cf. Liv. 28, 35, 6); things have a very w. appearance, omnia belli speciem tenent (aft. L. 5, 41).—omnia belli apparatus atrepunt (people are every where preparing for wor). The whole political horizon wears a w. aspect, res ad arma spectant. I Inct inced to or disposed for war, \$\frac{2}{2}\cdot\text{c}\$, bellicosus (cf a wartite disposition; also of time in wich many wors are carried on; e.g., L. 10, 9, and the second of the politic political property of the politic political property or box of freedoms to the poctic proces of he sister age. prose of the silver age.

WARM, v. | THANS.) tepefacere (to make luke-

warm).—calefacere (to make hot).—fovere (to w. by in-ternal or animal heat). To w. oneself, corpus calefacere or refovere : to w. oneself at the fire, igni admoto artus refovere: lo w. again, recalefacere (e. g., water).— recoduere (to dress again; e. g., food). Warmed up recoquere (to dress again; e. g., food). Warmed up cabbage, crambe repetita (Juren. 7, 154): warmed up caooage, cramoe repeuta (suren. 1, 104): warmed up again, hesternus (i. e., prepared for yesterday's dinner; e. g., soup warmed up again, jus hesternum): lo keep meat w. (on hot plates), epulas fover foculis ferventibus (on hot pans of coals). INTRANS. calefieri, calescere; tepefieri, tepescere (propr.); excandescere (pg.). WARM, adj. [Paorn.] calidus (v. pr., opp., frigidus).

-tepidus (lukewarm).-fervidus (very w., hot).-spissus (thick, and so promoting warmth; of clothing). A w. sus inter, and so promoting warmen, called, or, simply, called, called a: we winter, hiems tepida: a w. bath, baineum called m: called miga; it therms (pl.): to be w., calere. fervere, candere (to be very w.): it is w. (of the weather), calet aer; calida est tempestas : to grow w., cabescere, calciaer; canda est tempestas: to grow w., cal-lescere, calciner; also (of the weather) incalescere. Fro.) calidus, acer. incitatus. intentus. Intimus (of friend-ship, &c.). A w. imagination, calidior, acrior quædam vis imaginandi: he is a very w. friend to me, illum habeo amicorum principem (C.): w. friendship, love, amicitia intima. amor intimus: there was w. work that day (in fighting), acriter, pertinaciter, magna virium conten-tione pugnatum est hoc die: to be a w. friend of liberty, or of one's country, studiosissimum, amantissimum esse libertatis, salutis publicae.

WARMING-APPARATUS (for an apartment), im-

pressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunditur cales, qui ima simui et summa fovet æqualiter.

WARMING-PAN, *vas excalfactorium. WARMLY, | PROPR.) not callde in this sense. Crei. with the adj. or verb. | Pr # Pro.) calide (Plant.); vehe-

WARMTH, || PROPR.) calor (g. i.) .- tepor (moderate). fervor (intense). The natural w. of the body, calor fervor (intense). -iervor (intense). The natural w. of the boay, callot vitalis. | Fig.) calor. W. of a speaker, calor dicentis: with w., calide. cum quodam animi fervore. animo incitatiore: to oppose ally with much wormth, vehr-mentius, acrius, majore animi fervore oppugnare, im-

pugnare qd. WARN, monere, or præmonere, qm ut caveat. To warn of or aget athy, monere, or præmonere qd cavendum, monère, or præmonère, de qà re. monère, ut vitet qs qd. monère, admonère, præmonère, ne. Not to scold aby angrily, but warn him almost as a father, non inimice corripere qm, sed pæne patrie monère (Q.):
to suffer oneself to be warned, audire monentem. monenti obsequi: to refuse to be warned, negligere or

spernere monentem.

WARNING, monitio. admonitio.—monitus, admonitus (only in abl.).—hortatio, exhortatio (as set). monitum, admonitum (w. given), documentum (example). Syn, in Admonish. Not to listen to aby: ample). SYN, in ADMONISH. Not to listen to abyus w.'s, quimonentem non audire: to isizen to abyus w.'s, audire or facere ea, que quis sapienter monui: to pussis aby that others may take w., exemplum in qu statuere, or in que dete or constituere, supplicit exemple ceteros deterrête: to take w. by aby, exem-plum sibi capere de qo: to tet athy be a w. to one, habere plum sioi capere us qu'. is let aing se a m. it onse, nancer qu'sibi documento: lo gies m. lo aby, præmonère qm si caveat. — monère or præmonère qm ad cavendum, monère or præmonère de qà re. monère, ut vitet qu qd: to gies aby m. not lo do alla, monère, admonère or præmonère ne &c.: to take a w., listen to a w., audire monentem. monenti obsequi: to turn a deaf ear to a w., negligere or spernere monentem : to be a w. to aby, esse ci documento; to give w. (of a master or sereant), renunciare ci (g. t.); prps (of the servant), *conduction nem ci renunciare.

WARP, s. stamen (subtemen or trama = the the web; poetically, sta, for woof; tela = the loom or the w.).

WARP, v. | INTRANS.) lignum pandat (pandatur, Plin.); torquetur (Vitr.). | TRANS.) torquere. (Wood that is warped, pandus.

WARPING (of wood), pandatio (Fitr. 7, 1, 1). Or

by the verb.

WARRANT, v. | To suthorize, ci copiam dare or potestatem facere; to do atta, of faciendi; cs ref faciends licentiam dare or permittere. mandare ci, ut (to commission him to do ii). To be warranted to do ally, potestatem of faciendia hisbers; str mandata haday, potestatem of faciendi habbers; str mandata haday, potestatem of faciendi habbers; str mandata haday, potestatem of faciendi habbers; str mandata haday, potestatem of faciendia hadays. aths, potestatem qd faciendi habere; sis mandata ha-bere a qo. #T o meke a thy legal or right, san-cire. ratum facere or efficere; ratum esse jubere. Often by Crcl. with nulla est excusatio es rei, si &c. Friendship cannot w. the commission of sin, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causă peccaveris; or turpis excusatio est et minime arcipienda, si quis se amici causa peccasse fateatur .- Sts probare, comprobare (fo approve of; as in, 'desires weh reason does not w ome people consider that a great reason w.'s sin, quidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magnă causa peccaverunt: their speeches w. me to hope, eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, &c.: to think himself warranted to do also, sibi jus datum or potestatem datam putare: not to think himself warranted, non fas esse ducere; haud licitum sibi qd putare. | To proesse ducere; naud neutum stor que perman duce in aby the feeting of certainty about warranted of athg, magnam fiduciam habere cs rei To declare upon surety, ci de re spondere. See SURETY

WARRANT, s. | Authority, suctoritas (g. t.) arbitrium (freedom to act according to one's will).potestas (power). -- licentla (permission). -- imperium (command),—testimonium. auctoritas testimonii (eridence). I have a w. to do athg, mihi data est potentia words. A naces w. 10 do aing. milhi data est potentia or copia da facienti; also auctoritatem habeo ce rei faciende: public we, publica auctoritas: by the w. of the Senate, (ex) auctoritate Senatia.] Security, pledge, cautio. To buy a horse without a w.; see Uwwarrante.] A positive and confident UNWARRANTED. A positive and confident statement; Crcl. by confirmare qd ci; confirmare de of the ment; Orth. by comminate qu. consistence of qu. re; or with acc. and inf. He gave them a colemn x, with he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmodested through his territory, pollicitus est et jurejurando confirmavit, tutum iter per fines suor

aturum. | Order fm a superior, conveying ush ority to act, mandatum. rescriptum (of the appearors)—intera (fm the contest)—autoritas (comsission). W. of caption, litera quibus fugitivi nomen on tinetur et cetera (afl. Appul.): to end a w. after by. literis accusatoriis fugitivum persegui, præmanten tite sterik andere nomentent klatie om en de are ut qs terra marique conquiratur (Valin. ap. C ad am. 5, 9, 2). WARREN, vivarium. locus septus, septum (if en-

WARRENER, "vivarii custos.

WARRIOR, miles (g. l., a soldier).—miles fortis

WARRIOR, miles (g. l., a soldier).—miles fortis

beliator, pugnator, procliator, occur only in poets
and in poetic proce; in fals respect corresponding with
be ordinary use of our word warrior?).—homo
nilitaris, vir militaris (of persons experienced in war). I great, distinguished w., (juvenis) bello egregius brave, \$c.).—(vir) militize peritissimus (of a veteran eeneral). To be a great, distinguished w., maximas res n bello gessisse; bellica laude florere: to be as great : w. as a statesman, magnum esse belio, nec minorem ace : non præstantiorem esse in armis quam in togå : o be an experienced warrior and statesman, multum n imperits magistratibusque versatum esse (Np. Milt. 2; see Interpp. in loc.).
 WART, verruca. Covered with w.'s, verrucosus (C.).

WARY, providus (with foresight). - cautus (with WART, providus (eith foreight).—cautus (eith aussion).—con-ideratus (haring judiciously seighed every thing).— prudens (intelligent, prudent).—Jx. cautus providus-que, prudens et providus, prudens et cautus.—diligens carefust; carefusly observant).

WASH, v. [Taans.] Paora.] lavare (g. t.).—abluere

WASH, v. [Trans.] Propr.] lavare (g. i.).—abuter swith or without squit is cleanse by water).—eluere (to v. out, esply vessels, stains out of alap).—perturer (to v. out, esply vessels, stains out of alap).—perturer (or v. carefully or thoroughly. To v. the body, the feet, corpus, pedes, abluere or perturer (aquit): to v. stains out of a garment, maculas vestis eluer or e veste abluere: to v. a parement with water, payimentum aquit perture: to v. one's hands, manus tergere, or sibi manus extergere (Plant): to v. the face, lavare vultum (O.). Extergere (Flast); to w. the face, laware vultum (O.). Prov.) To w. a blackmoor white, see White, I Flo.) Said of the sea, locum alluere or subluere (fm below). To be washed by the sea, mari adlul, contineri. mare addingere, ad mare spectare. I To colour, vid. I INTARAN, To w., or w. oneself, lawari. Lour (seldom, if ever, sued by C.); in a shower-bath, aqua berfundi (see duct. ad Her. 4, 9, 10); in a river, Bumine corpus abluere; in cold water, frigidà lawari. WASH & INTARAN lawarib kelle laure, sobiulo

WASH, * [Washing, lavatio, lotio, lotura, ablutio (late; see Washing). To send atig to the w., qd ad awandum dare. * [Cosmetic lotios, fucus (g. t.).—medicamentum (e. g. fucati medicamenta candoris et uboris).—adjumentum ad pulchritudinem (Ter.; g. t.). Thoories,—adjumentum au putentisaumen (xv., y. s., l. H ogs' wash, colluvies (Plin. 24, 19, 116). ¶ A w. of colour, color tenuls. ¶ A marsh, vid.

WASH-BALL, gleba saponis (aft. Cas.).—smegma

WASH-BALLA-gieva saponis (aft. Cas.).—smegma (Plin., a composition for smoothing the skin).
WASH-HAND-BASIN, aquains, aquæmanaiis (in late writers, aquiminale or aquiminarium).—mailuvium (at sacrifices). WASH-HAND-STAND, * abacus lavandi supellec-

wash-House, *abacus lavando inserviens.

WASH-HOUSE, *ædificium linteis lavando.

WASH-TUB, *alveus or alveolus iavando insertilem continens.

viens.

wASHERWOMAN, *muller lintea lavans.

WASHING, ablutio (Macrob., Plin.) — lavatio (Plin.).
— oltoi (Plin.).— oltoi a (Plin.). — oli inem, *linteorum
lavatio. Charge for w., *lavandi merces: money for
w., *mercea pro lavandi opera, pro lotlone, solvenda,
olta: a w. bill, * scidula linteorum lavandorum index. WASP, vespa.

A w.'s nest, pldus vesparum : to stir 's nest (Prov.), crabrones irritare (Plant.).

WASPISH, morosus acerbus tetricus (crabbed, morosus).—stomachosus (irascible).
WASPISHLY, morose. acerbe tetrice stomachose. WASPISHNESS, morosltas, natura difficilis, sto-

machine

machus.

WASTE, v. ITRAYS.) To consume, destroy, consumere. absumere conficere (e.g., of care, &c.). Js. conficere et consumere.—hautire (of fire; of such consumere, absumere, are also used). Aby is wasted by grief, segitudo exest ca minum: lo be seared by grief, metrore consumi: lo w. one's energies, strength, &c., virus consumere: time w.'s all things, nitial est quod non conficial velustas: lo w. itself, se conficere; labescere: easting, tablicus (e.g., perturbationes, morbus); omnia hautiens (of fire). It of lacish (e.g., 181)

properly), effundere, conficere, Jx. effundere et con sumere. dissipare. obligurire. lacerare (e.g., patrimo-nium, patria bonal.—perfere (e.g., tempus; or tempore abutt). || To devatide, vid. || INTRANS.) so con-ficere. tabescere. contabescere (tow. away gradually;

of persons; e. g. morbo, desiderio).

WASTE, adj. | Desolate, vid. | Devast
by the past part. of verbs in To Devastate. | Devastated. To lay by the past part, of eeros in 10 DEVASTATE. To say se, vastates, devastare: pervastare; populari; depopu-lari; perpopulari [SYN. in TO DEVASTATE]: to lay ex-tare: ferro flammisque pervastare. I Uneutivated in incultus (opp. cultus or consitus). —vastus (not planted with trees or built upon; opp. consitus, coædificatus). To astend or its weate, vacare (of ulace or districts of a with trees of outit upon; opp. Constitus, conscilinctus, in To stand or lie weate, vacare (of places or districts of a country, Sc.; see also UNCULTIVAIRD). If Stripped, see DEFRIVED. If Worthless, useless, parvi pretii (of little value).—tenuis (siight, trifting).—levis (with out intrinsic calue, iight; facel (widensis; see also sait intrinsic calue, iight; facel (widensis; see also SLIGHT). | Waste-book, adversaria, orum, n. (of merchants, C. Rosc. Com. 2, 5.)-manuale (ap. Mart. the data of the companies of the compani loca exusta solis ardoribus (parched up by the sun). also regio deserta, loca deserta, or simply deserta, orum, n. (uninhabited fm sterility, &c.).-also to be formed by vastus ab naturāt humano cuitu (entirely w. 6. Ju., 48, 3). Waste-paper, charte inepta (H. Ep. 2, 1, 270). To be used for w-paper, inter chartas ineptas referri to write verses fil only for w-paper, seribere carmina que inter chartas ineptas referri debent: a sheet of w.-paper, charta inepta (H. Ep. 2, 1, 270). [Waste-wood, scobis or scobs (fragments of boring, filing, rasp-

was a scouse of scous (fragments of our nag, intro, rasping, saving, &c.).—recisamentum (fm careing, &c.).

WASTE, s. | Destruction, vid. | Desolate tract of land; see 'Waste lands,' Drsert. Entract of land; see 'Waste Lands,' Desert. En-croachment on a w., building erected on a w., procedif-catum (= 'quod in publicum solum processit,' Fest.). # Useless expenditure, sumptus effusi or profus profusa iuxuria (luxury in general).—profusio (profusion, the act of spending wastefully; see Dissitration, # Loss, damnum. detrimentum. dispendium. [Str. i Loss.] N. damuum detrimenium. urpen-urum ialus ialoss.] N. damuum det detrimenium. [actura aique damnum, or jactura et detrimenium. [Fallings-off in the working of any malerial, ramentum (of melals, skins, &c., by filing, scroping, &c.).—scobis or scobs (of wood, melats, by susting, fling, boring, &c.). —intertrimentum. retrimentum (by melting).—recisa-mentum (by carving, chiseling, &c.). | Mischief, fraus

mentum (by carring, caiseing, &c.). I Mischief, Italus (injury on the part of another by wech we suffer).—noxa (damage wch aby causes by destroying atla). I A wasting disease: see Consumerion, BECLINE. WASTEFUL, I Destructive, vid. I Desolate, was cultivated, vid. I Prodigal, prodigus (of one that does not consider the value of money or possession).—profusus. effusus (that larishee or throws away what he possesses, although he knows its value; also said of things; e. g. sumptus; i. e., w. expense). W. in athg, prodigus or effusus in qa re.

WASTEPULLY, perniciose (destructively, danger-ously).—prodige (prodigatly, in a lavishing manner;

vivere).

WATCII, s. || Absence of sleep, vigilia (voluntary).

—insomnia (involuntary). || G nord, vigil ant keping, custodia (g. t.).—vigilia (by night).—excubse (by day or night). To keep w. (by night or day). excubare (Cex.); excubsa agere (T); excubsia habère (Piin); (by night) vigiliare; vigilias agere (C). or ngi
—vicitias aervare (Curl.); to stand type. tare (Plant.); vigilias servare (Curt.): to stand upon tare (Plaus.); vigilias servare (Curt.): to stand upon the w., in vigilia stare, manère. Il Persons keeping guard, (by day) custodiæ (Np.); excubire (Suct.): (by night or day) vigiles, vigiliæ (Cars.); vigiliæ nocturni (Plaus.); also statio (tst., the 11. axs.; vigues nocturni (Plaut.); also staio (lit., the station or post occupied by persons keeping guard; then men on guard, whether by day or by night): lo set a strong we about the house, domum magnis presidis firmare (C.); custodibus or custodiis sepire (Np.). If period of the night, vigitia (prima, secunda, & C.). If a pocket time-piece, horologium (épodógue, of nistrament that shows the time of day; horologium solarium, or solarium only, = sun dial; clenwift, & & bore the hore the hores the hores the clepsydra, κλεψύδρα, = water clock) - horse (the hours; the time indicated by a sun-dial, &c.; then sts for clock or w.; as C. N. D. 2, 38, 97). A w. goes, clock or w.; as C. N. D. 2, 38, 97). A w. gors, horologium movetur; goes correctly, well, &c., horologii lineae congruunt ad horas (of a sun dial, in Plin.) .- horologii virgula congrult ad horas (of a w ..

adapted fm Plin.); does not yo well, horologii virgula non congruit ad horas; goes too fost, or gains, *horologium celerius movetur; too slow, toses, *horologium tardius movetur; repeats, *horologium ono indicat horas: to set a w., horologium diligenter ordinare (Pin. 7, 60, 60): to wind up a w., "horologium intendere: a w. is gone down, horologium moveri desiit: spring of a w., "elater horologii: works of a w., mechinatio quâ horse moventur (aft. C. N. D. 2, 38, 97): hand of a w., * horologii virgula (gromon was

the pointer in a nun-dial).

WATCH, v. | INTRANS.) Not to sleep; see To be
AWAKE. | To be vigilant and attentive, vigilare. and utgliare.—animum intendere circa, in, or ad qd; also animum advertere ci rei or ad qd. animum attendere ad qd (to direct or turn one's attention to athg) .observare qd (to observe).—adesse animo or (if of several persons) animis.—erigere mentem or (if of several persons) sons) mentes auresque (both, to be attentive or inlent upon the delivery of a speech).—operam dare ci rei (to direct all one's attention to).—custodire qm (to w. or observe aby closely; or, if secrelly, qm cs oculi et aures non sentientem speculantur et custodiunt). atha closely, acriter animum intendere ad qd; acrem et diligentem esse animadversorem es rei : to w. a time and opportunity, tempus, occasionem observare. | To keep guard; see To GUARD. | To be ou the look out, specular, in speculis esse. To w. for aby, ex-spectare qm. exspectare dum qs veniat (to wait tild aby comes); es adventum captare; (with desire) haud mediocriter (to look eagerly for the arrival of aby, Planc. in C. Ep. 10, 23); ci insidiari (to lie in ambush for; and g. i., to w. for): to w. for athg. qd captare, observare, qd aucupari (to w. for an opportunity); seculari (followed by ne or quid, to look out. Ess.) only in Tac. and poets with an acc. = to wait for i.e. g. speculabor, ne quis adit; speculabor, and quis adit; speculabor, quid bli agatur): to w. for an opportunity, occasionem captare; occasioni or in occasionem imminere; for a favouroble moment, tempus aucupari; tempori insidiari (L. 23, 35). | TRANS.) To guard, custodire (v. propr., also fig. = observare).— servare, asservare (to take care of). To be watched, custodiri; in custodia esse: to cause to be watched, custodem or custodes imponere; athg, ci rei or (rarely) in re; aby, ci (never in qo; see Bremi, Np. Cim. 4. 1); custodias ci circumdare; to cause a place to be watched, jocum custodiis munire: many eyes will observe and w. you, although you are not aware of it, multorum te oculi non sentientem speculabuntur atque custodient.

To observe narrowly, observare; remattendere. See ATTEND.

WATCH-CASE, *theca horologii.

WATCH-CASE, *theca horologil.
WATCH-CHIAIN, *catella horologil.
WATCH-HOUSE, statio, custodia (militaris)...-vigi
larium (Sen. Ep. 37, 4)..-excubitorium (P. Fictor de
Region. Urb. Rom.). To be put into the w.-h., in custodiam dari, tradi. *clavicula horologil.
WATCH-KEY. *clavicula horologil.
WATCH-MAKER, artifex horologilorum (aft. Plin.

7, 60, 60).
WATCH-MAKING, are horologia faciendi (aft. Plin. 7, 60, 60). WATCH-TOWER, specula.

WATCHPUL, vigilans (v. propr.). -vigil (poet.). To be w., vigilem esse; vigilare; advigilare: to keep a w. eye upon athy or aby, diligenter observare, custodire qd or qm; sedulo curare qd: to be w. over oneself, se ip-sum diligenter observare, custodire; *diligenter cavere

auli dingentes over any superior as peccatis.

WATCHFULLY, vigilanter.

WATCHFULNESS, vigilantia (r. propr.).— cura.

diligentia (care).—cautio. circumspectio (prudence, cir-

cumspection).

WATCHMAN, custos. vigil nocturnus (by night).—
buccinator, qui horas nocturnas dividit (aft. Front.
Strat. 1, 9, 17. bucc. qui vigilias noct. dividit). Watchmen, vigiles nocturni. To appoint a w., custodem imponere ci rei or (more rareiy) in q\u00e1 re (e. g. custodem imponere in hortis fruct\u00fcs servandi grati\u00e1). See also WATCH. S.

WATCHWORD, tessera (tablet on weh the w. stands; præferre ci (e. g., for war, sedition); to be the w. to or for athg, signum esse qd faciendi.

WATER, s. aqua (pl. aquæ, of a large volume or mou of w. Litex and lympha or unda are poet only. Flowing w., aqua viva; flumen vivum: standing or stagnant e., aqua stagnans: fresh (salt) e., aqua dulcis stopment e., aqua stagnans: press (adt) e., aqua duies (salsa): lo fech e., aquam perere. aquatum ire. aquat (if in large quantilies; e. g., of toldiers for the arms): to draw v. from a well, aquam e puteo trahers of draw w. (of the sun), aquam colligere. vaporem et aquis excitate: to convey w. in a certain direction, aquam ducere, derivare: an overflow of w. (= inanciantility of the sun overflow of w. (= inanciant tion), magne aque, aque super ripas effuse; lo psi under u., irrigare (e. g., a field; only poet, if = to runs-date).—inundare (to overflow, inundate). A place u psi entirely under u., iocus late restagnat: to throw into the w., in aquam conjicere : to let oneself down into the w., we, in aquam conjecre: to let oneself down into the w, or swim underneeth the w., urinarl: that lices in the w, aquatilis. aquaticus: full of w., aqua plenus (i. e., afiled up with w.).—aquousu (abounding in or full of w.). I As opposed to land: rivus (a brock)—flumen (a river).—mare (the sec.). By land and w., terra marique, terra et mari. et terra et mari, et mari et terrà. mari atque terrà. The terrà marique most usual, the others only in cases where a peculiar stress is placed on the words; not aquà et terrà, weh is not Lat. Prov.) Still w.'s are deep, altissima quæque flumina minimo sono labuntur (Curt. 7, 4, 13). To travel by w., navigare: nol to venture to travel either by land or by w., neque navigationi neque viæ se committere : to send (ost) oods by w., merces exportare or evehere : to back w., inhibère (w.c. h. chought was only sustinere remos, so that the vessel might stop itself, but found it was allo modo remigrare; cf. C. Att. 13, 21, 4). || Urine, urina: to make w., urinam reddere (Cels.); facere urina: to make w., urinam reducer (Cel.); lacers (Col.); vacciam exonerare (Petr.): to draw oby) w. of, emoliri manu urinam (Cels. 7, 31, 1). If With jewellers) brighiness or transparency of a gen, splendor. If Waters, pl. (medicinal), aque salubres or simply aque.—aque metallice (mineral, Pin.); aque medicate (Sen.), medice (Cloud.; prepared): to drink the w.'s, "aque salubricis utl. Season for taking the w.'s, "tempus quo aquis (salubribus) utisolent.

WATER, v. | Trans.) To moisten or sprinkle with water, rigare (Col.); irrigare qd (C.; e. g. prata, hortulos). To w. the streets, humum (or vicos, prata, hortulos). To w. the streets, humum (or vices, plateas) conseperendo pulverem sedare. I To divis, mix with water, (vinum aquá) rigare, miscera ed (e. g. carnes, pisces). Il To give drivik (to cattic), alaquare, pecori potlomem dare (g. t., to set w. before cattle)—pecus ad aquam ducere, aquatum ducere or agere (to drive or lead cattle to a watering-place). || INTRANS.) In the phrase, to make one's mouth w., movet mihi qd salivam (Sen. Ep. 79, 6); stomachum meum qd soilicitat (Pliu. Ep. 1, 24, 3). To make the eyes w. (of smoke, &c.), facit qd, ut oculi exstillent; facit qd delacrimationem. | To take in water (of facit qd delacrimationem. | To take i a ship), aqua in navem imposita est. | Watered (of silks, &c.), prps we may say "undatus (aft. Plin. 9, 33, 52).

55, 22.; WATER-ADDER, hydrus. hydra (55por, 55po). WATER-BETONY, *scrophularia aquatica (£ism.). WATER-BROOK. See BROOK. WATER-BROOK. See BROOK. WATER-ARRIER, aquarius (g. 1.).—aquator (is

wA1ER-CARRIER, aquarius (g. 1.).—aquator (s. the arms): fem., "mulier aquam ferens.

WATER-CASK, "dolium aquarium (g. aqualis is a washing-bowl or basin.

WATER-CLOCK, clepsydra (xAeyioboa). See Clock.
WATER-CLOSET, sella familiarica, or simply sella (see Schneid. Ind. ad Scriptt. R. R. in r.)—forica (g. public).—liktimum (a taku). Petran in liktimus (a taku). public) .- lasanum (a stool; Petron.) .- latrina (a cabinel public).—lasanum (a 11001; Petron.).—lattina (a cabinet d'aisance à la Française). To go to the w., alvum exoneratum ire, ire quo saturi solent (Com., Plant. Curc. 2, 5, 83); he writes verses wch people read in the w. c., scribit carmina, que legunt cacantes (Mari. 12, 61, 10).

WATER COLOUR, pigmentum aquâ dilutum.—

color cœruieus (a watery colour).
WATER-COLOURED, cœruieus, cyaneus, cumatilis. subcœruleus (slightly w.-c.) .- cœruleatus (dressed WATER-CRESS or CRESSES, nasturtium. * si-

symbrium nasturtium (Linn.).

WATER-DOG, *canis aquaticus, WATER-DRINKER, aquæ potor (†).

WATER DRINKING, aque potus or potatio.

WATERPALL, dejectus aque (the falling of maler).

—aque ex edito desilientes (water itself falling from a beight; comp. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37).

(unrappointer, a w.-f. in general, in the Greek) is used in Latin only of the w.-f.'s of the Nile. The w.-f. of the

Nile, Nilus cadens. WATER-FLEA, *pulex aquaticus. WATER-PLOOD, See FLOOD.

WATER-POWL, (pl.) aves aquaticae. WATER-GALL, virga (in meteorology; see Sen. N.

wallen Onlin, viga (in mercorology; see Sen. A. Qu., 19).—*scaturigo (in mercorology; see Sen. A. Qu., 19).—*scaturigo (in mercorology; see Sen. A. Qu., 19). WATER-HEN, tultca. WATER-HEN, Il X mater-corrier, aquatlus, Yobe men, navicularius. Tobe me., navicularius. Tobe me., navicularius. Tobe me., navicularius. lariam facere.

WATER-MELON, *cucurbita citrulius (Linn.).

WATER-MILL, mola aquaria, mola aque (Cod. Jut.). The treem that turns a w-m., rivus molam agens, versans, or circumagens.
WATER-MINT, *mentha aquatica (Linn.).
WATER-FAIL See Ewyr.

WATER-PAIL. See EWER.
WATER-PIPE, tubus; fistula. See also CONDUIT

WATER-POISE, libra aquaria, or simply libra or libella

WATER-POT, vas aquarium (g. t.) .- hydria (vopia) or (pure Latin) urna (a watering-pan; see Fragn. Epigr. C., or Laurea Tulli, in Collect. Pither, p. 30).—quttus (a can with a narrow spoul or mouth; also used in pouring libations).—[5] alveolus ligneus in Phædr. = a small pail used in sprinkling water in order to lay the dust).

WATER-PROOF, quod non recipit in se nec combibit liquorem, quod humidam potestatem in corpus penetrare non patitur (both Vitr. 2, 3, 4); imbrem minime sentiens (aft. Plin. 37, 7, 25) impribus imper-vius (aft. T. Ann. 15, 43, 5; the two last, of abitity to resist rain); also quod vim imbrium sustinet, or

(roet.) tutum est munimen ad.

(poet.) thutum est munimen ad.

WATER-SNAFIDE. See SHORE, BANK.

WATER-SNANEL. SNEW ATER-500.

WATER-SPANIEL. See WATER-500.

WATER-SPOUT. | A I to b. a tubus. fistula.

I for the state of the st

WATER-WHEEL, rota aquaria.

WATER-WILLOW, *salix viminalis (Linn.).

WATER-WILLOW, "salix viminates (sinni).
WATER-WORK, aquee or aquarum ductus, or (fm
the context) aqua (e. g. aqua Claudia, Suel, Claud. 20).
To establish w.-m.'s in a town, aquam in urbem ducere or (pi.) plures aquas perducere— a aquæductio is the act of conveying water to a place, similar to aquæ inductio (for the sake of irrigating the land; see C. N. D. 2, 60, extr.)

WATERING-PLACE, || Place where cattle are watered, aquarium (Cato, R. R.), || Place of fashionabte resort, for health or recreation (inland), aquæ (pl.); focus salubrium aquarum usu frequens; locus ubi est fons medicæ salubritatis (after Plin. 5, 15, 16); (maritime) locus maritimus; ora maritima (sea-coast).—mare (sea). To visit a w.-p., ad aquas

WATERY, aquatilis (having a w. laste; e. g. sapor, succus). - aquaticus (wet). - aquosus (abounding in mater).

WATTLE, v. *cratium modo implectere.

WATTLE, v. *cratium mode implecters.

WATTLE, s. | A A And Ic, crates. | Barbs below a cock's biil, palea (Farr, Col.).

WAYE, s. unda (e. propr.; produced by the regular motion of the sea, or gentle action of the air) —fluctus, in (bilion, retied by storm). Fall of w.; undows.

Buttones, I o more in w. v., undare. fluctuare to mothe the control of fluctuare. fluctibus jactari (C.) : the wind rolls the w.'s upon the shore, ventus crebros ex alto fluctus in litus evolvit (Curt.): the w's break upon the rocks, fluctus franguntur a saxo (C.): to be washed by the w's, fluctibus afiui : in w.'s, undatim.

WAVE, v. | INTRANS.) To move as a wave, play loosely, float, undare (as a gentle wave).—fluctuare as a billow); also wastuare (of very violent motion). is a biliow); also wature (of very violent motion). Corn w.'s, segetes undant: hair w.'s, coma fluitat, defluit de humeris es: a garment w.'s, vestis simuatur, motive: to w. a sword, ensem rotare: to w. the hand, manum jactare. || To o mit, pass over, vid. WAVED, WAVY, || Like waves, undatus. fluctuous (propr, and \$\varphi_0\$). || Playing to and frois and wistions, undans.

WAVER, labare (v. propr.).—nutare (to more to and frois the upper part of athy).—vaciliare (to be easily \$1.5).

mored: all three propr. and fig.).—fluctuare (propr., to be driven or tossed about swift waters; hence fig. to hesitate). The alties we, socil labant: courage, hope, filetily, revolution w. 4, animus, spes, filete, consilium labat: the line (of battle) w. 2, acies mutat: to begin to w., labascere, labelleri (propr. and fig.): to cause to w., labelacere, labelactare (propr. and fig.): to cause aby's fidelity to w., labefactare fidem cs ; fide qm dimovere ; to w. in one's decision or resolution, in decreto suo inter varia consilia nune hue nune iliue fluctuare.

WAVERING, inconstans (inconstant). -- incertus (un-WAYERING, inconstans (inconstant),—incertus (un-certain),—dubius (doub/tu); ait of persons and things), WAX, s. cera (g. t). White, red, w., cera abba (Fitr.), miniata (C.): seating-sec, cera (in the Roman sense).—lacea signatoria (with ws): soft we, cera moltis (C.), liquida (Col.), liquiens (Patil.): cells of bees' w., favus (honespoomb): of w., cercus: corered with w., favus (honespoomb): of w., cercus: corered with w., fingere qd e cera (C.): a w. sead (impression on waz), secrum small cort aversaum section (cf. thin core). signum annuli cerà expressum, servatum (aft. Plin.):
a w. figure, dimago cerea, or in cerà expressa: w. busta, expressi cerà vultus. ceræ: a w. flower, dios cereus. dios e cerà factus or expressus: lo make a nose cereus. Ins e cera factus or expressus: to make a nose of x. of abg (Prox.), qd sieut mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et fingere (aft. C. de Or. 3, 45, 177). A modeller in x., ceroplastes (κηρωπλώσνην) or c cerâ fingens: w. soork, 'limagines e cerâ factæ or expressm.—ceroplastice (as art).

WAX, v. || Trans.) cerare. incerare (to cover with

w.) .- cera illinere (to line or cover with w.) .- cera circumfinere (to besmear round with w.). | INTRANS.) See BECOME, GROW.

WAX-CHANDLER, cerartus.

WAX-COLOURED, cerinus (Plin.); cereus (V.).

WAX-DOLL, *pupula cerea.
WAX-LIGHT, cereus (C.); *candēla cerea.
WAX-TABLET, tabelia cerata.

WAXEN, cereus (of wax). - cerosus (full of wax).ceratus (covered with wax).

WAY, I PROPRAYEL (Propr.)—Iter (road).—CUTUB (course).— orbita. meatus (track). See also PATU, ROAD. To be or stand is one's w., impedimento esse ci (Ter.); obstare, officere ci; impedire, morari qm: to get out of one's w., de vià decedere ci; decedene ci (to make room for); congressum cs vitare, fugere (aft. (to mine room prof)

(C.; to shun): out of the w., avius (that lies out of the w.).—devius (that leads out of the w.).—invius (through wech there is no w.): out of the w. = remote, remotus. with there is no we.]; out of the we. ser remote, terminal, disjunctus (lonely, solidary). The condition, abdition (hidden or concealed)—longlinguas (tying far off): an out of the we., place, longlinguas et recondition locus.—latebra (a hiding place): to be out of the we, longe or satis magno intervalor remotum case: out of the w., apage te; move te hinc: a thing is on its w., res adven tat, imminet, instat: a place where two, three, four w.'s meet, bivium, trivium, quadrivium: not to know the w., viam nescire, non nosse. imperium esse vice, itineris: to be on the w., in viâ, in itinere esse: to go out of the w., de vià, ex itinere, excedere (Cas.); a vià recedere (L.); de vià declinare, deflectere (C.); vià derecedere (L.); de vià declinare, deflectere (C.); vià de-gredi (L.): to show aby he w., viam (i monstrare (C.); semitam monstrare el (Plaut.); ducem esse el viae, titieris (af. Car): web w. shull I taket quam viam insistam (Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2.) quam viam ingrediar, ineam (C.) you are in the right w., rectam instas viam, rectam viam ingressus es (Plaut.): il is a roundabout w., via habet longiorem anfractum (Np.): the w. to India, via que hine est in Indiam. Right of w., there (right of going any where, or passing through). - network (right of driving cattle through; both C. Czcin. 26, 75). To take out of the way, tollere. de medio tollere. To farm out of the way, tollere de medio tollere. To farm out of the w., a directo tilnere avertere qm. deducere qm a (rectà) vià. depellere qm a vià (sy force). By the way it. e. in passing), in transitu, translens. practeriens (of these expressions, the first and second are post-dug, in this sense; but we find quasi practeriens in C.).— strictim (superficially, slightly; for such we find oblict in the time of Sen.); per occisionem. occasione dată or oblată (laking this opportunity). I Pico, Course, via (e. g. virtutis, vitze). Il Manners or means (of oblaning athg), via. iter. aditus; (of doing athg), tatio (subjectiver); modus (obto India, via quæ hinc est in Indiam. Right of w., iter aditus; (of doing athg), ratio (subjective); modus (abjective): if you go on in this w., at ad istud modum pergas: not to be able to find one's w. out of a thing, (fig.) emergi ex qa re non posse. - | Counsel, plan, method of proceeding, via. consilium. institutum. | Custom, mos. consuctudo.

WAYFARER, viator

WAYFARING-TREE, viburnum (F.). *viburnum Lantana (Linn.).

WAYLAY, ci insidiari, or insidias facere, tendere, |

ponere. insidias ponere contra qn (C.). WAYMARK, *pila itineris index. Unless reeds fas-tened in the ground serve as w.-m.*s, nisi calami defixi regant (see Plin. 6, 29, 33).

WAYWARD, sibi placens, inconstans, ingenio levis, versabilis (in late).—*libidine or ex libidine factus (done or made out of waywardness).
WAYWARDNESS, libido, animi impetus. To act

more fm w. than fm reflection, impetu quodam animi potius quam cogitatione facere qd: the w. of fortune, inconstantia fortunæ.

WE, nos : we ourselves, nos ipsi ; nosmet ipsi. It hardly needs to be remarked that nos is usually omitted before the first pers. pl. of verbs; when expressed, it is for the sake of emphasis or distinction.

for the sake of emphasis or distinction.

WEAK, I In body, infirmus (not strong, physically; opp. firmus, validus, fortis).—invalidus (karing but ittle strength; o,p. validus, robustus).—imbecillus (suffering im want of invard strength, no longer strong; opp. valena, validus.—WE The form imbecillis in the firmus of in C. or earlier writers, but came into use afterwards). debilis (useless on account of defects or infarmities, uenting entireness or completeness; opp firmus, integer corpore).—tenuis, gracilis (thin, and so not strong; e.g. tabelin, virga, filum).—confectus. fractus. enervatus. effetus. languidus (broken up, exhausted, depriced of bodily powers): w. health, valetudo infirma, imbecilis, tenuis: a w. body, corpus infirmum, affectum, effectum: to be w., parum habire virium; infirme case (Cota): w. sight, couli hebetes (cup, acres, acuti, Suct.); visus infirmum (4): to have w. sich, minus valet; debilis (useless on account of defects or infirmities, want-(1924); w. signs, ocus neocres (opp. acres, scutt, sees.); visus infirmor (Q.): to have w. sight, minus valere, parum valere, visu: m. eyes, oculorum morbus. valentudo oculorum (weakness of eyes).—malum oculorum (a disease of the eyes): to have w. eyes, agrum esse oculis.— If a mind or disposition, imbecillus. affectus. confectus. enervatus. fractus. hebes: a w. intellect, animus imbecilius (opp. robustus, C.), infirmus (Cas.); ingenium imbecilium, hebes, tardum; ingenii imbecillitas (Ptin. Ep.): a w. memory, memoria hebes (C.), tardior (C.), vacilians, parum tenax (C.):
one's w. side, infirmitas. imbeciliitas. facilitas. levitas.
vitium. To attack one on his w. side, aucupari cs imbecillitatem (C. Flace. 37,92). | In number or extent, exiguus. infirmus (e. g. exigua manus, exiguæ copiæ, infirma auxilia): weaker in troops, in ships, inferior copiis (Np.), numero navium (Cæs.): a w. post, statio invalida (L.): a w. legion, iegio invalida (T.). | Fig. Of things without life, infirmus. imbecillus (e. g. respublica infirma, regnum imbecilium): w. hope, sp respublica infirma, regnum imbecilium): w. nope, spes tenuis, exigua: a w. evice, vox exilis (Plin.), imbe-cilla (2.), parva (C.): w. wine, vinum imbecilium, leve (Plin.), infirmi saporis (Co.): a w. argument, argumentum infirmum, leve (C.): w. colours, colores languentes, tenues, inertes: a w. pulle, imbecilii venarum pulsus (Ceis. 3. 19): a w. medicine, imbecilior medicina (C. Att. 10, 14, 2).

WEAKEN, PROPR. and Fro.) imbecillum, infig.

mum facere, reddere qd. infirmare. debilitare. ener-vare. afficere. attenuare. extenuare. levare. eievare. vate: anterior attendar, varietation atterers, affligere, labefactare. To w. greatly, comminuers, contunders, frangers, refringers, infringers; to w. an army, qd virium ex acie subducers (Curt.); to w. the power of the enemy, open hostium affligers (L. 2, 16), debilitare (Np.): to w. mind and body, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere (Q. 1, 2, 6): to w. the mind or intellect, mentem obtundere (C.); comminuere ingenium (Q.); hebetare ingenium, mentem (C.); præ-stringere aciem animi, ingenii, mentis (C.): to w. the eyes, præstringere oculos, seiem oculorum (C.); hebetare or obtundere aciem oculorum (Plin.).

WEAKENING, debilitatio, infractio, deminutio, imminutio, confectio enervatio. More often by the

WEAKLY, infirme. Imbeciliius. minus or parum wilde (invalide, Arnob.). Usually by Crel. with adj.
WEAKNESS, Want of physical strength,
infirmitas, imbeclilitas, debilitas (absence of strength).
-virium defectio (failure of strength).—tenuitas. levitas (slightness, want of proper consistency). W. of the stomach, ventriculi imbecillitas. resolutio stomachi (Ceis.); cruditas (C.): bodity w., imbecilitas infirmitas corporis, valetudinis. infirma valetudo (C.); in firmitas virium (Cæs.); imbecillitas virium. vires infirmæ, affectre (C.): on account of bodily defects, debiit mae, anectre (t,\cdot) : on account of boung argues, and it as corporis (t,\cdot) : w. of sight, infirmitas oculorum $(Fis. E_P)$: exhibits $(4,\cdot)$: w. of sight, infirmitas oculorum $(Fis. E_P)$: resolutio oculorum (Col_s) ; acies hebes oculorum (C.)1; oouli hebotlores $(2,\cdot)$ 2: of the serves,

resolutio nervorum (Cels.): w. of the pulse, exigui imbecillique venarum pulsus (Cels.): w. of a kingstom, regui imbecillitas, infirmitas. regni opes attritæ, affectæ, senescentes. regnum imbecillium (S.). | Wasi of sirength of mind, animi imbecillium (S.), infirmis, tenuis, fractis (Cars.); animi vigor obtumus (L.); ingenii imbecillitas—| Want of resolution or cour sage, infirmis,—| Fault, failing, error. vitium: to be guilty of a w., errare. labi, peccare: kuman w., infirmitas, imbecillitas bumana.—| High-wrought sensibility, excessive tenderness, animus mollis, animi molecular. excessive tenderness, animus mollis, animi mol

WEAL, | Welfare; vid. | Mark of a stripe or

WEALTH, #Riches, divitim (riches, g. t.)—copin for familiaria—opulentia (stronger; the possession of money, estates, \$c., as a means of aggrandizing oneself).

—vita bonis abundans. To live in w., divitem case;

—vita bonis abundans. To live in w., divitem case;

—vita bonis abundans. To live in we, divitem case;

satis divitem, &c. | Prosperity, welfare, vid. WEALTHY, fortunatus (C.). abundans. dives. iocupies. satis dives. satis locuples (dives, rich, = = herpies. saus dives. saus iocupies (dives, rich, = xhoaros, opp. pauper: iocupies = diversico, opp. egens,
egénus).—bene numatus. pecuniosus (haring such
money).—opulentus. copiosus (opulent, opp. incos:
rich in means and resource to obtain signance, pourrich means and resource t mus; opulentissimus: lo become w., divitem fieri (di-tescere poet. only); (fortunis) locupletari; fortunis augeri; fortunam amplificare; opibus crescere; opes nancisci; ad opes procedere: to become w. through athg, divitias facere ex qa re; rem familiarem augere and, avvitas lacere a w. man after having been poor, ex paupere divitem fieri; ex paupere et tenui ad mag-nas opes procedere; see also To Exrici (oneself): to be w., divitem, &c. esse; divitiis or copiis abundare : to be more w. than aby, qm divitiis superare: to be very w., omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse ; amplissimam possidere pecuniam; opibus maxime florere; magnas opes habere: to be extremely w. and time in great affluence, circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere.

WEAN, [PROPR.) a matre or ab ubere matris depellere (fetum). auferre uberibus fetum or infantem. fantem a mammå disjungere, infantem lacte depellere (not ablactare, late). | Fig.) detrahere ci es rei consuetudinem. a consuetudine es rei qui abducere (fm a custom).—dedocere qm qd (to cause to forget). To w. oneself fm athg, desuefieri a re; a consuctudine cs rei recedere (to leave of a custom); dediscere qd (to cs rei recedere (to teare of a manny, forget athg); consuctudinem qm deponere: to w. ome's forget athg); consuctudinem qm deponere: to w. ome's ALLENATE

ALIKNATE. WEAPON, telum (propr. or fig.). W.'s, see Arms. WEAPON, telum (propr. or fig.). W.'s, see Arms. On the body, os cloth kee, indutum case Qā re; induting getre Qd (of a garment prit on).—getree Qd (g. t. to hare alig on the body).—amictum case Qā re (to hare to have aligo on the dough,—minicium esse qui re (no suevi and purapped round the body, as a closelt, &c.). To w. shoes, calicatum esse: to wear a loga, togatum esse: To be wasted, usu deteri, atterl. It To siand wear (to w. well; of closhea), prorogare tempus (Pliss., vestes que prorogant tempus); (fig., of persons, to bear age well) annos ferre (Q.).

WEAR AWAY or OUT, usu deterere or conterers (e. g., a garment).—extenuare (to make lean; e. g. cor-pus cs).—exedere (to enfeeble). Fever w.'s away the timbs. febris depascitur artus (F. Geo. 3, 458): grief w.'s away the heart, ægritudo exest animum.— obterere exercitum, to w. out, for consumere, is a poetse phrase of T. and Curt.; not to be imitated. See also

WEARIED, fatigatus, fessus. Thoroughly w., de-

fatigatus; defessus; lassitudine confectus, WEARINESS, fatigatio (a rendering or being weary).

—lassitudo (a being completely tired, when the body is unfit for action).—languor (languor; in body or missal. WEARISOME, operosus; multi operia (that costs much work or labour).—laboriosus. multi laboris (with much work or labour).—laboriosus. weh much trouble is connected) .- difficilis (hard, difficult, A w. work, opus operosum. opus et labor (as con crete).—labor operosus (as abstract, effort made with

great pains).
WEARISOMELY, operose. laboriose. magno opera. magno labore.

magno labore.

WEARY, adj. fessus (of want of strength arising fm
exhaustion).—Intigatus (worn out).—Insula (tired, drnoting want of strength with unfile for action). Js. fer-

WEA WEE

sne lassusque. Thoroughly w., defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: w. with inhour, affectus fatigatione laboris: w. with running, curus et lassitudine examinatus: I am quile w., omnia membra lassitudine inhit tenet (Com.): to make aby wary, qun fatigare or (entirety) defatigare; qm lassum facero or reddere (pf persons or things); qm lassare (of hings): to grow or become weary, fatigari; lassari; (thoroughly) defatigari; lassitudine confici; [fg.] w. of aking and woifgari; lassitudine confici: (fg.) w. of asking and waiting for an answer, interrogando et exspectando responsium fessus: w. of war, bello fessus: w. is for such as such as the first such as the such as the first cs rei satietas; me tædet es rei: I am weary (of wait-ing, &c.), rumpo or abrumpo patientiam (***) not pa-tientia mihi rumpitur; see Suet. Tib. 25. T. Ann. 12,

WEARY, v. fatigare. defatigare (propr. and fig.). defatigare (to w. thoroughly, even to exhaustion). To be wearied, se fatigare; by athq, qa re; se frangere; se frangere; se frangere laboribus (by exertion).

WEASAND. See WINDIPE.

WEASEL, mustela (Plin.).

WEATHER, a. [The state of the atmosphere, celum cell status, tempestas (w., good or bad). Fine, clear we, tempestas (w., good or bad). Fine, clear we, tempestas (bit of sections with more serenins) when the we is fine (i. e., on a clear day), sereno; sudo; changeable we, celum varium; varietas cell: settled w., tempestas certa: cloudy w., tempestas turbida: dry w., siccitas: a continuance of dry w., siccitates (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 24): rough w., coell asperitas: foul w., spurcissima tempestas: to be guided by the w. (i. e., see how the w. will turn out for doing, &c. athg), tempestatis rationem habere; tempestatem spectare: I am setting sail, favoured by the finest w., nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem solvo. Storm y weather, storm, tempessas g. l.). Ionitia (a. pl.). Tuggiara cum tonitru (a. pl.; thunder, liphining with thunder)—procella [blast of winder, tempestas oritur or corritur (of a storm).— fullmen telligi locum (of lophining). The w. side, *para opposita

wearhler, v. | Pass with difficulty, propr., (classe) circumvehi qm locum (aft. L. 36, 22, 4; by so means circumnavigare to slip about).—

(sy) eluctari qd or per qd (v. propr., through any hard-fasshed, same. &c., benetrare per qd (to press (My eluctariq or per qu (v. propr., tarouga any nara-shap, trouble, anou, gc.). — penetrare per qd (to pres-tarough).—eniti per qd (to get through by great exe-tiona; e.g., through the swears by force of rowing, per adversos fluctus ingenti labore remigum).—age moliri qd (to wade through with difficulty; c. g., through the sand, abulum).—emergere qa're and ex qa're (impropr., to extricate oneself, work oneself round again; e. g. ex mendicitate, incommodà valetudine).

TO WEATHER OUT. See TO OVERCOME, or TO GET

(over), WEATHER-BEATEN, *imbribus, tempestate affiic-

tus. tempestate jactatus (tempest-tossed).
WEATHERCOCK, *vexilium ventorum index.
*vexilium flantis venti index (aft. Vitr. 1, 6, 4); or

"gailus æneus flantis venti index. To be as changeable as a w., plumis aut folio facilius moveri (C.). See PICKLE

WEATHERGLASS, * aerometrum (ἀερόμετρον). — barometrum (βαρόμετρον) or * fistula Torricellana (α barometer). — * thermometrum (θερφόμετρον, thermo-meter). The shepherd's w. (α plant), * anagalits arvensis (Linn.)

WEATHERWISE, *mutationum cœli perītus.

*cell interpres. The predictions of a se. person, *tempessatis practicitio.

WEAVE, texere (s. propr.).—intexere (s. s. into).—intexere ad ci rei (so se. athg into).—nectere (so seind, platt, Eyg Plectere occurs in the past picpt., plexus in pocts only.

WEAVER, textor; fem textrix.

WEAVER'S HEALD, pecten.

WEAVER'S REED, scapus (Lucr. 5, 1352, Forbig.). WEB, textura (the mode in wch athg is woven).textum (athg woven).-tela (whilst on the loom; hence, of spiders, aranearum; see also Cobweb. \(\| \lambda\) mem-brane or film joining the toes, pellis, super quam nant (aft. Curt. 7, 8, 6).

WEB-FOOTED, prps *pedibus pellitis; or by Crcl.
with pellis, supra quam nant.
WED, WEDDING. See MARRY, MARRIAGE.

WEDDED, | PROPR.) See To MARRY. | FIG.) Devoted or strongly attached to, deditue ci rei.

studiosus ca rel (fondty pursuing it).—addictus ci rel (decoted to it). Jx. addictus et deditus. Aiso post-Aug. devotus ci rel. Jx. deditus devotusque. addictus et quasi consecratus. To be w. to athg. multum esse in re (e. g. venationibus); totum esse in re: to be wedded to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse, servire, astrictum esse; ætatem in voluptatibus collocare; libidinibus se servum præstare : to be w. to athg (= not to choose to give it up), adhærescere ci rel or ad qm rem; amplector or amplexus teneo qd; nimio amore qd amplexus teneo: to be w. to an opinion, *de sententia dejlel or deduci non posse : w. to an opinion, sententiæ ci quasi addictus et consecratus.

WEDDING-DAY, dies nuptlarum. To fix a w .- d., diem nuptils dicere; diem nuptiarum eligere; nuptias in dlem constituere.

WEDGE, cuneus; dim. cuneolus. To fasten by w.'s, cuneare: to drive a w., cuneum adigere or injicere: to cleare with a w., cuneo findere; discuneare: like a w., cuneatus; cuneatin (adv.); to form like a w., cuneare (cuneatur Hispania, Plin.); in cuneum tenuare (Bri-

(cuneatur Hispania, Piin.); in cuneum tenuare (Britannia in cuneum tenuair, T.).

WEDLOCK, matrimonium. See Marriace. Born il lawful we, ex Justo matrimonio susceptus (v. propr., aft. Justin 9, 8, 2); justă uxore natus; matre familias ortus; legitimus (legitimate: opp. pellice ortus, nothus): born out of w., nullo patre natus; incerto patre natus; spurius (the offspring of an unknown father and a proxiliate: opp. certus); pellice ortus, justă uxore natus; legitimus; Spada, Q. 3, 6, 91; adulterino sanguine natus (norxico: where there is a violation of the marriace-contract: Pilis, T. 2, 2). violation of the marriage-contract; Plin. 7, 2, 2). WEDNESDAY, dies Mercurii.

WEED, s. | A nozious or useless plant, herba inutilis, sterilis, mala. | Weeds = mourning worn by widows, cultus lugubris viduarum; evestis lugubris quâ viduæ vestitæ sunt.

WEED, v. runcare. eruncare. inutiles herbas evellere, sterlles herbas eligere, malas herbas effodere, sarrire (with the hoe). To w. a garden, hortum steriles herbas eligens repurgo: a weeding hoe, sarculum.

WEEDER, runcator (with the hand),-sarritor (with

a hoe; Col.).

WEEK, hebdomas (the space of seven days, in weh athg happens; e. g., before the critical day of a fever; Varr. ap. Gell., septimâ hebdomade, id est nono et quadrage-ino die, &c. : is none generally used as i.i.).

Pros we may say septimana (Cod. Theod.). or spatium septem dicrum (the Romans did not reckon time by w. i).

W. by w., per singulah hebdomadas: to take a walk one a w., singulis hebdomidas: to take a walk one a w., singulis hebdomidas: wests once a w., singuis nedomadibus semel deambu-laum exire: w. days, dies profesti (opp. dies fasti; Plaut., Plin.); dies negotiosi (opp. dies sacri; T. Ann. 13, 41); w. -day dress, vestis quotidiana: a w.'s wages, merces in singulas hebdomadas solvenda.

merces in singulas heodomadas sovenua. WEEKLY, by Crcl.; c. g. merces, quæ in singulas hebdomadas habetur; sacra quæ octonis diebus transactis habentur; sde. singulis hebdomadibus (in each necch).—octonis diebus transactis (once a weck).—in

singulas hebdomadas (every week).

WEEN. See THINK.

WEEP, | INTRANS.) lacrimare. lacrimas fundere (= daupées, to thed lears as the physical consequence of a mental consion, whether joyful or sorrouful. [55] The dop. lacrimari = to be moved to lears). — plorate (= bpness, to express grief passionaless, to west and cry).—filter (= xhaises, to held lears with sook, not with cry).—nerce = x-actaes, to note there was note, not write such loud expressions of grief as the plorans).—cultare (to was!).—vagire (to cry as young children).—lamentari (of long continued weeping and waslings). I cannot help weeping, I cannot but w., nequeo, quin lacrimens lacrimens rotte not possuum: with weeping eyes, oculis lacriman tomes not possuum: with weeping eyes, oculis lacrimantibus; lacrimans: don't w., ne lacrima; ne plora; to be tired of weeping, lacrimando fessum esse: to make aby w., lacrimas or fletum cl movere; lacrimas ci make aby m., lacrimas or fletum cl movère i lacrimas ci elicere or excutere; qm ad fletum adducere; qm plo-rantem facere: to w. bitterly, uberius flère; lacrimar um um profundere: to w. wes eyes out, lacrimis confici; totos eflère oculos (Q. Decl. 6, 4): to cease weeping, lacrimas asistere; fletum reprimere (to ispo me's leary; C. Rep. 4, 15, 15; O. Fast. 6, 154): to w. for joy, lacri-mare or effundere lacrimas gaudio: Illacrimare gaudio (L.); he is weeping for joy like a child, homini cadum lacrimae, quasi puero, gaudio (Ter.). I Tanxs.) To sees for, lacrimare qd. flère de qd re (flère qd only poet), deplorare quo rod, or de qd re. deflère qd: to w. over or for, illacrimari ci rel (C.; e. g. morti Socra-tis; errori; mails: Illacrimare casum cas to w. over one's fate, deplorare casus suos; also deplorare se: to w. for the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque (Cf. L. 2, 40): no man w.'s at his death, more es caret lacrimis

WEEPER, One who weeps, lacrimans. qui crimat, &c. | A badge of mourning, 'iuctus lacrimat, &c. | A bange insigne. *armilla lugubris.

WEEPING, fletus. pioratio. ploratus. W. and coiling, ejulatus; vagitus; iamentatio. [SYN. in WEEP

WEEPING WILLOW, *salix Babylonica (Linn.). WEEVIL, curculio (Plin.). *curculio frumentarius (Linn.).

WEFT. See WOOF.

WEIGH (sts written WAY), s. To get under w., navem solvere, or simply solvere; more rarely, vela in aitum dare (L.), or vela dare ventis (poet.): to be under

aitum dare (L.), or vela dare ventis (poet.): lo be under w., navis solvit; a terrà provehi.

WEIGH, v. PROPR.) pendère (g. t.).—pensare (to w. carefully or exactis).—ponderare (to try the w. of aths).
—examinare (to bring to the scales). To w. oths by a certain weight, ad certum pendus examinare qd.
Prio.) To be lance, examina, pendère qui ex repensare, ponderare qd re and ex re. perpendère ad qd (to w. stacethy) predicte vitta vittue que. To describe the providere vitta vittue que. To describe the control of the providere vitta vittue que. To describe the control of the providere vitta vittue que. To describe the control of the vitta vittue que. To describe the control of the vitta vittue que. To describe the vitta vittue que vittue 159): to w. words, pondera verborum examinare; (carefully), ease verborum pensitatorem subtilissimum (Gell. 17, 1), # To ponder, expendêre, perpendêre, pensitare, ponderae, examinare (to consider the reapensitare. ponderare. examinare (to consider the rea-sons for and against),—considerare, esply with cum animo, in animo, or secum (to debale in one's own mind).—reputare (to bethink oneself, consider; esply seils secum animo or cum animo).—agitare mente, animo, in mente, or cum animo. volutare secum, ani-mo, in animo. volvere animo or secum. versare secum in animo (to turn over or revolve in one's mind, to medi tale upon): wolutare, volvere, &c., never thus used by C., frequently by L. and S.

Weigh Down, gravare. degravare.

OPPRESS. WEIGHER, pensitator. To be a most minute w. of

words, esse verborum pensitatorem subtilissimum (Gett. 17, 1). Or by the verbs. WEIGHT, Measure or relation of heaviness; also heaviness itself; a) Propa, pondus.
Roman w., Romana pondera, n. pl. (see L. 38, 38, extr.,
taientum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat; i. e., not less than eighty pounds in Roman with the state of of the w. of a silver denarius, ad pondus argentei denarii pensum. b) F10., Importance, pondus, momentum (that weh turns the scale, ροπή).—auctoritas (authority, influence).—vis. gravitas (power, force). W. of words, pondus verborum (see Q. 10, i, 97); a man of great w., homo in quo summa auctoritas est et amplitudo (as a statesman); homo gravis (to whom much is usually assigned): words without w., verba sine pondere: to have w., gravem esse (of things and persons); qo nunace we, known cose (of tangs and persons); you not mero atque honore esse (to stand in good repute; of persons); the thing has we, res habet gravitatem; to have we with any one, pondus or qd ponderis habere apud qm (of things); qo loco et numero esse apud qm. numerum obtinere apud qm (of persons): to have great we, with any one, magnum poudus habere, or maximi ponderis esse apud qm (of things); muitum auctoritate vaière or posse apud qm (of persons): lo have no w., nullius ponderis esse; ponderis nihil habère (of things); tenni or nulla auctoritate esse (of persons); to attach w. lo allo, vinn tribuere ci rei: to gire w. to a lking, ci rei pundus afferre: w. of argument, vis; montmului; se-fucexex: A body of a certain weight; as by wech on weight other bodies, pondus y. t.; esply that we is placed in a read;—sacoun, Alto. n. (ripsays. a vio. seen is praceed in a lease; —swothin, alth, s. (ephapia, vo. hung on the other side of the balance or beam).—
equipondium (as far as if forms a counterpoise to a
heavy body). A false w., ponders infigual see L. 5, 48,
exter.: to use such, adhibere]: a stamped w., pondus
public probatum (aft. Modessin Dip. 18, 10, 52, No. 1); to put w.'s in the scale, pondera in libram imponere to give a self by w., pondere emere or vendere: to give by w., adem appendere to neigh out, give or take of the different pendere to a self out, give or take of the different pendere (e. g., a medicine, §c.): to

delier athy by w., ad sacoma pondus cs rei præstare (æv Vitr. 2, præf. 19 and 10). If hat æch ose hass; o on lo athy; prps libramentum plumbi ævith L. 24, 34, WEIGHTH.Y. graviter. Mily by Crel.; e. 9 firmis-simls ad probandum argumentis uti; firmissimum qd

afferre; rationes non satis firmas afferre.

allerre; rationes non saus firmas afferre.

WE[GHTY, #I leavy. vid. #Cogent, forcible,
gravis, firmus, or firmus ad probandum. It appears to
me that this is a most w. argument, firmissimon
hoc afferri videtur: it does not appear to me that the
reason given by you is a very w. one, rationem eam,
que a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): a very

que a te affertur, non saits firmam puto (C.): a eery w. argument, argumentum firmissimum, potentissi-mum (g.): nol w., infirmus (g.). WELCOME, adj. acceptus (gladly received).—gratus (causing in us a feeing of obligation, fm its evine to us). —jucundus (causing sn us the feeling of delight).— suavis. dulcis. mollis (suavis, dulcis, seech; mollis, gratic, agreeobly affecting the mind: all these of persons and things) .- carus (dear) .- dilectus (valued, beloved). gratiosus ci or apud qm (high in his favour). A w. time, commodum tempus; opportunum or idoneum tempus: very w., pergratus; perjucundus; to be w., jucundum esse; placere (both of persons and things).

WELCOME, v. qm salvere jubeo. Denigno cipere (i. e., to give a hearty welcome). We all w. you cipere (i. e., to give a hearty welcome). I w. heartily, carus omnibus exspectatusque venis; you, saive; very heartily, plurimum te salvere jubeo.
WELCOME, interj. saive! salutem tibi imprecor!

salvere te jubeo! exoptatus, exspectatus, mihi ades! gratus hospes ades, venis.

WELCOME, s. salutatio (a greeting). Mly by Crel.

e. g., a hearty w. to you! plurimum te salvere jubeo!
to give a w. to aby, benigne accipere qm.
WELD, conferruminare (Plin).

WELFARE, salus, utis; incolumitas (safety).—bo-num. commodum (good condition). The general w., om-nium salus; communis salus: the public w., or w. of the country, salus publica, or simply res publica : the w. of mankind, salus gentium: to contribute to one's w., saiuti esse; esse ex re cs: to wish one's w , qm salvum esse velle; to study any one's w., saluti es consulere er servire: to seek to promote aby's w., es commodis or utilitatibus servire; es saluti prospicere: to consuit the general w., bono publico or communi utilitati servire; rei publicæ commodo tueri; utilitati publicæ studium navare; ad util:tatem publicam omnes labores

WELKIN, aer. cœlum. See SET.

WELL, s. puteus (a pit dug for that purpose).—fons (a fount or fountain; vid.). To dig a w., puteum fodere, effodere: medical w. or w.'s, fons medicae salubritatis; fons medicatus: aquæ medicatæ or medicaoriants; ions medicatus: aque medicate or medica-mentoses; aque saiubres; or (fm the coniext) aque onig: a hot w., calidus fons medices salubritatis: every hot w. is a medical w., omnis aqua calida: est medicamentosa.—[55] castellum = reservoir, in web the water from several aqueducti is collected, and from hence distributed over the city (according to Fest. dividi-cultur). cuium) — crater (ερατήρ = the betsin of a ec.). The cover of a w., *putel operculum: the (maribe) edge of s w., putel (περιστόμιος, C. Ali. 1, 10, 3; cf. Pauž. Dig. 19, 1, 11); one that dig a w., putearius (Plin. 31, 3, 25); the feat of the w.'s (af Rome), fontanial (Farr. L. 1). 3, § 22).

WELL, adi. § In good health, sanus (opp. æger).

WELL, adj. In good health, samus (opp. egen).
--salvus (opp. corruptus, perditus).--integer (opp. debilitatus, fractus, fessus).--valens, validus (in fuil
strength).--irmus (of a good constitution; opp. infirmus).--robustus (strong; opp. imbecillus, fig. aluber = tound, not discased, and so healthy, in S., L., T.,
and Mart., but not in C. and Cars.). To be not quite w., minus valere, regrotare (to be sick); ianguere (to be weak); male mihi est; non commode valeo: to he not yet quite w., nondum satis firmo corpore esse (C.): to get w., convalescere; evadere, recreari ex morbo (C.); ex incommodă valetudine emergere (C. Att. 5, 8, 1): 10 be w., valere; bene vaiere; salvere; belle se habere; recte est mihi; corpore esse sano, firmo (C.); uti valetudine bonâ (C., Cæs.), prosperâ (Suel.); integrâ esse valctudine (C.); corpore esse salubri (S. Jug. 17, 6): & be quite or extremely w., optimă valetudine affectum esse (C.); firmissimă uti valetudine (T.); incorruptă sanitate esse (C.): to be never w., numquam bona uti valetudine; semper incommoda esse valetudine (C.): to be always w., tueri valetudinem integram; semper bonă uti valetudine: my people are never so w. in any other place, mei nusquam salubrius degunt (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46): to look w., sanitatem corporis vultu prodere. # Right; vid.

WELL, adv. bene (v. propr.).-belle (finely, prettily). "Julin, adv. oeie (v. propr.), "oeie (p. propr.), been (p. propr.), oeie (p. propr.), oeienter tibis cantare; scite convivium exoruare; lo scienter tiblis cantare; scite convivium exontare; is offers we, scite coil),—probe, recte, pulchre, praclare (properly, rightly, according to one's wishes, according to the nature of a thing; probe, thoroughly). I understand, remember very we, praclare intelligo, memini: to suit or fit well (of a germen!), qm sain decère: to line w., bene vicitare (Com.); laute vivere (magnificantly): to took to. (= to be handsome or beautiful), bona esse forma; commendari forma, specie, facie : all things go on w. with me, bene mecum agitur; bono loco sunt res mere; apud me recte omnia sunt: to wish one w., bene velle (Ter.); bene cupere, favere ci (C.): to do w., bene rem gerere; ex sententia gerere qd: the matter turned out or went of w., confects res ex sententià est; meis optatis fortuna respondit: to buy w. (= to one's advantage), bene emere: to take athg (= in good part), in bonam partem accipere qd; probare, approbare qd (opp. in maiam partem accipere, male interpretari): herein you do well, hoc bene, pru-denter, facis, agis: not lo be able lo let w. alone, manum de tabulă non scire tollere (Prov., Plin. 35, 10, 86, No. 10, § 80): it will be w. to do so and so, (de qa re) non nocuerit facere, &c.; non inutile erit qd or qd facere: it is w. that you are coming, peropportune venis; op-portune te offers (said to a person whom one meets when looking for him): well I bene facts or fecisti (in approtoward for num; well I one lacts or recist (in appro-bation)! non repugno! nihii impedio! lepide! licet (Plant; I have nothing to say agat ii)! satis est (it is enough)! dictum puta! teneo (I undersland you, says one who receives a commission! w. to do in the world, satis dives; modice locuples; or (of those who are very wealthy) bene numatus; pecuniosus; abundans; copiis rei familiaris iocupies et pecuniosus; opulentus; done! bene! recte! bene, recte fecisti! laudo tuum factum ! w.-nigh, fere; circiter.

WELL-AFFECTED, bene sentiens, benevolus, amicus (well-disposed towards) .- propitius (gracious, favorable; of superiors lowards inferiors). AFFECTIONATE. To be we, a desitue of or trei sid-dictus et or et rel (decoted); Jn. addictus et deditus, et devotus et or et rel (decoted); Jn. addictus et deditus, et devotus et or et rel (much attached, post-dug); Jn. deditus devotusque; see also Devoted: to be w.a. lowerds; see To FAVOER.

WELL-BEING, salus, utis (g. t.). — valetudo bona (relative to bodily health).—saultas (health).—feilcitas (happiness) -incolumitas (a state of being uninjured). I am taking aby's w.-b. to heart, qm salvum esse volo: to care for aby's w.-b., salutl cs consulere or servire: to further aby's w.-b., es commodis or utilitatibus servire; cs saiuti prospicere: not to care for aby's w.-b., cs saluti deesse. See also HAPPINESS.

WELL-BORN, honesto ioco ortus; honesto genere

WELL-BRED, bene or Ingenue or liberaliter educatus. bene moratus (well-mannered). See also the STN. of CIVIL WELL-BUILT, bene ædificatus (of buildings) .-

bene figuratus; formosus (of persons).
WELL-DISPOSED or INCLINED. See WELL-

AFFECTED. WELL-PAVOURED. See BEAUTIFUL, HAND-

WELL-KNOWN, bene notus. omnibus notus. notus atque apud omnes pervulgatus. It is w.-k. to me that, me non fugit; me non præterit; non ignoro

well a mer. and inf.).
WELL MET! See Welcome.
WELL SPENT, Crcl. with the verbs collocare in qå
re: impendere in or ad qd; conferre ad qd—tempus bene locare or collocare (if of time).

WELL-VERSED, multum versatus in qa re (haring WELL-VERSED, multum versatus in quality much practice in).—es rei peritissimus (well skilled in).—non ignarus es rei (not unacquainted with).—perfectus in quantity content and adjustment of the content of the co

WELL-WISHER. See WELL-AFFECTED, FRIEND, WELT, S. 'margo, extremus quasi margo calcel (oft. Pins. Rp. 5, 6, 9). Well Thus, weh = border. WELT-V. 'eircumsuere. WELT-ER, volutare se. volutari (to roll, wellow). To w. in one's blood, sanguine madère, perfusum esse: se in a volumer versare (F.).

WEN, ganglion. WENCH, s. See GIRL.

WENCH, v. scortari (Plant., Ter.) -lubidinibus indulgere, stupra facere 317

WEST, occidens. occasus. To lie or be situate towards the w., ad occidentem (solem) vergere; occidentem solem spectare: the w. = western regions, regio ad occidentem vergens; obeuntis solis partes reglo ad occidentem vergens; obeuntis soils partee C. Sonn. Scip. 6); occident (see T. Ann. 6, 46, 3. [6]; vespertina reglo is poel.); the w. wind, veniens ab obeuntis soils partibus, or veniens ab occidente, ventus (ventus occidentalis, op. Gell. 2, 22, 52, not. Class.); zephyrus; Pavonius (E. Caurus is the norther, wind).—flans ab occasu venius (Plin.). Rain fin the ab occasu veniens imber (V.).

w., ab occasu veniens imber (F.).

WESTERLY, ab occidente (e. g., a w. breeze, aura spirans ab occidente). See also West, WESTERN, WESTERN, ad occidentem (solem) vergens occidentem solem spectans.

WESTWARDS, ad occidentem or ad occasum ver-In occidentem or occasum.

WET, adj. humidus (that weh is moist, or that weh brings moisture; opp. aridus and siccus).—humectus (old Lat. and post-Class.). [55] madidus and madens, uvidus and udus, — moist. To be w., humidum esse; humere (poet, and post-Aug.): to grow or become w., humescere. | If = rainy, vid. WET, v. humidum facere or reddere (humec-

tare only in poetry and post-Aug. prose).—conspergere (to sprinkle; opp. rigare = 'to water'). To w. through, soak with w., madefacere; maddlum reddere; (entirely) totum madidum reddere; permadefacere: to be ectled through, madefierl (e. g. pluviä, imbre); madidum reddi (aqua, sudore, &c.): to become completely welled through, permadescere : to be w. through,

madere; medidum or madefactum esse (e. g. imbre).

WET-NURSE, nutrix, cul parvulus delegatur, ut
eum uberibus alat (aft. T. Germ. 20), or nutrix only (adhibere puero nutrices, Gell. 12, 1; opp. 'to nursing her own child').

WETHER, vervex, ēcis, m. (propr. and fig.)
WETNESS, humor; pl. humores (g. l.).—cœli status

well'a Ess, numer; p. numers (g. i.).—Cell status humidus, uvidus, or pluvius (wet weather). WETTISH, humidulus (poet.). subhumidus (Cels.). WHALE, balæna (Plin.). cetus (any large fish or

sea monster). W. fishery, captura balænarum; w. bone, os balænæ WHALER, *balænarum insldiator. *captans ba-

WHARF, navale (as a place al weh ships lie) .- "cre-

pidines (as to the construction, with masonry).

WHAT, pron. Without reference to any antecedent, qualis (of what sort or kind).—qui (of what seceaent, quint (c) was sort or kina).— qui (c) was a character).— quin (who).— quantus (hou great). W. jog/quod gaudiuml w. a broubletone business? quam molesta rest w. kind of mon do you suppose me to be? quist tibl videor? [With reference to an ante-cedent, qui. W. (= that uce) you told me, id quod or

ea quæ mihi dixisti. WHAT, interrog. (dependent and independent), qui? quis? quinam? quisnam? The forms compounded with nam add life and spirit to the question [= what, pray; pray, what?]. They may be used in direct as well as in-direct questions; mly when the answer 'no' is expected [quænam sollicitudo vexaret impios sublato suppliciorum metu?]. On the difference belween quis, quit, and qui, quee, quod, observe (1) that quis is used sub-stantively; qui, adjectively [a distinction web is lost in the oblique cases, and even in plur. nom.]. (2) When quis is found with a subst. [i. e., apparently used when quis is found with a subst. (i. e., apparently used adjectively) the inquiry is after the name only, not the kind or character; quis philosophus ... pronuntiavit! the asks who being a philosophus ... pronuntiavit would = "what sort of a philosopher. be a philosopher, has uttered the sentiment?" qui philosophus ... pronuntiavit, would = "what sort of a philosopher? So when qui is used substantively, it refers to the character or sort. Thenistocles domino navis qui sit aperit [not only who, but how great a man]; quis sim eyes onem adte misi, composes writer !-evaluit. sim, ex eo, quem ad te misi, cognosces writes Lentulus to Caliline in an anonymous letter, the name therefore is meant ; qui sis, non unde natus sis, reputa = 'remember meant; quisis, non unde natus sis, reputa in remember, what you are, of what character; so in direct questions, occiso Roscio qui primus Ameriam nuntiat? [Rosc. Am. 34.] Z. would read quis, but Krüger observes there is also reference to the character of the messenger Mallius Glaucia. There are, however, some passages, even in prose, where quis is used for qui; e. g. quive locus [L. 5, 40]; and qui appears to be used for quis occasionally on euphonic grounds; e. g., before s or a wowel, as, qui selt? for quis selt? Z. 134. Krüger, 430. Kühner, 125. (3) The neuter quid is used in defini-tions, &c., quid est mulier? quid sunt divitice? also with ref. to a person's character; neque enim tu is es,

qui qui d'ait, nesclas [so with demonstr. and rel., quo d'ego fui ... id tu es].—ecquis? (ecquæ, ecquod, asks with liveliness and emotion whether there is any, imply-to the neuter quid. The neut. may be followed by a gen., exponam vobis breviter quid hominis sit (C. Ferr. 2, 2, 54); so quid hoc turbæ est? &c., sciturum, quid ejus esset (C. Pam. 16, 2). W. a man he is! qualis hic est vir! qui vir!-w. a friend the person to whom I have entrusted my property has turned out! qualine amico mea bona commendavi!-he has written me word w. (=what kind of) works he has read, scripsit mihit quos libros legerit. | What? (in abridged sentences of surprise, &c., followed by another question), quid (nonn &c.; e. g. quid? eundem nonne destituisti? C.).

What...for? (why?) quid, or the adverbs for why
[vid]. Tell us w. you are come for, eloquere, quid

Have nothing to write: Pract. Intr. App. 27].
WHATEVER, WHATSOEVER, quicumque. quis-WHATEVER, WHATSOEVER, quicumque, quisquis (the first, adjectively; the second, substantively [out quisquis honos, &c., V.]; in the oblique case this is not observed. By w. means I can, quicumque ratione; quoquo modo. Obs. (1) Whatever it may be, is quidquid est or erit (not subj.). (2) Cuiculmodi is found for culusculjusmodi = of what kind sover (see Z. ad C. Ferr. 4.41). (3) Quicumque used if among a number of subjects of the same species or kind none is excepted or excluded : quisquis, whenever among such a number none of the parts is different or considered as such fm the rest; e. g., w. [= athg, atl] we see with our eyes, omnia que oculis cernimus.

WHEAL, pustula. pusula. Vibex = weal,

mark of a stripe.

WHEAT, triticum. A w. field, ager tritico consitus: w. land, solum tritico coiendo utile, aptum : w. harrest, messis triticea: w. four, farina triticea: a grain of w., tritici granum (C.): w. straw, stramentum tri-

WHEATEN, triticeus.
WHEEDLE, blandiri cl. To w. out, eblandiri: to aby out of athg, qd ci or a qo exprimere blanditiis See also CAJOLE.

WHEEDLER, . homo blandus (fattering by sweet

while Ellien, nome dianous (patiering by sweet cords). Sit assentators, adulator. WHEE DLING, blandtine (insinuting words, carrases).—blandtine et assentationes (C.).—blandimentum (caressing means by west one endeacours to win core day).—adulatio (bose fastiery). WHEE EL, rota (g. 1.).—Tympanum (riparasor), a would that of boards, &c., like our w. of patier-mills). radii (the spokes of a carriage w. ; e.g., to put one's head into the w., caput radiis inserere) .- terebra (a stone-cutter's w.) .- "rhombus, cujus ope nentur stamina; or meton. "machina, quâ nentur stamina (a spinning-w.)— rota figularis or figuli (a potter's w). To lock a w., sufflaminare rotam; rotam (multo) sufflamine stringere (tJw.). W. in a pulley, orbiculus (per tres orbiculos cir-cumveh), to pass over three w. i): toolhed w. i. dentata tympana (orbid w. i. i'll.). Wheel (= instrument of torture), see RACK. To break oby on the w., cl crura frangeer or dringer: death on thew. "roter supplicium. A carriage moving on wheels; see COACH, CAR-BIAGE. Circular motion, decursus, ûs. decursio (of a body of soldiers, evolution) .- circulatio. circinatio.

(of a body of soldiers, evolution).—circulatio. circinatio. ambitus rounding trotation).—circulus, fis. circulatio. acompass or compassing about).—gyrus (the orb or circle described by alph moring round a central).

WHIELL, v. TTARNS.) in gyrum ducere. circumagree (to w. round; e. g., equos, I. 8, 7, to w. their horses round). THYRANS.) circumagi. in gyros frost gyros edere, peragere, ducere. Military: itilitary in the control of the con Cas. B. G. 1, 25.)

WHEELBARROW, pabo (Isidor. Gloss.; explained vehiculum unius rotæ).

WHEEL-DRAG, sufflamen. To put on the w.-d., aminare rotam

WHEEL HORSE, equus curru unctus.

WHEEL-RUT, orbita (impressa). Orbes re-tarum circumacti are (aft. Plin. 8, 16, 19) the circles with the wheels describe in their rotations. To be hardly able to detect the w .- r.'s, impressam orbitam vix viders posse (C. Au. 2, 21, 2).
WHEEL-STONE. See GRINDING-STONE.

WHEELWORK, rotæ.

WHEELWRIGHT, *rotarum artifex. | A coachbuilder, \$c., vehicularius or carpentarius or rhedarius or plaustrarius artifex. Syn. in Cabriage.
WHEEZE, cum sono et anhelatione spirare, spiri-

tum trahere, agre moliri. He w.'s, interclusus spiritus arcte meat (Curt. 3, 6, 14).

WHEEZING, anima gravior et sonantior (Curt.).

WHELP, s. catulus (of the young of does or cats; e. g. catulus canis; catulus felis; then also meton. of other animals). See also Young.

WHELP, v. parere. partum edere (in general). also To BRING FORTH.

WHEN, quum. ubi. quando. ut. Quum denotes the coincidence of two facts, so that either both
happen at the same point of time, or one happens whilst happen at the same point of time, or one happens whilst another is till going on, or is immediately consequent to it: it is = 'at the same time as,' or 'as ofter as.' As a pure particle of time, when so relation of cause and effect is to be expressed, it takes indict of pres. and perf. (and also the imperf. and pluperf.) of repeated actions = 'as often as'); but in hasterical narrative the subj of imperf, and pluperf.: e.g., w. Artazerzes intended to declare war agest the king of Egypt, he requested fm the Athenians Iphicrates as consensal, auum Artazerzes Egyptio regis bellum inferre general, quum Artaxerxes Ægyptio regi bellum inferre voluit, lphicratem ab Atheniensibus petivit ducem; w. Epaminondas had conquered the Lacedæmonians at Mantinea, he asked whether his shield were safe, Epami-nondas, quum vicisset Lacedæmonios ad Mantineam quasivit, salvusue esset clipeus (see Grotef. § 168, Obs. 2, § 233; Zumpt, § 577, sqq.). It is followed by the subj. when it is dependent on another member of the sentence, when it is used conditionally, or when the sentiments or language of a second party are represented.

Quo tempore, ubi, denote a point of time fm web some
other takes its beginning; usually with the indic.; with the subjunctive only when athy is represented as merely accidental or probable: quando denotes some indefinite point of time, past or future, and hence it can be employed interrogatively, indefinitely, and relatively; it proper interrogancies, magninest, and reassers; it inkes the subj. only in indirect interrogatives, otherwise the indic; it is as soon as soil denoting an exent as neceeded by another, always with an indic. In English, when is frequently put in the first clause of a sentence, where in Latin it must be put with the second, quum being then used to give prominence to the idea of lime. This occ. espigali. 'aiready, now, searceis, not yet.'s.g., w. scarceis a year had intervened, he accused him, vix annus intercesserat, quum illum accusavit: w. spring was near, Hannibal broke up his winter-quarters, jam ver appetebat, quum Hannibal x hibernis movit. Scarcely ... w. (but just ... w.), comhiberns movit. Scarcesy ... E. (vus pass ... E.) tom-modum or commode ... quum (colloquial; e.g. com-modum discesserat Hirtius, quum tabellarius venit. emerseram commode ex Antiate in Appiam ... quum emerseram commode ex Antiate in Appian ... quyan &c.).—vix or vixdum ... quyun (e.g. vixdum epistolam tuam legeram quum ad mc Curtius venit). "When is very frequently expressed by the plop! in the same case with the noun to exch it belongs, if there be only one subject in the sentence; but if there be two or more subject, then the obl. obtol. is employed; e.g., w. Tequinius wan besieping Arden he lost tike e.g., w. Tequinius wan besieping Arden he lost tike kingdom, Tarquinius Ardeam oppugnans perdidit regnum: w. Alexander was about to invade the ter-ritories of he Persians he gave Susa to Archelaus, Alexander Persidis fines aditurus Susa urbem Archeleo tradidit: w. Dionysius had been expelled fm Syracuse, he taught chitdren at Corinth, Dionysius Syracusis exne unique tentate in Cottani, Diolysius Syracusis ex-pulsius Corlinth pueros decebat: ex. Tarquismus Super-bus was kins, Fythagoras came to Italy, Pythagoras, Tarquino Superbo regunate, in Italiam venit: ex. Carthage had been destroyed, the morals of the Romesus became correspt, Carthaghe dirută, Romanorum mores occume corrupy, and the first state of the first st action of the one uconsuarra as appointe or inacpensies, whilst the subject can be referred only to the action of the other member; e. g., w. Casar had gone round all the winter-quarters, he found the ships of war completely equipped, Casar, circuitis omnibus hibernis, naves longas invenit instructas,

WHE WHI

WHENCE, | Interrogative, 1) Of place, undet ex qo locol w. are you? (i. e., of what country?) culas es: when he was asked w. he came, quum interrogareitir, culatem se esso diceret. 2) Of persons, mea us; demands to the country of t unde datum noc summs i teno gate you sensi i unoc acis i (how do you know this?) we comes it, that? unde fit, ut &c. | Relative, i) Of place, unde. a qo loco. a quo loco. They returned to the place w. they came, reversi sunt, unde profecti erant. 2) Of a cause or source, unde, W. il comes that, unde, or ex quo, fit, wit: qua ex re fit, ut.
WHENCESOEVER, undecumque. unde unde.
WHENEVER or WHENSOEVER, quoties. quoties-

e (as often as). - tam sæpe.

WHERE, ubl. qua (12) it is often expressed by qui, quæ, quod; e. g. domus in qua natus sum, the house so. or in weh I was born).—ad omnes aditus, qua adiri poterat (at all the avenues w. or fm weh one might approach).—apud or ad quem, quam, quod (referring to place).-in quo. in ga re. in quibus. in quibus rebus. ubi (relating to things).

WHERE, interrog, ubit ubinamt quo locot quo locit (the latter mostly in indirect questions; e. g. se nescire, quo loci esset.) W. in the world? ubi gentium?

ubi terrarum?

WHEREAS, quoniam, quando, quandoquidem. See also Since. Whereas' is often omitted, the adversative relation of the two clauses being denoted by the antithesis of the statements themselves; e.g. to enim dicere audiebamus, nos omnes adversarios putare, nisi qui nobiscum essent, te (= whereas you) omnes qui contra te non essent, esse tuos (C.)

qui contra te non essent, esse tuos (c.)
WHEREST, | Interrogative, qua re! (bywhat?)
qua ratione! qua'vila! (in what.ray)? quo pacto! (by
what means?) | Relative, | | With rel. to place,
per quem (locum), per quos, &c. 2) With ref. to
mecnns, quo, qua quibus, per quem, quam, quod,

WHEREFORE, | As dependent interrog.; see Wuy. | As relative conclusive particle, quare. quamobrem (refer to one definite ground dis-tinetly stated).—quapropter. quocirca (refer to a number tinelly slated)—quapropter, quocirca (refer to a number of grounds collectively, some of nech may be implied only, = for these and similar reasons, motives, &c.; see Pr. Intr. il. 583).—proinde (is a hortatory 'wherefore,' used in animaled appeals, in speeches, &c. = igitur cum exhortatione quadam. Heindorf, Pr. Intr. il. 568).
WHEREIN, | Interrogative, in quot in qualtin quilbust | Relative, (in) quo, (in) quâ, (in)

quibus

WHEREOF, cujus. cujus rei. de qo. de q\u00e1 re (sing.).

—quorum. de quibus (pl.).

WHERETO, WIEREUNTO, || Interrogative, quo? quorsum? quorsus? ad quid? ad quam rem? || Retative, cui, or ad quod, &c. (e. g. imperium Romanum, cui pedetentim muitæ externæ provinciæ ad-jectæ fuerant: pecuniam non in eam rem impendiati,

aci quam destinata erat).

WHEREUPON, quo facto (after this had taken viace).—quibus verbis (after this had been said).—post jum (after weh things) .- qua re (on what; interrog.;

g. quanam re confidit?). WHEREVER or WHERESOEVER, ubivis (at any viace you like),—ubi ubi (at whatever place it be).—ubi-umque (at any place, no matter wch).—anywhere, ali-zuhi (at any place, fon does not wish to name or point sut a particular place).—uspiam (at any place indisriminately).—usquam (at every place promiscuously, at sill places). | Denoting motion to a place; e. g., v. (= whithersoever) in the world, quo terrarum; quo entium; quoquo terrarum or gentium; quovis gen-WHITHERSOEVER under WHITHER. WHERRET. See TEASE.

WHERRY, cymba. cymbula. linter (canoe) -navi-

WHERRYMAN, nauta. lintrarius (Pand.).

WHET, cote acuere qd. in cote subigere (V.). ex-

WHETSTONE, cos, cotis.

WHETSTONE, cos, cotis.
WHETHER, pron. uter, fix, attached to the chief
rord of the clause, on who the stress of the inquiry is
aid).—num (simply as the sign of a question; see
fumple, \$3\$1, note.—Ew Per arely find utrum
intyle questions; an. in Class, prose, is only our 'or'
(fler 'either,' 'whether,' see Zumple, \$3\$3; as the sign
indirect interrogation, it occurs only in writers of the

eile. age, beginning with Curtius). I ask you w. you eile. age, beginning wilh Curlius). I auk you w. you have given him money, quero dederisane el pecuniam, or num el pecuniam dederis [55] not an el pecuniam dederis, web is un-Class. He aiked me w. I wanted athg, quæsivit ex me, numquid veliem: I aiked him w. aby would come, quæsivi ex co, eçquis esset ventu-rus: let me know w. you will come, ecquid venturi sitis, fao sciam. — I After words expressing doubt, heeitation, or the like; e. g. dublio (I doubt), du-blium ant its in daubtfuit in progrum art it. bium est (it is doubtful), incertum est (it is uncertain), delibero (I am considering), hæsito (I am undecided), and esply after haud scio or nescio (I do not know), whether is expressed by an: I doubt an I and is expressed by an : I doubt w. I ought not to prefer this man to all others, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam: death is certain, but it is uncertain w. or not it will take place on a particular day, morien-dum certe est, et id incertum, an eo ipso die. I do not know w. I should not place, dubito an ponam (not annon ponam); so also without a negative expressed in Latin after haud scio, nescio, &c.: see Zumpt, § 354. After werbs of seeing, expecting, attempting, 'whether' is ste expressed by si (Gr. ei); e. g. Heivetii nonnumquam, si perrumpere possent, conati sunt (Cas.); tentata res est, si primo impetu capi Ardea possit (L.); visam si domi est (Ter.). || In a double interrogation: W. ... or, utrum ... an; e. g. permultum interest, utrum perturbatione q\(\text{a}\) animi, an consuito et cogitato injuria fiat (C.): (more rarely) num ... an; e. g. illud considerandum videtur, num propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, an esset antiquior, &c. (C.): also by ne ... an; e. g. quæritur, unusne mundus sit, an piures (C. p. ne ... ne and an ... an /or utrum ... an are very rare): w. or not, ulrum ... neene; ne ... annon. Ste utrum, &c., in the first clause is omitted; e. g. interrogatur, pauca sint, anne multa (C.); nihii interest civis sit an peregrinus (C.). Sts both signs of interrogation are omitted; e. g. velit, nolit, seire difficile est (C.).

Whether ... or (= be it that ... or be it that; when the speaker either does not know wch is the right supposition, or chooses to leave it undecided, sive ... sive (C.); seu ... seu (not C., but Cæs.).— is seu ... sive or sive ... seu are post-Aug. Pr. Intr. il. 543. Sts vel ... vel; e. g. pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim: w. by divine inspiration, or fm a sort of presentiment, sive divinitus, sive qu conjectura (so sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium factum est). Ste the verb is expressed: you will recover, w. you take medicine or not, sive adhibueris medicinam, sive non adhibueris, convalesces.

WHEY, serum.

WHEYEY, serosus (Col.; full of w.) .- sero similis

WHICH, | Relative, qui, que, quod. qui (in what direction); quo modo (by what means); qui (in what direction); quo modo (by what means); w. of two = whether, uter; (of everal) quisquis, Interropative, uter, quis; e.g., w. of you (two) did if? uter fecit? w. of you said this? quis vestrum becativity of everal?)

hoc dixit (of several)?
WHICHEVER, utercumque (of two).—quicumque.

WHICHEVER, utercumque (of two)—quieumque, quisquis (of seerai).
WHIFF, halitus.
WHILE, s. tempus (time).—spatlum (space of time).
—mora (delay).—othun (leisure). A tittle w., brevo spatlum; paullulim temporis; paullulim: for a tittle w., parumper (in the sense of abridging); paullisper (in the sense of patiently waiting); s. y. Items for a little the sense of patiently waiting; s. y. I term for a little the sense of patiently weating; e.g., I turn for a little w. fm the dreams, discoto parumper a somnis: weit a little w., paullisper mane): a little w. after, non its muito post: in a little w., intra breve spatium (within a short lime); brevi tempore interjecto; post breve tempus; paullo post taffer a little w., soon after): a good w., aliquantum temporis: a good w. after, ailquanto post: a long w., longum tempus; muitum temporis: a long w. after, post longum tempus; longo tempore interjecto: in the mean w., interea. interim tempore interjecto: in the mean w., interea. interim (according to Död., the former merks a space, the latter, a point, of time; see Pr. Intr. ii. p. 196, 7).

WHILE, WHILET, conj. dum (during the time that; ar; denoting that one event is contemporary with av-

as; aenoting that one event is contemporary with an-other; generally joined with the present indicative, even when events of the past time are spoken of, but we ste find the perfect; dum in the sense of quamdiu, 'as long as, when referring to the past time, is regularly joined with the imperfect; Zumpt, § 506, 507; the answering clause often begins with subtto, repente: to mark a sudden, unexpected event, integer jam, interen jam, in L., interim).—donec (not used = 'as long as' before Ang. poets and L.). — quum (at the time when, denoting simultaneousness, with the perfect or imperfect indic

the perfect being used in historical narratives, the imperfect in descriptions: the simultaneousness is imperfect in descriptions: the simultaneousness is marked more emphasically by adding interen or in-terin: Zumpt, § 580). As used to point out the co-existence of two states, &c., that should not co-exist, quum interea, or quum only; e. g. belium subto exarsit, quum Ligarius, domum spectans, nullo se negotio

implicari passus est ('whilst Ligarius all the w., &c.).
WHILE AWAY, tempus, horas, or tempora tarde writte awat, tempus, norss, or tempora tarde labentia fallere qå re (e.g. sermonbus, narrando; see O. Met. 8, 652; Trist. 3, 2, 12. orium faller would be quite wrong, since olium means only absence of serious business). To w. away the time, ad tempus

failendum, ad horas faliendas.

WHILOM, oilm quondam (once, formerly; opp. nunc).—antea. antehac (antea, 'before that lime;' antehac, 'before this time').—antiquitus (in ancient clays).--patrum or majorum memorià (in our fathers'

WHIM, celer motus ingenii. impulsio. commentum (an invention).-libido. As one's w. is, ad libidinem es : a foolish w., ineptum; absurdum consilium: according to one's w. and fancy, ad animi sui arbitrium ac libidinem (uft. C.).
WHIMPER. vsgire, ejulare. See Cay, v.

WHIMSICAL, stultus et inæqualis (Sen. Fit. Beat. 12) .- homo, cui nihil sequale est (aft. H.; irregular, eccentric) .- ineptus. absurdus. ineptus inersque (foolish, lazy person, never acting steadily).—morosus, difficilis. Jx, difficilis ac morosus (indulging such w. humours, that it is almost impossible to please him).
WHIMSICALLY. There is no adv. that answers to

Sts mire, mirum in modum (strangely).-varie (with variety).—ad libidinem; ex libidine (according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice).

-inscienter (unusually).

WHINE, s. *vox ficta simulataque. *sermo fictus simulatusque; or *vox flebilis.
WHiNE, v. *vocem fictam simulatamque, or vocem

flebilem mittere. *sermone ficto simulatoque uti.

WHINNy, hinnire, hinnitus edere,
WHIP, s. flagellum (C.), flagrum (L., of single
thongs; if these were armed with iron points, it became scorpio) .- scutica. lora, pl. (scourge; woven; hence nearer to our 'whips.' e; of thongs inter-H.'s ut scutica dignum horribili sectore fiagelio makes the scutica lighter than the flagellum) .- lorum (not so heavy as iora, pl.): to crack a w., insonare flagelio (V. En. 5, The Romans seem to have used a 'cane 679). (virga, qua qs ad regendum equum utitur, C.) rather young you up out regenature equum untur, C.) rather than a whip for riding; but see the passage in V. above quoted; and flagellum was also used for oxen; Col. 2, 2, 26.

WHIP, v. | To strike with a whip, flageliare. WHIP, V. || 10 tirke with a warp, magazine.

flagris cædere. To w. a top, turbinem agere, flagellare.

|| To sew slightly, see Sew. || With a prep., off,
out (= to take of nimbly: coll. vulg.), rapere, abri-

WHIRL, s. turbo. vertigo. gyrus, verticilius (the

whirl or harl of a spindle).
WHIRL, v. | TRANS.) torquere. circumagere. circumvolvere. vertigine rotare. volvere in orbem in gyrum ducere. | INTRANS.) torqueri. circumagi. in

ros ire gyros peragere or edere.
Wii i RLIGIG, *verticilius iusorius. (turbo = op; trochus = a hoop.)
WHIRLPOOL, vortex (v. propr.).-gurges (a strong

eddy).-vorago (an abyss).
WHIRLWIND, turbo (violent and destructive).-

wortex (less violent). WHISK, s. scopula.

WHISK, v. *scopulå purgare. *scopulå pulverem excutere.

WHISKERS, we may say genæ pilosæ (C. Pis. 1, 1), or genæ hirsutæ (rough cheeks; Mart. 6, 52, 4).

WHISPER, s. susurrus (r. propr.).—susurratio (a

whispering). Gentie w.'s, susurn lenes (H. Ep.), blandi

WHISPER, v. insusurrare ci qd in aures or ad aurem. dicere ci qd in aurem (H. Sat. i, 9, 9), ad aurem admonere qm ut caveat, ne &c. (lo w. a warning in any one's ear that he do not &c.; C. Fin. 2, 21, 69) .- sub-

Jicere ci qd (to suggest).
WHISPERER, qui in or ad aurem cs însusurrat.

WHISPERING, susurratio. susurrus (schisper).
WHISPERING, susurratio. susurrus (schisper).
WHIST, interf. See Hush.
WHIST, interf. See Hush.
WHIST, interf. See Hush.
Whist additiona or necessary for perspiculity)
WHISTLE, s. stblius: pl. stblit (rare) and stblit, see

orum (common: the former seems to denote engle hisses; the latter a continued hissing).

WHISTLE, v. INTRANS.) sibilare (g. f. for eng whistling or hissing noise produced by a person with his mouth, by a serpent, the wind, &c.; see Auct. ad Her. 4. mouth, by a serpent, the wind, &c.; see Auct. ad Her. 4.
31; Q. 5, 6, 31).—fixtul or tibid canner (to biwe on a reed, fife, &c.). Tow. (for any one to come), "qu sibile advocare. Nr must w. to ozen, to make them drist freely at the seater, boves ad aquam duci oportet, siblique allettari quo libentius bibant (Col. 2, 3, 2).
I Tanas.) To w. a issue, "canticum sibilando exprimere (with the mosth); canticum fistulis (on a reed) or fife the mosth); canticum fistulis (on a reed) or with 17, by change, (let him do one thing or the other) I do not care a w. for it, ne ciccum interduin (Plant, Rud. 2, 7, 22); he shall not get one w., ne cicum activity or nufert (after the above passaoch. Also

cum accipiet or auferet (after the above passage). expressed by nihil or ne minima quidem re or minime (not in the least; e. g. offendere qm). Beery w.; see

WIIITE, adj. albus (colourless; opp. ater).—candidus (of a bright colour, clear, pure, shining; opp. niger).—canus (grey, silvery; of hair and wester).—albidus (whitish, comparative). W. as snow, niveus: w. as milk, lacteus: w. lilies, lilia candida (O.): w. roses, rosm candidm, albentes: not to be able to distinguish black fm w., atra et alba discernere non posse (C.): to be w., albere: w. bread, panis candidus (Q.): w. wine, vinum album (Plin.), candidum (Pail.): to make black w., quidvis probare ci posse (Plant.). Prov.) To west a blackamoor w., ebur atramento candefacere (Plant. Most. 1, 3, 102); nudo detrahere vestimenta (Plant): a w. lie, mendaciunculum (little lie); mendacium modestum (opp. mend. impüdens).
WHITE, WHITENESS, album (w. colour).—albi-

tudo (as an abiding quality) .- candor (brilliant, dez-zling w.). The w. of the eyes, album oculorum (Cela.): the w. of an egg, album ovi. Albugo was a w. speck in the eye (as disease). Albumen, albumentum,

albor (ovi) are all late. WHITE LEAD, cerussa.

WHITEN, || TRANS.) dealbare. album addere (in vestimentum). || INTRANS.) albescere (Plin., H., O.) [INTRANS.] albescere (Plin., H., O.).

vestimentum). INTRANS. albescere (Plin., H., O.). inalbescere (Cels.). canescere (of hair, Plin.). WHITEWASH, v. dealbare.—opere albario polive (with a kind of white mortar). To coat over whitewashed walls, albaria tectoriorum interpolare q\u00e5 re (Plin. 35, 15, 56).— Trullissare = parget. Pio.) To whitewash aby. "ducare qm. To white wash aby, fucare qm. WHITEWASHER, dealbator (Cod. Just.).

White R (Interrogative, quo! quem in locum! quorsum! in quam partem! w. shall I go! quo me vertam! [Not interrogative, 1] Without ref. to athg foregoing; aliquo: w. in the world, quo terrarum; qu gentium: any w., quoquam (to some place, indefinitely). quopiam (to some place, although it matters not what). Whithersoever, quocumque, quacumque (to any or every place, be it what it may).—quovis, quolibet (to any place wech one may choose). 2) With ref. to something preceding, quo.
WHITING, | A kind of fish, egadus merlangus

inn.). | A soft chalk, *creta mollior.
WHITISH, subalbus (Varr.); subalbidus, subcasdidus, candidans. albicans (Plin.); albidus (Vstr., Col.). To be w., candidare. albicare.

WHITLOW, paronychia. paronychium (Piin.; in

the pl.).
WHITSUNDAY, *dies primus Pentecostes (t. t.).
WHITSUNTIDE, Pentecoste (Eccl.); dies festi
Pentecostes (Eccl.). W. holidays, feriæ Pentecostales

(Rubnk), atridere sibilare (esply with a hissing or whiteling sound. 1995 bombum facere = buzz). Will, I nerroy after a In direct interrogations: quil (more raring qui, uch is used when not the n = 1 but the character, or kind of person is intended. See on What); quisnam. In indirect interrogations. quinam: who are you? queso, quid tu hominis es? w. is this woman? quis iliace est mulier? w. does not know? quis est qui nesciat? w. is there? quis tu? Relative; qui. I know not w. you are, nescio te: mol to know w. Aristides is, ignorare Aristidem (Np.): I will make you know w. I am, faciam sentias qui sim.
WHOEVER, WHOSOEVER, quicumque. que-

WHOEVER, WHOSOEVER, quicumque, que-cumque; quisquis, quæquæ. — These pronount take the indicative, not the conjunctive, in direct and independent clauses; it is a false refinement of modern independent clauses; it is a faire represent of moment Lat. writers to use the conjunctive, for example, in such case as the following; quantunque doctrinan partem sibi examinandum sumsisset (Ruhnk.), for mserat; quicunque appeterent(Murel.) for appetehant; idquid zetas reliquerit (Muret.) for reliquit (Krebs). WHOLE, adj. | Sound, unbroken, integer (un-WHOLE, adj. [Sound, unbroken, integer (unured, unmittaled; opp. truncus, lessus, &c.).—pleus wil, that has no empty space; complete); Jx. pleus que integer; soldus (that has no hole). [Entire, mplete; all, total; totus (opp. to single parts).—teger (of a ling) itself in its state of integerisp).—omis very, all; pl. omnes, all, without exception; opp. unil, pauci, aliquot, &c.,—cunctus (collectively, ordered as really united; opp. dispers], sejuncti. ence in the sing, it is used only with collective nouns; g. senatus cunctus).—universus, universi (all, as aited in our conception; opp. answell, unusquissited in our conception; opp. singuli, unusquis-It excludes exceptions like omnes, but with more ie. It excuses exceptions the offices of the wint more for to the w., then to the separate units that compose by the separate units that compose in the inhabitants of Italy. In poetry who is steepressed by quam iongus (a, um), e.g. nuncumem inter se luxu, quam longa fover (Æn. , 193); et vacuus somno noctem, quam longa, eregi [sc. quam ea longa est] (Ov. Am. 1, 2, 3). The . world, mundus hic omnis or totus (this world); niversitas rerum (the universe); with one's w. heart, toto ectore : with one's w. mind, totus ex mente et animo.

ectore: with one's w, mind, totus ex mente et animo.

WHOLE, s. totum, tota res (opp, to single paris).—

num (as an unit).—omnia, lum, n. (ali the parts).—

niversum. universa res. universitas (ali single parts).—

siem together).—universum genus, or singly genus

the w. kind, as opp, to the species).—orquus (the w. at

rming one independent body).—summa (the chief, the vost important part in a thing) .- solidum (a w. debt, so opposed to smaller sums).—respublica (the state, as proved to single citizens); the w. depends upon this, hat &c., totum in eo est, ut &c.: in the w., omnino in comprehending a number of single things, or in oporing a number to a single thing; e. g., there were five n the w., quinque omnino erant) .- omni numero (in he entire number; e. g. Padus omni numero triginta lumina in mare Adriaticum defert). But if this expression denotes that a thing is to be comprehended in its olality, then it is rendered by universus (e.g., the thing being taken as a whole, re in universum considerata; i rem omnem spectas). WHOLESALE, magnus.

WHOLESALE, magnus. A w. trade, mercatura nagna; mercatura magna et copiosa, multa undique ipportans: to carry on a w. trade, facere mercaturam nagnam or magnam et copiosam: a w. dealer or mer-

'hant, mercator; qui mercaturam magnam facit, WHOLESOME, salutaris. saluber or salubris (propr.

ind fig.).
WHOLLY, ex toto (perfectly, completely; e. g. utum esse).—ex integro (anew, afresh; e. g. qd efficere iovum).-ex omni parte (in every respect; e. g. beatum sse). - omni numero; omnibus numeris; omnibus **see). — omni numero; omnious numeris; omnious numeris et partibus (in all lis parts). — omni ratione (in very manner; e. g. qm exinanire). — plane; omnino; orraus (entirety, altogether). — longe; muito (by far; »fore alius and aliter). — valde (very; strengthening the cord with weh it is joined). It is w. false, falsum est id otum : I am w. thine, totus tuus sum ; totus tibl delitus sum: he is w. uneducated, omnino omnis erudiionis expers est; he is w. made up of deceil and lies, otus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est or constat : w. odeny prefracto negate, cytrate i to be we. of a diffitive (C. de Fin. 4, 1, 2); to be we. different, longe secus
see; longe allter se habere. The Latins, however,
requently express "wholly" by per in composition,
e.g. hoe min perplacet; pernegate), or by a superlative
e.g. homo perditissimus).
WHOOP. See Shour, BATTLE-CRT.
WHORE, meretrix. meretricula. scortum mulier
mnibus proposita (C.). muller quæ domum suam
mnium cupiditatl patefecit (C. Cæt. 20, 40). A comem. prostibulum (Ter.); prostibulum populi
Plaul.): lupa: quadrantaria; scortum vulgare (C.).
WHORE DOM, scortum. To commit we. (said of men),
tuprum facere (C.); stupri consuctudinem facere cum
f(Suet.); scortuni (Ter.); [asaid of women) = to play the
urici, meretricem esse (C.); meretricium facere (Sunt.)
2d. 40); corpore questum facere (Plaul.); corpus
sublicare (Plaul.) or vulgare (L.); pudicitiam publister (T.); se so mnibus pervulgare; se ad onnee libio deny, præfracte negare, ejurare: to be w. of a differ-

are (T.); se omnibus pervulgare; se ad omnes libilines divulgare (C.); pudleitiam prostituere (Suct.); adicitiam in propatulo habere (S. Cat. 13, 3). WHOREMONGER, scortator (H. Sat.); ganeo (C.);

tuprator (Q); homo libidinosus (C.). WHORISH, meretricius (v. propr.). — libidinosus

lascivious). -- impudicus (immodest).

WHORTLEBERRY, "vaccinium mirtillus (Linn.). WIIY, cur? quamobrem (in asking for the end)?-WIIY, curl quamobrem (in asking for the end)!— quare (in asking for the cause or occasion)!—quaprop-ter? quid det causa? quid est quar? quid est quapropter? quid est causa cur? quid est quad (in asking for the molive)!—quid (denotes in general that to such the eerb ofers: e. g. quid rides! we do you lawgh? i. e. at what do you lawgh? what is the object of your lawghter?).—w. not? cur non, with an indicative (asking the reason w. a thing is soit done).—quidini, with a conjunctive (asking, ceive the reason of a thing)—quin, with an indicative (refers to an urgent necessity of doiny something: e., cur non domum uncern arcessity of doiny something: e. qui (refers to an argent necessity of acond sometiming; e.g., upon upon not not more many the result of the continuous defendum est ferst). There is no reason (sebat reason is there \$\frac{x}{2}\$.) with the faction is there \$\frac{x}{2}\$.) with solid not do this, nulla est causa (quid causae est ? &c.), quin hoc faciam: we can't they \$\frac{x}{2}\$. can't they \$\frac{x}{2}\$. det causae, quin ... possint (e. g. coloniam deducere)?
WICK, ellychnium; pure Lat. linamentum (w. of

a lamp) .- candele or cerel filum (the w. of a candle;

consisting of one thick thread; Juv. 3, 287).

WICKED, scelestus. sceleratus. nefarius. nefarius. impius. improbus (scelestus has reference to the mind, = ad scelera promus or promptus; sceleratus, to actions, esceleribus pollutus aque opertus. Hence, scelestus is applied to persons; sceleratus, to thinge; and, in general, thinge can be called scelesta only by personification. In like manner nefarius and impius are applied to the impiety of the person who acts; only with this distinction, that the impius is w. only in minde, the nefartus in his actions also; whereas nefandus refer to the horrible enormity of an action),—malus (w. by nature; opp, to bonus,—pravus (corrupted by dahabits); Js. malus pravusque; homo nequam (a worthess fellow; opp. to frug!). According to Dödertein, malus homo is a morally bad man; but nequan, a good-for-nothing man, whose faultiness shows itself in aversion to useful labour, and a propensity to idlense and folisy opp. to frug! pravus, a man subus character mind, = ad scelera pronus or promptus; sceleratus, and foliy, opp. to frugt; pravus, a man whose character has taken a vicious direction; in a physical, or intellectual, or moral point of view, opp. to rectus. (Hand-book, p. 131.) A w. action, imple factum; scelus; nefas

WICKEDLY, scelerate. impie. improbe. [SYN. in

WICKEDNESS, impletas. improbitas (or by the

WICKEDNESS, impletas. improbitas (or by the adj.). A deed of w., imple factum; scelus; nefas: to commit w., imple facere: to commit great w., multa imple nefarieque committere.

WICKER, vimineus (v. propr.); craticius (westled, of hurdles). W. work, opus vimineum, craticium, e viminibus contextum; also crates (hurdle, crate).

WIDE, acj. latus (broad).—laxus; amplus (not close together, large).—spatiosus (roomy).—patulus (farspreading). A w. piain, ampla, lata planities; latus late patens, amplus campus: a dilch fire feet w., fossa ouinous wedes lata: w. onen, natilus (e. a. feneda lata). nate patens, amplie campus: a aisen nee jeet a., lossa quinque pedes lata: w. open, patulus (e. g. fenestræ patulæ): of a w. signification, late patens; latus: but this has a wider signification, at hoc latius est or patet (opp. angustius valère): to be w. of the mark, a scopo

WIDE, WIDELY, adv. late. Far and w., longe lateque (e. g. diffundi)
WIDE MOUTHED, ore patulo.

WIDE-SPREADING, patulus (esply of branches and trees).—patulis diffusus ramis (propr.; that spreads its branches wide, of trees).—quod longe lateque scrplt (in general).
WIDEN, dilatare (to make broader).-laxare (to open

what before was close or dense).—inxare (to open what before was close or dense).—amplificare (to enlarge).—extendere. promovère (to enlarge).
WIDENESS, WIDTH, latitudo (breadth).—laxitas

WIDEN ESS, WIDTH, latitudo (breadth).—laxitas (icosenes).—amplitudo (space).
WIDOW, vidua. To become a w., viduam fieri (C.); in viduitate relinqui (L. 40, 4): a w.² portion, "specunia vidure alendee, sustinendae data, destinata; "annua, quae viduis præbentur: a w.² fand, "ærarlum viduals sustinendis, alendis; ærarlum viduarium (Wyt-

WIDOWER, viduus (Plaut.). To become a w., viduum fieri; amittere uxorem (C.).

WIELD, || PROPE.) tractare, adhibēre qd. uti qa re. || Fig.) curare, administrare, gerere, exercere qd. || To wield the sceptre: see Rosses.

WIFE, conjux (as a pariner in marriage).—uxor (as lawfully married).—marita (a married woman). To take a w., uxorem ducere: to take aby to w., qam in matrimonium ducere; qam ducere uxorem; qam ducere: &

bare as a w., gam uxorem habere ; gam in matrimonio habere : to give a woman to aby as w., in matrimonium dare or collocare qam ci; qam ci in matrimonio or nuptum collocare: to become the w. of aby, nubere ci: what sort of woman have you for a w. ? quid mulieris uxorem habes ! not to take a w., matrimoniis se abstinere (aft. Suet. Cas. 51, in.): to have two w.'s at the same time, duas simui uxores habere.

duas simul uxores nabere.

WIG, capillamentum (Suet.); caliendrum (H. Sat.

1, 8, 48; see Heind. ad loc.); also galericulum (epily such as our modern perrukes; Suet. Oth 12. see Bremi ad loc.); crines empti (O.; false hair; see Böttig. Sab.

i, p. 141).
WIG-MAKER, capillamentorum textor (Dan.). WILD, | Not la me, ferus. ferinus (†). immanis (opp. humanus, mitis): w. beasts, feræ or immanes bestiæ; or simply feræ; beiluæ silvestres (opp. bestlæ cicures); a w. ass, onager: a w. boar, aper: a w. bull, taurus silvester (Plin.); urus (Cæs.): a w. horse, equus ferus. Not cultivated, silvester. agrestls (of plants) .incultus, horridus, vastus (of the soil). | Rude, uncullivated, savage, ferus (uncivilized).-ferox (of Serce aspect).—agrestis (clownish; opp. urbanus, huma-nus).—immanis (unmannerly; opp. humanus, man-suctus).—incultus (unpolished; opp. cultus, politus). rudis (coarse, rude in manner; opp. humanus, urbanus).—barbarus (opp. doctus, politus). A w. mode of life, vita fera agrestisque. | Violent, furious, sievus, ferox: a w. look, vultus trux; oculi truces: a w. and confused cry, clamor inconditus turbidusque.
WILDERNESS, locus desertus. locus vastus et

desertus. solitudo vasta solitudo avia. A complete w., omnis humani cultús solitudo (Curl. 7, 3, 12): to retire into the w., secedere or discedere in solltudines; to pass one's life in a w., degere setatem inter feras: to turn a country into a w., vastas solitudines facere ex terra: vastitatem reddere in terra; tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre.

WILDFIRE, *ignes, pl.

Wildly. By the adj. Wildness, feritas, natura immanis, immanitas. Usually by the adj.
WILE, ars. artificium (only in Com.; also techna);

dolus. See ART.

WILPUL, | Self-willed, obstinate, obstinatus. WILPUL, Self-Sellea, onlinare, onthinaux, pervicax, pertinax, prefractus, contunaux [SYM: in Obstinate]. || Done with design, quot consulto et cogitatum fit of things; e.g. injuria, quae consulto et cogitatum fit; a w. ofence, crimen voluntatis (opp. crimen necessitatis, C. Lig. 2, 5); not w. inconsultus (without consideration); temerarius (rash); fortuitus

(Without consisteration), testing the state of the state voluntate et judicio.-dată et dedită operâ. de or ex industria (with intention, designedly, on purpose), - sponte (without any outward inducement, fm an inner impulse); also personally, with sciens or prudens (with knowledge, knowingly). To do athg w., consuito et cogi-tatum facio qd: to offend aby w., ci de industria inju-riam facere: not w., imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsulte; temere; also Jr. inconsulte et temere;

temere ac fortuito; casu (by chance).
WILFULNESS, animus obstinatus. obstinatio. prefractus, contumacia [Syn. in Obstinato, prefractus, contumacia [Syn. in Obstinacy].
WiLILY, astute. callide. vafre. subdole.
WILINESS, astutia. vafrities, versutia. calliditas.

doius. WILL, s. ¶ Facuity of volition, voluntas: divine w., numen: free w., libera voluntas (G. Fat. 10, 20); liberum arbitrium (L. 4, 43, 13, 23, 7; 17, 1); or simply arbitrium (C.); optio (option, choice). ∥ Exercise and manifestation of this faculty in any particular case, voluntas: the w. (of the senate or of an influential individual), autoritas: w. (of the people), jusuus: w. and pleasure, arbitrium; libido: that is my w. and pleasure, here est voluntas mes; that hoe volo; ita fert animus; sic stat sententia: according to only one w. s. usk voluntas (Cast): ad autoria to only one w. s. usk voluntas (Cast): ad autoria to only one w. s. usk voluntas (Cast): ad hoc volo; ita fert animus; sic stat sententia: according to one's own w., suk voluntate (Cex.); ad suum arbitrium; ad suum iibidinem: to depend upon an-other's w., sleini case arbitrii (L.); non sus case arbitrii (Smel.); non esse in suä potestiate; aliunde pendére: L'abre nothing but my good w., and iibidinem summer summe one's en., qo nolente, invito, contra voiuntatem cs qd

facere: to do athy according to one's w., facere qd ex cs voluntate (C.); ad nutum et voluntatem cs facere qd: to yield to aby's w., voluntati es parère, obsecundare, morem gerere (C.); morigerari ci; animum ci explère: morem gerer (v.); inorgenal vi, other content on assent, assensus, consensus, comprobatio. [A testament, testamentum; sis tabulæ (when the contest fixes the sense); suprema voluntas (UIp.); so make a w., testamen); series; suprema voluntus (03p.); so make a w., series mentum facere (g. t.), componere, scribere; testamen-tum nuncupare (the contents of the w. being read in the presence of witnesses): to be entitled to make a w., fac-tionem testamenti habere: to die after having made s w., testato decedere: to die without having made a w., Intestatum, or intestato, decedere: to draw up a w. testamentum conscribere: to sent a w., testamentum obsignare: to open a w., testamentum resignare or aperire: to set aside a w., testamentum mutare, rumspenie: lo se same a w., testamentum mutare, run-pere, irritum facete: to forge a w., testamentum subjec-tor, testamentarius: to appoint or provide by w., testa-mento cavere. Not to notice aby in one's w., ci nichi

mento cavere. Not to notice aby in one's w., ci nitil legare; in testamento immemorem esse cs.

WILL, v. | To be determ in ed, to have formed a resolution, velle; constituins eqd; est mini qd in animo; habëre qd in animo. | To wish, desire, velle, cuprer; (in a high degree), avere, gestire, petere, expetere, appetere qd. As you w., ut libet: would that vellm (expressing a direct wish for smelting peasible). vellm (expressing a direct wish for smelting peasible) which peasible is wretter, malle. || To require.

de mand, postulare, requiere qd.
WilLiNG, libens, paratus, promptus, facilis et promptus, promptus et paratus; facilis et promptus.
To be w. lo do also, promptum, paratum esse ad qd.
non gravari qd facere; prompto or alsect animo susci

WILLINGLY, libenter. prompte. animo lubent, prompto, facili. non gravate. Most w., very w., promptissime (Plin. Ep.): lubentissimo animo (C.): animis lubentissimis (of several).

WILLINGNESS, animus libens, promptus, facilis: facilitas. With w., see WILLINGLY: with the greatest w., promptissime (Plin. Ep.); lubentissimo anime

WILLOW, salix. Of w., saligneus or salignus: s WILLOW, sails. Of w., sangness or sangnes: a bed of w., salictum.
WILY, callidus. versutus. vafer. astutus. subdelus.
Jn. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus

et callidus [Syn. in Cunning.] WIMBLE, terebra.

WIN, lucrati lucrificare qd. qd proficere, acquirere. win, lucrati lucrificare tollere (Syn. in To Gais).—conciliare (qm; cs animum; to oneretf, sibi, eim amorem sibi ab omnibus; cs voluntatem sibi; cs beach To w. the favour of men by ath, qa re hominum (plebs. &c.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere: to w. men's herein Le living a constant of the co

WINCE, calcitrare, calces remittere (to kick; of horses).—se torquere or vertere (to twist oneself about WINCH, sucula.

WIND, s. | Propr.) ventus (g. t.): a stormy v., turbo; procella: a genile w., aura; ventus lenis: s favorable w., ventus idoneus, secundus: a contrary v. favorable w., ventus Moneus, secundus: a constray e-ventus molestus, adversus: a strong w., ventus veho-mens, sevus; immodicus, gravis (Cel.): the w. rusal fc., ventus cooritur, increbreecti, intermitti, remitti, cessat; omnis vis venti cadit: reposed to the w., ventus obnoxius: the w. rages, savvi ventus (Cess. B. G. 3. 15 fm.); this w. is unfavorable to those who are sening in Alterns, in ventus adversum teret Athenis profescentibus (Np.): to drive (or be driven, send, &c.) before

the w., se vento dare (dedisse, &c.; Cas. B. G. 3, 13, fin.): to speak to the w., dare verba in ventos (0.); profundere verba ventis (Lucr.); ventis loqui (Ammian.); surdis auribus canere (L.): to bs w. bound, ventis detisurdis surdius canere (L.): to be w. bound, ventis detimeri in qo loco; venti qui tardant: w. instruments,
pneumatica organa (Plin. 19, 4, 20): to sait with a
side w., pedem facere or proferre; ventum obliqua
captare. | Flatueney, ventus (C.); flatus (Suet.):
a breaking of w., crepitus ventris (e.g. crepitum ventris emittere, C.). | Emply words, mera mendacia
(pl.): it is a mers w., nith veri subest.
WIND, v. To see nt, vid.
WIND, v. To avent, vid.
WIND, v. To avent, circumvolvere (qd cl rei): to
vinta subt glomerare; to w. not so with a wind.

w. into a balt, glomerare: to w. up (as with a wind-tass), trochleå tollere or elevare; ope trochleæ, ergatæ

qd subducere, elevare, tollere: to w. oneself into a person's favour or good graces, = insinuate, vid. | In-TRANS.) torqueri; volvi; curvari; se volvere, torquere, convolvere; sinuari (as a river, plain, &c.; e. g. campus inter Visurgim et colles inæqualiter sinuatur, T. Ann. 2, 16): to w. round trees (as creeping plants), se circumvolvere arboribus (Plin.; see also TURN). WIND, v. = To blow (a horn), cornu inflare.

See Brow WIND UP a clock, horologium intendere; a dis-

wind of actors, "norougum intendere; a dis-course, orationem concludere, absolvere. WINDED. Short w., anhélans (panting. an-hélus, poet.); auspiriosus (Plin., Col.): long w., (fg.) tadium or satietatem afferens, molestus.

WINDING, s. See BEND, CURVE.
WINDING, adj. flexuosus (e. g. iter, C.).
WINDING-SHEET, *ferale amiculum.—vestis or tunica funebris.

WINDING-STAIRS, scalæ quasi in cochlearn serpentes.—(1955) scalæ annulariæ, in Rome, Suet. Aug. 72; probably, the quarter of the ring-makers;

WINDLASS, ergata. trochlea; or Lat. prehensio (Cat. B. C. 2, 9). See Rechantus and artermou are parts of a w. or erane. See more in Caans. WINDMILL, mola venti (aft. mola aques; Cod. Just. 2, 12, 10). The militer in a w., "moderator mole

wenti.

WINDOW, fenestra (an opening in a wall to admit both light and air.— ESS The fenestra were secured with w. shullers, curtiains, and lattice work; afterwards, under the emperors, with the transparent lapis phengites or specularis, late or mice; hence specularis, such w. s; also hot-house w. s, Mart. 8, 14).—vitree (plass-w. s are mentioned for the first time in the fourth century, Hieron. in Exch. 40, 16). A blind window, frenestra image (Fits. 4, 2, 4); having w.'s, fenestratus: to open the w.'s (to as to let air into a room), cubiculi tenestras matefacere, sie cut perflature as accedat (see lenstras patefacer, sie ut perfatus qui accedat (see Ceis. 3, 19); perfatum in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris (D. Plin.).
WINDOW-FIAME, "margo ligneus fenestres. WINDOW-GLASS, vitrum. A pane of w.-p.,

vitrea quadrata.
WINDOW-SHUTTERS, foriculæ (Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1).—luminaria, pl. (Cato R. R. 14, 2, Schneid; C.

411. 15, 26, 4.) WINDOW-TAX, tributum in singulas fenestras im-

WINDOW-TAX, tributum in singulas fenestras imositum (af. Cæs. B. C. S. \$2): exactio fenestrarum
afi. C. ad Die. 3, 8, 5, exactio capitum atque ostirum, i.e., a poli-tax and door-tax).
WINDUFPE, aspera arteria (C.). animme canalis
Pina.). Shaimi or spiritus meatus = respiration.
WINDWARD, pars in ventum obversa (see Pina., t. 21, 27) pars ad ventum conversa (see C. Verr. 4, 8, 107). This is the w. side, hino ventus inquietus
WINDWARD, 2, 1, 100.

WINDY, ventosus (propr. and fig.). W. weather, whilm ventosum; aer ventosus (Plin.): a w. day, lies ventosus (Q.): it is very w. to-day, vehemens flat,

cortus est, hodie ventus.

WINE, vinum. temetum (an antiquated and poetical wilk E, vinum. temenum (amonnymere and porture same for w.). Old w., vinum vetus (C.), vetustum Plaus!), vetulum (Catell.): new w., vinum novum (C.), lovitium (Plin.), recens (Seribon.), novellum (Pail.): ome-made w. (not foreign), vinum patrium or vernaoms-made w. (not foreign), vinum patrium or verna-ulum: red, dark-coloured w., vinum rubrum, strum, ligrum (Plin.); white, light-coloured w., vinum album Plin.), candidum (Pali.); weak w., wine that has no ody, vinum dilutum (Cels.), infirmi saporis (Cel.), im-cellium (Plin.), nullarum virium (Cels.); strong or uli-bodied w., vinum validum (Plin.), firmum (Col.); odrink much w., largiore vino uti (L., Ceurl.); to be leated with w., vino incalescere (L.); mero calescere 323

(H.), incalescere (Curt.): given to w., too fond of w., in (III.), incalescere (Curt.): given to w., too fond of w., in vinum pronior (L.); vinous [II.): a w. flask or bottle, lagéna: spirite of w., *spiritus viui: the smell or flavour of w., odor vinio, door vinous: a w. glass, *scriphus vitreus: the w. trade, *negotium vinarium: teo of w., faces vini (Col.): a w. occlare, cella vinaria (C.): a w. country, terra vinealis (Col.), vitifera (Piin.), vitibus ferax: daisy on w., vectigal vino impositum portorium vini (C. Font. 5, 9): a good fudge of w. lages of w. collare (C. Font. 5, 9): a good fudge of w. lages (C. Font. 5, 9): a

sel containing wine).
WINE-MERCHANT, vinarius.

WING, | PROPR.) ala. W.'s, alæ; pennæ (alæ is used also of insects; pennæ only of birds: acc. to Q. used also of issects; pennæ only of birds: acc. to 0, 1, 4, 12, pinnæ for pennæ is verong): to have w.'s, alatum esse (port., propr.); volare (fg., of tims): to clip the w.'s, pennas ci incidere (propr. and fg.; C. Ati. 4, 2, 5): to clip his w.'s, alas intervellere (i. e., piuck some of the feathers out; impropr.; Plaust): the w.'s grow again, pennæ renascuntur (propr. and fg.,); of the Roman legions).—ala (one of the w.'s of the cavairy of the Roman legions).—ala (one of the w.'s of the cavairy and allies wech extended beyond the Roman legions; see Gell. 16, 4). The troops wech formed the w.'s, alarii; so also alaria colontes (see Interpp. ad Cax. B. G. 1, 5); to be in the right w., to form the right w., dextrum cornu tenfere; in dextro cornu consistere: to altock the cornu tenere; in dextro cornu consistere: to attack the left w., invadere sinistrum cornu. b) A sids build-ing of a house, tectum quod est viæ junctum (a building projecting fm the main building towards the strest; Geli. 16, 5).—ala (one of the walks or halls on the right or left side of the court in a Roman house; Vitr. 4, 7, 2; 63, 4, 4,.). To build another w. (to a building), accessionem adjungere ædibus. c) Of a door, foris. valva (rarely in the singular).

WINGED, | PROPR.) volucer. pennatus. (poet. and

post-Aug. ales, alatus, penniger.) [Fig.) volucer. incitatus. Sse also Swiff.
WINK, s. nictus, ûs; or by oculi. To give a w., nictu loqui; oculis nutuque loqui (C.); nictare (Plaul.)

WINK, v. || To open and shut the eyes, nictare. || To connive, connivere in re (to w. at it),—ci rei or ci qd ignoscere (to hold excused, to take no notice of). ci qui indulgere (to indulge aby in alhg).—indulgentià tractare qm (to treat aby with indulgence).—omittere. prætermittere (to let alhg pass, not punish

 WINNING, facundus. perfectus ad persuadendum (persuasive). — venustus (charming). — suavis (agree-(persuance). - venusus (corming). - survis (agree-able). - blandus (fattering). - amenus (feb rare and post-fug. in this sense). A mild and w. temper, ingo-nium mite et amenum (T. Ann. 2, 64, 3): a w. de-portment, w. manners, mores suaves; morium suavitas.

winnow, Paora, ifrumentum) ventilare or evan-nere. | Fig.) rem excutere, scrutari, perscutari. Winnowing-FAN, vannus, ventilabrum, Winter, s. hiems, bruma (poet), tempus brumale WINTER, a. hiems. bruma (poet.). tempus brumale (C. in Arat.). tempus hibernum, hiemale (C.). Of or bisionging to w., hibernus; hiemalis; brumalis; as evere w., hiems gravis (Cas.), acris (Plaut.) gelia (L.): a very seere w., hiems maxima, summa, teertima (C.): a very seere w., hiems maxima, summa, teertima (C.): a very seere w., hiems maxima, summa, teertima (Flin.), molis (Col.): a mild w., hiems clemens (Plin.), molis (Col.): a very w., hiems seems (Cas.), prematura (T.): everity, mildness, of a w., hiemis violentia, sevitia (Col.), clementia (Col.), modestia (T.): during the w., hiemis spatio (L.); hibernutempore (Cas.): is the depth of w., summa hieme: at the beginning of w., hieme initia: et. sear, hiems sudende, hiems praceipital, or exacta, confecta est: the w. searos, tempus hibernum (C.), hiemale (Np.); hiemis tempora (Col.): a w. evening, sight, vespera, nox, hiberna, hiemalis, brumalis: to stand or tice through the w. (of plants), perhamare; perennare (Col.): a the w. (of plants), perhiemare; perennare (Col.): a plant that stands the w., planta, herba, hiemis patieus: to pass the whole w. any where, perennare in alterum

to pass the whole w. any where, presented by er (Col. 12, 20).

WINTER, v. hiemare go loco (g. t.).—hibernare go loco (spit) of troops; C., L.).

WINTER, v. hiemare go loco (g. t.).—hibernare qo loco (spit) of troops; C., L.).

WINTER QUARTERS, castra hiberna, or simply hiberna, orum, m. pl. (g. t.)—hibernacula (borracks). To provide w.-q., hiberna preparare: io station is we., in hiberna edilucere (to lead into w.-q.); in hiberna collocare; in hiberna deducere (to lead into w.-q.); psi 3 H 2

hiberna distribuere; in hiberna dividere (to distribute into w. q. in different places): to take up w.-q., hiberna sumere: to go into w -q., in hibernacula concedere: to

sumere: to go into w. q., in hibernacula concedere: to be in w. q., in hiberna esse or contineir; (in any place), (in) qo loco hibernare, hiemare, or hiberna agree.

WINTERLY, hibernu (of or belonging to winter).—
hiemalis (as in winter, ithe winter). A w. day, dies hibernus; (des hiemalis (if rainy or stormy); dies of the hibernalis (as being abort); dies frigidus et nivalis (coid and

smotes). WIPE, tergère. detergère. extergère (to remove by wiping, to clean whilst wiping).—abstergère (to w. away). To w. one's hands, manus tergère or sibi extergère. I To d'ry, siccare. exsiccare. To w. away one's lear; lacrimas abstergère: 10 w. one's now, se enungere. I To wipe out, extergere. pertergere (to clean by wiping). existinguere, delere (to wont athg written). To w. out with one's tongue, lingua delere (Suet. Cat. 20). | To etean: vid.

WIRE, "filum tortum. "filum metallicum (w. of metal).—"filum ferreum (iron w.). To draw w., "ws in fila ducere: w.-work, transenna (w.-netling. as it were, for windows; grating of w.-work).—reticulum (net of cat-gut; but also of wire; Fest, in voc. Secespitam): net-work of brass w., reticulum meneum: a w. string (of

a musical instrument), *chorda metalilca.

WISDOM, sapientia (epith. magna, summa, admirabilis, incredibilis; singularis; pæne divina, perfecta, C.; consummsta, Sen.; præclara, præstans, gloriosa; tenuis; perversa, C.).— 6.5 C. defines it thus: rerum divinarum et humanarum scientia; rerum div. et hum causarumque, quibus hæ res continentur, scientia; and he cails it mater omnium bonarum artium: princeps oninium virtutum. To acquire w., saplentiam adipisci, sibi parare, assequi: you are absolute w., tu quantus quantus nil nisi sapientia es

WISE, adj. sapiens. sapientia præditus. W. in or wilk repect to aday, as rei peritus precutus. From with respect to aday, as rei peritus (skilled in, esply with practical knowledge); sciens, gnatus, or non ignarus as rei (having knowledge or information of athg); intelligens as rei (having innight into, understanding): very w., persapiens: to be w., sapere; sapientia præditum esse; sapientia consilioque multum posse; to become w., sapientem fieri, effici: a w. saying, sapienter dictum (C.); sapiens dictum (Carbo ap. C.): a w. action, sapienter factum; sapiens factum (Val. Max.): a w. man,

sapiens; homo sapiens.
WiSE, s. modus. ratio. On this w., hoc modo; hâc ratione; ad hunc modum; in no w., nulio modo;

nuilă ratione; uulio pacto. WISEACRE, homo ineptus, insulsus, fatuus

Wisely, sapienter (e.g. facere, dicere). Very w., persapienter, sapientissime.

persapienter, sapientissime. WiSH, s. optation dei deishing).—optatum cupitum (Planti, Ter.; a laing wished, object of desire).—desiderium (longing for a thing abant; also the thing longed for).—voluntas (will, desire).—volum (a coe., a swish embodied in a prayer). To follow with best wis, optimis ominibus prosequi; to have or cherish a w., optimis ominibus prosequi; to have or cherish a w., optimis ominibus in the literature of the prosequity of the property of the prosequity to have or cherish as well as well as well as the literature of the prosequity of the prosequity of the property of the prop tare (with an infin.); est in optatis or in votis (with an infin.); to be the object of one's w.'s, ab qo expeti: to fulfil or meet one's w.'s, facere quee qs optat or vult; cs voluntati satisfacere or obsequi; qm voti compotem facere: I have obtained my wish, optatum impetro; adipiscor quod optaveram or quod concupiveram; voti damnor; voto potior; voti compos fio; quæ volui mihi obtigerunt: according to one's w., ex optato; ex sententia; ad cs voluntatem : every thing proceeds according to my w.'s, cuncta mihi procedunt; nihil mihi accidit quod nolim; fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis mels: every w. has hither to been gratified, nihii adhuc mihi præter voluntatem accidit: to follow one with best w.'s, qm optimis ominibus (not votis)

WiSH, v. | To desire, long for, optare. exoptare (with an acc. or infin.).—in optatis milit est. in votis est (with an infin.).—cupere (with an acc. or infin.).—cupere optareque. concupiscere (with an acc. or infin.; pere optareque. concupacier (wine an acc. or repn., by optare and its cognates refer to the idea of good in the object of a wish; cupere and its cognates to the emo-tion of wishing itself, or the mere imputes of the mind), -veile (with an infin.)—qd desiderare (to miss). I w. nothing more earnestly, nihil est quod malim : I could w., velim or mailem; optem or optaverim (with this distinction, that the present tense is used when the wish relates to something possible or that is they to be altained; but the imperf. or perf. when the wish is for something understood to e unattainable or impossible); wished, optatus; exoptatus: to be wished, optabilis

(C.); exoptabilis (Plaut.): to w. one joy, cl gratulari; (concerning alhg), qd, or de qh re: to w. beforebund, voto praceiper (in the site. age, voto praceiper (in Ep. 3, 1, 11): to w. oby athg. precart i qf (good or exil); lumpecari cl qf (crisi): to w. any one well, or it, bene, male precart cl: to w. well to aby (give him one syood wishes, gc.), bene cupere cl. or one syood wishes, gc.), bene vettle, or bene cupere cl. or cupere ci, or favere et cupere ci (Cas.); optimis omini bus qm prosequi (esply one setting out on a journey): to bus qm prosequi (espiy one setting out on a yourney): to w. every thing bad to ony one, detestari qm omnibus precibus; tristissimis omnibus qm prosequi (espiy on setting out for a journey): to w. him well with an my heart, ex animo bene velle ci. | To desire i to have at hy done, velle. Do you w. athy? num quid vis f num quid imperast do you w. athy? else! num ouid setsemmy visit as uon w. ut placet; ut videtur: quid ceterum vis? as you w., ut placet; ut videtur; ut jubet.

WISHING, optatio. See WISH, S.

WISP, 1d ** mail to mail to fifte where, manipulus fasciculus manualis (manipulus when loose = a hondfut fasciculus, of tief up). If a small brush positillus scopula (Col.), WIST. See Ksow.

WiSTFUL, severus, gravis (earnest).—plenus desi-deril. desiderio flagrans, incensus (tonging).

WIT, ingenil acumen, or simply acumen (shrewdness, cleverness, quickness of intellect). — dicacitas (sn repartee, sharp sayings, &c.) -lepos (nestness and ele-gance of diction).-facetiæ (humour, jocoseness).-lepos facetimque, sal; pl. sales (pungency, smartness) .- sal et facetize. breviter et commode dictum (a bon mod .facetime breviter et commode dictum (a non mostdicterium (a nont and acute remark or saying). Lew
w., facetime scurriles: satirical w., facetime nontif(C);
to have a ready w., ingenium in numerato habber (2:
to be in one's w.'s, apere; animi or mentis composten
esse: to be out of one's w.'s, desipere; delirare; insanire: to be at one's wil' end, ad incitas redigt.] man of wit, homo acri ingenio, ingeniosus, or acutus (clever).—homo acutus, elegans, facctus (C.; clever and humorous).—jocosus (merry and jocose).—dicax, scurra

(a low jester).

TO WIT, nempe. nimirum. scilicet. See NAMELY.
WITCH, s. saga. maga. venefica (Plant.). anicula

novisse: to practise w., artes magicas tractare.

WiTH, | In connexion, in common, 1) of
common action, cum. una cum. We also frequently and the simple abl. with an adj., if the person acting with another is regarded as a means and instrument; e.g., to make a league w. any one, fordus facere (&c.) cum qo: to walk in the street w. any one, una cum qo ire in vit: to march out w. the troops, cum copus egredi: to march out w. all the troops, omnibus copus egredi (this construction is common, esply after his verbs proficisci, venire, sequi, adesse): I do not know how it will be w. me, nescio quid me futurum sit: it is how it will be w. me, nescio quid me futurum sit; is consil over w. me, actum est de mel occidi pertil 1,0 consil one med with aids, qd ponere in fine. See On expression on end with aids, qd ponere in fine. See On expression or omitting cum, see Zumph, 1,472—473 with notes.

2) Of friendly co-operation with fine conservation of intercourse, cum. A verb compounded with came is followed either by another cum or by a dative; e.g., what have I to do w. you'r quid mihi tecume et ci! I stand in a connexion, or in no connexion, aday, qd or nihil mihi est cum qo is orgree w. any person or thing, cum qo, cum qd re, or simply ci rd connentire; congruere ci rei or cum qd re; to be connected w. any one, jungl, conjunct ci or cum qo with plepts of we verbs junction and conjunctus, are followed in C. also by a simple abil.) If two things are combined by idem (one, one and the same), the following's we cit! in C. atso by a simple abl.). If two things are combood by idem (one, one and the same), the following "with is expressed by qui or a conjunction, rarely by cum with an abl. (B2) the simple abl, is a Grecium, and such only in the poets); e. g., at one time the Academica we have peripateites. Academica the Peripateite question and joint particle pation, a) in leagues, &c., cum. To have an abance w. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum qo; to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum que to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum que to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum que to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum que to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum que to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum que to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum que to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum que to correcte m. any one, societatem habère cum que to correcte m. any one to corr operate w. any one, facere cum qo; stare cum qo er all go (cum denotes mutual operation, but a represents unt party as active, the other as quiescent): to carry on we w. one party agsi another, cum qo belium gerere adversus qm. b) = by means of, a) a person, per with a accus.; cs opera; cs opere, auxilio (w. the heip of).

WIT WIT

actore (after the example of any one; e.g., I have dopted this reading w. Rubnken, 'hanc lectionern aucre Rubnkenlo recep,' where cum Rubnkenlo would of be Latin,' If the person be regarded as a weam and variewment in the hand of the subject, then we may use to the things of the subject, then we may use to the things of the subject, then we have used to the things of the world to the height of, &c. Caesar is levione, noam secum habebat murum perduxit in ad w. num, raisen ine wait to the neight of, of, Caesar, a legione, juam sectum habebat, murum perduxit in titudinem, &c. To say w. any one, i.e., to employ the ords of any one, is expressed in Latin by cs webb ut the not, as in modern Latin, by cum qo lequi; y, to say w. Horace, ut Horatii verbis utar (see G. 6, 23), or simply auctore Horatio (see C. Or. 21, 69). \$) a hing, either by the simple abl. (if a real means or in-rument is denoted), or by per with an accus. (if rather he external circumstances concurring with an action, he way and manner, are to be expressed); e. g., to push he horn at any one, cornu petere qm; w. force, vi; 1. the horn of any one, cornu petere qin; w. force, vi; cv vin; w. opportunity, per occasionem; occasione atâ; w. reproach, per contumeliam. 4) Of host is e et at is on s, cum—contra, adversus, with an acc (egat, sply where cum would occasion obscurity, since it desces also = "in league with, &c.); e. j., to fight w. ny one, pugnare cum qo: lo carry on war w. any one, clum gener cum qo, or contra ladversus) qim. After substantire, such as 'war,' 'baltie,' &c., the Latin exress 'with 'alo by cum in connexion with a plepi,' s. g., the war w. the Gauta, bellum cum Gallia gestum Gardon unum Gallia of one would not be right), or 'baltie,' and or 'be right), or 'baltie,' and or 'be right), or 'baltie,' and one would not be right), or 'baltie,' and one would not be right), or 'baltie,' and 'ba y an adj. of the people, &c., with whom the war is caried on; e. g., the war w. the Gauls, bellum Gallicum; ied on; e. g., the wor w. the Gauls, bellum Gallicum; to by the gen of the person with shown the war is carried n; e. g., the war w. the pirates, bellum prædonum; the war w. Pyrrhus, Pyrrhir legis bellum. If In comion ny, in altendance, 1) Of persons, cum. The egions wech he had lost w. Titurius, legiones, quas cum Titurio amiserat. But if 'with' denotes only that an ction has reference to several persons, the Latins usually mploy only a connective particle (et, ac, atque); only octs and historians use cum for et (as in Greek, σύν or sai); e. g., the women were killed w. their children, nulleres atque infantes occisi sunt: the general, w. ome of the nobles, is taken, dux cum aliquot principibus ome of the modes, is laked, all x cum aliquot principious apitum (a salewys in the historian) capiuntur. 2) of hings, cum. The Latins frequently express this with '(i. e., furnished, supplied, &c. w.) by ploply; g. indutus qā re (clothed w.); portans qd (currynn); nanu gernes qd (having in the hand); additā or adnixtā qā re (with the additional admixture of); w. a nixta qa re (wiin ine againonas admizine vij. w. a adder, cum scalis; scalis instructus; scalis portans: v. a club (in the hand), cum clavá; clavam manu crens: to give any one water (mized) w. sali, dare ci quam cum sale, or dare ci aquam addito or admixto ale. Of contemporancity, a) With a person, um; e. g., he was in Cilicia w. me as military tribune, uit in Cilicia mecum tribunus militum. b) With a h i n g, cum; e. g., w. these words he returned to Rome, um his komain reult. Hence also of contemporaneous mid immediate operations and consequences, cum; non ine; e. g., w. pleasure (to hear, \$c.), cum voluntate: v. great danger, cum or non sine magno periculo: w. reat care, cum magnā curā. In many cases, however, real care, cum magna cură. In many cases, however, he Lalius have proper aderbs for such expressions; .g., w. care, diligenter: w. prudence, prudenter: w. ruth, vere: or they employ a parlicipali construction; u, w. the neglect of all things, omnibus rebus post-oxitis: w. speed, adhibitic celeritate. If According o, in consideration of, in consequence of, evenual m. (i.e. deads accurate). — we we to deads. ecundum (to denote agreement),-e or ex (to denote ausality) .- pro (to denote relation, and a standard by veh athy is to be measured) .- in, with the abl. (suggestng the presence of a property or quality, in consequence f wch something happens). W. your dignity you cannot ct otherwise, pro dignitate tua non aliter agere poteris: es ouerwise, pro algunate tha non anter agere poterts:

your great learning you will not overlook fits, in
anth tha doctrinh hoc non pretermittes. Bul Latin
viters use pro, &c., only in speaking of a definite
acasure or degree of any property or quality: when the dea is indefinite, they turn the expression by using a el. pron. or some other circumlocution; e.g., I hope hat with your prudence and moderation you are well gain, spen, quae tua prudentia et temperantia est, to am valère: w. your prudence nohing will escope you, jul es prudentia, te inhi effugiet: w. his character, I y no means know whether he will change his mind, laud selo hercle, ut homo est, an mutet animum: w. iis madness, ut est dementia (Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 35). | Notrithstanding, in with the abl.; e. g., w. all the ariety of their riews they all desired a king, in varia coluntaribus regem tamen omnes volebant: w. great

debts they have also greater property, magno in acre alieno majores etiam possessiones habent. Or the idea is changed into a verbal proposition with licet or quanquam; e. g., w. all his prudence he was, however, de-ceived, licet prudentissimus esset, tamen deceptus est: ceived, licet prudentissimus caset, tamen ucceptus ex-w. his great services to the salet, he could not, hosever, altain the consulabip, licet optime meritus esset de republicà, consulatum tamen consequi non poterat. Il na company or together with denoting con-comitancy), cum apud (for such ser frequently find ad: see Held. Cas. B. C. 3, 60; Herz. Cas. B. G. 3, 9; Grotef. § 126, Obs. 8; Zumpl, § 296).—penes; often also by the simple gen. or dat. To dwell w. any one, habitare cum qo (together w. one) or apud qm (in his house): to dine w. any one, coenare apud qm: to be brought up w. any one, in es domo educari: to have one always w. him, qm sibi affixum habere: to be always w. one, ab qo or ab cs latere non discedere: he was w. me to-day, hodie ad me erat. || In the language, in the estima-tion or opinion of, apud. ad. W. our ancestors, apud majores nostros: to be w. all nations sacred and inviolable, ad omnes nationes sanctum esse: w. Xeno-phon (in his works), apud Xenophontem (in his works), apud Segesta, quæ Græcis Egesta est: w. na this is considered a crime, id nostris moribus nefas habetur. | With reference to, apud. To avail much w. any one, multum valere, magnà ingratia esse, apud qm. I n the hand or power of; e. 9, w. God nothing is impossible, per Deum omnia fieri possunt: it rests w. me, penes me est. Hes At the end of a clause after on infin. with = with which; e. g., 'a knife to cut w.,' = 'a knife with which one may cut.' You have persons to joke w., which one may cut. Iou have persons to joke w., habes quibus cum jocari possis. He consults the senate what they would wish to have done with those who &c., refert quid de iis fieri placeat, qui &c. (L.)

WITHDRAW, TRANS.) abducere. deducere. avertere, avocare. To w. oneself fm aby, defugere qm; defugere cs aditum sermonemque detrahere; subtrahere (to take away secretly, including the idea of force).

—subducere (to take away secretly, without force).

adimere (to take away from, without force).

—abstraadimere (to take away from, without force).—abstra-here a, &c. (lo draw or remove fm falls, with force).— eripere (to snatch away forcibly).—surripere qd ab qo or qm ci rel (to snatch away seretely, by steuth).— fraudare qm (qd) qå re (to w. unjustly, to cheat, de-fraud); to w. one's service fm the state, relpublice deesse: to be withdrawen from the sight, ex oculis aufterst, erip; e conspectu tolli. I INTANAN; II To retire, se removere, se abducere. Tecedere a re resire, se removère, se abducere, recedere a re (lo retire). — vitare, evitare, devitare qd (to shun, avoid). — deesse ci rel (to be wanting, as to help or service).—qd deprecari (to decline; e. g., an office).— qd detrectare (to refuse; e. g. militiam).—qd subtern (tugere (secretty) to endowour to secape; e. g. militiam). To w. fm a pariy or company, se subducere de circulo: to w. fm poblic business, deesse reipublice; a repub-lica recedere; a negotils publets se removère; de foro-recederes reliefates. recedere; entirely, se subtrahere ab omni parte rel-publicæ: to w. fm aby's sight, se removere ab es conpublicae: lo w. Im aby's sight, so removère ab es conspectu; recedere ab es conspectu; fugere es conspectum; l'arce es proficies (g. l., lo remove [m a place).—se recipere, redire (lo reireat: e. g., fm a batile): lo we with the garrison, pressidum educere and deducere (to lead out, to lead away): lo w. without accomplishing an object, infecta ère redire: lo w. fm a siege, obsidonem omittere

WITHER, v. TRANS.) Propr.) torrere. urere. adurere. WITHER, v. T.RANS. J. Propr. J. forrere. urere. a nurere. Fig.). corrumpere (to selve).— perdere (to destroy).— I NTRANS. J. Propr. J. flaccescere (Col.); languescere I. J. used by C. in a fig. sense = to d cay, dellorescere (of blossoms and flowers); viescere (to thrived sp. Col.). Fig.). corrumple. deflorescere. extrescere. in UTTHERED, flaccidus; languidus; marcidus. To have floredise; marcide; languidus.

w., flaccère; marcère; languère. WITHHOLD, retinère. detinère. comprimere (e. g.

frumentum, C.; annonam, L.). To w. one's approb-tion or assent, assensum cohibère, retinère, sustinère. WITHHOLDING, s. retentlo (e.g., of assent, assen-

within, prep. intra (w. a space or time). - inter WITHIN, prep. inita (w. a space or time).— inter (during a lime, refer only to time path, time wch elapsed while alth happened, not the point fm and to wch, wch is denoted by intra, w. and still before the expiration of a period; both followed by an acc.); in with an abi, (in a time, chiefly of shorter periods, and when no nu meral is connected with the time; e. q., w. an hour, in hor's, w. a your, in anno; for each we find also anno hor's, w. a your, in anno; for each we find also anno

rius (in the midst or interior, opp. exterius).—intrin-secus (towards the inner part, on the inner side, opp. extrinsecus, exterius); ex interiore parte; ab interioribus partibus (fm w., opp. extrinsecus, ab exteriori-bus partibus). intra and intro, in this sense, are bus partibus).

the printers, with the property of the printers of the printer tion, sine discrimine: w. any \$c., sine ullo &c. () ston, sincutation the transport of the transport of the desired of the commercial of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of the transport of the transport of transport of the transport of transport of the transport of t rullo ordine: also by various (negative) adjectives, adverbs, and verbs; e.g. imprudens, imprudenter; incautus, incaute; impudens, impudenter, &c.: w. intermission, continenter (Cas.): w. learning or refinement, expers eruditionis, humanitatis: w. care, vacans ab omni molestis; vacans curis. To be w. feeling, sensu carere: w. friends, help, lnops ab amicis; lnops sensu carder: w. frienda, help, lnops ab amicis; lnops auxilii. Denoting exclusion, sine; preter (except: see also Except): It knew that w. your telisions, he he, he, a te non monitus, non edoctus, seio: he deem nothing w. his friend, nibil agit, molitur, priusquam amicum consulerit. [9 on the outside of, extra. [Without, before the participial subside of, extra. [Without, before the participie, or a negative adj. with prefix in:; e.g. fecit qd non rogatus (w. beinge fasked).—imprudens (w. knowing id). If the sentence is negative, nist must be used; e.g. Casar exercitum numquam per insidiosa loca duxit nisi speculatus locorum situs (w. having the ground preciously examined by scouls. (2) by partep, obl. absoluents non, nullus, nemo: he went away, epistoli non lectă (w. reading the letter),—nulla praesitută die lectà (w. reading the letter). - nullà præstitutà die (w. fixing any day). (3) by neque and a verb: many persons proise poets w. understanding them, multipoetas laudant, neque intelligunt. (4) by ut, oith subj.: numquam laudavit, ut non adjiceret, &c. (w. adding): in an affirmative sentence, ita must be inserted; I enjoy allg w. perceiving &c., qa re ita potior, ut non animadvertam, &c. (5) quiu with subj. (after neg. sentence): numquam adspexit, quin fratricidam compellaret. (6) ' I do athg (indeed), but not w. . . . ' is qd lta facio, ut &c.; e. g. qâ re ita potior, ut animadvertam (I enjoy athg, but not w. per-

ceiving, &c.). WITHOUT, adv. WITHOUT, adv. | Denoting want or absence: by quin; e.g. nullum prætermisi diem quin ad te literas darem (C.); numquam illos aspicio quin hujus meritum in me recorder (C.); numquesi mos aspieno que hujus meritum in me recorder (C.); or by a participle with non; e. g. quod verum est, dicam, non reverens assentand suspicionem (C.); nihil feci non diu consideratum (C.): or by an abl. absol, with a negative; e. g. deratum (C.); or by on abi. abial. with a negative; e, g, verborum sonitus, nulls subjects sententia (C.); infini potest evenire nisi causă antecedente: or by nec (A. ad H. 4, 2, 39; C. Diez. 2, 17, 40); ut non (C. Fin. 2, 22, 71); or qui non (C. Manii. 11, 31). Denoting exception; by prater. [On the outside, extra. From w., foris (opp. doml); extrinsecus (from the coulded insecrate; opp. intrinsecus). [Not within, outside, extra; exterius (on the outer side); in, outstad, extra; externs (on the outer stad;) foras; foris (out of doors); fm we, extrinsecus. To pitch within and we, (vasa) intrinsecus et exterius pleare (Col. 12, 43, 7); ideas come into our minds fm we, irrumpunt extrinsecus in animos nostros imagines (C. Acad. 2, 40, 125). From we thout without without stantines may be expressed by the adj. externus; e. g., aid fm w., auxilla externa (opp. domestices opes; Cess. B. C. 2, 4).

WITHSTAND, resistere. obsistere. reniti. repugnare (propr. and fig.).

(Propr. and Mg.).

WITHY, vimen. Made of w.'s, vimineus: w. bed, vimineum (Varr.).

WITNESS, s. | Testimony, testimonium. To

testem esse; testimonium dicere; pro testisear & testem esses; testinonium unter; pro testi-monio dierer; testari, testificari; bo bear false w., falsem testimonium diere or prebëre: the very words falsem testimonium diere or prebëre: the very words to call to w., testari qm; testem facere qm; God, Deum lestari or Deum invocare testem; god and men, deos 326

vertente, in the course of the year; see Schütz. Lex. C. lead move that it is evertens, before the introduction of a cause suite WITHIN, ade, intus (towards the interior).—interior and the court. The question put was, licet antestarif if the parity consequenced, the person appending to him touched the lip of hi ear. In non-judicial matters it occurs only in C. pro Mitone, 23, 68), I One who bears lessimony, testla. To call a w., testem citare: lo bring a w., testem producer: lo call a w. to proce, testem citare or vocare in testimonium cs rei.

WITNESS, v. | To attest, testari (g. t.).—attestari. testificari. testimonio confirmare (confirm by one : evidence).-testimonio esse, testem esse (to be a ec.; the former of things, the latter of persons).-affirmare (to affirm positively).—clamare (to ery out). | To see,

observe, vid.
WiTTICISM, facète, acute, salse dictum; pl. facetim,

arguite, dicteria. WiTTLLY, facète (C.), haud infacète (Fell.), fes-tive, lepide, salse (C.), non invenusto (Plin. Ep.), WITTY, dicax. facètus, non infacètus, salsus, ur-

WIZARD, magus (μάγοτ).—veneficus (a preparer of poisonous drugs for the purposes of enchastment).—qui inferiorum animas elicit; qui animos or mortuorum imagines excitat (a/t. C. Vatin. 6, 14; Enn. C. Tusc. imagines excitat (aft. C. Fatin. 6, 14; Enn. C. Tusc. 1, 16, 37).—qui jubet mane exire ex sepuleris (agt. O. Mat. 7, 266).—qui infernas umbras carminibus elheit (C. Ann. 2, 28, 2).—elheicoda animulas noxias et prasagia sollicitare larvarum gnarus (Ammian.; all of one who ratics spirits; the lati, for the purpose of inquiring the future).—qui adjuration divini nominis darmonas det witers, exorcital.

WIZENED, retorridus (propr. and impropr.; e. g. mus. from. Sc.; post-4 has.).

mus, frons, &c.; post-Aug.).

WOAD, vitrum (see Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 14; [called also glastum, in Plin.] Cæs., Plin., Fiir.)—

*isatis tinctoria (Linn.). To dye with w., vitro infi

WOE. See GRIEF, SORROW, CALAMITY. W. is me! væ mihi! væ mihi misero! proh dolor! me miserum !

WOEPUL, tristis (sad, whose grief or sorrow about present evils is visible and impressed on his face) — mæstus (sad, melancholy; propr. of persons, but also of things; see also SAD). Rather w., subtristis (rare; of laings; see also Sab). Rather w., subtrists (resp. Ter.): every w., pertristis; permestus. — miser (resp. Ter.): every w., pertristis; permestus. — miser describe compassion; e. g., siluation, res; fale, fortuna; tife, vita).—miserabilis (miserabile; e. g., aspect, sight, aspectus).—luctuosus (ad, jorr-wyful; e. g., death, e.tum).—flebilis (that will draw forth lears). To base a w. counlenance, vuitu animi dolorem præ se ferre: vultu tristi or mæsto esse: with a w roundewance, mæsto et conturbato vultu (decl. ad Herens.); w. næsto, tristes nuncil: a w. end, trisis exitus or even-tus: w. lisnes, tempora misera, dura, or iniqua; misera tempora et luctuosa (C.); temporum iniquitas, gravitas, or calamitas.

WOEFULLY, misere. miserabiliter. flebiliter (poet. flebile). luctuose; also miserandum in modum. [STN.

in WOLFUL.]

WOLF, A wild animal, lupus. — lupa (a she-w; a siso lupus femina, in old Letin, Q. 1, 6, 12) Of or belonging to a w, lupinus: to devour like a w, lupino victu devorare (Prud. resi orașe, 1, 98). W-hunling, "venatio luporum. To go out w-hunting, wolf DOG = Shepherd's dog. See Dog.

WOLF'S CLAW, *ungula lupi or lupina. *lycopo-

dium (Linn.)

WOLF'S MILK, tithymalus (τιθύμαλος).- euphor-

WOLF'S MILK, ithymatus (ritopianos).— suprosibis (Linn.).
WOLF'S WORT, aconitum (Plin., F.).
WOMAN, femina (in respect of sex; opp. xir).—meller (with ref. to age, not a girl).— sexus mulicorise (seconan collecticely; i. e., the female sex). A posing sex, puella (a girl).—virgo (a virgia).—adolescentula: juvenis (the former, a young person up fo tecently er even thirty years of age; the latter, fin thirty to ffly, but sta used also for the former): an old w., anun (y. l.).—vettila (implying distilate or contemps). W. kinds sexus mullebris (the female sex).—mulieres (women stated age).—femina (womens; opp. virl, men); sevence is staid age).—feminæ (women; opp, viri, men): women's clothes, vestis muliebris; vestimentum muliebre : in women's clothes, veste muliebri indutus; in muliebrem

WOMANISH, WOMANLIKE, muliebris (of or by a w.).—effeminatus; moilis (effeminate). WOMANLY, muliebris. femineus. femininus, which is tate.

FOMB, uterus (v. propr.).—venter (g. t. as to out-d appearance).—alvus (as containing the uterus). kill a child in the w., partum in ventre necare t.): a child in the w., fectus: fm the w., a primå intia; a primis ætatis temporibus; ab initio

VONDER, s. | Astonishment, miratio. admi-o. To excite w., admirationem facere, efficere. airationem habere, or, more cmly, movere (to exw. of the property of the served with which the served with which the served with w. atmiration it is of Processit. Fall of w., mirabundus. If wo served with the served with .-monstrum (an unnatural animal or man). A w. a wonderful person), homo mirificus: the seven of the world, septem miracula mundi: it is no non mirum est; non est quod miremur : if is a w., um or mirandum est: is it any w.? mirandumne est?—what w. is it? quid mirum? 'No wonder' y often be translated by quippe, scilicet : no w., for he a very liberal person, quippe benignus erat (H. . 1, 2, 4). To perform w.'s, "miracula edere. VONDER, v. mirari (to be astonished or surprised

something strange, great, or interesting).—admirati admire as great or striking, or as deserving praise or me).—demirati (to be astonished at some striking earance) .- admiratio qm incessit; stupere admiraie. To w. that, mirari quod, or acc. and inf .: to w. sthg, mirari, admirari, demirari qd, de qa re; mirum ind est, videtur: to w. greatly, valde, admodum, ementer, magnopere mirari: 1 w. what could have the reason why, miror quid cause fuerit quare. VONDERFUL, mirus, mirandus, admirandus, miilis. admirabilis. mirificus. Very w., permirus: w. 193, res miræ; mirabilia; miracula; monstra. To form we caree, mirabiliter mederi ægrotis (Plim.).

VONDERFULLY, mirum in modum. mirandum modum (but not in mirum modum). mirandum modum (caree mirabiliter. monstrose. prodigialiter (H.

VONDERFULNESS, admirabilitas (C.). - miilitas (Lact.). Mly by the adj.

See also Custom.

VONT, v. solere. assolere. consuevisse. assuevisse ; insuevisse (Tac.). I am w. to, sic assuevi, con-vi; hæc est mea consuetudo; ita facere soleo; ita mea consuetudo (C.); sic meus est mos (H.). is w. to, consuetudo hujus rei facta est (Cels.). VONTED, suetus. assuetus (L.) .- assuefactus. con-

vool, qam colere (Suet. Otho, 2); cs cuitorem esse A. A. 1, 722); amare qam or amatorem esse cs (a tor is not necessarily an amator (O.) .- cs amore teneri aptum esse (to be in love with). In nuptils amore is of a man to whom proposals of marriage are te (T. Germ. 18); so connubils ambire.

VOOD, | Timber, ilgnum (g. t.); pl. ligna (pieces w., esply frew.).— materia, more rarely materies uber, whether standing, or felled and squared.— teriatio (timber used for building). To grow or in-ase in w., in materiam et frondem effundi. the more trim trees, the more do they grow in w., quo plus antur arbores, eo plus materiæ fundunt. To cut or w., ligna or materiam cædere: to cleave w., ligna lere : to fetch w., lignari ; materiari : to be of w., de no esse; of w., ligneus. Wine that is in the w., vin dollare (Ulp. Dig.). A place where trees
ow, silva (a number of trees together, with thick un-70c, shive 16 number of reset, esply, as some suppost, a scool,—saltus (a forest, esply, as some suppost, a 'kly wooded ravine, or mountain delt; see Herz. Cess. B. O. 7, 19. Fors. ad V. Georg, 1, 16; also a where cattle feed, or a wooded chain of mountain; ce distinguished for mons and silva; silvis aut saltii, Cars.; saltus silvasque, Virg.; montes saltusque, it.).—nemus (a plantation).—lucus (a sacred grove). hick w., magna, densa silva. NOODCOCK, *scolopax rusticola (Linn.).

NOODEN, ligneus; dim. ilgneolus.

NOODEN, ligneus; dim. ligneolus.
NOODLOUSE, oniscus, nuultipéda, centlpéda (Plin.).
NOODMAN, qui ligna credit () ligne ligneida seas in suss ; Part. L. L. 8, 35, 463.
NOOD NYMPH, nympha silve () nympha ciccla ts port.)—dryas, hamadryas (a tree nymph).
NOODECKER, picus arboratius (Plin.). *certhia iliaris (Linn.).

NOODY, silvester (C.). silvosus (L.). nemorosus in. Ep.). saltuosus = full of w. mountains i ravines (S., Liv.).

WOOER, procus (C., F.), amasius (Plant, : lover,

WOOF, subtemen. trama (usually regarded as synon., Serv. ad V. En. 3, 483; but Sen. [Ep. 90] distinguishes trama fm subtemen: quemadmodum tela suspensia ponderibus rectum stamen extendat; quemadmodum subtemen insertum, quod duritiam utrinque compri-mentis tramæ remolliat, spatha coire cogatur et jungi, where it may be = stamen, warp, or tcla, the whole web, or the threads of the web. Schneider, Indea Script, R.R., understands trams the threads drawn up into a web, and by subtemen simply the welf or w. Koenig, ad Pers. 6, 73, takes trams to be the harder and more firmly twisted threads of the w., and subtemen, its softer

WOOL, lana (propr.).— ianugo (athg like w.). Of w., laneus: soft w., lana moilis: long w., lana proiixa: lana tonsa. To cut w. (in shearing), lanam tondere (Farr.), detondere (Flin.), demetere (Col.): to dress w., lanam parare (Farr.), carminare (Plin.): of or belonging to w., lanarius. Prov. Great cry and little w., quum magna minaris, extricas nihil (Phadr.).
WOOLLEN, laneus. W. yarn, lana neta (Ulp.

Dig.).
WOOLLEN-DRAPER, lanarius.

WOOLLY, lanosus (Col.); lanuginosus (Plin.; full

of w.).—lanatus (abounding in w.). W. hair, capillus lanæ propior (aft. Plin. 8, 48, 73).
WORD, s. vocabulum (as the name of athg = nomen; rare in C.).—verbum (considered as spoken or men; rare in C.).—verbum (considered as spoken or written). —vox (an expression containing a complete proposition: vox, esply as an expression of feeling; verbum, of an idea).—dictum (an expression of intellect or humour; often an expression on may be regarded as a vox or a dictum).—nomen (the distinctive name of an object). The w. 'plough,' verbum aratin (Extension of the verbum artinum): w.' = speech, sermo? oratio: an old w., verbum vetus, vetustum, priscum verbum (e. g. de Græcis exprimere; ediscere; cum qû re convenire); verbum e verbo exprimere (C., when he translates, e. g., πάθη, morbi; κατάληψις, compre-hensio); verbum de verbo expressum efferre (Ter., in same sense); verbum pro verbo reddere (to not verbo tenus, wch is = 'in w. only,' opp. re): to give the spirit of an author, without translating him w. for w., non verbum pro verbo reddere, sed genus omnium verborum vimque servare (C.): to translate w. for w., ad verbum que servas (x.): a ransmere (C.); verbum vada ad verbum que ransferre, exprimere (C.); verbum que ransferre (C.): to say a w., verbum facere : not to utter a w., verbum nullum facere (C.): to sqt a w. out of abs, verbum cap ellecte (C.): to defane one's w.'s, verbum cap ellecte (C.): to defane one's w.'s ellecte (C.): to defane one's w.'s ell definire et describere : to use a w. in a certain sense ; by Crcl. with verbo uti (not verbum usurpare, adhibere); subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd algnificare, declarare. To use a w. in a verse applica-tion, verbum doctluscule poners. Ciero, too, makes a similar application of the w., item consimilitier Clero verbo lato utitur. Ciero uses the w. in a contrary meaning, contra valet quum Clero-lia dictit to agree in substance, but to be different in w.'s, re consentire, vocabulis differre (C.): to wek the w. virtue is usually apvocabulis dinerre (...): to wen the w. virue is unusuly applied, in qo nomen poin solet virtuits (EE* if the w. in apposition is an adj., the following pasage of Ciero is a good example: 'To the w. happy, &c., hulc verbo, quum beatum dicimus, &c.; Tusc. 5, 10). To exchange w.'s with aby, verba commutare cum qo or inter se: to have w.'s = to quarret, dispute, altercari, altercationem facere (C.); verbis certare cum qo: to say athg in few w.'s, brevi circumscribere, explicare, expedire qd; parva significatione ostendere qd: I wish to say two parva significatione oscenicre qu': I wish to say two
or three w's to you, paucis te volo (Plaul.); tribus verbis (ib.); paucis
ausculta! paucis audi! (Ter.): fair w's, blandæ voces; benigna oratio; benigna verba (C.): to waste w.'s, verba frustra consumere : don't say a w. about the marriage, verbum unum cave de nuptiis (Ter.): not to suffer one to speak a w., interioqui qm (Ter.); loqui conantem interpellare: in one w., uno verbo; ut verbo dicam; quid multa! To take the we's out of one's mouth, orationem clex ore eripere (Plaut.): not to be able to get a w. Im aby, ex qo verbum elicere, or vocem exprimere, non posse: to say or put in a good w. for aby deprecari qm ab qo (in order to avert a danger, &c.). commendare qm ci (in order to recommend or introduce him). To beguile by fair w.'s, ducere qun detis, with or without phaleratis (frequent in Ter.); lactare qun es spe falså producere (Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24): to put one of with fair w.'s, poliicitando lactare es animum (ib. 4, 4,

9): want of w.'s, inopia (verborum; opp. verborum copia, ubertas): a little w. = particle, vocula (Gell.; by but there is no authority for vertuilly: structure of w.'s, ordo, structura verborum; consecutio verborum (construction): connection of w.'s, verborum (unetio (C.), functura (H. A. P.), copulatio (Q.): w. of command, see COMMAND. To be of a loss for w.'s, verba desum; cl. (C.), go continuandi verba saciof presence of mind; (Q.): to employ a w. that has become obseles, verbuing a vetual ser protecting (Q.). Plan unon nodes, verbuing a vetual ser protecting (Q.). Plan unon sence of mina; (4.): to employ a w. that has occome co-solete, verbum a vetustate repetere ((2.). Play upon w.'s, annominatio (C. and Q. [See Punking, and the examples there given]). — verborum lusus (Ruhnk.). To have the last w., ad extremum obloqui (Bau): the To have the last w., ad extremum obloqui (Bas): the w. of God = the Bible, iltera divina, sanctar; libri divini (Recl.): to preach the w. of God, *Del voluntatem interpretari; see also Holy Warr: the w. of tife, *doctrina salutaris. | Promise, fides; promissum, To give one's w, promissum dare; promitere qd: to pledge one's word for athq, fidem suam in qam rem interponer (Cas.); to aby, fidem cl dare (C.), or interponer (Cas.); to aby, fidem cl dare (C.), or interponer (Cas.), or astringere (Ter.); to the contract of the keep one's w., be as good as one's w., fidem servare, præstare (C.), conservare (Np.), liberare (C.), exsolvere (L.); in fide manere; promissum servare, exsolvere (opp. fidem non servare; in fide non stare; promissis non stare; promissum non facere; fidem fallere, mutare, prodere): on your w, tub fide (Plaul.): te auctore, sponnore (aft. C.): on my w, met fide (C.): me auctore; me vide! a man of his w., vir fider datam, promissum datum, religiose servans: to Aep-one to his w, postulare ut fidern datam servet, exolvat one to hit we, postulate th neutral unains serve, cassives qs (off. C; to demand the fulfilment of a promise).— Instare werble cs; premere verba cs (is argument, to tie one close to his expressions): I rely upon your w., tuo promisso, tuls dictis, confido, nitor; you have my we, idem mean habes! rata as firms sunt, que promisi: an honoroble man's w. is as good as his bond, in virum honestum, bonum, non cadit mendacium, fraus; promissa fides sequetur.

WORD, v. See EXPRESS.

WORDY, verbosus (of persons and things; using many words, or containing many words).

WORK, s. | An outward action, opus (e. propr.). -factum (thing done). Good w.'s, recte, honeste facta (C.): if = a virtuous life, virtus; vita sancta (ib.): bod w.'s, male facta; maleficia (ib.): a w. of love, of mercy, factum ab amore. a misericordia profectum. To make short w. with athg, rem præcidere. | Labour, opus. opera. labor [Syn. in Laboun]. | Task, doing, opus. To complete a w. begun, opus coeptum perficere, pertux-ere: it seems hardly like the w. of men, vix humanæ opis videtur (L. 10, 29): this is the w. of a single man, hoc ab uno fit (C. Mil. 33, 90). To begin or undertake a e., aggredi, suscipere qam rem; inchoare opus; ad opus faciendum se conferre (aft. C.): to have a great w. on hand, magnum opus habére in manibus (C. Acod. 1, 1, 2): to leave a w. unfinished, opus omittere, in-chontum relinquere (aft. C.): to put the finishing hand to one's w., extremam manum operi imponere (V.); summam manum imponere operi (Sen.): this is not my w., hoc ego non feci; hoc non per me factum est (aft. C.): it is evidently the w. of chance and accident, casu et fortuito qd factum esse apparet (C.): clerk of the works, exactor operis (Col. 3, 13, 10; cf. L. 45, 37). A thing wrought and completed, product, opus; factum. A tittle w., opusculum. | Pl. works opus, seculi. A title w., opusculum. Pr. works — fortifications, &c., opera, pl.; munitiones; munimenta. Pr. works of a machine, machine, compages. A written composition, opus; also pages. I A eritten composition, opus; also corpus. monumentum (e.g. opera, monumenta Græcorum): a smail & ... a little book, libellus; opusculum (o short or trifling piece of composition; II.).

WORK, V. INTRANS. | To lobour, opus facer (capty of agricultural labour; for work me fact agriculturala

(esply of agricultural labour; for wch we find more (capity of agricultum laborary for any are from more rearely operam;).—laborem subire, obire, operam dare ci rel. operam locare, ponere, consumere in q\(\hat{a}\) re (C.), in opere esse (Sen.), in opere occupatum esse (Car.); (of literary w.), literarum studia exercere (C.); doctrinæ studils navare (Ern.): to w. with the needle, acu from the finderen. on the for page, operant means a considerable of the finderen a precation flux (fan). To exert force, and the finderen a precation flux (fan). To exert force, such it was flux—efficacem ease (to so. or be effective). The medicine so', concipitur venis medicamentum).

does not w., medicamentum imbecillius est quam morbus: the medicine w.'s so powerfully, tanta va est medicamenti: the medicine w.'s well, commode facil (Cel.): to w. upon airly, with abber or exercive in qd; on aby, qm or cs animum movier or commoder. It of fer ment, vid. Taxas. I tractare qd (g. t., to handle alhg).—dolare, edolare qd (to cut with a carpenter's are, wood, &c. Respecting actaire and exactare, see Hww).—subigere (to prepare thoroughly, by kneading, ploupling, &c.; e. g., bread, leather, land).—colere, excolere qd (to cutivate; fg. educate): that can be easily exorked, tractabillis: to w. a hip, navem agitare (off. Np.): to w. land, agrum colere, moliri, arace (to plough); a mine, fodinam. If or or k at, laborare. elaborare in qà re (to w. hard at alhg with a view to a result; but elaborare qd = to pursue alhg with great pains; in C. only in the past.).—operam dare it (iv see it studium collocare in re (to be rei; versari or operam et studium collocare in re (to be occupied with altg); to w. at afresh or anew. retractare (to take in hand again; a writing, &c.) .- recolere (to cultivate again ; lond, &c.) .- de integro facere (to make quite new again; e.g., a play, fabulam). [To work off, tollere (to clear by w.).—*opera sua compensare (to pay a debt by labour, instead of money): at a printing press. *librum typis exscribere, describere, exprimere (not imprimere); see To PRINT. If To work out, = To work carefully and in all parts, elaborare (but in Classic prose only in the passive, esply in the rare (but in Classic prose only in the passive, exply in the prefect participle); perforce, also with diligente.— concoquere (propr., to digest; then fig. = to think over; e.g., what has been read; Sen. Ep. 84, 6.; for wech Ep. 2, i, ed. Rup. has excoquere). = To get through y labour and ditigence, perfordere.— penetrare per qd (to penetrate through).—emergere re and ex re (fig., to w. one's way out fin: e.g. mendicitate).— tollere (to clear; e.g., a dobt by w.).

WORK DAK ET, quantillus, calantus. See Basker.

WORK-DADAY, due negotions (opp. dies sacer, T.), dies profestus (opp. dies festus, L.), WORK-HOUSE, ergastulum (a house of correction; al least implying the idea of compulsory labour). To send to the wo, in ergastulum ducere or dare. If only poorhouse, ptochotrophium or ptochium (Ced.

WORKING, tractatio, tractatus (the handling a thing) -fabricatio, fabrica (artificial w., fabricating, e. g. æris et ferri).—cultio. cultus (the cultivation of land; cultus also of the mind). To consider a thing sworth w.. dignum statuo od, in qo elaborem. A e. bee, apis mellificans (Bos mellificra only in poetry); apis que mellifico studet: a w. day, dies negotiosus (considered as occupied in labour); dies profestus (wo

kept os a holiday). kept os a holiday). WORKMAN, opifex (g. l.).—artifex (an artisan, a handierafisman who employs skill, although only mechanical).—laber (one who works in hard materials, usually with on adj. denoting his occupation; e. g. faber tignarius, a carpenter; faber terrarius, a smith. Hence, artisans employed in a building, and those in Hence, artisais employed in a satisting, and tasse is the army employed in fortifying a camp, &c., mere colled fabri; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 11; also C. Cat. 4, 8, 17, includes workmen in the expression, qui in tabernis sunt): the commonest w., opifex vilissims mercis: a w. esho sits at his work, selluarius (is. L. 8, 20, distinguished fm opifex. opificum vulgus et sellularii); sedentaria cujus opera est (Col. 12, 3, 8): w.'s

tools, fabrilia (pl.).
WORKMANSHIP, opus (often with Crel.; e. g. vas præclaro, or antiquo, opere factum, of superior, ancient

WORKSHOP, officina (g. t.; prop. and fig.); also locus confecturae (Plin. 13, 12, 23).—fabrica (w. of a fabr, i.e smith, carpenter, \$c.). The w.'s lie class below, opera fabrilis jacet (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3) .- textrina; textrinum (for weaving) .- artificium (of an arti-

san: C.); also pergula artificit (Pim.).

WORKWOMAN, operaria (Plant, faceté). If—
needlewomon, puella or mulier quæ acu victum
quæritat (see Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48). ¶emina acu opus

WORLD, | The universe, mundus, universum. universitas, rerum universitas, natura rerum, rescreatæ; before the foundation of the w., ante mundum creais: oegore his foundation of the w., antie mundom conditium, creatum, ante res creatas, ante initia rerum: fin the beginning of the w., inde a primis rerum initia inde a mundo conditio. If The globe and its contents, orbis terrar, or orbis only (the globe),—orbis terrarum (the world, so far as it was known to the Romans).—terrar (countries). To sail round the w. orbem terræ circumvehi (not circumnavigare

WOR WOR

the old w .. orbis antiquus : the new w .. orbis novus ; } orbis recens cognitus; *partes orbis terrarum recentiore ætate inventæ; the rulers of the w., terrarum tiore ætate inventæ: the rulers of the we, terrarum principes (L.): a citizen of the we, totus mundi incola et civis (C. Tusc. 5, 37, 108, where köpuse is translated mundanus, and explained by qui totus mundi se incolam et civem arbitratur); incola mundi. If Men of the same age or generation, homines qui nunc vivunt, qui nuce sunt, reperiuntur. in orbe terrarum. homines. genus hominum: the ancient w., antiquitas; antiqua tempora. | Things as they are, resque nunc sunt, ordo rerum, qualis hodle, qualis nunc, est: quite a new w., alia ætas: novus rerum ordo (Ban.): another w. (in the Roman sense), inferi. locus Inferorum. orous; (in the Christian sense), infert. locus inferorum. orcus; (in the Christian sense), "altera vita. "mortui, mortuorum vita." Men in general, esply men and things with wech we are conversant, homines vulgus (the greater number); such is the w., sic vivitur (C. Fam. 2, 15; sic vita hominum est (C. Rose. Am. 30, 84); sic vita fert (C. Att. 12, 22, 4); sic sunt homines, sic vulgus est (Ter.): the way of the w., hominum mores; seculum: the great w., ceiebritas hominum; celebrior vita; soj; lux: to publish to all the w. in publico proponere qd: a man of the w., homo politus et urbanus. homo lautus (C.).—morum peritus. omni vitâ et victu excultus atque expolitus (poisibed, refined)—hominum tractandorum peritus (praelised, not inexperienced): ractandorum peritus (practised, not inexperienced): knonledge of the w., notitia hominum, rerum, tempo-rum (T. Dial. 29): to know the w., nosse, cognitos habere homines. multum versatum esse cum honinibus : to be ignorant of the w., non nosse honsines, or hominum mores. Imperitum esse hominum or rerum : all the w. knows it, omnes homines hoc sciunt, nemiat the w. knows it, omners nomines not sciunt. nemi-nem fugit. nemo ignorat; the bravesi man the w. ever saic, unus post homines natos fortissimus vir (C.).— Il Men of a certain class; e. g., the literary w., homines doct, ilterati, eruditi (C.); better than tivinomines doct, interati, erudia (C.); verier inan tivata literaria (Wolf); civitas literaria, erudia, respublica literaria. Aroid orbis terrarum eruditus (Wyllenb.). See REFURLIC of Letters. The fashionable w., homines cultores, elegantiores. Things lempo ral (opp. to things elernal), res humanæ. res vanæ, fluxæ, caducæ. (with ref. to earthly pleasures) voluptates. illecebræ voluptatum (C.): love of the w., rerum humanarum &c. amor, studium, admiratio: contempt of the w., despicientia rerum: to live to the w., to love the w., despite asse, servire voluptatibus, captum csse rebus vanis, studiis pravis: the wicked w., homines impii, mali, perditi. || Great number, vis. vis magna. || In the world (as an expictive), tandem (e. g., how in the w.l quonam tandem mode? or by Crcl., e. g., I am the most unhappy man in the w., prosus nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus, C. Att. 11, 15, 3).

sus nihil abest, quin sim misertinius, C. att., 11, 13, 39 WORLDLINESS, rerum humanarum, vanarum, fluxarum, terrenarum amor, studium, admiratlo. WORLDLY, I Earthly, terrester, terrênus (1975) mindaius in this sense is not Claux.). Humanus. I Secular, not spiritual, profanus civilis. I Fain, addicted to things temporal, the company in the sense is not provided to the sense in the sense in the sense is not provided to the sense in the sense in the sense in the sense is the sense in the sense in the sense in the sense is the sense in the sense in the sense is the sense in the sense in the sense is the sense in the sense is the sense in the sense is the sense is the sense is the sense is the sense in the sense is t vanus. rerum inanlum amans. voiuptatibus deditus:
a w. mind, rerum inanlum amor et studium.

a w. mind, rerum inantum amor et studium. WORM, PAOPA, Vermis (g. l.) dim., vermiculus (Plin.)—curculio (in grain)—tinea (that eats books, clothes, \$\frac{e}{2}\cdot\).—terdo (that eats wood, clothes, \$\frac{e}{2}\cdot\). (Yermis) iumbricus (Cels.); "lumbricus teres (Linn.; in the human body): the vis (as a disease), verminatio: to have wis, verminare: full of wis, verminasus (Plin.) Sec also Glowworm, SILKWORM.—I Fro.) Ligament under a dog's tongue, vermiculus; lyta (Plin.): to sut out this w., lyttam exsecare.—I The thread of a crew, Gr. mepsicyXnov (no term in Latin.). If Athy to rementing, segritude animus exedens (of grief); morsus, stimuli, cruciatus (conscientia).

WORM-EATEN, vermiculosus (of fruit); carlosus (of wood). To be w .- e., vermiculari; carie infestari; in

WORMED, verminosus (full of worms; said of fruit, and of the human body).

WORM HOLE, vermiculatio (in fruit; Plin.). - carles (in wood; Vitr., Plin.).

WORMWOOD, absinthium (Plin.). *artemisia absinthium (Linn.). A decoction of w., absinthii decoctum. poculum absinthiatum (Sen. Sussor. 6): w. ecine, (vinum) absinthiatum (Pall.); absinthites (Plin.,

WORMY, verminosus (Plin.). vermiculosus (Pail.). WORMY. See WEAR.
WORNY. | To tear, lacerate, laniare. dilaniare.
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lacerare. dilacerare. | To tease, harass, vexare-affligere, cruciare, exercere, male habere, molestia or incommodo afficere qm.

WORSE, deterior (that weh has degenerated, fm good to bad).-pejor (that weh was originally bad, but is now more evil than it was). To make w., deterius facere or in deterius mutare qd (to make w. instead of better; opp. corrigere).- in pejus mutare or vertere et mutare (opp. in melius mutare).-corrumpere. depravare (to corrupt, deprave).—qd exulcerare (e. g., pain, dolo-rem; afairs, matters, res).—exasperare qd (e. g., a cough, tussim): to make athg w. (i. e., represent a thing w. than it really is), qd verbis exasperare: to make the evil w., malum augére (to increase an existing evil).—
malum malo addere (to add a new evil to one already malum maio addere tro data a new esse so one descuay existing); you would only make the evil w., in ulcero tamquam unguis exsisteres (Prov., C. Dom. 5, 12). To grow w., deterlorem fierl (to grow w. instead of better, e. g., aby's circumstances).— pejorem fierl (of a sick g on w., decertorent nest (to grow w. nameau of perior, e. g., aby a circumstances). — pejorem ficri (of a sick person; Cels. 3, 5). — in pejorem partem verti et mutari. in pejus mutari (to isur no the w.).—aggravescere. (in person work oppressive, of any event, e. g. an illness); the malter cannot grow or get w. than it already is, pejore loco non potest res esse, quam in quo nunc sita est: the disease is growing w. and w., in dies morbus ingravescit: to have grown w., deteriore statu or conditione esse. pejore loco esse (relative to quality, circumstances, &c.): he will not be the w. for it. "non male sibi consulet. Prov., His bark is w. than his bite, vehementius latrat quam mordet. See also BAD.

WORSHIP, v. venerari. adorare (the latter, the stronger; both with the addition ut deum, when the object is a person; see Suet. Vil. 2).—colere (deos, in deorum numero; by formal rites, &c.); Jn. venerari et colere.—qm admirarl, colere, colere et observare (to admire greatly, esteem highly). PROV. To w. the rising sun, (semper) ad id, unde qs flatus ostenditur, veia dare de Or. 2, 44, 187). Par adorare not in C.

WORSHIP, s. veneratio. adoratio (act of worshipping, by prayer or other such homage).—cultus (by sacrifices). Divine w., Del cultus; divinus cultus (g. l.), res divinæ (things relating to the deity). - sacra, orum, n. (every thing with pertains to external w., sacrifice, &c.): to celebrale divine w., sacra procurare, sacris operari, res divinas rite perpetrare: to be present al divine w., rebus divinis interesse (of the priest). — sacris adesse (of the people; see 'to be PRESENT'): pertaining to divine w., *ad Dei cultum (or ad res divinas, or ad sacra) pertinens: your W. (as a title), reverentia vestra (aft. Plin. Paneg. 95. 6)

WORSHIPFUL, venerandus, venerabilis, admirandus. summå observancia colendus.

WORSHIPPER, cultor (deorum). - admirator (an ardent admirer). To be a w. of aby, admirari, or magnopere, mirifice colere et observare qm (aft. C.): to have a host of w.'s, muitis esse admirationi. in multorum admiratione esse. multos habere sui studiosos et observantes (aft. C.).

WORST, adj. pessimus. To bear or put up with the w. of things, wquo animo ferre, quod extremum est : I of things, seque animo terre, quou extremini est. a am the w. of, pessimo loco sunt res mee: in the w. case, pessime ut agatur (aft. C. Ferr. 3, 47, 112): aby is one's greatest or w. enemy, qm sibi inimicissimum or infes-tissimum habere: to suffer the w. ultima pati: to make the suffer the w. ultima pati: to make the suffer the w. of athg, qd in majus credere (to believe it worse than it is)—qd in majus accipere (to take it unneces-sarily ill): when the w. (of a disorder) is over, ubi in-clinata jam in meijus valetudo est (Cels.): when patients are at the w., quom (ægroti) pessimi sint (Cets.).
WORST, v. See Conquen.

WORSTED, s. *lana facta, tractata. WORSTED, adj. ianeus. WORT (herb), herba.

WORT (unfermented beer), mustum (hordei). WORTH, s. | Value, pretium. estimatio (prop.).

— pretium. dignitas (\$\beta_0\$). See Value. | Excellence, virtus: great w., præstantia: a man of great w., vir singulari virtute præditus. See Excellence, MERIT.

WORTH, WORTHY, adj. dignus of re (Fox not WORTH, WORTHY, adj. dignus q a re [825] noi with a gen; neither can dignus be used without its case: also observe that 'worthy that,' worthy of,' worthy to,' followed by a erb or participle, must be expressed by dignus qui, with a conjunctive; dignus, with an infin-passive, is found only in poets, and in inferior prono, W. of credit, fide dignus, dignus cui fides habeatur: w. of commendation, dignus laude. laudandus dignus qui laudetur: to estrem aby w., dignari; dignum habère, ducere, putare, judicare, existimare; of athg, qu se, or with qui, quæ, quod ; to be w., valère (to be vained at); in pretio ease, or pretii esse, with the genitiess magni, parvi, piuris, &c.; pretium habere. emi, vendi qo pretio (to be bought or sold at a certain price): corn is w. nothing, annona pretium non habet : corn is w. a little more, annona carior fit : estates are now w. nothing, nunc jacent pretia prædiorum : a sesteree is w. two asses and a half, sestertius efficitur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse. sestertius exequat unovassem: it is w. more to me than another thing, po-semissem: it is w. more to me than another thing, potior res est: if is w. white, operme pretium est: if they be w. seeing, si videndo sint (C.): to be w. more, pluris

se. [Worthy = good; vid. WORTHILY, digne. pro dignitate. pro merito.

WORTHINESS, dignitas, or by the adj.

WORTHLESS, | Physically, vilis, parvi pretii (without great value or price) .- tenuis (slight, poor) .levis (without intrinsic value); facete also levidensis .nullius pretii (of metals, &c. without value).-rerum inops (of writings; see H. A. P. 322).-inanis (void, -piavus (epotea); Js. maius pravusque.-improbus (not acting in a proper manner).- nequam; nihili (worth or good for nothing, opp. frugi, epipy of slaves).-inutilis (not fit for athg). A w. person (rancal, syan-derer, \$e.), nebulo; also homo nullà re bonà dignus: to be w., nihili esse (see C. Qn. Fr. 1, 2, 4); nullius pretli esse. See also Corrurt.

WORTHLESSNESS, parvum pretium. tenuitas (want of importance); levitas (opp. gravitas). WOT. See Know.

WOUND, s. vulnus (inflicted by a weapon or other sharp instrument),—pinga (by any instrument intended to injure),—ulcus (an open sore, that has begun to fester. Es cicarix is a sear, mark of a healed wound).
To re-open or lear open a w., recentem cicatricem rescindere : to irritate a w., refricare obductam jam cicatricem : to sew up a w., suturis oras vulneris inter se committere (Cels): to close up a w., vulnus glutinare (of drugs weh have that effect): to bind up w.'s, vulnera obligare : to inflict w.'s (on a state, province, &c.), vulnera (reipublicæ, provinciæ, &c.) imponere : to be lame fm or in consequence of a w., claudicare ex vulnere: w.'s in front, vulnera adversa. cicatrices adversæ; on the back, vulnera aversa.

WOUND, v. | PROPR.) vulnerare (g. t., to inflict a wound; i. e. to divide the flesh, &c. with a sharp instrument, rerpeorece) .- sauciare (to reduce to a wounded or unsound state, τραυματίζειν; to put hors de combat: sauciare is said to denote the effect of the eutiling instru-ment, and so the depth of the wound; vulnerare, the effect of the cut, and so the separation of the parts, the open wound; but the sauciare, although Classical, is rare; it is not found in Caz.) To we severely, grave vulnus ci infligere: to be severely wounded, graviter vulnerari. gravi vulnere ici. grave vulnus accipere: to w. mortally, ci plagam mortiferam infligere: to be to w. mortatiy, cl plagam mortuream imagere: we we mortally sounded, mortiferum vilnus accipere, Fro.) vulnerare (e. g. animos; qm verbis, voce). lædere (to knjure more or less slightly; e. g. cs famam). Sauciare, in this figurative sense, is found only in Plaulus

WOUNDED, vulneratus (g. t.) .- saucius (so as to be unfit for fighting; the proper term for those wounded in battle). **Sattrius galled; ulcerosus = full of sores. WOVEN. See WEAVE.

WRANGLE, WRANGLING. See QUARREL, QUAR-

BELLING.

WRAP, | Profil involvere; (in ally), in qa re (e.g. sal in linteolo).—obvolvere (to w. round, muffle up, coper over). To w. up in paper, charta amicire (H. Ep. 2, 1, 270): to w. a child in swadding clothes, infantem involucris colligare (Plant. Amph. 5, 1, 52): to be well wrapped up, curiose vestimentis invoivi or involutum esse (e. g. curiose vestimentis involvendus est, ne frigus ad eum aspiret, Cels.). || Fig.) involvere (v. propr.).—velare (to seil).—tegere (to cover).—obducere (to put round as a veil); to w. oneself up in his virtue, sua virtute se involvere (H. Od. 3, 29, 5).

WRAPPER, involucrum. tegumentum

WRATH, ira. iracundia. bilis. stomachus. excan-descentia. ira et rables. [SYN. in ANGER; vid.] WRATHFUL, iratus. iræ plenus. irá incensus. See

ANGRY.
WRATHFULLY, irate. irato animo. iracunde.

WREAK. To w. one's rengeance upon aby, ultione se explère (T. Ann. 4, 23); odlum or animum satiare (C.); poenà ce satiari (L. 29, 9, fin.). 330

WREATH, s. | Something curled or twisted by tortus with the subst. [A garland, sertum; pt. serta (corolla = chaplet). See Garland.

WREATH, v. torquere. contorquere (to twist).—se-

WREATH, v. torquere. contorquere (so sense,—erete. nectere (to join),
WRECK, s. | PROPR.| navigium (a shiperreck).—
navis fracts (a shallered ship).—navis or navigii reliquiæ (the remannts of a shallered ship). The timbers of
a sevech, tabulæ navis fracte. | Prof. R uin; vid.
WRECK, v. frangere. To be wrecked, frangi; nanfragium facere (Egg. so fo naufragium pati); ad scopulos allidi or affligi; saxis imping (by striking on rocks);

**Containment of the nation of the containment of the shiperred).

naufragio interire (to perish by shipwreck).

WREN, regulus (Auct. Carm. de Philom.)—*mota-

cilla regulus (Linn.). WRENCH. See Fonce, Sprain. WREST, [Propr.) (vi) extorquere qd ci (not a qo, weh is correct only of extorting money, corn, &c.) .- exprimere ci qd. eripere ci qd. per vim auferre ci qd. To w. athg out of aby's hands, extorquere qd de or ex manibus cs (but not de or ex qo); eripere de or e manibus cs. | Fig.) To w. the sense of athg, qd perverse interpretari: to w. the meaning of a word, verbum in

interpretary: 10 to, the meaning of a series, results in peptus deterquiere.

WRESTLE, || Propr. || luctari, or (post-dug) colluctari cum qo or inter see. || Pro. || luctari. contendere. Vires intendere. See also STRIVE.

WRESTLER, luctator, palaestriat amerely for exercise;—athlèta (in the public games).

WRESTLING, luctatio (C.). luctatus (Plin.: WRESTLING, luctatio (C.). luctatus (Pin.: per lucta and luctamen are poet.); also (fig.) certamen.

WRETCH, miser (a miserable man). - perditus.

william, miser (a miserable man).—perditus.
nequam (an abandoned, wicked man).
WRETCHED, [Unhappy, miser (miserable).—
miserabilis (pitrable).—flebilis (lamentable). Js. miser
as flabilis. et flebilis. A w. look, aspectus miserabilis. [Bad, worthless, malus. Aw. man, homo malus, improbus, nequam, improbus ac nefarius. || Poor, in bad circumstances, miser (pitiable). - afflictus (brokes down) .- mrumnosus (burdened with trouble) .calami-

down),—Bruminous (undered with broader).—Canan-tosus (afflicted with many suferings and adversities). WRETCHEDLY, misere, miserabiliter, miseran-dum in modum (miserably).—male (badly). W. poor,

mendicissimus (C.).
WRETCHEDNESS, miseria (g. t.).—res miseræ es afflictæ (sad circumstances, pitiable state of affairs) .-calamitas (occasioned by loss).- ærumnæ. (distress) .- egestas (bitter poverty) .- angustiæ temporum (bad times).—tempora luctuosa (mournful times) To be in w., in miseria esse or versari; in summa in felicitate versari; iniquissimă fortună uti : to be born to w., ad miseriam or miseriis ferendis natum esse : to deliver fm w., a miseria vindicare; ex miseriis eripere: to alleriate the w. of any one, miseriis qm levare. WRETCHLESS. See RECKLESS.

WRIGGLE, torqueri. se torquere. se versare. To w.

into, se insinuare in or ad.

WRIGHT, opifex (with ref. to labour),-artifex (with

76. to tacour one saiss).

WRING, tonquêre. To w. the hands, manus torquêre: to w. ciothes (after weathing), "aquam exprimere linteis; to w. aby a neck, contoupier fauces; cervices es frangere (Ed) gulam es frangere [S. Ces. S., 4] is unusual; and collum ci tonquêre " to take a man by the neck, and twist it partly round' [a sort of punishment, or a milder torture]; cf. L. 4, 53): to w. fm ; see Extont.

WRINKLE, s. ruga. To contract w.'s, cutis culcatur rugis (O.).

WRINKLE, v. rugare (Plin.). corrugare (Col.). contrahere (C.). To w. the forehead, cogere rugas in frontem (Jue.) WRINKLED, rugosus.

WRIST, carpus (Cels.). W. band, "fasciola subucu-læ: with frilled w.-bands, or frilled at the w., ad manus

fimbriatus (a, um; Suet.).
WRIT, | Athg written, scriptum. Holy Writ, llterm sancte, ascre, or divine: arcane sancte religionis lltere (Lact). "corpus llterarum sanctarum (collection of sacred writing). "E Biblia is moders, and scriptura sancta or sacra (Lact. 4, 5, 9) is list. Latin: scriptura in Class. Latin is never = a writing. written document. As we read, or find, in Holy Writ, ut sanctæ literæ docent; sieut sacræ literæ docent; qued divinis literis proditum est. T. Fa s ace, præscriptum mundatum. Hiteræ de comprehendende malefice edita or emissæ; or simply literæ (før the context). To tisse av. por, mandare el qd; Hiteras edere, emitere de re.

WRITE, scribere (g. 1.).—literas scribere or facere Plaus:; to form letters).—ducere literarum formas Ruhnks, of children kenning to w.): hence, to w. a good hand, or fine hand, lepláß manu facere literas or scribere (aft. Plaus); to w. a bad, wretched hand, male, caegligenter exarare literas lee also Hann); to w. fm a popy, literarum ductus sequi (Q. 10, 2, 2); versus ad funitationem propositos describere (aft. Q. 1, 1, 35).— teris consignare, literis mandare, scriptura persequi to note or put down in writing).—in chartam conjicere (to put hastily upon paper).—memoriæ causå in libel-lum referre (to put down in a note-book, in order to eassist the memory).—enotare (to note or put down in woriting what one has just read or thought of).—literia custodire. memorize prodere, tradere (to commit to evriting).—conscribere (to compose in writing). To w. down with abbreviations, to w. down in short hand (what another says), qd velocissime notis excipere: 50 to briefly, previer observate, exponers, complexit: on w. fulls, copiously, still otherior explicate: to w. in serie, versibus describere, persequi: well written verbla spie comprehensus et conclusus: to w. for one's lieetihood, calamo victum queritare (aft. Ten. Andr., 1, 148): to w. a letter, scribere or conscriber epistolam (to compose a letter, with ref. to the contents or ranktanee of the letter; whereas scribere literas, e. g. rrann sul, effer to the manual act of worthing): to w. a letter) to aby, a) abod. Ilteras ad qm dare or mittere (65) but not literas escribere, or simply scribere, ad qm or el): to w. fully, or at length, to aby, literas dare ad qm pitmin sverbis scriptas; ad qm uberlores illeras mittere; b) with notice of the contents of the letter, literas mittere (to send a letter to; with an acc. and in fin. when the letter contains only statements or inform-***Open, when het letter contains only sastements or visjoin-ation, but with Ut and the conjunctic when the letter contains a command, charge, the c.); seribers (or ad un (to inform or enjoin by letter; with an acc. and infin., or with Ut and a conjunct, according to the nature of the communication, as before); un per literas certiform facere de que re (or with an acc. and infin., to give intelligence of alig by letter): to w. concerning aby or alig, scribere de qo or de qå re; to aby, ci or ad qm (g. t); epistolam conscribere de qå re; to aby, ci if or ad yet epistolam conscribere de qå re; to aby, ci if by letter); librum scribere de qå re (a book): to w. aget aby, scribere in or adversu qu (s. l.; librum edere contra qm (to publish a book agal aby); to w. to one another, to correspond by writing, literas dare et accipere: to w. back (in reply), literas rescribere or respondere: to w. oneself as, = assume such or such a title or character onescij al, = assume such or such a title or character in writing, se scribere qm (e. g. se A. Cornelium Cossum consulem scripserit; L. 4, 20, extr.); ci est nomen (with a nom. or dat, more rarely a gen., of the name); his name is written with a d, nomen ejus habet literam d: to read a written reply, ex libello re-spondere (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5): to preach a written ser-mon, &c., de scripto dicere (C.), or orationem, sermonem ex libello habere (cf. Suet. Oct. 84): to w. out, perscribere (to w. fully and accurately); exscribere; transcribere (to transcribe); transcribere; transferre (to transfor for transcrivery, transcrinery, transcrinery to brown-for fin one book to another). If no on pose (a book), (librum) seribers or conscribers; edere (to publish, Il lar norma), dibg is written on aby's forehard, qd ex ore as fronts es permoscere potes (aft. C. Fat. S., 10). WRITER, | One who writes, seribens, qui scribit,

qui literas scribit. A good w., qui eleganti or nitida manu literas scribit (afl. Plant. Pseud. I, 1, 28): the w. of a letter, qui literas, epistolam scripsit, exaravit (aft. C.). | One whose profession or office it is to write, scriba; atso (post-Aug.) a manu servus; ab epistolis; amanuensis (secretary, amanuensis); libratius (a transcriber of books). Author of a book, scriptor, qui librum scripsit or conscripsit (the actual w. of it)—auctor (only so far as he is an as thority for using a particular style, for a particular statement, \$\frac{\phi}{6}c.\$; hence not without a gene, unless this can easily be supplied by the context \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Roman w. 'a, Romani scriptores (who have written in Latin); rerum Romanarum auctores (Latin historians, who are our authorities for Roman history); Latinitatis auctores (writer of classical Latinity. | Writers (as a class), without gen., qui libros scribunt or conscribunt.

WRITHE, se contorquere or torquere, torquerl. WRITING, | The act, scriptio. scriptura. scribendi usus (habitual). Fond of w., scribendi cupidus; ad scribendum promptus ac paratus; scribendi amore flagrans: a w. exercise, scribendi exercitatio, commentatio, meditatio: of or belonging to w., scriptorius; graphiarius (Suet.; containing materials for writing): materials, charta et atramentum (paper and ink), or charta (paper) only. I The manner, scribendi genus,

ratio (C.). scripturæ genus (Np.). See also Stylk.

A ting written, scriptum (1965) not scriptic; and scriptura in this sense is late).

PL.) Writings, tabulæ (public formal documents; with or without

WRITING-DESK or TABLE, *mensa scriptoria .-With the Romans, the men wrote reclining on a lectulus lucubratorius; the women, sitting on a cathedra:

tolus industration in the see Böttig, Sabin. 1, p. 65).

WRITING-MASTER, *magister scribendi.

WRITING-PAPER, *charta scriptoria.

WRITING-STAND, *vasculum atramenti et theca

graphiaria, WRITING-TABLET, codicilii (pl.; C.), pugillares WRITING-TABLET, tabula literaria (Varr.), WRONG, adj, non justus (not as it ought to be; opp. justus).—pravus (pereerse, having a faise direction; opp. rectus).—vitiosus (faulty).—faisus (false or mis-laken; of persons).—allenus (not suitable).—non opportunus incommendus (incomession). The account The account tunus incommodus (incomenient). The account is w., rationes non conveniunt: to form a w. judgement respecting aby, male, perperam, corrupte, non integre judicare de qo: to form a w. conclusion, vitlose concludere (C.): to give a w. pronunciation to Greek words, perperam, male, Græca pronuntiare: w. measure or weight, mensura non justa; pondus non justum: to be w. in the head, insanum esse; insauire (C.); mentis non integrum esse (H.): to pursue a w. course or method, alienam, non rectam intre rationem, or ingredi viam, quâ eo quo tendis pervenias, deducaris (aft. C.): to be in the w. road, aberrasse a rectâ viâ (propr.); a virtute aberrasse (fig.); the w. side, aversa pars; aversum latus : the w. key, clavis falsa, aliena : to come at the w. time, alleno, non opportuno, tempore, non in tempore, venire: to go into the w. house, alias, quam volebam, intrare wedes: you are w. (= mistaken), faisus es (Ter.): the clock is w., "horologium errat: to be w. es (Ter.): the clock is w., *horologium errat: to be w. in computation, errare, falli, in numerando, computando

WRONG, s. See Injury.
WRONG, v. lædere (g. l., to hurt),—injuria afficere
qm; injuriam el facere, inferre, inpuriam el facere, inferre, inferre, inferre, inferre unique unon. jacere or immittere in qm (to inflict an injury upon).

jacere or immittere in qm (6 inflict an injury upon). To think himself eronged, se lesum putare; gegrer moleste ferre; pro molestissimo habere (se, &c.).

WRONGEVIL. See Usvur.

WRONGLY, male (opp. bene).—vitlose (opp. integre).—non recte. minus recte, perperam falso (185) perperam with ref. to the object, falso with ref. to the subpresaut with ref. to the object, taiso with ref. to the sub-ject; the former of a thing wich is not right, the latter of a person who is mistaken or is in errour). To judge w, male, perperam, secus, corrupte, non recte judicare: to conclude w, male, perperam, vitiose concludere, col-livers left. ligere (aft. C.). WROTH.

See ANGRY. WROUGHT, factus. confectus. See WORK. WRY, distortus, pravus, intortus, recurvus

WRY-NECK (a bird), *iynx torquilla (Linn.).
WRY-NECKED, qui est obstīpā cervīce (Suet. Tib. 68) or obstipo capite.

WRYNESS, pravitas; or by the adif. WYCH-ELM, *almus scabra (Linn.).

Y.

YACHT, *celox, cursoria (sc. navis; Sidon. Ep. 1, 5). See SHIP. YAM. *dioscorea (Linn.).

YAM, *dioscorea (Linn.).
YARD, || A court, area chors (for cattle; see Court). || A measure of three feet. due cubities desing a foot and a half; || 555 the Roman gradus is less than a y., about 2½ feet; ulna is much more than a y., A y. long, tripicalis (of three Roman feet). || The support of a sait, antenna (Cas). || The support of a sait, antenna (Cas).

ties of the yard.
YARN. linum netum (linen y.: Ulp. Dig. 32, 3, 70, YARN, linum netum (linen y.: Ulp. Dig. 32, 3, 76, 11)—lina neta (woolien y., ib. § 2). A thread of tinen y., film lint or linteum: a thread of woolien y., film line or laneum (both aft. L. 1, 32, § Plin. 30, 15, 22).
YAWL, lembus. scapha. See Shir.
YAWN, v. oscitare (C.). oscitari (Auct. ad Her.). dornitare (a sign of steepines). To y. aloud, clare oscitare (Gett.) we list in With a w. oscitante (Gett.).

YAWN, s. oscitatio. With a y , oscitanter.

YE, YOU, vos, pl. of tu. YEA, | Yes; vid. | Indeed, truly, imo. Yea rather, yea more, imo etiam; quin; etiam; quin etiam; imo vero etiam; quin potius.

YEAN, eniti. parere. YEAR, annus (v. propr.).—annuum tempus. anni er annum spatium (the spaces of a s). A haif y, semestre spatium; sex menses: in the past y, ann superiore, exacto, transacto, accumanteto, &c. (155) not elapso): to exice upon a new y, with good thought; and resolutions, norum annum fautum et felicem reddere bonis cogitationibus: to wish aby a happy new y., optari ci et ominari in proximum annum læta (oft. Plin. Ep. 4, 15, ominari in proximum annum lasia (off. Piin. Ep. 4, 15, 15 wish one another a happy new y., primum incipientis anni diem lastis precationibus invicem faustum ominari (Phin. 28, 2, 5; of. O. Fast. 1, 175, cur læta tuis dieuntur verba kalendis): the y. before, anno anterior or proximo: the y. after, or the nætt y. (speaking of past time), anno postero: a y. after he wos benished, postero anno quam ejectus est: libre y.'s annum quam redierat; tertio anno quam redierat; tribus annis or tertio anno postausmy redierat; tertio tribus annis or tertio anno postausmy redierat; tertio tribus annis or tertio anno postquam redierat; tertio anno quo redierat: in the course of the y., anno vertente: every other y., alternis annis: every y., singulis annis; quot annis: every third, fourth y., tertio, quarto annis; quoi annis: every third, journ y., tertio, quarto quoque anno: for a y., annum (a.g. potestatem annum obliniere; qm annum iugēre): not to have convoked the senate for nearly a y., anno jam prope senatum non habulsse (L.): three times a y., ter in anno: to put of alby for a y., for this y., for many y., qd differre in annum, in hunc annum, in multos annos: this y., hoe anno (less commonly in hoe anno): taking one y. with another, ut peraeque dueas, &c. (i. e., spon an average of terral y., h. hos numquam minus, ut o erre que of sev. ral y.'s, hos numquam minus, ut peræque ducerent, dena milija sestertia ex meile recipere esse solitos): a whole y, annus integer: above (or more than a year), plus amplius (more).—major. majus (older).—fig. et quod excurrit, very late; e. g. Paul. Dig. decem et quod excurrit; Veget Mil. 1, 28. viginti et qued excurrit annorum pax): it is more than twenty y.'s, ampilus sunt viginti anni: above a y., plus annum (e. g. cum qo vivere); annum et eo diutius (e. g. esse in Gallia cum qo simul): it is more than three y.'s since, amplius sunt tres anni; amplius triennium est: if is a y, since, annus est quum, postquam, &c.: if is not yet len y, s since, nondum decem anni sunt quum &c.: how long is it since this happened?

St. It is now twenty y, s, quam diu id factum est? St. Hic annus incipit vicesimus: a y. had scarcely elapsed, annus vix intercesserat: in the winter of the year 1000, hieme, qui fuit annus millesimus (aft. Cas. B. G. 4, 1, init.): a space of two, three, six, ten y.'s, blennium, triennium, sexennium, decennium (or duo anni, &c.): triennium, sexennium, decennium (or duo anni, &c.) a y. old, anniculus; unicul sanni (g. 1.); unum annium natus (of persons): to be so many y. sold, natum, with sacc. of the y.z: or case, with gen. of the y'z: to be abore so many years old, vixisse, confecisse, comple-visse (so many years): thus,—he is nincleen y.'s old, decem et novem annos natus est; decem et novem annorum est: he is above ninety y.'s old, nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, complevit; also nonagesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse; above or under thirty-lhree y.'s old, major or minor annos tres et triginta natus, major (minor) annorum trium et triginta; major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natu (C.) or major (thino) quant adition tees et triginta natu (c.) or natus (XP); major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta: I take him to be sizely y.'s old, if not more, exaginta annoa natus est, aut plus, ut conjicio: he died al the age of thirty-three, decessit annoa tree et triginta natus: in the thirtieth y. of his age, tricesimum annum agens: in y.'s, magnus natu; magno natu; grandior or pergrandis natu; ætate pro-vectior or grandior; ætate jam senior (of advanced age); wtate affectus (grown old; all of persons); vetus or vetulus (somewhat old; of persons and things: Estate grandwvus is poel.): to be in y.s, annosum ease (of unimate and inanimate objects); wtate provectiorem esse; longius ætate provectum esse; grandiorem natu esse (of persons); vetustum esse (of things): to advance in u.'s, senescere; longius ætate procedere or provehi: in course of y.'s, ætate; tempore procedente: season of the y, anni tempus: the four seasons of the y., quatuor anni tempora; commutationes temporum quadripar-

YEARLY, adj. annuus (lasting a year; taking place throughout the whole year; also annalis; Varr.).—anniversarius (returning at the expiration of a year; in this versarius (returning at the expiration of a year; in this nee annuus is poet.). Y. festivats, sacra anniversaria; festi dies anniversarii: y. satary, income, &c., annua, 332

orum, n., or annua pecunia (g. t.; Sen. Benef. 1, 9. t. T. Ann. 13, 34, 1); merces annua (as pay; e. g., of a physician; see Plin. 29, 1, 5); annua salaria, orum, s. physician; see Fis. 29, 1, 3); annua salaria, orum, a (as a kind of pension; e.g., to poor senators; Sact. Ner. 10): to appoint a y, salary to any one, annua are annuam pecuniam ci statuere, constituere: to gues ay, salary to any one, annua ci præstare or præbere: to give any one a y, salary of free handred thousand ex-terces, offerre ci in singulos annos quingena sesteria. YEARLY, adv. quotannis. singulis annis. in singu-

los annos (for every year). YEARN, desiderare qd. esse în desiderio. tenêri desiderio es rei. desiderium es rei me tenet, cepit. re-

quirere qm or qd. flagrare, æstuare cs rei desiderio. YEARNING, desiderium (ardens, summum). YEAST, *fermentum fæcibus zythi expressum

YELL, v. viulare. ejulare (with lamentation). YELL, s. ululatus; ejulatus; ejulatio; pioratus; er

(of several) comploratio (with lamentation).
YELLOW, gilbus. gilvus. belvus (like honey; see
Foss. F. Georg. 3, 83).—flavus. flavens (y. as gold: composed of green, red, and white, like the ripe ears of corn, hair, &c.; Gr. Fardds, for weh we find also aureus). -fulvus (with a red or brown tinge; darker than gold). luteus (of an orange or brimstone colour: paler than rufus. — flavus, fulvus, and luteus signify y. rufus. — 1635 navus, turvus, and tuteus symty y-pausing orer into red; and hence in Gell. 2, 26, they are reckoned among the red colours).—badius (of a paley,)--luridus (of a dull y., of a yellowish green).—galbanus (like young corn and the sprouts in spring; of a greenua y, x\wpor).—cadaverosus (sallow, as a corpse).—tarus (of a grey or dark y.); also aureus (of a gold y.).—cereus, vay a grey or mara y 1, asto aureus (of a sola y).—eerems cerlinus (g. as was).—croceus (of a soffr-n colour).—suiphureus (of a brimstone colour).—silaceus (tite ochre).—citrl colore (of a citron colour).—silaceus (tite nus, a false reading, Plin. 19, 5, 23). To be y ., flaven: YELLOWISH, subflavus (Suet.). color in luteum

inclinatus or languescens (both Plin.; luteus = 'the colour of the flower;' lutum, saffron).

YELP, gannire. YEOMAN, agri, agrorum possessor or dominus, agrarius (C. Att. 1, 19, 4; landed proprietor).-liberi prædii possessor (having a freehold); pl. aratores: yeomen of the guard, custodes corporis; stipatores corporis; satel-iites (fm the context). See LIFEGUARD.

tes (fm the context). See LIFEGUARD.
YES (as an affirmative answer), ita. ita est. sie est (so it is) .- recta (an expression of courtesy in affirmstion; quite right, very well).—certe (certainly, surely, denotes the conviction with wch one affirms a thing). denotes the conviction with wch one afterms a bingivero (indeed, ively, afterms with greater emphasis)—
etlam. sane. sane quidem (it is self-evident); et all
cents)—mo ((Ex) in itself is never an aftermative porlicle in replies, but rather opposes what has been suid
before; either something ironger, 'ye a ven,' or swehing corrective, 'yea rather;' e.g. qui hec' intellexistin'! an ondum ne hoc quidem! D. imo calley
yes, perfectly). The Latius, however, usually after,
not by any such particle, but more closely and emphatically by a repetition of the word on with the emphanrats in the interropation; e.g., will you come! venicerests in the interropation; e.g., will you come! venicecally by a repetition of the word on wech the emphasis rests in the interrogation; e.g., will you come! venies-ne! yes! veniam! do you want me! mene vis! yes! te! Cilitipho came here. Alone! Cilitipho hue adit. Solus! Yes! solus! I say yes, alo. affirmo. annuo (by nodding the head!): you say yes, but I say no, tu ais, ago nego: lo answer yes or no, aut et i am aut non respon-

nego: to answer yet or no, aut et iam aut non respondere: to say yet of alsp, in qãr ea asentire: to answer yet to alsp, qu affirmare: only say yes, fac promittere. YESTERDAY, heri. hesterno die. (in epistoleur style) pridie ejus diel quo here scribebaun (ree Groséd. § 246). X. evening, heri vespêri: y. morning, bei mane: the day before y. (ade.), nudius tertius: (sabz.) dies qui nudius tertius fult: of y., i. e. Lately, nuper

admodum factus (natus).

YET, | However, but, tamen, attamen; verummen (but however, but y., οὐ μην ἀλλά). — n(hile tailleti (val housever, vai y, ow µy anna), — auminus (neverheless).— quamquam, est (although, kee ever, µtron, kaivo; bolk chiefly, as in Greek µtron, in an exception weh a speaker himself makes, where size we may use sed; se G. Caf. 1, 8, 22; ad Die, 7, 24; than Muren, 11, 80).— sed (is transitions, when the discourse than the size of the second property of the s Muren. 41, 89).—sed (in transitions, when the discourse is suddenly broken of j. e. g., y. let us omit that, sed if omittamus; y. enough of this, sed here hactenus)—sed, tamen, verumtamen (in resuming interrupted discourse, after a parenthesis, &c.; see C. N. D. 1, 32, estimated to the season of tainly, at, at saltem, or at ... saltem (after negative

propositions; see C. ad Die. 9, 8, 2; Sext. 3, extr.); y. at itssi, y. at length, tamen, tandem when athy long wished or hoped for is attained; see Bremi, Sust. Oct. 91; Macb. Cas. B. G. 3, 21); y. not, neque tamen; non tamen; tamen ... non lese Krebs, y 808. 1 De noting a condition, sed; y. so, y. only in so far ... that or that not, seed tamen tha ... ut or ut ne; also simply ita ... ut, or alien ita ... ut or ut ne; asso singly ita ... ut, or ut ne, when the first proposition is ismised by the second (see C ad Die, 16, 9, 3; Cal.—4, 7, 15; cf. Beier, C, Off. 1, 25, 88, p. 199, 2d.—4, 7, 16; cf. Beier, C, Off. 1, 25, 88, p. 199, 2d.—4 it of primely, et it, admost clothis timely—ad d; ad it dempus (to that itan)—etlant (pointing) out the existence of a certain circumstance at a certain period, as implying surprise or displeasure).—etiamnunc; etiamnum (the same, with emphasis); not y, nondum (to denote the non-existence or non-occurrence of an expected event, state, &c., as contemporaneous with the occurrence of some other event, weh may be either past, present, or future: ille quid agat, si nondum Româ es profectus ad me scribas velim); haud dum, non ... etiam (makes the verb of the sentence more emphatic): you do not y. thoroughly know me, non satis pernost in celian qualis sim (Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23)—adlue non leven up to the present moment, with ref. to the previous spence during wech the evere has not taken place; with ref. to the past, were the event has not taken place; win rej. to the past, wee must use ad id tempus non; ad id non); not y... but, nondum ... sed; and not y., neque dum; neque adhue: nothing y., nihildum; nihil adhue: none y., nullus dum; nullus etiam nunc (all with same difference nultis dun; nonus ciam nunc (att win some augerence as nondum, non ciam, adhuc non; vid. [See Obs. in HITHERTO.] [Yet, in adding, streng thening, &c., and with comparatives; ciam, with compar. [55] not adhuc lill Q., &c.; also in adding particulars, &c., that are to be taken besides and equally with what was before mentioned; etiam alii; etiam insuper: I make y. one more request, unum etiam vos oro, ut &c. See

YEW-TREE, taxus. Of y., taxicus (taxeus,

YIELD, | TRANS.) | To bear, produce (of the earth, trees, &c.), ferre, efferre, proferre, fundere, effundere (of nature, the earth, a field; fund. and effund. = y. abundantly). To y. fruit or produce, ferre fruges, or y, abandantly). To y, fruit or produce, terre truges, or ferre only; fuctum afters; effers (eaply of a field). The tree y, i its fruit, arbor fert. | To give, afford, &c., affers (to bring),—ease (with dat.),—parère (beget, dolorem, taclium, &c.), creare (make, create; e. g. pericuium, errorem, voluptatem).—præstare (to supply). To y, profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre; usui or voluptat esse: to y, aby continual pleasure, voluptatem perpe-tuam præstare ci; comfort, consolation, solatium dare, præbere, afferre; solatio or solatium esse. To y. no consolation (of things), nihil habere consolationis. | To consolution (g) intings), tituli navere consolutions. § 10 deliver up, tradere; dedere: to y. up the ghost, see Dis. § To concede, grant (in disputation), concedere (g. l.).—conficri (without conviction).—assentiri (with conviction).—dare (as a ground to argue upon).
Do you y, that &c. ? dasne? (with acc. and inf.) Who 200 gos y, mais gc. r manner (west acc. and my.) I no ecould not y, this? quis hoc non dederit!—dj you y, this, you must also y. that, dato hoc, dandum ert illud: this pens yielded, quo concesso; quibus concessis.—

I INTRANS. | To yie way, cedere: the sand y; clothe fool, sabulum vestiglo cedit: a cushion sech does not y. (when one sits on it), culcita quæ corpori resistit. | Not to resist, cedere, concedere (g. it). —morem gerere, obsequi (to comply with).—manus date (to declare oneself conquered; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 31): to y. to a person in athg, cedere ci in qa re: to y. to the entreaties of aby, cs precibus cedere; cs pre-cibus locum dare or relinquere; ci roganti obsequi: to y. to the will of aby, cs voluntatl morem gerere or obsequi: not to y., in sententia sua perstare or perseverare. | To give oneself up to, ci rei se dedere ; studio es rei se dedere or se tradere. PHR.) voiuptatibus se dedere or se tradere; servire; astrictum esse; deditum esse. | To be inferior, cedere; concedere dedition case. It is a sea of retrieve the sea of (16 be nader); to gield to a person in nothing, non cedere or non concedere all in \$\frac{3}{4}\$ re; non inferiorem case qo \$\frac{3}{4}\$ re, required the concedere all in \$\frac{3}{4}\$ re; non inferiorem case qo \$\frac{3}{4}\$ re, parent essec (14 fre (16 be egand))—requare or required to the control of the control qm luxuriă æquare.

YiELDiNG, s. Crcl. Our y. al all proves at once &c., demonstrat id ipsum, quod cedimus (e. g. cos graves [csse] intolerabiles; Q. 6, 2, 16).

YIELDING, obsequens; obsequiosus; facilis; indulens, [STN. in COMPLAISANT]
YOKE, b. jugum (propp. and fg.).—ingum servitutis; jugum servitus; jugum servitus;

pose a y., jugum ci imponere (propr. and fig.): to lake of a y., jugum ci soivere or demere (propr.); qm exiof a y., jugum ct solvere or defines (propr., qui exi-mere servitio (fg.): to shake of a y., jugum excutere; jugum exuere; jugo se exuere (propr. and fg.; exuere, with the idea of gradually shaking of); jugum servite a cervicibus dejicere ; servitutem exuere (fig.): lo bring aby under the y. of slavery, ci jugum servitutis injungere: to deliver aby fm a y., jugum servitutis a cervicibus es depeliere: to submit to a y., jugum accipere (all fig.): to keep under the y. of stavery, qm servitute oppressum tenere. Hence metonyn. = a pair of oxen ked together), jugum (boum).

YOU

YOKE, v. jugum imponere (e. g. bubus); jugo qm subdere et ad currum jungere (Plin. 8, 16, 20); (boves) jugo jungere (C.). To y. together, (boves) conjun-

YOKE-PELLOW, conjux (husband or wife) .- socius

(companion).
YOLK, vitellus (v. propr.). - luteum (Plin., the

yellow). yestow).

YON, YONDER, qui, quæ, quod illic, istic, ibl est; or by iste, a, ud; ille, a, ud. And y. he is, atque eccum (said by one, pointing to the object): y. comes Davus, Davum video.

YORE. Of y., in time of y., oiim; antiquitus; patrum or majorum memorià; antehac [Syn. in An-CIENTLY).

YOU, tu (sing. nom.). vos (pl. nom.). te (sing. acc.). vos (pl. acc.).

YOUNG, adj. and s. Of persons, parvus, parvuius (not yet grown up; opp. adultus) — infans (under villa (not yet groen up; opp. Auditus).—Intana (under the escenth year).—puer, puella (a boy, giri, to the escen-teenth year and beyond).—adolescentulius, adolescent (to the thritteth year and beyond).—Invenis (a young man, to the forty fifth year and beyond. Ecop puer is said of persons older than the seventeenth year, to de-said of persons older than the seventeenth year, to sense of persons other than the seventeenth year, to de-mote their want of experience; adolescens, esply also as implying absence of caution and considerateness woh belong to old age; and juvents, as implying that the party is in the prime of life, still in full vigour).—filus (a son, as opposed to his father; e.g., the y. Marisa, Marisa filus); a. mon, put, adolescent, juvenis.—filus (a son, op. to his father); y. people, see You'rn: still very y., plane puer; peradolescentulus: that is still too y. for alig. culus ætas non matura es ref. To make y. again, juveniles a mos reddere ci; ci juvenilem quandam speciem reddere; renovare: to grow y. again, puvenescere; renovare. lo f a nim a ts, pullus (subst., with the name of the animal added in an punus (subst., with the name of the amimal added in an adjective; e.g., a y, hore, pullus equinus).—catnius (of the y, of dogs and cate; e.g., catnius canis; catnius fellis: fig. also of the y, of other animal; e.g., of sevine, theep, serpents).—juvencus, juvenca (a builock, heifer; juvence also fig. of y, hens, opp, veteres galling: Plin. 10, 53, 74). The y,, soboles; que bestie proceasi (proceasily forceasily). remail (by 03), 73). Is g., sources (que some process) creamit (processing); que procreats sunt; que nata sunt; to bring forth y., fettus edere or procreare; actulopasere. [Of ires and g lan is, novelhus: a y, eine, vitis novella. [Of other laings; novus: a y, eine, vitis novella. [Of other laings; novus: a y, eine, vitis novella. [Of other laings; novus: a).

YOUNGER, Junior, minor, or inferior setate. annis inferior. ætate posterior (later in respect of aye). — natu minor, minor (esply of the y. of two brothers). A whole year y., toto anno junior: some years y., aliquot annis

YOUR, vester (vestra, vestrum) .- vestrum (among ou).—tuus, a, um (singular; e. g., Y. Majesty, Tua (ajestas). On y. account, vestrâ causâ. propter vos. YOURSELF, tu ipse. tute. tutemet: (pl.), vos ipsi.

vosmet. vosmet ipsi.
YOUTH, | The age of youth, pueritia. zetas
puerilis (childhood, to the time when the young Roman assumed the toga virilis, in his scienteenth year. Fin this year to the forty-sixth or fifteth, persons able to bear arms were called juniores, as opp. to seniores.— adolescentia (fm the seventeenth to the thirtieth, or even

the fortieth year; the period in weh the y. is ripening into the man).—juventas, we tas integra or confirmata (the rigour of manhood; fm the thirtieth to the fortieth (the vigour of manhood; Im the thirtieth to the fortieth or fiftieth year).— juventas (y, in its first bloom).— juventa (rare in prose; the whole period, years of y,): in one's y, in pueritis, in adolescentis (Sset. Claud. 41); but usually by puer or adolescens (when a boy, when quite a y,); fm y, up, a puero. a parvulo, a pueris. a parvia, a parvia parvia (the three last of veeral, or when one speaks of himself in the pl. number); ab adolescentish, ab adolescentish, ab artima or a prima or ætate, ab initio ætatis, a primå or ab incunte adole-

scentia. a primo juventæ flore: fm tender y., a prima infantia a tenero. a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis (45 δνόχων, in epistolary style; C. ad Dre. 1, 6, 2; noi to be used in other prose): the flower of y., flos ætatis. ætas florens. flos juventæ. ætas integra: to be in the (first) flower of y., in (prima) flore ætatis esse. ætate florere: to be still in the flower of y., integra esse ætate: to die in the very flower of y., in ipso ætatis flore exstingul. in primo flore exstingul. medio in spatio integræ ætatis eripi rebus humanis.— I Young spatio integrae setatis eripi rebus humanis.—I Young persons, pueri, puelle (boys, girls)—adolescence, virgines (y's, young women).—Juventus, juvenes (young persons of both seases)—Juniores (young men able to bear arms; opp. seniores; see above): the y. of both seases, juvenes utriusque sexus.
YOUTHFULL, puerlis (sy by the gen., puerl or puerorum. adolescentis or adolescentium (gentifiee). quod adolescentia fert. juvenilis (Syx. in Youth).
YOUTHFULL SLEY, juveniliter.
YULE. SLEY, juveniliter.

YULE. See CHRISTMAS.

 \mathbf{Z} .

ZANY. | Buffoon, vid. | Simpleton, homo

ineptus, insulsus, fatuus.

ZEAL, studium. industria (unwearied activity). Burning, fiery z., studium ardens. ardor. fervor: con stant z., assiduitas: stirring, active z., alacritas. studium acerrimum: to apply one's z. to a thing, omne studium ad rem conferre: to pursue one's studies with sucusim at rem conferre: to pursue one's studies with ., studia urgère, studia concelebrare (of several; C. Invent. 1, 3, 4): to pursue them with lear z. (than for-merly), studia remittere: to have a z. for athy, studio ca rei tenèri: to have great z., to burn with z. for athy, studio ca rei flagrare, ardère, incensum esse: z. is ex-cited, studium inclustur, inflammatur, incenditur: to kindle, appeare z. in a person for athe or studium:

cited, studium incliatur, inflammatur, incenditur: is kindle, awaken z. in a person for alsp, ce studium qd faciendi commovère: with z., studio. studiose: with great z., summo studio. studiosismic. ZEALOUT, acer cs rel defensor, propugnator. ZEALOUS, studiosus (always with a gen. of that on wich ond; zeol is bestowed)—acer (sharp, ferry, dec.)—ardens (barrisp)—vehemen (releath). A z. patriol.

civis acerrimus: to have a z. desire for athg, cs rei desiderio incensum esse or flagrare.

ZEALOUSLY, studio. studiose. acriter. ardenter. enixe (with energy).—intente (with attention and desigence).—industric (with constant exertion). To desire 2. ardenter cupere: to assist one z. in athg, qm enixe adjuvare ad qd (e. g. ad bellum): to do, accomplish athg z., qd enixe facere (e. g. es imperata): to lubour more z., intentius opus facere : very z., omni or summo studio. studiosissime. enixissime: to support aby most z., qm enixissime juvare: to be most z. devoted or attached to aby, esse cs studiosissimum or cupidissimum

mum.

ZEBRA, *equus zebra (Linn.).

ZEBU, *bos Indicus.

ZENITH. *punctum verticis quod vulgo vocant
zenith. The sun is in the z., *sol huic loco supra verticem est.

ZEPHYR, Zephyrus, Pavonius (C.). ZERO, *zero, n. indect. — Pio.) To fall to z., ad nihilum venire: to be at z., nihil valère. nullo numero,

loco, esse. ZEST. See RELISH.
ZIG ZAG, discursus torti vibratique (of lightning;
Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 9). To form a z., errorem volvere
(L.): z. letters, eliterarum figures tortuose serpentes.

The nearest adj. is tortuosus.

ZINC, *zincum (Linn.).

ZODIAC, orbis signifer (C. Div. 2, 42, 89). circulus

ZODIAC, orbis signifer (C. Dis. 2, 42, 89). circulus signifer (Fir. 6, 1, 1). circulus, qui signifer vocatur (Plin. 2, 4, 3); or simply, signifer (id. 2, 10, 7). orbis in duodecim partes distributus (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 63). orbis duodecim signorum (Forr. 2, 3, 1). 525 The Greek Zodiacus is found only in later writer.

ZONE, [1 A girdle, cingulus.] A division of the earth, cingulus terms (C. Soms. Scip. 6, or De Rep. 6, 20, 21.— 535 In poets and post-Aug. prose, usually zonal—coclum condiregio, ora, or placa (puszter of the heavens).—positio octil (T. Agr. 11, 3).—regios (district). The torrid x., zona tortida (Plin.); arcsios (S. Juy. 18, 9). The frigid x.'s, glaciales cotil regiones (sf. Col. 3, 1, 3): the temperate x.'s temperatus cotil regiones (sf. Col. 3, 1, 3): the temperate x.'s temperatus cotil regiones (sf. Col. 3, 1, 3): the temperate x.'s temperatus cotil regiones (Fir.). For a poet. description of the fee x.'s, see T. Georg. 1, 233—238.

ZOOLITE, "pars animalis in lapidem conversa, mutata.

mutata

ZOOLOGICAL. By gen., animantium. A z. garden. ivarium (Farr.). septum ferarum (aft. L.). ZOOLOGY, ZOOGRAPHY, *zoologia. *zoographia

(t. tt.). . tt.). *descriptio animantium. ZOOPHYTE, *zoophytum (Linn.).

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

AAR

Aaron, Akron, -onis (m.).
Abae, Abae, -arum (f.).
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Abantee, Abantius, -a, -um.
Abarts, Abartis, -dis and -is (m.).

Abas, Abas, -antis (m); of or belonging to Abas, Aban-teus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Abas, Abantiades, -w (m.); daughter or female descendant of Abas, Abantias, -adis (f.).

Abantias, -aus (f.).
Abberties, Abbätis villa (f.).
Abberties, Abbätis villa (f.).
Abderta, Abderties, -ac (f.), and Abdēria, -orum (n.); an
Abdertie, Abderties, -ac (m.); of or belonging to Abderta, Abdertifeus, -a. -um, and Abdēriiānus, -a. -um,
Abd, Abēl, Elis, and Abbätus, -f. aiso Abel, indeci. (m.); of or belonging to Abel, Abelicus, -a, -um.

Abella, v. Avella. Aberdeen, Aberdona, -æ (f.). Abigail, Abigail, ilis (f.).

Abijah, Abias, -æ (m.). Abila, v. Abyla. Abimelech, Abimelechus, -i (m.).

Ahingdon, Abendonia, -æ (f.). Abnoba, Abnoba, .æ, v. Black Forest. Abortgines, the, Abortgines, -um (m.).

Aboukir, Canopus, -i (m.).

Abraham, Abraham, -āmis, Abrshāmus, -l, and Abras, -æ (m); descendant of Abraham, Abrāhāmides and Abramides, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Abraham, Abrānēus, -a, -um.

Abranies, Abrantium, -ii (n.). Absalom, Absalon, or Absalo, -onis, and Absalomus,

i (m.). Absyrtis, v. Osero and Cherso.

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Abula, v. Avila.
Abudos, Abydus, -i (m. and f.); of or belonging to Abydos, Abydenus, -a, -um. Abŷla, v. Ceuta.

Abyssinia, Abyssinia, -æ (f.).

Acamas, Acamas, -antis (m.). Acanthus, Acanthus, -i (m.); Acanthean, Acanthius, -a. -um.

Acapuico, Portus Aquæ pulchræ.

Acarnania, Acarnania, -w (f.); an Acarnanian, Acarnan, -anis; the Acarnanians, Acarnanes, -um (m.); Acarnanian, Acarnanicus, -a, -um.

Acastus, Acastus, -i (m.). Acca, Acca, -æ (f.).

Ace, v. Acre.

Acerenza, Acherontia, -æ (f.).

Acesines, v Jenaub.

Acesta, Acesta, -et (f.); the Acestans, Acestei, -orum

(102.). Acestes, Acestes, -æ (m.).

Acestes, Acestes, -& (m.)
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-a, -um; Achāius, -a, -um (poeticed); Achīvus, -a,
-um, and Achāicus, -a, -um; the Achæans, Achæi,
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Achæmenes, Achæmenius, -a, -um; Acharnian,
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Hallis, "a, -tuli, and actualists, a. Achâtes, Achâtes, w. (m.).
Achâtes, Achâtes, -w. (m.).
Achâtesis, the, Achēlous, -i (m.); of or belonging to the
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Acheron, the, Acheron, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to the Acheron, Acherontian, Acheronticus, -a, -um, and Acheronteus, -a, -um; also usually Acherusius, -a, -um.

Achillas, Achillas, ze (m.).

ÆAN

Achilleid, the, Achilles, Idis (f.).
Achilles, Achilles, is (m.), poetical also -ëi and -i (after
2nd decl.); of or beinging to Achilles, Achilleus, -a,
-um, and Achilliacus, -a, -um; a son or descendant
of Achilles, Achillides, -ae (m.); the tomb of Achilles.

of Achilles, Achillides, -w. (m.); the tomb of Achilles, Achilleum, -i (n.). Achilleum, -i (n.). Acidalia, Acidalia, -w. (f.); of or belonging to Acidalia, Acidalia, -w. (f.). Acidalia,

Acis, Acis, -idis (m.), the river; (f.) the island.

Acmon, Acmon, -onis (m.). Acætes, Acætes, -æ (m.).

Acragas, v. Agrigentum. Acre (St. Jean d'Acre), Ace, -es, and Aca, -æ (f.).

Acri, the, Aciris, -is (m.). Acrisius, Acrisius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Acrisius, Actisines, a., uni, to or deconging to Actisine, Actisioniades, as, uni, to no or descendant of Actisine, Actisioniades, as (m.); daughter or female descendant of Actisine, Actisione, e-g., and Actisioniais, -dist (f). Acroceraumian, Acticletaunius, -a, -um; the Acroceraumian mountains, Accoccaumia, orum (n.).

Acrocorinthus, Acrocorinthus, -i (f.).

Acron, Acron, -onis (m.).

Acteon, Acteon, -onis (m.).
Acte, Acte, -es (f.); of or belonging to Acte, Actean,

Actium, -a, -um. Actium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Actium,

Actium, Actium, .il (m.); of or belonging to Actium, Actian, Actian, Acticus, ea, -um, and Actius, -a, -um.
Actor, Actor, -öris (m.); son or descendant of Actor, Actorides, -ew.
Acuteo, Aculeo, -önis (m.).
Aaam, Adämus, -l, atso indecl., Adam (m.).
Adda, the, Addus, -ew (f.).
Adderbal, Addus, -ew (f.).
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Adigo, the, Athesis. -is (m.).

Adige, the, Athesis, -is (m.).

Admeto, Admeto, -us (f.).
Admetus, Admetus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Admetus, Admetean, Admeteus, -a, -um.

Adolphus, Adolphus, -i (m.).

Adonis, Adonis, -is or -idis, and Adon, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Adonis, Adoneus, -a, -um; the fes-

or belonging to Adonis, Adonis, Adoneus, a, um; the fertical of Adonis, Adonis, orum (n.).
Adour, the, Altīris, .is, or Atur, -ūris (m.).
Adour, the, Altīris, .is, or Atur, -ūris (m.),
and Adramytieum, Adramytieum, or -teon, genitive ·i (n.),
and Adramytieum, s.a, -um.
Adrastica, Adramytieum, s.a, -um.
Adrastica, Adrastica or -tis, -ce (f.).
Adrastica, Adrastica, (m.); of or belonging to Adrastical Adrastica, Adrastica, Adrastica, Adrian, of or female descendant of Adrastica, Adrastica, Adrian, Adrastica, Adrian, documental adrastica, solica, Adrianople, Adrianoplis, -is (f.).
Adrastic Sea, the Sinus Adrasticus.

Adrianopie, Adrianiopous, 118 (f.). Adriatic Sea, liee, Sinus Adriaticus. Adrumēlum, v. Hadrumeium. Adualūca, v. Tongres. Æa, Æa, «æ (f.); of or belonging to Æa, Ææan,

Eacideius, -a, -um. Eaa, Aane, -es (/.); of or belonging to Eaa, Emus.

-a, -um. Æas, Æas, -antis (m.).

Eanteum, v. Ajax.

The world Google

ÆBU ALB Fbutius, Ebutius, 4 (m.); Ebutian, Ebatius, -a, 1 Æthon, Æthon, -onis (m.). Etna, Etna, -w, and Etne, -es (f.); mountain and city; of or belonging to Etna, Etnean, Etnæus, -a, -um (of the mountain), and Etnensis, -e (of the Adessa, v. Edessa. Ædui, Ædui, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Ædui, Eduan, Adulcus, -a, -um. Eētes, Ectes or Acta, -æ (m.); of or belonging to city). Eloisa, Etolia, -æ (f.); Eloisan, Etolicus, -a, -um; Etolius, -a, -um; and Etolius, -a, -um; an Etolises, Etolius, -(m.); an Etolian female, Etolia, -(dis f.). Etolius, Etolius, -1 (m.); son or descendant of Etolius, Æêtes, Æêtean, Æcteus, -a, -um, and Æetius, -um; daughter or female descendant of Æ Actes, Actean, Acteus, 4, -um, and Actus, 4, -um; daughter or female descendant of Ectes, X-ctins, -ddis, Ectins, -cs, and Ectis, -tdis, Ectins, -ddis, Ectins, -cs, and Ectis, -tdis, Ege. Rgw or Agem, -tum (f.); of or belonging to Agem, Egean, Rgwus, -a, -um; inhabitants of Agem, Rgacon, -onis, and later-onis (m.).

Rgacon, R. Rgates, -lum (f.).

Rgota, the Rgates, -tum (f.).

Rgota, Egean, - Rgates, -tos (m.); son or descendant of Egeus, Rgides, -& (m.).

Rgidle, Rgille, -s (f.).

Rgidleus, Rgille, -s (f.).

Rgidleus, Rgille, -s (f.).

Rgidleus, Rgille, -s (f.).

Rgina, -& (f.); of or belonging to Egina, Aginensis, -c, and Aginettus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Egina, -& (f.).

Rgina, -& (f.). of Eetes, Ætölides. Afranius, Afranius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Afraafranius, Arianiaus, -1 (m.); of or occupying to Afra-nius, Afraniaus, -a, -um, a-d Afranius, -a, -um. Africa, Africa, -ae (f.); African, Afr, Afră, -um; Africanus, -a, -um, and Africus, -a, -um. Agamede, Agămedē, -es (f.). Agamedes, Agamedes, -is (m.). nonides, -æ (m.). Aganippē, Aganippē, -es (f.); Aganippēan, Aganippēus, -a, -um, and Aganippicus, -a, -um; also femadj. Aganippis, -idos.

Agira, Ægira, -æ (f.). Agisthus, i (m).

Agium, Agium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Egium, Ægius, -a, -um. Ægle, Ægle, -es (f.)

Agon, Algon, onis (m.). Agosthena, Agosthena, -orum (n.); the inhabitants of Agosthena, Agosthenienses, -ium.

Ægypl, &c., v. Egypl. Ægyplus, Ægyptus, -i (m.).

Ælian, Ælianus, ·i (m.).

Elian, Elianus, -1 (m.).

Elian, v. Elius; Elia, Elia, -2 (f.).

Elian, Elians, -1 (m.); of or belonging to Elius,

Elian, Elianus, -2, -um, and Elius, -a, -um; the Ælian house, Ælia gens. Aëllo, Aëllo, -ūs (f.).

Emilia, Emilia, -# (f.)

Emilius, Emilius, ii (m.); of or belonging to Emilius, or the Emilian gens, Emilian, Emilianus, -a, -um, and Æmilius, -a, -um. Æmon, Æmon, -čnis (m.); son of Æmon, Æmon'ides.

Emonia, &c., v. Hæmonia. Enaria, v Ischia.

Aneas, Eneas, -w (m.); son or descendant of Eneas, Eneas, Eneas, -w (m.); of or belonging to Eneas, Eneius, -a, -um; a poem relating to Eneas, Eneis, -Idos (f.). Eneid, the, Eneis, ilos (f).
Enia or Enea, Enia or Enea, w (f.); of or belonging

Ania or Ænéa, Ænia or Ænéa, & (f.); of or belonging to Ænéa, Ænéau, Ænéatius, a. um; inhabitats of Ænea, Ænéau, Ænéatius, a. um; inhabitats of Ænea, Ænéates, .um (m.); Ænian, Ænian,

Kolidas, -a. (m.); son or descendant of Kolius, Kolidas, -a. (m.); daughter or female descendant of Kolius, Kolis, -idis (f.). Kpytus, Epytus, -idis (f.). Kpytus, Kpytus, -a. -um.

Approximation, Approx

Æsar, the, Æsar, -aris, (m.); Æsarian, Æsarčus, -a, -11 m.

Æschines, Æschines, -is (m.). Æschylus, Æschylus, -i (m.); of Æschylus, Æschylean, Æschyleus, -a. -um.

Esculapius, A.sculapius, -ii (m.); Esculapian, Esculapius, -a, -um; a lemple of Esculapius, Escula-pium, -ii (n.).

Esepus, the, Esepus, -i (m.); Esepian, Esepius, -a, -um.

Esernia, Esernia, w (f.); Esernian, of or belonging to Esernia, Eserninus, -a, -um.

Asis, Asis, -is, 1. (m.) a river. - 2. (f.) a town; of or

Ethalia, v. Etha. Æthiopia, v. Ethiopia.

Agamemnon, Agamemnon or -no, genitive -onis (m.); of or belonging to Agamemnon, Agamemnonius, -a, -um; son or descendant of Agamemnon, Agamem-

Agar, v. Hag ir. Agatho, Agatho, -onis (m.).

Agde, Agatha, -se (f.).

Agen, Aginnum, -i (n.). Agendicum, Agendicum, -1 (n.).

Agenor, Agenor, -oris (m.); of or belonging to Agenor, Agenoreus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Agenor. Agenorides, -æ (m.). Agestlaus, Agestlaus, -i (m.).

Agesipolis, Agesipolis, -is (m.).
Agincourt, Agincurtium, -ii (n.).
Ayis, Agis, idis, acc. Agin, Cic., and Agim, Curt. (m.).

Aglaia, Aglaia, w. and -aie, -es (f.).
Aglaophon, Aglaophon, -ontis (m.).
Aglauros, Aglauros, -i (f.).
Agnes, Agnes, -ctis (f.).

Agnon, Agnon, onis (m.).

Agnon, agnon, ons. (m.).
Agnonides, Agnonides, Agnonides, Agnonides, Agnonides, Agnonides, Agnonides, Agnonides, Agnonides, Agrigentum, -(in.), of Agrigentum, -(in.), of Agrigentinus, -a.
-um, and Acra- or Agragantinus, -a., -um.
Agrippa, Agrippa, -a. (m.), of or helonging is Agrippa,

Agrippina, Agrippina, -æ (m.; n) of o-evoluging to Agrippina, Agrippina, Agrippina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Agrippina, Agrippina, -æ, -um.

-a. -um. Ayron, Agron, onis (m.).

Agrila, Agrila, -ac (f.); of or belonging to Agyila,

Agrilinus, -a, -um.

Agrium, Agrrium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Agy
rium, Agrrium, Agrinensis, -e, and Agrrinus, -a.

Ahab, Achabus, -i (m.). Ahasuerus, Ahasuerus, -i (m.). Aia, the, Allia, -m, (f.).

Aix. Aquæ Sextiæ (pl., f.). Aix-la-Chapelle, Aquisgranum, -I (n.).

Ajaccio, Urcinium, ii (n.).

Agaccio, Urennum, ii (n.).
Agaccio, Urennum, ii (n.).
Akhisar, Thyalira, ex (f.).
Akhisar, Thyalira, ex (f.).
Alabanda, Alabanda, -ōrum
(n.); of or belonging to Alabanda, Alabandensis, e.;
Alabandenus, e., um; Alabandicus, -a., um; and
Alabandinus, -a., um; tan inhabitani of Alabanda,
Alabandens, -ei (m.); the inhabitani of Alabanda,
Alabandes, -ium (m.), and Alabandi, -ōrum.

Alans, the, Alani, -orum (m.); Alanian, Alanus, -a, -um.

Alaric, Allaricus, - (m.).

Alaric, Allaricus, - (m.).

Alastor, Alastor, - oris (m.).

Alatri, Aletrium, - ii (n.); of or belonging to Alatri, Aletrinas, -ātis (adj.).

Alazon, the, Alazon, -onis (m.).

Alba, Alba, -@ (f.); Alban, Albanus, -a, -um, and Albensis, -e; the Albans, Albani, -orum (m.).

Albania, Albānia, -æ (f.); Albanian, Albānus, -a, -um. Albany, Albania, -æ (f.); Villa Albana; Albanian, Albanus, -a, -um. Albengo, Albium Ingaunum, -i (n.).

Albinius, Albinius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Al-binius, Albinianus, -a, -um. Albinus, Albinus, -i (m.).

ALB Albion, Albion, -onis, 1. (f.) as country .- 2. (m.) as | masc., prop. n.
Albis, Albis, -is (m.). Albium, Albium, -il (n.), v Albengo and Vintimiglia. Albius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Albius or the Albia gens, Albius, -a, -um, and Albianus, -a, -um.
Albucius, Albucius, -ii (m.); Albucian, Albucius, -a, Alcaus, Alcaus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Alcaus, Alcaie, Alcaicus, -s., -um; son or descendant of Ai-caus, Alcides, -w (roc. -de and -da). Alcala, Complutum, -i (n.). Alcamenes, Alcanienes, -is (m.). Alcander, Alcander, -dri (m.). Alcanor, Alcanor, -oris (m.). Alcathoe, Alcathoe, -cs (f.). Alcathous, Alcathous, -i (m.). Alce, Alce, -es (f.).
Alcenor, Alcenor, -öris (m.).
Alcentis, Alcestis, -is (f.). Alcibiades, Alcibiades, -is (soc. -de). Alcidamas, Alcidamas, -antis (m.). Alcides, v. Alcaus. Alcimachus, Alcimachus, -i (m.). Alcimede, Aicimede, -es (f.) Alcimedon, Alcimedon, -ontis (m.). Alcimus, Alcimus, -i (m). Alcinous, Alcinous, -i (m.). Alein, Alcis, -ldus, -l -a, -um. Alemena. Alemena, -æ, or Alemene, -es (f.). Alcon, Alco, -onis (m.). Alcyone, Alcyone, -es (f.); Alcyonean, Alcyoneus, -a, -um. Aldborough, Isurium, -ii (n.). Alderney, Riduna, -æ (f.). Alecto, Alecto or Allecto, -us (f.). Alexan. Aleius, -a, -um; the Aleian plain, Aleius campus.

Alemanni, the, Alemanni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Alemanni, Alemannic, Alemannicus, -a, -um. Alémon, Alémon, -ŏnis (m); son or descendant of Alemon, Alemonides, -æ (m.). Aleppo, Berwa, -æ (f.). Aleria, Aleria, -æ (f.), and Alalia, -æ (f.). Aletes, Aletes, -æ (m.). Alettum, Aletium, -ii (n.); Aletian, of or belonging to Aletium, Aletinus, -a, -um. Alexander, Alexander, -dri (m.) Alexandria, Alexandrea, -w (f); of or belonging to Alexandria, Alexandrine, Alexandrinus, -a, -um. Alexandropolis, Alexandropolis, -is (f.). Alexio, Alexio, onis (m.). Alfenus, Alfenus, -i (m.). Alfred, Alfredus -i; purer Latin, Irenteus, -i (m.). Algidus, Algidus -i (m.); of or belonging to Algidus, Algidensis, -e, and Algidus, -a, -um.
Algier, Algeria, -æ (f.); Julia Cæsarēa (f.).
Alicante, Lucentum, -i (n.). Alice, Alicia, -æ (f.). Alimentus, Alimentus, -i (m.). Alinda, Alinda, -te (f.); of or belonging to Alinda, Alindensis, -e.

liensis, -e.

-a, -um.

Alpheus, the

Allienus, Allienus, -i (m.).

Almon, -onis (f.), a city.

Alnwick, Alnevicum, -i (n.).

Alone, Alone, -cs (f.).

Alise, Alesia, -w (f.),
Allia, Allia, -w (f.); of or belonging to the Allia, Al-Allier, Mc. Rikiver, de'is (m.).
Allier, Mc. Rikiver, de'is (m.).
Allife, Allife, varum [pl., f.); of or belonging to Alilfa, Allifanian, Allifanus, -a, -um.
Allobrogian, an, Allobros, -chis (m.); the Allobrograns, Allobroges, -um; Allobrogian, Allobrogicus, Almaden, Sisăpon, onis (f.). Almo, Almo, -onis (m.), 1. a river.—2. a man's name: Aloeus, Aloeus, ei (m.); son or descendant of Aloeus, Aloides, -æ (m.).

Alpheus, Alpheus, .a., -um; as pecul. fem. adj., Alpheus, -adis (p.). Alps, the, Alpes, -ium (f.); of or belonging to the Alps, Alpine, Aipinus, -a, -um, and Alpicus, -a, -um. Alsace, Alsatia, -æ (f.). Alsium, Alsium, ii (n.); of or belonging to Alsium, Alsiensis, -e, and Alsius, -a, -um.

Altinum (mod Altino), Altinum, i (n.); of or belonging to Altinum, Altinus, gen. -atis, and Altinus, -a, -um. Aluntium (now Alonlio), Aluntium, ii (n); of or belonging to Aluntium, Aluntinus, -a, -um. Alyattes, Alyattes, -is or -ei (m.). Alymon, Alymon, -onis (m.). Alyzia, Alyzia or -zēa, æ (f.) Amalec, Amalēchus, -i (m.). Amalekites, the, Amalechitie, -arum (m.). Amals, Melphia, -ee (f.).

Amaithea, Amaithea, -ee (f.); temple of Amaithea, Amaltheum, -i (n.). Amanda, Amanda, -æ (f.). Amanus, Amanus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Amanus, Amaniensis, -e, and Amanicus, -a, -um; the passes of Amanus, Amanicæ pylæ. Amaryllis, Amaryllis, -Ydis (f.), acc. -Ydl, voc -Y. Amarynthus, Amarynthus, -1; Amarynthian, Amarynthis, -Idis (fem. adj.).

Amaseno, the, Amasenus, -1 (m.). Amasia, Amasia, -w (f.), a city; (m.) mase prop. name. Amasis, Amasis, -is (m.). Amastris (now Amastro), Amastris, -is (f.); of or betonging to Amastris, Amastriacus, -a, -um; inhabitants of Amastris, Amastriani, -orum (m.). Amathus, Amathus, -untis (f.), acc. poel. -unta; of or belonging to Amathus, Amathusian, Amathusius, -a, -um, and Amathūsiacus, -a, -um. Ambiani, the, Ambiani, -orum (m.). Ambioriz, Ambiorix, -Ygis (m.) Ambirius, Ambivius, -ii (m.). Ambracia, Ambracia, -w (f.); Ambracian, Ambrăcius, -a, -um; Ambrăciensis, -e; Ambracian Gulf (now Gulf of Arta), Ambracius sinus; an inhabitant of Ambracia, Ambrăciota or -tes, gen. -se (m.); fem. adj. Ambracias, -lidis. Ambrones, the, Ambrones, -um (m.). Ambrose, Ambrosius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Ambrose, Ambrosian, Ambrosianus, -a, -um. Amelia, Amelia, -w (f.). Vid., also, Ameria.

Ameria (now Amelia), Ameria, -w (f.); of or belonging to Ameria, Amerian, Amerinus, -a, -um. w America, Merium, Amerium, -9, -440; America, America, *9 (1.7; for long quantity of penult, v. Humboldt, Hist. de la Geog, vol. iv, 52, ag; American, Americanus, -4, -441; ibe United States of America, Civilatas Korderatæ Americanæ; North America, America Septentrionalis; South America, America Meridiana. Amestratus, Amestratus, .1 (f.); of or belonging to Amestratus; Amestratian, Amestratinus, -a, -um. Amiens, Samarobriva, -æ (f.). Amilear, v. Hamilear. Aminada, Aminaus, -a, -um.
Amisus, Amisus, -1 (f); of or belonging to Amisus,
Amisun, Amisenus, -a, -um.
Amiternum, Amiternum, -i (n); of or belonging to
Amiternum, Amiternum, -in, -y, -um, and
Amiternum, Amiternian, Aniterninus, -a, -um, and poet, Amiternus, -a, -um. mitinum, Amitinum, Amitinum, -i (n.); Amitinian, Amitinensis. -e. Ammianus, Ammianus, -i (m). Ammon, Ammon, onis (m.); of or belonging to Ammon, Ammonian, Ammoniacus, -a, -um. Ammonites, the, Ammonitæ, -arum (m.). Amæbeus, Amæbeus, -ei (m.); acc. poet. -ča. Amacous, Amacous, et (m); acc. poet. etc. Amorgus, Amacous, etc., Amphicrates, Amphicrates, -is (m.).
Amphictyon, Amphictyon, onis (m.); the Amphictyons, Alonio, v. Alumium. Alonio, v. Alumium. Alope, Alope, es (f.). Alorus, Alorus, -i (f.); the inhabitants of Alorus, -11777 Alorius, Arum (m.).
Alphenor, Alphenor, -dris (m.).
Alphenor, -dris (m.).
Alphenor, -dris (m.).

Amphimedon, Amphimedon, -ontis (m.).

Anaatis, Anaatis, -is (f.).

Andantonium, Andantonium, -il (n.); of or belonging
to Andantonium, Andantoniensis, -e.

Andegavi, the, Andegavi, -orum (m.).

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Amphion, Amphion, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Andera, Andera, -orum (n.). Amphion, Amphionius, -a, -um.

Amphipolis, Amphipolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Anderitum, Anderitum, -i (n). Andernach, Antunnacum, -i (n.). ampuspous, Amphispous, -us (1.); of or occoming in the manipolitis: Amphispolita, Amphispolita, Amphispolita, a.-um; an inhabitant of Amphispolita, Amphispolites, -æ (m.). Amphissa, Amphissa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Amphissa, Amphissius, -a, -um. Andes, the, Andes, -ium (m.); 1. a people of Gaul, and 2. city of Italy; of or belonging to Andes (2), Andinus, -a, -um. Andocides, Andocides, -is (m.). phissa, Amphissius, -a, -um.
Amphithemia, Adis (m.).
Amphitrite, Amphitrie, -és (f.).
Amphitrie, Amphitrie, -és (f.).
Amphitryo, Amphitryon, -ōnis (m.);
a n or descendant of Amphitryo, Amphitryoniades,
-a (m.); Fum. adj., of or descended from Amphitryo,
Amphitryōnis, -idis. Andramon, Andramon, -onis (m.). Andrew, Andreas, -m (m). Andriaca, Andriaca, -w, and -iace, -es (f.). Andrian, V Andros. Andrieus, Andricus, -i (m.). Andriscus, Andriscus, -i (m.). Amphrysus, Amphrysus, -1 (m); of or belonging to Andro, v. Andron Amphrysus, Amphrysian, Amphrysius, -a, -um, and Androbulus, Androbulus, i (m.). Amphrysiacus, -a, -um. Ampsaga, the, Ampsaga, -æ (m.). Ampsanctus, Ampsanctus, -i (m.). Androcles, Androcles, -is (m.) Androcydes, Androcydes, -is (m). Androgeus, Androgeus, -i and -on, gen. -onis, acc. -ons Ampyous, Ampvous, -i (m.); son or descendant of Am-(m.); of or belonging to Androgeus, Androgeoneus, pycus, Ampycides, -æ (m.). Ampyx, Ampyx, -yeis (m.). Andromäche, Andrömäche, -es, and -eba, -æ (f.). Andromeda, Androměda, -æ, and -měde, -ês (f.). Amsanctus, v. Ampsanctus. Amsterdam, Amstelædamum and -lodamum, -i (n.). Andromenes, Andromenes, -is (m). Amulius, Amulius, -ii (m.). Andron, Andron, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Andres, Amy, Amicia, -e, and Amata, -ee (f.). Andronius, -a, -11m.

Andronicus, Andronicus, -1 (m). Amyclæ, Amyclæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Amyclæ, Amyclæan, Amyclæus, -a, -um, and Amy-Andres, Andres and Andrus, -i (f.); of or belonging clanus, -a, -um. to Andres, Andrian, Andrius, -a, -um. Androsthenes, Androsthenes, -is (m.). Amyclas, Amyclas, -æ (m); son or descendant of Amyclas, Amyclides, -æ (m). Androtion, Androtion, -onis (m).

Andorra, Andura, -w (f.); of or belonging to Andorra. Amycus, Amycus, -i (m.). Andurensis, -e. Amydon, Amydon, -onis (f.). Amymone, Amymone, -es (f.); of or belonging to Amy-Anemo (now Amone), the, Anemo, -on's (m.) more, Amymonius, -a, -um.

Amymander, Amynander, -dri (m.).

Amyntas, Amyntas, -ae (m.); son or descendant of

Amyntas, Amyntas, -ae (m.). Anemurium, Anemurium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Anemureum, Anemuriensis, -e. Angerona, Angerona, -æ (j.); festival in honour of Angerona, Angeronalia, -ium and -orum (n.). Amyntor, Amyntor, -oris (m.); son or descendant of Angers, Andegava, -m (f.). Amyntor, Amyntorides, -æ (m.). Angitia, Angitia, -æ (f.). Amythaon, Amythaon, -onis (m.); of or descended from Anglesey, Mona, -æ (f.). Amythaon, Amythaonius, -a, -um. Angli, the, v. England Amyzon, Amyzon, -onis (f.). Angora, Ancyra, -æ (f.). Anacharsis, Anacharsis, -is (m.). Angricarii, Angrivarii, -orum (m.). Anacreon, Anacreon, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to Anicius, Anicius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Anicius, Anicins, Anicins, at the 1, 19 or Anicins, Anicins, Anicians, Anic Anacreon, Anacreontic, Anacreonteus, -a, -um, or -tius, -a, -um, and Anacreonticus, -a, -um. Anactorium, Anactorium, -ii (a.); of or belonging to Anactorium, Anactorian, Anactorius, -a, -um. Anagnia, Anagnia, -m (f.); of or belonging to Anagnia, Anagnian, Anagninus, -a, -um. Anigros, the, Anigros, -i (m) Anaitis, Anaitis, -Idis (f.); of or belonging to Anaitis, Anistorgis, Anistorgis, -is (f.). Anaiticus, -a, -um. Anius, Anius, -ii (m) Ananias, Ananias, -ee (m). Anaphe, Anaphe, -es (f.). Anjou, Andes, -ium (m.); of Anjou, Andinus, -a, -um. Anna, Anna, -æ (f). Anapae, Anapie, es (j.).
Anapo, the, Anapis, -is, or Anapus, -i (m.)
Anas, the, Anas, -w (m.).
Anastasius, Anastasius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Annæa, Annæa, -æ (f.). Annæus, Annæus, -i (m.). Annalis, Annälis, -is (m.). Anastasius, Anastăsianus, -a, -um. Anaurus, the, Anaurus, -1 (m.).
Anazagoras, Anaxagoras, -w (m.); of or belonging to
Anazagoras, Anazagorean, Anaxagoreus, -a, -um. Annapolis, Annapolis, -is (f.). Anneia, Anneia, -te (f.). Anneius, Anneius, -ii (m.). Anaxander, Anaxander, -dri (m.). Annianus, Annianus, -i (m.). Anaxarchus, Anaxarchus, i (m.).
Anaxarche, Anaxărete, -es (f.).
Anaxilaus, Anaxilaus, i (m.). Annibal, v. Hannibal. Anniceris, Anniceris, -is and -idis (m.); the followers of Anniceris, Annicerei, -orum (m.). Annia, Annia, -w (f).

Annius, Annius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Annius,

Annian, Annius, -a, -um; Annianns, -a, -um; de
acendants of the Annia gens, Anniadæ, -arum (m.). Anazimonder, Anaximander, -dri (m.). Anazimēnes, Anaximēnes, -is (m.). Anazipolis, Anaxipolis, -is (m.). Ancœus, Ancœus, -i (m.). Ancatites, the, Ancalites, -um (m.). Ansbach, Onolsbacum, -i (n.). Ancharius, Ancharius, -ii (m.); Ancharian, of or be-longing to Ancharius, Ancharianus, -a, -um. Anser, Anser, -ëris (m).
Antæopolis, Antæopolis, -is (f.); Antæopolitan, An-Anchemolus, Anchemolus, -i (m.).
Anchiale, Anchiale, -es (f.); of or belonging to Antreopolites, -m (m.). Antaus, Antæus, -i (m.). chiale, Anchialitanus, -a, -um (lale).

Anchialus, Anchialus, -i (f.), a city: (m.) man's name. Autandros, Antandros, and -drus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Antandros, Antandrius, -a, -um. Anchises, Anchises, -æ (m.); of or belonging to An-chises, Anchisæus or -seus, -a, -um; son or de-scendant of Anchises, Anchisiades, -æ (m.). Anterctic Ocean, Oceanus Antarcticus. Antemnæ, Antemnæ, arum (f.), also in sing., but unus., -emna, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Antemnæ. Antemnåtes, -ium (m.) Ancona, Ancon, -onis, and Ancona, -æ (f); of or be-Antenor, Antenor, -oris (m); of or belonging to As-tenor, Antenoreus, -a, -um; son of Antenor, Antelonging to Ancona, Anconitanus, -a, -uin. longing to Ancona, Anconitanus, -a, -um.
Ancus, Ancus, -i (m),
Ancyra, Ancyra, ac (f); of or belonging to Ancyra,
Ancyranus, -a, -um.
Andainsin, Battica, -æ (f), or Vandalitia, -æ (f),
Andanis, the, Andanis, -is (m),
Andatis, Andatis, -is (f),
Andatis, Andatis, -is (f), norides, -te (m.). Anteros, Anteros, -otis (m.). Anthedon, Anthedon, -bnis (f.); of or belonging to Antheon, Antheonis, -a, -una.

Antheonis, Antheonis, -untis (f.), and Anthemasias,
-adis (f.); of or belonging to Anthemas, Anthemas

sius, -a, -um. Anthium, Anthium, -ii (n.)

Anthony, v. Antonius. Antidnīra, Antilnīra, -æ (f.). Antibes, Antipolis, -is (f.). Anticinōbis, Anticinōbis, -idis (f.). Anticlea, Anticlea, -ee (f.). Anticlides, Anticlides, -m (m.). Anticira, Anticira, -e. (f.); the inhabitants of Anti-cyra, Anticirenses, -ium (m.). Antigenes, Antigenes, -is (m.). to Antigonea, Antigonensis, -e

Antigenides, Antigenidas, and -des, -m (m.).

Antigone, Antigone, -es, and -gona, -w (f.).
A-tigonea, Antigonea or nia, -w (f.); of or belonging

Antigönus, Antigönus, -i (m.). Antigua, Antigua, -æ (f.). Antisibanus, AntilYbănus, -i (m.). Antitochus, Antilochus, -i (m.). Antimachus, Antimachus, -i (m.).

Antinous, Antinous, -i (m.); of or belonging to Antinous, Antinčeus, -a, -um. Antinum, Antinum, -i (n.); inhabitants of Antinum,

Antinates, -um (m.).

Antioch, Antiochea, and -chia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Antioch, Antiochensis, -e; Antiochenus, -a, (late); Antiocheus, or -chius, -a, -um (Cic.); the inhabitants of Antioch, Antiochienses, -ium (m.).

Matiochus, Antioca, Airoca, Airocanasca, Antiochus, Antiochus, Airocanasca, Antiochus, Antiochus, Antiochus, Antiochus, Antiochus, Antiochus, Antiope, Antiòpe, — és, and — opa, — æ (f.). Antiparea, Olearus, - (f.).

Antipater, Antipater, -tri (m.) Antipatria, Antipatria, .æ (f.). Antiphas, Antiphas, -antis (m.) Antiphates, Antiphates, -m (m.). Antiphellus, Antiphellus or -los (f.).

Antipho, Antipho, -onis, and Antiphon, -ontis (m.). Antipolis, Antipolis, is (f.); of or belonging to Antipolis, Antipolitanus, -a, -um

Antirrhium, Antirrhium, -i (n.).

Antissa, Antissa, -w (f.); of or belonging to Antissa, -1117 Antissæus, -a, Antisthenes, Antisthenes, is and -e (m.).

Antistius, Antistius, -ii (m.).
Antium, Antium -ii (n.); of or belonging to Antium, Antias, gen. -ātis; Antiānus, -a, -um; Antiātīnus, -a, -um; Antiensis, -e; and Antius, -a, -um; Antiensis, -e; and Antius, -a, -um. Antôninus, -i (m.); of or belonging to An-

toninus, Antoninianus, -a, -um.
Antoniopolis, Antoniopolis, -is (f.); the inhabitants of

Antoniopolis, Antoniopolitee, -arum (m.).
ntonius, Antonius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Antonius, Antonianus, -a, -um, and Antonius, -a, -um. Antonius. Antrim, Antrinum, -i (n.).

Antron, Antron, -onis (f.)

Antwerp, Antuerpia, -æ (f.): of Antwerp, Antuerpianus, -a, -um, and Antuerpiensis, -e.

Anubis, Anubis, -is and -idis (m.). Anxur, Anxur, -tris (n.), a city; also a mountain and name of a hero, both masc.; of or belonging to Anxur, Anxuras, -atis, and Anxurus, -a, -um (poet.).

Anytus, Anvtus, -i (m.). Aon, Aon, -onis (m.); son or descendant of Aon, Aonides, -æ (m.).

Ačnia, Ačnia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Aonia Ačnius, -um; pecul fem. Aonis, -Idis; inhabitunts of Aonia, Aones, -um, acc. -as (m.). Aosia, Augusta Prætoria (f.).

Avus, the, Adus, -1 (m.).

Apamea, Apamea or mia, -ee (f.); of or belonging to

Apamea, Apameasis, -e, and Apamenus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Apamea, Apamei, -orum (m.).

Apella, Apella, -w (m.).

Apelles, Apelles, -is (m.); of or belonging to Apelles, Apelleus, -a, -um.

Apennines, the (mountains), Apennini Montes (m.);

Apennine, Apenninus, -a, -um. Aper, Aper, Apri (m.). Aperantia, -e (f.); the inhabitants of Ape-Aperaniia.

runtia, Aperantii, -orum (m.).
Aphareus, Aphareus, -ei (m.); of or relating to Aphareus, Aphareïus, -a, -um.

Aphas, Aphas, -antis (m.). Aphesas, Aphësas, -antis, acc. -anta (m.).

Aphidna. Aphidna, -ee, and -idnæ, -arum (f.). Aphrodisias. Apnicalisias, -adis (f.); of or belonging to Aphrodisias. Aphrodisias, -adis (f.); of or belonging to Aphrodisias, Aphrodisias, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Aphrodisias, Aphrodisienses, -ium (m.).

Lphrodisium, Aphrodisium, -ii (n.).

Apicius, Apicius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Apicius, Apician, Apicianus, -a, -um, and Apicius, -a, -um. Apidanus, the. Apidanus, -i (m.).

Apion, Apion, -onis (m.). Apis, Apis, -is (m.).

Apodoti, the, Apodoti, -orum (m.).

Apollinaris, Apollinaris, -is (m.).

Apollo, Apollo, -inis (m.); of or belonging to Apollo, Apollineus, -a, -um, and Apollineus, -e. Apoliodorus, Apollodorus, -i (m); of or belonging to

Apollodorus, Apollodorius, -a, -um; the followers or imitators of Apollodorus. Apollodories (Apollodories) Apollodories, Apollodories, Apollodories, Apollonia, Apollonia, Apollonia, Apollonia, Apollonia, Apollonia, Apollonia, Apolloniatus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Apolloniatus, -a, -um;

Apollonias, -atis (m.).

Apollonides, Apollonides, -æ (m.).

Apollonis, Apollonis, -idis (f.); of or belonging to Apollonis, Apollonis, -e.

tonis, Apolionis-ensis, e. (m.).
Apollonis, Apolionis, -i (m.).
Apollos, Apollos, -i (m.).
Apollos, Apollyon, -onis (m.).
Aponus, Apōnus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Aponus,
Apōnins, -a, -um, and Apōnus, -a, -um.
Appenzell, Abbatis Cella (f.).

Appenzeli, Addata Ceila (f.). Appia, Appia, a. (f.); a city; of or belonging to Appia, Appian, Appianus, -a, -um. Appian, v. Appias; Appias Way, Appia Via (f.). Appias, Appius, -ii (m.), and Appia, Appia, -w. (f.), Roman proper names; the Appian family, Appia gens, of or belonging to the Appia gens, or to Appiase appiases. Appia with the Appia gens, or to Appiase. pius, Appiānus, -a, -um; pecul. fem Appias, -šdis; son or descendant of Appius, Appiades, -æ (m.). Appleby, Aballaba, -æ (f.).

Appuleius, Appuleius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Appuleius, Appulelanus, -a, -um.

Appulia, v. Apulia. Apronius, Apronius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Apro-

nius. Apronianus, -a, -um.
Aprustum, Aprustum, -i (n.); inhabilants of Aprustum, Aprustani, -orum (m.).

Apta (a city), Apta (Julia), -ee (f.); inhabitants of Apta, Aptenses, -ium (m.).

Apuleius, v. Appuleius.

Apulia, Apulia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Apulia, Apulian, Apulus, -a, -um, and Apulicus, -a, -um. Apulum, Apulum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Apulum, Apulensis, -e.

Aquita, Aquila, -æ (m.).

Aquileia, Aqu'lleia, -e (f.); of or belonging to Aquileia,

Aquileus, Aquileus, -e, and Aquileus, -a, -um.
Aquileus, Aquileus, -a, -um.
Aquilius, Aquilius, -ii(m.); of or belonging to Aquilius,
Aquilius, -a, -um. and Aquilius, -a, -um.
Aquinum (now Aquino). Aquinum, -i (n.); of or be-

longing to Aquinum, Aquina, Atis; the inhabitants of Aquinum, Aquinatics, ium.
Aquitanta, Aquitanta, -ee (f); of or belonging to Aquitanta, Aquitanta, -ea, -um; Aquitantons, -a, -um;

and Aquitanensis, -e; the inhabitants of Aquitania, Aquitani, Aquitani, -orum (m.).

Arabella, Arabella, -æ (f.). Arabia, Arabia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Arabia. Arabia, Arabicus, -a, -um; Arabius, -a, -um; (Arabius, -a, -um; Arabias, -a, -um; Arabianus, -a, -um; and Arabius, -a, -um, late); an Arab, Arabs, -abis (m.); an Arab femate, Arabissa, -e; the Arabiaus, Arabes,

Arachne, Arachne, -cs (f.); of or belonging to Arachne,

Arachosia, Arachosia, -m (f.); Arachosian, Arachosius, -a, -um; the Arachosians, Arachosii, -orum, and Arachotæ, -arum (m).

Aracynthus, Aracynthus, -i (m.).

Arddus, Aradus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Aradus,

Aradeus, -a, -um, and Aradius, -a, -um.

Aragonia, -æ (f.) Aramea, Aramea, -e (f.); the Aramei, Aramei,

-orum (m). Arar, the, Arar or Araris, -ls, acc. -im, sometimes -in, abl. -i (m.); of the Arar, Araricus, -a, -um.
Ararat, Ararat (m.), indeet.

Aratus, Aratus, -i (m.); of or relating to Aratus, Ara-

teus, -a, -um. Arausio, Arausio, -onis (f.).

Araxes, the Araxes, is (m.); of or belonging to the Araxes, Araxeus, a., -um.
Arbaces, Arbides, -is (m.).
Ar ida, Arbida, -orum (n.); the country of, around

Arbela, Arbelitis, -Idis (f.).

Arcadia, Arcădia, -w (f); of or belonging to Arcadia, Dig Brood by Google

Arcadian, Arcadicus, -a, -um; and Arcadius, -a, -um; an Arcadian, Arcas, -adis (m.), acc. poet. -da, Aristayoras, Aristagöras. -m (m.). Aristander, Aristander, -dri (m.). Aristarchus, Aristarchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to and pl. -das. Aristarchus, Aristarchean, Aristarcheus, -a, -um. Arcadius, Arcadians, -ii (m.); of or relating to Arcadius. Arcadians, -a, -um. Aristeas, Aristeas, -æ (m.). Aristides, Aristides, -is (m.). Area, Area, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Area, Aristinga. Aristinga. 4 (m.); of or belonging to Aris-hippus, Aristippus, Aristippeus, -a, -um. Aristins, Aristius, -ii (m.). Aristo, Aristo, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Aristo. Arcan, Arcanus, -a, -um. Arcesilas, Arcesilas, -m (m.). Arcesilaus, Arcesilaus, -1 (m.).

Archangel, Archangelöpölis, -is, and Michaelöpölis, Aristoneus, -a, -um. Aristobulus, Aristobülus, -i (m.). -is (f.). Arche, Arche, -ēs (f.).
Archebalus, Archebūlus, -l (m.); of or relating to Archebalus, Archebūlus, -a, -um.
Archelais, Archebals, -ldis (f.). Aristodemus, Aristodemus, -i (m.). Aristogemus, Aristogemus, 1 (m.). Aristogiton, Aristogito, -önis (m.). Aristomäche, Aristomäche, -es (f.). Aristomänes, Aristomänes, -is (m.). Aristonicus, Aristonicus, -i (m.). Archeldus, Archeldus, -i (m.). Archemdchus, Archemachus, -i (m.). Archemdrus, Archemorus, -i (m.). Aristophanes. Aristophanes, -is (m.); of or belonging Archias, Archias, -æ (m.); of or relating to Archias, Archiacus, -a. -um. to Aristophanes, Aristophanic, Aristophaneus or ius, -a, -um, and Aristophanica, Aristophanica or lus,
-a, -um, and Aristophanicus, -a, -um (late).

Aristote, Aristoteles, -is (m); of or belonging to Aristotele, Aristotelian, Aristoteleus or -lus, -a, -um. Archibald, Archibaldus, -1 (m.). Archidemus, Archidemus, -i (m.).
Archidemus, Archidemus, -is (m.). Aristozenus, Aristoxenus, -i (m.). Aristoscenus, Aristoscenus, -1 (m.).
Aristas, Aristus, -1 (m.).
Aristas, Aristus, -1 (m.): of or belonging to Ariuss, Arian,
Arianus, -a, -um; the Arianus, Ariani, -orum.
Arianus, -a, -um.
Ari Architochus, Archilochus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Archinedes, Archinedes, -a, -um.

Archimedes, Archimedes, -is (m.); of or belonging to Archimedes, Archimedes, -a, -um. Archipelago (Grecian), Ægwum Mare. Archippe, Archippe, -ēs (f.). Archippus, Archippus, -ī (m.). Armagh, Ardimacha, -æ (f.). Armenia, Arměnia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Armenia, Archytas, Architas, -æ (m.). Arcay, Ardea, -w (f); of or belonging to Ardea, Ar-deathnus, -a, -um, and Ardeas, -atis; the inhabitants of Ard-a, Ardeates, -ium (m.). Ardennes (Forest of), Arduenna (silva), -w. Armenian, Armenius, -a, -um, and Armeniacus, a. -um. Arminius, Arminius, -ii (m.), v. Hermann.
Armorica, Armorica, -æ (f.); Armorican, Armoricus, Aranna (Fores of), Arduenna (suva), -ec. Arcomici, I.a., Arcomici, I.a., Arcomici, I.a., Arcomici, I.a., Arciale (now Arles), Arèlas, -aits (f.); usu. Arclate, -is (n.); of belonging to drelate, Architensis, -c. Arcoherg, Architegium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to the Arcopagus, Arcopagus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the -a. -um. Arna, Arna, -w (f.); the inhabitants of Arna, Arnates, -ium (m.); of or belonging to Arna, Arnensis, -e. Arne, Arne, -es (f.). Arcopagus, Arcopagitic, Arcopagiticus, -a, -um; an Arcopague, a member of the Arcopagus, Arcopagites, Arnheim, Arecanum, -i (n.).

Arno, the, Arnus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Arno, Arniensis, -e. æ (m.). Arnobius, Arnobius, -ii (m.). Arestor, Arestor, -oris (m.); son or descendant of Arestor, Arestorides, -ae (m.). Arnus, v. Arno. Arnus, v. Arno.
Arpi, Anj., orum (m.); of or belonging to Arpi, Arpinus, -a, -um, and Arpinus, -a, -um.
Arpinuss, 4 Arpinus, -i (n.); of or belonging to ArArpino, } pinuss, Arpinas, -atis, and Arpinus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Arpinus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Arpinus, -aits, cond. Aretho, the, Aretho, -onis (m.). Arctivas, Arctivas, -e. (f.); of or belonging to Arc-tivas, Arctivas, -e. -un, and Arctivasus, -e. -un; pecul. fem., Arctivas; -dis (poet.). Arcvaci, the, Arcvici, -crum (m.). Arezzo, v. Arretium. Arran, Glota, -æ (f.). Arganthonius, Arganthonius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Arganthonius, Arganthoniacus, -a, -um. Arrezzo, Arretium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Arrezzo, Arrêtinus, -a, -um. Arrhene, Arrhene, -es (f.) Argentoralum, Argentoratum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Argentoratum, Argentoratensis, -e. Arrhidaus, Arrhidaus, -i (m.). Arria, Artia, -w. (f.).
Ariaces, Arshces, -is, acc. -cn (m.); son or descendant
of Arsaces, Arshces(des, -w. (m.); the Arsacidæ, Arsacidæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Arsaces, Arsa-Argiletum, Argiletum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Argiletum, Argiletanus, -a, -um.
Arginusæ (the islands), Arginusæ, -arum (f.), sc. insulæ. Argo, Argo, gen. -gus, acc. go (f.); of or relating to cius, -a, -um. the Argo, Argous, -a, -um.

Argolie, Argolie, -idis (f.); of or belonging to Argolie,

Argolic, Argolicus, -a, -um. Arsanias, the, Arsanias, -ee (m.).
Arsinoë, Arsinoë, -es (f.); of or belonging to Arsinoe. Arsinocticus, -a, -um; the district of Arsinoe (in Argonauts, the, Argonautæ, -arum (m.). Egypt), Arsinoites nomos (m.). Argos, Argos (n.), indeel., and Argi, -orum (m.); of or Arsippus, Arsippus, -i (m.). belonging to Argos, Argive, Argeus or -gius, -a, -um, Arta, Ambracia, -ee (f.); Gulf of Arta, Ambracus and Argivus, -a, -um. Sinus. Arta, the, Aretho, -onis (m.). Argyle, Argathelia, -æ (f.). Artabanus, Artabanus, -i (m.). Ariga, Aria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Aria, Arius, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Aria, Arii, -orum (m.). Ariadne, Ariadna, -æ and -dně, -es (f.); of or belong-Artibrum, Prom., v. Finisterre, Cape. Artiphernes, Artaphernes, -is (m.). Artaxăta (now Ardaschir), Artaxăta, -orum (n.). ing to Ariadne, Ariadnæus, -a, -um.

Ariana, Ariana, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ariana, Artaxerxes, Artaxerxes, -is (m.). Artemidorus, Artemidorus, -i (m.). Arianus, -a, -um. Ariarathes, Ariarathes, -is (m.). Art-misia, Artemisia, -æ (f.). Artemisium, Artemisium, -ii (n.). Aricia, Aricia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Aricia, Ari-Artemo, Artemo, -onis (m.). cinus, -s, -um. Arthur, Arthurus, -i (m.). Artois, province of, Atrebatensis ager or comitatus; people of Artois, Atrebates, -ium (m.): v. Atrebates Aridæus, Aridæus, -i (m.). Arimaspi, the, Arimaspi, -orum (m.). Arimaspi, the, Arimaspi, -orum (m.). Arimathea, Arimathia, -ee (f.). Ariminum, Ariminum, -i (n); of or belonging to Ari-Arundel, Aruntina, -æ (f.). Aruns, Aruns, -untis (m.) minum, Ariminensis, -e; the inhabitants of Ariminum, Arimynenses, -ium (m.).

Ariobarzanes, Ariobarzanes, -is (m.). Arupium, Arupium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Arupium, Arupinus, -a, -um. Ariobarzanes, Ariobarzanes, -is (m.).
Arion, Arion, -önio, -önis (m.); of or belonging to Arion,
Arionius, s., -um.
Ariobitus, Ariovistus, -1 (m.).
Arisba, -re and -bc, -es (f.).
Arista, Aristæus, -1 (m.). Arverni, Arverni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Arverni, Arvernus, -a, -um. Arzenheim, Argentaria, -æ (f.). Asa, Asa, -ee (m.), Asaph, Asaphus, -i (m.).

Asburg, Asciburgium, -ii (n.).

Ascalon (now Ascalan), Ascalo, -onis (f); of or betonging to Ascalon, Ascalonius, -a, -u, habitant of Ascalon, Ascalonita, -æ (m.). -um; an indecanius, Ascanius, -ii (m.). Asciburgium, v. Asburg.
Asclepiades, Asclepiades, -w (m.); of or belonging to

Asclepiades, Asclepiadean, Asclepiadeus, -a, -um

Asclepiodorus, Asclepiodorus, -i (m.). Asclepiodotus, Asclepiodotus, -i (m.).

Asconius, Asconius, -ii (m.).

Ascoli, v. Asculum.

Ascra, Ascra, -e (f.); of or belonging to Ascra, As-

craen, Ascraus, -a, -um.

Asculum (now Ascoli), Asculum or Asclum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Asculum, Asculanus, -a, -um; Asculinus, -a, -um; Asculanensis, -e (late).

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal. Ashbet, Asbelus, -i (m.).

Ashur, Assur, -uris (m.).

Asia, Asia, -& (f.); Asia Minor, Asia Minor; of or belonging to Asia, Asiatic, Asiaticus, -a, -um, and Asianus, -a, -um; Asius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Asis, -idis (p.).

Asine, Asine, -es (f.); of or belonging to Asine, Asi-

næan, Asinœus, -a, -um. Asinsus, Asinius, -ii (m.); Asinian (of or belonging to the Asimu gens), Asinius, -a, -uin

Asisium (now Assisi), Asisium, -ii (n.); inhabitants of Asisium, Asisinates, -ium (m.).

Assus, Asius, -ii (m.).

Asmodeus, Asmodæus, -i (m.). Asopus (now Asopo), the, Asopus, -i (m.); of or helong-ing to the Asopus (fem. adj.), Asopis, -Ydis (f.); son

or descendant of the Asopus, Asopiades, -w (m.). Asoph or Asow (Sea of), Palus Macotis, -idis (f.).

Aspasia, Aspasia, -æ (f.).

Aspendus, Aspendus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Aspendus, Aspendius, -a, -um. Asphatlites (take), Asphaltites, -æ (m.), and Asphaltites Lacus

Asprenas, Asprenas, -atis (m.). Aspro Potamo, Acheloiis, -i (m.).

Assorus (now Astro), Assorus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Assorus, Assormus, -a, -um.
Assus, Assus or Assos, -i (f.); of or belonging to

Assus, Assus, -a, -um.
Assyria, Assyria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Assyria, Assyrian, Assyrius, -a, -um; the Assyrians, Assyrii,

-orum. Asta, Asta, -ee (f.); of or belonging to Asta, Astensis, -e

Astaboras, the, Astaboras, -ee (m).
Astacus, Astacus, -i (f.), and Astacum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Astacus, Astacenus, -a, -um.-2. Astacus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Astacus, Astacides, -æ (m.).

Astapa, Astapa, -ee (f.).

Astarte, Astarte, -es (f.). Asterië, Asterië, -es, and -ria, -æ (f.).

Ast rga, Asturica, -m (f.).

Astron, Astron, -@ (f),
Astrons, Astron., -@ (f),
Astrons, Astron., -@ (f),
Asteria, Asturia, -@ (f);
Asteria, Asturia, -@ (f);
Asteria, Asturia, ond
Astr., 47ts, and Asturicus, -a, -um; the Asterions, Astūres, -um (m.).

Asturica, v. Astorga.

Astyages, Astyages, -is (m.).

Astyanar, Astyanax, actis (m.).
Astyaname, Astynomė es (f.).
Astypalėa, Astypslea, -æ (f.); of or belonging to As-

Asippaica, Asippaicas, -a. (f.); of or brienging to Astypaica, Asippaicas, -c.; Asippaicus, -a., -un;
and Asippaicius, -a., -un (1 oct.).
Alobyria, Athyria, -a. (f.); Atabyrian (from Mount
Aidyris), Atabyrius, -a.
Aidania, Atalania, -a., and -lante, -es (f.); of or betonging to Atalania, Aidaonican, Atalaniucus, -a.,
unn; 100 or descendant of Atalania, Atalaniades, -æ (m.).

-ac (m.). Alarne, Atarne, -es, and -tarnéa, -æ (f.); of or be-longing to Alarne, Atarnites, -ac (m.). Alax, Atax, -äcis (m.); of or belonging to Alax (or the Alax, now Aude), Atácinus, -a, -um.

Ateius, Ateius, -ii (m.).

Atella, Atella, -ee (f.); of or belonging to Atella, Alelian, Atellanus, -a, -um, and Atellanius, -a, -um. Aternius, Aternius, -ii (m.); Aternian, Aternius, -a,

Aternum, Aternum, -i (n); of or belonging to Aternum, Aternian, Aternensis, -e.

Aternus, Aternus, -i (m.).

Ateste (now Esto), Ateste, -es (f.); of or belonging to Ateste, Atestinus, -a, -um.

Athamania, Athamania, -æ (f.); the Athamanians, Athamanias, -um (m.); a female of Athamania, Athamanis, -ldis (f.); of or belonging to Athamania, Athamanus, -a, -um. Athamas, Athamas, -antis (m.): of or belonging to

Athamanticus, -a, -um, or îus, -a, -um; Athamanticus, -a, -um; son of Athamas, Athamantiades, -a (m.); daughter of Athamas, Athamantis, idis (f.).

Athonasius, Athanasius, -il (m.).

Athens, Athenæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Athens, Athenæus, -a, -um, and Atheniensis, -e; the Athenians, Athenæi, -orum (m.); Athenienses, -lum; and Athenæopolitæ, -arum (unus.).

Athenæus, Athenæus, -i (m.). Athenais, Athenais, -idis (f.).

Athenio, Athenio, -onis (m.). Athenodorus, Athenodorus, -1 (m.).

Athesis, the, Athesis, -is (m.).

Athos (Mount), Athos, -o, and Atho, -onis (m.).

Athins, Atilius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Atilius (or the Atilia gens), Atilius, -a -um, and Atilianus,

-a, -um. Atina, Atina, -w (f.); of or belonging to Atina, Atinas, -atis; the inhabitants of Atina, Atinates, -ium (m.).

Atinius, Atinius, -ii (m.); Atinian, Atinius, -a, -um. Atius, Atius, -a, -um; Atian, Atianus or Attianus, -a, -um.

Atlantes, the, Atlantes, -um (m.).
Atlantic, the, Ocean, Atlanticum Mare; Oceanus Atlanticus.

Allas, Atlas, -antis (m.); of or belonging to Atlas, Atlanticus, -a, -um; Atlantiacus, -a, -um; Atlantius, -a, -um; and Atlanteus or -ius, -a, -um; son or descendant of Atlas, Atlantiades, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of Atlas, Atlantias, -ådis, and At-lantis, -Ydis or -Ydos (f.); the daughters of Atlas,

Atlantides, -um (f.).
Atlantides, -um (f.).
Atlantis, Atlantis, -idis (f.).
Atrack, Arax, Acks, i.dis, (f.).
Atracides, -w (m); Atracis, -idis (f.) - 2. (f.) a
city of Thessaly; of or belonging to Atrax, Atracis. -um (= Thessalian, poet.

Atrebates, the, Atrebates, -ium (m.); Atrebatian, Atrebăticus, -a, -um.

Alreus, Atreus, -či (m.); of or belonging to Alreus, Aireus, Aireus, -c. (m.); of or belonging to Aireus, Alreus or Aireus, -a. um (p.); son or descendant of Aireus, Atrida or Atrides, -e. (m.). Airia, Atria, -e. (f.); the inhabitants of Airia, Atrian, -orum (m.), and Atriates, -um; of or belonging to Airia, Atriateus, -a. um.

Arropalene, Atropatene, es (f.); the inhabitants of Atropalene, Atropanene, Atropanene, Atropanent, orum (m.).
Atropos, Atropos, -1 (f.).

Atta, 4tta, -ee (m.).

Atta/ta, Atta, -ee (f.); the inhabitants of Attalea, Attaleases, -ium (m.).

Attalia, Attalia, -idis (f.).

Attatus, Attalus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Attatus,

Attalicus, -a, -um. Attica, Attica, act(f.); of or belonging to Attica, Attice, Atticus, -a. -um; fem. adj., Atthis, Ydis. Atticus, -l. (m.). Atticus, -t. (m.).

Alius, Attus, -i (m.).
Alurus (now Adour), the, Aturus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Aturus, Aturicus, -a, -um.

Alys, Atys or Attys, -yos (m.).
Aude, the, v. Alax.
Aufidus, the, Aufidus, -I (m.).

Augeas, Augeas, -m (m.).
Augsburg, Augusta Vindelicorum.

Augst, Augusta Rauracorum. Augusta, Augusta, -æ (f.).

Augusta, Augusta, -2 (f.).
Augusta, Augusta, -1 (m); of or belonging to Augusta, Augustan, Augustalis, -2; Augustanus, -a, -uni, Augustanus, -a, -uni; Augustanus, -a, -uni; Augustanus, -a, -uni; and Augustinus, -a, -uni, Augustanus, -a, -uni, Augustanus, -a, -uni, Augustaddarum, Augustanus, Augustaddarum, Augustanus, -a, -uni, -a

Aulon, Aulon, -onis (m.).
Aulus, Aulus, -i (m.). Aumarle, Albemala, -æ (f.).

Aurelianum, v. Orteans. Aurelianus, Aurelianus, -i (w.).

AUR BAU Aurelius, Aurelius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Aure-Baden, Badena, -æ, and Bada, -æ (f.). Batica, Bætica, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Bætica lius (or the Aurelia gens), Aurelian, Aurelius, -a, Bæticus, -a, -um.
Bætis, the, Bætis, -is (m.); of or belonging to the Bætis, -um. Aurora, Aurora, -æ (f.). Aurunci, the, Aurunci, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Aurunci, Auruncon, Auruncus, -a, -um. Ausur, the, Ausar, -aris (m.). Batius, a., um.
Batilo, Batilo, onis (f.); of or belonging to Batulo,
Batulo, Batulo, Batulo,
Baturia, Baturia, a. (f.). Ausei, the, Ausei, -orum (m.). Ause, the, Alsa, -æ (f). Baffo, Paphus, -i (f.). Baglo, rapnus, 4 (1).
Bagdad, Bagdaum, -i (n.), and Seleucia, -æ (f.).
Bagdad, Bagdatum, -i (n.), and Seleucia, -æ (f.).
Bagoad, Bagoad, -e (m.).
Bagradas, the, Bagradas, -æ (m.).
Bahr-ei-Kolsum, HeroSpoliticus Sinus. Ausetani, the, Ausetani, -orum (m.). Auson, Auson, -onis (m.). Ausones, the, Ausones, -um (m.); poet., Ausonidae, -arum (m.). -ausiii (m.). Ausonia, -æ (f.); Ausonian, Ausonius, -a, -um; pecul. f-m., Ausonis, -ldis (p.). Ausonius, -ldis (m.). Ausonius, -dis (m.). Austria, -æ (f.); Austrian, Austriscus, -a, -um. Bain, Baim, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Bain, Baian Baianus, -a, -um Bai-casses, the, Baiocasses, -ium, and Baiocassi, -orum (m.). Autoloies, the, Autoloies, -um (m.).
Autolocus, Autolocus, -i (m.). Baireuth, Baruthum, -i (n.). Bainbridge, Bainus Pons (m.). Baibek, Heliöpöiis, -is (f.). Balbinus, Balbīnus, -i (m.). Automedon, Automedon, -ontis (m.). Autonoë, Autonoe, -es (f.); of or relating to Autonoe, Autonoe, Autonoe, -es (f.); of or retaing to Autonoe, Autonoeius, -a, -um.
Autrey, Autreia, -e (f.).
Auten, Augustodunum, -i (n.).
Autergre, Aivernia, -e (f.); Averni, -orum (m.).
Austimum, Auximum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of AuxiAustimum, Auximum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of Auxi-Balbus, Balbus, -i (m.). Baldwin, Balduinus, -i (m.). Baleares, the, Baleares, -.um (f); of or belonging to the Baleares, Balearic, Balearicus, -a, -um; Balearis, -e; the inhubitunts of the Bulcares, Baleares, mum, Auximates, -um (m.). -ium (m.). Acation, Avallo, -onis (f.). Balk, Bactra, -orum (n.). Batkan (Mount), Hennus, A (Mons), (m.).
Batkhazar, Balthazar, Aris (m.), and also indeed.
Battic Sea, the, Mare Suëvicum (m.); usu. Sinus Codanus (but this is prop. only the S.W. part). Avaricum, Avaricum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Avaricum, Avaricensis, -e. Aveila, Abella, -æ (f.). Aveilino, Abellinum, -i (n.). Avenches, Aventicum, -i (n.). Bamberg, Babeberga, -æ (f.). Bamberg, Babeberga, -w (f.).
Bambye, es (f); of or belonging to Bambye, Bambyeins, -a, -um.
Bampton, Bamptonia, -w (f.).
Bambury, Banburia, -w (f.).
Bambury, Bandusia, -w (f.).
Bangor, Bangorium, -ii (n.), and Bangertium, -ii (n.);
Bangor, Bangorium, -ii (n.). Avenio (now Avignon), Avenio, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Avenio, Avenicus, -a, -um (late). Aventicum, AventYcum, -1 (n.).

Aventine, the (Mount), Aventinus, -i (mons), (m.): of or belonging to the Aventine, Aventinus, -a, -um; Aventinensis, -e; and Aventiniensis, -e. Bonyor, Dangorium, -11 (n.), and Dangertum, -11 (n.); of or belonging to Bangor, Bangoriensis, e., Bantia (now Banza), Bantia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Bentia, Bantian, Bantinus, -a, -um. Bapharus, the, Bapharus, -i (m.). Avernus, Avernus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Lake Avernus, Avernian, Avernus, -a, -um; Avernālis, -e. Avianus, Avianus, -i (m.). Avice, Avisia, -te (f) Avido, Abýdos, -i (f). Avila, Abula, -ie (f.). Barabbas, Barabbas, -æ (m.). Barbadoes, Barbata, -æ (f.). Avienus, Avienus, -i (m.). Barbara, Barbara, -æ (f.). Barbary, Barbaria, -æ (f.); Africæ ora Septentrio-Arignon, V. Avenio. Avington, Abonis, -is (f.). Avitus, Avitus, -i (m). nalis. Barca, Barce, -es (f.); the inhabitants of Barca, Bar-Avon, the, Antona, -a (m.). cæi, -orum (m.). Barcas, Barcas, -æ (m.); Barcine, of or descended from Barcas, Barcaus, -a, -um; Barcinus, -a, -um.
Barcelona, Barcino, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Bar-Acranches, Abrincæ, -arum (f.); Abrincatui, -orum (m.). Axion, Axion, -onis (m). Axius, the, Axius, -ii (m.). celona, Barcinônensis, -e. Bordesey, Adros 4 (f); Andrium Edri. Hardulph, Bardulphus, 4 (m.). Barium (now Bari), Barium, 4 (n.); of or relating to Axminster, Axa, -æ (f). Axona, the, Axona, -a (m.). Azan (Mount), Azan, -anis (m.). Azania, Azania, -æ (f.); Azanian, Azanius, -a, -um. Barium, Barianus, -a, -um. Barnabas, Barnabas, -æ (m.). Azariah, Azarias, -æ (m.). Azof. Sea of, Palus Mæötis, -idis (f.). Barnet, Sulloniace, -arum (f.). Azolus, Azōtus, -i (f.). Azolus, Azōtus, -i (f.). Azores, the (islands), Accipitrum Insŭlæ. Azura, Azura, -æ (f.), asd Azuritanum oppidum. Bursabas, Barsabas, -æ (m.). Bartadous, Barsholmeus, -i (m.).
Bartuch, Baruch (indecl.), and Barüchus, -i (m.).
Baruch, Baruch (indecl.), and Barüchus, -i (m.).
Basil or Basile, Basilea, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Basil, Basilensis, -e; the canton of Basic, Pagus Basileensis. Basil (man's name), Basilius, -ii (m.). Basilica, Sicyon, -önis (f.).

B.

Baolbek, v. Baibek. Bab-el-Mandeb, Dere or Dire, -es (f.). Babylon, Babylonia, Babylonia, -æ (f.); Babylonian, Babyloniacus, -a, -um; Babylonicus, -a, -um; Baby-Babyloniacus, -a, -um; Babylonicus, -a, -um; Babylonius, -a, -um; and Babylonicusis, -e
Bacchis, Bacchis, -idis (m); descendants of Bacchis,
the Bacchisdae, Bacchidae, -arum (m); of or relating to Bacchis, Bacchis, -dis (pseul. fem.).
Bacchie, Bacchis, -im;); of or belonging to Bacchis, -a,

Bacchie, Bacchisus or -ius, -a, -um; Bacchicus, -a, -um; and Bacchefus, -a, -um. Bacchylides, Bacchylides, -is (m.). Bacchyines, Bacchyines, sa Amp.
Bactria, Bactria, Grum (n.).
Bactria, Bactria, -a. (f.); Bactrian, Bactrian, Bactrian, -a.
-unn; Bactrinus, -a., -un; and Bactrius, -a., -un.
Bactrus (now Balk), Bactrus, -i (m.).

Badojos, Pax Augusta, -æ (f.).

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Baucis, Baucis, -idis (f.). Bauli, Bauli, -orum (m.). Bautzen, Budissa, -æ (f.).

Basilides, Basilides, -@ (m.).
Basilipolamo, Eurotas, -@ (f.); the inhabitants of Bersonia, Bassanite, -aurum (m.).
Bassus, Bassunite, -aurum (m.).
Bassus, Bassus, -i. (m.).
Bastus, Bassus, -i. (m.).
Bastus, the, Bastanne, -arum (m.).
Bastuli, the, Bastuli, -orum (m.).

Default, the Raivi. -orum (m.):

Batavi, the, Bathvi, -orum (m.); the country of the Batavi, Batavia, Batavia, -æ (f.), Batavian, Ba-

Battus, Battus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Battus Battiades, -w (m.).

Basilides, Basilides, -e (m.).

tăvus, -a, -um. Bath, Aquæ Solis. Bathsheba, Bathsheba, -e (f.). Bathytius, Bathyllus, -i (m.). Bato, Bato, -onis (m.).

Battis, Battis, -Ydis (f.).

Baubo, Baubo, -onis (f.).

BAV Boius, -a, -um. Baras, Bagacum, -i (n.). Bayeux, Aragenuæ, -arum (f.); Balocæ, -arum (f.);
of or belonging to Bayeux, Balocensis, -e. of or octonging to Lugera, based on Bayona, Abobica, ac (f.).
Bayona, Lapurdum, 4(n.); Bajona, æ (f.).
Beatrice, Beatrix, 4(n.); Bratuspantim, 4(n.);
Beaucais, Bellovácum, 4(n.); Bratuspantim, 4(n.); Bedweis, Behovacum, 1 (m.); Brauspannium, 2 (m.); of or belonging to Bedweis, Belovacensis, e. Bebryces, the, Bebryces, um (m.); Bebrycian, Bebrycius, -a, -um; Bebrycia, Bebrycia, -æ (f.). Bebryz, Bebryx, -ycis (m.).

Bechires, the, Bechires, -um (m.).

Bede, Beda, -æ (m.). Bedford, Lactodurum, -i (n.). Bedriacum, Bedriacum, -1 (n.); of or belonging to Bedriacum, Bedriacensis, -e.
Beelzebul, Beelzebul, -ulis (m.); Beelzebub, Beelzebub, indect. Beirout, Berftus, -1 (f). Beja, Pax Julia (f.). Belgae, the, Belgae, -arum (m); of or belonging to the elga, ne, penga, Belga, Belgicus, -a, -um. Antone Belgium, -ii (n.); Belgian, Belgicus, -a, Belgiam, Belgium, -i. (n.); Belgiam, Belgicus, -um; a Belgium, Belga, -w (m.). Belgrade, Alba Græea, -w (f.); Taurunum, -i (n.). Belssarius, Belisarius, -ii (m.). Belize, Belisium, -ii (n.). Bette Iste, Calonesus, -i (f.). Bellerophon, Bellerophon, -ontis (m.); of or relating 10 Betteropnon, Betteropnonteus Bettecassi, Bellocassi, -orum (m.). Bettovāci, Bellovāci, -orum (m.). Bettuno, Bellunum, -i (n.). Belus, Belus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Belus, Belides, -æ (m.); a daughter or female descendant of Betus, Belis, -idis (f.). Benacus, Lake (Lago di Garda), Benacus, -l (lacus); of or relating to Benacus, Benacensis, -e. Benedict, Benedictus, -i (m.). Benedicta, Benedictus, -i (m.). Benevento, Beneventum, -1 (n.); of or belonging to Benevento, Beneventanus, -a, -um. Benjamin, Benjamin, -inis (m.), Bengal, Bengala, -æ (f.); Gangetica tellus; Bay of Bengat, Sinus Gangeticus. Bennet = Benedict, q. v.
Berecyntus (Mount), Berecyntus, -1 (m.); of or belonging to Berecyntus, Berecyntian, Berecyntus, -, -um; Berecyntiacus, -a, -um.

Berenice, Berenice, -es (f.); of or belonging to Beremice, Bereniceus, -a, -um.
Bergamo, Bergamum, -i (n.); of Bergamo, Bergamot, Bergomensis, -e. Bergen, Berga, -æ (f.). Bertin, Berölinum, -i (n.). Bermuda Islands, Berniudæ Insulæ (f.). Bern, Aretopolis, is (f); Berna, in (f.); of or be-longing to Bern, Bernensis, ie; canton of Bern, Pagus Bernensis. Bernard, Bernardus, -i (m.). Bernice = Berenice, q. v. Beroe, Beroe, -es (f). Beraa, Beraa, -m (f); of or belonging to Beraa, Berœœus, -a, -um, and Berœensis, -e. Berosus, Berosus, -i (m.). Berry, Bituricensis provincia (f.); an inhabitant of Berry, Biturix, -icis (m.), Bertha, Bertha, -se (f.). Bertram, Bertramus, -i (m.). Berwick (upon Tweed), Barvicus, -i (f.). Bergtus (mod. Beirout), Bergtus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Bergius, Bergtius, -a, -um, and Berytensis, -e. Besançon, Vesontio, -onis (f.).
Bessi, the, Bessi, -orum (m); of or belonging to the Hessi, Bessicus, -a, -um. Bethany, Bethania, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Bethany, Bethanitæ, -arum (m). Bethlehem, Bethlehem (indeel); of or belonging to Bethtehem, Bethlehemicus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Bethlehem, Bethlehemites, -æ (m.); Bethleheof Beinienem, Beinienem, mitts, -idis (f.).
Bethphage, Bethphäge, -es (f.).
Bethsaida, Bethsaida, -æ (f.).
Bethulia, Bethulia, -æ (f.).

Bavaria, Bavaria, -æ (f.); Botoaria, -æ (f.); Bavarian, | Beverley, Betuaria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Beverley Betuariensis, -e.
Bianor, Bianor, -öris (m.).
Bias, Bias, -antis (m.).
Bioracte, Bibracte, -is (n.). Bibrax, Bibrax, -actis (f.).
Bilbilis, Bilbilis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Bilbilis Bibblitanus, a., -um.
Bilbelitanus, a., -um.
Biledulgerid, v. Beled-el-jerid.
Binchester, Bimonium, -ii (n.), and Vinnovium -ii (n.). Bingen, Binglum, -il (n.).
Bron, Bion, -onis (m.); of or relating to Bion, Bioneus, -a, -um. Bipontum, v. Zweybrücken. Bisattæ, the, Bisaltæ, -arum (m.); the land of the Bisaltæ, Bisaltia, -æ (f.). Biscay, Cantabria, -e (f.); a Biscayan, Cantaber, -bri (m.); Biscayan, Cantabricus, -a, -um; Bay of Biscay, Oceanus Cantabricus. Bistones, the (= Thracians), Bistones, -um (m.), poet. acc. -as; Bistonian, Bistonius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Bistonis, -Idis.
Bistonis, -Idis.
Bithynia, Bithynia, -ee (f.); Bithynian, Bithynian, -ee, -um; Bithynian, -a, -um; and Bithynus, -a, -um; also as pecul, fem., Bithynis, -idis.
Bittag, Biths, -ee (m.). Bito, Biton, -onis (m.). Bituriges, the, Biturges, -um (m.); of or belanging to the Bituriges, Bituricus, -a, -um; a Biturigian, Birtirix, -igis (m.). Black Forest, Abnoba, -m (f.), (sc. silva). Black Forest, Adnous, & (1.5), 10.00 min. Blackwater, the, Dabrona, & (m.).
Blackwater, Blackwater, 1 (m.); of or relating to Blackwas,
Blackwas, a, -um. Blanche, Blanca, -æ (f). Blanda, Blanda, -æ (f.). Blandeno, Blandeno, -énis (f.).
Blacco, Blascon, -énis (f.).
Blacco, Blascon, -énis (f.).
Blempe, the, Blemye, -arum; Blemyes, -um; and
Blempi, -òrum (m.). Blois, Blæsæ or Blesæ, -arum (f.). Robbio, Bobium, -ii (n.). Bocchar, Bocchar, -aris (m.). Bocchus, Bocchus, -i (m.). Bodincomagum, Bodincomagum, -i (n.); of or belong-ing to Bodincomagum, Bodincomagensis, -e. Bodotria (Firth of Forth), Bodotria, -æ (f.). Babe, Babe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Babe, Babean, Bœbeius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Bœbeis, -idis, esp as name of Lake Bœbeis. Barotia, Barotia, -m (f.); of or belonging to Barotia, Bæctian, Bæcticus, -a, -um; Bæctius, -a, -um; and Bæctus, -a, -um. and Decentus, -a, -um.
Boëthius, Boëthius, -ii (m.).
Boëthus, Boëthus, -i (m.).
Bogud, -ūdis (m.).
Bohemia, Bolhemum and Boiohemum, -i (n.); of or Bokemia, Boihemum and Hoiohemum, A (n.); of or belonging to Bokemia, Bohemian, Boiohemicus, -a, -um, and Boiohemus, -a, -um, Boii, the, Boii, -forum (m.); of or belonging to the Boii, Boian, Boiicus, -a, -um.
Rowerts, Boioria, 'Agis (m.),
Boia, Bola, -a, and Boia, -arum (f); of or belonging to Bola, Bolanus, -a, -uin. Bolanus, Bolanus, -i (m.). Bolbitine, Bolbitine, -es (f.); of or belonging to Bol-bitine, Bolbitinus, -a, -um; the Bolbitine mouth (of the Nile), Bolbitinum ostium. Bologna, Bononia, -æ (f.). Bolsena, Vulsiniii, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Bolsena, Vulsiniensis, -e; Lake of Bolsena, Lacus Vulsiniensis. Bolton, Boltonia, -æ (f). Bombay, Perimuda, -æ (f). Bona, Hippo, -onis, Regius (m.) Bonifacio (Straits of), Fretum Taphros. Boniface, Bonifacius, -il (m.). Bonn, Bonna, -e (f.). Borbetomagus, v. Worms. Bordeaux, Burdigala, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Bordeaux, Burdigalensis, -e Borysthenes, the, Borysthenes, -is (m.); of or relating to the Borysthenes, Borysthenius, -a, -um; dwellers along the Borysthenes, Borysthenidæ or -nitæ, -arum (m.). Bosporus, the, Bosporus, -i (m.); of or relating to the Bosporus, Bosporanus, -a, -um; Bosporius, -a, -um; Bosportus, -a, -um; and Bosporensis, -e. Bostur, Bostar, -aris (m.).

sis, -e.

Bourbon (Isle of), Insula Borbonia, -æ (f.). Bourdag (Mount), Tmolus, -i (m.).

Bourdeaux, v. Bordeaux.

Bourges, Bituriges, -um (m.), or Avaricum, -i (n.).

Boyne, the, Boandus, -i (m.). Brabant, Brabantia, -æ (f.).

Bracara (now Braga), Bracara, -w (f.); of or belonging to Bracara, Bracarensis, -e.

Bradanus, the, Bradanus, -i (m.). Braganza, Brigantia, -@ (f.); of or belonging to Bra-

ganza, Brigantinus, -a, -um. Brandenburg, Brandeburgium, -ii (n.).

Brauron. Brauron, -onis (m.).

Brazil, Brazilia, -æ (f.). Brecknock, Brechinia, -æ (f.); Brecknockshire, Brechinicusis ager.

Breda, Breda, -æ (f.).
Breedevoort or Brevoort, Bredefortia, -æ (f.); Brefurtium, -ii (a.). Bremen, Brema, -m (f.); of or belonging to Bremen,

Bremensis, -e. Brennus, Brennus, -i (m.); of or relating to Brennus,

Brennicus, -a, -um.

Brenta, the, Medoacus, -i (m.), Major; Brentesia,

-æ (m.). Brescia, Brixia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Brescia, Brixianus, -a, -um. Breslau, Vraiislavia, -a (f.); of or belonging to Breslau,

Vratislaviensis, -e.

Brest, Brivates portus (m.). Bretagne, Armorica, -æ (f); Britannia Minor: of or belonging to Bretagne, Britannua, -a, -um; an in-habitant of Bretagne, Britto, -onis (m.).

Breuni, the, Breuni, -orum (m.). Brian, Brianus, -i (m.).

Briançon, Brigantia, -æ (f.). Briareus, Briareus, -ĕos and -ei (m.); of or relating to Briareus, Briareius, -a, -um.

Bridget, Brigitta, -æ (f). Bridlington, Brillendunum, -i (n.).

Brienne, Brena, -m (f.).

Brigantes, the, Brigantes, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Brigantes, Briganticus, -a, -um.

Britesaus, Brilessus, -i (m.). Brindisi, Brundisium, -ii (n.), q. v. Brinnius, Brinnius, -ii (m.).

Briseis, v. sq.

Brises, rises, Brises, -æ (m.); daughter of Brises, Brisess, Brisess, 'dos, acc. idem and -ida (f.).

Bristol, Bristolia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Bristol,

Bristoliensis, -e. Britain, Britannia, -æ (f.); Great Britain, Magna Britain, Britannia, -æ (f.); Great Britain, Britan Britannicus, -a, -um, and Britannus, -a, -ium, pecul. poel. fem. Britannis, -idis; a Briton, Britan-nus, -i (m.); Britto, -onis (m.), lale; the Britain, Britanni, -orum (m.); the Britain Isics, Insulæ Britannicæ; the British Channel, Oceanus Britannicus; N w Britain, Britannia Nova.

Britomartis, Britomartis, -is (f.)
Brixelium (now Brisello), Brixelium, -i (n.); of or belonging to Brixellum, Brixellanus, -a, -um.

Brixia, v. Brescia. Brondolo, Brundulus, -i m.). Brontes, Brontes, -æ (m.). Brougham, Braboniacum, -i (n).
Broughton, Leucopibia, -æ (f.). Brucleri, the, Bructeri, -orum (m.). Bruges, Brugæ, -arum (f.).

Frage, Buga, aum ();, prob.
Brundisium, Brundisium, id., prob
Brundisium, Brundisium, id., prob.
Brundisium, Brundisium, id., prob.
Brundisium, Brundisium, a, -um;
but more usu Brundisius, -a, -um.
Brundisiu, v. Brondoio.

Brundusium, v. Brundislum. Brunswick, Brunonis Vicus, Brunopolis, -is (f.); Brunsviga, -w (f.); and Brunsvicum, -1 (n.); of or belonging to Brunswick, Brunsvicensis, -e, and Brunsvigensis, -e.
Brussels, Bruxellæ, -arum (f).

Bruttium, Bruttium, -ii (n.); Bruttian, of Bruttium, Bruttium, -ii (n.); Bruttianus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Bruttium, Bruttii, -crum (m.). [10]

Buston, Bostonia, w (f.); of or belonging to Boston,
Bustonian, Bostonienis, e.
Buthnia, Bostonian, Guif of Bothnia, Sinus
Bothnicus.
Bothnicus.
Boulogne, (Bononia ad mare), Gessoriacum, i (n.).
Boulione, (Bononia ad mare), Gessoriacum, i (n.).
Boulione, Bullio, -onis (f.); of Bosulion, Bullonien
Boulion, Bullio, -onis (f.); of Bosulion, Bullonien
Boulion, Bullio, -onis (f.); of Bosulion, Bullonien

Bubastites (nomus), -ee (m.); of or belonging to (the goddess) Bubastis, Bubastis, -a, -um.

Bucephala, Bucephala, -ee (f.).

Bucephalus, Bucephalus, -i (m.). Bucharest, Bucaresta, -æ (f.).

Buchingham, Neomagus, -i (f.).
Buda, Aquincum, -i (n.); Buda, -æ (f.).
Budacis, Budissa, -æ (f.)
Bufata, Uröpölis, -is (f.).

Buenos Ayres, Beneventum Americanum (a.) Bulgaria, Bulgaria, -æ (f.); the Bulgarians, Bulgari orum, and Bulgares, -um (m.).

Bulness or Boulness, Tunnocelum, -1 (n). Buona Vista, Belvedera, -w (f.).

Bupalne, Bupalus, -i (m.). Bura, Bura, -æ (f). Burdigala, v. Bordeaux.

Burgos, Burgi, -orum (m.). Burgundy, Burgundia, -æ(f.); the Burgundians, Burgundii, -orum (m.).

Burrampooter, the, Dyardanes, -is (m.). Burton, Burtonia, -w (f.). Bursa, Prusa, -æ (f.). Bury, Buria, -æ (f.); Fanstini villa.

Busiris, Busiris, is, and ildis, acc. in (m.); the district of Busiris (in Egypt), Busirites, -æ (m.).

Butes, Butes, -me (m.). Buthrolum (now Butrinto), Buthrotum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Buthrotum, Buthrotius, -a, -um.
Butos, Butos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Butos, Buticus.

a. -um. Butrinto, v. Buthrolum.
Buxentum, Buxentum -i (n.); of or belonging to Buxentum, Buxentinus, -a, -um, and Buxentius,

-a. -um. Buxton, Bucostenum, -i (n.). Byblis, Byblis, -Ydis and -Ydos (f.).

Byblus, Byblos or Byblus, -i (f.). Byrsa, Byrsa, -m (f.); of or relating to Byrsa, Byrsicus, a. -um.

Byzacium, Byzacium, -ii (n.); of or relating to Byzacium, Byzacinus, -a, -um, and Byzacius, -a, -um.
Byzantium, Byzantium, -ii (n.); Byzantine, of or telating to Byzantium, byzantius, -a, -um, end lete
forms, Byzantians, -a, -um, and Byzantiacus, -a, -um.

Byzas, Byzas, -ee (m.).

C.

Cabes (Guif of), Syrtia Minor (f.).
Cabitionum, Cabilionum, -i (n.).
Cabiri, Cabiria, -orum (n.).
Cabiri, the, Cabiri, -orum (n.).
Cabiri, the, Cabiri, -orum (n.).
Cabera, Caparia, -e (f.).
Cabyle, Cabyle, -es and -yla, -ee (f.); inhabitant of Cabyle, Cabyle (a.).

Cabui, Arigenim, 1 (n.).

Cabui, Arigenim, 1 (n.).

Cabui, Cales, -limi (f.).

Cadmia, Cadmia or Cadmia, -æ (f.).

Cadmus, Cadmus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Cadmia.

Cadmus, Cadmus, a. i (m.); of or belonging to Cadmia. Cadmen, Laumus, -1(m.); of or occonging to Uadma, Cadmen, Cadmen, -a, -um, and Cadmens, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Cadmels, -1dos; daughter or female descendant of Cadmus, Cadmels, -Ydos (f.).
Cadurel, the, Cadurel, -orum (m.); of or belonging to

the Cadurci, Cadurcus, -a, -uni, and Cadurcen-

sis, -e. Cadusia, Cadusia, -w (f.); the Cadusii, Cadusii, -orum (m.).

Cadwallader, Cadwalladarus, -i (m.).

Cacilia, Cacilia, -w (f).
Cacilia, Cacilius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Cacilius or the Cacilius gens, Cacilianus, -a, -um, and Cacilius, -a, -um.
Cæcina. Cæcina, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Cæcina

Cæcinianus, -a, -um Cacuban (district), Cacubus ager (m); Cacubes

Cæcubus, -a, -um.

Cælium or Cælium, Cælium, -ii (n.); of or belonging | Callidemides, Callidemides, -æ (m.).

Calisarwises, Callimachus, 4. (m.); of or belonging to Callimachus, Callimachus, Callimachus, 2. (m.); of calliope, 4. (f.); of or belonging to Calliope, company of the Calliope, Calliop belonging to Cælius, Cælianus, -a, -um.
Cælius (Mount), Cælius, -ii (m.); little Cælius, Cæliölus, -i (m.), and Cæliculus, -i (m.). Caen, Cadomum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Caen, Ca-Callipolis, Callipolis, -is (f.). Callipides, Callipides, -æ (m.).
Callirhoë, Callirhöë, -æ (f.).
Callisthènes, Callisthènes, -is (m.).
Callisto, Callisto, -ûs and -önis (f.). domensis, -e. Coneus, Coneus, -ei (m.). Cænina. Cænina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Cænina, Cæninensis, -e, and Cæninus, -a, -um. Cænis, Cænis, -īdis (f.). Callistratus, Callistratus, -i (m.). Callithera, Callithera, -orum (n.). Canys, Canys, -yos (f) Caparius, Caparius, -ii (m.). Capasius, Capasius, -ii (m.). Callon, Callon, -onis (m.). Calpe, Calpe, es (f.); of or belonging to Calpe, Calpian, Calpetanus, -a, -um. Capio, Capio, -onis (m.) Carpe (now Cer-veteri), Cære, indeel. (n), but with heterocl. gen., Cærtils, and abl., Cærtie; of or be-tonging to Cære, Cæres, -étis and -tis, and Cærti-Calpurnius, Calpurnius, -ii (m.): Calpurnian, of or belonging to Calpurnius or the Calpurnia gens, Calpurnius, -a, -um, and Calpurnianus, -a, -um.
Cateary (Mount), Golgotha (n, indecl.); Calvaria,
-æ (f.). tanus, -a, -um. Coer-gwent, Venta Silurum. Calvena, Calvena, -æ (m.). Caerleon, Isca Silurum Caermarthen, Maridunum, 4 (n.). Calvin, v. Cales. Calvina, Calvina, -æ (f.). Caernarron, Segontium, -ii (n.). Caerrhyn, Conovium, -ii (n.). Calvinus, Calvinus, -i (m.). Cæsar, Cæsar, -āris (m.); of or belonging to Cæsar, Cæsarianus, -a, -um; Cæsariensis, -e; and poet., Calvisius, Calvisius, -ii (m.); Calvisian, Calvisianus, -a, -um. -a, -um.
Caipus, Calvus, -l (m.).
Caipus, Calvus, -l (m.).
Caipus, Calvus, -es (f.).
Caipus and Calvadaus, -l (m.).
Caipus and Calvadaus, -l (m.).
Caipus and Calvadaus, -l (m.).
Caipus and -consumer Cæsareu, Cæsarea or -ria, -æ (f.). Cæsaraugusta, Cæsaraugusta, -æ (f.). Casario, Casario, -onis (m.). Casena (now Cesena), Casena, -w (f.); Casenian, of or belonging to Casena, Casenas, -atis. Casius, Casius, -ii (m.); Casian, Casius, -a, -um. Casso, Casson, -11 (m.); Cassan, Cassus, -a, -um. Cassonius, Cassonius, -li (m.); of or belonging to Casonius, Cassonius, um; pecus. poet. jem., Calydonis, -luis. Calymna, Calymna, -æ (f.). Calypso, Calypso, -ûs, more rarely -önis (f.). Camaldunum, Camaldunum, -i (s.). Camarana, Camarina, -ee (f.).
Camarina, Monoglossum, -i (n.). sonius, -a, -um.
Caffa, Theodosia, -æ (f.); Straits of Caffa, Bosporus
Cimmerius. Cambay, Monoglossum, -(n),
Cambray, Camaracum, -(n);
of or belonging to Cambray, Camaracum, -(n);
of or belonging to Cambray,
Cambyses, Cambyses, -is (m).
Cambyses, Canabyses, -is (m).
Cambyses, Canabyses, -is (m).
of or belonging to
Cambridge, Canabrigiensis, -e.
Cameria, Cameria, -m, (1), and Camerium, -ii (n,); of
or belonging to Cameria, Camerium, -ii (n,); of
or belonging to Cameria, Camerium, -ii (n,); of
or belonging to Cameria, Camerium, -ii (n,); of Cagliari, Caralis, -is (f.), q v. Cahors, Cadurcum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Cahors, Cadurcensis, -e. Caiaphas, Calaphas, -æ (m.). Caïcus, Caïcus, -i (m.). Caieta, Caieta, -ce (f.); of or belonging to Caieta, Caietanus, -a, -um.

Cain, Cain (indect.) and Cainus, -i (m.)

Caia, Caia, -æ (f.).

Caius, Caius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Caius, Caianus, Camerinum (now Camerino), Camerinum, -1 (n.). Camertes, the, Camertes, -lum (m); Camertian, Camers, -ertis; Camertinus, -a, -um.

Camilla, Camilla, -æ (f.).

Camillus, Camillus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Camillus, -a. -un Cauter, Venta Icenorum. Calabria, Calabria, -æ (f.); of or belonging lo Calabria, Calabrian, Calaber, -bra, -brum; Calabricus, -a, Camillanus, -a, -um. Camissares, Camissares, -is (m.).
Campagna di Roma, Latium, -ii (n.); Romanus ager.
Campania, Campania, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Cam-Caiacta, Calacta, -m and -te, -es (f.); of or belonging to Calacta, Calactinus, -a, -um.

Calahorra, Calagurris, -is (f.); of or belonging to Calahorra, Calagurianus, -a, -um. pania, Campanian, Campanicus, -a, -um; Cam-Calais, Calais, -idis (m.). panus, -a, -um. Calais, Caletum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Calais, Ca-Cana, Cana, -e (f.). lctanus, -a, -um, and Caletensis, -e. Calamis, Calamis, -idis (m.). Canace, Canace, -es (f.) Canache, Canache, -(s (f). Canache, Canache, -(m). Canach, Canach, -a (f.). Canac, Canac, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Canac, Canalus, -a, -um. Calatia, Calatia, -w (f.); Calatian, of or belonging to Calatia, Calatinus, -a, -um. Calatrara, Oretum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Cala-Canary, the (islands), Canariæ, -arum (insulæ), (f.); trava, Oretanus, -a, -um. Calauria, Calaurea, -e, and Calauria, -e (f.).
Calbis, Calbis, -is (m.); of or belonging to the Calbis, Insulæ Portunatæ; of or belonging to the Canaries, Canary (as adj.), Canariensis, -e.
Canistro (Cape), Canastræum, -i (n.), sc. promon-Calbiensis, -e. Calchas, Calchas, -antis (m.) torium Caichedon, v. Chalcedon, Calebus, -l. (m.).
Caich, Caleb, Indect., Calebus, -l. (m.).
Caichonia, Caledonia, -w. (f): Caledonian, Caledoniau, -a, -um; the Caledoniau, Caledoni Candace, Candace, -es (f.). Candaceia, Candavia, -æ (f.). Candia, Creta, -æ (f.); v. Crete. Cānid:a, Canïdia, -æ (f.). Canidius, Canidius, -ii (m.). Caninius, Caninius, -ii (m.); Caninian, Caninianus. Cales (now Carei), Cales, -lum (f. pl.).
Cales, (ho, Calei), Cales, -lum (f. pl.).
Calett, Aloium, -li (n.).
Calediae, Calidius, -li (m.); of or relating to Calidius,
Calidius, Calidius, -li (m.); of or relating to Calidius, -a, -um Canius, Canius, -ii (m.). Cannæ, Cannæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Cannæ, Cannensis, -e. Calidana, Calidana, -a, -ai (m.). California, California, -æ (f.); Regio Aurifera. Caligata, Caligala, -æ (m.). Canninefates, the, Canninefates, -um (m.); of or re-lating to the Canninefates, Canninefas, -atis. tating to the Canninefates, Canninefas, aiis.
Canopus, Canopus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Canopus,
Canopicus, -a, -um; Canopitanus, -a, -um; and
poet, Canopicus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Canopus,
Canopicus, -arum (m.).
Canopus, Canusium.
Canopus, Canusium. Callias, Callias, -se (m.). Callicles, Callicles, -is (m.). Callicrates. Callicrates, -is (m.). Calticratidas, Callicratidas, -æ (m.). Callidame, Callidame, -cs (f.). Callidas, Callides, æ (m.). Cantabria, Cantabria, -ie (f.); the inhabitants of Can-tabria, the Cantabri, Cantabri, -orum (m.); in sing., [11]

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Caralitanus, -a, -um. [12]

Cantaber, -bri (m.); Cantabrian, of the Cantabri | Carambis, Carambis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Ca-Cantaber, -bra, -brum, but usus. Cantabricus, -a, -um. naterbury, Cantuaria, -ec (f.).

Carano, Carambis, Carambieus, -a, -um. Carano, Carama, -crum (n.); of or belonging to Carama. Cantaber, -brs, -brum, but usu. Cantabrieus, -a, -um. Canterbury, Cantuaria, -æ (f.). Canthra, Canthra, Canthra, -æ (f.). Caranitis, pecul. fem. Caranus, Caranus, -i (m.). Cantharus, Cantharus, -i (m.). Carrens, Actanus, -4 (m.).
Carrens, the Cydnus, -1 (m.).
Carrenses, Carausius, -ii (m.).
Carrenses, Carausius, -ii (m.).
Carbonia, -a. -(m.).
Carbon, Carbo, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Carbo,
Carbonianus, -a. -um. Cantium, v. Kent. Cantius, Cantius, -ii (m.). Canuleius, Cantileius, -i (m.); Canuleian, Canuleius, -a. -um. Canus, Canus, -i (m.). Canusium (now Canosa), Canusium, -ii (n.); of or be-Carcassone, Carcaso, -onis (f.). longing to Canusium, Canusian, Canusinus, -a, -um, Carcine, Carcine, -es (f.); Gulf of Carcine, Sinus Carand Canusinatus, -a, -um. cinites. Cardia, Cardia, -e (f.); of or belonging to Cardia, Cardianus, -a, -um. Canute, Canutius, -ii (m.). Capaneus, Capaneus, -ei, acc. -ea, roc. eu (m.); of or belonging to Capaneus, Capaneus, -a, -uin, and Ca-Cardiyan, Ceretica, -æ (f.). Carduchi, the, Carduchi, -orum (m.). panēus, -a, -um Caresa, Caresa, -m (f.). Cape Baba, Lectum, -i (n.), promontorium. Caresus, Caresus, -1 (m.) Caria, Carla, -æ (f.); Carian, Caricus, -a, -um; a Carian, Car, -aris (m.); the Carians, Cares, -um. Carina, Carina, -æ (f.). Cape Blanco, Album promontorium.

Cape Baco, Lilybæum, 4 (n.) promontorium.

Cape Bruzzano, Zephyrium, 4 (n.), promontorium.

Cape Comorin, Comaria, -æ (f.) Carinas, Carinas, -atis (m.) Cape Colonna, Columnarum Caput; Cape delle Co-Carinola, Calenum, -i (n.) tonne, Lacinium, -ii (n.), promontorium. Cape Colonni, Sunium, -ii (n.), promontorium. Cape Crio (in Crete), Criumetôpon, -i (n.). Carinthia, Carinthia, -ae (f.). Carlisle, Carleolum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Carlisle, Carliolensis, -e Carisush, Caroli Hezychium, -i (n.).
Carisush, Caroli Hezychium, -i (n.).
Carmania, Carmania, -ac (f.); the inhabitants of Carmania, Carmani, -cum (m.).
Carmel (Mount), Carmelus, -i (m.); also Carmel, in-Cape Ducato, Leucites, -æ (m.). Cape Espartel, Ampelúsia, -æ (f.). Cape Faro, Pelorus, 4 (m.). Cape Finisterre, Artabrum, 4 (n.), promontorium. Cape Gardafui, Aromata (n). promontorium. decl. (m.); of or belonging to Carmel, Carmelius, a.
-um; an inhabitant of Mount Carmel, a Carmelite,
Carmelites, -æ (m.); Carmelitis, -idis (f.). Cape Horn. Hornanum or Horniense, promontorium. Cape of Good Hope, Promontorium Bonæ Spei.

Cape Matapan, Tænarum, -i (n.), and Tænarus, -i (m.).

Cape Misen, Misenum, -i (n.), promontorium.

Cape North, Boreale Caput. Carmenta, Carmenta, -æ, and Carmentis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Carmenta, Carmentalis, -e. Carmona, Carmo, -onis, and Carmona, -æ (f.); the in-Cape d'Oro, Caphareus, -ei (m.), Cape Passaro, Pachynum, -i (n.), promontorium. habitants of Carmona, Carmonenses, -ium (m.). Carnac, Thebre, -arum (f.). Cape Romania, Magnum promontorium.
Cape Skyllo, Scylwum, -i (n.), promontorium. Carnarvon, Segontium, -ii (n.). Carneades, Carneades, -is (m.); of or belonging to Car-Cape Nyllo, Scyleum, -1 (n.), promonorium.
Cape Spariente, Herculis promonorium.
Cape St. Angelo, Malea, -w (f.).
Cape St. Maria, Cuncum, -(in.), promonorium.
Cape St. Vincent, Sacrum promonorium.
Cape St. Vincent, Sacrum promonorium.
Cape Trapant, Diepanum promonorium.
Cape Trapant, Diepanum promonorium.
Cape Trapant, Diepanum promonorium: Camus Lead. Areasavium ma. Camostadium: Camus Lead. neades, Carneadeus, -a, -um. Carni, the, Carni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to te Carni, Carnicus, -a, -um. Carnuntum, Carnuntum, -i(n.), and Carnus, -untis (f.). Carnûles, the, Carnûtes, -um (m.). Carolina, Carolina, -æ (f.). Caroline, Carolina, ac (f.).
Caroline, Carolina, we (f.).
Carpathus, Carpathus, i (f.); of or belonging to Corpathus, Carpathus, -a, -um; the Carpathian Sea, Mare or Pelagus Carpathium. Cape Verd, Arsenarium promontorium; Caput Viride. Cape Zonchio, Coryphasium promontorium. Capella, Capella, -w (m.).
Capena, Capena, -w (f); of or belonging to Capena,
Capenian, Capenas, -atis; Capenatis, -w; and poel. Carpentras, Carpentoracte, -cs (f.). Carpetania, Carpetinia, -æ (f.); Carpetanian, Carpe-Capenus, -a, -um. Capernaum, Capharnaum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Capernaum, Capharnaus, -a, -um. tanus, -a, -um; the Carpetanians, Carpesii, -orum. and Carpetani, -orum.

Carræ, Carræ or Carrhæ, -arum (f.).

Carseoli (now Carsoli), Carseoli, -orum (m.); of or be-Capernaum, Capharnaus, -a, -um.
Capetus, Capètus, -i (m.);
Caphareus, Caphareus, -ei, acc. -ea, voc. -ēū (m.); of
or belonging to Caphareus, Caphareus, -a, -um; poet. longing to Carseoli, Carseolinus, -a, -um. fm., Capharis, -idis. Carsulæ, Carsulæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Car-sulæ, Carsulan, Carsulanus, -a, -um. Capissa, Capissa, -w (f.); the country around Capissa, Capissene, -es (f.). Carteia, Cartela, -10 (f.); of or belonging to Carteia, Carteianus, -a, -um, and Carteiensis, -e. Capitum, Capitum, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Capitum, Capitum, -a, -um.
Capito, Capito, -önis (m.). Carteanus, -a, -um, and Cartelensis, -e.
Carthæa, Carthæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Carthæa,
Carthæus, -a, -um, and Carthelius, -a, -um.
Carthage, Carthago, -linis (f.); of or belonging to Carthage,
Carthagenion, Carthaginion, Carthagenionsis, -e, and Punicus, -a, -um; New Carthagea, Carthago Nova.
Cartimonadus, Cartimonadus, -æ (f.).
Carus, Cârus, d'am. d'fm. Capitol, the, Capitolium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to the Capitol, Capitoline, Capitolinus, -a, -um.
Capitulum, Capitulum, -l (n.); the people of Capitulum, Capitülenses, -ium (m.). Capo d'Oro, Caphareus, q. v. Cappa d'O's, Cappadocia, -æ (f.); Cappadocian, Cappă-docius, -a, -um; Cappădocus, -a, -um; and Cappa-docius, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Cappadocia, Cappadox, -öcis (m.); the Cappadocians, Cappadoces, Carus, Carus, -i (m.). Carusa, Carusa, -ce (f.). Carusa, carusa, -ee (f.).
Carvenium, Carventum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Carvenium, Carventams, Carventams, -a, -um.
Carvilius, Carvilius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Carvilius, or the Carvilius, -a, -um, ond -um (m.). Capra, Capra, -æ (m.). Carvilianus, -a, -um. Capraria, Capraria, -m (f.); of or belonging to Capraria, Caryae, Caryae, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Caryae, Caryan, Caryus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Caryatis, -idis; the inhabitants of Caryae, Caryates, -ium Caprariensis, -e. Caprea (now Capri), Caprea, -arum (f.); of or be-longing to Capreae, Capreensis, -e. Caprius, Caprius, -il (m.). (m.). Capsa, Capsa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Capsa, Capsensis, -e; the inhabitants of Capsa, Capsenses, -ium. Caryanda, Caryanda, -æ (f.).
Caryatus, Carystus or -tos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Capua, Capua, -e (f.); of or belonging to Capua, Ca-puan, Capuensis, -e; the inhabitants of Capua, Ca-puenses, -ium (m.). Carysius, Carystian, Carystius, -a, -um; and poel. only, Carysteus, -a, -um. Casal, Bodincomagum or -conigum, -i (s.). puenses, -tuni (m.).
Cayy, Chyps, -too (m.).
Ca acalla, (Caracalla, -w (m.).
Caracticus or Caradoc, Caracticus, -i (m.).
Caracticus, Cărălis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Caralis, Casca, Casca, -æ (m.). Cascellius, Cascellius, -ii (m.).

Cashel, Casella, -æ (f.); Cassilia, -æ (f.), Casilinum, Casilinum, -l (n.); of or belonging to Casilinum, Casilinus, -a, -um.

Casinum, Casinum, 4 (n.); of or belonging to Casinum, | Cageter, the, Cagetros or -trus, -1 (m.); of or belonging Casinus, -a, -um, and Ca-inas, -atis. Casius (Mount), Casius, -ii (m.). Casus, Casus, -i (f.).

Casperia, Casperia, -w (f.). Caspian Sea, the, Caspium Mare; the Caspii, dwetters

on the Caspian, Caspii, -orum and Caspiaul, -orum (m.): Caspian, Caspius, -a, -um, and Caspiăcus, -a, -um. Cassander, Cassander, -dri (m.).

Cassandra, Cassandra, -ee (f).
Cassandrea, Cassandra, -ee (f); of or belonging to

Cassandrea, Cassandrean, Cassandrensis, -e. Cassano, Cosa, -æ (f.).

Cassel (in Hesse), Castellum Cattorum.

Cassia, Cassia, -ee (f.). Cassiodorus, Cassiódorus, -(m.). Cassiope, Cassióde, -ee, and Cassiópea, -ee, and Cassiópe, Cassiópe, -ee (f.); of or belonging to Cussiope, Cassió-

picus, -a, -um.

Cassiterides, V. Scilly Islands. Cassius, Cassius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Cassius,

Cassian, Cassius, -a, -um, and Cassianus, -a, -um. Cassivelaunus, Cassivelaunus, -i (m.).

Castabala, Castabala, -orum (n.); the inhabitants of Castabala, Castabalenses, -ium. Castalia, Castalia, -æ (f.); Castalian, of or belonging

to Castalia, Castalius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Castalis, -Ydis. Caster, Durobrivæ, -arum (f.), or Venta Icenorum.

Castile, Castilia, -w (f.).
Castor, Castor, -oris (m.); of or belonging to Castor,

Castoreus, -a, -um. Castoria, Celetrum, -i (n.). Castri, v. Detphi.

Custricius, Castricius, -ii (m); Castrician, of or re-lating to Castricius, Castricius, -a, -um, and Castricianus, -a, -um.
tricianus, -a, -um.
Castronius, Castronius, -il (m.).
Castronius, Castilo, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Castulo,
Castulionensis, -e; the inhabitants of Castulo, Castu-

lonenses, -ium (m.).

Catabani, Catabāni, -orum, and Catabānes, -um (m.).

Calabathmus, Catabathmus, -i (m.). Catadupa, Catadupa, -orum (n.); the dwellers around Catadupa, Catadupi, -orum (m.). Catalonia, Catalaunia, -e (f.).

Catilauni, Catalauni, orum (m.); of or belonging to

the Catalauni, Catalaunicus, -a, -um. Catania, Catana or Catina, -æ (f.), v. Catina.

Cataonia, Cataonia, -ee (f.); the people of Cataonia,

Cataones, -um (m.). Catharine, Catharina, -w (f.).

Catienus, Catienus, -i (m.); of or relating to Catienus, Catiline, Catilina, -w (m.); of or belonging to Catiline,

Catilinărius, -a, -um. Catilius, Catilius, -li (m.). Catiltus, Catillus, -i (m.).

Catina, Catina, -w (f.); of or belonging to Catina, Catinensis, -e; less usu., Catiniensis, e. Catius, Catius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Catius, Ca-

Catina, Cattus, -u (m.); of or belonging to Cato, Cato-tiānus, -a, -um.
Cato, Cato, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to Cato, Cato-ninus, -a, -um, and Catoniānus, -a, -um.
Catii, the, Catti, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Catii, Catticus, -a, -um.

Catlwyck, Cattorum vicus Catultus, Catulius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Catulius.

Catulianus, -a, -um.
Catulianus, -a, -i (m.); of or belonging to Catulus,

Catulians, -a, -um.
Catulians, -a, -um (m.).
Caluriges, the, Caturiges, -um (m.).
Catur. Catus, -i (m.).
Caucassa (Mount), Caucksus, -i (m.); of or belonging

to Caucasus, Caucasian. Caucasius, -a, -um; the Caucasian pars or defile, Caucasiæ portæ. Cauci, the, v. Chauci.

Caudex, Caudex, -icis (m.).

Caudium, Caudium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Caudium, Caudine, Caudinus, -a, -um; the Caudine de

Caulares, Caulares, -is (m.).

Caulon, Caulon, -onis (m.), and Caulonia, -w (f.).
Caunus, Caunus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Caunus, Caunian, Caunius, -a, -um; pecul. mase. adi., Cau-

Cavillon, Caballio, -onis (f.). Cavil, the, Cavil, -orum (m.). [13]

Cassier, inc., castillo, a., -um., castiona, castillo, -a, -um.
Caziona, Castillo, -onis (f.).
Cas, Cea, Cea, -a (f), and Ceos, -l, acc. Ceo, and abl.
Ceos, } Cco(f.); of or belonging to Ceos, Ceus, -a, -um. Cebenna, v. Cevennes.

Cebren, Cebren, -enis (m.); daughter or female de-scendant of Cebren, Cebrenis, -idis (.).

scendant of Cebr.n, Cebrānis, -Idis &1.).
Cectops, Cectops, -Dis (m.); of or belonging to Cecrops,
Cectops, Cectopius, -a, -um; son or descendant of
Cecrops, Cectopius, -a, -um; son or descendant of
Cecrops, Cectopius, -a (m.); daughter or femate descendant of Cecrops, Cectopius, -idis (f.); tand of
Cecrops, Cectopius, -ac (m.); country of the Cedrosi, Cectosis, -dois (f.).
Cefali, Cephalcedis, -Idis (f.), or Cephalcedium, -ii (n.),
v. Cephalcedis.

v. Cephalædis.

v. Cephaledis.
Cefalonia, Cephallenia, -e (f.), q. v.
Cefalonia, Cephallenia, -i (m.).
Cefalonia, Celikonia, -i (m.).
Cefalonia, Celikonia, -i (m.).
Cefalonia, Celikonia, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Celienia, Celienia, -i (j.).
Cefalonia, Celienia, -i (j.).

Celemor, Cenemo, dis (f.). Celemoris, now Celimoro), Celemores or dris, dis (f.); the region of Celemoris, Celemoeritis regio. Celemna, Celemna, de (f.).

Celer, Celer, -eris (m.). Celetrum, Celetrum, -i (n.). Celeus, Celeus, -či (m.),

Cetindro, v. Celendris. Cella, Cella, -æ (m.).

Celsa, Celsa, -ee (f.); the inhabitants of Celsa, Celsenses, -ium (m.).

Celsus, Celsus, -i (m.).

Celiae, Celsus, -i (m.).

Celtae, Celtae, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the

Celts, the, Celts, Celtic, Celticus, -a, -um; in Celtic, Celta, the, Scalta, Celtic, Celticus, -a, -um; in Celta, Celtice (celticus, -a, -um; in Celta, Celtice (ade.); the land of the Celts, Celtica, -a, (f.). Celtiberia, Celtiberia, -celtiberia, -celtiberiara, Celtiberi, -orum; Celti

berian, Celtiber, -bera, -berum; Celtibericus, -a, -um. Cenæum, Cenæum, -i(n.); of or belonging to Cenæum, Cenœus, -a, -um. Cenchreæ, Cenchreæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to

Cenchreæ, Cenchræus, -a, -um; and pecul. Jem, Cenchreis, -Ydis.

Cenchrius, Cenchrius, -ii (m.). Cenomani, the, Cenomani, -orum (m.).

Censennia, Censennia, -æ (f.).

Censorinus, Censorinus, -i (m.). Centenius, Centenius, -ii (m.).

Cento. Cento, -onis (m.).
Centobrica, Centobrica, -ee (f.); the inhabitants of Centobrica, Centobricenses, -ium (m.).

Centorbi, v. Centuripa. Centrônes, the, Centrônes, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Centrones, Centronicus, -a, -um.

Centumains. Centumalus, -i (m.). Centum Cellæ (now Civita Vecchia), Centum Cellæ,

-arum (f.). Centuripa (now Centorbi), Centuripa, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Centuripa, Centuripinus, -a, -uim. Ceos, v. Cea

Cer' sienia, Cephalenia, -ar (f.); the inhabitants of Cehalenia, Cephalenes, -um, and Cephalenitæ, -arum

Cephalio, Cephalio, -onis (m.).
Cephalædis (now Cefaii), Cephalædis, -idis (f.), and
Cephalædium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Cephalædis,

Cephalæditanus, -a, -um. Cephalus, Cephalus, -i (m.).

Cephenes, the, Cephenes, -um (m.).

Cepheus, Cepheus, -et (m.); of or descended from Ce-pheus, Cepheus, -a, -um, and Cepheus, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of Cepheus, Cepheis, -Ydia

Cephisodorus, Cephisodorus, -i (m.). Cephisodotus, -i (m.).

Cephiaus, the, Cephiaus, -i.(m.), Gorbelonging to the Cephiaus, the, Cephiaus, Cephiaus, Cephiaus, -a, -un; pecul. fem., Cephiais, -ids, and Cephiais, -adis. Cerambus, Cerambus, -ids, and Cephiais, -ids, and Cephiais, -ids, -dis.

Ceramicus, Ceramicus, -i (m.). Ceramus, Ceramus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Ceramus Ceramicus, -a, -um. Cerasta, the, Cerasta, -arum (m.); of or relating to the Cerasta, Cerasta, Idis (f.).

Cerasus, Cerasus, -untis (f.) Ceraunian (mountains), the, Ceraunia, -orum (n.); Co-

raunian, Ceraunius, -a, -um.

Ceraunus, Ceraunus, ·1 (m.).
Cerberus, Cerberus, ·i (m.); of or belonging to Cerberus, Cerbereus, -a, -um. Cercasorum, Cercasorum, -i (n.). Cercetius (Mount), Cercetius, -ii (m.), Mons. Cercina, Cercina, -w (f.); the inhabitants of Cercina, Cercinitani, -orum (m.). Cercinium, Cercinium, -ii (n.). Cercunum, Cercunum, a. in., m.). Cercopos, the, Cercopos, J., uni (m.). Cercyon, Cercyon, -buls (m.); of or belonging to Cercyon, Cercyoneus, a., uni. Cerca, Cércs, -ëris (f.); of or belonging to Cerca, Cereālis, -e. Cerigo, Cythera, -orum (n.), q. v. Cerinthus, Cerinthus, -i (m.). Cermorum, Cermorum, -i (n). Ceron, Ceron, -onis (m.) Certima, Certima, -æ (f.). Cervetere, Cære (indecl.), (n.), q. v., and Agylla, -æ (f.). Cervara, Cervaria, -æ (f.). Cesena, Casena, -te (f.).
Cestius, Cestius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Cestius, Cestianus, -a, -um. Cestria, Cestria, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Cestria, Cestrini, -orum (m.). Cetaria, Cetaria, -w (f.); the inhabitants of Cetaria, Cetarini, -orum (m.). Celhegus, Cethegus, -i (m.). Ceto, Ceto, -Qs (f.). Ceula, Ceutria, -æ (f.); Abyla, -æ (f.). Ceulrones, the, Ceutrönes, -um (m.). Cevs, Céba, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Cers, Cebānus, -a, -um. Cevennes (mountains), Cebenna, Cevenna, and Gebenna, -me (m.); of or belonging to the Cevennes, Cebennicus, -a, -um. Ceylon, Taprobane, -cs (f.). Ceyx, Ceyx, -şcis (m.). Chabrias, Chabrias, -æ (m.). Chærea, Chærea, -æ (m.). Chæreas, Chæreas, -æ (m.). Charestratus, Charestratus, -i (m.). Chærippus, Chærippus, -i (m.). Chæroneu, Chæronea, -æ (f); of or belonging to Chæronea, Chæronensis, -e. Chalcedon, Chalcedon and Calchedon, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Chalcedon, Chalcedonian, Chalcedonius, -a, -um. Chalciope, Chalciope, -es (f.). Chalcis, Chalcis, -Idis (f.); of or belonging to Chalcis, Calicida, Chaluda, "Julis (J.;) or occopying to thateta, Chalicidana, Chalicidans, -a, um; Chalidansis, -e; and Chaledicensis, -e. Chaldeans, the, Chaldes, -orum (m.); Chaldean, Chal-deus, -a, -um, and Chaldaicus, -a, -um. Chaloniits, Chalonitis, -ldis (f.); the inhabitants of Chalonitia, Chalonitæ, arum (m.).

Châlons, Catalaunum, -i (n); of or belonging to Châlons, Catalaunumsis, -e.-2 (sur Suone) Cabillonum, lons, Catalaunensis, ec.—2 (sur Suone) Cabillonum,
-i (n.); of role-inging to Chilons, Cabillonensis, e.
Chalybe, the, Chilybes, -um (m.).
Cham (usu. Ham), Cham (m., indec!),
Cham (usu. Ham), Cham (m., indec!),
Chambery, Camberiacum. -i, and Camberium, -i (n.);
of or belonging to Chambery, Camberiacensis, -e, and Camberiensis, -e. Camoriensis, -6.
Chameri, the, Chamřvi, -orum (m.).
Champagne, Campania Franco-Caillica, -2c (f.).
Chanaen, Chānaan and Chānan (f., indeci.); of or
Canaen, belonging to Cameen, Chanaeus, -a,
-um; peeul. fem., Chananitis, -idis; the Canaenites, Chananæi, -orum (m.). Chaon, Chaon, -onis (m.). Chaom, Chaom, Jonis (m.).

Chaomia, Chäolia, -sc (f); of or belonging to Chaomia,
Chaomian, Chäomius, -a, -um; pecul. fcm., Chaomias,
Adia; the Chaomians, Chäomes, -um (m.).

Charadrus, Charadrus, -i (m.).

Charadrus, Charax, -Kies (f.); the inhabitants of Charax,
Characenii, -orum (m.); the territory of Charax,
Characenii, -orum (m.);

Characenii, -charaxus, -i (m.). Charente, the, Carantonus, -i (m.). Charenton, Charentonium, -ii (n.). Chares, Chares, -čtis (m.). Chariclo, Chariclo, -ūs (f.). Chariclo, Chariclo, -ûs (f.).
Charidems, Charidems, 4 (m.).
Charister, Charidens, -ii (m.).
Charister, Charistas, -āiis (f.).
Charite, Caròlus, -i (m.).
Charites, Caròlus, -i (m.).
Chariteston, 1 Carolòphis, -is (f.); of or belonging to
Charicteston, Carolophis, -is (f.); a, -um.

Charlotte, Caroletta, -æ (f.).
Charlotteelile, Carolettöpölia; of or belonging to Charlotteelile, Carolettopolitanus, -a, -um.
Charmidas, Charmidas, -æ (m.).
Charmid, Charmidas, -is (m.).
Charon, Charon, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to Charoa,
Charoneus, -a, -um.
Charopus, Charondas, -æ (m.).
Charopus, Charopus, -i (m.).
Charlottese (the great), Carthusia, -æ (f.), Magna. Chartreuse (the great), Carthusia, -æ (f.), Magna. Charybdis, Charybdis, -is (f.), acc -in or -im. Chasuari, the, Chasuari, -orum (m.). Chatillon, Castellio, -onis (f.). Challition, Castellion, June (j., Challi, the, Y. Catti. Chauci, the, Chauci or Cauci, -orum (m.); of or be-longing to the Chauci, Chaucian, Chaucius, -a, -um. Chaus. the, Chaus, -1 (m). Cheidon, Chelidon, Chelidonium, Chelidonium, -ii (n.). Chelmsford, Cæsaromagus, -i (f.). Chelmsford, Chelonatas and Chelonatas, Chelo Chemnitz, Chemnitium, -ii (n.). Cherbourg, Cæsaris Burgus, -i, or Caroburgus, -i (m).
Cherronesus, Cherronesus or Chersonesus, -i (f); ishabitants of the Cherronesus, Cherronenses, -ium (m.); of or belonging to the Cherronesus, Cherronensis, -e or Chersonensis, -e (esp. of the Thracies Chersonesus) Chersidamas, ChersYdlimas, -antis (m.). Chersiphron, Chersiphron, -onis (m.). Cherso, v. Absyrtides. Cheronesus, v. Cherronesus, Cherusci, the, Cherusci, -orum (m.), Chesippus, Chësippus, -i (m.), Chesier, C.stria, -w (f.); Deva, -w (f.); Cheshire, Cestriensis Comitatus. Chiana, the, Clanis, -is (m.). Chilo, Chilo or Chilon, -onis (m.). Chichester, Cicestria, -æ (f.). Chimæra, Chimæra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Chimæra, Chimæreus, -a, -um. China, Sinarum regnum; the Chinese, Sinm, -arum (m.); of or belonging to China, Chinese, Sinensis, c. Chione, Chione, es (f.); son of Chione, Chioniues, -(m.). Chios, Chios and Chius, -ii (f.); of or belonging to Chios, Chian, Chius, -a, -un Chiron, Chiron, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Chiron, Chironicus, -a, -um, and Chironius, -a, -um.

Chiro, Cirum, -i (m.). Chiusi, Clusium, -ii (n.). Chloe, Chlöë, -es (f.). Chloreus, Chloreus, -ëi and Chloris, Chloris, -Idis (f.). -či and -eos (m.). Chlorus, Chlorus, -i (m.). Choaspes, the, Choaspes, -is (m.).
Chaeritus, Cherilius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Charitus, Cherilius, -a, -um.
Chorasmit, the, Chorasmit, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Chorasmii, Chorasmian, Chorasmius, -a, -um. Chremes, Chremes, -ētis, acc. -eta (m.). CHRIST, CHRISTUS, -1 (m.). CRRIST, CHRISTOS, -1 (m.).
Christiana, -c (f.).
Christiana, -c (f.).
Christopher, Christiana, -e (f.).
Chromis, Chromis, -is (m.).
Chrysa, -c, and Chrysa, -es (f.).
Chrysa, -c, and Chrysa, -es (f.).
Chrysaor, Chrysain, -c (m.).
Chrysaor, Chrysain, -c (m.).
Chrysas, -c (m.).
Chrysas, -c (m.).
Chrysas, -c (m.);
daughter of Chryses, -c (f.). sets, idis (f.).
Chrysippus, Chrysippus, i (m.); of or belonging to Chrysippus, Chrystppeus, -a, -um. Chrysis, Chrysis, -Idis (f.). Chrysopolis, Chrysopölis, -is (f.).
Chrysopolis, Chrysopölis, -is (f.).
Chrysorrhoas, the, Chrysorrhoas, -ee (m.). Chrysotrhoas, the, Chrysotrhoas, ex (m.).
Chrysotom, Chrysotomus, -i (m.).
Chthonius, Chthonius, -ii (m.).
Chunni, v. Hunn.
Chunii, v. Hunn.
Chunii, v. Hunn.
Chunii, v. Hunn.
Chuniidan, Susiana, -ex (f.).
Chyra, Cityra, -ex (f.); of or belonging to Cibyra, Cibyra, Cibyra, -ex, -um; the inhabitants of Cibyra, Cibyraticus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Cibyra, Cibyraticus, -a, -um; (m.).
Ciccolin, -ex (f.).
Ciccolin, -ex (f.). Cicestria, V. Chichester. Charteston, Carolopolitanus, -a, -um. | Cicirrus, Cicirrus, -i (m.).

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Cicanes, the, Cicones, -um (m.).
Cicuta, Cicuta, -æ (m.).
Cilicia, Cilicia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Cilicia, Ci-
tician, Cilix, -icis; pecul, pecul, pent, Cilissa, -c.; Ciliciensis, -e; and Cilicius, -a, um; a Cilician, Cilix, -icis (m. and f.).
Cilix, -icis (m.).
Cilla, Cilla, -æ (f
Cilnius, Cilnius, -ii (m.).
 Cilo, Cilo, -onis (m.).
Cimbri, the, Cimbri, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
Cimbri, Cimbrian, Cimber, -bra, -brum, and Cim-
bricus, -a, -um.

Cimetra, Cimetra, -æ (f.).

Ciminus, Ciminus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Ciminus,
Ciminian, Ciminius, -a, -um.
Cammerians, the, Cimmerii, -orum (m.); of or belonging
to the Cimmerians, Cimmerius, -a, -um. Cimolus, Cimolus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Cimolus,
       Cimolian, Cimolius, -a, -um.
Cimon, Cimon, -onis (m.).
Cinara, Cinara, -æ (f.).
Cincinnati, Cincinnatopolis, -is (f.).
Cincinnatus, Cincinnatus, -i (m.).
Cinciolus, Cinciolus, -i (m.).
Cincius, Cincius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Cincius,
       Cincian, Cincius, -a, -um.
Cineta, Cineta, -a. (m.).
Cinethii, the, Cinethii, -orum (m.).
Cingetoriz, Cingetorix, -igis (m.).
Cingilia, Cingilia, -æ (f.).
Cingulum, Cingulum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Cingulum, Cingulum, -i, (n.); of or belonging to Cinna, Cinna, Cinna, Cinna, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Cinna, Cinna,
name, 4-um., -the or -think (m.); of or belonging compart, the, Ciny, -the, Ciny, -the, compart, -um.

Ciny, the, Ciny, -the, -um.

Ciny, -the, -the, -um.

Ciny, -the, 
 Circe, Circe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Circe, Circean,
       Circæus, -a, -un
 Circeit, Circeit, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Circeit, Circeito, Circeus, -a. -um. and Circeinaia. -a.
 Circetto, Circeus, -a, -um, and Circeinsis, -e.
Cirretto, Circha, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Cirrha, Cir-
rhæus, -a, -um.
Cirta, Cirta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Cirta, Cir-
 tensis, -e.
Cispius, Clispius, -li (m.).
Cisseus, Cisseus, -či or -eos (m.); daughter of Cisseus,
 Cisseus, Cisseus, et or etc (m.); danymer of Cisseus,
Cisseus, idis (f.).
Citharon, Citheron, -önis (m.).
Citium, Citium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Citium,
Citiensis, -e; an inhabitant of Citium, Citieus, -i
       (m.).
 Citius, Citius, -ii (m.).
Civita Vecchia, Centumcellæ, -arum (f.).
 Clanius, the, Clanius, -ii (m.).
  Clara, Clara, -æ (f.).
  Claros, Claros or Clarus, -i (f.); of or belonging to
  Claros, Clarius, -a, -um.
Clastidium, Clastidium, -ii (n.)
  Ciaterna, Claterna, -æ (f.).
 Claudia, Claudia, -se (f.), v. Claudius.
Claudiopolis, Claudiopolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to
 Claudiopois, Claudiopolitanus, -a, -um. Claudiopois, Claudiopolitanus, -a, -um. Claudiss, Claudius, -ii (m.); Claudius, of or belonging to Claudius, Claudius, -a, -um, and Claudianus, -a, -um the Claudian family, Claudia gens.
  Clausus, Clausus, -i (m.).
 Clazomenæ, Clazomenæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging
       to Clazomenæ, Clazomenæus, -a, -um, and Clazo-
menius, -a, -um; inhabilants of Clazomenæ, Clazo-
                                                                                                     , -uin, and Clazo-
       menii, -orum (m.).
 Cleander, Cleander, -dri (m.).
 Cleanthes, Cleanthes, -is (m.); of or belonging to Cleanthes, Cleantheus, -a, -um.
Clearchus, Clearchus, -i (m.).
 Clemens, Clemens, -entis (m.).
Cleobis, Cleobis, -is (m.).
  Cleobūlus, Cleobūlus, -i (m.)
  Cleombrotus, Cleombrotus, -i (m.).
 Cleomede s, Cleomedon, -ontis (m.).
Cleomenes, Cleomenes, -is (m.).
  Cleon, Cleon, -ontis (m.).
  Cleonæ, Cleonæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Cleonæ,
        Cleonæus, -a, -um.
  Cleopas, Cleopas, -ee (m ).
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Cleopatra, Cleopatra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Cleopatra, Cleopatranus, -a, -um, and Cleopatricus, a, -um. Cleophantus, Cleophantus, -1 (m.). Cleophon, Cleophon, -ontis (m.).
Clermont, Claromontium, -ii (n.); Augustonemetum, -i (n.). -1 (n.). Clevas, Clevas, -æ (m.). Cleves, Clivia, -æ (f.). Climax, Climax, -ācis (f.). Clinias, Clinias, -æ (m.); son of Clinias, Cliniades, -æ (m.) Clio, Clio, -ns (f.). Clisthenes, Clisthenes, -is (m.). Cilite, Clite, -arum (f).

Clitarchus, Clitarchus, -i (m).

Clitarchus, Clitarchus, -i (n); of or belonging to Cliternum, Cliternum, -a, -um. Clitomachus, Clitomachus, -i (m.) Clitor, Clitor, -bris (m.), and Clitorium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Clitor, Clitorius, -a, -um. Clitumnus, } Clitumnus, -1 (m.). Clitus, Clitus, -i (m.). Cirius, Cirius, -4 (m.). Cloanthus, Cloanthus, -i (m.). Clodia, Clodius, -ai (m.); of or belonging to Clodius, Clodius, Clodius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Clodius, Clodius, Clodius, 41 (m.); of or belonging to Clodius, Clodius, Clodius, a., um, and Clodiunus, -a., um. Clodius, a. (f.).
Clotius, Clolius, a. (f.).
Clomius, Clolius, it (m.).
Clomius, Clolius, it (m.).
Clomius, Clonius, it (m.).
Cluentius, Cluentia, -æ (f.).
Cluentius, Cluentius, -a. (f.).
Cluentius, Cluentius, -a. (f.).
Cluentius, Cluentius, -a. (f.).
Cluentius, Cluilius, -a. (f.).
Cluilius, Cluilius, -a. um.
Cluentia, Cluilius, -a. um.
Cluentia, Cluilius, -a. um.
Cluentia, Cluilius, -a. (f.); of or belonging to Cluentia, Cluilius, -a. Cluniensis, -e. Clupea, Clupea, .e., and Clupee, -arum (f.). Clusium, Clusium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Clusium, Clusian, Clusiana, a., um.
Clusia, Cluvia, a., um.
Cluvia, Cluvia, a., um.
Cluvia, Cluvia, cluvianus, a., um.
Cluvias, Cluvias, ii (m.); of or belonging to Cluvius, Cluviánus, -a, -um. Clyde, the, Glota, -æ (f.); the Frith of Clyde, Glotæ Astuarium.

(Clymene, Clymène, -es (f.); of or belonging to Clymene, Clymèneus, -a, -um, and Clymeneus, -a, -um; daughter of Clymenes, -(t)umenia, -(dis (f.), -(t)ytameneutra, -(t), -(t)ytameneutra, -(t), -(t)ytameneutra, -(t), -(t)yta, -(t), -(t Cnæus or Cneius, Cnæus or Cneius, -i (m.).
Cnidos, Cnidos or Cnidus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Cmaas, Cnicos or Cnicus, -i (1,1) of or belonging to Cnidos, Cnidian, Cnidius, na, -um. Cnisus, Cnisus, -i (f,) of or belonging to Cnosus, -c. -um, and Cnosikus, -a, -um; pecul. poet. fem., Cnosias, adis, and Cnosis. -idis, Collents, Confluentia, -eu. (1,0) Cocclus, Cocalus, -i (m.); daughter of Cocalus, Cocalis, -idis. -Ydis (f.) Cocceius, Cocceius, -ii (m). Cocinthum, Cocinthum, -i (n.). Cocles, Cocles, -itis (m.).
Cocytus, the, Cocytus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the
Cocytus, Cocytius, -a, -um. Codomannus, Codomannus, -i (m.). Codrus, Codrus, -i (m.). Carlius, Callus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Carlius Cellius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Carlius Cellianus, -a, -um.
Carlius, Carlus, -i (m.). Cœranus, Cœranus, -i (m.). Cœus, Cœus, -i (m.). Cognae, Conacum, -i (n.). Consbra, Coninbrica, **e (f).
Colcheter, Colcestria, **e (f).
Colcheter, Colchis, -did and 'Jos (f); of or belonging to
Colchis, Colchis, -did and 'Jos (f); of or belonging to
Colchis, Colchia, Colchicus, -a, -um, and Colchus,
-a, -um; the inhabitants of Colchis, 'Golchi, -orum

(39).
Coldingham, Coldania, -æ, or Colania, -æ (f.).
Coldatia, Collatia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Collatia,
Collatia, Collatina, -a, -um.
Cologne, Colonia, Agrippinensis (f.).
Colonus, Colonus, 1 (m.); of or belonging to Colonus,

(m).

Coloneus, a, -um.

COL Colophon, Colophon, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Colophon, Colophoniacus, -a, -um, and Colophonius, Corioli, Corioli, orum (m.). -a. -um Colossæ, Colossæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Colossæ, Colossian, Colossinus, -a, -um; the Colossians, Colossenses, -ium (m.). Columella, Columella, -e (m.). Communication (Communication) minius, -a, -um. Commagene, Commagene, -es (f.); of or belonging to Commagene, Commagenus, -a, -um. Commodus, Commodus, -i (m.). Complutum, Complutum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Composition, Compilation, 1 (n.), of or belonging to Compilation, Compositella, compositella, compositella, compas, et (f.), compas, et (f.); of or belonging to Compas, Compas, au (m.). Compsanus, -a, -um.
Comus (noc Come). (Genus, -(n.); of or belonging to
Comus, Comens, the, Concant, the, Concant, the, Concant, the, Concant, Concordia, -ac (f).
Concardia, Concordia, -ac (f).
Condate, Condate, -is (n.); of or belonging to Condale,
Condas, -atis, and Condatinus, -a, -um.
Condo. Condatinus, -is, -um. Condé, Condatum, -i (n.). Condrusi, the, Condrusi, orum (m.). Conon, Conon, -onis (m.). Conrad, Conradus, -i (m.). Consaburo, Consaburo, -onis (f.), and Consaburum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Consaburo, Consaburensis, e. Consentia, Consentia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Con-Cosenza, sentia, Consentinus, -a, -um. Cosenza, | sentia, Consentinus, -a, -um. Consentius, Consentius, ii (m.). Considius, Considius, -ii (m.). Constance, Constantia, -w (f.); name of a woman and of a city. Constance, Lake of, Brigantinus Lacus. Constant, Constant, -antis (m.). Constantia, Constantia, . e (f.). Constantina, Constantina, -e (f.).
Constantine, Constantinus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Constantine, Constantinia, -1 (m.); of or becoming to Constantine, Constantinibpolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Constantinopole, Constantinopolitianus, -3, -um; the Straits of Constantinophe, Bosjorus Thracius. Constantius, Constantius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Constantius, Constantiacus, -a, -um; Constantianus, a, -um; and Constantiensis, -e. Consus, Consus, -i (m.). Contessa, Gulf of, Sinus Strymonicus. Contrebia, Contrebia, -æ (f.). Conway, Conovium, -ii (n.). Conza, Compsa, -ee (f). Copæ, Copæ, -arum (f.); the Lake of Copæ, or Lake Copais, Copais, -(dis (f.), palus.
Copais, Lake, v. foregoing.
Copenhagen, Hafnia or Haunia, -æ (f.); Codania, æ (f.). Coponius, Coponius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Coponius, Coponianus, -a, -um. Coptus, Coptus or Coptos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Coptus, Copticus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Coptus, Coptites, -æ (m.). Cora, Cora, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Cora, Coranus, -a. -um. Coracesium, Coracesium, -ii (n.). Coras, Coras, -ee (m.) Coraz, Corax, -Acis (m.). Corbio, Corbio, -onis (m.); a man's name.-2. (f.) a city. Corbulo, Corbulo, -onis (m.). Corceyra (now Corfus, Coreyra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Corceyra, Corceyram, Coreyraus, -a, -um. Cordona, Corduba, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Cordona, Cordubasis, -c.

Cordus, Cordus, -i (m.).

Corioldnus, Coriolanus, -i (m.).

Coripous, Corripous, 4 (m.).

Cork, Corcagia or Corragia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Cork, Corcagians, -e, or Corcensis, -e.

Cornelia, Cornelia, -æ (f.). Cornelius, Cornelius, -ii (m); Cornelius, -a, -um; the Cornelius family, Cornelia gens. Corniculum, Corniculum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Corniculum, Corniculanus, -a, -um. Cornificius, Cornificius, -ii (m.). Corneali, Cornutus, -i (m.).
Corneali, Cornutus, -i (m.).
Corneali, Cornutus, -e (f.).
Corabus, Corabus, -i (m.). Corona, Courous, -4 (m.).
Coronande, Coronandela, -ee (f.).
Coron, Corone, Coronea, Corones, Corone, Corones, C Coronea, Coronea, -m (f.); of or belonging to Coronea, Cŏronensis, -e. Coronis, Coronis, -Ydis (f.); son of Coronis, Coronides, -æ (m.). Correse, Cures, -ium (m.). Corsica, Corsica, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Corsica. Corsicas, Corsia, -ac (f.); of or becoming to Corsica.
Corsicas, Corsus, -a, -um, and Corsicus, -a, -um;
the Corsicas, Corsi, -orum (m.)
Cortona, Cortona, -ac (f.); of or belonging to Cortona. Coronensis, -e. Coruncanius, Coruncanius, -ii (m.). Corunna, Brigantium, -ii, or Caronium, -ii (n.). Corvus, Corvus, i (m.).
Corybantes, the, Corybantes, -um (m.); of or belowging to the Corybantes, Corybantius, -a, -um. Corybas, Corybas, -antis (m.).
Corycus, Corycus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Corycus. Corycian, Corycius, -a, -um. Corydon, Corydon, -onis (m.).
Coryna, Coryna, -w (f.); of or belonging to Coryna, Corynean, Corynæus. -a, -um. Corynhasium, Coryphäsium, -ii (n.). Corythus, Corvthus, -i (m.). Cos (now Stanco), Cos or Cous, -i (f.); of or belonging to Cos, Coan, Cous, -a, -um. Cosa, Cosa, -æ, and Cosæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Cosa, Cosanus, -a, -um. Cosconius, Cosconius, -a, -um.,
Cosensa, Cosconius, -a (f).
Cosmus, Cosmus, -4 (m.); of or belonging to Cosmus,
Cosmianus, -a, -um. Cossinius, Cossinius, -ii (m.). Cossus, Cossus, -i (m.). Cossutia, Cossutia, -se (f.). Cossutius, C. ssutius, -ii (m.). Cothon, Cothon, -onis (f.). Cotiso, Cotiso, -onis (m.). Cotta, Cotta, -ee (m.).
Cottius, Cottius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Cottius, Cottian, Cottianus, -a, -um; the Cottian Alps, Alpes Cottiange or Cottige. Cotton, Cotton, -onis (f.). Cottus, Cottus, -i (m.). Cotus, Cotus, -i (m.). Colyanm, Cotyaum, -i (n.). Cotyla, Cötyla, -m (m.) Cotys, Cotys, - vis or you (m.). Cotysto, Cotytto, us (f.). Coventry, Conventria, -æ (f.). Cowbridge, Bovium, -ii (n.).
Cragus (Mount), Cragus, -i (m.).
Crucow, Cracovia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Cracow, Cracoviensis, -e. Cranon, Cranon, -onis (f); of or belonging to Cranon. Cranonian, Cranonius, -a, -um. Crantor, Crantor, -oris (m.). Crassipes, Crassipes, -edis (m.). Crassus, Crassus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Crassus, Crass anus, -a, -um. Craterus, Craterus, -i (m). Crates, Crates, -etis (m.); man's name .- 2. Crates, -is (m.), a river. Corea, Corea, -æ (f.).
Corfinium, Corfinium, -li (n.); of or belonging to Corfinium, Corfiniensis, -e, and Corfinius, -a, -um. Crathis, the, Crathis, is and Idis (m.). Cratinus, Cratinus, i (m.). Gorgia, v. Gorgada, (f.)
Corisma, Corinna, (f.)
Corisma, Corinna, (f.)
Corisma, Corinthia, (f.)
Coristan, Corinthia, 2a, -um, and Corinthiacus,
-a, um; the Gulf of Corista, Sinus Corinthiacus. Crainmit, Ciatilines, 1 (m.).
Cratippus, Cratippus, 4 (m.).
Crato, Crăto, -ônis (m.).
Crau, La, Campi Lapidet (m.).
Crediton, Cridia, -se (f.); of or belonging to Crediton. Cridiensis, -e. Cremaste, Cremaste, -es (f.).

CRE Cremera, the, Cremera, see (f.); of or belonging to the Cremera, Cremerais, -e. (f.); of or belonging to the Cremera, Cremensis, -e. (f.); of or belonging to Cremera, Cremensis, -e. (f.); of or belonging to Cremera, Cremensis, -e. (f.); of or belonging to Cremera, Cremera, Cremera, Cremera, Cremera, Cremera, Cremera, (f.); of or belonging to Cremera, Cremera, Cremera, -i (m.).
Cremera, Cremera, -i (f.); of or belonging to Cultius, -a, -um (f.); of or belonging to Cybele, -cs (f.); of or belonging

Cretheus, Cretheus, -cos and -ei (m.); of or relating to Cretheus, Cretheus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Cretheus, Crethides, -æ (m.). Crensa, Creusa, -æ (f.).

Crimea, Chersonesus Taurica (f); the Crim Tartars, Tauri, -orum (m.). Crimisus, the, Crimisus, -i (m.).

Crispina, Crispina, -æ (f.) Crispinus, Crispinus, -i (m.)

Crispus, Crispus, -i (m.). Crissa, Crissa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Crissa, Crissæus, -a, -um. Crithole, Crithôte, -es (f.).

Critias, Critias, -æ (m.). Crito, Crito, -ōnis (m.). Critobulus, Critobūlus, -1 (m.). Critobulus, Critobūlus, -1 (m.). Critobulus, Critonius, -ii (m.). Croatia, Croatia, -æ (f.).

Crocale, Crocale, es (f.).
Crosus, Crosus, -i (m.); of or relating to Crosus, Crœsius, -a, -um.

Crossaus, -a, -a, -a, -a, -and Stephänopolis, -is (f).
Crossau, † Croton, -and Crotons, -ac (f); of or becrotone, † Longing to Croton, Crotoniensis, -a; an
inhabitant of Croton, Crotoniates, -ac (m).
Crustumerium, -ti, and Crusttminum,

-i (n.), and Crustumeri, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Crustumerium, Crustumerinus, -a, -um, and Crustuminus, -a, -um.

Crustumium, Crustumium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Crustumium, Crustumius, -a, -um.

Ctesias, Ctesias, -e (m.). Cte.ibius, CtesYbius, -il (m.); of or relating to Ctesibius, Ctesibicus, -a, -um.

Ctesiphon, Ctesiphon, -ontis (m.), a man's name.-2. (f) a city.

Cuba, Cuba, -æ (f.). Cubalium, Cubalium, -i (n.).

Cularo, Cularo, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Cularo, Cularônensis, -e. Culeo, Cuico, -onis (m.).

Cumæ, Cumæ, -arum (f.); also poet., Cyme, -es (f.); of or belonging to Cumæ, Cumæus, -a, -um, and Cumānus, -a, -um. Cumbertand, Cumbria, -æ (f.).

Cuneus, Cuneus, -ci (m.).

Cuningham, Cunigamia, -ee (f.). Cupid, Cupido, -Inis (m.); Amor, -oris (m.); of or relating to Cupid, Cupidineus, -a, -um. Cupiennius, Cupiennius, -ii (m).

Cupra, Cupra, -æ (f); of or belonging to Cupra, Cuprensis, -e. Curdistan, Curdia, -æ (f.); the Curds, Curdi, -orum

(m.). Cures, Cures, -ium (m.); of or belonging to Cures, Correse, Curensis, -e; an inhabitant of Cures,

Correse, I Curensis, -e; an inhabitant of Cures, Cures, ettis (m). Curetes, the, Curetes, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Curetes, Cureticus, -a, -um. Curiatius, Curiatius, -ii (m.).

Curio, Curio, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Curio, Curionianus, -a, -um.

Curiosolitæ, the, Curiosolitæ, -arum, and Curiosolites, -um (m.).

Curius, Curius, -il (m); of or belonging to Curius, Curianus, -a, -um. Curland, Curonia, -æ (f.).

Cursor, Cursor, -oris (m.). Curtius, Curtius, -ii (m.). Curzola, Corcyra Nigra (f.).

Curzolari, Echinădes, -um (f.), insulæ. Cuta, Cuta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Cuta, Cutæus,

-a, -um. Cuthbert, Cuthbertus, -i (m.). [17]

longing to Cydon, Cydonian, Cydonius, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Cydon, Cydon, -onis (m); the inhabitants of Cydon, Cydoniatæ, -arum (m.).

Cyllarus, Cyllarus, -i (m.).
Cyllene, Cyllene, -cs (f.); of or belonging to Cyllene, Cyllenian, Cyllenzeus, -a, -um, and Cyllenius, -a, -um. Cylon, Cylon, -onis (m.); of or relating to Cylon, Cylon nius, -a, -um.

Cyme, Cyme, -es (f.); Cymean, Cymeus, -a, -um.

Cymodoce, Cymodoce, -es (f.). Cymothoe, Cymothoe, -es (f.). Cynapes, the, Cynapes, -is (m.). Cynosarges, Cynosarges, -ium (f.).

Cynosages, volumings, stuff (7.), Cynosephale, Cynosephale, sarum (f.). Cynosema, Cynosema, sais (n.). Cynthia, Cynthia, se (f.). Cynthia (Mount), Cynthus, -l (m.); of or belonging to

Cynthus, Cynthius, -a, -um. Cynus, Cynus, -i (f.).

Cyparissia, Cyparissia, -æ(f); of or belonging to Cyparissia, Cyparissian, Cyparissius, -a, -um; Gulf of Cyparissia, Sinus Cyparissius.

Cyparissus, Sinus Cyparissus.
Cyparissus, Cyparissus, 4 (m.).
Cyprian, Cyprianus, -i (m.).
Cyprian, Cyprianus, -i (m.).
Cyprian, Cyprius, -i (f.); of of belonging to Cyprus, Cyprius, -a, -um; cyprius, -a, -um; and late, Cypriacus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Cypria, -Kis (esp. as appell. of Fenus).
Cypacia, Cypacia, -crum (n.).
Cypaciau, Cypacilus, -i(m.); son of Cypacius, Cypacilus, Cypacius, Cypac

æ (m.).

Cyrene, Cyrene, -es, and Cyrenæ, -arum (f.); of or be-longing to Cyrene, Cyrenean, Cyrenaïcus, -a, -um; Cyrenœus, -a, -um; and Cyrenensis, -e; the country around Cyrene, Cyrenaïca, -m (f.); the inhabitants of Cyrene, Cyrenaïci, -orum, and Cyrenenses, -ium (m.).

Cyril, Cyrillus, -i (m.).
Cyrus, Cyrus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Cyrus, Cyrus, -a, -um.

Cyssus. Cyssus, -untis (f.).
Cyta. Cyta, Ey (f.); of or belonging to Cyta, Cytean,
Cytæus, -a, -um, and Cytææus, -a, -um (poet);
pecul. fem., Cytæis, -Idis. Cythera, Cythera, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Cy-

thera, Cythereius, -a, -um, and Cytheriacus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Cytherëis, -'Adis; Cythereias, -hdis; and Cytherea, -w (esp. as appell. of Venus). Cythus, Cythus or Cythus, -i (f.); of or belonging to

Cythnus, Cythnius, -a, -um.
Cytorus, Cytorus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Cytorus,

Cytorian, Cytorius, -a, -um, and Cytoriacus, -a, -um, Cyzicus, Cyzicus, -i (m.), man's name.—2. (f.) a city, and Cyzicum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Cyzicus, Cyzicenus, -a, -um.

D

Daæ, the, v. Dahæ.
Docia, Dācia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Dacia, Dacian, Dacius, -a, -um; a Dacian, Dācus, -i (m.);
the Dacians, Dāci, -orum (m.). Dædala, Dædala, -orum (n.). Dædalion, Dædalion, -onis (m.).

Dadalus, Dædalus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Dædalus, Dædalean, Dædalius, -a, -um, and Dædaleus, -a, -um.

Dagon, Dagon, indeel., and perhaps -onis (m.). Dahæ, the, Dahæ, -arum (m).
Dalecarlia, Dalecarlia, -æ (f.).
Dalita, Dalila, -æ (f.).

Dalmatia, Dalmatia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Dat.

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DIG
      malia, Dalmation, Dalmaticus, -a, -um; the Dal-
mations, Dalmatice, -arum (m.).

Deltia, Deltia, Deltia, -ee [f].
  Dama, Dama, -ee (m.).
Damalis, Damalis, -is (f.).
Damaris, Damaris, -ïdis (f.)
                                                                                                                                                Deita, Delia, ev (f.).
Deitam, Delium, -ii (n.).
Deloa, Delos or Delus, -i (f.); of Delos, Deloan, De-
lus, -a, -um, and Deliacus, -a, -um.
Delphi, Delphi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Delphi,
Delphi, Delphi, -a, -un.
Delos, Delphicus, -a, -un.
Delos, Delos, Delphicus, -a, (m.).
Delos, v. Delos.
Delos, v. Delos.
Demades, Demades, -is (m.).
 Dommerte, Dünnéria, Adis (1).
Dommerte, Dünnéria, Adis (1).
Dommerte, Damascus, -s. (4/5); of or belonging to Damascus, Damascus, Damascus, Damascus, Damascenus, -a., -um; the territory of Damascus, Damascenus, -a., -um; the territory of Damascus, Damascenus, -a., -a., -a.
Damascus, Damascus, -a. (f.).
Damascus, Damascus, -a. (m.).
Damascus, Dămofelus, -is (m.).
Damacus, Dămofelus, -is (m.).
Damacus, Dămorelus, -is (m.).
Damacus, Dămore, -a., -is (m.).
Damascus, -a., -um.
Damascus, -a., -um.
                                                                                                                                                 Demarata, Demarata, -æ (f.).
                                                                                                                                                 Demaratus, Demaratus, -i (m.).
                                                                                                                                                 Demea, Demea, -@ (m.).

Demetrias, Demetrias, -Adis (f.); of or belonging to
                                                                                                                                                 Demetrias, Demetriacus, -a, -um
Demetrium, Demetrium, -ii (n.).
 Danaž, Dānžē, es. (f.); of or belonging to Danaž, Danažius. -a. um.
Danai, the, Dānži, -orum (m.).
Danai, the, Dānži, -orum (m.); daughters or female
decendants of Danaus, Dānžides, -um (f.).
Danei, the, Dani, -orum (m.); daughters or female
decendants of Danaus, Dānžides, -um (f.).
Danei, the, Dani, -orum (m.); Danien, Danielus, -a,
-um; tand of the Danee, v. Denmark.
Daniel, Danieli, -člis, and Danielus, -i (m.).
Danieli, Danieli, -člis, and Danielus, -i (m.).
Danieli, Danieli, -člis, and Danielus, -tum, (prop.
only a part); Danubian, Danubinus, -a, -um.
Daphnæus, -a, -um, and Daphnieus, -a, -um.
Daphnæus, -a, -um, and Daphnieus, -a, -um.
Daphnæus, -a, -um, and Daphnieus, -a, -um.
                                                                                                                                                 Demetrius, Demetrius, -il (m.).
                                                                                                                                                -critici, -orum (m.).

Demoldocus, Demoddocus, -i (m.).

Demoldon, Demoldon, -ontis (m.).

Demoldos, Demoldon, -i (m.).
                                                                                                                                                Demoticus, Demoticus, -i (m.).
Demonicus, Demoticus, -i (m.).
Demoph.con, Demoph.con, -ontis (m.).
Demotica, Didynotichos, -i (n.).
Demothenet, Demosthenes, -is (m.); of or belonging to
   Daphnis, Daphnis, -idis (m.).
  Daphnis, Daphnus, -idis (m.).
Daphnus, Daphnus, -idis (f.).
Daphnusa, Daphnusa, -idis (f.).
Dardaneiles (Straits of the), Hellespontus, -i (m.).
Dardaneiles (Straits of the), Hellespontus, -i (m.).
Dardania, Dardania, -a. (f.); Dardania, of or belonging (o Dardania, Dardanius, -a., -um; the Dardanians, Dardani, -orum
                                                                                                                                                Demosthenes, Demosthenicus, -a, -um.
Dendera, v. Tentyra.
                                                                                                                                                 Denmark, Dania, -w (f.); an inhabitant of Denmark,
                                                                                                                                                      v. Danes.
                                                                                                                                                Dennis, v. Denys.
                                                                                                                                                Dentatus, Dentatus, -i (m.).
Denys, Dionysius, -ii (m.).
       ( sm. ).
   Dardanus, Dardanus, -l. (m.); of or belonging to Dar-
danus, Dardanus, -a, -um, and Dardanius, -a, -um;
son or descendant of Dardanus, Dardanides, -w (m.);
                                                                                                                                                Deodate, Deodatus, -i (m.).
                                                                                                                                                Derbe, Derbe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Derbe, Derbean, Derbeans, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Derbe,
       daughter or female descendant of Dardanus, Dar-
       dănis, -Idis; descendants of Dardanus, Dardănida; -arum contracted -um (m.) (poet. for Trojans and
                                                                                                                                                      Derbetes, -æ (m.)
                                                                                                                                                Derbetes, et m.)
Derbete, Albaniæ portæ, -arum (f.).
Derbices, the, Derbices, -um (m.).
Derby, Darbia, -æ(f.); Derventia, -æ(f.); Derbyshire,
Derbicensis (Derbiensis) comitatus.
       Romans).
 Dares, Dires, -čtis (m.).

Darius, Dārius, -il, or Dārčus, -i (m.).

Dormstadt, Darmstadium, -ii (n.); of Darmstadt,
                                                                                                                                                Derceto, Dercetis, -is (f.), and Derceto, -ûs (f.).
      Darmstadi-nsis, -e.
 Darmstadi-nsis, e. Dartmuthis, -ee (f.). Dartmuthis, nee (f.). Dartmuthis, nee (f.). Dartmuthis, nee (f.). Darts, Dasius, nee (f.). Darts, Davis, need (f.). Darts, Davis, need (f.); of Daulis, Daulis, need (f.); of Davis, Daulis, need (f.); of Davis, Daunis, Daunis, nee (f.); of Davis, Daunis, Davis, need (f.); of Davis, Davis, Davis, need (f.); of Davis, Davis, Davis, need (f.). Davis, Davis, need (f.). Davis, Davis, Davis, need (f.). Davis, Davis, Davis, need (f.).
                                                                                                                                                Dercella, J.

Dercyllus, Dercyllus, -i (m.).

Derpat, v. Dorpat.

Derryn, Derion, -w. (f.).

Dertona, Dertöna, -w. (f.).

Derment, Derventus, -i (m.).

Desmond, Desmonia, -w. (f.).

Desmond, Desmonia, -w. (f.).

Desmond, Desmonia, -w. (f.).

Desmond, Desmonia, -w. (f.).

Desmond, Desmonia, -w. (f.).
                                                                                                                                                Detmold, Detmoldia, -æ (f.).

Deucation, Deucation, -onis (m); of or belonging to
  Dauphing, Delphinatus, -ûs (m.); of Dauphing, Del-
phinas, -ātis.
                                                                                                                                                     Deucalion, Deucalioneus, -a, -um; son of Deucolion,
 Daventry, Bennavenna, -æ (f.).
David, David, indecl., and David, -īdis (m.); of or
                                                                                                                                                     Deucalionides, and Deucalides, -ac (m.).
                                                                                                                                                Deuxponts, Bipontium, -ii (n.).
 David, David, nacci., and David, -unit (m.); of or belonging to David, Davidicus, -a, -um.
David's, St., Menevia, -w (f.); of or belonging to St.
David's, Meneviensis, -e.
David, David, -i (m.).
                                                                                                                                                Deva, Decidava, -æ (f.).
                                                                                                                                                Deva, Decidava, -æ (f.).
Decenier, Daventria, -æ (f.).
Deroushirr, Devonia, -æ (f.).
Dezippus, Dexippus, -i (m.).
Dia, Dīa, -æ (f.).
Diadumēnus, Diadūmēnus, -i (m.).
Diagondas, Diagondas, -æ (m.).
  Dead Sea, Lacus Asphaltites, -m (m.).
 Dead Sea, Lacus Asphaitites, -\tilde{w} (m.).

Deal, Dola, .-\tilde{w} (f.).

Debrack, Debtera, \tilde{w} (f.).

Debreckin, Debtera, ...

Decapolis, Deckpolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Decapolis, Deckpolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Decapolis, Decapolis, Decella, -\tilde{w} (f.).

Decala, Decella, -\tilde{w} (f.).
                                                                                                                                                Diagoras, Diagoras, -æ (m.).
                                                                                                                                                Diana, Diana, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Diana, Dis-
nius, -a, -um.
Dianium, Dianium, -ii (n.).
 Decentius, Decentius, -ii (m.).
Decetia, Decetia, -æ (f.).
Decidius, Decidius, -ii (m.).
                                                                                                                                                Dicaa, Dicaa, -æ (f.).
                                                                                                                                                Dicarchia, Dicarchia, -æ (f.); inhabitants of Decarchia, Dicarchia, -orum (m).
 Decimius, Decimius, -li (m.); of or relating to De-
                                                                                                                                                Dicearchus, Dicearchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to
      cimius, Decimianus, -a, -um.
                                                                                                                                                Dicæarchus, Dicæarcheus, -a, -um.
Dicte (Mount), Dicte, -es, and Dicta, -æ (f.); of or
Decise, Decetia, -w (f.).
Derius, Decius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Decius, De-
                                                                                                                                                     belonging to Diete, Dietean, Dietmus, -a, -um.
                                                                                                                                                bictynna, Dictynna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Dic-
tynna, Dictynnaus, -a. -um.
Dictys, Dictys, -ÿis or -ÿos (m.).
     cianus, -a, -um.
 Dee, the, Deva, -æ (m.).
 Deianira, Deixnira, -m (f.)
Deianira, Delknīra, «c (f.).
Deidamia, Deidamia, «c (f.).
Deiopēa, Deiöpēa, «c (f.).
Deiopēa, Deiöpēa, «c (f.).
Deiphite, Deiöphite, -cs (f.).
Deiphite, Deiphite, -cs (f.).
Deiphobus, Deiphöbus, -i (m.).
Deiphotus, Deiphöbus, -i (m.).
                                                                                                                                                Didius, Didius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Didius,
                                                                                                                                                     Didian, Didius, -a, -um.
                                                                                                                                               Dido, Dido, -ûs, less usual -onis (f.). Didymaun, Didymaun, -onis (m.),
                                                                                                                                                Didymus, Didymus, -i (m.).
                                                                                                                                                Dieppe, Deppa, -m (f.).
                                                                                                                                               Digentia, Digentia, -æ (f.).
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Digitius, Digitius, -il (m.). Digne, Dinla, -æ (f.), q. v. Digne, Divlo, -onis (f.); Divlodunum, -l (n.); of or be-longing to Dijon, Divlonensis, -e. Dorian, Dorion, -ti (n.). Doris, v. Dorians.
Doriscus, Doriscus, -i (f.).
Dornoch, Dornodunum, -i (n.).
Doron, Doron or Dörum, -i (n.). Longing to Dijon, Divionensis, e. Disnarchus, Dinarchus, -(im.).
Disnarchus, Dinarchus, -(im.).
Disnafymus, (Mount), Dindýmus, -i(m.), and Dindýma, -örum (n.); of or belonging to Dindymus, Dindymicus, -a, -um.
Disnia, Dinia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Dinia, Dinlensis, -e.
Dinia, Dinia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Dinia, Dinlensis, -e. Doron, Notes: Dorotheus, -1 (m.).
Dorotheus, Dōrotheus, -1 (m.).
Dorothy, Dōrotheus, -2e (f.).
Dorpat, Dorpatum, -1, and Derbatum, -1 (n.).
Dorot, Dorot, Dorothaum, -1 (n.); of or belonging to Dort,
Dorthaum, -1 (n.); of or belonging to Dort, Dinochares, Dinochares, -is (m.).
Dinocrates, Dinocrates, -is (m.).
Dinomache, Dinomache, -es (f.). Dordracensis, -e. Dortmund, Dormundia, -æ (f.); Tremonia, -æ (f). Dortrecht = Dort. Dorus, Dorus, -i (m.).
Dorysleum, Dorykeum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Dorykeum, Dorykeus, -a, -um, and Dorylensis, -e.
Doriades, Dosiddes, -is (m.). Dinomachus, Dinomachus, -i (m.). Dinon, Dinon or Dino, -onis (m.). Dio, Dio or Dion, -onis (m.). Diochares, Diochares, -is (m.); of or relating to Dio-chares, Diocharinus, -a, -um. Dioclea, Dioclea, -æ (f.). Diocles, Diocles, -is (m.); of or belonging to Diocles, Dositheus, Dositheus, -i (m.). Dossennus, Dossennus, -i (m.). Dotion, Dotion, -ii (n.). Diocleus, -a, -um.

Diocletian, Diocletianus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Doto, Doto, -us (f.). Diocletian, Diocletianus, -(m.); of or belonging to Diocletian, Diocletianus, -a, -um. Diodorus, Diodorus, Diodorus, Diodorus, Diodorus, Diodorus, Diodorus, Diogenes, Diogenes, -is (m.). Diogenes, Diogenes, -is (m.). Diogenous, Diogenes, -is (m.). Diogenous, Diogenes, -is (m.). Of or belonging to Diomedees, 1st (m.); of or belonging to Diomedees, 1st (m.); of or belonging to Diomedees, 1st (m.); of or belonging to Diogenesis, Diomedees, 1st (m.); of or belonging to Diomedees, 1st (m.); of or belonging to Diogenesis (m.); of or b Dourdun, Dordanum, -i (n.). Douro, the, Durius, -ii (m.). Doux, the, v. Doubs. medes, Diomedean, Diomedeus, -a, -um. Dion, v. Dio. mitatus.

Draburg, Dravoburgum, -i (n.).

Draco, Drăco, -ônis (m.). Dione, Dione, -es, and Diona, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Dione, Dioneus, -a, -um.
Dionysia, Dionysia, -æ (f.).
Dionysia, Dionysia, -æ (f.).
Dionysia-odorus, Dionysidorus, -i (m.).
Dionysodorus, Dionysodorus, -i (m.). Dragonara, Geronium, -ii (n.) Dragone, the, Draco, -onis (m.). Drances, Drances, -is (m.). Diores, Diores, -se (m.),
Dioseuri, the, Dioseuri, orum (m.),
Dioseuri, the, Dioseuri, orum (m.),
Diospolis, Diospolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Diospolis,
polis, Diospolitanus, -a, -um, and mase. adj. Dios-(n.). Drinas, the, Drinus, -1 (m.). polites, -æ. Diotrephes, Diotrephes, -is (m.). Drogheda, Droghdæa, -æ (f.). Diphilus, Diphilus, -i (m.). Dromiscus, Dromiscus, -i (f.). Dromus, Dromus or Dromos, -i (m.). Dipsas, Dipsas, -adis (f.), a woman's name .- 2. Dipsas, -antis (m.), a river.

Dipoo, Ædepsum, -l (n.),

Dirce, Dirce, -es, and Dirca, -æ (f.); of or belonging Drontheim, Nidrosia, -æ (f.). to Dirce, Dircean, Dircaus, -a, -um. Drusilia, Drusilla, -æ (f.). Druso, Druso, -önis (m.). Discordia, Discordia, -æ (f.). Diva, Deva, -æ (f.).

Diu , Dium, -li (n.); of or belonging to Dium, Dian,

Diensis, -e. Divio, v. Dijon. Divitiacus, Divitiscus, -i (m.). Divodurum, Divodurum, -i (n.). Divona, Divona, -ce (f.). Dnieper, the, Borysthenes, -is (m.) Dniester, the, Danaster, -tri, and Tyras, -æ (m.). Docimus, Docimus, -i (m.).
Dodona, Dódôna, -œ (f.); of or belonging to Dodona,
Dodonaus, -a, -um, and Dodonius, -a, -um; pecut.
fem., Dôdônis, -idis. fem., Dödönis, Adis.

Doiabetla, Dolabella, aw (m.); of or belonging to Doiabetla, Dolabella, aw (m.); of or belonging to Doiabetla, Dolabellanus, -a, -um.

Doliche, Dollche, -as (f.).

Doliche, Dollon, -doliche, -as (f.).

Dolon, Diblon, -as (m.).

Dolone, the, Dolone, -arum (m.).

Dolopis, Dölöpia, -ab (f.); the Dolopians, Dölöpes, -um (m.); Dolopian, Dölöpeius, -a, -um.

Domitia, Domitia, -a (f.); the many of the longing to Domitia, -bomitia, -bomitia, -di (m.).

Domitius, Domitia, -di (m.).

Donatos, Donatos, -di (m.).

Donatos, Donatos, -di (m.).

Donesset, Danum, -di (n.).

Donesset, Dungalla, -ac (f.); of or belonging to Donegat, Dungallas, -ac (f.); of or belon Dudley, Dudleia, -ce (f.). Dumnacus, Dumnacus, -i (m.).
Dumnacus, Dumnacus, -i (m.).
Dumnorix, Dumnörix, -igis (m.).
Dunbar, Dumbarum, -i (n.).
Dunblain, Dumblanum, -i (n.). Dundatk, Dunkranum, -i (n.). Dundee, Allectum, -i (n.). Dunkik, Dunquerca, -æ (f.). Dunstan, Dunstanus, -i (m.). Dungalensis, -e. Donusa, Donusa, -æ (f.).
Dora, Dora, -æ (f.).
Dorcas, Dorcas, -dis (f.).
Dorceus, Dorceus, -eos and -ĕi (m.). Durance, the, Druentia, -æ (m.).
Duranius, the, Duranius, -ii (m.).
Durazzo, v. Dyrrachium.
Duria, the, Duria, -æ (f.). Dorchester, Dorcestria, -æ (f) Dordenset, Dorlessitia, -a: () :
Dordens, the, Duranius, -il (m.),
Dorlans, the, Dores, -um (m.); of or relating to the
Dorlans, Dorlan, Dorlan, -a, -um; Dorleus, -a, -um;
and Dorlensis, -e: f-m. odi, Dorls, -idis; the country
of the Dorlans, Dorls, -idis (f.).

Douay, Catuacum, -i (n.); Duacum, -i (n.); of or relating to Donay, Duacensis, -e.

Doubs, the, Alduabis, -is, or Dubls, -is (m.).

Douglas, Duglasium, -ii (n.). Dover, Dubris, -is (m.); Dubræ, -arum (f.). Down, Dunum, -i (n.); County Down, Dunensis Co-Drapano, Drepănum, -i (n.), Promontorium.
Drave, the, Dravus, -i (m.).
Drepanum, Drepănum, -i (n.), and Drepăna, -orum Druentia, the, Druentia, -æ (m.); of or belonging to the Druentia, Druenticus, -a, -um. Drussus, Drussus, -(m.); of or belonging to Drussus, Drussianus, -a, -um, and Drusianus, -a, -um. Dryads, the, Dryades, -um (f); a Dryad, Dryas, -adis. -ādis, Dryas, -āntis (m.); son of Dryas, Dryantisdes or Dryantides, -æ (m.). Dryme, Dryme, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Drymæ, Drymæus, -ā, -um (f.). Drymæus, -ā, -um (f.). Drymæus, -Brymō, -ūs (f.). Drymmas, Drymūsa, -æ (f.). prymusa, Drymusa, -ec (f.).
Dryope, Brybpe, -es (f.).
Dryope, Brybpe, -es (f.).
Dryope, the, Drybpes, -um (m.).
Dubis, the, Dubis, -is (m.).
Dubin, Dublinum, -i (m.); Dublinia, -ec (f.); and
perhaps Eblana, -ec (f.); of Dubinia, -ec (f.); and
Dubris, Dubris, -is (m.).
Dubris, Dubris, -is (m.). Duero or Douro = Durius, q. v. Duitlius, Duillius, -ii (m.); Duillian, Duillius, -a, -um. Dutina, Dulina, -u(m.); Dutinam, Dutinus, -a,-um. Dutino, Dulina, Dulina, -a (f.). Dulgibini, the, Dulgibini, -orum (m.). Dutichium, Dullchium, -ii (n.): of or belonging to Dutichium, Dutichium, Dutichium, Dutichium, -a,-um. Dumbarton or Dunbriton, Britannodunum, -i (n.). Dumfries, Dunfreia, -w (f.). Durham, Dunelmum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Durham, Dunelmensis, -e. Duris, Duris, -Ydis (m.). 3 K night of by Goods Durius, the (now Dowro), Durius, -ii (m.): of or relating to the Durius, Duriensis, -e.

Durnomagus, Durnomagus, -i (f.).

Dursocatorum, Durocotrorum, -i (n.).

Duronius, Duronius, -ii (m.).

Duronius, Duronius, -ii (m.).

Duronius, Duronius, -ii (m.).

Durind, the Duina, -w (f.); Carambeels, -is (m.).

Dymas, Dymas, -antis (m.); daughter of Dymas, Dyman, Dymas, -antis (m.); daughter of Dymas, Dymas, -antis (m.); down the Dymas, Dymas, -a-um.

Dymacus, -a, -um.

Dyrachium, Dyrachium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, Elatia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -in (f.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -in (f.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -in (f.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -in (f.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -in (f.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -in (f.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -in (f.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -in (f.); of or belonging to Elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.)

Elatis, -ian, -in (m.); of elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.); of elatis, -i (m.); of elatis,

E.

Eadith, v. Edith. Eadith, v. Edith.

Earinus, Eaduphus, 4 (m.).

Earinus, Earinus, -1 (m.).

Ebersdorf, Aula Nova (f.).

Ebora, 1 Ebora. -20 (f.): of or belonging to Ebora,

Ebora, 1 Eboraensis, -e.

Eboraeum, (York), Eboraeum, -i (n.); of or belonging

to Eboraeum, Eboraeums, -e. Ebro, the, Iberus, -i (m.). Ebura, Ebura, -æ (f.). Eburodunum, Eburodunum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Eburodunum, Eburodunensis, -c. Eburones, the, Eburones, -um (m.). Eburovices, the, Eburovices, -um (m.). Ivica, Ebusus or Ebusos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Ebusus, Ebusus, Ebusus, Ebusus -a -um. Ebusus, Ebusus, Ebusitanus, -a, -um. Echatana, Echatana, -orum (n.), and -æ (f.), and -Anæ, -arum (f.). ceira, Ecetra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ecetra, Ecetra, Ecetrànus, -a, -um. Echecrates, Echecrates, -is (m.). Echedemus, Echedemus, -i (m.). Echidna, Echidna, -æ (f.); of or relating to Echidna, Echidasus, -a, -um. Echinades, the, Echinades, -um (f.), insulæ. Behinus, Echinus, -i (f.). Echinussa, Echinussa, -ee (f.) Echion, Echion, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Echion, Echionius, -a, -um; son of Echion, Echionides, -æ Echo, Echo, -ûs (f.). Eculeo, Eculeo, -ônis (m.). Ecusco, Ecusco, vans (van) Eden, the, Ituna, «c (f.); of or belonging to Edessa, Edessa, Edessa, -av (f.); and Edessenus, -a, -um. Edinburgh, Alata Castra (n.); Edinum or Eden-Edinburgh, Eden. Edinburgh, Alata Castra (n.); Edinum or Eden-burgum, -1 (n.); of or belonging to Edinburgh, Edenburgensis, -e. Edetani, the, Edetani, -orum (m.). Edgar, Edgarus, -i, and Edgar, -iris (m.). Edith, Editha, -w (f.). Edward, Edward, Edward, H. (h.).
Edward, Edward, Edward, Edward, Samuele, H. (h.).
Edward, Edward, Edward, W. (f.).
Edoni, the, Edoni, -orum (n.): of or relating to the
Edward, Edward, Edward, -um, and Edward,
Edward, Edward, Edward, -um, and Edward, Edoni, the, Edoni, orum (m.); of or relating to the Edoni, the Robin, orum (m.); of or relating to the Edoni, Edonian, red, rum, and Edonian, a., unn pecul. fem., Edonias, Idan.
Edonas (Mount), Edonias, I, and Edon, Jonis (m.).
Edonas (Edonia, Jonis (m.)); of or relating to Edinia, Edonia, Idan.
Edonia, Edvinus, I, and Edvardus, I (m.).
Edvinus, Edvinus, I (m.).
Edvinus, Edvinus, I (m.).
Egoria, Egoria, S. (f.).
Egorius, Egorius, I (m.).
Egoria, Egoria, S. (f.).
Egorius, Egorius, I (m.).
Egoria, Egoria, S. (m.).
Egoria, Egoria, S. (f.).
Egoria, I (m.).
Egoria, V. Egolius, II (m.).
Egoria, V. Egoria, Egoria, S. (f.).

ensis, -e.
Elæus, Elæus, -untis (f.). Elam, Elam, indecl. (m.); descendants of Elam, the Elamites, Elamite, -arum.

Etatēa, Elatēa, -æ (f); of or belonging to Elates, Elatensis, -e, and Elatiensis, -e. Elath. Ælana, -m (f.); of or belonging to Elath, ElanitYcus, -a, -um. Elatus, Elatus, -i (m.); son of Elatus, Elateius, -i (m.). Elaver, } the, Elaver, -eris (m.). Allier, } Inc. Elaver,
Elba, Ilva, -æ (f.); Æthalia, -æ (f.).

Alhia. -ia (m.). Elos, the Albis, is (m.)

Elos, the Albis, is (m.)

Elos, the Albis, is (m.)

Elos, Elbinga, ex (f.)

Elos, ex (m.) Felia, 3 - 3, tun, una series (f.). Eleanor, Eleanora, -e (f.). Eleazar, Eleazar, -äris, and Eleazarus, -i (m.). Electra, Electra, -æ (f.); of or relating to Electra, Electra, Electra, =@ (f.); of or relating to Electra, Electra, -a, -um.
Electryon, Electryon, -ōnis (m.).
Electus, Electus, -i (m.).
Eletas, Electus, -eo (f.).
Eletas, Electus, -eo end -ti (m.).
Elephantis, Elephantine, -eo (f.).
Elephantis, Elephantis, -idis (f.).
Eleus, Eleus, -eo (f.).
Eleusi, Eleusia, -eo (f.).
Eleusi, Eleusia, -eo (f.).
Eleusi, Eleusia, -eo (f.). to Eleusin, Eleusinian, Eleusinius, -a, -um, and Eleusinus, -a, -um, and Eleusinus, -a, -um, Elias, Elias, -æ (m). Elicius, Elicius, -ii (m.). Eliczer, Eliczer, indecl. (m.). Elijah = Elias. Elimes, Elimes, -æ (f.). Elimes (Mount). Olympus, -i (m.). Elimiotis, Elimiötis, -idis (f.). Elis. Elis, Idis (f.); of or belonging to Elis. Elem. Elius or Eleus, -a, -um; tate Elidensis, -e; pecul. fem., Elias, -Adis. Elisa, Elisa or Elissa, -se (f.); of or relating to Elisa, Elisæus, -a, -um. Etisabeth, Elisabetha, -æ (f.), also indecl. Elisha, Elisæus, -i (m.). Eliza, Eliza, -æ (f.). Einsabeth, v. Elisabeth.

Einsabeth, v. Elisabeth.

Einsabeth, v. Elisabeth.

Einsabeth, V. Elisabeth.

Eloreas, Elorus, -i (m.), and Elorum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Elorus, Elorian, Elorius, -a, -um, and

Elorinus, -a, -um; also written Helorus, &c. Elorinus, -a, um; also written Heiorus, &c.

Espenor, Epinor, -öris (m.).

Eisenor, Elsenora, -we (f.).

Elsenor, Elsenora, -we (f.).

Elsenor, Elsenora, -we (f.).

Elsenor, Elsenora, -we (f.).

Elsenora, Elsenora, -a, -um; the Elsenora, Elyshum, -d. (n.).

Elsenora, Elyahum, -d. (n.).

Elsenora, Elsenora, -a, -um, -d. (m.).

Emotic, Emathina, -we (f.): Emotica, Emathina, Emathina, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Emathina, -d. (m.).

Emotica, Emathina, -we (f.): elsenora, Emathina, -a, -um, -d. (m.).

Emerica, - Emerita, -w. (f.): of or belonging to Emericals, -w. tensis. tensis, e. Emiss or Emëss, -æ (f.); ef or belonging to Emiss, Emisenus, -a, -um.
Emma, Emma, -æ (f.).
Emmans, -a (f.).
Empedocien, Empedocien, -is (m.).
Empedocien, Empedocien, -is (m.).
Empedocien, Empedocien, -is (m.). pedocleus, -a, -um. Emporia, Emporia, -orum (n.) Emporia, Empôria, -orum (n.).

Emporia, Empôria, -arum (f.); of or belonging is

Emporia, Emporianus, -a, -um.

Empulum, -i (m.).

Ems, the, Amisia, -e, and Amisius, -ii (m.).

Encladus, Encelâdus, -i (m.).

Endymion, Endymion, -önis (m.); of or belonging to

Endymion, Endymion, -önis (m.); of or belonging to Endymion, Endymioneus, -a, -um. Eneti, v. Heneti. Engaddi, } Engadda, -æ (f.).

ENG Enghien, Angia, -e (f.). Engia or Enghia, Egina, -e (f.). q. v. Engia or Enghia, Ægina, æ (f.), q. v. Engiand, Anglia, -æ (f.), v. Britain, English, An-gicus, -a, -um, and Anglicanus, -a, -um; an Engishman, Anglus, -i (n.); New Engiand, Nova Anglia (f.); a New Englander, Novus Anglicanus. Engyon, Engyon, -i (n.); of or belonging to Engyon, Engyous, Enipeüs, eco or -ei (m.). Enna, Enna, -w (f.); of or belonging to Enna, En-na, Enna, -w (f.); of or belonging to Enna, En-Enna, Enna, -w (f.); of or belonging to Enna, En-Enna, Enna, -w (f.); of or belonging to Enna, En-Enneacrunos, Enneacrunos, -i (m.). Enneapolis, Enneapolis, -is (f.). Ennius, Ennius, -il (m.); of or belonging to Ennius, Ennians, s., um., f. m.) Ennodius, Ennodius, Ennodius, Ennodius, Ennodus, -1 (m.) Ennomus, -1 (m.) Ennoch, Enn Enos, Ænos, -i (f.). Entella, Entella, -se (f.); of or belonging to Entella, Entellinus, -a, -um. Entella, entella, es (f); of or belonging to Entella, Entellius, -a, -um.
Epaphrad, -a, -um.
Epaphrad, -a, -um.
Epaphrad, -a, -um.
Epaphrad, -a, -um.
Epaphra, -a, -um.
Ephorus, -a, -um. rinhian), Ephyreiades, -w(m.); Ephyreias, -auis (J.).
Epicharis, Epicharin, si (m.).
Epicharmus, Epicharmus, -i (m.); of Epicharmus,
Epiclermius, -a, -um.
Epicierus, Epicharmus, -i (m.).
Epicreates, Epicrius, -i (m.).
Epicreates, Epicrius, -i (m.).
Epicerus, Epicrius, -i (m.); of Epicurus, Epicurean,
Epicurius, -a, -um.
Epidamus, -Bpidamus, -i (J.); of Spidamus, Epidamus,
Epidamus, Epidamus, -i (J.), ond Epidaurum, -i (n.);
of Epidaurus, Epidaurus, -i (J.), and Epidaurus, -i (m.);
epidaurus, Epidaurus, -i (J.), and Epidaurus, -i (m.);
Epigiaus, Epidaurus, -i (m.).
Epigiaus, Epigiaus, -i (m.).
Epimentheus, Epimentheus, -i (m.);
daughter
of Epimetheus, Epimenthis, -idis (J.).

Erechtheus, Erechtheus, -eos or -ei (m.); of or relating to Brechtheus, Erechtheus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Erechteus, Erechthides, -æ (m.): daughter or female descendant of Erechtheus, Erechthis, -idis.

Eressus, Eressus, -i (f.): of or belonging to Eressus, Bressian, Eressius, -a, -um. Eretria Erythra, q. v.
Eretria, Eretria, q. v.
Eretria, Eretria, -a. (f); of Eretria, Eretrias, -a.
(m., f); the Eretrians (acct of Eretrian philosophers). Eretrici, -orum (m. Eretum, Eretum, -i (n.); of Eretum, Eretian, Ere tīnus, -a, -um. Erfurt, Erfordia, -ee (f.). Ergavica, Ergavica, -ee (f.); of Ergavica, Ergavicensis, -e Ergetium, Ergetium, -ii (n.); of Ergetium, Ergetian, Ergetium, -a, -um. Erginus, Erginus, -i (m.). Erichto, Erichtino, -as (f.). Erichtonius, Erichtinoius, -ii (m.); of or derived from Erichthonius, Erichthonius, -a, -um. Ericinium, Ericinium, ei (n.).
Eridanus, the, Eridanus, i (m.).
Erigone, Erigone, -es (f.); of or relating to Erigone, Erigone, Erigone, -es (f.); of or resumy or angular. Erigonius, -a, um. Erigonsus, Erigonus, -i, and Erigon, -önis (m.). Erinna, Erinna, -e, and Erinne, -es (f.). Erinnia, Erinnia, -e; ond Erinne, -es (f.). Erinhije, Erinhije, -es, and Eriphija, -e (f.); of or belonging to Eriphije, Eriphija, -e, -um. Eria, Eria, -falis (f.). Erisekthon, Erisehthon, -önis (m.). Erisekthon, Erisehthon, -önis (m.). Brisichthon, Erisichthon, -önis (m.).

Brizsi, Eressus, q. v.

Briza, Eriza, -æ (f.); of Eriza, Erizenus, -a, -um.

Brizagen, Erlanga, -æ (f.).

Bros, Eros, -ötis (m.).

Bros, Eros, -ötis (m.).

Brysina, v. Brys.

Brymanthus (Mount), Erymanthus, -i (m.); of Erymanthus, -a, -um;

pocul. fem., Erymanthias, -ädis, and Erymanthis,

-idis. Ydis. Erymas, Erymas, -antis (m.).
Erythea, Erythea or -thia, -æ (f); of or relating to
Erythea, Erytheus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Erytheus, Erythræ, Erythræ, -arum (f.); of or relating to Erythræ, Erythræn, Erythræn, -a. -um.
Bryz (Monn), Eryz, -fois (m.); of or relating to Eryz,
Erychus, -a. -um; esp. in fem., Erycins, as appell.
of Venus. -2. a man's amam, Eryz, -fois (m.). Esaias, Esaias, -w (m.). Esaro, the, Æsar, -aris (m.). Esau, Esau, indeci., and Esavus, -i (m.). Escurial, Escuriacum, -i, and Escuriale, -is (n.). Esdras, Esdras, -e (m.). Esdras, Esdras, -se (m.).

Est, the, Esca, -se (f.).

Esk, the, Esca, -se (f.).

Eskhister, Stratonicea, -se (f.).

Eskhister, Stratonicea, -se (f.).

Espartel, Cape, Ampelusia, -se (f.).

Espuilies, Esquilies, -arum (f.).

Esquilies, Esquilies, -arum (f.).

Esquilies, Esquilies, -arum, (m.), Mons; of the

Esquilies, Esquilies, Esquilinus, -a, -um, and (from

Esquilies, Esquilies, -a-um.

Espailies, the, Esquilies, -um.

Espailies, the, Esquilies, -um. Essedones, the, Essedones, -um (m.); of or relating to the Essedones, Essedonius, -a, -um. Essents, the, Essent, -orum (m.). Essut, the, Essut, -orum (m.). Estellet, Stella, -ac (f.). Esther, Esther, indeel. (f.). Esther, Esther, indeel. ennacisani of Esprius, an Espirote, Espirotes and Espirota, -e. (m.).

Espona, Epôna, Epôpeia, -eos or -ei (m.).

Espona, Epôpeia, -eos or -ei (m.).

Espona, Esponedia, -eo (f.).

Espirota, Esporedia, -eo (f.).

Espona, Espona, -ii (m.).

Espona, Espironina, -eo (f.).

Espirota, Espironina, -eo (f.). (f.). Esula, Esula, -æ (f.). Eteocies, Eteocies, -is and -eos (m.); of or relating to Eteocies, Eteocieus, -a, -um.

Ethelbaid, Ethelbaldus, -i (m.). Elheibaid, Ethelbaldus, 4 (m.).
Elheibert, Ethelbertus, 4 (m.).
Elheibred, Ethelberdus, -1 (m.).
Etheired, Ethelredus, -1 (m.).
Etheised, Ethelredus, -1 (m.).
Etheisedd, Ethelwaldus, -2 (h.); of or relating to Ethiopia,
Ethiopia, Ethiopia, -2 (h.); of or relating to Ethiopia,
Etheisedd, Ethiopia, -2 (h.); of or relating to Ethiopia,
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Ethiopia, -2 Erbessus, Erbessus, -1 (f.); of or belonging to Erbessus, Erbessensis, -c. Erebus, Erebus, 4 (m.); of Erebus, Erebeus, -a, Ethopia, Ethopia, -æ (f.). Ethopia, Etnopia, - (f.). Etorissa, Etovissa, - (f.).

Digarouty Godgle

-um.

Brasinus, the, Erasinus, -i (m.). Erasistratus, Erasistratus, -i (m.). Brasserans, Erasmus, -i (m.). Brasmus, Erasmus, -i (m.). Braslus, Erastus, -i (m.). Erato, Erato, -0s (f.). Eratosthenes, Eratosthenes, -is (m.).

Etruria, Etruria, -æ (f.); Tyrrhenia, -æ, and Tuscia, Elraria, Etruria, -æ (f.); Tyrrhenia, -æ, and Tuscia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Elraria, Elruscia, Elruscia, Elruscia, Elruscia, -a, -um; Tyrrhenicus, -a, -um; Tyrrhenius, -a, -um; Tuscainus, -a, -um; and Tuscainus, -a, -um; and Tuscainus, -a, -um; and Tyrrhenii, -orum (m.). Eu, Auga, -æ (f.); Augium, -ii (n.). Eubius, Eubius, -ii (m.). Eubaca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Eubaca, Eubaca, Eubaca, -a, -um, and Euboicus, -a, -um; pecul. fem, Eubois, -ldis. Eubuitdes, Eubuildes, -a (m.). Eubuius, -iidies, -a, -um; -a, -um Eubulus, Eubülus, -i (m.). Eucheria, Eucheria, -w. (f).
Eucherius, Eucherius, -il (m.).
Eucid, Euclides, -w. (m.).
Eucid, Euclides, -w. (m.).
Eucids, Euclides, -w. (m.).
Eudamos, Eudamus, -l (m.).
Eudamus, Eudamus, -l (m.).
Eudamus, Eudemus, -l (m.).
Eudorus, Eudemus, -l (m.).
Eudorus, Eudorus, -l (m.).
Eudoses, the, Eudoses, -um (m.).
Eudoses, the, Eudoses, -um (m.).
Eudoses, Eudoxus, -l (f).
Eudosus, Eudoxus, -l (f). Eucheria, Eucheria, -æ (f.) Eugenius, Eugenius, -ii (m.). Bugenium, Eugenium, -ii (n.). Engenium, Lugentum, -a (n.), Eubemerus, Ethemërus, -i (m.), Eubgérium, Euhydrium, -ii (n.), Eumerus, Eumèles, -is (m.), Eumerus, Eumèles, -is (m.); Eumerus, Eumènes, -is (m.); of or relating to Eumenes, Eumeneticus, -a, -um. Rumenia, Eumenia, -æ (f.). Eumenides, the, Eumenides, -um (f.), v. Fury, in the first part, Bumolpus, Eumolpus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Eumolpus, Eumolpides, -w (m.); the descendants of Eumolpus, the Eumolpida (a priestly family), Eumolpidæ, -arum (m.). Bumolus, Eumòlus, -l (m.).

Eumice, Eumòlus, -l (m.).

Eunice, Eunòmus, -l (m.).

Eunomus, Eunòmus, -l (m.).

Eunòmis, Eunòmis, -l (m.). Buodia, Euodia, -w (f.).

Eupaium, Eupaium, -ii (n.), and Eupaiia, -æ (f.).

Eupaior, Eupaiur, -öris (m.).

Eupaer, Eupheria, -e, or Euphēme, -es (f.).

Eupherbus, Eupherbus, -i (m.).

Eupherbus, Eupherbus, -ii (m.).

Eupherbus, Eupherbus, -ii (m.).

Eupheranor, Euphränor, -öris (m.).

Eupheranor, Euphränor, -öris (m.).

et or relating to the Euphrates, Euphraneus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. in late poet., Euphratis, -Idis. uphronius, Euphronius, -ii (m.). Euphrosyne, Euphrösyne, -es, and Euphrösyna, -æ Eupolemus, Eupölemus, -i (m.). Eupolis, Eupölis, -Ydis (m.). Euromus, Euromus, -i(f.); of or belonging to Euromus, Europenensis, -e. Europe (daughter of Agenor), Europe (daughter of Agenor), Europe, -es (f.); of or relating to Europe, Europeans, Europeans, -a, -um, and Europeansis, -e (iele).

Europea, Europus, -i (m.).

Europea, Europus, -i (m.). Euryale, Euryale, -es (f.). Euryalus, Euryalus, -i (m.). Euryanassa, Euryanassa, -æ (f.). Eurybates, Eurybates, -is (m.). Eurybiddes, Eurybiddes, -is (m.). Euryclea, Euryclea, -æ (f.). Eurydamas, Eurydimas, -antis (m.). Eurydice, Eurydice, -es, and Eurydica, -æ (f.). Euryanes, Euryanes, -es, and Euryanes, -es (f.).
Euryanehus, Euryinachus, -i (m.).
Euryanehus, Eurymachus, -i (m.).
Eurymachus, Eurymachus, -i (m.); son of Eurymus, Euryman,
Eurymus, Eurymus, -i (m.); son of Eurymus, Eurymus,
emides, -es (m.). middes, ec (ms.).

Eurynome, Eurynome, -es (f.).

Eurynome, Eurynome, -es (f.).

Euryneyius, Eurynyius, -i (m.); of Eurypyius, Eurypyils, -idis (fem adj.).

Eurynthenes, -is (m.).

Eurystheus, Eurystheus, -ĕos or -ĕi (m.); of or re-lating to Eurystheus, Eurystheus, -a, -um. Euryston, Euryton, -ohis (m.). Eurytin, Eurytus, -i (m.); daughter of Eurytus, Eurytis, -dis (f.). Eusebaus, Eusebius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Eusebius, Eusebius, -a, -um. Eustachius, -a, -um. Eustachius, -ii (m.). Eurystheus, Eurystheus, -čos or -či (m.); of or re-Eustace, Eustachius, -ii (m.).
Eustachius, Eustathius, -ii (m.).
Euterpe, Euterpe, -es (f.).
Euthycrates, Euthyrdites, -is (m.).
Eutrapēlus, Eutrāpēlus, -i (m.).
Eutropius, Eutropius, -ii (m.).
Eutropius, Eutropius, -ii (m.).
Eutropius, Eutropius, -ii (m.).
Eutropius, Eutropius, -ii (m.). Eutychides, Eutychides, -æ (m.). Eutychis, Eutychis, -Ydis (f.). Eutychius, Eutychius, -ii (m.).

Euxine, the (Sea), Euxinus, -i (m.), Pontus, and

Euxinum, -i (n.), Mare; Euxine (as adj.), Euxinus, -a, -um. Eva, v. Ece. Evadne, Evadne, -es (f.). Evagoras, Evigoras, -æ (m.). Evagrus, Evagrus, -i (m.). Evan, Evan, -antis (m.). Evander, Evander, -dri, and Evandrus, -i (m.); of or relating to Beander, Evandrius, -a, -um. Evanthia, Evanthia, -æ (f.). Evanthius, Evanthius, -ii (m.). Eve, Eva, -æ (f.). Eve, Eva, -w (f.), Evenor, Evenor, -öris (m.), Evenus, the, Evēnus, -i (m.); of or relating to the Evenus, Eveninus, -a, -um. Everard, Everardus, -i (m.), Everard, Everardus, -i (f.); Everard, Evenus, -i (f.); Everus, Eboria, -w (f.); Evenus, -arum (f.); of Evreux, Ebroicensis, -e. Ex, the, Isca, -æ (f.). Exadius, Exadius, -ii (m.). Excisum, Excisum, i (n.).

Exeter, Isca Damnoniorum; Exonia, -x (f.); of Exeter, Exoniensis, -e. Exquiliæ, v. Esquiliæ. Ezechias, } Ezechias, -æ (m.). Hezekiah, } Ezechiel, -ēlis (m.). Ezra, Ezra, -æ, or Esdras, -æ (m.).

F. Fabaris, the, Fabaris, -is (m.). Pabatus, Pabatus, -i (m.).
Paberius, Paberius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Faberius, Faberianus, -a, -um. Fabianus, } Pabianus, -i (m.). Fabian, Pabianus, -i (m.).
Fabius, Fabius, -ii (m.); of Fabius, Fabius, Pabius, -a, -um, and Fabianus, -a, -um; the Fabii, Fabii. -orum (m.). Fabrateria, Fabrateria, -æ (f.); of or relating to Fa-brateria, Fabraternus, -a, -um. Fabricius, Fabricius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Fa-bricius, Fabrician, Fabricius, -a, -um, and Fabricianus, -a, -um. Fabulla, Fabulla, -æ (f.) Fabullus, Fabullus, -i (m.). Fadia, Fadia, -æ (f.). Padius, Fadius, -ii (m.). Faenza, Paventia, -æ (f.), q. v. Fæsulæ, Fæsülæ, -arum, and Fæsüla, -æ (f.); of # belonging to Fasula, Pasulanus, a, um.
Fagutal, Fagutal, alis (n.); of or belonging to the
Fagutal, Fagutalis, e.
Fairford, Pulchrum Vadum, -i (n.). Paith. Fides, -ei (f.) Falcidius, Palcidius, -ii (m.); of Falcidius, Palcidius, -a, -um, and Falcidianus, -a, -um.
Fulerii, Falerii, -orum (m.); of Falerii, Falerian,
Faliscus, -a, -um; Faleriensis, -e; and Falerionensis, -e alernian, Falernus, -a, -um; the Falernian wiet, vinum Palernum; the Falernian district, Falernus Falernian, ager.
Palmouth, Voliba, -æ(f.); Cenionis Ostia, -orum (a.).
Pamieb, Apamēa, -æ(f.), Syriæ.
Faunius, Fannius, -ii (m.); of Fannius, Fannius.
-a, -um, and Fannianus, -a, -um.

Plaviopolis, Flaviopolis, -is (f.); of or relating to Flaviopolis, Plavlopolitanus, -a, -um.

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Farfa, Parfarus, -i, or Pabaris, -is (m.). Flavius, Flavius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Flavius, Floring, Flavius, -a, um, and Flavianus, -a, um.
Floring, Flavius, -a, um, and Flavianus, -a, um.
Flenburg, Flenbpölis, -is (f.); Flensburgia, -æ (f.).
Flewo, Flevo, -onis (m.). Parparus, ; Parnham, Vindomum, -1 (n.). Paro di Messina, Siculum Fretum (n.). Parsa, Pharsalus, -i (f.).
Paunus, Faunus, -i (m.); of or relating to Faunus, Flevum, Flevum, -1 (n.).
Flora, Flora, -w (f.); of or belonging to Flora, Flo-Faunius, -a, -um; son or descendant of Faunus, Faunigena, -æ (m). raiis, c.
Florens, Florens, entis (m.).
Florense, Florense, entis (m.).
Florence, Florentin, en (f.), a city; of or belonging to
Florence, Florentine, Florentinus, en, -um, and Florentius, -a, -um, -2. a female name.
Florentinus, Florentinus, -i (m.).
Florentinus, Florentinus, -ii (m.). Pausta, Pausta, -æ (f.). Paustianus, Faustianus, -1 (m.). Paustina, Faustina, -w (f.). Paustinus, Faustinus, -1 (m.); of or relating to Paustinus, Paustinianus, -a.-um.
Faustulus, Faustülus, -i (m.).
Faustus, Faustus, -i (m.); of or relating to Faustus, Florenn, Florianus, -1 (m.). Florida, Florida, -a. (f.); of Florida, Floridensis, -e. Florens, Floronia, -a. (f.). Florus, Florus, -1 (m.). Faustianus, -a, -um. Paventia, Paventia, -w (f.); of or relating to Paventia, Faventinus, -a, -um. Floring, Floring, - (f.).
Floring, Floring, - (e. (f.).
Floring, Floring, - (e. (f.).
Floring, Floring, - (f.).
Floring, Paveria, Faveria, -æ (f. Favonius, Favonius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Pa-ronius, Favonianus, -a, -um. Pavorinus, Pavorinus, -i (m.). Payat, Insula Fagalis. Felicia, Felicia, -æ (f). Felicitas, Felicitas, -atis (f.). -i (n.). Fonlaines, Fontes, -ium (m.). Fonlaines, Fontein, -w (f.). Fonteius, Fonteius, -ü (m.); of or relating to Fonteius, Felix, Felix, -icis (m.). Feisina, Feisina, -ex (f.).
Fencatella, Fencatella, -w (f.).
Fencatella, Fencatella, -w (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.)
a gate of Rome.
Ferdinand, Ferdinandus, -l (m.). Fonteius, -a, -um, and Fonteianus, -a, -um.
Fonteneilas, Fontaneila, -æ (f.).
Foqui, Fochium, -ii (n.). soys, rection, -u(n.); of or belonging to Fo-Forentum, Forentum, -i(n.); of or belonging to Fo-Forence, Formize, -arum (f.); of or belonging to For-mize, Formize, -arum (f.); of or belonging to For-mize, Formianus, -a, -um. Ferentina, Ferentina, -æ (f.). Perentinum, Perentinum -i (n.); of or belonging to Ferentinum, Perentinensis, -e; the inhabitants of Ferentinum, Ferentinities, -um or -lum (m.), and Ferentini, -orum (m.). Fermo, Firmum, -1 (m.), q. v. Peronia, Ferinia, -@ (f.). Perpara, Fertara, -@ (f.); of Ferrara, Fertarien-Formianus, Formianus, -l (m.).
Formosa, Formosa, -æ (f.).
Forth (the Frith of), Bodotriæ Æstuarium. Fortore, the, Frento, -onis (m.). sis, -e. Portuna, Fortuna, -æ (f.). Portunate Islands, Fortunatæ Insulæ, -arum (f.). Pescennia, Fescennia, -te (f.); of or belonging to Pescennia, Fescenninus, -a, -um. Fortunatus, Fortunatus, -i (m.).
Foruli, Foruli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Foruli, Festus, Pestus, -i (m.). Fez. Pessa, -ce (f.); the kingdom of Fez, Pessanum Forulanus, -a, -um. Fosi, the, Fosi, -orum (m.). Regnum. Fezzan, Phazania, -m (f.); the inhabitants of Fezzan, Possa, Fossa, -æ (f.). Phazanii, -orum (m.). Possano, Possanum, -i (n.). Pinzanni, -orum (m.). Fibrenns, the Fibrenus, -i (m.). Ficulnea. Ficulnea or Ficulea, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ficulnea, Ficulesis, -e, and Ficulneis, -e; the inhabitants of Ficulnea, Ficuleates and Ficu-Possius, Possius, -ii (m.). Possombrone, Forum Sempronii (n.). Posimorone, Forum Semptonia (a.),
Pranee, Gallia, -ac (f.), in class. Lat.: Francia, -ac
(f.), in very late Lat.; the inhabitants of France, the
French, Galli, -orum (m.): in late Lat., Franci
-orum (m.); French, of or belonging to France, Gallicus, -a, -um, and Gallicanus, -a, -um; in late Lat. the innabitants of Figure 2, Figure 2 and Figure 2, Fiders, the, Evenus, -l (m.).

Fiders, Fidens, -ex, and Fidence, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Fidens, -Fidens, -atis. Fidentia, Pidentia, -m (f.); of Fidentia, Pidentinus, Francus, -a, -um, and Francicus, -a, -um. -a. -um Prances, Francesca, -æ (f.). Francis, Franciscus, -i (m.). Pranconia, Franconia, -æ (f.). Franconia, Franconia, -m (f.).
Frango, Frango, -onis (m.).
Frango, Frango, -onis (m.).
Frango, Frango, -onis (m.).
Frango, Frango, -onis (m.).
Frederick Fredericus, -4 (m.).
Frederick Fredericus, -4 (m.).
Frederick Fregelia, -anis (f.).
Fregelia, Fregelia, -anis (f.).
Fregelia, Fregelianus, -a., -um.
Frejus, Forum Julii (m.).; of Frejus, Forojulienals, -e.
Fremani, the, Frentani, -oum (m.); of or concerning the Frentani, Frentanus, -a., -um. Pimbrianus, -a, -um. Finisterre, Cape, Artabrum, -l (n.), Promontorium.

Finland, Finnônia, -æ (f.); Finnia, -æ (f.); of Finland, Finnish, Finnicus, -a, -um; the Finns, Fenni, -orum (m.), Firmicus, Firmicus, -l (m.).
Firmius, Firmius, -li (m.); of or relating to Firmius, the Frentani, Frentanus, -a, -um. Frento, the, Frento, -onis (m.). Firmianus, -a, -um. Pirmum, Firmum, .1 (n.); of or belonging to Firmum, Firmānus, a, -um.
Firmānus, a, -um.
Flaccus, Flaccus, -i (m.); of or relating to Flaccus,
Flacchus, -a, -um.
Flamen, Flamen, -inis (m.). Presilia, Fresilia, -æ (f.). Frestina, Frestina, -ee (f.). Fresberg, Freyberga, -ee (f.). Fresburg, Freyburgum, -(n.). Fristiand, Frisia, -ee (f.); East Priesiand, Frisia Orientalis; West Friesland, Frisia Occidentalis. Fristi, the, Prisil, -orum (m.); of the Frist, Frisian, Flaminia, Flaminia, -se (f.). Flaminias, Flaminias, -s. (J.). Flaminius, Flāminius, -i (m.). Flamisus, Flāminius, -i (m.); of or relating to Fla-minius, Flaminius, -a, -um. Flamoles, the, Flamites, -um (m.); of or relating to the Frisianus, -a. -um. Prontinus, Frontinus, -i (m.).
Pronto, Fronto, -önis (m.); of or relating to Fronto, Flanates, Flanaticus, -a, -um. landers, Flandria, -w (f.); of Flanders, Flemish, Frontonianus, -a, -um. Froston, J. Früstno, -dnis (f.); of or relating to Fru-Frusinone, J. sino, Frustnas, -ätis (adj.). Fucinus (Lake), Fucinus, -i (m.), Lacus. Puego (Tierra del), Insula Ignis or Ignium. Flandricus, -a, -um. Flaria, Flavia, -æ (f.). Flavianus, Plavianus, -i (m.). ruego (Tierra aei, Insula ggas or Ignum. Fußelius, Puffetius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Fußelius, Fußelisus, Fu. -um. Fußus, Fußus, -ii (m.); of or relating to Fußus, Fußus, Plavian, } Flavianus, -1 (m.).
Flavina, Flavina, -ee (f.); of Flavina, Flavinian, Flavinius, -a, -um. Flavinus, Flavinus, -i (m.).

a, -um.

Fulcinius, Fulcinius, -ii (m.).

Tight roof by Good

Puld, Pulda, -æ (f.); of Puld, Puldensis, -e. Pulfula, Pulf tla, -arum (f.). Fulgentius, Fulgentius, -ii (m.).
Fulginia, Fulginia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Fulginia, Fulginas, -atis (adj.). Fuligno, Fulginium, -ii (n.). Fulk, Pulco, onis (m.). Pulcia, Pulvia, -æ (f.). Pulvius, Fulvius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Fulvius, Fulvianus, -a, -um.
Fundanius, Fundanius, -ii (m.); of or concerning Fundanius, Fundanianus, -a, -um.
Fundi, Fundi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Fundi, Fundanus, -a, -um. Funen, Fionia, -æ (f.). Purina. Furina, -ee (f.); of or relating to Purina, Furinalis, -e. Furius, Furius, -ii (m.). Furnius, Furnius, -ii (m.) Fuscinus, Fuscinus, -i (m.).
Fuscus, Fuscus, -i (m.).
Fusius, Fusius, -ii (m.).

G.

Gaba, Gaba, -ee, and Gabe, -es (f.). Gabala, Gäbüla, -ee, and Gübüle, -es (f.). Gabali, the, Gübüla, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Gabali, Gübülcus, -a, -um, and late Gabalitanus, -a, -um Gabaon, Gabaon, indeel. (f.); of or belonging to Ga-baon, Gabaoniticus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Gabaon, Gabaonites, -ce (m.). Gabba, Gabba, -m (m.). Gabeilus, the, Gabellus, -i (m.). Gabienus, Gabienus, -i (m.).
Gabii, Gabii, -orum (m.); of Gabii, Gabine, Gabinus, Gasti, Gabilians, -a, um; and Gabiensis, -c. Gabinians, -a, um; and Gabiensis, -c. Gabinians, -d. (m.). Gabinians, -d. (m.). Gabriel, Gabiensis, Gabinians, -d. (m.). Gabriel, Gabriel, Gabriel, Gabriel, Gabriel, -d. (m.). Gadara, Gadara, -orum (n.). Gadara, Gadara, -orum (n.).
Gades, Gådes, -lum (f.); of Gudes, Gåditānus, -a, -um.
Gaeta, Caleta, -ee (f.), q. v.
Geislin, Gatulia, -ee (f.); of Gætulia, Gætulian,
Gætulicus, -a, -um, and Gætülus, -a, -um.
Gaiss, Galus, -il (m.). Galæsus, } the, Galæsus, -i (m.). Galanthis, Galanthis, -Ydis (f.). Galate, the, Galate, -arum (m.). Galatea, Galatéa, -w (f). Galatia, Galatia, -w (f.); Gallogræcia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Galatia, Galatian, Galaticus, -a, -um; the Galatians, Galate, -arum (m.); Gallogræci, -orum (m.). Gatba, Galba, -ee (m.); of or relating to Galba, Galbianus, -a, -um. Gaten, Galenus, -i (m.). Galepsus, Galepsus, -i (f.). Galeria, Galeria, -æ (f.). Galerius, Galerius, -ii (m.); of Galerius, Galerian, Galerius, -a, -um. Galesus, V. Galæsus. Galicia, Gallæcia, -æ (f.); Galician, Gallæcus, -a, -um; Gallaicus, -a, -um. Galilee, Galilæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Galilee, Galilæus, -a, -um; Sea of Galilee, Gennesaras, -æ (m.), Lacus or Tiberiādis Lacus; v. also Gennesareth. Galla, Galla, -æ (f.). Gallia, v. Gaul. Galliena, Galliena, -æ (f.) Gallienus, Gallienus, -i (m.).
Gallienus, Gallienus, -i (m.).
Gallio, Gallio, -onis (m.).
Gallipoli, Callipolis, -is (f). Gallius, Gallius, -ii (m.) Gallonius, Gallonius, -ii (m.). Gallus, Gallus, -i (m.). Galway, Galliva, -e (f.).
Gamaliel, Gamaliel, indeel.. and Gamaliel, -elis (m).

Ganges, the, Ganges, is and -æ (m); of or retating to

getis, -Ydis.

the Ganges, Gangeticus, -a, -uin ; pecul. fem., Gan-

Ganymedes, Ganymedes, is (m.); of Ganymede, Ganyměděus, -a, -um. Gaps, Tacăpe, -es (f.). Gorgenster, the, Gardmantes, -um (m); of or re-lating to the Goramantes, Garamanticus, -a, -um; peeul. fem. Garamantis, idis. Garda (Lago di), Benkcus, i (m.), Lacus. Garganus (Mount), Garganus, i (m.), Mons; of Garganus. Gargānus, -a, -um. argaphia, Gargaphia, -æ and -phie, -es (f). Gargara, Gargara, -orum (n.); of or relating to Gar-gara, Gargaricus, -a, -um. Gargettus, Gargettus, -i (m.); of Gargettus, Gargettian. Gargettius, -a, -um. Gargilius, Gargilius, -ii (m.); of Gargilius, Gargilianus, -a, -um. nus, -a, -uin.
Garzigiano, the, Liris, -is (m.).
Garcone, the Garunnia, -a (m.); of or relating to the
Garcone, Garunnicus, -a, -uin.
Gascony, Vasconia, -a (f.).
Gatesheed, Gabrosentum, -i (n.). Gath, Geth, indecl (f.); of or belonging to Gath, Getheus, -a, -um.

Gaul, Gallia, -æ (f.); of Gaul, Gallic, Gallicus, -a,
-um, and Gallicanus, -a, -um; the Gauls, Galli, -orum (m.). Gaurus (Mount), Gaurus, -i (m.); of or relating to Mount Gaurus, Gauranus, -a, -um. Gavius, Gavius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Gavius, Gaviânus, -a, -um. Gaza, Gaza, -w (f.); of or belonging to Gaza, Gazā-nus, -a, -um, and Gazātīcus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Gaza, Gazæi, -orum; Gazāni, -orum; and Gagate, arum (m).

Gedrosia, Gedrosia, & (f.); of or concerning Gedrosia,

Gedrosius, -a, -um. Gregorius, Geganius, di (m.).
Gredorius, Geganius, di (m.).
Gredorius, the, Geiduni, -orum (m.)
Gela, Gela, we (f.). a city: of Gela, Gelanus, -a, -um.
and Gelous, -a, -um: the inhabitionts of Gela. Gelanus, -a (m.).
Gelanus, -lum (m.)—2. Gela or Gelas, -a (m.). river.
Gelduba, Gelduba, -m (f.).
Gelduba, Gelduba, -m (f.).
Geldua, Gelduba, -m (f.).
Geldua, Geldua, -ii (m.).
Gelon, Gelo, -onia (m.).
Geloni, the, Geloni, -orum (m.); of the Geloni, Gelonia, -a, -um.
Gemella, Gemella, -c (f.).
Geminius, Geminius, -ii (m.).
Geminus, Geminius, -ii (m.).
Gemahum. Genbum. -i (n.). and Genbus. -i (f.); of Genatum, Genatum, -i (n.), and Genatum, -i (f.); of or belonging to Genatum, Genatum, Genatums, -e.

Genauni, the, Genauni, -orum, and Genaunes, -um (m.). (m.).
Generius, Genesius, -ii (m.).
Genera, Geneva, -æ (f.); Augusta Allobrogum; of or belonging to Genera, Genevensis, -e; Lake of Genera, Lacus Lemānus. Gennadius, Gennadius, -ii (m.).
Gennesareth, Gennesar and Gennesareth, indecl. (f.); the inhabitants of Gennesareth, Genne arêni, -oram (m); Lake of Gennesareth, Lacus Gennesar, indeel., and Gennesarss, -æ (m). Genoa, v. Genua. Gentia, Gentia, -ee (f.). Gentius, Gentius, -il (m). Genua, Genua, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Genua.
Genoa. Genuensis, -e, and Genuss, -atis; Guif Genoa, Sinus Ligusticus. Genucius, Genucius, -ii (m.). Genusus, Genüsus, -i (m.). Georgia, Georgia, -æ (f.). Georgius, Georgius, -ii (m). Gera, Gera, -æ (f.). Geræstus, Geræstus, -i (f.). Gerania, Gerania, -œ (f.). Gerard, Gerardus, -i (m.). Gergenti, v. Girgenti. Gergithus, Gergithus, -i (f.). Gergovia, Gergovia, -æ (f.). Germalus, Germalus, -i (m.) Germanicus, Germanicus -i (m.).
Germany, Germania, -w (f.); of or relating to Germany or the Germans. Germanicus, -a, -um, sed

Germanus, -a, -um; the Germans, Germani, -orum:

Alemanni, -orum (m.)

Gerontia, Gerontia, -æ (f.)

Gerrha, Gerrha, -orum (m. l.

Geronium, Geronium, -ii (m.).

GER Gertrude, Gertruda, -æ (f.).
Geryon, Geryon, -önis, and Geryönes, -æ (m.); of or relating to Geryon, Geryöneus, -a, -um.
Gestoriacum, Gestoriacum, 4 (n.); of or belonging to Gessoriacum, uessoriacum, a. (n.); of or belonging to Gessoriacum, Gessoriacus, a., um belonging to the Getæ, the, Gétæ, arum (m.); of or belonging to the Getæ, Getcus, -a., -um; and pecul. masc., Gétes, -æ. In sing, usual as name of a stave, Géta, -æ (m.). In sing, usual as more, Geth, v. Geth.

Getone, Getone, -es (f.),

Ghent, Ganda, -es (f.), and Gandavum, -l (n.); of Ghent, Gandavensis, -e.

Gibrailar, Calpe, -es (f.); Strait of Gibrailar, Fretum Herculeum, or Gaditanum. Herculeum, or Gaunanam.
Gideon, Gedeon, -onis (m.).
Gilbert, Gilbertus, -1 (m.).
Gildo, Gildo, -onis (m.); of or relating to Gildo, Gildonicus, -a, -um.
Gites, Ægidius, -ii (m.)
Giltian, Juliana, -æ (f.). Girgenti, Agrigentum, -i (n.), q. v. Giago, Gisgo, -onis (m.) Gespo, Gisgo, onis (m.)
Glabrio, Gistorio, onis (m.).
Glamorganshire, Glamorgania, -æ (f.).
Glamorganshire, Glamorgania, -æ (f.).
Glaspyrus, Glaspyrus, -i (m.).
Glaspose, Glascovium, -ii (n.).
Glascose, Glascovium, -ii (n.).
Glascoe, Glaucia, -æ (f.).
Glaucia, Glaucia, -æ (m.).
Glaucio, Glaucio, -önis (m.).
Glaucio, Glaucio, -önis (m.). Giaucippus, Glaucippus, -i (m.). Giaucus, Glaucus, -i (m.). Giobulus, Globulus, -i (m.). Globalus, Globūlus, -i (m.).

Glogau, Glogavia, -m. (f.).

Gloueseter, Glocestria, -m. (f.).

Glyera, Glyefar, -m. (f.).

Glyera, Glyefar, -m. (f.).

Glyeralus, Glyefarum, -ii (f.).

Glyeralus, Glyefarum, -ii (m.).

Glyefarus, -m. -um.

Gnatho, Gnatho, -onis (m.).

Gnatho, Gnatho, -onis (m.). Gnatia, v. Egnatia. Gnidus, v. Cnidus. Gnipho, Gnipho, onis (m.). Gnipho, Gnipho, ohili (m.).

Gnoras, v. Chāsas.

Godard, Godardus, -i (m.).

Godzeberg, Ara Ubiorum.

Godfrey, Gothofredus, -i, and Godfridus, -i (m.).

Godsin, Godwinus, -i (m.).

Golgi, Golgi, - orum (m.).

Golgiotha, Golgotha, indeel. (m.).

Golconda, Golconda, -ax (f.); DachYnabades, -is (f.).

Golath, Gollath, indeel., and Golias, -e (m.). Gumorrha, Gomorrha, -æ (f.); Gomorrhum, -l (n.); of or beionging to Gomorrha, Gomorrhæus, -a, -um. Gomphi, Gomphi, -orum (m.); the inhabitants of Gomphi, Gomphenses, -ium (m.). Gonns, Gonni, -orum (m.); and Gonnus, -i (m.). Good Hope (Cape of), Promontorium Bonæ Spei. Gophnitica, Gophnitica, -w (f.), Gordian, Gordianus, -i (m.). Gordium, Gordium, -ii (m.). Gordius, Gordius, -ii (m.). Gordius, Gordius, -ii (m.). Gorge, Gorge, es (f.).
Gorgia, Gorgia, et (m.).
Gorgia, Gorgia, et (m.).
Gorgon, a, Gorgon or Gorgo, -čnis (f.); the Gorgons,
Gorgones, -um; of or relating to the Gorgons, Gorgoneus, -a, -um. Gorgonius, Gorgonius, -ii (m.). Gorjonea, Gorlitum, ii (n.).
Gorlita, Gorlitum, ii (n.).
Gorlyn, Gortyn or Gortyn, ÿnis, and Gortyns, -æ (f.),
Gortyne, -es (f.); of Gorlyn, Gorlynian, Gortyniacu, -a, -um; pecul.

Grandio, Grandio, -onis (m.). Grane, Grane, -es (f.). Granicus, the, Granicus, -1 (m.). Granius, the, Granius, -ii (m.). Granta, the, v. Cam. 4 (m.).
Gration, Oraliano, Callino, Gration, Oraliano, Gration, Oraliano, Grationopolia, Oralianopolia, is (f.); of or belonging to Grationopolia, Oralianopolianus, -a, -um.
Gratidenus, Cratidianus, -(m.). Gratisus, Gratidius, -i. (m.).
Gratisus, Grātisus, -ii (m.).
Gratisus, Grātisus, -ii (m.); of or relating to Gratisus,
Gratisus, Gratus, -a, -um.
Gratus, Gratus, -i (m.). Gravesend, Gravescenda, -æ (f.).
Graviscæ, Graviscæ, -arum, and less usual, Gravisca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Gravisea, Graviscanus, -a, -um Greece, Græcia, -æ (f.); Hellas, -idis (f.); of or be-tonging to Greece, Greek, Grecian, Græcus, -a, -um; later or less usual, Græcian, Græcias, -a, -um; Graius, -a, -um; Græciensis, -e; and Helladicus, -a, -um; the Greeks, Hellenes, -um, and Græci, -orum (m.). (m.).

(m.).

Greenwich, Gronaicum, -1, and Grenovicum, -1 (n.).

Gregory, Grégorian, -1 (m.).

Gregory, Grégorian, -1 (m.).

Gregory, Grégorian, -1 (m.).

Greineud, Grynins wald, -a. (f.).

Greineud, Grynins wald, -a. (f.).

Greineud, Grynins wald, -a. (f.).

Greineud, Grinneud, -1 (m.).

Greineud, Grinneud, -1 (m.).

Greineud, Grosphus, -1 (m.).

Gradid, the, Grudil, -orum (m.).

Grumentum, Grumentum, -1 (m.). Grumentum, Grumentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Grumentum, Grumenthensis, -e. Grunium, Grunium, -il (n.). Granium, Grunium, -il (n.).
Grylius, (m.).
Grylius, (m.).
Grynia, Grynius, -d. (m.).
Grynia, Grynia, -a. -um.
Grynia, Grynia, -a. -um.
Guadalguirir, the, Burlis, -is (m.).
Guadalguirir, the, Durlis, -a. -um.
Guadalguirir, the, Durlis, -a. -a. of Turlis, -a. (m.).
Guadalguirir, the, Durlis, -a. -a. of Turlis, -a. (m.).
Guadalguiri. Age, p. Aromista (n.).
Guadalguiri.
Guadalguiri. Gulussa, Gulussa, -æ (m.). Gutta, Gutta, -æ (m.). Guy, Guido, -ōnis (m.). Gyarus, Gyarus or Gyaros, -1 (f.). Gyas, Gyas or Gyes, -w (m.).
Gyges, Gyges, -w (m.); of or relating to Gyges, Gygæus, -a, -um. Gylippus, Gyllippus, -1 (m.).

Gymnesiæ, the, Gymnesiæ, -arum (f.), insulæ; an inhabitant of the Gymnesiæ, Gymnes, -ètis (m.). Gyndes, the, Gyndes, en Gynthes, et as (m.).
Gyrton, Gyrton, -6nis, and Gyrtona, -e. (f.).
Gyrtom, Gyrtheum or Gyrthum, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Gythium, Gythelates, -e. (m.).
Gythius, the, Gythius, -ii (m.).

H.

Haarlaem, v. Harlem. Habakuk, Habacuc or Abacuc, indecl. (m.).

niaku, -a, -um, ana Gottynius, -a, -um; pecui, Gens, Gottynis, -dis.

Gotha, Gotha, -et (f.); of Gotha, Gothānus, -a, -um.

Gotha, Gotha, -cotting of the Gotha, Gotha, Gotha, Gothicus, -a, -um; the country of the Gotha, Gothland, Gothia, -et (f.).

Gotting of the Gotting of the Gracehi, Gracehi, Gracehi, Gracehia, Gracehiu, -d. (m.); the Gracehi, Gracehia, Gracehia, -d. (m.); of or relating to the Gracehi, Gracehia, Gracehia, -d. (m.); Gracehia, Gracehia, Gracehia, -d. (m.); Gracehia, Gracehia, -d. (m.); the Graces, Gratise, -arum, and Granita, -et (f.); the Graces, Gratise, -arum, and Hamus, -Hamus, -4 (m.); Gramond, Grandimontium, -ii (n.), Hagnius, -ii (m.), Hagnius, -ii (m.)

Habakuk, Habacuc or Abacuc, indecl. (m.).
Habsburg, Habacuc, ev. (f.).
Haddington, Hadina, -w. (f.).
Hadrishen, Hadersleba, -w. (f.).
Hadria, Hadria, -w. (f.); of or relating to Hadria,
Hadriaus, -a, -um; Hadrianus, -a, -um; and Hadriaticus, -a, -um; the Hadriaic Sea, v. Adriatic.
Hadrianu, Hadrianus, -(in); of or relating to Hadrian,
Hadrianus, -u, -um, and Hadrianishis, -c.
Hadramethus, v. Adrumetum.
Harmon, Hamoni, -bils (m.)
Harmonia, Hiemonia, -w. (f.); of Hamonia, Hamö-

nius, -a, -um.

Hæmus, Hæmus, -l (m.).

Hagar, Hagar, -aris (f.).

Hagna, Hagar, -e (f.).

Hagnius, Hagnius, -ii (m.); son of Hagnius, Hagniādes, -æ (m.).

HER

Halasa, Halwsa, -w (f.); of Halasa, Halasian, Ha- | Hegerias, Hegerias, -w (m.). Hegesilochus, Hegesilöchus, -i (m.). Heidelberg, Heidelberga, -æ (f.). Helen, Helena, -æ (f.). læsinus, -a, -um. Haiæsus, Halæsus, -i (m.). Haleyone, v. Aleyone. Hales, the, Hales, -ciis (m.). Haliaemon, the, Haliaemon, -čnis (m.). Haliartus, Haliartus, -i (f.); of Haliartus, Haliartius, Helena, Helena, -æ (f.). Helenus, Helènius, -ii (m.)
Helenus, Helènor, -ŏris (m.).
Helenus, Helènus, -i (m.). -a. -um. Halicarnassus, Halicarnassus, -1 (f.); of or belonging Helernus, Helernus, -i (m.). Helicaon, Helicaon, -onis (m); of Helicaon, Helito Haticarnassus, Halicarnasseus, -a, -um, and Hato Idatedrassus, Halitas masseus, 79, licarnassensis, 4.

Halitus, Halius, -ii (m.)

Halitus, Halius, -ii (m.)

Halitus, Halius, -ii (m.)

Halitus, Halius, -ii (f.)

Halone, Halone, 4. (f.)

Halonesus, Halonesus, -i (f.) căŏnius, -a, -um. Helice, Helice, -cs (f.). Helice, Helico, -onis (m.). Helicon, Helicon, conis (m.); of or belonging to Helicon, Heliconius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Heliconius, -ldis, and Heliconius, -kdis; in plural (of the Muser), Hains, Halus or Halos, -i (f.). Heliconides and Heliconiades, -um. Halys, the, Halys, -yos (m). Ham, Hametum, -i (n.) -2. (m.) v. Cham. Heligoland, Insula Sancta (f.). Helimus, Helimus, -i (m.). Hamadan, Echătăna, -orum (n.). Heliodorus, Heliodorus, -i (m.) Heliodorus, Heliodorus, -1 (m.).
Heliogodius, Heliogobius, -1 (m.).
Heliopolis, Heliopolis, -is (f.); of or relating to Heliopolis,
polis, Heliopolitan, -a, -um; pecul. masc. c6fj.,
Heliopolites, -w; the inhabitants of Heliopolis, Heliopolite, -arum (m.).
Heldanice, Hellanice, -es (f.). Hamæ, Hamæ, -arum (f.). Haman, Haman, indect., and -anis (m.). Hamaxobii, the, Hamaxobii, -orum (m.). Hamburg, Hamburgum, -i (n.); of Hamburg, Hamburgensis, -e. Hamilear, Hamile-r, -Aris (m.). Hampton, Hamptonia, - et (f.); of Hampton, Hampto-Hellanicus, Hellanicus, -i (m.). Hellas, Hellas, -ädis (f.), v. Greece. niensis, -e. Hampshire, Hanonia, -m (f.); Hamptoniensis Comi-tatus: New Hampshire, Nova Hanonia. Helle, Helle, -es (f.). Hellen, Hellen, -enis (m.). Hannah, Anna, æ (f.). Hannibal, Hannybal, -älls (m.). Heilespont, Hellespontus, -l (m.); of the Hellespont, Hellespontine, Hellespontiacus, -a, -um; Helles-Hanno, Hanno, -onis (m.). ponticus, -a, -um; and Hellespo Hellusii, the, Hellusii, -orum (m.). -um; and Hellespontius, -a, -um. Hanover, Hanovera, -w (f.); Hanoverian, Hano-Helmstadt, Helmstadium, -ii (n.). verânus, -a, -um. Harfleur, Harflevium, -ii (n.). Helorus, v. Elorus. Helos, Helos (n.). Helos, the, Hēlotes, -um, and Helotæ, -arum (m.). Harlem, Harlemum, -i (n.). Harman or Herman, Hermannus, -i (m.). Helva, Helva, -æ (m.). Helvetii, the, Helvetii, -orum (m.); of or relating to Harmodius, Harmodius, -ii (m.). Harmonia, Harmonia, -æ (f.). Harmonius, Harmonius, -ii (m.). the Heiretti, Helvetius, -a, -um. Heiridius, Helvidius, -ii (m.). Harold, Haroldus, -l (m.). Helvidius, Helvidius, -11 (m.). Helvid, the, Helvid, the, Helvid, or Helvid, H Harpagus, Harpagus, -t (m.). Harpalus, Harpalus, -i (m.). Harpatyce, Harpalyce, -es (f.) Harpalycus, Harpalycus, -1 (m.). Harpasus, the, Harpasus, -1 (m.); of the Harpasus, Harpasides, -æ (m.). Harpasides, -es (m.).
Harpas, Harpax, -ācis (m.).
Harpocrates, Harpocrātes, -is (m.).
Harpocrates, Harpocrātes, -is (m.).
Harpys, a., Harpyia, -es (f.); usually in plural, the
Harpies, Harpyia, -arum.
Harford, Yadum Cervinum (n.); Harfordia, -æ (f.); Henrietta, Henrietta, -ar (f.). Henry, Henricus, -i (m.). Herry, Henricus, 1 (m.).
Hephastion, Hephastion, 5nis (m.).
Heraclea, Heraclea, -æ (f.): of or belonging to Heraclea, Heracleas, Heracleus, -æ; Heracleus,
-a, -um; and Heracleoticus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., of or relating to Hartford, Harfordiensis, -e. Harwich, Harvicum, -i (n.). Harz Forest, Hercynia Silva. Hasdrubal, Hasdrubal, -Alis (m.). Hastings, Hastingæ, -arum (f.). Heracleotes, -æ (m.). Heracleum, Heracleum, -i (n.). Heraciens, Heracical, -1 (m.).
Heracions, Heracical, -1 (m.).
Heracities, Heracical, -1 (m.) of or relating to Heracitus, Heracitus, -1 (m.); of or relating to Heracitus, Heracitus, -1 (m.). Halford, Hatfordia, -æ (f.). Haterius, Haterius, -il (m.). Havana, Havanna, -æ (f.); Panum St. Christophöri. Havre, Havrea, -æ (f.). Havre de Grace, Gratiæ Portus; Caracotinum, -i Heræa, Heræa, -æ (f.). (m.). Heraklitza, Heraclea (Thracia), -ee (f.). Hebata, Hebata, -m (f.). Herbert, Herbertus, -i (m.). Hebe, Hebe, -es (f.). Herbita, Herbita, -æ (f.); of or relating to Herbita, Hebrews, the, Hebred, -orum (m); of or relating to the Hebrews, Hebrew, Hebrews, -a, -um, and He-Herbitensis, -e. Hercates, the, Hercates, -um (m.). Hercolanon, Herculanum, -i; Herculaneum, -i. er Herculaneum, I nium, -ii (n.); of or belonging of Herculaneum, Herculanean, Herculaneanis, -e; braĭcus, -a, -um. Hebrides, the, Ebūdes, -um, or Ebūdæ, -arum (f.), Insulæ Histore. Hebron, indect. (m.), a man's name; sons or descendants of Hebron, Hebronites, Hebronites, artun (m.), -2. (f), a city.

Hebras, the, Helkhrus, -1 (m.), Hreabe, Helkhrus, -1 (m.), Herculaneus and -lanus, -a, -um; and late Herculeanus, -a, -um.

Hercules, Hercules, -is (m.); of or relating to Hercules. Herculean, Herculeus, -a, -um; Herculanus or -laneus, -a, -um; and Heracleus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Hercules, Heraclides, -æ (m.). Hecale, Hecale, -es (f.). Hecateus, Hecateus, -i (m.). Hecateus, Hecateus, -i (m.). Hecateus and Hecateus, -a, -um; pecul. fem, Hecateus and Hecateus, -a, -um; pecul. fem, Hercynian, Hercynius, -a, -um; the Hercynian Forest, Hercynia Silva, Hercynius Saltus, and Hercynia Saltus. Saltus.

Hercynna, Hercynna, -æ (f.):

Herdonia, Herdonia, -æ (f.): of or belonging to Herdonia,

Herdonia, Herdonianis, -ü.

Herdonius, Herdonius, -ii (m.):

Hereford, Herefordia, -m. (f.);

Hereford, Ariconenis, -e.

Herennius, Herennius, -ii (m.): of or relating to Herennius,

Herennius, Herennius, -a, -um. Hecato, Hecato, -onis (m.). Hecuto, Heckto, -onis (m.).

Hecatompylos, Hecktomylos, -i {f.}.

Hector, Hector, -ōris (m.); of or relating to Hector,

Hector, Hectora, -a., -um.

Heckuba, Heckba, -a., -um.

Heckuba, Heckba, -a., -a., -um.

Heckuba, Heckba, -a., -a., -a., -a.

Heckyra, -leckyra, -e., -f.).

Hedymeles, Hedymeles, -is (m.). Hegens, Hegens, -ie (m.). Herford, v. Hertford.

Hierocles, Hierocles, -is (m.).

Hierosölyma, v. Jerusalem. Hierum, Hierum or Hieron, -i (n.).

Hieronymus, v. Jerome

Hitaīra, Hilaīra, -æ (f.). Hitario, Hilario, -ōnis (m.).

Heritius, Herillus, -i (m.); the followers of Herillus, Herillis, -orum (m.). Heritus, Herilus, -i (m.). Herius, Herius, -ii (m.). Hilarius, } Hilarius, -ii (m.). Hilary, } Hilarus, -i (m.). Hermachus, Hermachus, -i (m.). Hildesheim, Ascalingium, -il (n.); Hildesia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Hildesheim, Hildesiensis, -e. Hermæum, Hermæum, -i (n.). Hermagon, Reimeum, 1(n.),
Hermagora, Hermagora, (m.); the disciples of
Hermagora, Hermagorel, -orum (m.).
Herman, Hermanus, -1, and Arminius, -ii (m.).
Hermandica, Hermandica, -a (f.).
Hermandica, Hermandica, is (f.). Hillus, Hillus, -i (m). Himella, the. Himella, -æ (f.). Himera, Himera, -w (f.), and Himera, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Himera, Himeraws, -a, -um.—2. (m.) a river: of the Himera, Himerensis, -e. Hermaphroditus, Hermaphroditus, -i (m.). Hermaphrodius, Itermaphrodius, 1-1 (m.).
Hermas, 4-(m.).
Hermathena, Hermathena, -e. (f.).
Hermathena, Hermathena, -e. (f.).
Hermathena, Hermathena, -e. (m.).
Hermioa, Hermiaa, -e. (m.).
Herminius, Herminius, -ii (m.).
Herminone, Hermione, -e. (f.); of or belonging to Hermione, Hermionius, -a. -um, and Hermionius, -a. -um, and Hermionius, -a. -um, and Hermionius, Himerius, Himerius, -ii (m.). Himileo, Himileo, -onis (m.). Himmalaya (Mountains), Emoci Montes; Imaus Mons (in part). Hipparchus, Hipparchus, -i (m.). cripparcaus, Hipparchus, -1 (m.).
Hipparins, Hipparins, -1 (m.).
Hipparis, the, Hipparis, -is (m.).
Hipparis, the, Hipparis, -is (m.).
Hipparis, Hipphas, -a (m.); son of Hippasus, Hippasldes, -a (m.).
Hippia, Hippia, -a (f.).
Hippia, Hippias, -a (f.).
Hippias, Hippias, -a (m.).
Hippias, Hippias, -a (m.).
Hippias, Hippias, -a (m.).
Hippo. obis (m.). and Hinna Ragins, -a (m.). -a, -um.

Hermions, the, Hermiönes, -um (m.).

Hermions, the, Hermipnus, -i (m.).

Hermodorus, Hermidorus, -i (m.).

Hermodorus, Hermidorus, -i (m.).

Hermogenes, Hermigenes, -is (m.); of or relating to

Hermogenes, Hermogenians, -a, -um.

Hermolosis, Hermions, -i (m.).

Hermopolist, Hermipolist, -is (f.); of Hermopolis, Hermipolist, -is (f.); of Hermopolist, Hermipolist, -is (m.).

Hermosinus, Hermitinus, -i (m.). Mippias, Hippias, -ac (m.).

Mippo, Hippo, -ohis (m.), and Hippo Regius; of or belonging to Hippo, Hippocensis, -e.

Hippocons, Hippoceon, -ontis (m.).

Hippocrates, Hippocraticus, -a, -um.

Hippodamas, -a, -um; pscul. fem., Hippocratic, -idis; -ep., in plarai (of the Muses), Hippocraticus, -dis; -ep., in plarai (of the Muses), Hippocraticus, -um.

Hippodamas, Hippodamas, -a, and Hippodome, -es (f.).

Hippodamas, Hippodamas, -i (m.).

Hippodamas, Hippodamas, -i (m.).

Hippodamas, Hippodamas, -i (m.).

Hippometon, Hippometon, -onis (m.).

Hippometon, Hippometon, -onis (m.); daughter of Hippomas, Hippomas, -actis (m.); of or relating to Hippomas, Hippomas, -actis (m.); of or relating to Hippomicus, Hippomicus, -a, -um.

Hippomicus, Hippomicus, -a, -um. Hermunduri, the, Hermundari, -orum (m.). Hermus, the, Hermus, -i (m.).

Hernici, the, Hermus, -i (m.); of or relating to the
Hernici, Hernican, Hernicus, -a, -um. Mernici, Hernican, Hernicus, -a, -um.
Hero, Hero, 0a (f.).
Herod, Herodos, -la (m.); of or relating to Herod,
Herodinus, -a, -um; the Herodians (parlians of
Herod), Herodiani, -orum (m.); daughter of Herod,
Herodian, -dia (f.).
Herodian, Herodianus, -l (m.).
Herodian, Herodians, -dais (f.); strictly, daughter of Herod. Herodotus, Herodotus, -i (m.). Herophile, Herophile, -es (f.). Herostratus, Herostratus, -i (m.). Herse, Herse, -es (f.). Hersilia, Hersilia, -æ (f.). Hertford, Harfordia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Hert-ford, Harfordiensis, -e; county of Hertford, Hertford-Hippothoon, Hippothoon, -ontis (m.). Hippus, Hippus or Hippos, -i (f.), a city .- 2. (m.) a shire, Harfordiensis Comitatus Herus, Herus, -i (m.).
Heriod, Hesiodus, -i (m.); of or relating to Hesiod, Hirpini, the, Hirpini, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Merpins, inc., Airpins, Scient (m.); ye resuming some Hispins, Hirinus, -s., -um.
Hirriss, Hirtus, -ii (m.); of or relating to Hiritus,
Hirrissus, -s., -um, and Hirtus, -s., -um.
Hirrissus, Hippalls, -ii (J.); of or relating to Hispins, Hippalls, -ii (J.); of or relating to Hispins, Hesiodeus, -a, -um. Hestone, Hestone, -es (f.).
Hesperia, Hesperia, -æ (f.); of or relating to Hesperia,
Hesperian, Hesperius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Hesperis, -Idis. Hispalensis, -e, and Hispaliensis, -e.

Hispania, V. Spain.

Hispania, V. Spain.

Hispaniola, Hispalinida, .æ (f)

Hispellum, Hispellum, -i (n); of Hispellum, Hispellan, atts, and Hispellensis, -e.

Hispalia, Hispulla, -æ (f).

Hispila, Hipulla, -æ (f).; of or belonging to Histria,

Histria, Histria, -a, -um, and Histrus, -a, -um;

the Histrians, Histri, -orum (m).

Hong-Ho, Bautisus, -i (m).

Holland, Bathvia, -æ (f); of Holland, Bathvus,
-a, -um. Hispalensis, -e, and Hispaliensis, -e. Hesperus, Hesperus, -i (m.); daughter of Hesperus, Hesperis, -idis (f.); usually in plural, Hesperides, -um (f.). Hesse, Hessia or Hassia, -æ (f.). Hester, v. Esther Hestimotis, Hestimotis, -Ydis (f.). Hesychius, Hesychius, -ii (m.). Hezham, Axelodunum, -i (n.). Hesham, Axelodunum, -i (n.).
Hesckink, Exéchins, -e (m.).
Hibernia, Hibernia, -ie (f.).
Heseius, Hicesius, -ii (m.).
Hiceston, Hicesius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Hiceston, Hicestonius, -a, -um.
Hicenpoi, Hiempsal, -aii (m.).
Hicenpois, Hiempsas, -ac (m.).
Hiren, Hiera, -ie (f.).
Hirencia, Hieracia, -ac (f.).
Hirencia, Hieracia, -ac (f.). -a. -um. Holmia, Holmia, -æ (f.), and Holmæ, -orum (m.). Holmi, J. Holofernes, is (m.). Holofernes, Holofernes, is (m.). Holofernes, Holsatia, -w. (f.). Homer, Homerus, -i. (m.); of or relating to Homer, Homeric, Honfeitcus, -a, -um, and Homerius, -a, -um; a Homerius, Homerita, -w. (m.). Homerite, the, Homerite, -arum (m.). Hierapolis, Hierapolis, is (f.); of or belonging to Hierapolis, Hierapolitanus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Hierapolis, Hierapolitæ, -arum. Homole, Homble, es (f).

Homole, Homble, es (f).

Homolium, Hombilium, -ii (n,).

Homona, Homona, -æ (f,); of or belonging to Homona, Hombnensis, -e. Hierapylna, Hierapytna, -æ (f.). Hieras, Hieras, -m (m.). Hieras, Hierax, -acis (m.). Hieremias, v. Jeremiah. Hieres (Isles d'), Stocchädes, -um (f.), Insulæ. Honoria, Honoria, -æ (f.). Hiericho, v. Jericho. Honorius, Honorius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Honorius, Honorianus, -a, -um; son of Honorius, Ho-noriades, -m (m.); daughter of Honorius, Honorias, Hiero, Hiero, -on s (m.); of or relating to Hiero, Hierônicus, -a, -um.

Hierocæsarea, Hierocæsarea, -æ (f.); of or belonging -ădis (f.). Horace, Horatius, -li (m.), q. v. to Hierocæsarea, Hierocæsariensis, -e.

Horatia, Horatia, -m (f.).

Horatio = Horatius. Horatius, Horatius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Ho-Horace, ratius, Horatian, Horatianus, -a, -uni,

HOR and Horatius, -a, -um; the Horatii, Horatii, -orum (m.). Hormisdas, Hormisdas, -æ (m.). Hortalus, Hortalus, -i (m.).
Horta, Hortanum, -i (n.); of or belonging to
Hortanum, Hortanum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Horlanum, J. Horla, Horline, Horlinus, -a, -um. Horsu, Horsu et Horse, -i (m.). Hostilia, Hostiliansia, e. (f.); of Hostilia, Hostiliansia, e. Hostilius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Hostilius, Hostilius, -a, -um, and Hostilius, -a, -um. Hostu, Hostus, -i (m.). Hubert, Hubertus, -i (m.). Hubert, Hubertus, -i (m.). Humber, the, Abus, -i (m.). Humphrey, Humphredus, -i, and Onuphrius, -ii (m.). Hungary, Hungaria, -æ (f.). Huns, the, Hunni, -orum, and Chunni, -orum (m.); Muni, me, Hunni, Jorum, and Cunnin, Jorum (18.1);
of or relating to the Hune, Hunniscus, -a, unHuntingdom, Huntingdomia, -a: (f.); of Huntingdom,
Huntingdomensis, -e, and Huntingdomensis, -e;
Huntingdomshire, Comitatus Huntingdomensis. Hunsingausants, O. Hung, Hung, Hum, -1 (m.); of or relating to Hyacinthus, Hyacinthus, -1 (m.); Hyacinthus, Hyacinthus, Hyacinthius, -a, -um.

Hyacinthus, Etyacinthius, -a, -um.

Hyale, Hykle, -es (f).

Hyampolis, Hyampolis, -is (f).

Hyampolis, Hyampolis, -is (f).

Hyamics, Hyanttus, -a, -um, and Hyantčus, -a, -um.

Hyas, Hyas, -antic (m); sister of Hyas, Hyas, -adis

(f); esp. in pisral, the Hyades, Hyades, -um.

Hybia, Hybla, -w (f). a city: (m.) a mountain; of or

belonging to Hybla, Hyblean, Hybleus, -a, -um,

and Hyblenis, -b.

Hydappes, Hydaspeu, -s, -um, if or relating to the

Hydappes, Hydaspeu, -a, -um,

Hyde, Hyde, -es, and Hyda, -w (f).

Hydraoles, the, Hydraoles, -w (m).

Hydroles, Hydrila, -w (f); of or belonging to Hydrela,

Hydrelis, Hydrila, -w (f); of or belonging to Hydrela,

Hydrelis, Hydrila, -w (f); of or belonging to Hydrela,

Hydrelis, Audic, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Hydrela,

Hydrelie, -a, rum (m). Hyacinthus, Hyacinthius, -a, -um. Hydreliten, -arum (m.).

Hydrunium, Hydrunium, -l (n.), and Hydrus, -untis

(f.); the inhabitants of Hydrunium, Hydruntini, (f); the inhabitants of Hydruntum, Hydruntini, orum (m.).
Hydrussa, Hydrussa, -ee (f.).
Hydrussa, Hydrussa, -ee (f.).
Hygia, Hygia, -ee (f.).
Hygia, Hygia, -e. (f.).
Hyiat, Hyliat, -a., -um.
Hyiat, Hyliaus, -i (m.).
Hyiat, Hyliaus, -i (m.).
Hyiat, Hyliaus, -e. (m.).
Hyiat, Hyliaus, -ee (f.).
Hyiat, Hylias, -ee (f.).
Hyiat, Hylias, -ee (f.).
Hyiat, Hylias, -ee (f.).
Hyiat, Hylias, -ee (f.). Hyleus, Hyleus, -eos and -ei (m.). Hyllus, Hyllus, -i (m.). Hylonome, Hylonome, -es (f.). Hymen, Hymen (only in nom. and roc.) and Hymenæus, -i (m.). Hymettius, Hymettius, -ii (m.). Hymettus (Mount), Hymettus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Hymetius, Hymetius, -a, -um.
Hyperpa, Hyperpa, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Hyperpa, Hyperpa, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Hyperpa, Hyperpa, -a, -um.
Hypenis, the, Hyphalis, -is (m.); of or belonging to the Hypenis, Hyperius, -a, -um.
Hypenis, Hyperpa, -a, -um.
Hypenis, Hyperius, -is (m.),
Hyperbus, Hypatius, -is (m.),
Hyperbus, Hypatius, -is (m.),
Hyperbus, Hyperbus, -is (m.),
Hyperbus, Hyperbus, -is (m.),
Hyperbus, Hyperbus, -is, -ee (f.),
Hyperia, Hyperbus, -is, -ee (f.),
Hyperia, Hyperbus, -is, -ee (f.),
Hyperia, Hyperbus, -is, -ee (f.),
Hyperion, Hyperbus, -is, -ee (f.),
Hyperbus, to Hymettus, Hymettius, -a, -um. Hyperionius, -a, -um.

Hypermnestra, -w, and -nestre, -es (f.). Hypsæa, Hypsæa, -w (f.). Hypsæus, Hypsæus, -i (m). Hypeus, flypsus, -1 (m.). Hypeus, Hypsus, -cos and -ei (m.). Hypsicrates, Hypsicrates, -is (m.). Hypsipyle, Hypsipyle, -es (f.); of Hypsipyle, Hypsi-Hypotypie, 11 yeapyte, we (//), y hypotypie, 12 yeapyte, papers, pyleus, 4, unn. hyrconia, Hyrcania, Hyrcania, Hyrcanius, -a, -unn. Hyrcanius, -a, -unn. Hyrothius, -a, -unn. (-i), y Hyrothius, -a, -unn. Hyricani, hypieus, -cou or -ci(m); y Hyrican, Hyrican, Hyrican, -cou or -ci(m); y Hyrican, -ci(m

Hyrium, Hyrium, -li (n.); of or belonging to Hyrium, Hyrium, -a, -um.
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Hyrmine, Hyrmine, -es (f.).
Hyrtacus, Hyrthcus, -i (m.); son of Hyrtacus, Hyrth-Hystaspes, Hystaspes, -is (m.). T. Ia, Ia, -æ (f.). Iacchus, Iacchus, -i (m.). faceast, taccaus, a temperature, accapt faceb, v. Jacob, et Jacob, lacobus, lacobus, lacobus, lacobus, lacobus, et (m); v. also James. lader, the lader, define, m); of or relating to the lader, ladertinus, a, -um. ladertinus, -a, -um.
Iara, lara, -ae (f.).
Iaiysus, läijsus, -i (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a city:
of or belonging to laiysus, laijsius, -a, -um.
Iamblichus, lamblichus, -i (m.). Ianthe, Ianthe, es. (f.).
Iapetus, Ilāpētus, -i. (m.); son of Iapetus, Ilāpētuānldes,
-ac (m.); lapētlues, -ac (m.).
Iapis, Ilāpā, -tūki (m.).
Iapis, Ilāpā, -tūki (m.).
Iapis, Ilāpā, -tūki (m.).
Iapydia, Iapydia, -ac (f.); of Iapydia, Iapydian, Iāpis,
-ydul; the Iapydians, Iapydes, -um (m.).
Iapydia, Iapygia, -ac (f.); of or belonjang to Iapygia,
Iapygius, -a,-um; the Iapygians, Iapyges, -um (m.).
Iapya, Iayya, -ygia (m.).
Iatos, Iarbas, -ac (m.).
Iatos, Iarbas, -ac (m.).
Iatos, Iarbas, -ac (m.); of or relating to Iasius, Ilāsīdes, -ac (m.); daughter or female descendant of Iasius, Ilāsīdes, -diās (f.).
-idis (f.). Ianthe, Ianthe, es (f.). -Ydis (f.). Idso, Idso, -0s (f.). Idson, v. Jason. Iassus, Iassus, -i(f.); of or belonging to Iassus, Iassius,
-a, -um, and Iassensis, -e; the Gulf of Iassus, Iassius Sinus. lasaries, the, laxaries, -w (m.).

lazyges, the, laxyges, -um (m.).

lberia, lberia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Iberia, Iberian, Iberus, -a, -um, and Iberiacus, -a, -um; en Iberian, Iber, -eris (m.); the Iberians, Iberes, -um, and Iberi, -orum (m.). Iberus, } the, Iberus, -i (m.). Ebro, } the, IDERUS, -1 (m.).

Ibis, idis and -is (f.).

Ibycus, Ibycus, -i (m.); of or relating to Ibycus. Icadius, Icădius, -ii (m.). Icaria, v. Icarus. Icarius, Icarius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Icarius, Icarius, -a, -um ; daughter of Icarius, Icaris. -Icis. and Icariotis, -Ydis (f.). Icarus, Icarus and Icarus, -i, and Icaria. -w (f.); of or belonging to Icarus, Icarius, -a, -um; the Icarian Sea, Icarium Mare. Iccius, Iccius, -ii (m.).
Icciand, (perhaps) Thule, -es (f.); Islandia, -æ (f.)Icclandish, Islandicus, -a, -um. Icelus, Icelus, -i (m.). Iceni, the, Iceni, -orum (m.) Ichnus, Ichnus, -æ (f.).
Ichthyophagi, Ichthyöphägi, -orum (m.).
Ichthus, Icilius, -ii (m.). Iconium, Iconium, -ii (n.); of Iconium, Iconium, Iconiensis, -e. Ictinus, Ictīnus, -i (m.) Iclinus, Iclinus, -1 (m.).
Icus, Icus or Icos, -i (f.).
Ida (Mount), Ida, -ee, and Ide, -ee (f.); of or belonging to Ida, Idean, Ideus, -a, -um.—2. a female name.
Ideus, Ideus, -i (m.).
Idalia, Idalia, -ee (f.); v. sq. Idalium, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Idalis, -idis. Idas, Idas, -æ (m.).
Idmon, Idmon, -ŏnis (m.); of Idmon, Idmönius. Idomeneus, Idomeneus, -eos or -ei (m.), poet. acc. -es. Idumea, Idumea, -æ (f.); of Idumea, Idumeas, I mæus, -a, -um. Idyia, Idyia, -æ (f.).
Ieremias, v. Jeremiah.
Iericho, v. Jericho.
Ierne, Ierne, -es (f.) = Hibernia.

lerosolyma, v. Jerusalem. IESUS, v. JESUS.

Ionicus, -a, -um; Ionius, -a, -um; and Ion, -onis

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Igilgili, Igligili, indeci. (n.); of or belonging to Igilgili, igligilitanus. -s., -um Jgilisum, iglium, -ii (n.). Ibe inhabitants of Igu-gisisum, Iglium, -ii (n.); the inhabitants of Igu-gisum, Iglium, -ii (n.); the inhabitants of Igu-gisum, Iglium, -ium, and Iguvini, -orum (m.). Ikaworih, Icenorum Oppidum.
Ikaworih, Icenorum Oppidum.
Ikaworih, Icenorum Oppidum. (as adj.); pecui. fem., Iönis, -Ydis; the Ionians, 150ns, -um (m.); the Ionian Sea, Marc Iönium. Iopas, 15pas, -ac (m.). Iordane, v. Jordan. Ios, 10s, 1 (f). Iosephus, v. Joseph.
Iosephus, v. Joseph.
Iotape, lotape, -es (f.).
Iphianassa, lphianassa, -æ (f.).
Iphicles, lphicles, -is (m.). Ilerda, Ilerda, -m (f.); the inhabitants of Ilerda, Ilerdenses, -ium (m.).

Ilergetes, the, llergetes, -um, and llergetes, -arum fphicies, Iphicies, -is (m).

fphicius, Iphicius, -is (m).

fphicius, Iphicius, -is (m).

fphicenia, Iphicius, -is (f).

fphimedia, Iphimedia, -as (f).

fphimoda, Iphimedia, -as (f).

fphinoss, Iphimous, -is (m).

fphis, Iphis, -idis (m).

fphis, Iphis, -idis (m).

fphis, Iphis, -idis (m).

fphiss, Iphiss, -idis (m).

fphiss, Iphiss, -idis (m).

fphiss, Iphiss, -idis (m).

fphiss, Iphiss, -idis (m). Itia, Ilia, -e (f.). Iliad, the, Ilias, -Sdis (f.). Ilion, v. Ilium. Itione, Iliona, -ee, and Ilione, -es (f.). Itioneus, Ilioneus, eco and ei (m.).

Itissus, the, Ilissus, -in,
Itisthyta, Ilithyia, -e (f.).

Itism, Ilim and Ilion, -ii (n.); of or belonging to
Itism, Ilim and Ilion, -ii (n.); of or belonging to
Itism, Ilim, -and Iliensis, -e; a woman of Itism, Iliac,
-a, -um; and Iliensis, -e; a woman of Itism, Iliac,
-kitis (f.); mostly in pisral, Ilikdes, -um.

Ititley, Olicana, -e (f.).

Itisyria, Illyria, -e (f.); of or belonging to Itlyria,
Illyrian, Illyria, -dis.

Iliscia, Iliacia, -e (f.).

Iturco, Ilurco, -ōnis (f.); of Iluro, Ilurconcasis, -e.

Ituro, Iluro, -ōnis (f.); of Iluro, Ilurensis, -e.

Itus, Ilus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Itus, Ilikdes,
-e (m.); Itioneus, Ilioneus, -eos and -ei (m.). *** of the state o Iresiæ, Iresiæ, -arum (f.). Freeze, Tresse, aum (f.). Iri, the, Eurotias, -e. (m.). Iria, Iria, -e. (f.); the inhabitants of Iria, Iriates, -lum, and Irianses, -lum (m.). Iris, Iria, -is and -ldis (f.), a goddess.—2. (m.) a river. Irus, Irus, -i (m.). Isaac, Isaacus, -i, and Isaac, indeci. (m.). Isabelia, Isabella, -æ (f.). Isaus, Isaus, -i (m.). -ee (m.). Ilva, 11va, -ee (f.). Imachara, Imachara, -ee (f.); of Imachara, Imacha-Isaiah, Isaias or Esaias, -m (m.); of or relating to Isaiah, Isaianus, -a, -um. rensis, e. Imaon, Imaon, -čnis (m.). Imaus (Mount), Imaus, -i (m.), mons. Isara, the, Isara, -æ (m.). Joura, 10e, 15ata, 4c (m.). | Isaurus, -i (f.).
Isaura, Sauria, -orum (m.): | Isaurus, -i (f.).
Isauria, Isauria, -e (f.); of or belonging to Isauria,
Isauria, Isaurius, -a, -um; the Isauri, Isauri,
-orum (m.).
Jourus, 10e, Isaurus, -i (m.). Imbarus, Imbarus, -i (m.). Imbrasus, Imbrasus, -i (m.); son of Imbrasus, Imbräsides, -æ (m.).

Imbreus, imbreus, -eos or -ei (m.)

Imbrinium, imbrinium, -ii (n.). Isca, Isca, -æ (f.). Iscariot, Iscariotes, -æ (m.). Imbrus. Imbrus or Imbros, -i (f.); of Imbrus, Imbrian, Iscario, Iscariotes, em (m.).
Ischia, Aenkia, em (f.). Inkrime, -es (f.).
Ischomache, Ischomache, -es (f.).
Ischomache, Ischomache, -es (f.).
Isco (Lago d'). Sebinus, -i (m.). Lacus.
Istre, Iskra, -m (m.).
Istre, Iskra, -m (m.).
Ishmeel, Ismael or Ismahel, -člis (m.); sons or descendonie of Ishmael, the Ishmaeities, Ismaelitte, Imbrius, -a, -um. Imola, Forum Cornelii. Inachia, Inachia, -w (f.).
Inachus, lnachus, -i (m.); of or relating to Inachus, Inachian, Inachius, -1 (m.); of or retaining to nachus, Inachius, -n, -um; son or descendant of Inachus, Inachius, -nc (m.); daughter or female descendant of Inachus, Inachis, -Ydis (f.).—2. a river: arum (m.) of the Inachus, Inachius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Inachis, -Ydis. Inarime, Inărime, -es (f.). Isidorus, Isidorus, -i (m.). Isigonus, Isigonus, -i (m.). Isis, Isis, -is and -idis (f.); of or belonging to Isis, Inarime, Inkitme, -es (J.).
Indez, Index, -lets (m.).
India, India, -es (J.); the inhabitants of India, India,
-orum (m.); of or belonging to the India or India,
Indicus, -a, -um, and Indus, -a, -um; the Indian
Ocean, Erythræum-Mare; the East Indias, India
Orientalis; the West Indias, India Occidentalis. Isiacus, -a, -um. Ismael, v. Ishmael. Ismael, v. Ishmael.
Ismaer, Ismāra, -orum (n.); v. sq.
Ismarus (Mount), Ismārus, -i (m.), and Ismāra, -orum
(n.); of or belenings to Ismarus, Ismārius, -a, -um,
and Ismārius, -a, -um.
Ismene, Ismēnia, -a, (m.).
Ismenia, Ismēnias, -a, (m.).
Ismenus, Ish, Ismēnus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Ismenis,
-vālis (voch. for Theban). Induciomarus, Induciomarus, -i (m.). Indus, the, Indus, -i (m.). Inaus, ine, Indus, -i (m.).
Ingavones, the, Ingavones, -um (m.).
Ingauni, the, Ingauni, -orum (m.).
Ingram, Engelramus, -i (m.).
Inn, the, Ænus or Œnus, -i (m.). menson, ismenius, -a, -um; pecul, fem., Ismenis, -tdis (poet, for Theban).

Ismir, Smyrma, -m (f.), q. v.

Ismic, Nicea, -m (f.), q. v.

Isocrates, isocrates, -is (m.); of relating to Isocrates,

Isocrates, -a, -um, and Isocraticus, -a, -um.

Isola Farnese, Veil, -orum (m.), q. v.

Isochas A. Andrian - socraticus. Inn., met. Linus or Chus, -1 (m.).
Innspruck, Eni Pons or Chippons, -ontis (m.).
Instadt, Boiodurum, -1 (n.).
Ino, Ino, -ûs (f.); of or belonging to Ino, Inous, -a, -um. 1801a zerneze, ven., votuni (m.), q. v. ispadan, Aspadan, Aspadan, sorum (m.). zer, sen or Israel, Iszael, indecl., and Israelita, -æ (m.); in plural, the Israelite, Israelita, -arum (m.); an Israelita, sen or daughter of Israel, Israelitia, vidis (f): oy woman, a daughter of Israel, Israelitia, vidis (f): oy Insubres, the, Insubres, -ium (m.); of or relating to Internation, Institutes, June (m.); of or reasons to the Insubres, Insubrian, Insuber or -bris, e.

Internelium, Internelium, -ii (n.); the inhabitants of Internelium, Internelii, -orum (m.). Interamna, Interamna, -e., and Interamnæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Interamna, Interamnas, -atis (adj.), and Interamnensis, -e; the Interamwoman, a ausgaier of street, streaming -ides (f); 0) or belonging to the largaelites, Israeliticus, a., -um. Issa, Issa, -a. (f.); of or belonging to Issa, Issaeus, -a., -um; Issaeus, -a., -um; and Issaeus, -a. [Issaeus, -a., indeed. (m.). nians, Interamnates, -ium (m.). Inuss, Inuus, -i (m.). Io, Io, -as (f.). Isse, Isse, -es (f.). Ioannes, v. John Iob, v. Job. Isny, Isna, -m (f.). Issoire, Iciodurum, -1 (n.). Issus, Issus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Issus, Issius, Iocasta, v. Jocasta. Iolaus, löläus, -i (m.).
Iolcos, Iolcos or Iolcus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Isterones, Isterones, -um (m.). Ioless, Ioleiñeus, -a, -um. Iole, Iole, -es (f.). Ister, v. Danube. Istria, v. Histria. Iollas, Iollas, -m (m.). Istropolis, Istropolis, -is (f.). Italica, Italica, -æ (f.); of Italica, Italicensis, -e. Ionia, constant (m.).
Ionas, v. Jonas.
Ionia, iònia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ionia, Ionian,
Ionia, iònia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ionia, Ionian, Halica, Italica, -æ (f.); of Italica, Italicensis, -e.
Italica, Italica, -æ (f.); in poet., Hespéria, -æ (f.);
Ausonia, -æ (f.); Œnotria, -æ (f.); and Saturnia,

Dight of by Google

J.

Jabesh, Jabesh, indecl. (m.). Jaca, Jacca, -w (f.). Jacob, Jacob, indeci. (m.) Jael, Jael, indecl. (f.). Jafet, v. Japhet. Jafa, Joppe, -es (f.), v. Joppa. Jairus, Jairus, -i (m.). Jamaica, Jamaica, -æ (f.). Jamblichus, v. Iamblichus. James, Jacobus, -i (m.). Jamestown, Jacobipolis, is (f.). Jane, Joanna, -ee (f.).
Janiculum (Mount), Janiculum, -i (n.); of the Janiculum, Janicularis, -e. Janina, Epirus, -i (f.). Janesary, Egnius, -1 (17). Janesary, Cape, v. Jenischehr. Janes, Jānus, -1 (m.): of or relating to Janus, Jā-nālis, -4, and Jānuālis, -6. Japens, Japonis, -ac (f.). Japetus, v. Japetus. Japhet, Japhet or Japheth, indecl., and Japetus, -i (m.),
Jacobus, -1 (m.),
Jaquet, Jacobus, -1 (m.),
Jaquet, Jacoba, -w. (f.),
Jared, Iardus, -1 (m.),
Jason, Jāson, -5mis (m.); of or relating to Jason, Jāson, -5mis (m.),
Jason, Jāson, -5mis (m.),
Jasop, Jassium, -ii (n.),
Jasop, Jassium, -ii (n.),
Javoičnus, Javoičnus, -1 (m.),
Jenonici, -3oc, (f.),
Jebba, -w. (f.),
Jebba, -w. (f.),
Jebus, -1 (m.); the descendants of Jebus, the
Jebusites, Jebussel, -orum (m.); of or relating to the
Jebusites, Jebussel, -orum (m.); of prediating to the
Jedou Jebonias, Jechonias, -w. (m.). (m.). Jeddo, Jedum, -i (n.).
Jeddo, Jedum, -i (n.).
Jehosaphat, Jehoshaphat, indecl. (m.).
Jena, Jona, -æ (f.).
Jenaub, the. Acesines, -is or -æ (m.). Jenet, v. Jeanette. Jenischehr, Cape, Sigmum, -i (n.), Promontorium. Jeofrey, Galfridus, -l (m.).
Jephta, Jephtha, -w (f.).
Jephtha, Jephthe or Jephte, indecl. (m.). Jeremiah, } Jeremias, -w, and Hieremias, -w (m.). Jeremy, } Jeremus, -w. and Interior (f.), and Hiericho, Jericho or Hiericho, indecl (f.), and Hierichos, -l, or Hiericus, -units (f.); of or belonging to Jericho, Hierichontinus, -a, -um. Jeroboam, Jeroboamus, i (m.). Jerome, Hieronymus, -i (m.). Jersey, Cæsarêa, -æ (f.). Jerusalem, Hierosolyma, -orum (n.); Hierosolyma, -ee (f.); Hierusalem and Jerusalem, indeel. (f.); the inhabitants of Jerusalem, Hierosolymita, -arum

(m.); of or belonging to Jerusalem, Hierosolymarius,

Jesse, Jesse or Jesse, indect. (m.); of or relating to Jesse, Jesseus, -a, -um, and Jesseus, -a, -um. Jesus, Jesus, -ü, acc. -um (m.).

Jezry, v. Judea. Jezzbel, Jezabel, indecl., and Jezabel, -člis (f.).

-a. -um.

KAK Joan Joanna, -ee (j.).
Joas, Joas, indecl. (m.).
Job, Job, indecl., and Jobus, -i (m.).
Jocasta, Jocasta, -ee (f.), and Jocaste, -es. Joel, Joel, indecl. (m.). John, Joannes or Johannes, -is (m.). Joigny, Joviniacum, -i (n). Joinville, Joanvilla, -æ (f.). Jonas, Jonas, -ee (m.); of or relating to Jonas, Jonaus, -a, -um.

Jonathan, Jonathan, indect., and Jonathan, -a: (m.).

Joppa, Joppe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Joppa, Joppicus, a, picus, -a, -um.
Jordan, the, Jordānes, -is (m.).
Joseph, Josephus, indecl., and Josephus, -i (m.).
Josephus, Josephus, -i (m.).
Joshus, Joseu, indecl.; also, Jesus, -û (m.).
Josia, Josias, -æ (m.). Jotham, Jotham, indecl., and Jothamus, -1 (m.). Joux, Jovium, -ii (n.). Jovian, Jöviänus, -i (m.) Jovinian, Jovinianus, -i (m); the followers of Jovinian, Jovinianists, -arum (m.). Jovinus, Jovinus, -i (m.). Jorius, Jovinus, -1 (m.).
Jorius, Jovinus, -1 (m.).
Jorius, Jovinus, -1 (m.).
Juba, Juba, -e (m.).
Jubelius, Jubelius, -11 (m.). Judah, Juda, -æ (m.). Judæa, v. Judea. Judas, Judas, -æ (m.). Judea, Judea, -e. (h): of or belonging to Judea, Judea, Judea, -e. (h): of or belonging to Judea, Judea, -e. (h): Judea, Judith, Judith, indeci., and Juditha, -e. (f): Jugurtha, Jugurtha, -e. (m): of or belonging to Jagurtha, Jugurthina, -e., -um. Julia, Julia, -æ (f.). Julian, Julianus, -l (m.). Juliana, Juliana, -æ (f.). Juliers, Juliacum, -1 (n.).
Julii Forum, v. Frejus; the inhabitants of Forum Julii, Julienses, -ium (m.). Juliobriga, Juliobriga, -e (f.); of Juliotriga, Juliobrigensis, -e.
Juliopolis, -is (f.); the inhabitants of Juliopolis, Juliopolite, arum (m.). Julius, Julius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Julius or the Julia gens, Julian, Julius, -a, -um, and Julianus, -s, -um.

Juncus. Juncus, -i (m.); of or relating to Juncus, Juncianus, -a, -um. Junia, Junia, -æ (f.).
Junius, Junius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Junius or the Junia gens, Junian, Junius, -a, -um, and Junianus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Junius (Brutus), Juniades, -æ (m.). Juno, Juno, -onis (f.); of or relating to Juno, Junonian, Junonius, -a, -um, and Junonalis, -e; the temple of Juno, Herwum, -i (n.). Jupiter, Jupiter, gen. Jovis, &c. (m.); of or relating to Jupiter. Jovius, -a, -um, and Jovialis, -e (late). Jura (Mount), Jura, -w (m.); of or relating to Jura, Jurensis, -e. Justina, Justina, see (f.).
Justina, Justinianus, -i (m.); of or relating to Justinian, Justinianeus, -a, -um.
Justin = Justinus; q. v.
Justinopiis, Justinopiis, -ia (f.). Justinus, Justinus, I (m.); of or relating to Justinus, Justinianus, -a, -um. Justus, Justus, -i (m.). Juttand, Chersonesus Cimbrica (f.); Jutia, -æ (f.).
Juturna, Jüturna, -æ (f.); of or relating to Juturna, Juturnalis, -e. Juvenal, Jüvenālis, -is (m.).

K.

Kaffa, v. Caffa. Kaffaria, Caffaria, -æ (f.). Kazarich, Cæsarëa, -æ (f.), q. v. Kakosia, Thisbe, -es (f.).

Juvencus, Juvencus, -i (m.). Juventius, Juventius, -ii (m.). Kalabaki, Palmpharus, -i (f.), q. v. Kalpaki, Orchömenus, -l (f.), q. v. Karless, the, Cajstrus, -l (m.). Kales, Keitharine, v. Calbarine. Kaltegst, v. Caliegat. Kedar, Kediar, indieci. (m.), a man.—2. (f.) a city. Kedron, the, Cedron, -onis (m.). Kempten, Campodunum, -i (n.). Kenchester, Magnæ, -arum (f.). Kendai, Concangium, ii (n.). Kendai, Concangium, ii (n.). Kent, Cantium, ii (n.); Cantia, -æ (f.). Kertsch, Panticapæum, -i (n.). Kessei, Castellum Menapiorum. Keswick, Causennæ, -arum (f.). Khabour, the, Centrites, -æ (m.). Kiel, Chilonium, -ii (n.). Kiel, Chilonium, -ii (n.).
Kiew, Chivin, -w (f.).
Kiikenny, Cella (fanum) St. Canici; Kiikennia, -w
Kiikenny, Cella (fanum) St. Canici; Kiikennia, -w
Kiikaloe, Laona, -w (f.).
Kiiken, Chimoria, -w (f.).
Kiimore, Chimoria, -w (f.).
Kimgston, Regiúpolis, -ia (f.); Kingston-upon-Hull,
Regiodunum (Hullium), -i (n.); Kingston-uponThames, Regiodunum Tamesinum.
Kinnaidis Head. Texalum. -i (n.). Promontorium. Kinnaird's Head, Tazalum, -i (n.), Promontorium. Kinnaird's Head, Texalum, -i (n.), Promontorium.
Kiow, v. Kiese.
Kishon, the, Kison, -önis (m.).
Kisil-irmak, the, Halys, -yos (m.).
Kisacoo (Mount), Ossa, -w (f).
Kola, Cola, -w (f). Lapporum.
Kolokythia, the, Gythius. -ii (m.); Gulf of Kolokythia, Laconicus Sinus : Gytheates Sinus. Konica, Iconium, -ii (n.). Königsberg, Regiomontum, -1 (n.); Mons Regius (m.); of or belonging to Königsberg, Regiomontanus Kopenhagen, v. Copenhagen. Krimea, v. Crimea. Kronstadt, v. Cronstadt. Kuban, the, Hypanis, -is (m.). Kudros, Cytorus, -i (f.). Kur, the, Cyrus, -i (m.). Kurds, the, Carduchi, -orum (m.); Kurdistan, Carduchia, -æ (f.). Kuttenburg, Cutna, -æ (f.), Kyle, Coila, -æ (f.), Kyll, the, Celbis or Gelbis, -is (m.).

L

Labdacus, Labdacus, 4 (m.); of or relating to Lab-dacus, descended from Labdacus, Labdacius, -a, -um dacus, descended from Labdacus, Labdacus, -a, ·um [post. for Theban]; sons or descendants of Labdacus, Labdaclas, -an (m.). Laberia, Laberia, -as (f.). Laberia, Laberia, -as (f.). Laberius, Lāberius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Laberius, Lāberius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Labicum, dabicum, -in.); of or belonging to Labicum, Labicanus, -a, ·um; the inhabitants of Labicum, Labicanus, -a, ·um; the inhabitants of Labicum, Labicanus, -a, ·um; Labici, -orum (m.). Labienus, Labienus, -i (m.); of or relating to Labienus, Labienus, -a, -um.
Labinus, Labinus, -i (m.).
Labula, Labulia, -w (f.). Labullus, Labullus, -i (m.). Lacedæmon, Lacedæmon, -önis (f.); Sparta, -æ (f.), q.v.; of or belonging to Lacedæmon, Lacedæmonian, Lacedæmönius, -a, -um. Lacerius, Lacerius, -ii (m.).

Lacobriga, Lacobriga, -ee (f.); of or belonging to La-cobriga, Lacobrigensis, -e. Lacon, Lacon, -onis (m.). Laconta, Laconta, -ee (f.); of or belonging to Laconia,

Laconian, Laconicus, -a, -um; a Laconian, Laco or Lăcon, ônis (m.); Lacœna, -æ (f.). Lactantius, Lactantius, -ii (m.). [31]

Lactucinus, Lactucinus, -i (m.). Lacydes, Lacydes, -is (m.). Ladas, Lādas, -æ (m.). Lade, Lade, -es (f.). Ladon, the, Lådon, -önis (m.). Ladon, the, Lādon, ōnis (m.).
Læca, Læca, a. (m.).
Lælop, Lælop, -Apis (m.).
Lælius, Lælius, -ai (n.).
Lælius, Lælius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Lælius,
Lælius, Læna, Lænas, ātis (m.).
Lænas, Lænas, ātis (m.).
Læries, Lærie, -as (f.); of Læries, Læritus, -a, -um.
Læries, Læties, and poet. Lærta, -æ (m.); of or relating to Læries, læritus, -a, -um; son of Læries,
Læritikas, -æ (m.). lating to Lastee, Lastruus, -a, -um; son of Lutter, Lastrildes, -e (m).

Lastrilgones, the, Lastrygönes, -um (m.); of the Lastrygones, Lastrygönes, Lastrygönius, -a, -um.
Latiorius, Lastorius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Lastrorius, Lastorius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Lastrorius, Lastrus, -i (m.).

Lastin, Lastrus, -i (m.).

Lastin, Lastrilus, -ii (m.). Lavinus, Levinus, -ii (m.).
Lavinus, Levinus, -ii (m.).
Lavinus, Levius, -ii (m.);
Lavius, Lavius, -ii (m.);
Lavius, Lavius, -ii (m.); Leviānus, -a, -um.
Levus, Levus, -i (m.).
Lagos, Lagos, -i (f.).
Lagois, the, Lagous, -i (m.).
Lagois, Lagus, -i (m.); of or retaing to Lagus (or the
Lagidar), Lagus, -a, -um; son or descendant of
Lagus, Lagides, -a (m.).
Lais, Lāis, -idis (f.).
Lais, Lāis, -idis (f.); son of Laius, Lāisdes, -w (m.). Lalage, Lalage, -es (f.). Lamia, Lämia, -æ (m.); of or relating to Lamia, I.a-miānus, -a, -um.—2. (f.) a city. Lampadius, Lampădius, -ii (m.). Lampetie, Lampetie, -es (f.). Lamponia, Lamponia, -æ (f.). Lampridia, Lampridia, -e (f.). Lampridius, Lampridius, -ii (m.). Lamprus, Lamprus, -1 (m.).

Lampsacus, Lampsacus, -i (f.), and Lampsacum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Lampsacus, Lampsacene, Lampsacenus, -a, -um, and Lampsacius, -a, -um. Lampsus, Lampsus, -i (f.). Lampus, Lampus, -i (m.). Lamus, Lamus, -i (m.).

Lampus, Lampus, -i (m.).

Lamas, Limus, -i (m.).

Lamas, Lamus, -a (f.).

Lancia, Lancia, -a (f.);

Lancia, Lancia, -a (f.);

Langobardi, v. Lombardy.

Lamveum, Lanuvium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Langobardi, v. Lombardy.

Lamveum, Lanuvium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Langobardi, v. Lombardy, -a, -um.

Laocoom, Läbödimia, -a (f.).

Laodicea, Läbödimia, -a (f.).

Laodicea, Läbödimia, -a (f.).

Laodicea, Läbödimia, -a (f.).

Laomedon, Läbömedon, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to Laomedon, Laomedon, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to Laomedon, Laomedon, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to Laomedon, Laomedon, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to Laomedon, Laomedonitus, -a, -um, and Laomedontius, -a, -um; and Laomedontius, -a, -um; and Laomedontius, -a, -um; con of Laomedon, Laomedonitus, -a, -um; con formal Laomedon, Laopitha, Lapitha, -a, -um; of for relating to Lappurdum, Lapurdum, -i (n); of or belonging to Lappurdum, Lapurdum, -i (n); of or belonging to Lappurdum, Lapurdum, -i (n); of or belonging to Lappurdum, Lapurdum, -i (n); of or selatine to Laugustia, Lapurdum, -i (n); of or selatine to Laugustia.

Lara, Lara, -æ (f.). Larentia, Larentia, -æ (f.); of or relating to Larentia,

rissenses, -ium (m.). Larissus, the, Larissus, -1 (m.).

Larius (Lake), Lărius, -ii (m.), Lacus; of or belonging to (the Lake) Larius, Lărius, -a, -um. Laronia, Laronia, -e (f.).

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Laronius, Laronius, -ii (m.) Lartidius, Lartidius, -ii (m.). Lartius, Lartius, -ii (m.). Lasas, Lasas, -m (f.). Lasia, Lasia, æ (f.). Lateranus, Lateranus, d (m.); Lateran, Lateranus, -a, -um. Latinius, Latinius, -ii (m.). Latins, the. v Latium Latinus, Lătinus, -i (m.). Latium, Lătium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Latium, Latium, Latium, -1 (n.); of or octoging to Latium, Latin, Latinus, -a, -um; Latius, -a, -um; and late Latiniensis, -e; born in Latium, Latinigena, -e (m); the Latina, Latini, -orum (m.). Latimus, Latimus, -1 (m.); of or belonging to Latimus, Laimus, Laimus, 4 (m.); of or veconging to Learna, Laimina, Laimina, a, -um.
Laima, Lāima, -e (f.); Lāio, -ūs (f.); of or relating to Laina, Lātōius, -a, -um, and Latonius, -a, -um; son of Laiona, Latoides, -e (m.), and Laionigena, -e (m.); daughter of Laiona, Latois, -dis; Latonia, -e; and Latōnigena, -e (f.).
Latreus, Latreus, -cos and -ci (m.).
Latreus, Latro. -onis (m.); of or relating to Lairo, Laton. Latro, Latro, -onis (m.); of or relating to Latro, Latronianus, -a, -um. Land, the, Laud, indecl. (m.). Laura, Laura, -æ (f.). Laura, Laura, -ee (f.).
Laurene, Laurens, entis, and Laurentius, -ii (m.).
Laurentius, -a, -um. and Laurentius, -a, -um.
Laurentius, -a, -um. (m.).
Laurentius, -a, -um. (m.). Laure, Lauro, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Laure, Lauronensis. -e. Laurus, Laurus, -i (m.).
Laus, Laus, -dis (f.), Pompeia; of or relating to Laus, Laudensis, -e. Laus, the, Laus, -1 (m.), v. Policastro. Lausanne, Lausanna, -æ (f.); Lausonium, -ii (n.). Lausus, Lausus, -i (m.). Laverna, Laverna, -æ (f.); of or relating to Laverna, Laverna, Laverna, -w. (f.); of or relating to Laverna, Lavernalis, -w. (Lavernalis, -w. (l. n.). Lavernum, Lavernum, -ii (n.). Lavinia, -w. (f.). Laviniam, Laviniam, -(f.). Laviniam, Laviniam, -w. -um, the inhabitants of Lavinum, -d. -um, and Lavinum, -w. -um; the inhabitants of Lavinum, Laviniam, -lum (m.). Lavoro (Terra di), Campania, -ee (f.). Lavoro (Terra di), Campania, -10 (f.).
Lavernec, v. Lavernec.
Lozarus, Lazkrus, -1 (m.).
Leah, Lea, -20 (f.).
Leana, Leena, -20 (f.).
Leana, Leenader and Leandrus, -i (m.); of or relating to Leander, Leandrus, -a, -um, and Leandrus, -i (m.); of condernations of the condernation of the dricus, -a, -um.

Learchus, Learchus, -i (m.); of or relating to Learchus, Learcheus, -a, -um. Lebude, Lebăde, -es (f.). Lebadea, Lebedea or dia, -æ (f.). Lebbeus, Lebbeus, -i (m.). Lebedus, Lebedus, -l (f.). Lebinthus, Lebinthus, -i (f.). Lech, the, Lichus, -1 (m.). Lecheum, Lechwum, i (n.), and Lechew, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Lecheum, Lechean, Lechwus, Lectius, Lectius, -ii (m.). Lecism, Lectum, 4 (m.). Lecism, Lectum, 4 (m.). Leda, Léda, -e., and Lede, -es (f.); of or relating to Leda, Ledaus, -a, -um, and Ledéius, -a, -um. Ledar, Lédas, -æ (m.). Ledus, Ledus, -i (m.). Leeds, Ledesia, -æ (f.) Leghorn, Liburnicus Portus. Leicester, Legecestria, -æ (f.). Leipsic, Lipsia, -m (f.). Leith, Letha, -m (f.). Leteges, the, Leileges, -um (m.); of or relating to the Leteges, Leilegeius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Lelegeis, -Ydis Lelex, Lelex, -egis (m.). Leicz, Leiez, Egis (m.).

Leman (Leke), v. Geneva.

Lemano, Lemgovia, -m. (f.).

Lemnos, lemmos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Lemnos,

Lemnos, Lemnius, -a, -um, and Lemniäcus, -a,

-um; preul, fem, Lemnius, -ädis; an inhabitant of

Lemnos, Lemnicola, -æ (m.)

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Lemovices, the, Lemovices, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Lemovices, Lemovicensis, -e. Lemovicum, Lemovicum, -i (n.). Lemovii, the, Lemovii, -orum (m.). Lens, v. Lænas.
Lenius, Lenius, -ii (m.).
Lentidius, Lentidius, -ii (m.).
Lentinus, Lentinus, -i (m.). Lento, Lento, -onis (m.). Lentulus, Lentulus, -i (m.). Leo, Leo, -onis (m.). Leon, Leon, -ontis (m.). Leon, Leon, -ontis (m.).

Leonard, Leonardus, -i (m.).

Leonaidas, Leonidas, -w. (m.).

Leonaidas, Leonidas, -w. (m.).

Leonaidas, Leonidas, -w. (m.).

Leonaidas, Leonidas, -i (m.).

Leonarius, Leonorius, -i (m.).

Leonarius, Leonorius, -i (m.).

Leonarius, Leonarius, -anno (m.); of or belonging to Leopold, Leopoldus, -i (m.). Leolychides, Leotychides, -æ (m.) Lepanto, Naupactus, -i (f.); Gulf of Lepanto, Sines Corinthiacus. Lepidus, Lépîdus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Lepidus, Lepidus, -a, -um, ond Lepidianus, -a, -um. Lepinus, -lepinus, -a, -um. Lepinus, Lepinus, Lepinus, -a, -um. Lepreon, Lepreon, -i (n.). Lepria, Lepria, -æ (f.). Leprion, Leprion, -ii (n.). Leprion, Leprion, -11 (n.).
Lepfa, Leptia, -4x (m.).
Leptines, Leptines, -18 (m.).
Leptines, Leptines, -18 (m.).
Leptines, Leptines, -18 (m.).
Leptides, -4x (f.); of or belonging to Leptis, Lepticus, -a, -um, and Lepticanus, -a, -um; the enhabitant of Leptis, Leptian, -orum (m.).
Lerida, 1leria, -4x (f.), q. v.
Lerida, 1leria, -4x (f.). Lerina, Lerina, -æ (f.). Lerna, Lerna, .e., and Lerne, -es (f.); of or belonging to Lerna, Lernæus, -a, -um. Lero, Lero, -onis (f.). Lero, Lero, - (f.).
Leebs, Lesbia, - (f.).
Lesbia, Lesbias, Lesbias, - (m.).
Lesbias, Lesbias, Lesbias, - (m.). and Lesbiacus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Lesbias, -adis, and Lesbis, -Ydis. and Leavis, -1018. Lessina, Elevisia, -inis (f), q.v. Lethe, the, Löthë, -es (f); of or relating to the Lethe, Lethess, Letheus, -a, -um. Lethon, the, Lethon, -onli (m.). Lettice, Lettic, -æ (f.). Lettice, Letus, -i (m.). Letus, Letus, 1 (m.).
Leuca, Leuca, -ec (f.).
Leucadia, Leucădia, -ec (f.), and Leucas, -kdis (f.);
of or belonging to Leucadia, Leucădius, -a, -um;
pecul. masc., Leucătes, -ec.
Leuca, Leuce, -arum (f.).
Leucadies (Cape), Leucătes, -ec (m.). Leuce, Leuce, -es (f.).
Leuci, the, Leuci, -orum (m.); the country of the Leuci, Leucia, -æ (f.). Leucippe, Leucippe, -es (f.). Leucippus, Leucippus, -i (m.); daughter of Leucippus, Leucippis, -idis (f.). Leucon, Leucon, -onis (m.). Leuconoë, Leuconoe, -es (f.) Leucopetra, Leucopetra, -æ (f.).
Leucopetra, Leucopetra, -æ (f.).
Leucophryna, Leucophryna, -æ (f.).
Leucopolis, Leucophryna, -æ (f.). Leucosyri, the, Leucosyri, -orum (m.). Leucothea, Leucothea, -æ (f.). Leucothe, Leucothe, -cs (f.).

Leucira, Leuctra, -orum (n.); of or belonging to

Leuctra, Leuctricus, -a, -um. Levaci, the, Levaci, -orum (m.). Levadia, Lebadea, -æ (f). Levana, Levana, -æ (f.). Levant, the, Oriens, -entis (m.). Levi, Levi, indecl. (m.), but acc. Levim. Leviathon, Leviathan, indeci. (m.). Leviathon, Leviathan, indeci. (m.). Levilicus, Leviticus, -i (m.). Levina, v. Lessina. Lewes, Lesua, -w (f.).

Lewis, Lūdŏvīcus, 4 (m.). Lezovis, the, Lexovil, -orum (m.). Leydon, Lugdunum, -(n.), Batavorum. Libanus (Mount), Lībānus, 4 (m.); of or belonging to Lībānus, Lībānus, -4,-um; pecul. fem., Lībānuitis, -Ydia. Liber, Liber, -eri (m.) Libers, Libers, ear (f.), and Libethrus, -l (m.); of or belonging to Libethra, Libethra, -lidis (fem. adj.), was all the libethra, Libethra, Libethra, Libethra, Libethra, Libethra, Libethra, Libethra, J. (m.); of the libethra, Libethra, J. (m.). Libo, Libo, -onis (m.).
Liburnia, Liburnia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Liburnia, Liburnicus, -a, -um, and Liburnus, -a, -um; owrsna, Linurnicus, -a, -um, and Liournus, -a, -um; the Liournicus, Librun, -orum (m.). Libya, Libya, -am (f.): of or belonging to Libya, Libya, -am; Libystinus, -a, -um; pecul. manc., Libys, -yos, and Libs, -lbis, fem., Libysas, -es and Libysis, -dis; the Libpas, Libyes, -um, and Libyi, -orum (m.). Licentius, Licentius, -il (m.). Licensus, Licentus, -u (m.). Licenza, the, Digentia, -æ (m.). Licerius, Licerius, -ii (m.). Lichades (islands), Lichades, -um (f.). Lichas, Lichas, -æ (m.). Licinia, Licinia, -e (f.). Licinianus, Licinianus, -i (m.).
Licinianus, Licinianus, -i (m.); of or relating to Licinius,
Licinius, -a, -um, and Licinianus, -a, -um.
Licinus, Licinus, -i (m.). Licennia, Licinuia, -1 (m.).

Licigmnia, Licynnia, -ac (f.); of or relating to Lycynnia, Licynnius, -a, -um.

Liddeadale, Lidaila, -ac (f.).

Liege, Leodicum or Leodium, -ii (n.); of Liege, Leodicensia, -collinius, -ii (m.).

Ligariia, Ligariua, -ii (m.); of or relating to Ligarius,

Ligariianus, -a, -um (m.); correlating to Ligarius,

Ligariianus, -a, -um (m.); Ligarianus, a, -um.
Ligaus, Ligun, -i (m.).
Ligaus, Ligun, -a (f.).
Ligar, Ligen, -a (f.).
Ligar, Ligar, -a-this (m.); of or relating to the
Ligar, Ligarieus, -a, -um.
Ligariz, Ligariia, -a (f.).
Ligariz, Ligariia, -a (f.).
Ligariz, Ligariia, -a (f.).
Ligariz, Ligariia, -a (f.).
Ligariz, Ligariia, -a (f.). Liguria, Liguria, -@ (f); of Liguria, Ligurian, Ligur,
-uris (adj.); Ligusticus, -a, -um; and Ligurinus,
-a, -um; pecul. fem., Ligustis, -idis; the Ligurians, Ligüres, um (m.).
Liguresus, Ligürus, il (m.).
Liguresus, Ligürus, il (m.).
Liyastinus, Ligustinus, -1 (m.); of or belonging to Litybearms, Litybærum, -1 (m.); of or belonging to Litybearms, Litybærum, -2 um; Litybēīus, -3, -um; and Litybertanus, -a, -um.

Lima, Lima, -æ (f.).

Limburg, Limburgum, -i (n.); of Limburg, Limburg. gensis, -e. Limera, -æ (f.).
Limera, Limericum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Limerick, Limericums, -i (n.); Limia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Limia, Limia, Limicus, -s., -tm. (f.), by the things of Limicus, Limicus, -s., -tm. (f.), Limora, Limonus, -tm., -tm -orum (s.).
Lincoln, Lindum, -l (n.); Lincolnia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Lincoln, Lincolniensia, -e.
Lindau, Lindous, -æ (f.).
Lindau, Lindus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Lindus, Lindius, -a, -um.
Lingens, Linga, -e (f).
Lingens, the, Lingdones, -um (m.); of or relating to
the Lingones, Lingdoness, -um, and Lingdnensis, -e. nenas, -e.
Linus, Linus, -i (m.).
Linus, Linus, -i (m.).
Lipara, Lipara, -e., and Lipare, -es (f.); of or reLipari, i lating to Lipara, -e., Liparaeus,
-e., -um; Liparensis, -e; and Liparitanus, -a, -um;
the Lipari Islansis, Eölise insulse. the Liparus, Liparus, -i (m.). Liparus, Liparus, -i (m.). Lippe, the, Lipia, -w (m.). Lirinus, Lirinus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Lirinus,

Lirinensis, -e.

Liriope, Liriope, -es (f.).

Liris, the, Liris, -is (m.); the dwellers on the Liris, Lirinates, -um or -ium (m.).

LUC Lisbon, Olisipo, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Lisbon, Olisiponensis, -e. Ultineux, Lexovium, -ii (n.).
Lisina, Lisina, -arum (f.).
Lissum, Lissum, -i (n.).
Listana, Litana, -æ (f.). Litana, Litana, -a. (f.).

Liternum, Liternum, -i. (n.); of or belonging to Liter

num, Liternum, -a., -um, and Literninus, -a., -um.

Liternus, the, Liternus, -i. (m.).

Litubium, Litubium, -ii. (n.).

Livedia, Rectia, -a. (f.); Hellas, -ädis (f.); Lake of

Livedia, Copals Lacus, q. v. Livia, Livia, -m (f.). Livianus, Livianus, -i (m.) Livias, Livias, -ădis (f.). -idis (f.) .- 2. Locri, -orum (m.), a city; of Locri, Locrensis, -e. Locris, v. Locri. Locusius, Locutius, -ii (m.). Lodi, Laus, -audis (f.), Pompeia. Loire, the, Liger, -ëris (m.), q. v. Lois, Lois, -idis (f.). Lollia, Lollia, -æ (f.). Lollianus, Lollianus, -i (m.).
Lollius, Lollius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Lollius, Lollianus, -a, -um.

Lombardy, Langobardia, -æ (f.); the Lombards, Langobardi, -orum (m.); Lombard, Langobardus, -a, -um. London, Londinium, -ii (n); of or belonging to London, Londiniensis, -e; New London, Novum Londinium. Londonderry, Robertum, -i (n.).
Long laland, Macris, Ydis (f.), sc. insula.
Longarenus, Longarenus, -i (m.).
Longford, Longofordia, -ee (f.). Longinus, Longinus, -i (m.).
Longula, Longula, -w (f.); of or belonging to Longula, Longulanus, -a, -um. Longuntica, Longuntica, -e (f.). Longus neongs, -{ (m.).
Longus, longus, -{ (m.).
Loracina, the, Loracina, -m. (m.).
Lorich, Laurikeum, -{ m.).
Lorium, Lorium, -i (n.), and Loril, -orum (m.).
Lorium, Lorium, -i (n.), and Loril, -orum (m.).
Lot, Lot or Loth, indect. (m.) Lothian, Laudania, -e (f.) Lotophagi, the, Lotophägi, -orum and -on (m.); the land of the Lotophagi, Lotophagitis, -Ydis (f.).
Louis, Ludovicus, -l (m.). Louisa, Ludovica, -æ (f.). Low Countries, Gallia Belgica (f.). Lua, Lua, -æ (f.). Lubeck, Lubecum, -i (n.).

Luca, Luca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Luca, Luca, Luca, ithe inhabitants of Luca, Lucenses, -ium (84.). Lucagus, Lücăgus, -i (m.). Lucan, Lucănus, -i (m.). -se (f.); of or belonging to Lu-Lucania, Lucania, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Lu-cania, Lucanian, Lucanus, -a, -um, and late Lucacania, Lucanian, Lucanian, Invania, nYcus, -a, -um.
Lucas, v. Luke.
Lucca, Luca, -æ (f.), q. v.
Lucceia, Lucceia, -æ (f.).
Lucceius, Lucceius, -ii (m.).
Lucceius, Luccium, -ii (n.). Lucerium, Lucentum, -i. (n.); of or belonging to Lucertum, Lucentum, -i. (n.); of or belonging to Luceria, Luceria, -w. (f.); of or belonging to Luceria, Lucerine, Luceria, -w, on Lucerna, -w (f); of Lucerne, Lucerne, Eucerne, Eucerne, Pagus Lucernensis. Lucetius, Lücetius, -ii (m.). Lucia, Lucia, -w (f.). Lucianus, Lucilianus, -i (m.). Lucilius, Lucilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Lucilius, Lucilianus, -a, -um. Lucilla, Lucilla, -æ (f). Lucillus, Lucillus, -i (m.), Lucina, Lucina, -æ (f.). Luciola, Lucidla, -æ (f.).

LUC Luciolus, Lúciolus, 4 (m.).
Lucius, Lucius, -1 (m.).
Lucretia, Lucrétia, -uc (m.).
Lucretisis (Lucrétia, -uc (f.).
Lucretisis (Mount), Lucretilins, -is (m.); of or belonging
to Lucretiis, Lucretilinus, -a, -um.
Lucretius, Lucretiinus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Lucretius, Lucretiinus, -a, -um.
Lucrine (Loke), the, Lucrinus, -1 (m.), Lacus; of or
relating to the Lucrinus Loke, Lucrinus, -a, -um, and Lucrinensis, -e. Luctatius, v. Lutatius. Lucullus, Lucullus, -i (m.); of or relating to Lucullus, Lucullanus, -a, -um; Lucullianus, -a, -um, and Luculleus, -a, -um Lucumo, Lücumo, -onis (m.). Lucus, Lucus, -i (m.). Lucy, Lucia, -æ (f.). Lugano, Lucanum, -i (n.); Lago di Lugano, Ceresius Lacus. Lugdunum, Lugdunum, -1 (n.); of or belonging to Lugdunum, Lugdunensis, -e. Luke, Lucas, -æ (m.). Luna, Luna, - w (f.); of or belonging to Luna, Lunensis, -e Lund, Londinium, -ii (n.), Scandinorum; Lunda, -æ (f.), Gothorum. Lüneburg, Lunæburgum, -i (n.). Lunus, Lunus, -i (m.). Lupercal, Lupercal, -alis (n.). Lupercus, Lupercus, -i (m).
Lupia, the, Lupina, -e (m.).
Lupina, Lupinus, -i (m.).
Lupus, Lupus, -i (m.).
Lurco, Lurco, -ōnis (m.). Lurda, the, Lurda, -m (m.). Lusatia, Lusătia, -æ (f.). Luscienus, Luscienus, -i (m.). Luscienus, Luscinus, -i (m.). Luscinus, Luscinus, -i (m.). Luscus, Luscus, -i (m.). Luscus, Luscus, -i (m.). Lusignan, Lusignanum, -i (n.). Lusitania, Lusitania, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Lusitania, Lusitanian, Lusitanus, -a, -um. stlanta, Lusiantan, Lusianum, -a, -unit Lusius, the, Lusius, -ii (m.). Lutatius, Lutatius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Lutatius, Lutatianus, -a, -um, and Lutatius, -a, -11TH Lutetia, Lutetia, -æ (f.). Luterius, Luterius, -ii (m.). Luxemburg, Augusta Veromanduorum ; Luciburgum, -i (n.). Luxueil. Luxovium. -ii (n.); of Luxueil. Luxoviensis. -e. sis, -c.
Lyacura, Lycoreus, -ei (m.),
Lycabas, Lycabas, -æ (m.),
Lycabet(us, Lycabetus, -i (m.),
Lycaeus (Mount), Lycreus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Lycaus, Lycaus, -a, -um. Lycambes, Lycambes, -æ (m.); of or relating to Ly-cambes, Lycambeus or -beus, -a, -um. Lycaon, Lycaon, -önis (m.); of or relating to Lycaon, Lycaonius, -a, -um; daughter of Lycaon, Lycaonis, -Ydis (f.). Lycaonia, Lycaonia, -m (f.); the inhabitants of Lycaonia, Lycaones, -um (m.); Lycaonian, Lycaonius, a, -um. Lycaste, Lycaste, -es (f.). Lycastus, Lycastus, -i (f.). Lyce, Lyce, -es (f.). Lyceum, Lyceum, -i (n.). Lychnidus, Lychnidus, -i (f.). Lycia, Lycia, -æ (f.); of Lycia, Lycian, Lycius, a, -um. Lycidas, Lycidas, -æ (m.). Lycisca, Lycisca, -æ (f.). Lyciscus, Lyciscus, -i (m.). Lyco, Lyco, -onis (m.).
Lycomèdes, Lycomèdes, -is (m.); of or relating to
Lycomedes, Lycomedeus, -a, -um.

name.

polites, -m.

Lycorias, Lycorias, -lidis (f.).

Lycoris, Lycoris, -lidis (f.). Lycornas, Lycornas, -ze (m.). Lycornas, Lycornas, -ze (m.). Lycoras, Lycornas, -ze (m.). Lycoras, Lycornas, -ze (m.)

Lycurgus, Lycurgus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Ly-Lydia, Lydia, ac (f.), a female name.—2. a country, of or belonging to Lydia, Lydian, Lydians, -a, -um, and Lydia, -a, -um; the Lydians, Lydi, -orum (m.). Lydams, Lydamus, Lydamus, 4 (m.). Lymne, Lemanus, -i, and Lemanis, -is, Portus (m.). Lyncesta, the, Lyncesta, arum (m.); of or telonging to the Lyncesta. Lyncestus, -a, -um; and Lyncestius (m.), Lyncestis, -Ydis (f.).
Lynceus, Lynceus, -cos and -ci (m.); of or relating to Lynceus, Lynceus, -a, -um; son of Lynceus, Lyncides, -w (m.).

Lyncus, Lyncus, -i (m.). Lynn, v. Lymne. Lyons, Lugdunum, -i (n.), Æduorum; the Lyonnous or district around Lyons, Lugdunensis Ager; of or belonging to Lyons, Lugdunensis, -e; Guif of Lyons, Sinus Ligusticus. Lyrnessus, Lyrnessus, 4 (f.); of or belonging to Lyrnessus, Lyrnessus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Lyrnessis, -Ydis, and Lyrnessias, -&dis. Lysander, Lysander, -dri (m.). Lysanias, Lysanias, -ac (m.). Lyanias, Lyanias, -e. (m.).

Lyaias, Lyaias, -e. (m.). mon's name; of or relating to

Lyaias, Lyaias, -e. (m.). mon's name; of or relating to

Lyaias, Lyaias, -a. -um; son of Lyaias, Lyaikden,

-e. (m.). -2. Lyaias, -kalis (f.). o city.

Lyaideus, Lyaintelia, -e. (f.); of or belonging to

Lyaimachia, Lyaimachia, -e. (f.).

Lyaimachia, Lyaimachia, -i (m.).

Lyainge, Lyainge, -e. (f.).

Lyaipas, Lyaipus, -i (m.).

Lyais, Lyais, -i (ii.).

Lyais, Lyais, -i (iii.). (m.), a river. Lysistratus, Lysistratus, -i (m.). Lyso, Lyso, -onis (m.). Lystra, Lystra, -æ (f.); Lystra, -orum (n.); end Lystra, -arum (f.); the inhabitants of Lystra, Lystran, -orum (m.). Lytrotes, Lytrôtes, -æ (m.). M. Maas, the, v. Meuse.
Mabel, Mabilia, -as, or Amabilis, -is (f.).
Maca, the, Mace, -arum (m.).
Macaress, Macaress, -cos and -ei (m.); daughter of
Macaress, Macaress, -idis (f.).
Macaria, Macaria, -e (f.). Macarius, Macarius, -ii (m.). Mācātus, Mācātus, -i (m.).
Maccabæus, Maccabæus, -i (m.); the Maccabees, Maccabæi, -orum. Macedonia, Macedonia, -mc (f.); of or belonging to Macedonia, Macedonia, Macedonia, Macedonia, Macedonia, Macedonia, Cum; and poet. Macedonian, a. um; and poet. Macedonian, a. c; pecul. mac., Macedo, -onis; m.); the Macedonian. Macedo, -onis (m.); the Macedonian. Macedones, -um.
Macedon, Macedon, -onis (m.), a mun's name; of or relating to Macedon, Macedonianus, -a, -um.
Macella, Macella, -w (f.); of or belonging to Macella, Macellinus, -a, -um. Macellinus, Macellinus, -l (m.). Macer, Macer, eri (m.).
Macharus, Mächærus, -untis (f.).
Macharus, Mächærus, -unis (m.); of or relating to Mechaon, Machāðnicus, -a, -um, and Machāðnius, Lycon, Lycon, -onis (f.), a city.-2. (m.) a man's -a. -um. -a, -um.
Macistus, Macistus, -i (m.).
Maera, Macra, -we (f.), an island. - 2. (m.) a river.
Macrianus, Macrianus, -i (m.).
Macrinus, Macrinus, -i (m.).
Maris, Macris, -dis (f.).
Maro, Macro, -önis (m.).
Macrobiti, the, Macrobit, -orum (m.).
Macrobita, Macrobits, -ii (m.). Lycophron, Lycophron, -önis (m.).
Lycopolis, Lycopolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Lycopolis, Lycopolisanus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Lyco-

Macrones, the, Macrones, -um (m.).

Macronisi, Helena, -æ, and Macris, -Ydis (f.). Macuta, Macula, -@ (m.).
Madagascar, Hannonis Insula, -@ (f.).
Madagascar, Hannonis Insula, -@ (f.).
Madauri, Madauri, -orum (m.); of or belonging to
Madauri, Madaurensis, -@ See Jacobse (f.)

Madeira (Lilande), the, Purpurārim Insulæ (f.). Madian, Madian, indecl. (f.), v. Midian. Madoch, Madocus, -i (m.).

Mudras, Melange, -es (f.). Mudrid, Mantua, -æ (f.), Carpetanorum; Madritum,

-1 (n). Maduateni, Maduatēni, -orum (m.). Madytus, Madytus, -i (f.). Mæander, the, Mæander or Mæandrus, -i (m.); of or Meander, the, Meander or Meandrus, -I (m.); of or relating to the Meander, Meandrius, -a, -um, and Meandrius, -a, -um.

Mæandrieus, -a, -um.
Mæandrie, Mæandria, -ac (f.).
Mæcens, Mæcens, -atis (m.); of or relating to Mæcens, Mæcens, -atis (m.); of or relating to Mæcens, Mæceia, -ac (f.).
Mæcia, Mæcius, -ii (m.).
Mæcius, Mæclius, -ii (m.).
Mædi, the, Mædi, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Mædi, Mæcius, -a, -um.
Mætius, Mædius, -a, -um.
Mætius, Mædius, -a, -um.
Mændus (Mount), Mændian, -a, -um.
Mændus (Mount), Mændia, -orum (n.); Mændius, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Mændides, -æ; jem., Mænalius, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Mændides, -æ; jem., Mænalis, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Mændides, -æ; jem., Mænalis, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Mændides, -æ; jem., Mænalis, -di. nalis, -Ydis.

Mænaria, Mænaria, -æ (f.). Mænius, Mænius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Mænius, Mænianus, -a, -um.

Mænoba, Mænoba, -æ (f.).

Mænoba, Mænoba, ∞ (f.).
Mæōne, the, Mæōnes, ·um (m.); the country of the
Mæōnes, the, Mæōnes, ·um (m.); the country of the
Mæones, Mæonia, Mæōnia, ·æ (f.); of Mæonia,
Mæonirn, Mæonius, ·a, ·um; Mæon, ·önis, and
Mæōnides, ·æ (m.); Mæonis, ·čidis (f.).
Mæotis (Lake), Mæotis, ·čidis (f.), Palus; also, Mæotis (abse); Mæōtis -Palus; Mæōtis Lakes; and

Mæotides Paludes; of or belonging to Lake Mæolis, Mæotic, Mæoticus and Mæotius, a, -um; the -a, -um; the dwellers on or around the Maotis, Maota, -arum, and Mæotidæ, -arum (m.).

Mera, Mara, -æ (f.).

Maestricht, Trajectum, -1 (n.), ad Mosam. Mævia, Mævia, -æ (f.).

Mavius, Mavius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Mavius, Mæviānus, a, -um.

Magdala, Magdala, -æ (f.), and Magdalum, -i (n); of or belonging to Magdala, Magdalene, Magdalene, es (f). Magdatene, Magdalena, -æ, and Magdalene, -es (f.),

fem. proper name Mandeburg, Magdeburgum, -i (n.); of Magdeburg,

Magdeburgensis, -e. M igeddo, Mageddo, indecl. (f); the inhabitants of

Mageddo, Magedde, -arum (m.).
Magetobria, Magetobria, -c (f.).
Magiore (Lago), Verbānus, -i (m.), Lacus.
Magia, -w (f).

M igius, Magius, -li (m). agnentius, Magnentius, -ii (m.); the partisans of Magnentius, Magnentiani, -orum (m.).

Mogaes, Magnes, etis (m):
Mogaesta, Magnesta, et (i); of or belonging to Magnesta, Magnesta, Magnestus, -a, -um; Magnestus, -a, -um; Magnestus, -a, -um; Magnest, -etis (m); and Magness, -a (f.); the inhabitant of Magnessa, Magness, -um;

Magnus, Magnus, -i m.).

Mayo, Mago, -onis (m.).

Magog, Magog, indecl. (m.). -2. (f) a city. Magontiacum. Magontiacum, -1 (n.).

Magra, the, Macra, -ee (m.).

Magra, the, Macra, ev (m.).

Migrada, the, Macrada, -ev (m.).

Migratla, Magulla, -ev (f.); of or belonging to Magulla,

Magulla, Magullinus, -a, -um.

Magus, Magus, -i (m.).

Mahor bal, Maherbal, -älis (m.).

Mahon (Port), Magonis Portus (m.); sometimes Mago,

Soite.

-önis

-önis.

Maia, Maia, -ee (f); son of Maia, Malädes, -ee (m.),
and Mäüügena, -ee (m.).

Mridslone, Madus, -i (f).

Main, the Maenus or Micnus, -i (m.).

Maine, Cenomaina, -ee (f); of of belonging to Maine,
Cenomänensis, -e; the inhabitants of Maine, Cenomanni, -orum (m.).

Maius, Maius, -ii (m.).

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Majorian, Majoriánus, -l (m.).
Majorica, Balearis Májor or Balearium Májor (f.);
Majorica, -w (f.), late.
Maia'ar, Male, -es (f.).
Maia'aca, Auros Chersonēsus.

Malaca, Malaca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Malaca, Malaga, Malacitānus, -a, -um.

Mulaga, J. Malactianus, -s, -um. Malachis, -s (m.). Malchinus, Malchinus, -i (m.). Malchinus, Malchinus, -i (m.). Malchinus, Malchinus, -i (m.). Malchus, Malchus, -i (m.). Malchus, Malchus, -i (m.). Malacn, -i (m.). of or belonging to the Malians, -i (m.). Malacn, -i (m.). of or belonging to the

Malians, the, Māličs, -eôn (m.); of or belonging to the Malians, Malians, Māličus, -a, -um; Maliensis, -e; and Mālius, -a, -um; the Malian Guif, Māliācus Sinus.

Sinus.
Malteolus, Malleölus, -i (m.).
Malti, the, Malli, -orum (m.).
Maltia, Mallia, -se (f.).
Maltius, Mallius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Mallius.

Mallius, -a, -um.
Mallius, -a, -um.
Mallica, Mallica, -w (f.).
Mallius. Mallius or Mallos, -l (f.); of or belonging to

Mallus, Mallôtes, -æ (m.).

Malmsbury. Maldunense Coenobium. Malta, Melita, -æ (f.), q. v.

Maithace, Malthace, -es (f.).

Mailhace, Maithace, -es (f.).
Mailhinus, Malthinus, -i (m.).
Mambre, Manbre, indeci., and Maubra, -æ (f.).
Mamercius, Mamercius, -i (m.).
Mamercius, Hamercus, -i (m.).
Mamertines, the, Mamertini, -orum (m.); Mamertine,
Mamertinus, -a, -um.

alameritus, -s. -um.
Mamerius, i (m.).
Mamilia, Mamilia, -e. (f.).
Mamilius, Mamilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Mamilius, Mamilianus, -a, -um. Mammæa, Mammæa, æ (f.); of or relating to Mammæa, Mammæānus. -a, -um.

Mamortha, Mamortha, -æ (f.).

Mamurius, Mamurius, -ii (m.). Mamurra, Mamurra, -ee (m.); of or relating to Ma

Mammrus, Mamurus, -- (m.); of or relating to M Mammra, Mamurra, -- e, -- um. Man (Iste of), Mona, -- e(f), Insula. Manasses, Manasses, -- e, and Manasse, indect. (m.). Manasses, Manastabal, -- d's (m.). Manchester, Mancunium, -- ii (n.).

Mancia, Mancia, -æ (m.). Mancinus, Mancinus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Mandantenas, Mancinianus, -a, -um.

Mandela, Mandela, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Mandela, Mandelanus, -a, -um.

Mandouius, Mandonius, -ii (m.). Mandrocles, Mandrocles, -is (m.).

Mandropolis, Mandropolis, -is (f.). Mandropolis, Mandropolis, -is (f.). Mandubit, Mandubit, -orum (m.). Manduria, Manduria, -æ (f.).

Manes, Manes, -etis (m.); the followers of Manes, Manichæi, -orum (m.). Manetho, Manetho, -onis (m.).

Manfredonia, Manfredonia, -æ (f.). Manheim, Manhemium, -ii (s.). Mania, Mania, -æ (f.).

Manichaans, the, v. Manes

Manicius, Manicius, -ii (m.). Manilia, Manilia, -m (f.).

Manilius, Manilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Manilius, Manilius, -a, -um
Manilia, Lusonia, -w (f.); the Manilla Islands, Lusonia Insulie.

Manius, Manins, -ii (m.).

Manlius, Manlius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Manlius, Manlius. -a, -um, and Manlianus, -a, -um.

Mannus, Mannus, i (m).
Mansfeld, Mansfeldia, w (f.); of Mansfeld, Mansfeldia

ensis, -e. Mantinea, Mantinea, -æ (f.).

Manto, Manto, -ûs (f.).

Mantua, Mantua, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Mantua, Mantuan, Mantuanus, -a, -um. Manturna, Manturna, -æ (f.).

Maracanda, Maracanda, -orum (n.).

Marathe, Marathe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Marathe, Marathenus, -a, -um.

Marathon, Marathon, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Marathon, Marathonius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Marathonis, -Ydis.

Martha, Martha, -æ (f.). Martial, Martialis, -is (m) Marathus, Marathus, -i (m.), a man's name. -2. or Marathus, -i (f.), a city. -3. Marathus, -untis (f.), Martianus, Martianus, -i (m). another city. Martin, Martinus, -i (m.) Marbach, Collis Peregrinorum; Marbachium, -ii (n.). Martina, Martina, -ee (f.). Marbury, Amasia, -se (f.), Cattorum; Mattium, -li Martinus, Martinus, -i (m). Marulla, Marulla, -æ (f.). (m.). Marcella, Marcella, -æ (f.). Marullus, Marullus, -{ec.}/-/-,
Marullus, -{ec.}/-(m).
Marus, the, Marus, -{ec.}/-(m).
Mary, Maria, -æ.(f).
Masada, Masada, -æ.(f).
Maseat, Machorbe, -es. and Mescha, -æ.(f). Marcellina, Marcellina, -æ (f) Marcellinus, Marcellinus, -i (m.). Marcellus, Marcellus, -i (m.); of or relating to Murcelius, Marcellianus, -a, -um. March, the, Marus, -i (m.) Masgaba, Masgaha, -æ (m.). Marchubii, the, Marchubii, -orum (m.). Masinissa, Masinissa, -æ (m.). Marcia, Marcia, -e (f.).
Marcianopolis, Marcianopolis, -is (f.). Maso, Maso, -onis (m.). Massa, Massa, -a (m.). Marcian, Marcianus, -i (m.). Murcitius, Marcillus, -ii (m.); of or relating to Mar-Massada, v. Masada. cilius, Marcilianus, a, -um.
Marcion, Marcion, onis (m.); of or relating to Mar-Massæsyli, the, Massæsýli, -orum (m); the country of the Massæsyli, Massæsyli, -otuli (m.). Massagetæ, the, Massægčtæ, -arum (m.). Mussalia, v. Massilia. cion, Marcionensis, -e; masc. udj., Marcionita or ista, -æ -ista, -E. Marcius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Marcius, Marcius, a, -um, ond Marcianus, -a, -um. Marcodurum, -i (n.). Marcolica, Marcolica, -E. (f.). Marcolica, Marcolica, -E. (f.). Marcomanni, the, Marcomanni, -orum (m.); the country of the Marcomanni Marcomannia, -E. (f.); Massic (Hills), the, Massicus, -i (m.), Mons, and Massica, -orum (n.); Massic, Massicus, -a, -um. Massilia, Massilia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Mas-silia, Massilian, Massalioticus, -a, -um; Massiasiita, Massitan, Massalioricus, -a, -um; Massiliensis, -e; and Massilitanus, -a, -um. Massiliensis, -a; Massiva, -a (m.). Massivi, dassiva, -a (m.). Massyli, the Massyli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Massyli, Massylius, -a, -um, and Massylius, -a of or belonging to the Marcomanni, Marcomannicus. -a, -um. Marcus, -i (m).
Mardis, the, Mardi, -orum (m).
Mardochæus, Mardochæus, -i (m.). a, -um. Mastricht, v. Maestricht. Mustusia, Mastusia, -æ (f.). Mardocheus, Mardocheus, -i (m.).
Mardonis, Mardonius, -i (im.).
Mardus, the, Mardus, -i (m.).
Marea, Marea, -e (f.); of or belonging to Marea,
Mareotic, Mareoticus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Marcotis, -idis; the Mareotic Lake, Mareotis, -idis; the Mareotic Lake, Mareotis, -idis; the Mareotic Lake, Mareotis, -idis and Mareotis Palus; the inhabitants of Marea, Masurius, Masurius, -ii (m.); surius, Masurianus, -a, -um. Maternus, Maternus, -i (m.). Masurius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Ma-Matho, Matho, -onis (m.). Matienus, Matienus, -i (m.). Matilda, Matilda, -æ (f.). Matiniss, Matinius, -ii (m.). Marcotæ, -arum (m.). Margiana, Margiana, -æ (f.). Matinus (Mount), Matinus, -i (m.); of or relating to Mount Matinus, Matinus, Matinus, -a, -um. Matineo, Matisco, -oins (f.). Matinus, Matinus, -li (m.); of or relating to Matinus, Margiona, Margiana, -20 (f.).
Margum, -4 (n.).
Maria, Maria, -20 (f.).
Mariandyni, the, Mariandÿni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Mariandyni, Mariandÿnus, -a, -um. Matrānus, -a, -um.

Matrīnia, Matrīnia, -æ (f.).

Matrinus, Matrīnius, -ii (m.).

Matrinus, Matrīnus, -i (m.). Marianus, Marianus, -i (m.). Marica, Marica, -æ (f.) Maricas, Maricas, -æ (m.). Maricus, Maricus, -i (m.). Marina, Marina, -æ (f.). Matrinus, Matrinus, -1 (m.).
Matronianus, Matronianus, -1 (m.).
Matronianus, Matronianus, -1 (m.).
Matthews, -1 (and Matthews, -1 (m.).
Matthias, Matthews, -2 (m.).
Matthias, Matthias, -2 (m.).
Matthias, Matthias, -2 (m.).
Matthias, Matthias, -3 (m.).
Matthias, Matthias, -3 (m.).
Matthias, Matthias, -3 (m.). Marinus, Marinus, -i (m.). Maritza, the, Hebrus, -i (m.). Marius, Marius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Marius, Marianus, -a, -um. Mark, Marcus, -i (m). Mattius, Mattius, -ii (m.). Mattus, Mattus, -i (m.). Matuta, Matūta, -æ (f.). Maud, Matūta, -æ (f.). Mariborough, Cunetio, -onis (f.). Marmara, Proconnesus, -i (f.); Sea of Marmara, Propontis, -Idis (f.).

Marmaduke, Marmaducus, -i, and Valentiniānus. -i Maurentius, Maurentius, -ii (m.). Mauri, the, v. Mauritania. (m.). Marmarica, Marmarica, - (f.); of or belonging to Mauritius, } Mauritius, -ii (m.). marmarka, marmarka, -w (j.); of or belonging to Marmarka, Marmarkas, -a, -wn; an inhabitant of Marmarka, Marmarkae, -w (m.). Marne, the, Matron, -w (m.). Maro, . don. (m.); of or relating to Maro, Maro, -onis (m.); of or relating to Maro, -onis (m.); of or r Mauricus, Mauricus, -i (m.). Mauritania, Mauritania, -e; of or belonging to Mauritania, Mauritania, -e; of or belonging to Mauritania, Mauritania, the Moors, Mauri, -orum (a.); of or belonging to the Moors, Mouris, -orum (a.); of or belonging to the Moors, Mourish, Mauritans, -a, -um; and (poet.) Mauritans or Mauritania miānus, -a, -um.

Marobodus, Maraboduus, -i (m.).

Marocco, Maurocitenum, i (n.); Maroccanum Regrūsiācus, -a, -um. Mansolus, Mausolus, -i (m.); of or relating to Maure num num.
Maronea, Marōnēa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Maronea, Marōnēus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Marōnites, -æ.
Maronilla, Maronilla, -æ (f.). Maurons, Mausolicus, s. cum.
Macors, Mavors, -tis (m.); appell. of Mars.
Maxentius, Maxentius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Mazentius, Maxentianus, -a, -um. Mazimian, Maximianus, -i (m.) Maronillus, Maronillus, -i (m.). Marpessus (Mount), Marpessus, -i (m.); of or belonging Maximilian, Maximilianus, -i (m.). Maximina, Maximina, -æ (f.). to Marpessus, Marpessius, -a, -um. Marrubium, Marrubium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Marrubium, Marrubius, -a, -um.
Marrucini, the, Marrucini, -orum (m); of or relating Maximinus, Maximinus, -i (m.); of Maximinus, Maximinianus, -a, -um. -i (m.); of or relating to Maximus, Maximus, -1 (m.).
Maxulla, Maxulla, -2 (f.).
Mayenne, Meduānum, -1 (n.).
Mayence, Moguntiacum, -1 (n.).
Mazaca, Mazāca, -2 (f.). to the Marrucini, Marrucinus, -a, -un Mars, Mars, -rtis (m.); poet. Mavors, -rtis (m.); of or relating to Mars, Martius, -a, -um, Martialis, -e; and Mavortius, -a, -um. Marsaus, Marsaus, -i (m.) Marseilles, Massilia, -et (f.), q.v.
Marsi, the, Marsi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
Marsi, Marsian, Marsicus, -a, -um, and Marsus, Mazacæ, the, Mazacæ, -arum (m.). Mazaces, the, Mazaces, -um (m.). muances, me, massees, -um | m. |...|
Mazara, Mazara, -u | f. |...|
Meander, the, v. Maander,
Meauz, Melden, -arum (f.); of Meauz, Meldensis, -a.
Mecca, Macoriba, -orum (n.).
Mechins, Mechinias, -u | f./-). -a, -um. Marsigni, the, Marsigni, -orum (m.)
Marsus, Marsus, -i (m.).
Marsyas, Marsyas, -w (m.).
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Meleager, Meleager and Meleagrus, -gri (m.); of or re-

grēus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. (strictly fem. patron.), Meleagris, -ïdls. Meleda, Melita, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Meleda,

tating to Mcleager, Meleagrius, -a,

Melitæus, -a, -um.

, and Mclea-

Mecklenburg, Megălopòlis, -is (f.).
Mecyberna, Mecyberna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Mecyberna. Mecybernæus, -a, -um. Meles, the, Meles, -etis (m.); of or relating to the Meles Meléténs, -a, -uni.

Metete, Mělěte, -es (f.).

Melfa, the, Melpis, is (m.). Medaba, Medaba, indect. (f.) Melfi, Melphia, -æ (f.).
Melibæa, Melibæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Me
tibæa, Melibæus, -a, -um, and Melibæensis, -e (late). Medama, Medama, -w (f.).
Medea, Medea, -w (f.); of or relating to Medea, Me deis, -Ydis (fem. adj.) ceis, -idis (1em. eas).
Medelim, Metallinum, i (n.).
Medeon, Medeon, -önis (f.); the inhabilants of Medeon, Medionit, -orum (m.).
Media, Media, -w (f.); of or belonging to Media, Me Metibaus, Melibaus, -1 (m.). Melicent, Melicentia, -a (f.) Melicerta, Melicerta and Melicertes, -æ (m.). Metida, v. Meleda. Melis a, Melissa, -w (f.). dian, Medicus, -a, -um, and Medus, -a, -um; the dian, meucus, -n, -un, ma Median, Media, Media, Media, orum (m).
Mediana, Jathrippa, -we (f.).
Mediolanum, Mediolanum, -i (n); of or belonging to
M.ian,
Mediolanum, Mediolanum, Mediolanensis, -e. Melissus, Melissus, -1 (m.). Melita, Melita, -w., and Melite, -es (f.); of or belonging to Melita (Malta), Melitensis, -e; (of Meleda), ing to atenia, at atta), memenss, -e; (of aterean), Melitæus, -a, -um.
Melita, Melius, -ii (m.).
Melita, Melita, -ae (m.).
Melodunum, Melodunum, -i (n.).
Melodunum, Melodunum, -i (f.); of or belonging to
Melon, Melitus, -a, -um, and Melius, -s, -um.
Melono, Melitus, -a, -um, -a (f.) Mediomatrici, the, Mediomatrici, -orum (m.). Medion, v. Medeon. Medion, v. Medom, Medom, Mare Nostrum, Mare Mag-num; only in late Latin, Mediterraneum Mare. Medoneus, Medoncus, -i (m.). Medon, Medon, -ontis (m.); a son or descendant of Medon, Medont, -w (f.). Medora, Medora, -w (f.); of or belonging to Medora, Meduriga, -w (f.); of or belonging to Medubriga, Meduriga, -w (f.); of or belonging to Medubriga, Meduriga, -w (f.); Melpomëne, Melpomëne, -es (f.). Melpome, Melpom, -i (n.). Melun, Melodunum, -i (n.). Memmius, Memmius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Memmius, Memmius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Memmius, Memmius, -a, -um, ond Memmianus, -a, -um; a member of the Memmian line, Memmiddes, -ac (m.), poet.

Memnon, Memnon, -onis (m); of or belonging to Medubing, Medubrigensis, -e.

Medubi, the, Medulli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to
the Meduli, Medullinus, -s, -um, and Medullus, -a, -um.

Medullia, Medullia, -æ (f).

Medullia, Medullina, -æ (f).

Medullia, Medullina, -æ (f).

Medullus (Mount), Medullus, -i (m.).

Medusa, Medusa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Medusa, Memon, Memphia, -is (f.); of or belonging to Memphia, Memphiticus, a, -um; pecul. masc., Memphites, -æ; pecul. fem., Memphitis, -Ydis.
Mena, Menas, -æ, and Menas, -ātis (m.). Menalcas, Menalcas, -æ (m.). Menalius, Menalius, -ii (m.). Menalius, Menalius, -11 (m.). Menandrus, -dri (m.); of or relating to Menander, Menandrus, -a, -uin. Menapia, Menapia, Menapia, Menapia, Menapia, Menapia, Menapia, Menapia, Menapia, Mena, v. Menalius, Menalius, Menalius, Menalius, Menalius, Menalius, v. Menalius, Menalius, Menalius, Menalius, Menalius, Menalius, v. Menalius, v. Menalius, Menalius, v. Menali -a, -um, and Mendesicus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Mendes, etis.

Mendes, Myndus, -l (f.).

Menecles, Menecles, is (m.); of or relating to Menecles, Meneclius, -a, -um. Meneclides, Meneclides, -is (m.). menectaes, menectaes, -is (m.). Menectaes, Menectates, -is (m.). Menedemus, Menedatuus, -i (m.). Menelais, Menelais, -dis (f.). Menelaisu (Mount), Menelaitus, -ii (m.). (f.). Megareus, Megarcus, -eos and -ei (m.); of or relating to Megareus, Megareus, -eos ana -ei que to Megareus, Megareus, Megareus, -eos (/.).
Megasthènes, Megasthènes, -is (m.). Menelaus, Menelaus and Menelaus, -i (m.); of or re-Menerius, Menerius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Menerius, Menerius, -a, -um. Megedu, Megeda, -w (f.). Meges, Meges, -čtis (m.). Megilia, Megilla, -w (f.). Menes, Menes, -etis (m.). Menestheus, Menestheüs, -cos and -ci (m.).
Menippus, Menestheüs, -cos and -ci (m.);
Menippus, Menippus, -i (m.); of or relating to Menippus, Menippus, -a, -un.
Mennis, Mennis, -is (f.). Megiltus, Megillus, -i (m.). Megista, Megista, -æ (f.). Megiste, Megiste, -es (f.) Megistus, Megistus, -i (m.). Medissen, Misnia, Misna, -w; Misena, -w (f.). Mela, Mela, -w (m.). Meno, Meno, -onis (m.). Menœceus, Menœceûs, -eos and -ei (m.); of or belong Melæ, Melæ, -arum (f.). Melæna, Melæna, -æ (f.). ing to Menerceus, Menerceus, -a, -um. Menætes, Menætes, -æ (m.). Menætius, Menætius, -ii (m.); son of Menætius, Me-Melana, Melana, -arum (f.). Melambium, Melambium, -ii (n.). nœtiădes, -a (m.) Melampus, Melampus, -odis (m.) Menon, Mčnon, -onis (m.). Mentissa, Mentissa, -se (f.) Metaneus, Melăneus, -eos and -ei (m.). Metanie, Melănia, -æ (f.). Mentor, Mentor, -oris (m.); of or belonging to Mentor, Mclanippe, Melanlppe, -es (f.). Melano, Melano, -ûs (f.). Mentoreus, -a, -um. Mentz or Menz, v. Mayence. Mercury, Mercurius, in (m.); Hermes, -ee (m.); of or relating to Mercury, Mercurialis, -e; Hermens, Melanira, Melanira, -æ (f.) Melanthius, Melanthius, -ii (m.). Melantho, Melantho, ûs (f.) -a. -um. Melanthus, Melanthus, -i (m.); of or relating to Me-tanthus, Melantheus, -a, -um. Mercy, Misericordia, -æ (f.). Merenda, Merenda, -ec (m.). Mergus, Mergus, -i (m.). Merida, Emerita, -ee (f.), Augusta. Melas, the. Melas, -anis (m.). M. tasso, Pedasum, -i (n.). Mclchisedech, Melchisedech, indecl. (m.). Metdæ, v. Meaux. Meriones, Meriones, -æ (m.). Mermerus, Mermerus, -i (m.). Meidi, the, Meidi, -orum (m.); of the Meidi (or of Meaux), Meldensis, -e. Mermessus, Mermessus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Mermessus, Mermessius, -a, -um.
Merobaudes, Merobaudes, -a: or -is (m.).
Merobriga, Merobriga, -w (f.); of or belonging to Me-

Merobriga, Merobriga, -w (f); of or belonging to Me-robriga, Merobriganis, -c.
Meror, Meroe, (f); of or belonging to Meroe, Me-roliteus, -a, -um, and Meroitinus, -a, -um; the invabilants of Meroe, Meroeni, -orum (m.).

3 1. 2

MER Merope, Meröpe, -en (f.). Merops, Merops, -öpis (m.). Merric, Merricus, -l (m.). Merula, Merula, -æ (m.). Mesembria, Mesembria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Mesembria, Mesembriacus, -a, -um. Mesene, Mesene, -es (f.).

Mesopotamia, Mesopotamia, -æ (f.); of or belonging
to Mesopotamia, Mesopotamius, -a, -um, and (iale) Mesopotamēnus, -a, -um. Messa, Messa, -æ (f.). Messala, Messāla, -æ (m.). Messalina, Messalina, -æ (f.). Messaisma, Messaisma, -ec (f), h. Messaisma, Messaisma, Messaisma, -ec (f); of or belonging to Messaisma, -se (f); of or belonging to Messaisma, -sena. Messaisma, -ec. Messaisma, Messaisma, -sena. Messaisma, -ec. (f); of or belonging to Messaisma, -eapta, Messaisma, -essaisma, -essaism sapia, Messapia, newspan, ...,
Messapia, Messapia, si (m.).
Messacis, Messacis, -dis (f.).
Messacis, Messacia, -w. and Messacia, Ossacia, -w. and Messacia,
Messacia, Messacia, -w. (f.); of or belonging to Messacia. senia, Messenius, -a, -um MESSIAB, MESSIAS, -@ (m.).
Messina, Messāna, -@ (f.), q. v.; Faro di Messina,
Fretum Siculum. Messius, Messius, -ii (m.). Mestra, Mestra, -æ (f.). Mesua, Mesua, -æ (f.). Metabus, Metabus, -i (m.). Metagonium, Metägönium, -il (n.). Metallinum, Metallinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Metallinum, Metallinensis, -e. Metanira, Metanira, -æ (f.). Metaponium, Metapontum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Metanontum, Metapontinus, -a, -um. Melaurum, Metaurum, -i (n.). Metaurus, the, Metaurus, -i (m.); dwellers on the Metaurus, Metaurenses, -ium (m.) Melelin (the island), Lesbos, -i (f.), q. v.—2. (the city) Mytilènė, -es (f.), q. v. Metella, Metella, -æ (f.). Metelius, Metellus, -i (m.); of or relating to Metellus, Metellinus, -a, -um. Methone, Methone, -onis (m.). Methone, Methone, -on (f.). Methusaleh, Methusala, -w (m.).

Methasaleh, Methusata, 'se (m.).
Methydrium, Methydrium, ii (n.).
Methymne, Methymna, -se (f.); of or belonging to
Methymna, Methymnaus, -s., -um; pecul. fem.,
Methymnias, -kdis,
Metia, Metia, -se (f.).
Metianus, Metianus, -i (m.).
Metianus, Metilius, -ii (m.).
Metianus, Metilius, -ii (m.).
Metianus, Metilius, -ii (m.).
Metianus, Metianus, -ii (m.).
Metianus, Metianus, -ii (m.).
Metianus, Metius, -ii (m.).
Metion, Meto, -ii (m.).
Meton, Meto, -ii (m.).
Meton, the, Metaurus, -i (m.), q. v.
Metrodorus, Metrodorus, -i (m.).

Metro, 16e, Metautus, -1 (m.), q. v. Metrodorus, Metrodorus, Metrodorus, -1 (m.). Metrodorus, Metrodorus, -2 (m.). Metrodorus, Metrophismes, -is (m.). Metropolis, Metropolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Metropolis, Metrop

Meiropolis, Metropölitānus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Metropolis, Metropòlitus, -arum (m.).

Metitis, -ia (f.); of or belonging to Metlis, Metitus, -a, -um, and Mettensis, -c.

Metitus, Metitus, -i (m.).

Metitus, Metitus, -i (m.).

Metitus, Divodirum, -i (m.); Mette, -arum and Mettis, -is (f.), q.

Mesus, the, Mona, -w (f.).

Mesus, the, Mona, -w (f.); of or belonging to Medecanis, Mevānis, -m (f.); of or belonging to Medecanis, Mevānis, -m (f.);

Mexico, Hispania Nova; Regio Mexicans; Mexicans, -a, -um, -2 (the city) Mexiconòlis, -is

Mexicanus, -a, -um .- 2 (the city) Mexicopolis, -is (f.); Mexicanorum Metropolis.

Mezentius, -il (m.).
Micah, Michaels, -ac (m.).
Micah, Michaels, -elis (m.); Church of St. Michael,
Michael, elis (m.); Church of St. Michael,

Micipas, Micipas, se (m.).

Micipas, Micipas, se (m.).

Micon, Micon, -oinis (m.).

Midas, Midas, se (m.).

Middlefown, Mesopolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to

Middietown, Mespolitians, a., um.
Middietown, Mespolitians, a., um.
Midian, Midian, indecl. (m.); descendants of Midian,
Midianies, Midianite or Madianite. -arum (m.);
of or belonging to Midian or the Midianites, Mi[38]

dianitish, Madianæus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Madia-

dianeties, mautaneus, -s., -o.m., nītis, -ydis.
Midias, Midias, -æ (m.).
Midjeh, Halmydessus, -i (f.).
Milan, Mediolānum, -i (n.), q. v.

Milanion, Milanion, -onis (m.).

Miles, Milo, -onis (m.).
Muletopotis, Miletopolis, -is (f.); the inhabitants of

Mitelopolia, Milétopòlia, -is (f.); the inhabitants of Miletopolia, Miletopòlitae, sarum (m.). Miletus, Miletus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Miletus, Miletus, Miletus, -a. um; pecul. fem., Miletus, -idis --2. (m.) a man'z name; daughter of Miletus, Miletus, -tdis (f.). Milford, Milfordia, -w (f.); of Milford, Milfordien-

sis, -e.

Milionia, Milionia, -æ (f.).

Millionia, millionia, - (1, m.).
Millionias, Millionias, - (1 m.).
Millo, Melos, - (1, f.).
Milly, Milliacum, - (1 m.).
Millo, Millo, - onis (m.); of or relating to Millo, Millo.

niānus, -a, -um. Milonius, Milonius, -ii (m.). Miltiādes, Miltiādes, -is (m.). Milvian (Bridge), v. Mulvian Milyæ, the, Milyæ, -arum (m.). Milyas, Milyas, -ädis (f.). Mimas, Mimas, -antis (m.)

at mas, mimas, -anis (m.)
Mimnermus, Mimnermus, -i (m.)
Minnet, the, Mimæi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
Minnet, Mimæus, -a, -um.
Minnetus, Minätus, -ii (m.).

Mincius, the. Mincius, -li (m.); born on the Mincius.

Mincio, Minciades. -w (m.).

Mineto, J. Mincianes, et [m.].
Mindius, Mindius, -ii (m.).
Mineros, Mineros, -et (f.); (Greek) Athene, -es; of or
relating to Mineros, Minerosalis, -e; Temple of Minerosa, Athènœum, -l (n.).

Minervium, Minervium, -ii (n). Mingrelia, Mingrelia, -m (f.); Colchis, -Idis (f.), q. v. Minho, the, Minius, -ii (m.). Minio, the, Minio, -onis (m.)

Minius, the, Minius, -ii (m.).

Minorca, Balearis Minor or Balearium Minor (f.);

also late MinorYca, -a: (f.).

Minos, Minos, -ôis (m.); of or relating to Minos, Minosus and Minous, -a, -um; doughter of Minos, Minois, -Ydis (f.).

Minotaur, Minotaurus, -i (m.).
Minturnæ, Minturnæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Minturna. Minturnensis, -c. Minucia, Minucia, -æ (f.).

Minucius, Minucius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Minucius, Minucian, Minucius, -a. -um.

Minyæ, the, Minyæ, -arum (m.).

Minyas, Minyas, -æ (m.); daughter of Minyas, Minyas, -ådis, and Minyeis, -ldis (f.); of or relating

nyenas, -acus, and Minyeus, -idis (J.); of or reialing to Minyeus, Minyeus, -a, -um. Mirobriga, Minyeus, -a, -um. Mirobriga, Mirobriga, -ac (J.); of or belonging to Mirobriga, Minobrigans, -a. (Minogenea, Misagenea, -a. (m.). Misenum, -l. (s.), Promontorium, Misenum, -a, and Misenum, -a, and Muchas, -a, and Muchas, -a, and Muchas, -a, and Muchas, -a. (m.)

-ātis (adj.).

-ātis (adj.).

Misēnus, Misēnus, -l (m.).

Misēnus, Macedæmion, -ōnis (f.); Sparta, -æ (f.), qq v.

Misus, Misua. -æ (f.).

Mithradates, Mithradates, -is (m.), more correct than Mithradates, -is (m.); of or relating to Mithradates, Mithradates, -tius or -teus, -a, -um; the Mithradates datic war, belium Mithradaticum.

Mithras, Mithras or Mithres, -w (m.); of or relating to

Mithras, Mithriacus, -a, -um.

Mitylene, Mityléne, -es (more correctly Mytilene);

Mityléna, -æ; and Mitylénæ, -arum (f), v. Mytilene.

Mitys, the, Mirys, -fos or -fis (m.). Mnaseas, Mnaseas, -w (m.). Mnaso, Mnaso, -onis (m.).

Mnemon, Mnemon, -onis (m.).

Mnemon, milemon, -ons (m.). Mnemospne, Mněmošne, -es, and Mnemosyna, -æ (f. b. Mnesiochus, Mněsarchus, -l (m.). Mnesilòchus, Mněsilòchus, -l (m.). Mnesilòchus, Mněsilòchus, -l (m.).

Mnestheus, Mnestheus, -cos and -ci (m.).

Mnevis, Mnevis, -Ydis (m.) Mash, Mosh, indeel. (m.); son or descendant of Mosh, a Moshitish, Moshites, -re (m.); daughter of Mosh, a Moshitish woman. Moshitis, -ldis (f.). Mocha, Môca, -re (f). Modena, Mülina, -m (f), q, v.
Modesia, Modesia, -m (f),
Modesianus, Modesiinus, -i (m).
Modesianus, Modesiinus, -i (m).
Modius, Modesiinus, -i (m).
Modius, Modesiinus, -i (m).
Modenis, Modesiinus, -i (m).
Moenus, ite, Momus, -i (m);
Moeris, Moris, -idis (m);
Lake of Moris, or Lake
Moeris, Moeridis Lacus.
Moesia, Moeria, -w (f); of or belonging to Moesia,
Moesia, Moesianus, Moesicus, -a, -um, and Moesius,
-a, -um; ithe Moesianus, Moesicus, -a, -um (m).
Mooontia, Mogentia, -w (f). Mogontia, Mogontia, -w (f.), Mogrus, Mogrus, -i (m.), Moguntiacum, Moguntiacum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Moguntiacum, Moguntiacensis, -e. Motdavia, Moldavia, -æ (f.). Moto, Molo, -onis (m.). Moloch, Moloch, indeel, (m.) Motorch, Moloch, macci. (m.); of or relating to Mo-torchus, Molorcheus, -a, -um.
Motossi, the, Molossi, -orum (m.); the country of the Motossi, Molossia, Molossia, -idis (f.); of or betonging to the Molossi, Molossian, Molossus, -a, -uni. Molosus, Molosus, -i (m.).

Molpeus, Molpeus, -eos or -ei (m.).

Molucca (Islands), the, Moluccæ, -arum (f.), Insulæ. Motyeria, Molycria, -æ (f.). Mona, Mona, -æ (f.). Monæses, Monæses, -is (m.). Monapia, Monapia, -æ (f.). Monesi, the, Monest, -orum (m.). Moneta, Moneta, -æ (f.). Monimus, MonYinus, -i (m.). Monmouth, Monumethia, -te (f.); Monmouthshire, Monumethensis Comitatus. Monumetnensis Comitatus.
Monianus, Montânus, -(m.); of or relating to Montanus, Montanus, -a, -um.
Montauban, Mons Albāmus (m.).
Montgomery, Mons Gomericus (m.); county of Montgomery, Montgomericensis Comitatus.
Monipelier, Mons Pessulānus or Pessulus (m.).
Montreal, Mons Regālis (m.).
Montreal, Mons Regalis (m.). Monychus, Monychus, -i (m.). Mopsium, Mopsium, -ii (n.). Mopsos, Mopsos, -i (f.). Mopsuestia, Mopsuestia, Mopiuestia, Mopsuestenus, -a, -um. Mopeus, Mopsus, -1 (m.); the partisans of Mopsus, Mopsil or Mopsiani, -orum (m.). Moravia, Moravia, -æ (f.); the Moravians, Moravi, Morgan, morganus, -1 (m.).
Morgan, Morganus, -1 (m.).
Morges, Morgus, -1 (m.).
Morgus, the, Morgus, -i (m.).
Morimene, Morimene, -es (f.). Morini, the, Morini, en (m.); of or belonging to the Morini, Morinus, -a, -um.
Morpeth, Corstorpitum or Morstorpitum, -i (n.). Morpheus, Wostophium or Morstorphium, 1 (n).
Morsheus, Morpheus, eec (f).
Mosa, lite, Mosa, -ee (f).
Moscheni, Ide, Moscheni, -orum (m.).
Moschi, the, Moschin, -orum (m.); of or belonging to
the Moschi, Moschicus, -a, -um.

-se (f.); of or belonging to the Moschi, Moschicus, -a, -um. Moschus, Moschus, -i (m.).
Moscow, Moschus, -i (m.).
Moscow, Moschus, -ae (f.).
Mosclie, the Mosclia, -ae (m.); of or belonging to the Mosclie, Mosclis, -a, -um.
Mose, Mosco, -i a (m.), and Möjses, -is; acc. Moscn and Mojses, -is (m.), and Mojses, -im; m. Moscicus, -a, -um; Moscicus, -a, -um; and Moscicus, -a, -um; and Moscicus, -a, -um; and Mosco, -a, -um; m. -a, -um. -a, un. Mossini, orum (m.).
Mossini, the, Mossini, orum (m.).
Mossini, the, Mossini, orum (m.).
Mothone, Mothone, es (f.); of or belonging to Motya,
Motya, Motya, -ac (f.); of or belonging to Motya, Motvensis, -e. MOUCHES, "a. Mucia, -se (f).
Mucia, Mucia, -se (f).
Mucia, Mucius, -i. (m.); of or belonging to Mucius,
Mucia, Mucius, -a, -um, and Mucianus, -a, -um.
Mugilianus, Mucius, -a, -i. (m.).
Mushausen, Mulhusia, -a (f). Mulius, Mullus, -i (m.). Mulucha, the, Mulucha, -m (m.). Mutrius, Mulvius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Mulvius, Mulvian, Mulvius, -a, -um, and Mulvianus, -a,

Mummia, Mummia, -æ (f.). [39]

MYS Mummius, Mummius, -li (m.); of or relating to Mummius, Mummianus, -a, -um.
Munatius, Mumatius, -li (m.).
Munds, Munda, -w (f.); of or belonging to Munda, Mundensis, -e.

Mundus, Mundus, -i (m.).

Munich, Monachium, -ii (n.).

Munster, Momonia, -ee (f.). Munychia, Munychia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Munychia, Munychius, -a, -um. Murgantia, Murgantia or Murgantia, -m (f.); of or belonging to Murgantia, Murgantinus, -a, -um, or occonging to Murgantia, Murgantinus, -a, -Murgentinus, -a, -um. Murgit, Murgis, -is (f.). Murranus, Murranus, -i (m.). Murray, Murevia or Moravia, -æ (f.), Scottiæ. Mursia, Mursia, -te (f.); of or belonging to Mursia, Mursinus, -a, -um. Mureiedro, Saguntum, -i (n.), q v. Mus, Mus, -ūris (m.). Mus, Mus, -ūris (m.). Muse, Musaus, -i (f.): the Muses, Musæ, -arum (f.). Musea, Musea, -æ (f.); the Mus Musea, Musea, -æ (f.). Musenius, Museinius, -ii (m.). Mustela, Mustela, -æ (m.). Muslius, Mustius, -ii (m.). Mutenum, Mutenum, -i (n.). Mutgo, Mutgo, -onis (m.). Muthut, the, Muthul, indecl. (m.). Mutila, Mutila, -ee (f.) Mutina, Mutina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Mutina, Mutinensis, -e. Mutius, v. Mucius.
Mutiusca, Mutusca, -w (f.); the inhabitants of Mutusca, Mutuscai, -orum (m.). Muziris, Musicis, -sorum (m.).

Myzale, Myzilis, -is (f).

Myzale, Myzile, -es (f); of or belonging to Myzale,

Myzalessus, a, -um, and Myzalensis, -e.

Myzalessus, Myzalessus, -i (f,); of or belonging to

Myzalessus, Myzalessus, -i, (n).

Myzalessus, Myzalessus, -a, -um.

Myzalessus, Myzalessus, -a, -um.

Myzalessus, Myzalessus, -a, -um.

Myzalessus, Myzalessus, -a, -um.

Myzalessus, -a, -um. "Ay-un' pseus. jrm., stylents, tus.
Mycon, Mycon, onlis (m.)
Myconae, Myconus, i (j.); of or belonging to My-conus, Myconius, -1, (j.);
Mycon, Myconius, -1, -um.
Mycon, Mygdon, Mygd n'ides, -w (m.). Any and a series of segment, my godonic, My gdónic, -w (f.): the My gdónics, My gdónics, -w, (f.): the My gdónics, -s, -um; dones, -um; (m.): My ten, -w (f.): My ten, -w (f.): My ten, -w (f.): My ten, -w (m.): Myonnessa, hayonnessa, -1/1-h. Myra, Myra, Arnan (n.). Myriandrus, Myriandrus, -1 (f.). Myriana, Myrina, -e (f.). Myriau, Myrinus, -1 (m.). Myriau, Myrlêa, -e (f.). Myrmeciae, Myrmecides, -e (m.). Myrmeciam, Myrmeciae, (in.). Myrmeciae, Myrmeciae (in.). ayrmecium, myrineciim, -11 (n.).
Myrmex, Myrmex, -ccis (f.).
Myrmidon, Myrmidon, -onis (m.).
Myrmidons, the, Myrmidones, -um (m.). Myron, Myron, -onis (m.),
Myroha, Myrrha, -co (f.),
Myrsha, Myrrha, -co (f.),
Myrlale, Myrthle, -es (f.). agriase, pixtale, es (J.). Myritius, Myrtius, -(i (m.). Myrtos, Myrtos, -i (f); of or belonging to Myrtos, Myrtoan, Myrtous, -a, -um; the Myrtoan Sea, Myrtoum Mare. Myrioum Mare, Mys, Mys, Mys, Mys, All, Mys, Mys, All, Mys, Mys, Mys, Mysia, Mysia, Mysia, Mysia, Mysia, Mysia, Mysia, Mysia, Mysia, -a, -um, and Mysus, -a, -um; the Mysian, Mysia, -orum (m.).

Mysics, Mysics, -a (m.).

Mysics, Mysia, -a (f.). Lystos, Mystos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Mystos, Naupactus, Naupactus, -i(f.), and Naupactum, -i(a.); Mysticus, -a. -tum. of or belonging to Naupactus, Naupactus, -am. Mystens, Mystices, -es (f.); more correct than Mity--tum.

lene; of or belonging to Mytilene, Mytilenean, Mytileneus, -a, -um, and Mytlienensis, -c.

Myus, Myus, -untis (f.).

N Naaman, Naaman, -anis (m.). Nanison, Naasson, -onis (m.). Nabal, Nabal, -alis (m.). Nabathæa, Nabathæa, -æ (f); the Nabathæi, Nabathæi, orum (m.); of or belonging to Nabathæi, or the Nabathæi, Nabathæus, -a, -um. Nahis, Nabis, -is (m.) Nabuchodonosor, v. Nebuchadnezzar. Nadab, Nadab, indecl. (m.). Neevia, Nævia, -w (f.). Novius, Nævius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Navius, Nærson, Nævius, -a, -um, and Nævianus, -a, um. Nagidus, Nagidus, -1 (f.) Nuharvali, the, N sharvali, -orum (m.). Naiads, the, Nājādes, -um (f.); a Najad, Nājas, -adis (f.). Nain, Naim or Nain, indecl. (f.). Namnetes, the, Namnetes or Nannetes, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Namnetes, Namneticus, -a, -um. Namur, Namurcum, i (n.). Nancy. Nanceium, -ii (n). Nanneius, Nanneius, -ii (m.). Nannetes, the, v. Namnetes. Nantes, Nannetes, -um (m.). Nanice, Nanices, -un (m.).
Nanisdies, He, Nantušies, -un (m.).
Napat, the, Napat, -orum (m.).
Napat, the Napat, -orum (m.).
Napat, - (f.); Buy of Naples, Sinus Cumanus.
Napat, the Romania, Nauplia, - wc (f.); Gulf of Napoli, Sinus Argolicus. Nar, the, Nar, -aris (m.). Naraggara, Naraggara, -æ (f.). Narbo, Narbo, -ōnis (m); of or belonging to Narb nne, Narbo, Narbönensis. -e: and Narbö-Narbo, Narbonensis, -e; and Narbonicus, -a, -um. Narcissus, Narcissus, -i (m). Nardo, Neritum, . (n.). Nariandus, Nariandus, -i (m.). Narisci, the, Narisci, -orum (m.), Narnia, Narnia, -we (f.); of or belonging to Narnia, Narni, Narniensis -e, Naro, the, Naro, -onis | m.). Narona, Narona, -æ (f). Narses, Narses, -is (m.). Narseus, Narseus, -ei (m.); of or belonging to Narseus or Naries, Natisents, et (m.); of or octonging to Nariess or Naries, Narieshta, et Nartheeusa, Nartheeusa, et (f.). Narycium, Narycium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Na-rycium, Narycius, -a, -um. Nasamones, the, Nasamones, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Nasamones, Nasamonius, -a, -um, and Nasamoniacus, -a, -um. Nasica, Nasica, -re (m.). Nasidienus, Nasidienus, 4 (m.), Nasidius, Nasidius, 4i (m.); of or relating to Na-sidius, Nasidianus, -a, -um. Naso, Naso, -onis (m.). Nasos, Nasos, -i (f.). Nassau, Nassovia, -m (f.). Natalis, Nātālis, -is (m.). Nathan, Nathan, indect. (m.) Nathaniel, Nathanael, -clis (m.). Natiso, the, Natiso, -onis (m.). Natalia, Asia Minor; Anatolia, -m (f). Nulta, Natta, -m (m.). Naubolus, Naubolus, -i (m.); son of Naubolus, Naubolides, -æ (m.) Naucrates, Naucrates, -is (m.). Naucratis, Naucratis, -Idis (f.); of or belonging to Naucratis, Naucraticus, -a, -um, and pecul. musc., Naucratites, -w (m.). Naulocha, Naulocha, -æ (f.) Naulocha, Naulochos, -æ (f.) Naulochos, Naulochos, -i (f.). Naulochum, Naulöchum, -i (n.). Naumachus, Naumächus, -i (f.). [40]

-um. Nauplius, Nauplius, ii (m.); son of Nauplius, Naupliades, -æ (m.). Nauportum, Nauportum, -i (n.). Nausicaa, Nausicaa, -æ, and Nausicaë, -es (f.). Nausiphanes, Nausiphanes, -is (m.). Nausiphous, Nausiphous, -i (m.). Naustathmus, Naustathmus, -i (f.). Nautes, Nautes, -m (m.). Nautes, Nautes, -e (m.).
Nautes, Nautius, -ii (m.).
Nautes, Nautius, -ii (m.).
Nautes, Navius, -ii (m.).
Nautes, Navius, -ii (m.).
Nautes, Navius, -ii (m.).
Nazo, Nazo, Nazo, Nazo, -ii (f.); of or belonging to
Nazo, Nazios, Nazius, -a, -um.
Nazos, Nazius, -ii (f.); of or belonging to longing to Nazanzus, Nazanzus, -a, -um.

Nazareth, Nazareth, indeel, and Nazara, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Nazareth, Nazaræus, -a, -um; Nazarenus, -a, -um; and Nazarus, -a, -um; the in-hubitants of Nazareth, Nazarenes, Nazarei, -orum (m.). Nazianzus, v. Nazanzus. Nea, Nea, -æ (f.) Neathus, the, Neathus, -i (m.). Neal, Nigellus, -i (m.). Nealces, Nealces, -is (m.) Neapolis, Neapolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Nea-polis, Neapolitan, Neapolitanus, -a, -um; pecu-mase., Neapolites, -w; pecul. fem., Neapolitis, -idis Nearchus, Nearchus, -i (m). Nebis, the, Nebis, -is (m.). Nebo, Nebo, -ōnis (m.). Nebo, Nebo, -ōnis (m.). Nebridius, Nebridius, -ii (m.). Nebrissa, Nebrissa, -æ (f.). Nebrodes (Mount), Nebrödes, -æ (m.). Nector, the, Nicer, -cri (m.).
Nectonable, Nicer, -cri (m.).
Nectonable, Nectonable, is or 'Adis (m.).
Negropont (the island), Eubona, -ce (f.), q. v.—2. (the
erty) Chalcis, 'Idis (f.), q. v. Nehemiah, Nehemias, -æ (m.).
Neleus, Neleus, -eos and -ei (m.); of or belonging to
Neleus, Neleus, -a, -um, and Neleus, -a, -um; sou of Neleus, Nelides, -æ (m.). Nelo, the, Nelo, -onis (m.). Nemausus, Nemausus, -i (f.), and Nemausum, -i (a.); of or belonging to Nemousus, Nemausensis, -e.
Nemea, Nemea, -æ. and Nemeë, -es (f.); of or belonging to Nemea, Nemeæus, -a, -um, and Nemēčius, -a, -um. Nemesianus, Nemesianus, -i (m.). Nemesis, Nemesis, -is (f.). Nemetacum, Nemetacum, 4 (n.); of or belonging to Nemetacum, Nemetacensis, -e. Nemetes, the, Nemetes, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Nemetes, Nemetensis, -e. Nemossus, Nemossus, -i (f.). Nemours, Nemorosium, -ii (n.). Nemrod, v. Nemrod. Neo, Neo or Neon, -onis (m.). Neobule, Neobule, -es (f.). Neocæsarea, Neocæsarea, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Neocæsarea, Neocæsariensis, -e. Neocles, Neocles, is or i (m.); son of Neocles, Neoclides, -m (m.). Neon, v. Neo. Neoptölėmus, Neoptölėmus, -i (m.). Neopiolemus, Neopiolemus, 1 (m.). Neoris, Neoris, -is (f.). Nepel, Nepet, indecl. (n.), Nepete, Nepte, and Nepe, -is (n.); of or belonging to Nepet or Nepe, Nepesiaus. -is (n.); of or belonging to Nepet or Nepe, Nepesians, -a, -um, and Nepensus, -b, -um, and Nepensus, Nephele, Nephele, -es (f.); of or relating to Nephele, Nepheleus, -a, -um; daughter of Nephele, Nephelins, -idls, -Nepotiani, Neputinani, macco. (m.).
Nepot, Nepos, ôtis (m.).
Nepotianus, Nepotianus, -1 (m.).
Neptune, Neptunus, -1 (m.); of or relating to Neptune. Neptunias, "1(m,) of of fedding to Neptunias, "
Neptunias, Neptunias, a, -um, and Neptunias, «
daughter of Neptune, Neptuniae, «as (f.).
Nequinum, Nequinum, -i (n) : of or belonging b Nequinum, Nequinum, -i (ii) (ad.).
Neratius, -i (ii).

Nereid, a, v. Nereus.

Nercus, Nercus, -cos or -ci (m.); of or telo-ging to Nercus, Nercius, -a, -um, and late Nerinus, -a, -um;

Nicodamus, Nicodamus, -i (m.). Nicodamus, Nicodamus, -i (m.). Nicodorus, Nicodorus, -i (m.).

Nicolans, Nicolans, 4 (m.); of or relating to Nicolans,

Nicotas, v. Nichotas.

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Nicolaus, -a, -um; the followers of Nicolaus, Nico. laite, -arum (m.). Nerine, es (f.). lattes, arum (m.).
Nicomachus, Niconichus, -i (m.).
Nicomedes, Nicomedes, -is (m.).
Nicomedes, Nicomedes, -is (m.).
Nicomedia, Nicomedes, -ium (m.). Nerigos, Nerigos, -i (f.). Neriphus, Neriphus, -i (f.). Neriphus, Neritus or Neritos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Neritus, Neritius, -a, -um. Neritus, Neritus, -a, -um.
Nerius, Nerius, -ii (m.).
Nero, Něro, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Nero, Nero-rōnius, -a, -um; Neroñeus, -a, -um; and Néro-niānus, -a, -um.
Nerulum, Nerulum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Nerulum, Nerulomensis, -e.
Neros Nerva -a (m.); of or relating to Nerva, Nerva Nicon, v. Nico. Nicon, v. Nico.
Nicophanes, Nicophanes, Is (m.).
Nicopolita, Nicophilanes, a., uni.
Nicopolita, Nicopolitanus, a., uni.
Nicoulanes, Nicosthènes, a., uni.
Nicoulanes, Nicosthènes, a. (m.).
Nicor, the, Nicottalus, a. (m.).
Niger, the, Niger, grid, or Niger, is (m.).
Niger, Niger, grid, m.) a partitum of Niger, Nigriānus, Nerva, Netwonesis, S.,
Nerva, Nerva, -a. (m.): of or relating to Nerva, Nerva, n. on Mervälis, -e.
Nerva, Nerva, -um, and Nervälis, -e.
Nerva, the, Nervil, orum (m.); of or relating to the
Nerval, Nervicus, -a., -um.
Nervae, Neswê, -es (f). -i (m.). Nigidius, Nigidius, -li (m); of or relating to Nigidius, Nigidianus, -a, -um. Neseas, Neseas, -@ (m.). Nigrinus, Nigrinus, -i (m.). Nesimachus, Nesimachus, -i (m.). Nigritæ, the, Nigritæ, -arum (m.). Nesis, Nesis, -Idis (f.). Nesos, Nesos, -i (f.). Nigries, ice. Noglies, "saturn".

Nile, the, Nilus. 4 (m.); of or relating to the Nite, Nilkeus, -a, -um; pecul. mace, Nilötes, -a; pecul. f.m., Nilötis, -tdis.

Niteus, Nileus, -cos and -cl (m.),

Niteus, Nileus, -(m.). Nessa, Nessa, -w (f.). Nessus, Nessus, -i (m.); of or relating to Nessus, Nesseus, -a, -um. Nimrod, Nimrod or Nemrod, indect. (m) Nimuegen, Novionagus, -i (f), q, v.
Nineveh, Ninive, -es, and Niniva, -æ (f.); also,
Ninus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Nineveh, Nini-Nestorian, Nestoreus, -a, -um; son of Nestor, Nestörides, -æ (m.) Nestorius, Nestorius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Nestorius, Nestorianus, -a, -um; the followers of Nestorius, Nestorians, Nestoriani, -orum (m.). viticus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Nineveh, Ninivîtæ, -arum (m.). Nestus, the, Nestus, -i (m.). Netherby, Castra Exploratorum. Ninnius, Ninnius, -il (m.). Ninus, Ninus, -1 (m); son of Ninus, Ninyas, -æ (m). Niobe, Niobe, -es, and Nioba, -æ (f.); of or relating to Niobe, Niobeus, -a, -um; son of Niobe, Niobides, Netherlands, the, Gallia Belgica (f.). Netum, Netum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of Netum, Netinenses, -ium, and Netini, -orum (m.). -m (m). Niphates (Mount), Niphātes, -m (m.). Neufchatei, Neocomum, i (n.).

Newers, Nivernium, ii (n.); Noviodunum, i (n.).

Newark, Nova Arca, -w (f.); of or belonging to Newark, Niphe, Niphe, -es (f.). Nireus, Nireus, -eos or -ei (m.). Nisæa, Nisæa, -æ (f.). Novarcensis, -e. New Britain, Nova Britannia, -e (f.). Nisibis, Nisibis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Nisibis. New Brunswick, Novum Brunsvicum, -i (n.). Nisibēnus, -a, -um. New Castile, Castella Nova (f.). Newcastle, Novum Castellum, -i (n.) Nismes, Nemausus, -i (f.), q. v. Nisuetæ, the, Nisuetæ, -arum (m). Nisus, Nisus, -i (m.); of or relating to Nisus, Niseus, New Grenada, Castella Aurea, -ee (f.). New Guinea, Guinea Nova, -ee (f.). -a, -um, and Niselus, -a, -um; daughter of Nisus, Niseïs, -ïdis (f.). Nisyrus, Nisyrus, -i (f.). Nitubriges, the, Nitiobriges, -um (m.). New Hampshire, v. Hampshire. New Haven, Novus Portus (m.). New Holland, Hollandia Nova, -@ (f.). New Ireland, Nova Hibernia, -æ (f.).
New Jersey, Nova Cæsarêa, -æ (f.), or Neo-Cæsarêa;
of or belonging to New Jersey, Neo-Cæsariensis, -e. Noa, Noa, -æ (f.). Now, Now, -arum (f.); the inhabitants of Now, Noeni, -orum (m.). of or belonging to New Jersey, Neo-Cresariensis, e. Neemarket, Agoropõiis, 1-8 (f.). New Orleans, Nova Aurelia, -ac (f.); Novum Aurelianum, -i (n.); Neo-Genäbum, -i (n.); of New Orleans, Neo-Aurelianensis, -e; Neo-Genabensis, -e. Newport, Novus Portus, -ia (m.). Oppidum Novum, -i Newtoum, | Newtoum, i (n.); of orbioniging to Newtourn, Neapolis, -is (f.); of orbioniging to Newtourn, Neapolis, -ii (n.); of orbioniging to Newtourn, Neapolis Noah, Noë, indeel., and Noa, -æ (m.). Noami, Noëmi, indeel., and Noëmis, -is (f.). Nobilior, Nobilior, -oris (m.). Nocera, Nüceria, -æ (f.), q. v. Nodinus, Nodinus, -i (m.). Noel, Noëlius, -ii, and Natalis, -is (m.). Noctus, Noctus, -1 (m.); the followers of Noclus, Noc-Itānus, -a, -um.
Itānus, -a, -um.
Pess Iork, Novum Eborācum, -l (n.); of or belonging
to New Tork, Neo-Eborācensis, -c.
Nicæa, Nicæs, -aw (f.); of or belonging to Nicæa,
Nicæan or Nicene, Nicæensis, -0, and (late) Nitāni, -orum (m.). Nola, Nola, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Nola, Nolanus, -a, -um Noliba, Noliba, -æ (f.). Nomades, the, Nomides, -um (m.) Nomentum, Nomentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to cenus, -a, -um. Nicæus, Nicæus, -l (m.). Nomentum, Nomentanus, -a, -um. Nicader, Nicades, -1 (m.).
Nicader, Nicander, -dri (m.).
Nicador, Nicânor, -ŏris (m.).
Nicator, Nicâtor, -ŏris (m.).
Nice, Nicæs, -æ (f.), q. v.
Nicêa, v. Nicæs. Nomentanus, Nomentanus, -i (m.). Nomion, Nomion, -onis (m.). Nomius, Nomius, -ii (m.). Nona, Nona, -w. (f.).
Nonacris, Nonacris, is (f.), a mountain and city; of or belonging to Nonacris, Nonacrius, -a, -um, and Nonacrinus, -a, -um. Nicearchus, Nicearchus, -I (m.). Nicearchus, Nicearchus, -1 (m.),
Nicephorium, Nicephorium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to
Nicephorium, Nicephorius, -a, -um.
Nicephorium, Nicephorius, -ii (m.),
Nicerhorus, Nicephorus, -i (m.),
Nicerotus, Niceratus, -i (m.),
Nicerotus, Niceratus, -i (m.),
Nicerotus, Niceratus, -oits (m.); of or relating to Niceros,
Nicerotus, Nicerotus, -oits (m.); Nonianus, Noniānus, -i (m.). Nonianus, Noniūs. -ii (m.). Nonius, Noniūs. -ii (m.). Nora, Nora, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Nora, No-Nord. Nors. - Grum (n.); of or occoming to Nord. Norensis, e.
Norba, Norba, -se, and Norbe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Norba, Norbānus, -a, -um, and Norbensis, -e.
Norbanus, Norbānus, -i (m.).
Norcia, Nursia, -m (f.).
Norcia, Noreia, -m (f.).
Norcia, Noreia, -m (f.). Niceros, Niceros, -01s (m.); of or relating to Niceros, Nicerotianus, -a, -um. Nicertus, Nicetus, -ii (m.); of or relating to Nicetius, Nicetus, a, -um. Niceta, Nicias, -a, -um. Niceta, Nicias, -a, -um. Nichotas, Nicias, -a, -um. (m.), -a, -um. Nicotas, -a, -um. (m.), -Norteta, Noreia, -w (f.); Icenopolis, -is (f.). Norteta, Norlocia, -w (f.); Icenopolis, -is (f.). Norteum, Norleum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Norteum, Norleus, -a, -um. Nicocles, Nicocles, 4s (m.). Nicocreon, Nicocreon, ontis (m.). Norman, Normannus, -i (m.).

Normandy, Normannia, -æ (f.). North Sea, Oceánus Germánicus.

Northumberland, Northumbra, -:e (f.).
Norwey, Norvegia, -:e (f.).
Norwech, Venta Icenorum; Nordovicum, i (1.).

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woman's name.

NOT Notium, Notium, 41 (n.). Occlenses, the, Ocelenses, -lum (m.).
Occilia, Ocella, -w (m.), a man's name.-2. (f.) s Nottingham, Nottinghamia, -e (f.). Novana, Novana, -e (f.); of or belonging to Novana, woman's name.
Occilina, Occilina, -æ (f.).
Occilium, Occilium, -i (n.).
Ocha, Ocha, -æ (f.). Novanensis. -e. Novaria, Novaria, æ (f); of or belonging to Novaria, Novariensis, -e Offing, Octain, To (1,m).

Ochias, Octain, -1 (m).

Ocidis, Octain, -1 (m).

Ocros, Octain, -1 (m). Novatian, Novatianus, -i (m.). Novatius, Novātius, -ii (m.). Novatus, Novātus, -i (m.); daughter of Novatus, Novatilia, -æ (f) Novellius, Novellius, -ii (m). Novellius, Novellius, -i (m.). eulum, Ocriculanus, -a, -um. Ocrisia, Ocrisia, -æ (f.). Novesium, Novesium, -li (n.). Novia, & (f). Noviadunum, Noviödünum, -l (n.). Noviomagus, Noviömagus, -i (f.), or Noviomagum, -i (n.). Norius, Novius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Novius, Noviānus, -a, -um. Nubia, Nubarum Regio: Nubia, -æ (f.); the Nubians, Nubæ, -arum, and Nubæi, -orum (m.). Nuceria, Nüceria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Nuceria, Nucerinus, -a, -um. Nucuia, Nucula, -m (m.) Nuditanum, Nuditanum, -i (n). Nuithones, the, Nuithones, -um (m.). Numa, Numa, -e (m.). Numantia, Numantia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Numantia, Numantinus, -a, -um. Numanus, Numanus, -i (m.). Numerius, Numerius, -ii (m.). Numeria, Numeria, -æ (f.). Numerian, Numerianus, -i (m.). Numerius, Numerius, -ii (m.). Numicius, Numicius, -ii (m). Numicus, the, Numicus, -i, or Numicius, -il (m.). Numida, Numida, -æ (m.). Numida, Numida, -ec (m.). Numida, Numida Numidia, Numidia, Numida, -ec (f.); of or belonging to Numidia, Numidian, Numidicus, -a, -um; Numidian, Numidian, -ädis (adj.); the inhabitants of Numidia, the Numidians, Numidiae, vancounus of summans, the Numidians, Numidian, -arum, syne, -um (m.); a Numidian, Numidia, -w (m.). Numidius, Numidius, -ii (m.). Numisius, Numisius, Numisius, -ii (m.). Numistro, Numistro or Numestro, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Numistro, Numistranus, -a, -um. Numitor, Numitor, -oils (m.) Numitoria, Numitôria, -æ (f.). Numitôrius, Numitôrius, -ii (m.). Numius, Numius, -ii (m.). Nuremberg, Normberga or Noriberga, -æ (f.). Nursæ, Nursæ, -arum (f.). Nursia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Nursia, Nursinus, -a, -um. Nyctens, Nyctens, -eos and -ei (m.); daughter of Nycteus, Nycteis, -idis f.). teus, Nycteis, Adis f., Nyciymens, Nictymens, Nictymens, es (f.), Nymphena, Nymphena, -av (f.), Nymphena, Nymphenus, -i (m.), Nymphenas, the, Nymphenus, -i (m.), Nymphenas, the, Nymphina, -ii (m.), Nymphina, Nymphina, -ii (m.), Nympho, -onis (m.) Nymph-dorus, Nymphödörus, - (m.).
Nysa, Nysa, -m. (f.); of or belonging to Nysa, Nysæan,
Nysæus, -a., -um; Nyseius, -a., -um; Nysius,
-a., -um; and Nysias, -dis.
Nysæus, Nysæus, - (m.).
Nysæus, Nysæus, - ((m.).
Nysus, Nysæus, - ((m.).
Nysus, Nysus, - ((f.).)

-æ (m.); daughter of Oceanus, Oceanitis, -Ydis (f.).

poet. for Thebans. Oasis, Oasis, -is (f.); of or relating to the Oasis, Oasenus, -a, -um. Oaxes, the, Oaxes, -is (m.). -ee (m.).
Oise, the, Æsia, -ee (f.).
Olana, the, Olana, -ee, or Olane, -cs (f.).
Olarso, Olarso, -onis (f.). Obadiah, Obadias, -ee (m.). Obed, Obed, indeel. (m.) Obrimas, the Obrimas, -e (m.).
Obsidias, Obsidius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Obsidius, Obsidiānus, -a, -um Olbia, Olbia, et (f.); of or belonging to Olbia, Olbianus, -a, -um, and Olbiensis, -e. Olbiepölis, -is (f.); an inhabitant of Olbiepolis, Olbiepölis, -is (f.); an inhabitant of Olbiepolis, -is (m.). Ubsidianus, -a, -um.
Ocatea, Ocalea, -ee, and Ocalee, -es (f.).
Occia, Occia, -e (f.).
Ocedanus, Oceanides, -i (m.); son of Oceanus, Oceanides,

Octivia, Octavia, -e (f.).
Octavia, Octavia, -e (f.).
Octavianus, Octavianus, -i (m.); of or relating to Octavius,
or the Octavius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Octavius, on, -um, and Octavianus, -a, -um, Octodurus, Octodurus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Octodurus. Octodurensis. -e. Octogesa, Octogesa, -ie (f.) Octolophus, Octolophus, -i (m.), and Octolophum, -i (n.). Ocyale, Ocyale, -es (f.). Ocyrhod, Ocyrhod, -es (f.). Ocyrhod, Ocyrhod, -es (f.). Oder, the, Viadrus, -i (m.). Odesa, Odessus or -sos, ·i (f.). Odites, Odites, -æ (m). Odomantes, the, Odomantes, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Odomantes, Odomanticus, -a, -um. Odrysæ, the, Odrysæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the Odrysia, Odršsius, -a, -um.

Odyszee, the, Odyssea, -a (f.)

Œa, Œa, -a (f.); of or belonging to Œa, Œensis, «. (Eagrus, Cagrus or Cager, -gri (m.); of or belonging Cagrus, Cagrus or Cager, egil (m.); of or belonging to Regrus, Cagrus, a, um. Canthe, Canthe, es, and Canthia, -æ (f.). Cabulus, Cablus, et [m.]; of or belonging to Cabulus, Cabulus, -a, um; son or descendant of Cabulus, -a, um; son Laconian. (Echalia, (Echalia, -æ (f.); of Cehalia, (Echalia, -Ydis (fem. adj.). Edipodes, v. sq. Edipus, Edipus, -i, and Edipus, -odis (m.); poet. also, Œdīpodes, -æ (m.); of or relating to Œdipos, Œdipodionius, -a, -um; son of Œdipus, Œdipodionides, -ee (m.). Eneus, Eneus, -cos and -ci (m.); of or belonging to Eneus, Eneius and Eneus, -a, -um; daughter of Eneus, Eneus, -idis (f); son or descendant of Eneus, Enides, -r. (m.). Eniddæ, the, Eniadæ, -arum (m.). (Enoa, Cinoa, -ee (f.). Enomaus. (Enomaus, -i (m.). Enone, Enone, -es (f.). Enope, Enope, -es (f.). Enopia, Enopia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Enopis, Œnopius, -a, -um. Enotria, Enotria, -m (f.); of or belonging to Enotria, Enotrian, Enotrius, -a, -um; the Enotri, Enotii, -orum (m Crus, the, Enus, -i or -untis (m.).

Cruss, the, Enussa, -w (f.); the Enussa (Islands).

Enussa, -arum (f.), Insulae. Eta (Mount), Eta, -e, and Ete, -es (f.); also (laid, Eta, -ee (m.); of or belonging to Eta, Ebean, Œtæus, -a, -um. Ofanto, the, Aufidus, -i (m.). Ofellus, Ofellus, -i (m.).
Ofilius, Ofilius, -ii (m.). Option, Ontone, -a. (m.).
Ogido, the, Ollius, -ii (m.).
Ogidinia, Ogulnia, -æ. (f.).
Ogulnius, Ogulnius, -ii (m.).
Ogyges, Ogyges, -is, and rarely -i (m.); of or relating to Oguges, Ogygian, Ogygius, -a, -um; son or de-scendant of Ogygius, Ogygides, -æ (m.); in pleral Ogygia, Ogygia, -æ (f).
Oilens, Oileus, -æos or -ci (m.); son of Oileus, Oilides,

Olcades, the, Olcades, -um (m.).

Oppius, - a, -um.
Opsius, - ii (m.).
Opsius, Opsius, - ii (m.).

Optantius, Optantius, -ii (m.).

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Olcinium, Olcinium, -ii (n); the inhabitants of Olci-Opus, Opus, -untis (f.); of or belonging to Opus, nium, Olciniătes, -um, or Olciniăte, -arum (m.).
Otdenburg, Branesia, -se (f.).
Olearus, Oleărus or Oleăros, -i (f.). Opuntian, Opuntius, -a, -um.
Orange, Arausio, -2 nis (f.); of or belonging to Orange, Arausiensis, e. Olean m., Oleanton, 4 (f.); of or belonging to Oleantons, Oleantonsis, e. Olennius, Olennius, ii (m.), Olennos, Olennos or Olennius, 4 (f.); of or belonging to Orata, Orata, -æ (m.). Orbelus (Mount), Orbelus, -i (m.). Orbitius, Orbilius, -ii (m.). Orbius, Orbius, -ii (m.). Olenus, Olenus, -a, -um.
Olenus, Olenus, -i (m.); son of Olenus, Olen'des, -æ Orbona, Orbona, -æ (f).
Orcades, the, Orcades, -um (f.), Insulæ.
Orchamus, Orchamus, -i (m.). (m.). Oleron, Uliarus, -l (f.); of or belonging to Oleron, Orcheni, the. Orcheni, -orum (m.). Orchinius, Orchinius, -ii (m.). Olarionensis, -e. Olavous, v. Olavus, Olavus, Olavus, Olisippo, Olisippo, -5nis (f.); of or belonging to Olisippo, essippo, Olisipponensis, e. Olives (Mount of), Mons Olivarum. Orchomenos, Orchomenos or nus, -i (m.); of or be-longing to Orchomenos, Orchomenius, -a, -uin. Oreus, Oreus, 4 (m.). Ordessus, Ordessus, -i (f). Ordersus, Ordessus, -1 (7).
Ordovices, the, Ordovices, -um (m.).
Ordymnus (Mount), Ordymnus, -i (m.).
Oreada, the, Oreades, -um (f.); an Oread, Oreas, Oliver, Olivarus, -i (m.).
Olivia, Olivia, -æ (f.). Olizon, Olizon, -onis (f.). Ollius, the, Ollius, -ii (m.). Olmius, Olmius, -ii (m.). oreaus, inc, oreauss, -uni (1.1; an oreau, oreas, -diis (f.).
Oresta, the, Oresta, -arum (m.); country of the Oresta, Oresta, Oresta, -uni (f.).
Orestes, Oresta, -a and -is (m.); of or relating to Olmius, Olmius, -ii (m.).
Olmuiz, Ebūrum, -i, and Olmucium, -ii (n.).
Olocarius, Oloaritus, -i (m.).
Olocara, Oloesaa, -m (f.).
Olophyxos, Olophyxos, -i (f.).
Olsprus, Olivrus, -i (f.).
Olybrius, Olybrius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Olybrius, Orestes, Orestes, -a: and -a: (m.), -y, or restella, Orestella, -a: (f.).
Orestella, Orestilla, -a: (f.).
Orestum, Oretum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Oretum, Oreisms, Oreisms, -a, -um.
Oreisms, -a, -um.
Oreisms, -i(f), and Oreum, -i(n.); of or helonging
to Orens, Oreticus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of
Orens, Oritiani, -orum (m.). Olybriacus, -a, -um. Olympiacus, -a, -um; of returning to Osyorias, Olympia, Olympia, -ac (f.); of or belonging to Olympia Olympiacus, -a, -um; Olympiacus, -a, -um; and (late) Olympiaus, -a, -um; and (late) Olympiaus, -a, -um; Orgas, Orgas, -m (m.). Orge, Orge, -es (f.). Orge, Orge, -es (f.).
Orjessum, Orgessum, -i (n.).
Oricus, Oricus, Oricus, -i (f.), and Oricum, -i (n.);
of or belonging to Oricus, Oricius, -a, -um; the snhabitants of Oricus, Oricmi, -orum (m.).
Origen, Origenes, -is (m.); a follower of Origen, Origenista, -se, and Origenianus, -i (m.).
Orica, Oricon, -onis (m.). Olympias, 3, -u.m.
Olympias, Olympias, -ddis (f.).
Olympia, Olympio, -dnis (m.).
Olympiodorus, Olympiodorus, -i (m.).
Olympia (Mount), Olympus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Olympus, Olympian, Olympicus, -a, -um, and Olymolymbia, olymbia, et (f.).
Olymbia, Olymbia, olymbia, et (f.).
Olymbia, oly Orion, Orion, -onis (m.). Orippo, Orippo, -onis (f.). Orithyia, Orithyia, -æ (f.). Orithyia, Orithyia, -w (f).
Oriss, Orius, ii m.).
Orkney, the (Islands), Oreddes, -um (f), Insulæ.
Orlando, Orlandus, -i (m.).
Orlands, Genabum, -i (m.), q. v.; Aurēlia, -w (f);
Aurēliānum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Orleens,
Aurēlianensis, -e; v. New Orleans. Ombos, Ombos, -i (f.); of Ombos, Ombitic, Ombites, -æ (masc. adj). Ombrone, the, Umbro, -onis (m.).
Omphaie, Omphale, -es, and Omphala, -æ (f.). Onchestus, Onchestus, -i (f.); of or belonging to On-chestus, Onchestius, -a, -um. Onesicritus, Onesicritus, -i (m.). Ormisdas, v. Hormisdas. Ornithus, Ornithus or Ornytus, -i (m.). Onesimus, Onesimus, -i (m.). Onoba, Onoba, -æ (f.). Oroanda, Oroanda, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Oroanda, Oroandicus, -a, -um, and Oroandensis, -e. Onomarchus, Onomarchus, -1 (m.). Onomasius, Onomasius, ·i (m.).
Ontario (Lake), Andiatrocus, ·i (m.), Lacus. Oroandes, Oroandes, -is (m.). Opharus, the, Opharus, -i (m.); dwellers on the Opha Orodes, Orodes, -is (m.). Oromedon, Oromedon, -ontis (m.).
Oronles, Orontes, -is (m.), a man's name. - 2. the
Oronles, Orontes, is and -i (m.), a river; of or berus, Opharitæ, -arum (m.). Opheites, Opheites, -w (m.).

Ophion, Ophion, -önis (m.); of or relating to Ophion. Ophionius, -a, -um; son of Ophion, Ophionides, -æ longing to the Orontes, Oronteus, -a, -um. Oropus, Oropus, -i (f.). (m.). Ophir, Ophir, indecl. (f.); of or belonging to Ophir, Orosius, Orosius, -ii (m.). Ophirius, -a, -um. Orpheus, Orpheus, eos and el (m.); of or betong-ing to Orpheus, Orpheus, -a, -um, and Orphicus, Ophites, Ophites, -w (m).
Ophius, Ophius, -ii (m.); daughter of Ophius, Ophius, -um. -ădis (f.). Orphidius, Orphydius, -ii (m.). Orphitus, Orphitus, -i (m.).
Orphne, Orphne, -es (f.).
Orsilochus, Orsilochus, -i (m.). Ophiusa, Ophiusa or Ophiussa, -m (f.); of or belonging to Ophiusa, Ophiusius, -a, -um. Ophradus, the, Ophradus, -i (m.). Opici, the, Opici, -orum (m.); of the Opici, Opican, Orsinus, Orsinus, -i (m.).
Orthobula, Orthöbüla, -æ (f.). Opicus, -a, -um.
Opicus, -a, -um.
Opimis, Opiilus, -ii (m.);
Opimis, Opimis, -ee (f.).
Opimis, Opimis, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Opimius, Orthosia, Orthosia, -m (f.). Orthrus, Orthrus, -i (m.) Ortiagon, Ortiagon, -onis (m.).
Ortona, Ortona, -w (f.); of or belonging to Ortona, Opimius, -a, -um, and Opimianus, -a, -um. Opis, Opis, -is (f.). Ortonensis, -e. Ortigia, Ortigia, .m., and Ortigie, .es (f.); of or belonging to Ortigia, Ortigian, Ortigius, .a., .um.
Osaces, Osaces, -is (m.).
Osca, Osca, -w (f.); of or belonging to Osca, Osca-Opitergium, Opiterglum, -li (n.); of or belonging to Opitergium, Opiterginus, -a, -um. Opieranum, Opieranum, -m.
Opieranum, Opieranum, -m.
Opieranum, Opieranum, -m.
Opi sis, -e.
Osci, the, Osci, -orum (m.); Oscan, Oscus, -a, -um.
Oscar, Oscarus, -i (m.).
Oscus, Oscus, -i (m.). Oppias, Oppian, as (1.).
Oppiancus, Oppiancus, -i (m.).
Oppian, Oppianus, -i (m.).
Oppiaus, Oppidius, -i (m.).
Oppius, Oppidius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Oppius, Osdroene, Osdroene, -es, and Osdroena, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Osdroene, Osdroenus, -a, -um.

Osero, Absorus, -i (/.).

Osi, the, Osi, -orum (m.). Osii, the, Osii, -orum (m.). Osinius, Osinius, -ii (m.).

Osiris, Osiris, -is and -idis (m.).

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Pastum, Pastum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Pastum

OSI Osismii, the, Osismii, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Osismis, Osismicus, -a, -um. Osmund, Osmundus, -i (m.). Osphagus, the, Osphägus, -i (m.).
Ossa (Mount), Ossa, -w (f.); of or belonging to Ossa, Ossæus, -a, -um. Ossuna, Genua, -æ (f.), Ursorum. Ostanes, Ostanes, -is (m.). Ostend, Ostenda, -æ (f.). Ostia, Ostia, -a (f.); of or belonging to Ostia, Ostiensis, -e. Ostorius, Ostorius, -ii (m.).
Ostrogoths, the, Ostrogothi, -orum (m.).
Oswald, Oswaldus, -i (m.). Otacilius, Otacilius, -ii (m.). Otho, Otho, -onis (m.); of or relating to Otho, Othonianus, -a. -um. Othrys (Mount), Othrys, -yos or yis (m.); of or betonging to Others, Otherysius, -a, -um. Othus, Othus, -i (m.). Otranto, Hydruntum, -i (n.), q v., and Hydrus, -untis (f.). Otricoli, Ocriciilum, -i (n.), q. v. Otto, Ottis, -is (f.) Otto, Otto, -one (m.) Otto, Otto, -is (m.) Otto, Otto, -i (m.), Octom, Ovetum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Ocetum, Ocetum, Ovetum, -i (n.); Ovetanus, -a, -um. Oria, Ovia, -æ (f.). Orid, Ovidius, -ü (m). Oriedo, Ovetum, -i (n.), q. v. Orinius, Ovinius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Ovinius, Orinius, Ovinius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Ovinius, Ovinius, -a, -um. Ovinus, -ii (m.).
Ovinius, -vius, -ii (m.).
Ozeen, Audohenus, -i, and Eugĕnius, -ii (m.).
Ozathrea, Oxathrea, -ia (m.).
Ozaford, Oxonia, -av (f.); of Ozford, Oxoniensis, -e.
Ozio, Oxiv, -arum (f.), Insulæ.
Ozione, the, Oxionea, -um (m.). Oxus, the, Oxus, i (m.). Oxyartes, Oxyartes, -is (m.). Oxydracæ, the, Oxydracæ, -arum (m.).
Oxyrrynchus, Oxyrrynchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Oxyrrynchus, Oxyrrynchites, -se (masc. adj.). Ozolæ, the, Ozolæ, -arun (m.), Ozomene, Ozomene, -es (f.). P. Pocarius. Pacarius, -ii (m.). Pacatus, Pācātus, -i (m.).
Paccius, Paccius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Paccius, Paccianus, -a, -um. Pacensis, v. Pax. Pachynum, Pachynum, -i (n.), and Pachynus, -i (f.); Greek form, Pachynos, -1 (f.). Pacilius, Pacilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Pacilius, Pacilianus, -a, -um. Pacitus, Pacilus, -i (m.). Paconius, Paconius, -ii (m.). Pacorus, Pacorus, -i (m.). Pactius, Pactius, -ii (m.). Pactolus, the, Pactolus, -i (m.); of or relating to the Pactolus, Pactolis, -idis (fem. adj.).
Pactumeius, Pactumeius, -ii (m.). Pactye, Pactye, -es (f.). Paculla, Paculla, -æ (f.) Pacucius, Pacuvius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Pacurius, Pacuvianus, -a, -um. Paderborn, Paderborna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Paderborn, Paderbornensis, -e. Padua, Patavium, -ii (n.), q. v Padus, I he, Padus, d. (m.); of or relating to the Padus Po. for Po. Padisus, a, -um; dwellers on the Po. Padain, corum (m.) Padusa, the, Padüsa, -w (f.). Pecan, Pæan, -ānis (m.).
Pemani, the, Pæmani, -orum (m.).
Penula, Pænula, -æ (m.). Pandore, Pandora, -w (f.).
Peron, Proon, onlis (m.); of or relating to Peron,
Peronus, -a, -um.
Peronus, -a, -um.
Peronus, -a, -um.
(m.); the country of the

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Pæstanus, -a, -um. Pætina, Pætina, -æ (f.). Pætus, Pætus, -i (m.). Pæzon, Pæzon, -ontis (m.).

Pagæ, Pagæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Pagæ.

Pagæus, -a, -um. Pagasæ, Pigasæ, -arum, and Pagasa, -æ (f.); of er belonging to Pagasæ, Pagasæus, -a, -um, and Paoctonging to Pagaze, ragascus, -a, -um, and ra-ghalcus, -a, -um.
Palæmon, Palæmon, -önis (m.); of or relating to Pa-kæmon, Palæmon, us (f).
Palæocovani, Helicon, -önis (m.), q. v.
Palæpaphos, Palæpaphos or -phus, -i (f).
Palæphatus, Palæphatus, -i (m.); of or relating to
Palæphatus, Palæphatus, -a, -um. Palæste, Palæste, -es (f.).
Palæstina, v. Palæstina.
Palætyrus, Palætyrus, -i (f.). runcegrus, raincyptus, -1(f).
Palamedes, Palamedes, is (m.); of or relating to Pelamedes, Palamedes, -a, -um; Faiamedicus, -um; em Palamedicus, -a, -um; em Palamedicus, -a, -um, -m -1(m.), of or belonging to the Palaines Mount, Palamedicus, -1(m.), -1(m. rinus, -a, -um.

Palermo, Panormus, -i (f.), q. v.

Pales, Păles, -is (f.); of or relating to Pales, Pales. lilis, -e. Palestine, Palæstina, -æ and -tine, -es (f.); of or belonging to Palestine, Palæstinus, -a, -um, and (late) Palæstinensis, e. Palestrina, Præneste, -is (n.), q. v. Palfurius, Palfurius, -ii (m.). raijurius, - raiiurius, - ii (m.); Palibothra, - Palibothra, - ee (f.). Paliei, the, Paliei, - orum (m.). Palimuro (Cape), Palimurum, - i (n.), Promontorium. Palimurus, Palimurus, -i (m.). Palla, Palla, -æ (m.). Palladius, Pallacius, -ii (m.). Patientes, Pallantium, (n. 1975) for relating to Pal-Joulinntess, Pallantium, - um. Paties, Pallan, - dels (f.), appellation of Mineres; of or relating to Pallan, Pallacius, - a, - um. - 2. Palles, - attlis (m.), a man's name; of or relating to Palse, Paliantus, -a, -um, and Palianteus, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of Palias, Paliantias, -ădis, and Pallantis, -idis (f.).
Pattene, Pallene, -es (f); of or belonging to Pallene, Pallenean, Palleneus, -a, -um, and Pallenensis, e. Palma, Palma, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Palma, Palmensis. -e. Palms (Island of), Palmaria. - @ (f.), Insula. Paimyra, Palmyra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Paimyra, Palmyranus, -a, -um. Paltus, Paltus, -i (f.).
Palumbus, Palumbus, -i (m). Pamisus, Pamisus, -i (m.). Pammenes, Pammenes, -is (m.).
Pampetuna, Pampelo, -onis (f.); Pampelona, -æ (f.). Pamphila, PamphYla, -æ (f.)-Pamphilus, Pamphilus, -i (m.). Pamphylia, Paniphylia, -se (f.); of or belonging to Pamphylia, Pamphylian, Pamphylius, -a, -um, and (late) Pamphylus, -a, -um. Pan, Pan, -anos or anis (m.). Panacea, Panacea, -æ (f.). Panacra, Panacra, -e (f.). Panænus, Panænus, -i (m). Panætius, Panætius, -ii (m.). Panætolium, Panætölium, -ii (n.); of or relating to the Panælolium, Panætolicus, -a, -um. Panaretus, Panaretus, -i (m.). Panchaia, Panchaia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Per-chaia, Panchaius, -a, -um; Panchaicus, -a, -um; and Panchaius, -a, -um; Panda. Panda. -w (f.). Panda, the, Panda, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the Panda, Pandaus, -a, -um. Pandana, Pandana, -æ (f.). Pindarus, Pandarus, -i (m.) Paudatoria, l'andatâria, -æ (f.). Pandion. Pandion, -onis (m.); of or relating to Pasdion, Pandionius, -a, -um.

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Pangeus (Mount), Pangeus, -i (m.), and Pangea, Parthaon, Parthaon, -onis (m); of or relating to Parorum (n.); of or belonging to Mount Pungaus, thaon, Parthaonius, -a, -um; son or descendant of Parthaon, Parthaonides, -æ (m.). Pangæus, -a, -um. Pāniōnium, Pāniōnium, -li (n.). Parthenie, Parthenie, -es (f.). Pantinium, Pānlönium, -il (a.).
Pannicus, Pannicus, -il (a.).
Pannonia, Pannonia, -w (f.); of or relating to Pannonia, Pannonia, Pannonia, Pannonia, Pannonia, Pannonia, -il (a.).
Pannope, Pannonian, Pannonia, -idia.
Pannope, Pannope, -s., and Pannopa, -s. of (f.).
Pannopeus, Pannopelius, -cos or -el (m.).
Pannopoits, Pannopelius, -cos or -el (m.).
Pannopoits, Pannopelius, -cos or -el (m.).
Pannopoits, Pannopelius, -el (f.); of or relating to Pannopoits, Pannopelius, -el (f.); Pannomia, -el (f.); Panno Parthenii, the, Parthenii, -orum (m.). Parthenium, Parthenium or Parthenium, -ii (n.), Promontorium Parthenius (Mount), Parthenius, -ii (m.); of or re-lating to Mount Parthenius, Parthenius, -a, -um. Parthenius, Parthenius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Par-thenius, Parthenianus, -a, -um. Parthenon, Parthenon, -onis (m.) mum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Panormus, Panormitanus, -a, -um. Pansa, Pansa, -e (m.); of or relating to Pansa, Pansianus, -a, -un. Pantagius, ike, Pantagius, -æ (m.). Pantaleren, Pantalus, -d. (m.). Pantaleren, Pantalus, -d. (m.). The Parthum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Par-thum, Parthinn, -i, (n.); of or belonging to Par-thum, Parthinis, -a, -um.
Parthuis, the, Parthuis, orum (m.).
Paryadres (Mount), Paryadres, -e (m.). Pantheon, Pantheon or Pantheum, -i (n.). Pantices, Pantheus, -1 (m.).
Pantheus, Pantheus, -1 (m.).
Panthius, Panthius, -1 (m.).
Panthius, Panthius, -1 (m.).
-u (m.): son of Panthius, Panthiolites, -a. (m.).
Panticapeum, -1 (m.): of or belonging Pasargadæ, Pasargadæ, -arum (f.). Pasias, Pasias, -te (m.). Pasiphaë. Päsiphäë, -es, and Pasiphaa, -æ (f.); daughter of Pasiphaë, Pasiphäeïa, -æ (f.). to Panticapæum, Panticapensis, -e; the inhabitants of Panticapæum, Panticapæi, -orum (m.). Pasiteles, Pasiteles, -is (m.).
Pasithea, Pasithea, -m, and Pasithee, -es (f). Pantilius, Pantilius, -ii (m.). Pantilius, Pantilius, -ii (m.),
Pantolobus, Pantolobus, -i (m.),
Panurgus, Panurgus, -i (m.),
Panyasis, Panyasis, -is (m.),
Panyasis, the, Panyasis, -i (m.),
Panhagonia, Paphlagonia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to
Paphlagonia, Paphlagonian, Paphlagonian, -a, -um;
the Pankhagonian, Panhligonian, -um (-... Pasithea, Pasithea, .w., and Pasithee, -es Pasitigris, the, Pasitigris, !dis or is (m.). Passalee, the, Passalee, -arum (m.). Passaro, Passaro, -onis (m.). Passens, Passarium, -ii (n.). Passienus, Passerium, -i (m.). the Paphlagonians, Paphiagones, -um (m.).
Paphnutius, Paphnutius, -ii (m.). Passy. Paciacum, -i (n.)
Pastillus, Pastillus, -i (m.).
Pastona, Pastona, -a. (f).
Patale, Patale, -es (f).; of or belonging to Patale,
Patalus, -a., -um.
Patami, the, Patauli, -orum (m.).
Patara, Patara, -a. (f). and -orum (n.); of or belonging
to Patara, Pataraus, -a., -um, and Pataricus, -a.,
-um; pecul: mace. Pathreüs, -os or -ei; pecul.
fem., Patareis, -idis; the inhabitants of Patara,
patricus, -orum (m.). Passy, Paciacum, -i (n.). **rapansissa*, Paphinutius, -ii (m.).

*Paphos, Paphos or Paphins, -i (f); of or belonging to

*Paphos, Paphins, -lam,

*Paphins, Paphins, -i (m.).

*Paphins, Paphins, -i (m.).

*Paphins, Paphins, -i (m.).

*Paphins, -ii (m.).

*Paphins on, Paphinisus, -ii (m.).

*Paphins on, Paphinisus, -ii (m.).

*Paphins on, Paphinisus, -ii (m.). rapinian, rapinianus, -1 (m.). Papinius, Papinius, -1 (m.). Papinus, Papinian, -1 (m.). Papirian, Papiriaus, -1 (m.). Papirius, Papirius, -11 (m.); of relating to Papirius, Patavium (Padua), Patavium, ii (n.); of or belonging to Patavium, Patavinus, -a, -um. Papirius, -a, -um, and Papirianus, -a, -um. Papirius, -a, -uii, and Papius, Papius, -ii (m.). Papus, Papus, -i (m.). Parada, Parada, -æ (f.). Patereulus, Paterculus, -i (m.). Pateria, Pateria, -m (f.). Paterninus, Paterninus, -{ (m.).
Patienne, Paternus, -{ (m.).
Patience, Paternus, -{ (m.).
Patience, Patientia, -w. (f.).
Patino, Patino, -w. (m.).
Patino, Patino, -w. (f.).
Patieno, Patiecus, -i (m.).
Patieno, Patiecus, -i (m.).
Patieno, Patiecus, -i (m.).
Patieno, Patieno, -q. (m.).
Patieno, Patieno, -q. (m.). Paterninus, Paterninus, -i (m.). Parada, Paradisus, -a (f.), Paradise, Paradisus, -i (m.). Paratiacene, Paratiacene, -es (f.); the inhabitants of Paratiacene, Paratiaceni, -orum (m.). Parationium, Paratinium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Parætonium, Parætonius, -a, -um. Paralus, Paralus, -i (m.). Parca, Parca, -arum (f.). Patras, | Patrass, e-Patras, | Patrassis, e-Patricius, | Patricius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Pa-Patrick, | tricius, Patricianus, -a, -um. Parenzo, Parentium, -ii (n.). Parhedrus, Parhedrus, -i (m.). Paris, Paris, -Idis, acc. -idem, -in, or -im (m.), a man's name.

Paris (ety), Lutetia, -& (f.), Parlsiorum; Parisii,
-orum (m.); the Parisians, Parisii, -orum (m.); of
or relating to Paris, Parisian, Parisiaus, -a, -un.

Parism, Parium, 41 (n.); of or belonging to Parism, Patrobies, Patrobius, -ii (m.).
Patrocies, Patrocles, -is (m.).
Patrocies, Patroclus, -i (m.); of or relating to (a) Patroclus, Patroclus, -i (m.); trocius, Patrociianus, -a, -um. Patro, Patro, -onis (m).
Patroleta, Patrolins, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Patrolius, Patulcius, -a, -um. Parianus, -a, -um. Parma, Parma, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Parma, Parmānus, -a, -um, and Parmensis, -e; the inhabitants of Parma, Parmenses, -ium (m.). Pau, Palum, -i (n.).
Paul, Paullus or Paulus, -i (m.). Parmenides, Parmenides, -is (m.). Parmenio, Parmenio, -onis (m.). Paulla, Paulla, -m (f.). Parmeniscus, Parmeniscus, -i (m.). Paullina, Paullina, -æ (f.). Parmassus (Mount), Parnassus or Parnāsus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Parnassus, Parnassius, -a, -um; pecul. fem, Parnassis, Ydis. Paullinus, Paullinus, i (m.).
Paullus, Paullus, i (m.); of or reisting to Paullus, Paullianus, -a, -um. Parnes (Mount), Parnes, -ethis (m.).
Paropamisus, Paropamisus, -i (m.); the dwellers on
the Paropamisus, Paropamisadæ, -arum, and Paro-Paullulus, Paullilins, -i (m.). Pausanias, Pausanias, -m (m.) Pausias, Pausias, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Pausius, pamisli, -orum (m.). arorēa, Parorēa, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Parorea, Pausiacus, -a, -um. Pausilypus (Mount), Pausilypum, -i (n.), and Pausi-Paroreatæ, -arum (m.) iypus, -i (sn.), Mons. Paros, Paros and Parus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Paros, Parian, Parius, -a, -um. Pausistratus, Pausistratus, -i (m.). Paria, Ticinum, -i n.), q. v. Pavo, Pavo, -onis (m.). Paros, Parian, Parius, -a, -um.
Parparus (Monn), Parparus, -l. (m),
Parrhasia, Parrhasia, -ac (f.); of or belonging to
Parrhasia, Parrhasia, -m, Parrhasius, -a, -um; preul.
fem., Parrhasis, -ldis (poel. f-r Arcadian),
Parrhasis, Parrhasis, -ii (m).
Parrhadis, Parrhasis, -is (f.). Pax, Pax, -acis (f), Julia (a town); of or belonging to

Pax (Julia), Pacensis. -e.

Paxea, Paxwa, -w (f.).
Pedanius, Pedanius, -li (m.).
Pedasum, Pedasum, -i, and Pedasa, -orum (n.).

Penasus, Pedasus, -i (f.).

Pedianus, Pedianus, -i (m.). Pedius, Pedius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Pedius, Ped.us, -a, -um. Pedo, Pedo, -onis (m.).

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Peducaus, Peducaus, -i (m.); of or relating to Peducæus, Peducæanus, -a, -um.

Pedum, Pedum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Pedum,

Pedanus, -a. -um.
Pegasus, Pēgāsus, -l (m.); of or relating to Pegasus,
Pegasean, Pegaseus, -a. -um; Pegaseus, -a. -um; and Pegasius, -a, -um; pecal. fem., Pegasis, -Idis. Pegu, Berynga, -æ (f.).

Pekin, Pequinum, -i (n.).
Pelagius, Pelagius, -il (m); of or relating to Pelagius,
Pelagianus, -a, -um; the Pelagians, Pelagiani, -orum (m.).

Pelagon, Pelagon, -onis (m.).

P-Ligones, the, Pelagones, -um (m.); the country of the Pelagones, Pelagonia, -w (f.).
Pelasgi, the, Pelasgi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to

the Pelasgi, Pelasgic, Pelasgia, a, -inn, and Pelasgius, -a, -um, and Pelasgius, -a, -um; the land of the Pelasgi, Pelasgia, -w, and Pelasgia, -idis (f.).

Picthronius, Pelethronius, -iii (m.); of or relating to

Pelethronius, Pelethronius, -a, -um.
Peleus, Peleus, -eos or -ei (m.); of or relating to
Peleus, Peleus, -a, -um; son of Peleus, Pelides, -æ (m.).

Pelias, Pelias, -m (m.); daughter of Pelias, Pelias, -ădis (f.).

-aus 1/j. Peildas, v. Peleus, Peilgai, the, Pellgni, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Pellgnis, Pellgnus, -a, -um. Pellgnus, Pellgnus, -4 (m.). Pellon (Mount), Pellon, -4 (m.); Pellos, -ii (m.); and Pelius Mons; of or relating to Mount Pelion, Pelius, -a. -um, and Peliacus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Pelias, -Adis.

Pella, Pella, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Pella, Pellean,

Pelleus, -a, -um. Pellenæus (Mount), Pellenæus, -i (m.).

Pellendones, the, Pellendones, -um (m.).
Pellene, Pellene, -es (f.); of or belonging to Pellene,

Pellenæus, -a, -um, and Pellenensis, -e. Peliio, Pellio, -onis (m.).

Pelopea, Pelòpea, -a. (f.). Pelopidas, Pelòpidas, -a. (m.). Peloponnesus, Peloponnesus, -l (f.); of or beloning to the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian, Peloponnésius. -um; Peloponnesiacus, -a, -um; and (late)

-a, -um; reuponuesa.
Peioponnensis, e.
Peiopa, Pelopa, -òpis (m.); of or relating to Pelopa,
Pelopeus, a, -um; Pelopeius, -a, -um; and Pelopius, -a, -um; pecut. fem Pelopeius, -a, kuis, and
Pelopeis, -vidis; son or descendant of Pelopa, Pelopius, -a, -um; anauly in piural, the Pelopida, pides, -æ (m.); usually in plural, the Pelopidæ, Pelopidæ, -arum (m.).

Petopidae, -arum (m.),
Pelorus, Pelorus, d. (m.), and Pelorum, 4 (n.); of or
bolonging to Pelorus, Peloriun, Peloritamus, -a, -um;
pecul, fem, Peloris, -dalis, and Peloris, -dals.
Pelusium, Pelusium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Pelusium,
-a, -um; and Pelusianus, -a, -um; pecul. mase.,
-a, -um; and Pelusianus, -a, -um; pecul. mase.

-a, -um; and Pelusianus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Pelusiotes or -ota, -se (an inhabitant of Pelusium). Peneleus, Peneleus, -cos or -ci (m.).
Penelope, l'enelopa, -æ, or Penelope, -es (f.); of or

relating to Penelope, Penelopæus, -a, -um.
Penestia, Penestia, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Penestia,

Penestia, Penestia, -w. [.]; the inhabitants of renestia, Penestia, -arum [m.]. Penestia, -arum [m.]. Penestia, the, Penestia, -d. [m.]; of or relating to the Peneria, Penestia, -a. um, penestia, -a. um, and Penestia, -a. um, penestia, -dos. Pennine [dip.] Pennine Alpa, [P. v. Alpa; of or relating to the Pennine Alpa, Pennine, Penninus, -a. um]

-a. -um.

Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, -æ (f.); Fennsylvanian, Pennsylvanius, -a, -um. Pennus, Pennus, -i (m.).

Pentadius, Pentadius. -ii (m.). Pentapolis, Pentapolis, -is (f); of or belonging to Pentapolis, Pentapolis, Pentapolis, a, -um.

Pentedacity (Mount), Taygétus, -1 (m.). Pentedacity (Mount), Taygétus, -1 (m.); of or belong-ing to Mount Pentelicus, -1 (m.); of or belong-to Mount Pentelicus, Pentelicus, -a, -um, and

ing to Mount Penteiteus, a vanishing Pentstensia, e. Penthesia, e. Penthesia, e. Penthesia, e. et (s.). Penthesiden, Penthésia, e. es or et (sm.); of or belonging to Penthesia, Penthésia, e., dim; son or descendant of Penthesia, Penthésia, e. d. m.).

Pentri, the, Pentri, -orum (m.). Peparethus, Peparethus, -i (f.); of or belonging to P parethus, Peparethius, -a, -um. Pera, Chrysoceras, atis (n.).

Peræa, Peræa, -æ (f.).

Perceval, Percivallus, -i (m.).
Percete, Percete, -es (f.); of or belonging to Percete, Percotius, -a, -um. Perdiceas, Perdiceas, -æ (m.).

Perdix, Perdix, -icis (m.).

Persis, Fertis, 1615 (m.).

Percyrine, Peregrinus, -4 (m.).

Percensa, Perennis, -a (f.).

Persons, Pertennis, -a (m.).

Person, Perga, we (f.); of or belonging to Perga, Perga, we (g.); of or belonging to Perga, Perganus, -unm, and Pergenis, -e.

Pergamus, Pergamus, -drum; Pergamum, -4 (m.); ond

Pergamus, Pergamu gamenus, -a, -um, and Pergameus, -a, -um. Pergus, Pergus, -i (m.).

Periander, Periander, -dri, and Periandrus, -i (m.).

Peribomius, Peribomius, -ii (m).
Pericles, Pericles, -is (and sometimes -i) (m.).
Periclymenus, Periclymenus, -i (m.).

Perigord, Petricoriensis regio (f.). Perigueux, Petricorium, -ii (a.).

Perilaus, Perilaus, -i (m.). Perilla, Perilla, -m (f.).

Perillus, Perillus, -ii (m.). Perillus, Perillus, -i (m.); of or relating to Perillus.

Perilleus, -a, -um, Perimede, Perimede, -es (f.); Perimedean, Perime-

deus, -a, -um. Perimele, Perimele, -es (f.). Perinthus, Perinthus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Perinthus, Perinthuan, Perinthius, -a, -um.

Periphanes, Periphanes, -is (m.).

Periphas, Periphas, -antis (m.). Periphetes, Periphetes, -æ (m.).

Permessus, the, Permessus, -i (m.); of or relating to the Permessus, Permessius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Permessis, -Idis.
Pernambuco, Fernambocum, -i (n.).

Pero, Pero, ûs (f.). Perolla, Perolla, -æ (f).

Perouse, Perusa, -m (f.). Perpenna, Perpenna, -æ (m.).

Perperene, Perperene, -es (f.); of or belonging to Perperene, Perperenus, -a, -um.

Perperna, Perperna, -æ (m.). Perpignan, Perpinianum, -i (n.).

Perrhabi, the, Perrhabi, -orum (m.); the country of the Perrhabi, Perrhabia, -w (f.).; Perrhabias. Perrhæbius, -a, -um.

Persa, Persa, -æ (m.).-2. (f.) a e daughter of Persa, Perseis, -idis (f.). -æ (m.).-2. (f.) a woman's neme,

Persaus. Persæus, -i (m.).

Persephone, v. Proserpina.
Persephone, v. Proserpina.
Persea, Persea, a. (m.); of or relating to Persea, Persea, et a., i; of or relating to Persea, Persea, -um, ond Persea, -u, -um; daughter of Persea, Persea, Schie (f.).

Perseus, Perseus, -cos or -ei (m); of or relating to Perseus, Perseus, -a, -um, and Perseus, -a, -um; Perseus, Perseius, -a,

Persian, Persa and Perses, -æ (m.); the Persian,

Persieus, arum (m.).
Persicus, Persicus, -i (m.), an appellative; of or re-taling to Persicus, Persicianus, -a, -um.

Persius, Persius, -ii (m.).

Perth, Panum St. Joannis ad Tavum; Perthum, 4 (m.)

Pertinax, Pertinax, -acis (m.).
Peru, Peruvia, -ac (f.); of or belonging to Peru, Peruvia, -ac ruvianus, -a, -um.

Perugia, Perusia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Perusis. Perusia, Perusian, Perusinus, -a, -um.

Pesaro, Pisaurum, -i (n.), q. v.

Pescara, Aternum, -i (n.).
Pescara, the, Aternus, -i (m.).
Pescara, the, Aternus, -i (m.); of or relating to

Pescennius, Pescennianus, -a, -um.
Pessinus, Pessinus, -untis (f.); of or belonging to Persinus, Pessinuntius, -a, -um, and (lote) Pessinunti eus, -a, -um. Pesth, Pessium, -i! (n.).

Pesti, Pæstum, -i (n.), q. v.

PET Petale, Petale, -es (f.). Petavio, Petavio, -onis (f.); of Petavio, Petavionensis, Peter, Petrus, i (m.).
Peterborough, Petuaria, -æ (f.): Petroburgum, i (n.).
Peterborough, St., Petropolis, -is (f.).
Petroburgum, i (n.).
Petrita, Petrilia, -w (f.); of Petilia, Petilian, Petilia. nus, -a, -um.

Petilium, Petilium, -ii (n.).

Petilium, Petilium, -ii (m.); of or relating to Petilius, Petilius, Petilius, -a, -um, and Petilianus, -a, -um. Pelouris, Pelosīris, -Idis (m.).
Petra, Extra, -w (f.); of or belonging to Petra, Petraus, -a, -um, and (late) Petrensis, -c; peculmassc., Petrites, -w (f.), Arabia; of Arabia Petrau, -Petreus, -a, -um, Petreus, Petreius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Petreius, Petrelini, Fetrelin, -in (m.); of or retaining to Fetrelin, -Betrinine, -a. um.

Petrinine, Petrinins, -a. um.

Petro, Petro, -dnis (m.)

Petro, Petro, -dnis (m.)

Petrocoris, the, Petrocoris, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Petrocorii, Petrocoricus, -a, -um. Petronius, Petronius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Petronius, Petronius, Petronius, -a, -um, and Petronianus, -a, -um. Petrus, v. Peter. Pettalus, Pettalus, -i (m.). Peuce, Peuce, -es (f.); of or belonging to Peuce, Peucenus, -a, -um. Peucesia, Peucestes, -is (m.).

Peucesta, Peucetia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Peucetia, Peucetian, Peucetius, -a, -um. Phacium, Phacium, -ii (n.). Phazacia, Phwācia, -w(f); the Phazacians, Phwāces, -um (m.); in sing., Phwax, -ācis; Phazacian, Phwācias, -a, -um, and Phæācus, -a, -um.

Phadimus, Phædimus, -i (m.). Phado, Phado, -onis (m.). Phædra, Phædra, -æ (f.). Phædria, Phædria or Phædrias, -æ (m.). Phadrus, Phædrus, -i (m.). Phæneas, Phæneas, -æ (m.). Phæocomes, Phæocomes, -æ (m.). Phæstum, Phæstum, -i (n.); Phæstus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Phastum, Phastius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Phæstias, -adis. fem., rinestias, -auss.

Phaethon, Phäethon, -ontis (m.); of or relating to Phaethon, Phäethontius, -a, -um, and Phaethonteus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Phaethontias, -ādis, and Phaethous, -Thaethous, -frachton, Phaethūss, -α (f.). Phalæcus, Phalæcus, -i (m.). Phalangius, Phalangius, -ii (m.).
Phalanna, Phalanna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Phatanna, Phalannæus, -a, -um.

Phalantus, Phalantus, -i (m.); of or relating to Phalantus, Phalanteus, -a, -um, and Phalantinus, -a, -um. Phalara, Phaiara, -orum (n.). Phataris, Phataris, -idis, acc. -idem or -in (m.). Phalasarne, Phalasarne, -es (f.); of or belonging to Phalasarne, Phalasarneus, -a, -um. Phalasarne, Phalasarneus, -a, -um. Phalasar, Phalasar, Phalasar, Phalasar, -e (f.).
Phaleg, Phaleg, indecl. (m.)
Phalerum, Phalerum, -l, and Phalera, -orum (n.); of
or belonging to Phalerum, Phalericus, -a, -um;
pecul. maxe., Phalericus, -oo. or -e.
Phalerun, Phalerion, -ōnis (m.).
Phalerun, Phalerun, -(m.). Phalesina, Phalesina, -æ (f.).

Phalescus, Phaliscus, -i (m); of or relating to Phaliscus, Phaliscus, -a, -um. Phatoria, Phatoria, -æ (f.). Phamea, Phamea, -æ (m.). Phanæ, Phanæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Phanæ, Phanæus, -a, -um. Phanagoria, Phanagoria, -æ (f.). Phanias, Phanias, -se (m.). Phanote, Phanote. -es (f.). Phanotes, Phanotes, -m (f.). Phanuel, Phanuel, -člis (m.).

Phaon, Phaon, -ōnis (m.), lover of Sappho.—2. Phaon,
-ontis (m.), freedman of Nero. Pharæ, Pharæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Pharæ, Pharæus, -a, -um.

Pharaoh, Pharao or Pharaon, -onis (m.). Pharasmanes, Pharasmanes, -is (m.).

Pharathon, Pharathon, -onis (f.); an inhabitant of Pharathon, Pharathonites, -e (m.).

Pharisee, a, Phariseus, -i (m.); the Pharisees, Pharisei, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Pharisees, Pharisaic, Pharismus, -a, -um, and Pharisaicus, -a, -um. Pharmacusa, Pharmacusa, -ae (f.) Pharnabazus, Pharnabazus, -i (m.). Pharnaces, Pharnaces, -is (m.). Pharoa, Pikitos or Pharus, -1(f.); of or belonging to Pharoa, Pharius, -a, -um, and Pharikus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Pharoa, Pharita, -arum (m.). Pharsalius, Pharsalius, -1(f.); of or belonging to Phar-adius, Pharsalius, -1(f.); of or belonging to Phar-adius, Pharsalius, -1(f.); of or belonging to Pharaditus, Fauratium, Flussantus, m. salius, a., um. Plarus, v. Pharus, i. the, Pharusil, -orum (m.). Pharusin, the, Phasusil, a. (f.). Phasaina, Phasaina, a. (f.). Phasain, Phasailia, -dis (f.); of or belonging to Phaseit, Phasailia, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Phasailib Assailib assailib (f.); of or belonging to Phasailib Phasailib (f.); of or belonging to Phasailib Phasailib (f.); of or belonging to Phasailib (f.); of or belonging t selis, Phaselitæ, -arum (m.).

Phasis, the, Phäsis, -is and -idis (m.); of or belonging to the Phasis, Phäsianus, -a, -um, and Phäsiacus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Phasias, -adis, and Phasis, -idis (poet. for Colchian). Phatnitic. Phatniticus, -a, -um; the Phatnitic mouth (of the Nile), Phatniticum Ostium Phazania, Phazania, -ee (f.); of or belonging to Phazania, Phazanius, -a, -um. Pheca, Pheca, -m (f.). Phegeus, Phegeus, -eos or -ei (m.); of or belonging to Phegeus, Phegeus, -a, -um; daughter of Phegeus, Phegeus, -dis (f.). Phellus, Phellus, -i (m.). Pheliusa, Phellusa, -æ (f.). Phemius, Phemius, -ii (m.). Phemonoe, Phemonoe, es (f.).

Pheneus, Pheneus or Pheneos, -i (f.). and Pheneum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of Pheneus, Pheneate, -arum (m.). Phera, Phera, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Phera, Pherwan, Pherwus, -a, -um. hereclus, Phereclus, -i (m.); of or relating to Phe-Phereclus, reclus, Pherecleus, -a, -um. Pherecrates, Pherecrates, -is (m.); of or relating to Pherecrates. Pherecratius, -a, -um. Pherecydes, Pherecydes, -is (m.); of or relating to Pherecydes, Pherecydeus, -a, -um. Pheres, Pheres, -etis (m.); son of Pheres, Pheretiades, -æ (m.). Pheretus, Pheretus, -i (m.). Pherezai, the, Pherezai, -orum (m.). Phiale, Phiale, -es (f.). Phidias, Phidias, -w (m.); of or relating to Phidias, Phidizeus, -a, -um.

Phidippides, Phidippides, -is (m.).

Phidippus, Phidippus, -i (m.).

Phidon, Phidon, -onis (m.). Phidyle, Phidyle, es (f.).
Phyglius, Phigelius, -i (m.).
Phigelius, Phigelius, -i (m.).
Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Philadelphian, Philadelphian, -a, um; the Philadelphians, Philadelphian, -orum (191.). Philadelphus, Philadelphus, -I (m.). Philæ, Philæ, -arum (f.). Philani, Philani, -orum or -on (m.). Philanis, Philanis, -Ydis (f.). Philanius, Philanius, -ii (m.). Philagrius, Philagrius, -ii (m.);

Philagrius, Philagrius, -ii (m.);

of or relating to Philagrius,

Philammon, Philammon, -önis (m.).

Philarchus, Philarchus, -i (m.). Philargyrus, Philargyrus, -i (m.),
Philargyrus, Philargyrus, -i (m.),
Philemenus, Philemenus, -i (m.),
Philemenus, Philemenus, -i (m.),
Philemenus, Philemenus, -i (m.),
Phileros, Phileros, ötis (m.). Philetærus, Philetærus, -i (m.).
Philetas, Philetas, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Philetas, Philetæus, -a, -um. Philetes, Philetes, -æ (m.) Philetes, Philetes, «c (m.).

Philibert, Philibertus, ·i (m.).

Philipp, Philippus, ·i (m.), q. v.

Philippa, Philippa, we (m.); of or belonging to Philipph, Philipph, orum (m.); of or belonging to Philippi, Philippius, -a, -um; Philippensis, -e; and

Philippicus, -a, -um; the Philippians, Philippenses, Phaebus, Phaebus, 4 (m.); of or relating to Phaebus. rimippicus, a., um i in raisppicus, timippicus, ium (m.).
Philippides, Philippides, -w or is (m.).
Philippides, Philippidis, -is (f.). of or belonging to
Philippus, Philippus, -i. (m.); of or retailing to Philippus or Philip, Philippicus, -a., -um, and Philiplippus or Philip, Philippicus, -a., -um, and Philippeus, -a, -um.

Philipsburg, Philippöpölis, -is (f.), q. v.

Philiscus, Philiscus, -i (m.); of orrelating to Philiscus, Philiccus, Philiscus, -t (m.); of or relating to Philiscus, Philiscus, -t, -um.
Philistines, the, Philisted, and Philistine, -orum (m.); the constry of the Philistines, Philistine, -a, -um, and Philistine, sadect. (f.); Philistine, Philistine, -a, -um.
Philistine, Philistine, -onis (m.).
Philistine, Philistine, -onis (m.).
Philister, Philistine, -onis (m.).
Philister, Philistine, -onis (m.).
Philister, Philistine, -onis (m.).
Philister, Philistine, -is (m.).
Philister, Philistine, -is (m.).
Philister, Philistine, -is (m.). Philoceles, Philocices, -is (m).
Philocrates, Philocrates, -is (m).
Philocrates, Philocrates, -a, -um.
Philoceles, Philocetices, -a, -um.
Philocetices, -a, -um.
Philocetices, -a, -um.
Philocetices, Philocetices, -a, -um.
Philocetices, Philocetices, -a, -um.
Philocetices, Philocetices, -is (m).
Philocetices, Philocetics, -is (m).
Philocetics, Philocetics, -is (m).
Philocetics, Philocetics, -is (m).
Philocetics, -is (m). Philometa, Philometia, -w. (f.).

Philometium, Philometium, -ti (n.); of or belonging to Philometium, Philometium, -ti (n.).

Philometium, Philometium, -ti (m.).

Philometor, Philometor, -oris (m.).

Philometor, Philometor, -oris (m.).

Philometor, Philometor, -dis (f.).

Philometor, Philometor, -dis (f.).

Philopator, Philopator, -foris (m.).

Philopator, Philopator, -foris (m.).

Philopator, Philopator, -foris (m.).

Philopator, Philopator, -foris (m.).

Philopator, Philopator, -foris (m.). Philotas, Philotas, -m (m.). Philotera, Philotera, -æ (m.). Philotera, Philotera, -æ (f.). Philotes, Philotes, -æ (m.). Philotenus, Philotenus, -i (m.). Philoxenus, Philoxenus, -i (m.). Philus, Philus, -i (m.). Philips, Philips, - (m.).
Philips, Philips, - (f); of or relating to Philips, Philips, - a, -um; son of Philips, - a, -um; son or - a, -um; son of or relating to Philips, - a, -um; son or - a, -um; Phineus, Finneus, eco or -et (m.); of or retaing to Phineus, Phineus, -a, -um, and Phineus, -a, -um; son of Phineus, Phinides, -w (m.). Phinopolis, Phintopolis, -ls (f.). Phinopolis, Phintia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Phintia, Phintiensis, -e. Phintias, Phintias, -m (m.). Phison, the, Phison, -onis (m.) Phlegethon, Phiegethon, -ontis (m.); of or helonging to Phiegethon, Phiegethonteus, -a, -um, and Phiegethontius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Phiegethontis, -idis. Phlegon, Phlegon, -ontis (m.).
Phlegra, Phiegra, -w (f.); of or belonging to Phlegra, Phlegræus, -a, -um. Phiegravus, a, -um.
Phiegravus, a, -um.
Phiegrav, Philagyas, -ce (m).
Philus, Philus, -untis (f.); of or belonging to Philus,
Philasin, Philasius, -a, -um; the inhabitants of
Philus, Philunti, -orum (m.).
Philogis, Philogis, -dia (f.).
Phobetor, Phobetor, -oris (m.). Phoca, Phoca, -m (m). Phoca, Fioca, -u (m).

Phoca, Fioca, -u (m).

Phoca, Phoca, -u (f.); of or belonging to Phoca,

Phocan, Phocaicus, -a, -um; Phocaus, -a, -um;

and Phocaensis, -e; pecul. fem., Phocais, -ddis;

the inhabitants of Phocae, Phocaenses, -lum, and Phocæi, -orum (m.). Phocas, Phocas, -æ (m). Phocion, Phocion, onis (m.).

Phocis, Phocis, -Ydis (f.); of or belonging to Phocis, Phocian, Phocaicus, -a, -um; Phoceus, -a, -um; and Phocensis, -e; the Phocians, Phocenses, -ium (m.). Phocus, Phocus, -I (m.). Phodu, Phodu, -a (m.).
Phodu, Phodu, -a (f.).
Phodus, Phœbas, -ādis (f.).
Phœbe, Phœbe, -es (f.).
Phœbidas, Phœbidas, -æ (m.).
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Phorbus, Phorbus, 4 (m); of or relating to Phorbus, Phorbeus, -a, -um; Phorbeus, -a, -um; and Phorbiacus, -a, -um; and Phorbiacus, -a, -um
Pharnica, Phornice, -es (f).
Pharnica, Phornice, -es, and Phornicia, -a (f); of or belonging to Phornicia, Phornician, Phornician, -a, -um; preul. marc. Phornician, icie; preul. fem., Phornicians, Phornices, -um (m).
Phornicus, -a; the Phornicians, Phornices, -um (m). Phanicus, Phanicus, -untis (f.).
Phanicusa. Phanicusa, -a (f.). Phaenic, Phoenicuss., -æ (f.).
Phaenic, Phoenix, -lcis (m.).
Pholod (Mount), Pholode, -es (f.); of or belonging to
Pholod, Pholodeitus, -a, -um.
Pholss, Pholins, -i (m.).
Phorbax, Phorbas, -antis (m.).
Phoreus, Phoreus, -i, or Phoreys, -yos (m.); doughter
of Pho. Phoreix, -i, v. Phoreys, -yos (m.); doughter of Phoreus, Phoreis, -Ydis (f.). Phormio, Phormio, -onis (m.). Phoroneus, Phoroneus, -coa or -ci (m.); of or relating to Phoroneus, Phoroneus, -a, -um; daughter or fe-male descendant of Phoroneus, Phoronis, -Ydis (f.). Phorontis, Phorontis, -idis (f.).

Photinus, Photinus, -i (m.); followers of Pholinus,

Photiniani, -orum (m.). Photius, Photius, -ii (m.). Phraates, Phraates or Phrahates, -æ (m.). Phradmon, Phradmon, -onis (m.) Phragande, Phragande, -arum (f.).
Phrizus, Phrixus, -i (m.); of or relating to Phrizus. Phrixeus, -a, -um. Phrysia, Phrygia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Phrygia, Phrygian, Phrygius, -a, -um; the Phrygians, Phryges, -um (m); in sing., Phryx, -fgis (m.). Phryne, Phryne, -es (f.). Paryne, Phryne, -es (f.).
Phrynichus, -i. (m.).
Phrynichus, Phrynichus, -i. (m.).
Phrynichus, Phrynichus, -i. (f.);
of or belonging to Phibia,
Phibia, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Phibias, -šdi., the
territory of Phibias, Phibiotis, Phibiotis, -dis (f.);
of or belonging to Phibias, Phibiotis, -a, -um;
the inhabitants of Phibias or Phibiotis, Phibiotis. -arum (m.). Phyaces, Phyaces, -æ (m.). Phycari, the, Phycari, -orum (m.). Phycus, Phycus, -untis (m.).

Phylace, Phylace, -cs (f.); of or belonging to Phylace,
Phylaceus, -a, -um, and Phylaceius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Phylaceis, -Ydis. Phylarchus, Phylarchus, -1 (m.). Phylax, Phylax, -šcis (m.). Phyle, Phyle, -es (f.) Phylleus. Phylleus, -eos or -ci (m.). Phyllis, Phyllis, -Ydis (f.). Phyllius, Phyllius, -li (m.).
Phyllodoce, Phyllödöce, -es (f.).
Physcella, Physcella, -æ (f.). Piacenza, Placentia, -ac (f.), q. v. Piava, the, Plavis, -is (m.).
Picens, Picens, -entis (m.), v. Picenum. Picentia, Picentia, -m (f.). Picenum, Picenum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Picenum. Picenus, -a, -um; Picens, -entis (adj.); and Picentinus, -a, -um; the Picentines, Picentes, -ium Pictavi, the, Pi-tavi, -orum (m); of or belonging to the Pictavi, Pictavicus, -a, -um, and Pictavus, Pictones, the, Pictones, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Pictones, Pictonicus, -a, -um. Piets, the, Picti, -orum (m.). Pictor, Pictor, -oris (m.). Picus, Picus, -i (m.). Piciauro or Pihauro, Epidaurus, -1 (f.), q. v. Picdamont, Pedemontium, -ii (n.). Pieria, Pičria, -a (f.); of or belonging to Pieria. Pi-rian, Pičrius, -a, -um, and Pičricus, -a, -um; pecal. fem., Pierias, -a, -um, and Piericus, -a, -um; peval. fem., Pieris, -dis, especially in plural (of the Muses); the Pierians, Pieres, -um (m.). Pierus, Pierus, -i (m.). Pietola, Andes, -ium (f.). Pilate, Pilatus, -i (m.). Piliae, Pilia, -æ (f). Pilias, Pilius, -ii (m.). Plumnus, Pilumnus, d (m.).
Plumplea, Pilumnus, d (m.).
Plumplea, Piluplea, -a: (f.); of or relating to Pimplea.
Pimplean, Pimpleus, -a, -um; peculi fem., Pimpleis.
-Idis, and Pimplas, -Edis; cap. in pl. (for the Muses).
P.nara, Pinara, -w (f.); the inhabitants of Pinara. Pinaritæ, -arum (m).

PIN Pinarius, Pinarius, -ii (m.); usually in plural, the Plantillus, Plantillus, -i (m.).
Pinarii, Pinarii, -orum.
Plantius, Plantius, Plantius, -ii (m.); oj Pinarus, the, Pinarus, -i (m.).
Pindar, Pindarus, -i (m.); of or relating to Pindar, Pindaric, Pindaricus, -a, -um, and (late) Pindareus, -a, -um. Pindasus (Mount), Pindasus, -i (m.).
Pindenissus, Pindenissus, -i (f.); the inhabitants of
Pindenissus, Pindenissus, -arum (m.). Pindus (Mount), Pindus, -i (m.). Pinnius, Pinnius, -ii (m.). Pinus, Pinus, -i (m.). Piombino, Plumbinum, -i (n.). Piperno, Privernum, -i (n.). Pippa, Pippa, -æ (f.).
Piræus, Piræus, -i (m.); Piræēūs, -eos or -ci (m.); and Piraa, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Piraus, Piræus, -a, -um. Pirene, Pirene, -es (f.); of Pirene, Pirenian, Pirenis, -Ydis (fem. adj.). Pirithous, Pirithous, -1 (m.). Pirasti, the Pirusti, orum (m).
Piras, Pisa, -ac (f.); of or retailing to Pisa, Pisaeus,
-a. um.—2. the ancient Pisae, q. v.
Pisae, Pisae, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Pisae,
Pisae, Pisae, -a-um, and Pisaeus,
-a,-um. Pisa, Pisae, -attin (7); of or occupying to Pisae, Pisae, Pisae, Pisaeus, -a, -um, and Pisaeus, -a, -um. Pisaeus, -Pisaeus, -a, -um. Pisaeus, -a, -um. Pisaurum, Pisaurum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Pisaurum, Pisaurensis, -e. Pisaurus, the, Pisaurus, -i (m.). Pisenor, Pisenor, -örls (m.).
Pisendia, Pisidia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Pisidia,
Pisidian, Pisidicus, -a, -um; the Pisidians, Pisidæ, -arum (m.).
Pisistratus, Pisistrătus, -i (m.); son or descendant of
Pisistratus, Pisistrătides, -ee (m.). Pisitheus, Pisitheus, -i (m.). Piso, Piso, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Piso, Pisoniānus, -a, -um. Pistoia, Pistorium, -li (n.); of or belonging to Pistoia, Pistoriensis, -e. Pistus, Pistus, -i (m.). Pistus, Pistus, 4 (m.)
Pistus, Pistus, -4 (m.)
Pistus, Pistus, -e., and Pittus, -e., -um.
Pistus, Pittus, -e., and Pittus, -a., -um.
Pistus are pittus, -e., -um.
Pistus, -im.
Pis Pittheus, Pittheus or Pittheius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Pittheïs, -Ydis. Pituanius, Pituanius, -ii (m.). Pitulum, Pitulum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Pitulum, Pitulānus, -a, -um. Pityusæ, the, Pityūsæ, -arum (f.). Pius, Pius, -ii (m.). Placentia (Piacenza), Placentia, -m (f); of or belong-ing to Placentia, Placentinus, -a, -um. Placia, Placia, -æ (f.). Placideianus, Placideianus, -i (m). Placidia, Placidia, -æ (f.). Placidus, Placidus, -i (m.). Platorius, Platorius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Platorius, Piatorian, Piatorius, -a, -um, and Platoriānus, -a, -um.

Plaguleius, Plaguleius, -li (m.).

Plasance, Placentia, -w (f.).

Planaria, Planăria, -æ (f.). Planasia, Planasia, -æ (f.). Plancina, Plancina, -æ (f.). Plancius, Plancius, -ii (m.). Planetæ, Planetæ, -arum (f.). Plancus, Plancus, -i (m.); of or relating to Plancus, Plancianus, -a, -um. Plantus, Planius, di (m.).
Plantue, Planius, di (m.).
Platex, Platex, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Platex, Platexen, Platexeus, -a, -um, and Platexensis, -e; the inhabitants of Platexe, Platexenses, -lum (m.). Plates, Plates, -m (f.). Piatea, Platea, -arum (f.).
Plato, Plato, -onis (m.); of or relating to Piato, Pla-

tonic, Platonicus, -a, -um; the Platonists, Plato-

n'ici, -orum (m.).

Plater, Plator, -oris (m.).

Plautia, Plautia, -w (f.).

Plautianus, Plautianus, -i (m.).

Plautius, Plautius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Plautius, Plaulius, Plaulius, -u (m.); of or relating to Plaulius, Plaulius, Plaulius, -d. -um. for relating to Plaulius, Plaulius, -la, -um, and Plaulianus, -a, -um. Plaulinus, -a, -um, and Plaulianus, -a, -um. Plaulinus, -d. -um, and Plaulianus, -a, -um. Plaulinus, -d. -um, -d. -u -um (f.). Pleione, Plčione, -es (f.).
Pleminius, Plėminius, -li (m); of or belonging to Pleminius, Pleminianus, -a, -um. Plemmyrium, Plemmyrium, -ii (n.). Plestia, Plestia, -m (f.); of or belonging to Plestia, Plestinus, -a, -um. Pleumosit, the, Pleumosil or Pleumoxii, -orum (m.). Pieuralus, Pleuratus, -i (m.). Pleuron, Pleuron, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Pleuron, Pleuronius, -a, -um.

Plinius, Plinius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Pliny, Plinianus, -a, -um. Plinthius, Plinthins, -ii (m.). Pliny, Plinius, -ii (m.), q. v. Plisthenes, Plisthenes, -is (m.); of or relating to Plisthenes, Plisthenius, -a, -um; son of Plisthenes, Plisthenes, thěnides, -æ (m.). Plistia, v. Plestia. Plitendum. Plitendum, -i (n.). Plocamus, Plocamus, -i (m.) Plota, the, Plota, -arum (f.), Insulæ. Plotina, Plotina, -æ (f.). Plotinus, Plotinus, -i (m.) Plotius, Plotius, -ii (m.). Plutarch, Plutarchus, -i (m.); of or relating to Plutarch, Plutarcheus, -a, -um. Plutsanus, Plutianus, -i (m.). Pluto, Pluto or Pluton, -onis (m.); of or relating to Pluto, Plutonian, Plūtonius, -a, -um. Plutus, Plūtus, -i (m.). Pluvina, Pluvina, -æ (f). Plymouth, Tamaropolis, -is (f.); Plymouth Sound, Tamari Ostia. Po, the, Padus, -i (m.), q. v.; Greek and poet., Eridanus, -i (m.). Podalirius, Podalirius, -ii (m.). Podarce, Podarce, -es (f.). Pedarces, Podarces, -is (m.). Paras, Paras, -antis (m.); of or relating to Paras, Parantius, -a, -um; son of Paras, Parantiades, -m (m.). Parile, Purile, -es (f.). Pani, the, v. Carthage. Panius, Pornius, -ii (m.). Poitiers, Pictavium, -ii (n.). Poiters, Pictavium, 41 (n.).
Poiton, Ager Pictavicus, or Pictonicus; v. Piclavi
and Pictones.
Pola. Pola, -w. (f), a city; of or belonging to Pola,
Polensis, -e, and Polaticus, -a, -um. -2. (m.) a man's name. Poland, Polonia, -m (f.); Polish, Poloniensis, -e; in classical Latin included in Sarmatia, -m (f.). Poleas, Poleas, -re (m.). xoseus, Foleas, - et (m.).

Polemarchus, Polemarchus, -i (m.).

Polemo, Polemo or Polemon, -onis (m.); of or relating
to Polemo, Polemoneus, -a, -um, and Polemonikous, -a, -um. -a, -um.
Polemorales, Polemocrätes, -is (m.).
Policustro, Buxentum, -i (n.); Guif of Policastro,
Laŭis, -i m., Sinus.
Policoro, Heracles, -we (f.).
Policore, Polioreetes, -we (m.).
Polite, Polites, -we (m.).
Polite, Polites, -we (f.). of or belowing to Pul. Pattentia, Pollentia, -e (f.); of or belonging to Pat Pollenza, lentia, Pollentinus, -a, -um. Polles, Polles, -êtis (m.). Pollio, Pollio, -ônis (m.). Pollius, Pollius, -ii (m.). Pollutia, Pollutia, -æ (f.). Pollux, Pollux, -ūcis (m.). Polus, Põlus, -i (m.). Polusca, Polusca, -æ (f.). Polyænus, Polyænus, -i (m.). Polyaratus, Polyaratus, -i (m.). Polybė, Polybė, -es (f.).
Polybėles, Polybėtes, -w (m.).
Polybius, Polybius, -ii (m.).
Polybus, Polybius, -i (m.). Polycarp, Polycarpus, -i (m.). Polycharmus, Polycharmus, -i (m.). Polycles, Polycles, is (m.).

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P. lycletus, Polycletus, -i. (m.); of or relating to Polycletus, Polycleteus, -a, -um.
Polycratia, Polycratia, -as. (m.).
Polycratia, Polycratia, -as. (f.).
Polydacmon, Polydacmon, -onis (m.).
Polydacmon, Polydacmon, -onis (m.).
Polydactor, Polydactor, -es (m.).
Polydactor, Polydactor, -es (m.).
Polydoras, -q. (m.).
Polydoras, -q. (m.).
Polydoras, -q. (m.).
Polydoras, -q. -um. Portugal, Lusitania, -æ (f.), q. v. Portumnus, Portumnus, -i (m.). Portunus, Portunus, -i (m.). Portunus, Fortunus, a (m.).
Porus, Porus, -1 (m.).
Posen, Posna, -ee (f.).
Posidea, Posidea, -is (m.).
Posideum, Posideum, -i (n.). Posidippus, Posidippus, -i (m.). Posidias, Posidius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Posidius, Posidianus, -a, -um.
Posidonia, Posidonia, -æ (f.). Polygnôtus, Polygnôtus, -i (m.). Polyhymnia, Polyhymnia, -æ (f.). Posidonius, Posidonius, -ii (m.). Posthumia, Posthumia or Postumia, -æ (f.). Polyidus, Polyidus, -i (m.). Polymestor, Polymestor or Polymnestor, -oris (m.).
Polymestor, Polymnus, -i (m.).
Polymics, Polynices, -is (m.). Posthumius, Posthumius or Postumius, -ii (m); of Postumius, Postumius, Polypemon, Polypemon, onis (m.). Polyphemus, Polyphemus, 4 (m.). Postumius, -s, -um. Postumutenus, Postumulēnus, -i (m.). Polyphonies, Polyphonies, -æ (m.). Polypæies, Polypæies, -æ (m.). Postumus, Postumus or Posthumus, -i (m.). Potamo, Potamo, -onis (m.). Polyxena, Polyxena, .e., or Polyxene, .es (f.); of or belonging to Polyxena, Polyxenius, .a., .um. Potentia, Potentia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Potentia, Potentinus, -a, -um. Potentius, Potentius, -ii (m.). Potenza, Potentia, -æ (f.), q. v. Polezenus, Polyzenus, -i (m). Polyze, Polyzo, -ûs (f.). Pomerania, Pomerania, -æ (f.); Pomeranian, Pome-Pothinus, Pothinus, -i (m.). Potideea, Potideea, -ee (f). rānus, -a. -um. Polidania, Potidania, -ac (f).
Politius, Potitius, -ii (m.); the Politii, Potitii, -orum
(m.); e/or belonging to Politius, Potitianus, -a, -um.
Politius, Potitius, -i (m.) Pometia, Pomětia, -æ (f.); Pomětii, -orum (m.); of Pometia, Pometian, Pometinus, -a, -um, and Pometinensis, -e. Pomona, -e (f.); of or belonging to Pomona, Politier, Potinier, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Poinier, Potinias, -Adis (fem. adj.). Potsdam, Bostampium, -ii (n.). Pozzuolo, Puteóli, -orum (m.); Gulf of Pozzuole, Puteólamus Sinus. Pomonális, -e. Pompeia, Pompeia, -æ (f.). Pompeianus, Pompeianus, i (m.).
Pompeii, Pompeii, orum (m.); of or belonging to Pompeii, Pompeianus, -a, -um Pompeio, Pompeianus, -a, -um.
Pompeiopólis, Pompeiopólis, -is (f.).
Pompeius, Pompeius, -ii (m.); of or relating to PomPompey, peius, Pompeian, Pompeianus, -a, -um, Praneste, Præneste, -is (n.), and Prænestis, -is (f.);
of or belonging to Præneste, Prænestinus, -a, -um.
Prætorium, Prætorium, -ii (n.). Pompey, f petus, rom Prætutian, Prætutius, -a, -um, and Prætutianus, and Pompetus, -a, -um.
Pompilus, Pompilus, -il (m.); of or relating to Pompilus, Pompilus, -pompilus, -a, -um, and Pompilianus, -a, -um.
Pompila, Pompila, -æ (f.). -a. -um -a, -am.
Prague, Bolibinum, -l (n.); Praga, -ac (f.); of or belonging to Prague, Pragensia, -e.
Presse, Prassia, -arum (f.m.); of or belonging to the
Prassi, Prassia, Prassianus, -a, -um. Prazulagus, Prasutagus, 4 (m.). Prazagoras, Praxagoras, -w (m.). Prazeas, Praxeas, - (m.); of or relating to Prazeas, ponianus, -a, -um.
Pomptine (Marshes), the, Pomptine Palades; Pomp-Praxeānus, -a, -um. Praxilla, Praxilla, -æ (f.). tina Palus; Pomptine, Pomptinus, Pomtinus, or Praxiteles, Praxiteles, is (m.); of or relating to Praxi-Pontinus, -a, -um. Pomptinus, Pomptinus, -i (m.). Pomtine Marshes, v. Pomptine. leles, Praxitelius, -a, -um. Praxo, Praxo, -onis or -us (f.). Precianus, Precianus, -i (m.). Pondicherry, Ponticerium, -ii (n.). Prepesinthus, Prepesinthus or -thos, -i (f.). Pontia, Pontia, w (f.), a city; of or belonging to Pontia, Pontiaus, -a, -um.—2. a woman's name. Ponticus, Ponticus, -1 (m.). Ponticus, Presburg, Brecislaburgum, -i; Posonium, -ii (n.). Pretianus, v. Precianus. Pretius, Pretius, -ii (m.). Pretius, Pretius, -i. (m.).
Prevera, Nicopolis, -is (f.), q. v.
Priam, Prikmus, -i. (m.); of or belonging to Priam,
Prikmus, -a. -um; son of Priam, Prixmides, -s.
(m.); daughter of Priam, Priameis, -idis (f.)
Priapus, Priapus, -i. (m.); of or relating to Priapus,
Priapean, Priapeus, -a. -um. Pontidius, Pontidius, -il (m.). Pontisias, Fontificius, -if (m.).
Pontificius, Pontificius, -if (m.).
Pontina (Marshes), v. Pompline.
Pontius, Pontius, -if (m.).
Pontius, Pontius, -if (m.). a country, -2, (the Euxine
Sca), Pontius Euxinus, and abrol., Pontius, -i (m.). Priene, Priene, -es. ond Priena, -m (f.); of or belonging to Priene, Prienmus, -a, -um; Prienius, -a, -um; Popula, Popilia, -ae (f.). and Prienensis, -e Popilius, Popilius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Popilius, Popilius, -a, -um, and Popilianus, -a, -um. Primus, Primus, -i (m) Poppæa, Poppæa, -æ (f.). Princeps, Princeps, -Ypis (m.). Princeps, Princeps, -I (m.). Poppæus, Poppæus, -i (m.); of or relating to Poppæus,
Poppæan, Poppæus, -a, -um, and Poppæänus, Prion, Prion, -onis (m). -a, -um. Prisca, Prisca, -æ (f.) Populonia, Populonia, -m (f.), and Populonium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Populonia, Populoniensis, -e. Porcia, Porcia, -w (f.).

Porcius, Porcius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Porcius or the Porcius gent, Porcius, -Porcius, -a, -um. Priscian, Priscianus, -i (m.) Prisciana, Prisciana, -w (f.). Priscilla, Priscilla, -w (f.). Priscillianus, Priscillianus, -i (m.); the followers of Priscillianus, Priscillianistæ, -arum (m.). Porius, Porius, -ii (m.).
Poros, Calauria, -w (f.).
Porphyri^{*}, Porp'ıÿrio, -önis (m.).
Porphyris, Porphyris, -ïdis (f). Priscus, Priscus, -i (m.). Privernum, Privernum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Privernum, Privernas, -atis (adj.); the inhabitants of Privernum, Privernates, -ium (m.). Porphyrius, Porphyrius, -ii (m.). Probatus, Probatus, -i (m.). Probinus, Probinus, -i (m.). Porphyry, Saraham Porsenna, -æ (m.). Probus, Probus, -i (m.). Procas, Procas, -æ (m.). Prochorus, Prochorus, -i (m.). Port Mahon, v. Mahon. Porto, v Oporto. Porto, v. Oporto.

Porto Rico, Insula St. Joannis Portus Divisis.

Port Royal, Annapolis, -is (f.).

Portsmouth, Magnus Portus (m.).

[50] Prochyla, Prochyta, -æ, and Prochyte, -es (f.). Procilius, Procilius, -ii (m.).

PRO Procitta, Procilla, -se (f.). Procies, Procles, -is (m.). Proclus, Proclus, -i (m). Process, Process, -1 (m).

Proces, Proces or Progne, -es (f.).

Proconnesus, Proconnesus, -1 (f.); of or bilonging to

Proconnesus, Proconnesus, -a, -um, and Proconnensis, -o. Procopius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Procopius, Procopius, -is (m.); of or relating to Procopius, Procopius, -a, -um.

Procris, Procris, is (f.). Procrustes, Procrustes, -æ (m.). Procuta, Procula, -æ (f.). Proculeia, Proculeia, -æ (f.). Proculeius, Proculeius, -it (m.).
Proculeius, Proculius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Proculus,
Proculianus, -a, -um. Prodicus, Prodicus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Prodicus, Prodicus, -a, -um.
Proerna, -p (f.).
Practus, Proctus, -i (m.); daughter of Practus, Proctis, -Ydis (f.). raus 1...). Progne, v. Procne. Prometheus, -cos, or -ci (m); of or be-longing to Prometheus, Promethium, Prometheus, -a, -um; son of Prometheus, Promethides, -æ (m.). Promoths, -fromoths, -lum). Propertius, Propertius, -ii (m.) Prophthasia, Prophthasia, -æ (f.).
Propontis, Propontis, -Ydis (f.); of or belonging to the Propontis, Propontiacus, -a, -um. Proserpina, Proserpina, -æ (f.). Prosper, Prosper, -eri (m.). Prosper, Frosper, ett (m.).
Prospena, Prospena, -ee, end Prospene, -es (f.).
Protagoras, Protagoras, -æ (m.); of or relating to Protagoras, Protagoreus, -a, -um. Prote, Prote, -es (f.). Protent, Protenor, -Sris (m.). Protesilaus, Protesilaus, -i (m.); of or relating to Protesitaus, Protesilacus, -a, -um. Proteus. Proteus. -oos or -ci (m.). Prothous, Prothous, -i (m.). Protons, Protodus, -1 (m.).
Proto Proto, -0s (f.).
Protodamas, Protögenes, -1s (m.).
Protogenes, Protögenes, -1s (m.).
Provence, Provincia, -ee (f.).
Proxenus, Proxenus, -i (m.). Prozenss, Froxinus, -1(m.). Prozenss, Proxinus, -1 (m.). Prudence, Prudentia, -e., and Providentia, -æ (f.). Prudens, entis (m.). Prudentius, Prudentius, -ti (m.). Prude, Prusa, Prusa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Prusa, Pru--a, -um. Prytanis, Prytanis, -is (m.) Psamathe, Psamathe, -es (f.).

Prusias, Prusiās, -œ (m.), a man's name; son of Pru sias, Prusiādes, -æ (m.). - 2. Prusiās, -ādis (f.), a city; of or belonging to Prusias, Prusiacus, -a, -um. Prussia, Borussia, -e (f.); Prussian, Borussicus,

Psammathus, Psammathus, -untis (f.). Psammetichus, Psammetichus, -i (m.). Psecas, Psecas, -adis (f.). Pseudolus, Pseudolus, -i (m.). Psile, Psile, -es (f.).

Psillis, the, Psillis, -Ydis (m.).
Psophis, Psophis, -Ydis (f.); of or belonging to Psophis,

Psophsts, Psopnis, -idis (f.); of or ver Psophidius, -a, -um. Psyche, Psyche, -es (f.). Psytti, the, Psylli, -orum (m.). Psyttius, Psyllius, -i (m.). Psyttains, Psyttains, -ie (f.). Pteleon, Pteleon or Pteleum, -i (n.). Pteretas, Pterelas, -æ (m.).

Ptolemaus, Ptolemaus, -i (m.); of or relating to Ptolemy, Ptolemaus, Ptolemaus, -s., -um; Ptolemačius, -a, -um; and Ptolemaicus, -a -um;

daughter of Ptolemy, Ptolemäls, -Ydis (f.).

Ptolemäls, Ptolemäls, -Ydis (f.); of or betonging to

Ptolemäls, Ptolemensis, -e, and Ptolemäldensis, -e. belonging to Ptolemy, v. Ptolemæus. Publia, Publia, -æ (f.).

Publicius, Publicius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Publicius, Publicianus, -a, -um. Publicola, Publicola, -æ (m.).

Publifus, Publilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Pub-titius, Publilius, -a, -um.
Publims, Publius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Publius,

Publianus, -a, -um.

Puebla de los Angelos, Angelopolis Americana (f.). Pugno, Pugno, -onis (m.). [51]

Putchettus, Pulchellus, -1 (m.). Pulcher, Pulcher, -cri (m.). Pulcheria, Pulcheria, -te (f.).

Putcheria, Tulchiëria, -m. (f.).
Putchera, Putchera, -m. (f.).
Putchus, Putlus, -i. (m.).
Putlo, Putlo, -ōnis (m.).
Putchius, Putvillus, -i. (m.).
Pusic, Punicus, -a, -un; v. Carthage.
Pupienus, Pupienus, -i. (m.).
Pupienus, Pupiena. -m. (f.).
Pupius, Pupius, -i. (m.).
Pupius, Pupius, -i. (m.).
Putchi, Putcoli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Putcoli. Putcoli, Putcoli, orum (m.);

Puteon, Puteon, ordan (m.), of the least, Pydna, Pydna, -a. (f.); of or belonging to Pydna, Pydnaca, Pydnacus, -a, -um.

Pydnæan, Pydnæus, -a, -um.
Pygvda, Pygela, -æ (f.).
Pygmies, the, Pygmæi, -orum (m.); of or relating to
the Pygmies, Pygmæin, Pygmæus, -a, -um.
Pygmalion, Pygmilion, -onis (m.); of or relating to
Pygmalion, Pygmilionetis, -a, -um.
Pydmes, Pylades, -ae and -is (m.); of or relating to
Pylades, Pylades, -ae -and -is (m.); of or relating to
Pylades, Pylades, -ae -au.
Pylades, Pylades, -ae -au.
Pylades, Pylades, -ae -au.
Pylades, Pylades, -ae -ae.
Pylades, Pylades, -ae.
Pylades, -ae.
Pylades, -ae.
Pylades, -ae.

xyzemenes, ryzemenius, -a, -um. Pyśnes, Pylien, -es (f.). Pyśne, Pylien, -es (f.). Pyśne, Pylien, -es (f.). Pyżne, -a, -um. Pyżne, -a, (f.). Pyżnezowe, Pyżne-mon, -önis (m.).

Pyra, Pyra, -arum (f.).
Pyramus, Pyrimus, -i (m.); of or relating to Pyramus,

Pyrameus, -a, -um.
Pyrenees, the, Pyreneeus Mons; Pyreneei Montes;
and absol. Pyreneus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the
Pyrenean Mountains, Pyrenean, Pyreneus, -a, -um, Pyrenaïcus, -a, -um.

Pyrene, Pyrene, -es (f.).

xyr.cm, ryrene, es (f.). Pyreneus, Pyrčneus, -cos or -cl (m.). Pyretus, Pyrčus, -i (m.). Pyrgi, Pyrgi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Pyrqi, Pyrgensis, -c.

Tyrgenisis, -c. (m).

Pyrop, Pyrgo, -dus (f).

Pyrop, Pyrgo, -dus (f).

Pyryotleia, Pyrgoteles, -is (m).

Pyryotleia, Pyrgus, -i (m).

Pyrnos, Pyrnus, -i (m).

Pyrnus, Pyrnus, -i (f).

Pyrnus, Pyrnus, -i (m).

Pyrode, Pyrolis, -entis (m).

Pyromachus, Pyromichus, -i (m).

Pyromachus, Pyromichus, -i (m).

Pyromachus, Pyromichus, -i (m).

Pyronachus, Pyrrha, -w, and Pyrrhe, -es (f), a woman: of or relating to Pyrrha, Pyrrhaus, -a, -um: -2. a city: of Pyrrha, Pyrrhais, -w, Pyrrhus, -a, -um: pecul.

fem., Pyrrhita, -adis.

Pyrrhia, Pyrrhita, -w (m).

Pyrrhonists, Pyrrhio, -iois (m); the followers of Pyrrho, Pyrrhonists, Pyrrhonists, Pyrrhonists, Pyrrhonists, Pyrrhonists, Pyrrhus, -iom; sonor descendant of Pyrrhus,

Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus, -i(m.); sonor descendant of Pyrrhus, Pyrrhides, -ee (m.); in ptural as an appellation of the Epirols.

Pythagoras, Pythägöras, -æ (m); of or belonging to Pythagoras, Pythagorean, Pythagöreus, -a, -um, and Pythagoricus, -a, -um.

Pytheas, Pytheas, -w (m.), Pythias, Pythias, -w (m.), a man's name. -2. -ädis (f.), a woman's name.

Pythion, Pythion, -onis (m.). Pythia, Pythis, -is (m.).

egenes, 2 yaus, '18 (m.). Pythium, Pythium, 'ii (n.). Pythius, Pythius, -ii (m.). Pytho, Pytho, -cnis (m.), a man's name.—2. P§tho, -lis (f.) = Delphi; of or belonging to Pytho, Pythian, Pythius, -a, -um, and Pythicus, -a, -um.

Pythocles, Pythocles, -is (m.). Pythocies, Pythocies, -is (m.).
Pythocius, Pythocius, -i (m.).
Pythodicus, Pythodicus, -i (m.).
Pythodorus, Pythödörus, -i (m.).
Python, Python, -onis (m.).
Pythopolis, Pythöpölis, -is (f.).
Pyxites, Pyxites, -w (m.).

Q.

Quadi, the, Quadi, -orum (m.). Quadratus, Quadratus, i (m.). Quadrigarius, Quadrigarius, -ii (m.). Quanero (Guif of), Flanaticus Sinus. Quarinles, the, Quariates, -um (m.). Quarta, Quarta, -æ (f.). Quartilla, Quartilla, -æ (f.). Quartus, Quartus, i (m.). Quebec, Stenopolis, -is (f.), Canadensis; Lýcopolis, -is (f.). Quedlinburg, Quedlinburgum, -i (n.). Queensborough, Reginæ Burgus, -i (m.). Queen's County, Comitatus Reginālis. Quercens, Quercens, -entis (m.). Quesnoy, Quercetum, -i (n.). Quietus, Quietus, -i (m.). Quinctilius, v. Quintilius. Quinta, Quinta, -æ (f.). Quintia, Quintia, -e (f.). Quintilian, Quintilianus, -i (m.). Quintilius, Quintilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Quintilius, Quintilianus, -a, -um. Quintilla, Quintilla, -æ (f.). Quintilius, Quintillus, -i (m.). Quintin, Quintinus, i (m.).
Quintius, Quintinus or Quinctius, ii (m.); of or relating to Quintius, Quintian, Quintius, a, -um, and Quintianus, -a, -um. equintanus, -a, -um. Quintus, -i (m.). Quirinia, Quirinus, -i (m.). Quirinus, Quirinus, -i (m.); of or relating to Quirinus, Quirinus, -a, -um, and Quirinālis, -e. Quirites, Quirites, -um and -ium (m.). Quito, Fanom Sancti Francisci (n.).

Quiza, Quiza, -se (f.).

R. Raab, Jaurinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Raub, Jauriensis, -e.

Raab, the, Arabo, -onis (m.).

Rabirius, Rabirius, -ii (m.). Rabacentus, Rabocentus, -i (m.). Rabonius, Rabonius, -ii (m.). Rabonius, Rabonius, ii (m.).
Rabeleius, Rabuleius, iii (m.).
Rachel, Rachel, indecl. (f.).
Rachias, Rachias, -æ (m.).
Racitias, Rachias, -æ (f.).
Racitius, Racilius, -ii (m.).
Racius, Ræcius, -ii (m.). Rælia, v. Rhælia. Retia, v. Rhetia.
Ragusa, Ragusa, see (f.); Rhausium, -ii (n.).
Rahab, Rahab, indeel. (f.)
Rajoo, the Sadus, -i (m.).
Raita, Raila, -se (m.).
Raita, Raila, -se (m.).
Rama, -Rama, -se a (f.).
Pamasa, Pamasa, -se (f.). Rameses, Rameses, -æ or -is (m.). Rameses, lameses, -æ or -is (m.). Raphael, Raphāei, -ēlis (m.). Raphana, Raphana, -m (f.). Raphana, Kapnana, -æ (f.). Raphia, Raphia, -æ (f.). Ralisbon, Ratisbona, -æ (f.); Augusta Tiberii (f.). Raudian (Plain), the, Raudius Campus, and Raudii Campi (m.). Campi (m.).
Raunonia, Raunonia, -æ (f.).
Rauraci, the, Rauraci, -orum (m.).
Raeenna, Ravenna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ravenna, Ravenna, -åtis (adj.), and (tate) Ravennā. tensis, -e Ratt, the, Ravi, -orum (m.).
Raymond, Raymundus, -i (m.).
Reate, Reate, -is (n.); of or belonging to Reate, Rea-Reate, Reste, -is (n.); by or tinus, -a, -um. Rebecca, -æ (f.). Rebitlus, Rebillus, -i (m.). Rebius, Rebius, -i (m.). Receptus, Receptus, -i (m.).

Rector, Rector, -oris (m.). R. d Sea, Sinus Arabicus (m.). R. d Sed, Sinus Arabous (m.).

Revious, Rédiculus, . (m.).

Revious, Redonicus. a, um. (m.); of or belonging to Redonicus. Regulary, Reg Registum, Registum, -i (n.).
Registum, Registum, -i (n.).
Regista, Regista, -i (m.).
Regina, Régina, -i (f.); of or belonging to Regima
Reginensis, -e. Reginus, Reginns, -i (m.). Regulus, -i (m.). Remens, the, Remens, entis (m.). Remi, the, Remi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Remi, Remensis, -e. Remigius, Remigius, -ii (m.).
Remmilus, Reminius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Reservations. mius, Remmian, Remmius, -a, -um. Remutus, Remulus, -i (m). Remursa. Remuria or Remoria, -æ (f.). Remus, Rémus, -i (m.) René, Renatus, -i (m.). Rennes, Rehedones, -um (m.). Repestinus, Repentinus, -i (m.). Retian (Alps), Retiæ (Alpes), (f.). Retorium, -ii (n.); Retorian, Retovinus, -a. -um Reuben, Reuben, indeel., and Reubenus. -i (m.) Reudigni, the, Reudigni, -orum (m., Reynold, Reginaldus, -i (m.). Rha, the, Rha, indecl. (m.) Rhucolis, Rhacotis, -is (f). Rhudamanthus, Rhadamanthus, -i (m.). Rhadamistus, Rhadamistus, -i (m.). Rhælia, Rhælia or Rælia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Rhælia, Rhælian, Rhælicus or Rælicus, -a, -ani, and Rætus, -a, -um; the Rhæli, Rhæti or Ræti. -orum (m.). Rhameses, v. Rameses. Rhamnes, Rhamnes, -êtis (m.). Rhamnus, Rhamnus, -untis (f.); of or b-longing to Rhamnus, Rhamnusius, -a, -um; pecul. fess., Rhamnūsis, -Ydis. Rhamses, v. Rameses. Rhamis, Rhänis, Ydis (f.). Rhascupolis, Rhascupòlis, -is (m.). Rhea, Rhea, -w (f.). Rhelas, the, Rhebas, -w (m.). Rhedones, the, v. Redones. Rhegium, Rhegium, -ii; and Rhegion, -ii (a.): of or belonging to Rhegium, Rheginus, -a, -um; the in-habitants of Rhegium, Rhegienses, -ium (m.). Rheims, Remi, -orum (m.); Durocortorum, -i (m.).
Rhemelaices, Rhemetalces, -æ (m.). Rhemi, v. Remi. Rhemnius, Rhemnius, -ii (m.). Rhene, Rhene, -es (f.). Rhenus, v. Rhine. Rhesus, Rhesus, -i (m.). Rhetenor, Rhetenor, -oris (m.). Rhetico (Mount), Rhetico, -onis (m.). Rhatico (Mount), Rhetico, -onis (m.).
Rhianus, Rhianus, 4 (m.).
Rhianus, 1 (m.).
Rhiagus, the, Rhidagus, 1 (m.).
Rhine, the, Rhenus, 1 (m.); of or belonging to the
Rhine, Rhenish, Rhenianus, -a, -um; the dwellers on
the Rhine, Rhenish, Rhenianus, -a, -um; the dwellers on
the Rhine, Rhenish (Rhine)
Rhinthon, Rhinthon, -onis (m.); of or relating to
Rhinthon, Rhinthonicus, -a, -um.
Rhingei (Mounts), Rhingel or Rhiphari, -orum (m.)
Montes: Rhingen Rhingel or Rhiphari, -orum (m.)
Montes: Rhingen Rhingel or Rhiphari, -orum (m.)
Montes: Rhingen Rhingel or Rhiphari. Montes; Rhipman, Rhipmus or Rhiphmus - - 218. Montes; Rhipeam, Rhipeam or Kniphawu - ** - 2222.
Rhipe, Rhipe, eas (f.).
Rhipeau, Rhipeas or Rhipheus, eos and -ei (m.).
Rhipeau, Rhipeas or Rhipheus, eos and -ei (m.).
Rhiphaei (Mounts), v. Rhipea:
Rhium, Rhium or Rhion, -ii (n.).
Rhizea, Rhipe, -ānis (f.); the inhabitants of Rhize.
Rhizea, Rhizea, -arum (m.).
Rhizea, Rhizea, -arum (m.).
Rhoda, Rhoda, -æ, or Rhode, -es (f.), a remost. the rhipeas.
-2. a city; of or belonging to Rhoda, Rhodensis.-e. sis. -e. 815, -c.
Rhodänus, v. Rhone.
Rhodë, v. Rhoda.
Rhodes, v. Rhodus.
Rhodo, Rhodo, -onis (m.).

Rudînus, -a, -um. Rufa, Rufa, -æ (f.). Rufita, Rufila, -æ (f.).

Ruficius, Rufillus, -i (m.). Rufina, Rufina, -m (f.). [53]

Rhodope, Rhödöpe, -es (f.), a mountain: of or be-longing to Rhodope, khodopeus and Rhödopeus, -s, -um.-2. a woman's name. Rufinus, Rufinus or Ruffinus, -i (m.). Rufio, Rufio, -onis (m.). Ruffus, Ruffus, -ii (m.).
Ruffæ, Ruffæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Ruffæ, -a., ulm.—2. a woman's name.

Rhodopis, Rhöddopis, -disi (f.).

Rhodas, Rhödus and Rhödas, -i (f.); of or belonging

Rhodas, 1 to Rhodas, Rhodius, -a, -um;

Rhodiacus, -a, -um; and Rhodiensis, -c.

Rhodussa, -a (f.).

Riorbus, Rhochus, -i (m.).

Riorbus, Rhochus, -i (m.).

Riorbus, Rhochus, -i (m.). Rufræ, Rufræ, -arum (f.); Rufrænus, -a, -um. Rufrenus, Rufrënus, -i (m.). Rufrium, Rufrium, -ii (n.). Rujuius, Rufülus, -i (m.). Rujus, Rufus, -i (m.). Ruga, Ruga, -æ (m.). Rhæteum, Rhæteum and Rhetion, i (n.); of or be-longing to Rhæteum, Rhæteum, Rhæteius and Rhæ-teus, a, -un; and Rhæteinsis, -e. Rugen, Rugia, -æ (f.). Rugii, the, Rugii, -orum (m.). Rullianus, Rullianus, -i (m.). teus, -a, -un; and Roccuenis, -e.
Rhoeleus, Rhoretus, -cos or -eli (m.).
Rhoeleus, Rhoetus, -i (m.).
Rhous, Rhous, -i (m.).
Rhous, Rhous, -i (m.).
Rhone, Rhodantis, -i (m.); of or belonging to the
Rhone, Rhodantis, -dis (fem. adj.).
Rhosos, -a, -un, -and Rhosius, -a, -un,
Rhozicani, the, Rhoxolani or Roxoleni, -orum (m.).
Photology & Radio Rullus, Rullus, -i (m.). Rupert, Rupertus, -i (m.). Rupilia, Rupilia, -se (f.). Rupilius, Rupilius, -i(f.). Rupilius, Rupilius, -i, (f.). Rusarus, Rusarus, -i (f.). Rusarus, Rusarus, -i (f.). Ruscino, Ruscino, -onis (f.). Rhudiæ, v. Rudiæ.
Rhunca, Rhunca, -æ (f.).
Rhyndacus, the, Rhyndäcus, -i (m.).
Rhytium, Rhytium or Rhytion, -ii (n.). Ruscinus, the, Ruscinus, -1 (m.). Ruscio, Ruscio, -onis (m.). Ruscius, Ruscius, -ii (m.). Rusconia, Rusconia, -aum (f.); of or belonging to Rusconia, Rusconiensis, -e. Ruseita, Ruscella, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Roselto, Busella, Rusellanus, -a, -um. senguum, raytuum or Khytton, -ii (n.).
Richard, Richardus, -i (m.).
Ricimer, Ricimer, -ēris (m.).
Ricina, Ricina, -w. (f.); of or relating to Ricina, Ricinensis. -e, and Riciniānus, -a, -um.
Riduna, Riduna, -w. (f.).
Ridi Reāta, -is (m.) a. Ruso, Ruso, -onis (m.). Ruspina, Ruspina, -æ (f.).
Russia, Russia, -æ (f.); Sarmatia, -æ (f.), Europæa
of or belonging to Russia, Russicus, -a, -um. Rieti, Reate, -is (n.), q. v. Riga, Riga, -æ (f.). Rigodulum, Rigodulum, -i (n.). Russius, Russius, -ii (m.). Rigodalum, Rigodulum, -i (n.).
Rimini, Ariminum, -i (n.), q. v.
Ripai (Mountains), v. Rhipai.
Ripon, Rigodunum, -i (n.).
Robert, Robertus, -i (m.).
Rochefort, Rupifortium, -ii (n.).
Rochefort, Rupifortium, -ii (n.). Rusticelius, Rusticelius, -ii (m.). Rusticus, Rusticus, -i (m.); of or relating to Rusticus, Rusticianus, -a, -um. Rusucurum, Rusucurum, -i (n.). Ruteni, the, Ruteni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Ruteni, Rutenian, Rutenus, -a, -um. Nova. Ruth, Ruth, indecl (f.) Rutita, Rutila, -æ (f.). Nova.

Rockester, Durobrivæ, -arum; Roffa, -æ (f.); of Rockester, Roffensis, -e.
Reger, Rogerus, -i (m.).

Romanus, Românus, -l. (m.).

Roma, Rôma, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Rome, Roman, Rômânus, -æ (f.); um; ine swendi, Rômânufensis, -e.

and Rômānus, -a. -um; ine komans, Rômâni, comânicus, -a. -um; the Româns, Rômânicus, -a. -um; the Româns, Rômâni, Rutilia, Rutilia, -æ (f.). Rutilius, Rutilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Rutilius, Rutilianus, -a, -um. Rutitus, Rutilus, -i (m.). Rutuba, Rutuba, se (m.).
Rutubis, Rutubis, -is (f.).
Rutubis, Rutubis, -is (f.).
Rutubi, the, Rutuli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
Rutuli, Rutulus, -a, -um. -orum (m.). Romilius, Romilius, -ii (m.). Romney, Românum, -i (n.). Romula, Rômüla, -æ (f.). Rutupice, Rütüpize, a-rum (f.); of or belonging to Rutupice, Rütüpizus, -a, -um. Ruco, Rubi, -orum (m.). Rye, Rium, -ii (n.). Romulea, Romulea, -æ (f.). Romulus, Romulus, -i (m.); of or relating to Romulus, Romuitan, Romülus, -a, -um; Romuilus, -a, -um; Romuleus, -a, -um; Romularis, -e; son or descendant of Romsius, Romülfdes, -a: (m.); in plural poet, for Romans.
Romus, Romus, -1: m.) S. Rosamund, Rosamunda, -æ (f.).
Roscius, Roscius, -li (m.); of or relating to Roscius,
Roscius, Roscius, -a, -um, and Roscianus, -a, -um. Saar, the, Sara, -æ, and Sarāvus, -i (m.); of or belong ing to the Saar, Sarāvicus, -a, -um. Sabæ, Sabæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Sabæ, Sa-Rose, Rosa, -m (f.). Rosetta, Bolbitine, -es (f.); of Rosetta, Bolbitinus, -a, -um. bæus, -a, -um. Rosse, Rossa, -æ (f.). Rossello, Russellæ, -arum (f.). Rostock, Rostochium, -ii (n.); Bunitium, -ii (n.). Rotterdam, Roterodamum, -i (n.). Sabaa, Sabaa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sabaa, Sabean, Sabaus, -a, -um.

Sabata, Sabata, -e, and Sabate, -es (f.); of or belonging to Sabata, Sabatinus, -a, -um. Rotterdam, Roterousmum, -1 (m.).

Rotten, Rotundus, -1 (m.).

Rotten, Rotundus, -1 (m.).

Rotten, Rotundus, -1 (m.).

g of or belonging to Rotten, Rotunagensis, -e.

Rotten, Ruscino, -5nis (f.).

Rotten, Ruscino, -6nis (f.).

Rotten, Rotten or Rhoxane, -es (f.).

Rotten, Rotten, Rotten, -es (f.). Sabazius, Sabazius, -ii (m.). Sabella, Sabella, -æ (f.).
Sabelli, the, Sabelli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Sabelliu, Sabellicus, -a. -um. and Sabellus, -a, -um. Sabellius, Sabellius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sabellius, Sabellianus, -a, -um. Roxolani, the, v. Rhoxolani,
Rubeal, Rubeas, -a (m.).
Rubetlius, Rubellius, -ii (m.).
Rubetlius, Rubellius, -ii (m.).
Rubi, Rubi, orum (m.); of or belonging to Rubi,
Rubi, Rubi, orum (m.); of or belonging to Rubi,
Rubica, Rubinus, -a, -um.
Rubica, Rubrius, -a, -ii.
Rubrius, Rubrius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Rubrius,
Rubrius, Rubrius, -a, -um, and Rubrianus, -a, -um.
Rudice, Rudine, -a-um. Sabellus, Sabellus, -i (m.). Sabidius, Sabidius, -ii (m.). Sabina, Sabina, -æ (f.). sabines, the, Sabini, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Sabines, Sabine, Sabinus, -a, -um.
Sabinius, Sabinius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sabinius, -ii (m.); Sabin, the, Sabis, -is (m.), v. Sambre.
Sable, Sabolium, -ii (n.).

Sabus, Sabus, -1 (m.).
Saces, the, Sacee, -arum (m.); sing., Saces, -æ (m.).
Sacer, Sacer, -cri (m.).
Sacerdos, Sacerdos, -ôtis (m.).
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Sabrata. Sabrata, -w (f.); of or belonging to Sabrata,

Sabratensis, -e.
Sabrina, the, Sabrina, -æ (m).
Sabus, Sabus, -i (m.).

Sucrani, the, Bacrani, -orum (m); of or relating to the Sucrani, Sacranus, -a, -um. Sacrata, Sacrata, -ee (f.). Sucrovir, Sacrovir, -Yri (m.); of or relating to Sacrovir,

Sacrovitainus, a., um.
Sacrovitainus, a., um.
Sacravitainus, a., um. Promontorium (n.), &c.

Sadales, Sadales or Sadala, -æ (m.).

Sadducees, the, Sadducwi, -orum (m.); of or relating

to the Sadducees, Sadducaus, -a, -um

to ne sagatees, Saguuczus, -a, -um Sepinum, Sepinum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of Sepi-num, Sepinates, -ium (m.). Setabis, Sætabis, -is (f.); of or relating to Seetabis, Setabus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Sætabis, Sætabitani, -orum (m.)

Ditani, -orum (m.).
Soginnus, Sainimus, -ii (m.).
Sogona, Sagana, -us (f.).
Sogunis, the, Saganis, -is, and Saganus, -i (m.).
Sogunis, the, Saganis, -is (m.); of or relating to the
Saganis, the Saganis, -is (m.); of or relating to the
Saganis, Saganis, -alia (f.m. adj.).

Sages, Sages, -w or -is (m.). Sagis, the, Sagis, -is (m.). Sagitta, Sagitta, -ee (m.).

Sagria, the, Sagras, & (m.).
Sagnalum, Saguntum, -i (n.); Saguntus or -tos, -i
(f.); of or belonging to Saguntum, Saguntine, Saguntinus, -a, -um.

Sahura (Desert of), Libyæ Deserta, -orum (n.). Saintes, Mediolanum, -i (n.), Santönum; Santönes,

-um (m.). Sais, Sais, -is (f.); of or belonging to Sais, Saiticus, -a, -um; pecul. mase, Saites, -æ; the inhabitants of

Salamane, Salamitea, & (f.), q. v.
Salamans, Salamis, -inis (f.); of or belonging to Salamis, Salaminian, Salaminius, -a, -um, and Salami-

mit, Salamimun, Oziamimus, -a, -um, Salamimus, Salamin, Salamin, -l (m.)
Salamin, Salamin, -l (m.)
Salamin, Salamin, -ac (f.); of or belonging to Salapia,
Salapinus, -a, -um, and Salapitānus, -a, -um.
Islaria, Salaria, -c, -2. (adj.) Salaria Via, the
Salarian Way; of or relating to the Salarian Way,
Calariam a. ...m.

Salarianus, -a, -um.

Salastanus, -a, -um.
Salassi, the, Salassi, -orum (m.).
Salassus, Salassus, -i (m.).
Salathiel, Salathiel, -elis (m.).
Salduba, Salduba, -æ (f.).

Salee, Sala, -m (f.). Saleeus, Saleius, -ii (m.).

Salentum, Salentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Sa-tentum, Salentine, Salentinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Salentum, Salentini (or Sallent.), -orum (m.).

Salera, Salera, -æ (f.).

Salerno, Salernum, -l (n.); of or belonging to Sa-Salerno, Balernum, Salernitanus, -a, -um; Gutf of Salerno, Pæstánus Sinus. Salernus, Salenus, -l (m.).

Salii, the, Salii, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Salii, Saliāris, -e, and Salius, -a, -um. Salina, Salinæ, -arum (f.).

Salinator, Salinator, -oris (m.).

Salins, Salinæ, -arum (f.). Salisbury, Sarisburia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Salisbury, Sarisburiensis, -e.

Salius, Salius, -ii (m). Sallust, Sallustius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sallust. Satlustian, Sallustianus, -a, -um.

Salmacia, Salmacia, -(dis (f.),
Salmani, the, Salmani, -orum (m.).
Salmanica, Salmantica, -ee (f.); of or belonging to

Salmantica, Salmanticensis, -e. Salmon, Salmon, -onis (f.), a city .- 2. (m.) a man's name.

Satmone, Salmone, -es (f.). Salmoneus, Salmoneus, -cos or -el (m.); daughter of Salmoneus, Salmonis, -idis (f.). Salo, the, Salo, -onis (m.).

Saio, Inc. Date, "Date to Saione, Saione, Saione, Saione, Saione, Saione, Saione, on Saione, on Saione, Saione

**Calona, Salona, -æ, and Salonæ, -arum (f.); of or be-tonging to Salona, Salonensis, -e, and Saloninus, [54]

-a, -um. -2, (In Livadia), Amphissa, -æ (f.), q. v.: Gulf of Salona, Crissmus Sinus.

Salonichi, Thessalonica, -e (f.), q. v.; Guif of Salonichi, Thermæus Sinus Salonina, Salonina, -æ (f.).

Saloninus, Saloninus, -i (m.),

Salonius, Salonius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Salonius, Salonianus, -a, -um. Saipe, Salpe, -cs (f.).

Salpesa, Salpesa, -æ (f); of or belonging to Salpesa, Salpesa, a., -um. Salpis, Salpis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Salpis, Sal-

pinus. -a. -um, and Salpinas, -atis (adi.). Salus, Salus, -ūtis (f.).

Satutio, Sălutio, -onis (m.). Salvia, Salvia, -æ (f.).

Salvianus, Salvianus, -i (m.). Salvidienus, Salvidienus, -i (m.),

Salvius, Salvius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Salvius. Salvianus, -a, -um.

Salves, the, Salves, -um, and Salvi, -orum (m.). Salzburg, Salisburgum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Salz-burg, Salisburgensis, -e.

Samarcand, Maracanda, orum (n.).
Samuria, Samāria, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Samaria, the Samaritans, Samārītan. -arum, and Samaritani, orum (m.); of or belonging to Samaria, Samaritani, Samarēus, -a, -um; Samaritānus, -a, -um; end Samarītus, -a, -um; end Samarītus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Samarītis, -īdis.
Samarobrīca, Samārobrīva, -æ (f.).

Sambre, the, Sabis, -is (m.); of or relating to the Sambre, Sambricus, -a, -um (late).

Same, Same, -es (f.); the inhabitants of Same, Same, -orum (m.).

Samiarius, Samiarius, -ii (m.).

Sammonicus, Sammonicus, -i (m.).
Sammonium, Sammonium, -ii (n.). Samnites, the, Samnites, -um and -lum (m.), in sing. Samnis, -itis; of or belonging to the Samnites, Sam-

nite, Samniticus, -a, -um.
Samnitum, Samnitum, -ii (n.); the Samnites, v. foregoing.

Samos, Samos or Samus, -i (f.); of or belonging to

Samos, Samian, Samius, -n, -um.
Samosata, Samosata, -orum (n.), and Samosata, -e
(f); of or belonging to Samosata, Samosatensis, e. Samothrace, Samothraca, -e. Samothracia, -e. and Samothraki, Samothrace, -es (f.); of or belonging Samothrace, Samothrace, a., a. um: Samothrachus, a., um: Samothrachus, a., um: Samothrachus, a., um: Sampton, S

Samsoun, Amisus, -i (f.), q. v. Samuel, Samuel, -ëlis (m.). Sancia, Sancia, -æ (f.). Sancio, Sancio, -önis (f.).

Sanctus, Sanctus, -i (m.). Sancus, Sancus, -i (m.).

Sanda, the, Sanda, -æ (m.). Sandarion, Sandarion, -ônis (m.).

Sandwich, Sabulovicum, -i (n.).

Sanga, Sanga, -æ (m.).
Sangarius, the, Bangarius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to
the Sangarius, Sangarius, -a, -um.

Sanni, the, Sanni, -orum (m.). Sannio, Sannio, -onis (m.).

Sanquinius, Sanquinius, -ii (m.).

Santones, the, Santones, -um, and Santoni, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Santones, Santonicus, -a, -um.

Saone, the, Arar, -ăris (m.). Sapaci, the, Sapaci, -orum (m.). Sapandus, Sapandus, -i (m.). Sapharus, Saphārus, -i (m.).

Sapharus, Sapharus, -1 (m.).
Saphon, Saphon, -6nis (f.).
Sapis, Ihe, Sāpis, -is (m.).
Sapor, Sapor, -6ris (m.).
Sapphira, Sapphira, -et (f.).
Sapphira, Sapphira, -et (f.);
Sapphira, Sapphira, -et (f.);
Sapphie, Sapphira, -a, -um.
Sapphie, Sapphie, -la (f.);

Saracens, the, Sarraceni, -orum (m.).

Saragossa, Cæsaraugusta, -æ (/). Sarah, Sara, -w (f.). Sarungæ, the, Sarangæ, -arum (m.).

Sardanapalus, Sardanāpālus, -i (m.); of or telongus to Sardanapalus, Sardanāpālicus, -a, -um. Sardes, v. Sardis.

Sardinin, Sardinia, . te (f.); of or belonging to Sardine. Surdinian, Sardous, -a, -um; Sardus, -a, -um; and

Sardinianus, -a, -um; Sardiniensis, -e, and Sar-] donius, -a, -um. Sardis, Sardes or Sardis, -lum (f.); of or belonging to Sardis, Sardius, -a, -um, and Sardi mus, -a, the inhabitants of Sardis, Sardiani, -orum (m.), Sardones, the, Sardones, -um (m.). Sare, Sare, -es (f.). Sarepia, Sarepta and Sarephta, -m (f.); of or belonging to Sarepta, Sareptenus, -a, -um. Sariotenus, Sariotenus, -i (m.) Sarmatia, Sarmatia, -æ (f.); the Sarmations, Sarmate, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Sarmatia, Sarmaticus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Sarmatis, -idis. Sarmenius, Sarmentus, -i (m.). Sarnus, the, Sarnus, -i (m.). Saronie (Gulf), Saronicus Sinus (m.); Saronie, Saronicus, -a, um; pecul. fem., Sarônis, -idis. Sarpedon, the, Sarpedon, -onis (m.). Sarrastes, the, Sarrastes, -um (m.). Sarsina, Sarsina, -me (f.); of or belonging to Sarsina, Sarsinas, -ātis (adj.). Sart, v. Sardis. Sarus, the, Sarus, -1 (m.).-2. (m.) a man's name. Saseno, Sason, -onis (f.). Sassai, the, Sassiei, -orum (m.). Sassia, Sassia, -æ (f). Sasula, Sasstila, -ie (f.). Sateltius, Satellius, -i. (m.). Saticūta, Saticūia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Saticula, Saticulānus, -a, -um. Satriano, Satrianum, -i (n.). Satricum, Satricum, -i (n); of or belonging to Satricum, Satricanus, -a, -um. Satricus, Satricus, -i (m.). Satrius, Satrius, -ii (m.). Satureium, Satureium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Sa-tureium. Satureianus, -a, -um. Saturius, Saturius, -ii (m.).
Saturn, Saturnus, -i (m.); of or relating to Saturn, Saturnina, Saturnina, -ce (f.); of or belonging to Saturnina, Saturnina, -a, -um.
Saturninus, Saturninus, -a, -um. Saturnus, v. Saturn. Saturnus, v. Saturn. Satyrus, Satyrus, -i (m.). Saufeia, Saufeia, -æ (f.). Saufeius, Saufeius, -ii (m.). Saufellus, Saufellus, -i (m.). Saul, Saul, indecl., and Saul, -ülis (m.). Sauromatee, the, Sauromatee, -arum (m.); of the Sauromatee, Sauromatian, Sauromatias, -æ (m.), Sauromatis, -Ydis (f.). Save. Save, -es (f.) -2. the Save, v. Savus. Sire, Save, -es (f.) -z. ine Suer, v. Suer, v. Suerio.

Nacerrio, Saverio, -onis (m.).

Nace, the, Savo, -onis (m.).

Sarone, Savo, -onis (f.).

Sarone, Savo, -onis (f.).

Sarone, Savo, -f. (m.); of or relating to the Sarus, Savensis, -e. Sara, Saxa, -we (m.).
Saxon, the Saxones, -um (m.); in sing., Saxo, -onis; the country of the Saxons, Saxony, Saxonia, -we (f.); Saxon, Saxönicus, -a, -um.
Scan (Gate), the Scan Porta, and Scan Porta (f.). Scara, Scava, -æ (m.) Scavinus, Scavinus, -i (m.). Scavola, Scavoly, -m (m). Scala, Scalæ, -arum (f.).
Scalabis, Scalabis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Scalabis, Scalabirānus, -a, -um. Scaldis, the, Scaldis, -is (m.),

to the Scamander, Scamandrius, -a, -um.

Scandinaria, Scandia, -m, and Scandinaria, -m (f.). Scantinius, Scantinius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Scan-

Scantius, Scantius, -ii (m.); of or retating to Scantius,

Scantianus, -a, -um.
Scaptia, Scaptia, -m (f); of or belonging to Scaptia,

Scapula, Scapula, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Scapula,

Scaption, Scaptius, -a, -um; of or belonging to the

Scammos, Scammos, -i (f). Scandilius, Scandilius, -ii (m.).

tinius, Scantinius, -a, -um.

Scaptian tribe, Scaptiensis, -e.

Scaptius, Scaptius, -ii (m.).

Scapuianus, -a, -um. Scarpanto, Carpathus, 4 (f.), q. v.

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Scarphea, Scarphea, -m (f.). Scarpona, Scarpona, -ie (f.). Scaurinus, Scaurinus, -1 (m.).
Scaurus, Scaurus, -1 (m.); of or relating to Scaurus, Scaurian, Scaurianus, -a, -um. Scentian, Scentian us, -a, -un.
Scentia, the, Scentiae, -arum (m).
Sceptis, Sceptis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Sceptis
Sceptian, Sceptius, -a, -um
Sceptian, Sceptius, -il (m.); of or relating to Sceptius Scepsianus, -a, -um. Scerdilædus, Scerdilædus, -i (m.). Schaff hausen, Scaphusia, -æ (f.). Schetdt, the, Scaldis, -is (m.), q. v Schera, Schera, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Schera, Scherinus, -a, -um. Schinussa, Schinussa, -ee (f.). Schieswig, Heideba, -ee (f.). Schönbrunn, Fons Beilus (m.). Scheenos, Scheenos, -1 (f.). Scheenus, Scheenus, -i (m.); of or relating to Scheenus, Scheeneius, -a, -um; daughter of Scheenus. Scheeneis and Scheenis, -Idis (f) Sciathus, Sciathus or Sciathos. -1 (f.). Scalina, Sciatus of Sciatus. - (1/.).
Scilla, Scillawm, - (in).
Scilla planda, Cassierides, -um (f.), Insulæ.
Scio, Chios, - il (f.), q. v.
Sclone, Scöne, -es / l.
Sclpio, Scipio, -önis (m); poet. (in form pair.) Sclpids, -em (m.); of or retating to Scipio, Scipio, Scipio. a. -um. Sciron, Sciron, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Sciron, Scironian, Scironius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Scironis, -Ydis. Scissis, Scissis, -1s (f.). Sclavini, v Slavonia. Sclaronia, v. Slavonia. Scodra, Scodra, -w (f.); of or belonging to Scodra, Scodrensis, -e. Scopas, Scopas, -m (m.). Scope, Scope, -es (f.). Scopinas. Scopinas, -æ (m.). Scopius, Scopius, -li (m.). Scordisci, the, Scordisci, -orum (m.). Scordus (Mount), Scordus, 1 (m.).
Scotland, Scotlan, 2 (f.); of or relating to Scotland,
Scotlish, Scoticus, -a, -um; the Scots or Scotch, Scoti, -orum (m.). Scotussa, Scotussa, -et (f.); of or belonging to Scotussa, Scotussæus, -a, -um. Scribonia, Scribonia, -æ (f.). Scribonia, Scribonianus, 4 (m.). Scribonius, Scribonius, 4 (m.); of or relating to Scribonius, Scribonianus, -a, -um. Scrofa, Scrofa, -æ (m.). Scuttenna, the, Scuttenna, -æ (m.). Scutari, Chrysopolis, -is (f.). Scydrothemis, Scydrothemis, -is (m.). Scylace, Scylace, es (1.) (n.); of or belinging to Scylaceum, Scylaceum, -1, (n.); of or belinging to Scylaceum, Scylaceum, -1, -um; Beylaceus, -a, -um; Beylaceus, -a, -um; Beylaceus, -a, -um; Scylaceus, -a Scytta, Scylla, -æ (f.); of or relating to Scylla, Scyllæus, -a, -um. Scyllæum, Scyllæum, -i (n.). Scytia, Scyllia, 4s (m.).
Scymnus, Scymnus, -1 (m.).
Scymnus, Scymnus, -1 (m.).
Scyron, Scyron, -5nis (m.).
Scyros, Scyros or Scyrus, -1 (f.); of or belonging to Scyros, Scyrian, Scyrius, -a, -uin, and Scyreticus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Scyrias, -adis, and Scyreis, -ids. Scylala. Scytala, -m (f.); of or belonging to Scylata, Scytalicus, -a, -uni.
Scythia, Scythia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Scythia, Scamander, the, Scamander, -dri (m.); of or belonging Scythian, Scythicus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Scythis, -idis: the Scuthians, Scythæ, -arum (m.); a Scythian, scythes, -e (m.), Scythissa, -e (f.).
Scythes, -e (m.), Scythissa, -e (f.).
Scythopolis, Scythopolis, -is (f.); the inhabitants of
Scythopolis, Scythopolite, -arim (m.).

> moun (g) the first, second than to stading to the Sebethus, the, Sebethus, -i (m.); of or relating to the Sebethus, Sebethus, -i (m.), Lacus. Sebouss, Sebōuss, -i (m.), Lacus. Digitized by C

the Sebennutic

Sebaste, Bebaste, es (f.); of or belonging to Sebaste, Sebastenus, -a, -um.

Sebastia, Sebastia. -m (f.).

Sebastian, Schastianus, -i (m). Schastopotis, Sebastopolis, -is (f.).
Sebennytic, Sebennyticus, -a, -um; the Sebennyticum Ostium.

Septicius, Septicius, -ii(m.); of or relating to Septicius,

Septiciānus, -a, -um. Septimania, Septimania, -æ (f.).

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Secchio, the, Gabellus, -i (m.).
                                                                                                                                                      Septimuncia, Septimuncia, -ee (f.); of or belonging to
Seckau, Secovium, -ii (n.)
                                                                                                                                                            Septimuncia, Septimunciensis, -e.
Secundilla, Secundilla, -æ (f.)
                                                                                                                                                       Sequana, v. Seine.
                                                                                                                                                      Sequani, He, Sequani, -orum (m.); of or relating to the
Sequani, Sequanicus, -a, -um, and Sequanus, -a.--um
Secundinus, Secundinus, -i (m.).
Sedecias. Sedecias, -æ (m.).
                                                                                                                                                      oequans, oequanicus, -a, -um, and Sequanus, -a.-um
Serapion, Serapion, -oins (m).
Serapis, Serapis, -is and -idis (m.); of or relating to
Serapis, Serapicus, -a, -um.
Serbanis (Lake), Serbönis, -Idis (f.).
Sedunum, Sedunum, -i (n.); the people of Sedunum,
      Seduni, -orum (m.).
 Segrda, Segeda, -ee (f.)
Segedin, Segedunum, -1 (n.), or Segodunum.
Segesta, Segesta, -æ, or Segeste, -es (f); of or be-
longing to Segesta, Segestanus, -a, -um, and Seges-
                                                                                                                                                      Serchio, the, Æsar, -åris (m.), q.v.
Serdica, Serdica, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Serdica,
Serdicensis, -e, and Serdicenus, -a, -um.
      tensis, -e.
tensis, e. Secates, -æ (m.). Sepimund, Segistes, Segistes, Gegistema, Segistema, Segobrige, segobrige, segionize, segistema, Segiste
                                                                                                                                                      Serenianus, Serenianus, -i (m.); serenianus, Serenianus, Serenianus, -i (m.); of or relating to Serenus, Serenianus, -a, -um.
Seres, the, Seres, -um (m.); in sing., Ser, -ēris; of or
                                                                                                                                                            relating to the Seres, Sericus, -a, -um
                                                                                                                                                      Sergia, Sergia, -m (f.).
Sergiolus, Sergiolus, -i (m.);
Sergiolus, Sergiolus, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sergius,
Sergian, Sergius, -a, -um.
 Segonax, Segonax, -actis (m.).
Segonia, Segonia or Seguntia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Segonlia, Segontinus, -a, -um.
 ing to Segonita, Segonitus, s., -um. Segorbe. S. gobiga, -u (f.). Segre, the, Sicoris, -is (m.). Segusto, Segusto, -onia (f.). Segustom, Segusto, -onia (f.). Segustom, Segustom, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Segustum, Segustum,
                                                                                                                                                       Seria, Seria, -& (f.).
Seria, Seria, -& (f.).
Seringapalam. Brachme, -es (f.).
Seriphus, Seriphus or Seriphos, -i (f.); of or belonging
                                                                                                                                                       Seriphus, Seriphus or Seriphos, -1 (f.); of or belonging to Seriphus, Seriphus, -a, -um.
Serippo, Serippo, -onis (f.).
Serphant, Sarepta, -e (f.).
Serphanto, Seriphus, -i (f.), q. v.
Sertorius, Sertorius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Seriorius, Sertorius, -a, -um.
 Seia, Seia, -æ (f.).
Seine, the, Sequina, -æ (f.).
Seissel, Sesselium, -li (n.).
  Seins, Seins, -ii (m.); of or relating to Seins, Seianus,
                                                                                                                                                        Servia, Servia, -@ (f.); Mœs a Superior.
       -a, -um
                                                                                                                                                       Servian, Servianus, -i (m.).
Serviia, Servilia, -æ (f.).
  Sejanus, Sejānus, -l (m.); of or relating to Sejanus,
Sejāniānus, -a, -um.
  Selachusa, Selachusa, -æ (f.).
Sele, the, Silärus, -i (m.).
                                                                                                                                                        Servilius, Servilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Servilius,
                                                                                                                                                        Servilian, Servilius, -a, -um, and Servilianus, -a, -um. Servilus, Servilus, -ii (m.); of or relating to Servilus.
  Selena, Selene, -es (f.).
 Selencia, Solence, -es [f.]; of or belonging to Sclencia, Seleucia, Seleucia, Seleucia, Seleucia, Seleucianus, -a, -um; ana [late] Seleucienus, -a, -um; pecul. frm., Seleucia, -ïdis. Selec, Selec, -es [f.]; of or belonging to Selec, Selections
                                                                                                                                                              Servianus, -a, -um.
                                                                                                                                                        Sesostria, Sesostria, -is, also Sesbostria, -is (m.).
                                                                                                                                                        Sessa, Suessa, -e (f.).
Sestinum. Sestinum. -i (n.); of or belonging to Sesti-
                                                                                                                                                       num, Sestinan, its (adj).
Sesto, Sextium, it (n.).
Sestes, Sextium, it (n.).
  ticus, -a, -um.
Selicia, Selicia, -æ (f.).
 Selicius, Selicius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Selicius, Selicianus, -a, -um.
                                                                                                                                                             tiacus, -a, -um ; pecul. fem., Sestis, -Idis, and Sestias
   Selimbria, the, Peneus, -1 (m.).
                                                                                                                                                              -ădis.
  Selinus, Selinus, -untis (f.); of or belonging to Se-
                                                                                                                                                        Selabis, v. Sælabis.
Seth, Seth, indecl. (m.); of or relating to Seth, Se-
        linus, Selinusius, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Schinus,
        Selinuntii, -orum (m.).
                                                                                                                                                              thianus, -a, -um.
  Selivria, Selymbria, -æ (f.), q. v.
Sellasia, Sellasia, -æ (f.),
                                                                                                                                                         Setia, Setia, -et (f.); of or relating to Setia, Setinus
                                                                                                                                                              .a, -u
 Scilania, Sellania, at (f.).
Sciler, Selle, -es (f.).
Scilery, Beolesia, -es (f.):
Scilery, Beolesia, -es (f.):
of or belonging to Se-
lymbria, Selymbria, -es, -um.
Sem or Shem, Sem, indeci. (m.)
Semele, Semele, -es, and Semela, -es (f.): of or re-
taling to Semele, Semeleitus, -s, -um, and Semeleus,
                                                                                                                                                         Setius (Mount), Setius, .ii (m.), Mons; of or beinging to Mount Setius, Setianus, .a, .um.
                                                                                                                                                        Seuthes, Seuthes, -æ (m.).
                                                                                                                                                         Seuthura, Seuthusa, -m (f.).
                                                                                                                                                         Severa, Severa, -æ (f.).
                                                                                                                                                         Severian, Severianus, -i (m.).
                                                                                                                                                        Severn, the, Sabrina, -w (m.).
Severus, Sevērus, -i (m.); of or relating to Severus,
        -a, -um.
  Semiramis, Semiramis, -is and -idis (f.); of or relating to Semiramis, Semiramius, -a, -um.
                                                                                                                                                         Severiānus, -a, -um.
Secille, Hispalis, -is (f.), q. v.
  Semo, Semo, -onis (m.).
                                                                                                                                                        Sero (Mount), Sevo,
  Sempronia, Sempronia, -m (f.).
                                                                                                                                                        Sextia, Sextia, -æ (f.).
                                                                                                                                                        Sextilia, Sextilia, -e (f.).
  Sempronius, Sempronius, -ii (m.); of or relating to
        Sempronius, Sempronian, Sempronius, -a, -um, and
                                                                                                                                                        Sextiling, Sextilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sextil no,
  Sempronianus, a, -um.

Sena, Sena, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sena, Senanus,
-a, -um. and Senensis, -e.
                                                                                                                                                         Sextilianus, -a, -um.
Sextius, Sextius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sextius
Sextius, -a, -um, and Sextianus, -a, -um.
   Seneca, Seneca, -æ (m.)
                                                                                                                                                         Sextus, Sextus. -i (m.).
  Senegal, the, Darkdus, -1 (m.).
Senia, Senia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Senia, Se-
                                                                                                                                                         Shadrach, Shadrach, indecl. (m.)
                                                                                                                                                        Shannon, the, Juernus, -i (m.)
Shippey, Toliapis, -is (f.).
        niensis, -e.
   Senigaylia, Sena, -m (f.), Gallica; Senogallia, -m (f.).
                                                                                                                                                        Shrewsbury, Salopia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Shrews-
bury, Salopiensis. -e.
  Sennaar, St. vitum, -i (n.).
Sennacherib, Sennacherib, indecl. (m.)
                                                                                                                                                         Shetland (Islands), the, Æmodæ, -arum (f.), Insulæ.
                                                                                                                                                         Siambis, Siambis, -is (f.).
Sibde, Sibde, -es (f.).
Siberia, Siberia, -æ (f.).
  Senogallia, Senogallia, -ie (f.); of or belonging to Se-
        nogallia, Senogalliensis, -e.
   Senones, the, Senones, -um (m); of or belonging to
the Senones, Senonicus, -a, -um; the country of the
                                                                                                                                                         Sibuzates, the, Sibuzates, -ium (m.).
   Senones, Senŏnia, -w (f.).
Sens, Agendicum, -i (n.); Senŏnes, -um (m.).
                                                                                                                                                         Sibyll, Sibylla, -æ (f.).
                                                                                                                                                        Sica, Sica, -ee (m.).
Sicambri, the, Sicambri, -orum (m.); of or relating to
the Sicambri, Sicamber, -bra, -bram.
   Sentinum, Sentinum, -! (n.); of or belonging to Senti-
        num, Sentinas, -atis (adj.),
   Sentinus, Sentinus, -i (m.).
                                                                                                                                                         Sicambria, Sicambria, -æ (f.).
  Senianus, Senianus, 1100.1.
Sepias, Sepias, - Adis (f.).
Sepiusea, Sepiusea, -w (f.).
Sepiusea, Sepiusea, -w (f.), and Sepiasia, -orum (n.).
                                                                                                                                                        Sicani, the, Sicani, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Sicani, Sicanius, -a, -um, and Sicanus, -a, -um
                                                                                                                                                        (poet for Sicilian).
Sicca, Sicca, -æ (f.); of or relating to Sicca. Sic-
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censis.

city.

Sichem, Sichem, indecl. (m.), a man's name. -2. (f.) a

Sic'ig, Ste'lia, -æ (f.); of or belonging in Sicity, Sicirian, Steilun, -a, -un, and Siciliensia, -e; pecul.
fem, Sicilia, -dis; ih Secilian, Sicili, -orum (m.).
Sicoria, the, Sicili, -is (m.),
Sicoria, the, Sicili, -a, -un,
Siculi, -b, -un,
Siculia, Sicilia, -dun,
Siculia, Sicilia, -a, -un,
Sicon, -a, -un,

Sicyonian, Sicyonius, a, -um.
Side, Sida, -e, and Side, -es (f.); of or belonging to
Side, Sidensis, -e; the inhabitants of Side, Sidenses,

-arum (m.).

Sidicinum, Sidicinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Sidi-

cinnm, Sidicinus, -a, -um.

Sidon, Sidon, -önis (f.), a city; of or belonging to Sidon, Sidon, Sidonis Sidonian, Sidonius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Sidonis, -Ydis.-2. (m.) a man's name.

Sidra (Gulf of), Syrtis, -is (f.), Major.

Sedus, Sidus, -untis (f.). Sedusa, Sidusa, -æ (f).

Sienna, Sena, -@ (f). Sienna, Sena, -@ (f). Sifanto, Siphnus, -i (f.), q. v. Siga, Siga, -@ (f.); of or belonging to Siga, Sigensis, e. Sigambri, the, v. Sicambri.

Sigenm, Sigeum and Sigeon, -i (n.); of or belonging to Sigeum, Sigeus, -a, -um, and Sigeus, -a, -um.
Sigida, Sigida, -w (m.).
Sigipedes, the, Sigipedes, -um (m.).

Signia, Signia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Signia, Signinus, -a, -um.

Signias (Mount), Signias, -æ (m.).

Sila, Sila, -æ (f.); of or relating to Sila, Silanus, -a, -um. Silanio, Silanio, -onis (m.).

Silanus, Silanus, -i (m.); of or relating to Silanus, Silānius, -a, -um. Sitas, Silas, -æ (m.).

Silbium, Silbium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Silbium, Silvianus, -a, -um. Silenns, Silenus, i (m.); of or relating to Silenus, Si-

lénicius, -a, -um. Silesia, Silesia, -æ (f.)

Sileum, Sileum, -i (n.). Silici, the, Silici, -orum (m.).

Sitens, Silius, -li (m.); of or relating to Silius, Silian,

Silius, -a, -um, and Silianus, -a, -um. Silo, Silo, -onis (m.), a man's name .- 2. (f.) a city.

Siloa, Siloa, -æ, and Siloe, to Siloa, Silous, -a, -um. -æ, and Siloe, indeel. (J.); of or belonging Silpia, Silpia, -æ (f.).

Silus, Silus, -i (m.).

Silvanns, Silvanus, -1 (m.). Silvester, Silvester, -tris (m.).

Simæthus, v. Symæthus. Simulio, Simatio, -onis (m).

Sembravium, Simbruvium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Simbraviam, Simbruvinus (or Simbruinus), -a, -um. Simeon, Simeon, -onis (m.).

Simittu, Simittu, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to Simillu, Simittuensis, -e.

Simmias, Simmias, -se (m.); of or relating to Simmias, Simmieus, -a, -um. Simois, the, Simois, -entis or -entos (m.).

Simon, Simon, -onis (m.); of or relating to Simon, Simonianus, -a, -um. Simonides, Simonides, -a (m.); of or relating to Si-

monides, Simon'ideus, -a, -um. Sinda, Sinda, -æ, and Sindos, -i (f.); of or belonging

to Sinda, Sindicus, -a, -um, and Sindensis, -e. Sindes, Sindes, -æ or -is (m.). Singara, Singara, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Sin-

gara, Singarenus, -a, -um. Singidunum, Singidunum, -i (n.); of or belonging to

Singidunum, Singidunensis, -c. Singili, Singili, indeel. (n.); of or belonging to Singili,

Singilensis, -e. Sinigaglia, v. Senigaglia.

Sinis, Sinis, -is (m.).

Sinnaces, Sinnaces, -is (m.).
Sinnius, Sinnius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Sinnius, Sinnianus, -a, -um.

Sinnanus, -a, -um.

Sinope, Sinope, -es (f.); of or belonging to Sinope,
Sinopicus, -a, -um, and Sinopensis, -e; pecul. fem.,
Sinopis, -idis.

Sintice, Sintice, -es (f.); of or belonging to Sintice, Sinticus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Sintice, Sintii, -orum (m.). Sinub, Sinope, -es (f.), q. v.

Sinnessa, Sinuessa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sinuessa, Sinuessanus, -a, -um.

Sion (Mount), Sion, indect. (f.) Siphnus, Siphnus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Siphnus,

Siphnius, .a, -um. [57]

Sipontum, Sipontum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Sipontum, Sipontinus, -a, -um.

ponium, siponinus, a, um. Sipylus (Mount), Sipylus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Sipylus, Sipyleus, -a, -um; Sipyleius, -a, -uin; and Sipylensis, -e.

Sir, the, laxartes, -æ (m.).

Siræ, Siræ, -arum (f.). Sirbonis (Lake). Sirbonis, -Ydis (f.).

Sirens, the, Sirenes, -um (f.); a Siren, Siren, -enis; of or retating to the Sirens, Sirenius, -a, -um; pecut.

of or retaining to the Sirens, Strenus, "a, "uni", pecus., fem., Sireins, "dits.
Siris, the, Siris, -is (m.); of or retailing to the Siris,
Sirinus, -a, -um. -2. (f.) a city; of or belonging to
Siris, Sirinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Siris, Sirini, -orum (m.). Sirmia, Sirmia, -æ (f.). Sirmio, Sirmio, -ōnis (m.).

Sirmium, Sirmium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Sirmium, Sirmiensis, -e. Sisapo, Sisapo, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Sisapo, Sisaponensis, -c.

Siscia, Siscia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Siscia, Siscianus, -a, -um.

Sisenna, Sisenna, -æ (m.).

Siser, Siser, -čris (m.).

Sisteron, Segustero, -onis (f.); Civitas S-gesterorum.
Sisyphus, Sisyphus, -i (m.); of or relating to Sisyphus,
Sisyphius, -a, -um; son of Sisyphus, Sisyphides, -æ (m.)

Silhon, Sithon, -onis (m.).

Sithonia, the, Sithonii, -orum (m.); Sithonian, Sithonian, Sithonian, Sithonian, Sithonian, idis (poet. for Thracian). Sitif. Si ifi, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to Silifi,

Sitifensis, -e. Sittace, Sittace, -es (f.); the territory of Sittace, Sitta-

cene, -es (1).
Sittius, Sittius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Sittius, Sittiánus, -a, -um.

Siwah, Ammonium, -ii (n.).

Skye (Isle of), Ebuda Orientalis.

Skyro, Scyros, -i (f.), q. v.
Siavonia, Sciavonia or Siavonia, -æ (f.); the Slavonians, Siavi, -orum, and Slavones, -um (m.). Steswick, Slesvicum. -i (n.).

Sluys, Clausulæ, -arum (f.).

Smerdis, Smerdis, -is (m.). Smintha, Smintha, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Smintha, Sminthian, Sminthius, -a, -um, and Smintheus, as an appellation of Apolto, Sminthian, Smintheus, -eos or -ei (m.).

Smyrna, Smyrna, -æ (f.), a city; of or belonging to Smyrna, Smyrnæan, Smyrnæus, -a, -um.-2. a

woman's name. Sochis, Sochis, -is (m.).

Socho, Socho, indecl (f.) Socotora, Dioscoridis Insula (f.).

Socrates, Socrates, -is (m.); of or relating to Socrates, Socratic, Socraticus, -a, -um; the followers of Socrates, Socratici, -orum (m.). Socration, Socration, -onis (m.).

Socunda, Socunda, -ee (f.).

Sodom, Södöma, -æ (f.); Sodämum, -l (n.); and Sodama, -orum (n.); the inhabitants of Sodom, Södö--arum (m.); of or belonging to Sodom, mitæ. Sŏdŏmīticus, -a, -um.

Sogdiana, Sogdiana, -ce (f.); the inhabitants of Sogdiana, Sogdiani, -orum (m.).

Soissons, Suessio, -onis (f.); Augusta Suessionum. Sole, Sole, -es if.).

Soli, Soli or Solce, -orum (f.); of or belonging to Soli,

Solensis, -e. Solomon, v. Salomon. Solonæ, Solonæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Solonæ,

Solonium, Solonium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to So-

lonium, Soloninus, -a, -um.
Sotus, Solus, -untis (f.); of or belonging to Solus, Soluntinus, -a, -um.

Solva, Solva, -m (f.); of er belonging to Solva, Solvensis. -e.

Solway (Frith of), Itunæ Æstuarium (n.). Sometimes, the, Sontius, ii (m.); of or relating to the Sontius, the, Sontius, i. (m.); of or relating to the Sontius, so, um.

Sopater, Sopater, -tri (m.).

Sophene, Söphene, es (f.); the inhabitants of Sophene, Sopheni, orum (m.).

Sophia, Sophia, -ie (f.); of or relating to Sophia, So-

phianus, -a, -um.
Sophocles, Sophocles, -is (m.); of or relating to So phocies, Sophociean, Sophocleus, .a, -uin.

St. Manin. Lencadia, -re (f.), q. v. [58]

Strongylion, Strongylion, June (f.), Insule.

Struma, Struma, -æ (m.).

Sepotis, Sopolis, -is (m.). St Michael, Fanum St. Michäelis (n.). Sora, Sora, -m (f.); of or belonging to Sora, Soranus, St. Omer, Audomaropolis, -is (f.). St. Quentin, Augusta Veromanduorum (f.). -a, -um. Suracte (Mount), Soracte, -is (n.); of or belonging to Mount Soracte, Soractinus, -a. -um. St Remi, Panum St. Remigii (n.). St. Sebastian, Donastienum, -i (n.) Sordice, Sordice, -es (f.). St. Stephen's, Panum St. Stephani (n.). St. Thomas, Insula St. Thomas (f.), an island.—2. Panum St. Thomas (m.), a lown.
Stabiae, Stabiae, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Stabiae, Stabianus, -a, -um. Sordus, the, Sordus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Sordus, Sordicenus, -a, -um. Sorrento, Surrentum, -i (n.). Sosia, Sosia, -æ (m.), a man's name.-2. (f.) a woman's Stafford, Staffordia, -æ (f.). Stagira, Stagira, ac (f.); of or belonging to Stagira, Stagirite, ac (masc. adj.). Stalimene, Lemnos. 4 (f.), q. v. Stamford, Stamfordia, ac (f.). Sosias, Sosias, -e (m). Sosicles, Sosicles, -is (m.). Sosigenes, Sosigenes, -is (m.). Sositaus, Sosilaus, -i (m.). Sosimenes, Sosimenes, -is (m.). Stanwicks, Congavata, -æ (f.). Stanco, Cos, q. v. Sosipater, Sosipater, -tris (m.). Sosis, Sosis, -is (m.), a man. -2. (f.) a woman. Standia, Dia, -m (f.). Staseas, Staseas, -m (m.). Sosius, Sosius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sosius or the Sosii, Sosianus, -a, -um. Sosthenes, Sosthenes, -is (m.). Statiellæ, Statiellæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Statiellæ, Statiellas, -ātis (adj.), and Statiellensis, -c. Solades, Sotades, -is (m.); of or relating to Solades, Statilia, Statilia, -æ (f.) Sotadens, -a, -um, and Sotadicus, -a, -um. Statonia, Statonia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Statonia, Sotas, Sotas, -m (m.). Soter, Soter, -eris (m.). Statoniensis, -e. Stelendens, Stelendens, -æ (f.). Soteridas, Soteridas, -æ (m.). Stella, Stella, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Stella, Stellas, -ātis (adj.), and Stellatīnus, -a, -um. Stellio, Stellio, -ōnis (m.). Sothis, Sothis, -is (m.). Sotiates, the, Soliates, -um or -lum (m.). Stembora, Stembora or Sthěněbora, -æ (f.); of or re-lating to Stembora, Stemborius, -a, -um. Stemtor, Stemtor, -öris (m.); of or relating to Stemtor, Sotira, Sotira, -æ (f.). Southampton, Clausentum, -i (n.). Space, Space, -ac (f.).

Space, Space, -ac (f.).

Spain, Hispania, -æ (f.); of or b-longing to Spain, Stentoreus, -a, -um. Steihane, Stephane, -es (f.). Spanish, Hispānus, -a, -um; Hispāniensis, -e; and Hispānivcus, -a, -um; the Spanish Sea, Ibericum Mare; the Spaniards, Hispāni, -orum (m.); Greek and poet., Iberia, and the deriver, used for Hispania, Stephanio, Stephanio, -onis (m.). Stephen, Stephanus, -i (m.). Sterope, Sterope, -es (f.). Steropes, Steropes, -æ (m.). æ; v. Iberia. Stertinius, Stertinius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Ster-Spalatro, Spalatum, -i (n.). tinius, Stertinius, -a, -um Sparta, Sparta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sparta, Spartan, Spartanus, -a, -um, and Spartiacus, -a, -um; Stesichorus, Stesichorus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Stesichorus, Stesichörius, -a, -um. the inhabitants of Sparta, Spartans, Spartlatee, -arum (m.), Spartani, -orum (m.). Stettin, Sedinum, -i (n.). Sthenebæa, v. Stenebæa. Spartaeus, Spartacus, -i (m); of or relating to Spar-Sthenelus, Sthenelus, -i (m.); of or relating to Sthenelus, tacus, Spartacins, -a, -um. Spartian, Spartianus, -i (m.). Stheneleius, -a, -um ; pecul. fem., Stheneleis, -Idis. Stheno, Stheno, -as (f.). Spatate, Spatale, -es (f.). Speicr, v. Spire. Sthenobæa = Stheneb Stilbon, Stilbon, -ontis (m.). Stilicho, Stilicho, -onis (m.); of or relating to Stiliche, Stilichonius, -a, -um. Sperchëus, the, Spercheus or Sperchius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to the Spercheus, Spercheis, -idis (fem. adj.); a dweller on the Spercheus, Spercheonides, -ae (m.). Stilio, Stilio, -onis (m.). Sperchiæ, Sperchiæ, -arum (f.). Spezia, Tiparenus, -i (f.). Stilo, StYlo, -onis (m.). Stilpo, Stilpo, -onis (m.). Stimicon, Stimicon, -onis (m.). Sphagia, Sphägiæ, -arum (f.). Spina, Spina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Spina, Spi-Stimula, Stimula, -æ (f.). neticus, -a, -um. Spino, Spino, -onis (m.). Stiria, Stiria, -æ (f.). Stirling, Sterlinia, -æ (f.); Mons Dolorösus (m.). Sninther, Spinther, -cris (m.). Snio, Spio, -ûs (f.). Stobi, Stobi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Stobi, Sto-Spire, Augusta Nemetum; Noviomagus, -i, and Spira, Stockholm, Holmia, -w (f.). Stockholes, the, Stockholes, -um (f.); in sing., Stockas, Spiridion, Spiridion, -onis (m.). -Kd s. Spoletium. Spoletium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Spo-Spoleto. Letium, Spoletinus, -a, -um. Stola, Stola, -æ (m.). Stolo, Stolo, -čnis (m.). Spoteto, letium, Spoletinus, -a. -um. Sporades, the, Sporades, -um (f.), Insulæ. Spurinna, Spurinna, -æ (m.). Strabo, Strabo, -onis (m.). Strait of Caffa, Bosporus Cimmerius (m.). Squillace, Scylaceum, -i (n.), q. v.; Gulf of Squillace, Strait of Constantinopie, Bosporus Thracius (m.). Strait of Dover, Fretum Gallicum. Scylaceus Sinus. St. Agatha, Agathyrna, -æ (f.), and Agathyrnum, -i (n.).
St. Atban's, Fanum St. Albani (n.),
St. Andrew's, Andreopolis, -is (f.). Strait of Gibraltar, v. Gibraltar. Strait of St. Bonifacio, Taphros, -i (f.). Stratsund, Sumonia, -æ (f.). Strashurg, Argentorätum, -1 (n.).
Stratioki, Munychia, -w (f.).
Stratippocles, Stratippocles, -is (m.). St. Angelo, Castrum St. Angeli (n.); Angelopolis, -is (f.). St. Bertrand, Bertrandi, dis, is (f.).

St. Catharine's, Insula Catharine (f.).

St. Christopal, Fortalitlum St. Christophöri (n.). Strato, Strato, -onis (m.). Stratoclea, Stratoclea or Stratoclia, -se (f.).
Stratoclea, Stratoclea, -is (m.).
Stratonice, Strätonice, -es (f.). St. Cloud, Fanum St. Clodoaldi (n.). St. Cruz, Fanum St. Crucis (n.).
St. David's, Menevia, se (f.).
St. Denis, Catola um, -i (n.). Stratonicea, Stratonicea, -e (f.); of or belonging to Stratonicea, Stratonicensis, -e; Stratoniceus, -eos or -ei (mase. adj.); pecul. fem., Stratonicis, -idis. St. Domingo, Hispaniola, -@ (f.).

St. Eufemia (Gulf of), Lameticus Sinus.

St. Fe, Fanum St. Fidei (n.). St. Fe, Fanum St. Fidei (n.).
St. Goorge, Insula St. Georgii (f.).
St. Gothard, Adúlna or Adúln, -æ (m.).
St. Jago, Insula St. Jacobi (f.), an island -2. a city;
Fanum St. Jacobi (n.).
St. James, Fanum St. Jacobi (n.).
St. James, Fanum St. Jacobi (n.).
St. Jam de Puerto Rico, Fanum St. Joannis Portus
Divilia. Stratonidas, Stratonidas, -æ (m.). Stratophanes, Stratophanes, -is (m.). Strains, Stratus or Stratos, -i (f.).
Striegli (Islands), Plôte or Strophides Insulæ (f.). Stromboli, Strongyle, -es (f.).
Strongoli, Petelia, -æ (f.). Strongulian, Strongyllon, onis (m.).

Strymon, Strymon, -onis (m.); of or belonging to the Strymon, Strymonian, Strymonius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Strymonis, -Ydis.

Stubera, Stubera, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Slubera, Stuberæus, -a, -um.

Stura, the, Stura, -m (m.).

Stutigard, Stutgardia, -æ (f.).
Stymphälus, Stymphälus, -i (m.); Stymphälus or
Stymphälus, Stymphälus, -i (m.); and Stymphäla, -orum (n.);
Stymphälian, Stymphälius, -a, -um, and Stymphälicus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Stymphålis, -idis; es-pecialty in plural, the Stymphalian (birds), Stymphålides, -um.

Styx, Styx, -ygis (f.); of or belonging to the Styx, Styglus, -a, -um. Suadones, the, Suadones, -um (m.).

Suasa, Suasa, -m (f.); of or belonging to Suasa, Suasanus, -a, -um. Sesbis, the, Subis, -is (m.).

Subtaceum, Sublaceum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Subtaceum, Sublăcensis, -e.

iaceum, Sublacensis, ec. Subola, Subola, Subola, Subola, Grum (n.).
Subur, Subur, Subur, aris (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a river.
Subura, Subura or Sübura, a.e. (f.); of or belonging to Subura, Subura'us, -a, -um, and Suburitanus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of the Subura, Subura'us, -a, -um; Ne inhabitants of the Subura, Subura'us, Sub

Succabar, Succabar, aris (n).

Succasses, the, Succasses, -lum (m.)
Succubo, Succubo, -bnis (f.); of or belonging to Succubo, Succubonitanus, -a, -um.

such, Succusonianus, -a, -um.
Suchs, Suche, eas(f.).
Sucinium, Sucinium, -li (n); of or belonging to Sucinium, Sucinianus, -a, -um, and Suciniensis, -e.
Succana, Sucruna, -e. (f.).
Sucro, the, Sucro, -onis (m.); of or belonging to the
Sucro, Sucronensis, -e.
Sucre, Sucronensis, -e.

Sucure, Sucuro, -onis (m.).

Sudertum, Sudertum, -i (n.): of or belonging to Sudertum, Sudertanus, -a, -um.
Sudines, Sudines, -æ or -is (m.).

Sue, Sue, -es (f.)
Suel, Suel, -člis (n.); of or belonging to Suel, Suelltanus. -a, -um.

Suessa, Suessa, -ee (f.); of or belonging to Suessa, Suessanus, -a, -um.

Suessetani, the, Buessetani, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Suessetani, Suessetanus, -a, -um. Suessiones, the, Suessiones, -um (m.); of or belonging

to the Suessiones, Suessionensis, -e. Suessula, Suessula, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Suessula,

Suesuin, Suesuin, et (f.).
Suestilanus, -a, -um (m.); of or belonging to the
Sueri, the, Suevi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
Sueri, Suevincus, -a, -um, and Suevus, -a, -um; the
country of the Suevi, Suevia, -w (f.).

Suez, Arsinče, -es (f.).

Suffilk, Suffolcia, -m (f.). Sugambri, the. v. Sicambri.

Suillum, Suillum, -1 (n.); of or belonging to Suillum, Suillas, -atis (adj). Suiones, the, Suiones, -um (m.).

Sulci, Sulci, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Sulci, Sulcensis, -e.

Sully, Sulliacum, -i (n.)

Sulmo, Sulmo, onis (m.); of or belonging to Sulmo, Sulmone, Sulmonensis, -e, and (late) Sulmontinius,

-a, -um. Sulpicius, Sulpicius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sulpicius or the Sulpicia gens, Sulpician, Bulpicius, -a, -um, and Sulpicianus, -a, -um.

Sunium, Sünium and Sünion, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Sunium, Sunian, Sunias, -ădis (f.).
Sura, Süra, -æ (f.), 'a city.—2. (m.) a man's name; of

or relating to Sura, Suranus, -a, -um.

Suræ, the, Suræ, -arum (m.).

Surduones, the, Surdaones, -um (m.).

Surena, Surena or Surenas, -& (m.).
Surrentum, Surrentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to
Surrentum, Surrentine, Surrentinus, -a, -um.

Susa, Susa, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Susa, Suslus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Susis, -Idis; v. Susiuna.

Susan, Susanna, Susanna, -æ (f.).

Susarion, Susarion, -onis (m.); of or relating to Su-

sarion, Susarionius, -a, -um.
Susiana, Susiana, -æ, and Susiane, es (f.); of or belonging to Susiana, Susianus, -a, -um; the in-habitants of Susiana, Susiani, -orum, and Susii, -ornen (m)

Suthul, Suthul, indeel. (f). [59]

Sutrium, Sutrium, -II (n.); of or belonging to Sutrium,

Sutrium, Sutrium, -11 (n.); of or belonging to Sutrium, Sutrinus, -a, -um, and Sutrius, -a, -um.
Sweden, Suecia, -ae (f.); Swedish, Swecicus, -a, -um.
Sweden, Suecia, -ae (f.); Q. -ae (f. (m.); Sybaritis, -Idis (f.) -2. (m.) a man's name. Syce, Syce, -es (f.).

Syene, Syene, -es (f.); of Syene, Syenites, -w (mase. adj.); the inhabitants of Syene, Syenitæ, -arum (m). Sylla, Sylla, -e (m); of or relating to Sylla, Syllanus, -a, -um.

Symathus, the, Symathus, 4 (m); of or belonging to the Symathus, Symathius or -theus, -a, -um; pecut. fem., Symathis, -Idis.

Syme, Synue, -est (f.).
Symmachus, 1 (m.); of or belonging to
Symmachus, Symmachianus, -a, -um.
Symplegades, the, Symplegades, -um (f.); in sing.,
Symplegades, Adis.

Synnada, Synnada, -æ (f.); Synnas, -Adis (f.); and Synnada, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Synnada,

Synnada, -ouin (n.; o) or occonjung to Synnada, Synnaddensis, -e, and Synnadicus, -a, -um. Syphax. Syphax, -acis (m.). Syracuse, Syracus

cusius, -a, -um; and poet, Syracosius, -a, -um; Syria, Syria, -sc (f.); of or belonging to Syria, Syria, -sc (f.); of or selonging to Syria, Syrian, Syriau, -a, -um; Syrias, -a, -um; and Syrus, -a, -um; the Syrians, Syri, -orum (m.).

Syrina, Syrina, -ingis (f.).
Syrmatæ, Syrmatæ, -arum (m.).

Syrnos, Syrnos, -i (f.). Syro, Syro, -onis (m.).

Syrophænician, Syrophænix, -icis (m.); Syrophænissa, -æ (f.).

Syros, Syros, -1 (f.); of or belonging to Syros, Syrius, -a, -um, and Syricus, -a, -um.
Syrtes, the, Syrtes, -ium (f); the greater Syrtis, Syrtis

major; the smaller Syrtis, Syrtis minor; of or be-longing to the Syrtes, Syrticus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Syrtites, -æ.

T.

Tahæ, Tahæ, -arum (f.). Taber, Taberium, -ii (n.).
Tabis, Tabis, -is (m.). Tabitha, Tabitha, -æ (f.), Tabraca, Tabraca, -æ (f.), Tacape, Tacape, -es (f.).

Tadcaster, Tadecastrum, -i (n.).

Tadmor, v. Thadmor.

Tanarum (Malapan); of or belonging to Tanarum, Tænarius, -a, -um; a female of Tænarum, i. e., La-conia, Tænäris, -Ydis (f.); a man of Tænarum, i. e., Laconia, Tænarides, -æ (m.); the lower regions, the lower world, Tænara, -orum (n. plural).

Tages, Tages, -etis (m.); of or belonging to Tages, Ta

geticus, -a, -um. Tujo, Tagus. -i (m.).

Talaus, Talaus, -1 (m.); of or relating to Talaus,
Talaionius, -a, -um; a son or descendant of Talaus, Talaionides, -æ (m.).

Tamar, Tamarus, -i (m.).
Tambre, Tamaris, -is (m.), and Tamara, -w (f.).

Tamacri, Tamawordina, es (f.).

Tamkorth, Tamawordina, es (f.).

Tanagra, Tanagra, -gri (m.).

Tanagra, Tanagra, -e (f.); of or belonging to Tanagra,

Tanagraus, -a, -um, and Tanagricus, -a, -um.

Tanais, v. Don. Tanaquil, Tanăquil, -ilis (f.).

Tanaro, the, Tanarus, -i (m.).
Tanaro, then, Tanarus, -i (m.).
Tanas, Tanatum, -i (m.).
Tanado, Tanatum, -i (m.).

Tanedo, Tanetum, -1(n.).
Tansjer, Tingis, -is (f.); or belonging to Tanis, Tanis, -is (f.); or belonging to Tanis, Tanis, -is (f.); or belonging to Tanis, Tanities, -a, -um, and Tanites, -a (masc. odj.); Tanistic Nomeor Nome of Tanis, Tanities Nomeo.
Tanislous, Tanišlus, -i(m.); of or relating to Tanislous, Tanislous, -a, -um; a son or descendant of Tanislus, Tanislices, -a, -um; a son or descendant of Tanislus, Tanislos, -a, -um; a son a daughter or female descendant of Tanislus, Tanišlis, -xi. (f.) -idis (f.).

-rais (f.).

-rais (n.).

-rais (n.).

-rais (n.).

Taormino, Tauromenium. -ii (n.).
Taphius (Mount). Taphius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Tuphius, Taphiusius, -a, -um.

Taphros, v. Bonifacio. Taprobane, v. Ceylon.

Digitation by Garagle

Taranis, Taranis, is (m.). Tarantaise, Tarantasia, ie (f.). Taranto, Tarentum, i (n.). Taras, Taras, iantis (m.). Tarae, Taras, -antis (m).
Taraeco, Tarasco, -onis (m).
Taraeco, Tarasco, -onis (m).
Tarbelli, Tarbelli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
Tarchon, Tarcho, -onis (m).
Tarchon, Tarcho, -onis (m).
Tarentism, Tarentium, -i(n.) of or belonging to Tarentism, Tarentium, -a, -um; the inhabitants of
Tarcenism, Tarentini, -orum.
Targosisco, Targoviscum, -i(n.).
Tarochea, Tarichea, -w (f.).
Tarn, the, Tarnis, -i (m).
Taro, Tarnis, -i (m).
Tarpo, Tara, -w (m). Tarpa, Tarpa, -æ (m.).
Tarpeian Mount, Mons Tarpeius; Tarpeium Saxum; Tarpeïa rupes Tarquin, Tarquinius, -ii (m.). Tarracina, Tarracina, - (f.); of or belonging to Tar-racina, Tarracinensis, -e; the inhabitants of Tarracina, Tarracinenses. Turraco, Tarraco, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Tar-Turraco, Tarraco, onis (f.); of or belonging to Tar-raco, Tarraconensis, e.f.).
Tarsus, Tarsus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Tarsus, Tarsus, Tarsus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Tarsus, Tarsensis, -e; the inhabitants of Tarsus, Tarsenses.
Tartarus, Tartărus, -i (m.), and in plural, Tartăra, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Tartarus, Tartareau, Tartareus, -a, -um.
Tartessus, Tartessus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Tartessus, Tartessus, -a, -um; Tartessiacus, -a, -um; and fem. adi., Tartessis, -Ydis, Tarusales, Tarusales, -um or -lum (m.).
Tarvisus, Tarvisus, -4 (f.); of or belonging to Tarvisus, Tarvisanus, -a, -um; v. Treciso. Tatienses, Tatienses, -um (m.). Tatta (Lake), Tatta, -æ (f.!; v. Tuzla. Taunlon, Thomodunum, -l (n.). Tauric Chersonese, Chersonesus Taurica; v. Crimea. Tauris, Tauris, -Idis (f.).
Tauromenium, Tauromenium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Tauromenium, Tauromenitanus, -a, -um; the in-habitants of Tauromenium, Tauromenii, -orum; v. Taormino. Tauroscythe, Tauroscythe, -arum (m.).
Taurunum, Taurunum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of Taurunum, Taurunenses, -ium. Taurus (Mount), Taurus, -i (m.); Pass of Taurus, Tauri Pylæ. a, -um. Taxiles, Taxiles, -m (m.). Tay (Frith of), Taum (-i) Æstuarium.
Tay (River), Tavus, -i (m.),
Taygete, Taÿgēte, -es (f.).
Taygetes (Mount), Taygētus, -i (m.), and Taÿgēta, -orum (n plural).
Teanum, Teanum, -1 (n.); the inhabitants of Teanum, Teani, -orum. Teate, Teate, -is (n.); the inhabitants of Teate, Teatini, orum. Tech, Tecum, -1 (n.). Tecmessa, Tecmessa, -æ (f.). Tecmon, Tecmon, -ônis (m.). Tectosages, Tectosages, -um (m.). Tegea, Tegea, -æ, and Tegee. -is (f.); of or belonging to Teyea, Tegeccus, -a, -um; Tegeccus, -a, -um; Tegeaticus, -a, -um; and fem. adj., Tegeatis, -Idis. Telamon, Telamon, -onis (m.); of or relating to Telamon, Telamonius, -a, -um; a son of Telamon, Telamoniades, -æ. Telchines, Telchines, -um (m.). Teleboans, Telebore, -arum (m.), and Teleboi, -orum (m); Teleboan Islands, Teleboides Insulæ. Telesia, Telesia, -æ (f.); of or retating to Telesia, -Mdis. Telesinus, -a, -um. Telestes, Telestes, -æ or -is (m.). Telethusa, Telethűsa, -æ (f.). Telini, Telini, -ocum (m.). Telins, Tellus, -ūris (f.). Triemessus, Telimessus, -i.(f); of or belonging to Tel-messus, Telimessus, -a, -um; Telimessus, -a, -um; and fem. adj., Telimessessis, -idis; the inhabitants of Telimessus, Ielimessenses, -ium. Telimessus, Ielimessenses, -ium. Telo, Telo, -ōnis (m.).
Telos, -i (f.).
Telos, -i (f.).
Telosope, -es (f.).
Temesa, Tenesa, -w (f.).
Temesa, Tenesa, -es (f.).
Temesa, Tenesa, -i (f.).
Tempo, Tempe (n. plural).

Tem, yra. Tempyra, -orum (n. plural).

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Tenedos, Tenedos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Tenedos, Tenedius, -a, -um. Tenedius, -a, -um. Tenes, Tenes, -a or -is (m.). Tenes, Tenes, -a or -is (m.). Tenos, -i (f.). Tenos, -i (f.). Tenos, -i (f.). Tenityra, Tentiyra, orum (n. plural); v. Dendera: of or belonging to Tenityra, Tentyriticus, -a, -um, osad masc. adj., Tentyrites, -ac; the Nome of Tenityra, Tentyrites -arum (m. obsert). Tentyrites Nomos; the inhabitants of Tentyra, Tentyritte, arum (m. plaval).

Teos, Teos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Teos, Tean or Teian, Telus, -a, -um.

Terdon, Terdon, -önis (f.); of or belonging to Terrdon, Terdonius, -a, -um.

Terener, Terenetius, ii (m.). Terentius, Terentius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Terentius. Terentianus, -a, -um; Terentinus, -a, -um. Tereus, Tereus, -ei and -eos (m.); a son or descendant of Tereus, Tericles, -m.
of Tereus, Tericles, -m.
Tergeste, Tergeste, -is (n.); v. Tricste; of or belonging
to Tergeste, Tergestinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of
Tergeste, Tergestini. Terias, Terias, -ae (m.) Terina, Terina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Terina, Terinaeus, -a, -um.

Termessus, Termessus, -l (f.); the inhabitants of Termessus, Termessenses. Terni, Interamnia, -æ (f.) Ternova, Ternolium, -ii (n). Terouenne, Taruenna, -m, and Tarvenna, -m (f.). Terpsichore, Terpsichore, -es (f.). Terpsis, Terpsis, -Ydis (f.). Terra Nuova, Gela, -re (f.). Terracina, Tarracina, -æ (f.), q. v. Tertullian, Tertullianus, -i (m.). Tesino, Ticinus, -i (m.). Tethys, Tethys, -yos (accus. -ya or -yn) (f.) Tetragonis, Tetragonis, -Idis (f.).
Tetricus, Tetricus, -i (m.); of or relating to Tetricus, Tetricianus, -a, -um. Tencer, Tencer, -cri (m.). Teucria, Teucria, -æ (f.); v. Troy; of or belonging to Troy, Teucrus, -a, -um; Teucrius, -a, -um (bard only in the plural n); the Trojans, Teucri; a Trojun female, Teucris, -Idis (f.).

Teulaies, Teutates, -w (m.).

Teuthrania, Teuthrania, -w (f.), and Teuthranie, -es (f.). Touthras, Teuthras, -antis (m.); of or relatine to Teuthras. Teuthranteus. -a. -um: Teuthrantius. Teutones, Teutones, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Teutones, Teutonicus, a, um.
Thabena, Thabena, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Thabena, Thabenenses, -ium. Thabor (Mount), Itabyrius Mons. Thabraca, Thabraca, -æ (f.): v. Tabraca.
Thadmor, Thadamõra, -æ (f.): Palmỹra, -æ (f.).
Thais, Thais, 'Adis (f.). Thales, Thales, -ētis (m). Thalestris, Thalestris, -is (f.). Thames, Tamesis, -is (m.) Thangras, Thamyras, -æ (m.). Thanet, Tanatis, -is (f.). Thapsacus, Thapsacus, -i (m.); inhabitants of Thapsacus, Thapsacenses. Thapsus, Thapsus, i (f.); of or belonging to Thapsus, Thapsitanus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Thapsus, Thapsitani. Thasos, Thasos, -1 (f); of or belonging to Thasos.
Thasius, -a, -um.
Thasius, -baumas, -antis (m.); of or relating to
Thaumas, Thaumanteus, -a, -um; a daughter of
Thoumas, Thaumantis, -dils, and Thaumantis. Theaki, Ithaca, -me (f.) Theano, Theano, -ûs (f.). Thebais, Thebais, -Ydis (f.). Thebe, Thebe, -es (f.).
Thebes, Thebes, -arum (f.); Theban, Thebanus, -a, -um; Thebeins, Thebe, -arum (f.); Thebeins, Thebani, -orum.
Theiss, Tibiscus, -i (m.).
Themis, Themis, -Idis (f.). Themiseyra, Themiseyra, -me (f); of or belonging to Themiscyra, Themiscyraeus, -a, -um; Themiscyraes, -a, -um; Themiscyrenus, -a, -um. Themison, Themison, -onis (m.).
Themisonium, Themisonium, -ii (n.); the inhabita-te of Themisonium, Themisones, -um. Themisto, Themisto, -us (f.).
Themistocles, Themistocles, -is (m.); of or relating to

Themistoctes, Themistocieus. -a. -um. Google

Trebisonde, Trapezus, -untis (f.).
Trebonian, Trebonianus, -i (m.).
Trebula, Trebüla, -w (f.); inhabitants of Trebula,

Trebulāni, -orum (m.).

Trebulāni, -orum (m.).

Treia, Treia, -w (f.); inhabitanis of Treia, Treienses,
-iun (m., plurat).

Tremiti, Diomedēa, -w (f.).

Theobald, Theobaldus, -i (m.). longing to Ticinum, Ticinensis, -e; Ticinus, -a, Theocritus, Theocritus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Theocritus, Theocritus, -a, -um.
Theodamas, Theodamas, -antis (m); of or relating to um.
Ticinus, Ticinus, 4 (m.); v. Tesino.
Ticinus, Ticinus, 4 (m.); of or belonging to Tifata,
Tifatinus, -a, -um.
Tifarnum, Tifernum, 4 (n.); the inhabitants of T-fernum, Tirentates, -um or -ium.
Tigranes, Tigranes, -is or -m (m.).
Tigranes, Tigranes, -is or -m (m.). Theodomas, Theodamanteus, -a, -um. Theodore, Theodorus, -i (m.). Theodoric, Theodoricus, -i (m.). Theodotion, Theodotion, -onis (m.).
Theodulf, Theodulfus, -i (m.). Tyraner, Igranes, -is or -æ (m.).
Tyraner(-ta. Tyranecerta, -orum (n. plural).
Tyris, Tigris, -is or -idis (m.).
Timagenes, Timagènes, -is (m.).
Timagenes, Timagènes, -æ (m.).
Timandra_Timandra_-æ (f.). Theogenes, Theogenes, -is (m.). Theognis, Theognis, -idis (m.). Theomedes, Theomedes, -is (m.).
I'heon, Theon, -onis (m.); of or relating to Theon. Theoninus, -a, -um. Timanor, Timanor, -oris (m.). Theunde, Theonde, -es (f.). Timanthes, Timanthes, -is (m.). Timarete, Timarete, -es (f.). Theophanes, Theophanes, -is (m.). Theopolis, Theopolis, -is (m.). Timasicrales, Timasicrates, -is (m.).
Timochares, Timochares, -is (m.). Thera, Thera, -ie (f.); of or belonging to Thera, Theræus, -a, -um. Timocles, Timocles, -is (m.). Theramenes, Theramenes, -is (m.).
Therapnæ, Therapnæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Timocrates, Timocrates, -is (m.). Timoleon, Timoleon, -ontis (m.). Therapnæ, Therapnæus, -a, -um.
There, There, -es (f.).
Thericles, Thericles, -is (m.). Timon, Timon, -onis (m.). Timothy, Timothens, -i (m.) Tiphys, Tiphys, -yis or -yos (m.). Tiresias, Tiresias, -æ (m.). Thermodon, Thermodon, ontis (m.).
Thermopylæ, Thermopylæ, arum (f.).
Theron, Theron, ontis (m.). Tiridates, Tiridates, -w or -is (m.),
Tiron, Tiro, -ohis (m.),
Tiryns, Tiryns, -nthis (f.); of or belonging to Tiryns,
Tirynthius, -a, -um.
Tirayoras, Tisagöras, -e (m.),
Tisagoras, Tisagöras, -e (m.),
Tisian, Tislas, -in (m.); of or belonging to the Tilans,
Titani, Titan, -anis (m.); of or belonging to the Tilans,
Titanis, -idla (fem. adi): a female Titan, Titanis, Tiridates, Tiridates, -æ or -is (m.). Theron, Theron, -ontis (m).
Thersunder, Thersunder, -dri (m.).
Thersutes, Thersites, -a: (m.).
Thereites, Thessits, -dis (r.).
Theseits, Theseits, -dis (r.).
Theseits, Theseits, -dis (m.): of or relating to
Theseits, Theseits, -a, -um; Theseits, -a, -um; a
son of Thecets. Thesides, -a: (m.): the Attenions, ac
descendants of Thereits, Theside, -a xum (m.). Thespie, Thespie, Sarum (f.); of or belonging to Thespie, Thespiacus, S. um; Thespias, adis (f.m. adj.).—Hence, the Muses, at being homoured at Thes-pies, were called Thespiados Dew; the inhabitants Titanis, -idis (fem. adj.); a female Titun, Titanis, -idis. Tithonus, Tithonus, -i (m.)
thonus, Tithonius, -a, -um.
Titian, Titianus, -i (m.). Tithonus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Tipie, were casted the sphace Deer; the innabilants of Thespie, Thespies, is and idis (m.).
Thespies, Thespies, is (m.); a son or descendant of Titicuses, Titicuses, -ium (m.). Titicase, 11(yos. -1 (m.).
Tisol, Tilyos, Tilyos, -1 (m.).
Tisol, Tibur, -uris (n.), q. v.
Tlos, Tlos, -00i (f.).
Tmerius (Mount), Tunarus, -1 (m.); of or belonging to Thespins, Thespindes, -w. Thesprotia, Thesprotia, Thesprotia, -w (f.); of or belonging to Thesprotia, Thesprotius, -a, -um.
Thessalonica, Thessalonica, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of znessaionica, Thessaionica, ex (f.); the inhabitante of Thessaionica, Thessaionicenses, Juum.
Thessaiy, Thessaiia, -ex (f.); of or belonging to Thessaiy, Thessaiian, -thessaiius and Thessaiius, -a, -um; the Thessaiian, Thessaiia, -dois.
Theifurd, Stomagus, -i (f.).
Thiometic, Theodonis Villa.
Thorn. Thorunium, -ii (n.) Imerius (Mount), Tinarius, -1 (m.); of or belonging to Timerus, Timarius, -a, -um.
Timerus (Mount), Timolus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Timotus, Timolus, -a, -um.
Toby, Tobias, -a, (m.).
Toedo, Tobium, -i (n.). Toedo, Toletum, -i (n.).
Tolomcia, Ptolemais, -idis (f.).
Tolosa, Tolosa, -w. (f.); of or belonging to Tolosa,
Tolosanus, a, -um; the inhabitants of Tolosa, Tolosaites, -um or -ium (m.).
Tompris, Tompris, -is (f.).
Tompris, Aduatica, -w. (f.); Tungri, -orum (m.).
Tonarrie, Tornodürum, -i (n.).
Torone, Torone, -es (f.). Thorn, Thorunium, ii (n.).
Thrace, Thracia, -e (f.); a Thracian, Thrax, -acis; Thracius, -a, -um; Thracius, -a, -um; Thracius, -a, -um; Thracius, -a, -um.
Thraso, Thraso, -onis (m.). Thrasym des, Thrasymedes, -is (m.). Thria, Thria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Thria, Thria-Torquemada, Augusta Nova Torres Vedras, Arandis, -is (f.).
Tortosa, Dertôna, -æ (f.).
Tortosa, Dertôna, -æ (f.).
Totila, -e (f.).
Tonila, Totila, -e (f.).
Tonilon, Telo Martius. sian, Toriasius, -a, -um. Thrius, Thrius, -untis (f.).
Thucydides, Thucydides, -is (m.); Thucydidean, Thucydideus, -a, -um. Thule, Thule, -es (f.). Therium, Thurium, -ii (n.), and Thuril, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Thurium, Thurinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Thurium, Thuriates, -um or -ium. Toulouse, Tolôsa, -æ (f.), q. v.
Tournay, Tornacum, -i (n.).
Tours, Cæsarodúnum, -i (n.), and Turonium, -ii (n.), Thyamis, Thyamis, -is (m.). and Turones, -um (m.). Trachin, Trachin or Trachis, finis (f.); of or belong-ing to Trachin, Trachinius, a, um. Trachonitis, Trachonitis, fidis (f.). Thyatira, Thystira, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Thyatira, Thyatireni, -orum. Thyestes, Thyestes, -w., rarely -is (m.); son or descendant of Thyestes, Thyestiades, -w. Trajan, Trajanus, -i (m. Tralles, Tralles, -ium (f.); of or belonging to Tralles, Thymbra, Thymbra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Thym-Thymbraeus, -a, -um.
Thymele, Thymèle, -es (f.).
Thyni, Thyni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Trallianus, -a, -um. Trapani, v. Drepānum. Traun (Luke), Gemundānus Lacus. Trebia, Trebia, -æ (f.).

Tremii, Diomedea, -æ (J.).
Trent, Tridentum, -i (m.), q.v.
Treres, Treres, -um (m. plural).
Treres, Treveri, -orum (m.), and also Augusta, -æ
(J.). Trevirorum.
Tresso, Tarvesium, -ii (n.).
Tridori, Tribori, -orum (m. plural).
Tricala. Tricca, -æ (J.); of Tricca, Triccœus, -a, -um. Tibur, Tibur, -diris (m.); of or belonging to Tibur, Tiburs, -urtis (m., f., n.); Tiburtinus, a, -um; Tiburnus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Tibur, Tiburtes. -ium (m.).
idiaum, Ticinum, -i (n.); v. Pavia; of or be-Ticinum, T

Thyni (= Bithynian), Thynæus, -a, -um. Thynius, Thynias, -adis (f.).

Thyraum, Thyraum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Thyraum, Thyraus, -a, -um.
Thyrau, Thyrais, -is (m.).
Tiber, Tiberis, -is; Tibris, -is or -id's (m.); of or belonging to the Tiber, Tibe-

Thyone, Thyone, -es (f).

rinus, -a, -um. Tiberias, Tiberias, -ădis (f.)

Tricasses, Tricasses, -ium (m. plural). Tricesses, Tricesses, -tum (m. piural). Tridentum, Tridentum, -t (n.); of or belonging to Tri-dentum, or Trent, Tridentinus, -a, -um. Tricese, Tergeste, -is (n.); of or belonging to Tricese,

Tergestinas, a, um. Trigno, the, Trinium flumen.

Trinocria, Trinacria, -e.(f.); of or belonging to Trinacria (= Sicilian), Trinacrius, -a, -um; Trinacris, idis (f.).

Trincomalee, Spatana, -æ (f.).

Trinobantes, the, Trinobantes, -ium or -um (m. plural). Tripoti, Gea, -æ (f.), and also Tripolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Tripoti, Tripolitanus, -a, -um; Tripoliticus, -a, -um. Triton, Triton, -onis (m.).

Tritonis, Tritonis, -Ydis (f.). Trivia, Trivia, -æ (f.). Troas, Troas, -ådis (f.).

Trazene, Trazene, -es, and Trazen, -enls (f.); of or belonging to Trazene, Trazene, Trazenius, -a, -um.
Tragilus. Tragilus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Tragilus,

Trogilius, -a, -um.
Trogiodytes, Troglodytes, -arum (m. plural); of or be-Trojsodytes, Troglodytæ, -arum (m. plural); of or betonging to the Troglodytes, Troglodyteus, -a, -um;
the country of the Troglodytes, Troglodytee, -es (f.)
Troppana, Troppania, -w (f.)
Troppana, Troppania, -w (f.)
Troy, Trojs, -w (f.); of or belonging to Troy, TroJanus, -a, -um; the Trojans, Trojan, Trojan, Trojan, ematle,
Trojugene, -arum (m. plaral); the Trojan femalle,

Troades, -um (f.).

Troyes, Augustobona, -æ (f.); Trecæ, -arum (f.).

Truxillo, Castra Julia. Tryphon, Tryphon, -onis (m.).

Tubero, Tubero, -onis (m.),
Tudela, Tulonium, -ii (n.).
Tuder, Tuder (n. indect.); of or belonging to Tuder, Tuders, -rtis (mase. adj.); the inhabitants of Tuder, Tudertini, -orum.

Tugia, Tugia, -m (f.); of or belonging to Tugia, Tugiensis, -e.

Tuisco, Tuisco, -onis (m.).

Tullius, Tullius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Tullius, Tullianus, -a, -um.

Tungri, Tungri, -orum (m.); v. Tongres. Tunis, Tunes, -ētis [/.), and Tunētum, -i (n.). Turbo, Turbo, -onis (m.).

Turin, Augusta Taurinorum.
Turkey, Turcia, -æ (f.); Turkish, Turcicus, -a, -um; the Turks, Turcae, -arum (m.).

Turones, Turones, -un (m.); V. Tours.
Turones, Turones, -un (m.); V. Tours.
Turpio, Turpio, -onis (m.).
Turscany, Tuscia, -w; Etruria, -w (f.); Tuscan, Tuscus, -a, -um; Etruscus, -a, -um. Tusculum, Tusculum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Tue-

cuium, Tusculanensis, -e. Tuzia (Lake), Tatta Palus

Tuesa (Lake), Tatta Paus
Tyana, Tylina, -orum (n. piural), and Tylina, -ee (f.).
Tyche, Tyches, -es (f.).
Tyches, Tydeus, -ei or -eos (m.); a son or descendant
of Tydeus, Tydides, -en (m.).
Tylio, Tylos, -i (f.).
Tymdareus, Tyndareus, -i (m.); of or relating to Tyndareus, Tyndareus, -a, -um; a daughter of Tyndareus, Tyndaris, -idis (f.); a son or descendant of Tyndareus, Tyndarides, -æ (m.).

Typhoeus, Typhoeus, ei or -cos (m.); of or belonging to Typhoeus, Typhoëus, -a, -um.
Typhon, Typhon, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Typhon, Typhonheus, -a, -um.

Typhoneus, -a, -um. Tyrannio, -onis (m.). Tyran, Tyrannio, -onis (m.). Tyre, Tyrus, -i(f.); Sarra, -w (f.); Old Tyre, Palætyrus, -i(f.); Tyrian, Tyrius, -a, -um; Sarrānus, a, -um. Tyro, Tyro, -0s (f.). Tyrrheus, Tyrrheus, -ois (r.); the sons of Tyrrheus, Tyrrhide, -arun (m.). Ternitz, Zervæ, -arum (f.).

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Ucalegon, Ucalegon, -ontis (m.).
Ucubia, Ucubia, is (f.).
Ucubia, the, Uduba, -uc (m.).
Ufente, the, Ufen, -entis (m.); of or relating to the
Ufens, 1 Ufens, Ufens, -a, -um. Ujens, J Ufens, Ufentinus, -a, -um. Ufens, Ufensin, -c. Uferane, Utrania, -a (f.), of or belonging to Ulia, Uliensia, -c. Ulia, Uliensia, -c. (f.), of the Ulianoenis, -is (f.). Uliphata, Uliphata, (im.), (im.), (im.).

Ulpius, Ulpius, -ti (m.); of or relating to Ulpius, Ulpius, -a, -um and Ulpianus, -a, -um Ulster, Ultonia, -æ (f.).

Ulubra, Ulubra, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Ulubranes, -a. -um, and Ulubrensis, -e. Ulysses, Ulysses, -is and -i (m); of or relating to

Uiysses, Ulysseus, -a, -um.
Umbria, Umbria, -a (f.); the Umbrians, Umbri. -orum (m.); of or belonging to Umbria, Umbrian, Umber, -bra, -brum; Umbricus, -a, -um.

Umbro, the, Umbro, -onis (m.).

Upsal, Upsala, -æ (f.).

Urania, Urania, -æ, and Uranie, -es (f.).

Uranopolis, Uranopolis, -is (f.).

Urban, Urbānus, -i (m.).

Urbicus, Urbicus, -w (f.).
Urbinius, Urbinius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Urbinius,
Urbinianus, -a, -um.

Urbinum, Urbinum, -i (n.); an inhabitant of Urbinum, Urbīnas, -ātis (m.).

Ure, the, Urus, -i (m.),
Urgao, Urgão, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Urgao,
Urgaonensis, -e.

Urgaonensis, e. Urgi, tindecl. (n.); of or belonging to Urgi, Urgi, tindecl. (n.); of or belonging to Urgi, Urgi, Urgo, Urgo, Onja (f.).
Uria. Uria., -e. (f.); of or belonging to Uria., Uria., -e.iti, (m.), and Uritanus, -a, -um.
Uriah, Urias, -e. (m.)
Urso, Urso (or Ursao), -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Urso, Urso (or Ursao), -inc. Ursonensis or Ursaonensis, -e.
Ursonensis (m.)

Uruncis, Uruncis, -is (f.).
Usalla, Usalla, -w (f.); of or belonging to Usalla. Usallitanus, -a, -um Uscana, Uscana, -ee (f.); of or belonging to Uscans,

Uscanensis, -e. Uspe, Uspe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Uspe, Uspensis, -e. Ustica, -æ (f.).
Utende, Siatutanda, -orum (*.).

Uthina, Uthina, -e (f.); of or belonging to Uthina, Uthinensis, -e. Utica, Utica, -w (f.); of or belonging to Utica, Uti-

censis, e.

Utrecht, Trajectum, -i (n.), ad Rhenum.

Uxama, Uxama -æ (f.); of or belonging to Uzama, Uxamensis, -e. Uxantis, Uxantis, -is (f.). Uxentum, Uxentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Uzen-

tum, Uxentīnus, -a, -um.
Uzalis, Uzalis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Uzalis,

Uzalensis, -e.

Uzes, Ucetia, -æ (f.). Uzia, Uzia, -æ (f.).

Uzila, Uzila, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Uzila, Uzilensis, -e. Uzziah, Uzzias, -æ (m.).

Vacca, Vacca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Facca, Vaccensis, -e, and Vacceus, -a, -um.
Vacerra, Vacerra, -æ (m.).
Vacuna, Vacuna, -æ (f.); of or relating to Facuna,

Vacuna, Văcun Vacunălis, -e.

Vada, Vada, -æ (f.).-2. Våda, -orum (n.). Vadimonis (Lake), Vadimonis Lacus (m.).

Vaga, Vaga, -e. (f.), another form of Vacca, q. v.; adj., Vagensis, -e.

Vaison, Vasio, -onis (f.). Vala, Vala, -æ (m.).

Valencia, Valencia, -ie (f.), q. v. Valencia, Valencia or Valentia, -ie (f.).

Valencia, Valencia or Valentia, -@ (f.) Valencianes, Valentiane, -arum (f.) Valentia, Valentia, -@ (f); of or belonging to Fo-tentia, Valentinus, -a.-um. Valentine, Valentinus, -i. (m.); of or relating to Fo-lentine, Valentinianus, -i. (m.) Valentinian, Valentinianus, -i. (m.)

Valentinian, Valentinum, -i (n.).
Valenza, Valentinum, -i (n.).
Valerza, Valetin, -ne (f.), a woman.—2. a city; of or belonging to Valeria, Valetinanis, -e.
Valerian, Valetinanis, -i (m.).
Valerius, Valerianis, -ii (m.).

Falerian, Valerius, -a., -um, and Valerianus, -a., -um. Valladolid, Pintia, -æ (f.); Vallisoletum, -i (n.). Valleline, Vallis Tellina (f.).

Vandals, the, Vandali, orum (m.); of or belonging to the Vandals, Vandal, Vandalicus, a, -um.

Van Diemen's Land, Diemenl Insula (f.). Vangiones, the, Vangiones, -un (m.), Vannes, Civitas Venetorum; Venetia, -w (f.).

Vannius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Vannius,

Vannian, Vannaman, -1 (n.); of or belonging to Va-pincum, Vapincensis, -e.

pincum, Vapincenson, pincum, Vapincenson, ithe, Varus, -i (m.).

rar, toe. varus, -1.m., p. Yardanes, -2.m., p. Yardanes, -2.m., p. Yardanes, -2.m., p. Yardanes, -3.m., p. Yargula, -2.m., p. Yargula, -2.m., p. Yargunteius, -3.m., -Varro, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Vairo, enian, Varronianus, -a, -um.

Varronian, Varus, Varus, -i (m.); of or relating to Varus, Varia-

nus, -a, -um. Vasaces, Vasaces, -is (m.). Vasates, the, Vasates, -um or -lum, and Vasate, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the Vasates, Vasaticus, a, -um.

Vascones, the, Vascones, -um (m.); of or belonging to

the Vascones, Vasconian, Vasconicus, -a, -um; the country of the Vascones, Vasconia, -w (f.).
atican (Mount), Vaticanus, -i (m.), Mons or Collis; Vatican of or belonging to the Vatican, Vaticanus,

a, -um. Vatinius, Vatinius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Vatinius,

Vatinian, Vatinianus, -s, -um.
Vatinian, Vatusium, -ii (n); of or belonging to Vatusium, Vatusicus, -a, -um.

Veii, Veil, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Feii, Feian, Veiens, -enths (adj.), and Velentānus, -a. -um. Veilabrum, -l. and Vellabrum, -l. and Veilabrum, -l. or or belonging to Feiabrum, Velabrus, -s. -um. (n.); of or belonging to Feiabrum, Velabrus, -s. -um. Veilire, -o. and Velius, -a. -um. Veilire, -veilire, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Feiitra, Veilire, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Feiitra, Veilire, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the Feilavi, -the, Veilavi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Feilavi, Veilavia, -a. -um. Feileius, Veileun, -ii (m.); of or relating to Veileius, Veileiun, -a. -um.

Velleianus, -a, -um.

Veiletri, Veilitar, arum (f.), q. v.
Venafrum, Venafrum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Venafrum, Venafrans, a, -um.
Fendome, Castrum Vindonicum, -i (n.).

Venice, Venetiae, -srum(f.); Venetian, Venetus, -a, -um; the Venetians, Venetic, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Venetians, Veneticus, -a, -um, and Venetus, the Venetians, Venčti, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Venetians, Vencticus, -a, -um, and Venčius, -a, -um; the country of the Veneti, Venetia, -w (f.). Venora, Venutia, -w (f.), q. v. Ventidisus, Ventidu us, -ii (m.); of or relating to Venutidisus, Ventidianus, -a, -um. Venus, Ventidianus, -a, -um. Venus, Ventidianus, -a, -um. Venus, Ventidianus, -a, -um. Venusia, Ventidianus, -w (f.), and Venusium, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Venusia, Venusinus, -a, -um. Venzone, Vannia, -w (f.). Vera Crus, Vera Crus, -icis (f.). Verbanus (Lake), Verbanus, -i (m.), Lacus. Verbinum, Ventidianus, Ventidianus,

Verbinum, Verbinum, -i (n.).

Vercellæ, Vercellæ, -arum (f); of or belonging to Verceiti, Vercellæ, Vercellensis, -e, and Vercellinus, -a, -um.

Vercingetorix, Vercingetorix, -igis (m.). Verdun, Verodunum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Verdun, Verodunensis, -e. Veretum, Veretum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Veretum,

Vereium, vereum, 1 (n.), Verga, Verga, arum (f.), Vergium, Vergium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Ver-

yergium, vergium, -ii (n.); of gium, Vergestänus, -a, -uin, Vermina, Vermina, -æ (m.). Vernon, Vellaunodunum, -i (n.).

Verolamium, Verolamium, -ii, or Verolamum, -i (n.). Verona, Verona, -w (f.); of or belonging to Verona, Veronensis, -e.

Verrea, Versalis, -a. (m.); of or belonging to Verres, Verreus, -a, -um, and Verrinus, -a, -um.

Versalies, Versalie, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Vervilæ, Verülæ, -arum (f.);

Fersaties, vertiles, arum (f.); v versiles, Vertiles, Vertilanus, a, um.
Fersu, Vertilanus, a, um.
Fersu, Vertilanus, a, im.); of or relating to Verus, Veranus,
a, um, and Vertilanus, a, um.
Fersiles, Vertilanum, i (n.).
Fescia, Vescia, ac (f.); of or belonging to Vescia,
um.

Vescinus, -a, -um. Vescris, the, Vescris, -is (m.). [63]

Vesontio, Vesontio, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Te-

sontio, Vesontiensis, -e.
Vespasian, Vespasianus, -i (m.).

Vesta, Vesta, -æ (f.); of or relating to Vesta, Vestälis, -e. Vestini, the, Vestini, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Vestini, Vestinus, -a, -ur.

Vesunna, Vesunna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Vesunna,

Vesunita, ve. (j. j. of the best of the standard vesunitation of the standard vesus (Mounth, Vésavius, -ii (m.), and Vésevus, -i (m.); of or belonying to Vesuvius, Vesuvius, Vesuvius, -a, -um; and (late) Vesuvius, -a, -um; and (late)

vius, -a, -um. Vettona, -w (f.); of or belonging to Vettona,

Vettonensis, -e. Vettones or Vectones, -um (m.); country

of the Vettones, Vettonia, -æ (f.). Vetulonia, Vetulonia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Vetulonia, Vetuloniensis, -e.
evay, Viviscum or Vibiscum, -i (n.).

Vecay, Viviscum or Vibiscum, -1 (18.).
Vibo, Vibo, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Vibo, Vibo-

Vicentia, Vicentia, -ee (f.); of or belonging to Vt-Vicenza, centia, Vicentinus, -a, -um.

Vichy, Aquæ Calidæ, -arum (f.). Victoria, Victorian, -æ (f.); of Victoria, Victoriensis, -e. Victorian, Victorianus, -(m.). Vienna, Vindöböna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Vienna,

Viennese, Vindobonensis, e. Vienne, Vienna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Vienna,

Viennensis, -e. Viminal (Mount), the, Viminalis, is (m.), Mons Collis; of the Viminal, Viminal, Viminalis, e.

Vincernes, Vincentia, -we (f.).
Vincernes, Vincentia, -we (f.).
Vincern, Vincentius, -di (m.).
Vincium, Vincium, -di (m.).
Vincium, Vincium, -di (m.): of Vincium, Vinciensis, -e.
Vindelicia, Vindelicia, -we (f.): the Vindelicia, Vindelicia, -di (m.): Vindelician, Vindelicus, -a. Vindonissa, Vindonissa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to

Vindonissa, Vindonissensis, -e. Vintimiglia, Albium Internelium, -ii (n.). Virdomarus, Virdomärus, -l, or Virdumärus, -i (m.).

num, Virunensis, e.

Pisigotha, the, Visigötha, -arum; Visigöthi, -orum (m.)

Piso (Mount), Vesulus, -i (m.), Mons.

Pisula, ihe, Visitula -e., and Vistillus, -i (m.).

Pisurgis, the, Visugis, -is (m.).

Visulianus, -ii (m.).

Vitellius, Vitellius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Viteliius,

Virulius, Vitellius, -ii (m.);

Vitellianus, -a, -um.

Viterbo, Viterbium, -ii (m.).

Viterio, Viteria, w. (f.).
Viteria, Victoria, «e. (f.).
Vivian, Vivianus, -i.m.)
Viviers, Vivianus, -i.m.)
Vivirens, Vivianus, -i.m.)
Vivirensia, -e.

Vitcha, Olpæ, -arum (f.).
Viie, the, Fossa Corbulonis (f.).
Viteland, Flevolandia, -æ (f.).
Vicesingen, Flesinga, -æ (f.).

Vocates, the, Vocates, -um or -ium (m.). Vocata, Vocata, -æ (m.).

Vocula, Vocula, -æ (m.).
Volæ, Volæ, -arum (f.); of Volæ, Volānus, -a, -um.
Volateiræ, Völāterræ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to
Volateiræ, Völāterrānus. -a. -um.

Volero, Volero, -onis (m.). Volesus, Volesus and Voltisus, -i (m.); v. Volusus.

Voiga, the, Rha, indec! (m)
Vologesus, Voiogesus, -i, and Vologeses, -is (m.).

Volsci, the, Volsci, orum (m.); of or belonging to the Volsci, Volscian, Volscus, -a, -um. Volsinii, or Volsinii, orum (m.); of or belonging to Volsinii, Vulsinii, orum (m.); of or belonging to Volsinii, Vulsiniiensis, -e, and Volscinus

or Volsinius, -a, -um.

Volterra, Volaterra, -arum (f.), q. v. Volterra, Volaterra, -f. (m.). Volusian, Volusianus, -i (m.).

Vosges, les, rosges, les, Vosegus (Mount), Vosegus or Vogesus, -i (m.), Mons.

Vostizza, Egium, di (n.), q. v.
Vulcan, Vulcanus, di (m.); Greek and poet., Hephastus, di (m.); of or relating to Vulcan, Vulcanian,
Vulcanius, a, um. and Vulcanalis, c.

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Vulso, Vulso, -onis (m.).

Vulturnus, the, Vulturnus, -1 (m.); of or relating to the Fulluinus, Vulturnalis, -e.

W.

Waag, Vagus, -1 (ms.).
Waat, Vähötis, -is (ms.), or Vächälis.
Waati el Arizch, Ægypti fluvius.
Waati el Berber, Tusca, -ce (ms.).
Waati el Quaham, Cinyps, -ypis (ms.).
Waati Maati Petra, -ce (f.).
Witcheren, Gualacra, -ce (f.).
Waideke, Vaidecum, -t (ms.).
Waidakust, Vaideum, -t (ms.).
Waidakust, Vaideum, -t (ms.).
Waidakust, Vaidnusta, -ce (f.).
Wales. Britannia Secunda; Cambri Wales, Britannia Secunda; Cambria, -ae (f.); Valleda, -w (f).

Vallachia, Dacia, -w (f.), of which it formed part;

Vallachia, -w (f.).

Wallingford, Caleva, -w (f.).

Wallon, Vallonia, -w (f.). Walsingham, Parathalassia, -ee (f.). Wastage, Vanatinga, «e [f.]. Wardein, Varadinum, -i (n.). Waren, Virunum, -i (n.). Warminster, Verlucio, -onis (f.). Warrington, Rigodunum, -i (n.). Warrington, Rigodunum, -1 (N.). Warsow, Varsovia, -æ (f.). Warwick, Calunia, -æ (f.). Wash (the). Metaris Æstuarium. Wash (the). Metaris Æstuarium. Washington, Heroopolis, vis (f.). Waterford, Menapia, -æ (f.). Waterford, Menapia, -æ (f.). Weissenburg, Alba Selusiana. Weissenfels, Leucopetra, -æ (f.). Wette, Pontos Belgæ. Wette, Veldiden, -æ (f.). Welten, Veldidena, -m (f.). Werden, Moradunum, -i (n.). Wertach, Vinda, -w (f.).
Weser, Visurgis, -is (m.).
West Bothmia, Bothnia Occidentălis.
West Chester, Cestria Occidentalis. West Chester, Cestria Occidentalia.
Western Islanda, Acciptrum Insulæ; v. Azores.
West Indiae, India Occidentalia.
Westeninster, Westmonasterium, -ii (n.).
Westphatin, Guestfalia. -æ. (f.).
Whichurch, Album Monasterium. White Sea, Album Mare. Widden, Viminacium, -li (n.). Wiesbaden, Aque Mattiacee.
Wight (Isle of), Vectis Insula.
Wiltoughby, Verometum, i (n.).
Wilton, Vilna, -se (f.).
Wilton, Ellandunum, -i (n.). Winchester, Venta Belgarum; Vintonia, -te (f.). Windischgrätz, Slavogræcium, -ii (n.). Windsor, Vindesorium, -ii (n.). Winterthur, Vitodurum, -i (n.). Wittenberg, Vitemberga, -ee (f.). Wolfenbüttel, Guelferbytum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Wolfenbüttel, Guelferbytanus -a, -um. Wolge, Rha, indeel. (m. f.); Brannovium, ii (n.). Worester, Vigomia, ac (f.); Brannovium, ii (n.). Worms, Borbetonagus, i. (f.); Angusta Vangionum. Wroszeter, Uticonium, ii (n.) Writh Phirzberg Artanum, ii (n.) Hertipolis, is (f.); Wurceburgum, -i (n.).

X

Xalapa, Jalapa, -ee (f.).
Xalan, the, Bilbilis, -is (m.).
Xanten, Castra Vetera.
Xanthe, Xanthe, -es (f.).
Xanthira, Xanthias, -ee (m.).
Xanthipe, Xanthippe, -es (f.).
Xanthipe, Xanthippe, -es (f.).
Xelia, Celsa, -ee (f.).
Xenagoras, Xenagòras, -ee (m.).

Xenocles, Xenocles, 4s (m.),
Xenocrules, Xenocrules, 4s (m.),
Xenocrules, Xenocrules, 1s (m.),
Xenophanes, Xenophāns, -is (m.),
Xenophanes, -is (m.),
Xeno

Y

Xistus, Xistus, -i (m.). Xucar, Sucro, -önis (m.). Xuthe, Xuthe, -es (f.).

7

Yvoix (City), Epoissus, -i (m.).

Zahulon, Zabulon, -ōnis (m.).
Zachary, Zacharias, -ev (m.).
Zadok, Zadotus, -i (m.).
Zama, Zauna, -ev (f.); of or belonging to Zama, Zamenis, -e.
Zancle, Zancle, -es (f.); of Zanle, Zacynthus, -i (f.); of Zanle, Zacynthus, -u.
Zarias, Zariaspa, -ev, end Zariaspe, -es (f.).
Zariarya, Zariaspa, -ev, end Zariaspe, -es (f.).
Zea, Cea, -e, -e, and Ceos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Cea, Ceus, -a, -un.
Zebedev, Zebedevus, -i (m.).
Zebedev, Zebedevus, -i (m.).
Zebedev, Zebedevus, -i (m.).
Zelous (Gulf), Sinus Maliacus,
Zeno, Zeno, -ōnis (m.).
Zelou, Zeus, -i (f.).
Zelou, Zeus, Zeonatres, -ev and -is (m.).
Zelou, Zeonatres, -ev and -is (m.).
Zeonatres, -ev and -is (m.).
Zelou, Zeonatres, -ev and -is (m.).
Zeonatres, -ev and -is (m.).
Zelou, Zeonatres, -ev and -is (m.).

THE END.

DOES NOT CIRCULATE





Digraphy Gongle

